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National FARMER

Vol. XX. St. Louis, Mo., July, 1908. No. 1.

1908.

Dietz Lanterns—especially for farm use. See to it that you get the right make.

An elegant Subscription Proposition is advertised on page 23.

The Chicago International Show is preparing for business. See page 23.

A nice lot of Poetry will be found on page 26.

Universal Magazine advertising is on page 31.

The Twice-a-Week Republic is advertised on page 30.

A sample of Roofing and a Book of Information can be had by addressing Barrett Manufacturing Company. See address on page 3.

Nitrate of Soda, in original bags. Note advertisement on page 2.

Well-drilling Apparatus advertised in this paper on two pages. There is money in them.

All the Farm Telephone advertising is out except one on page 6.

Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Company are making a big cut in price of their Split Hickory Buggies and Harness. See page 6 and read all the advertisements.

The Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat is advertised on page 6.

The Chatham Fanning Mill comes in all right. See page 7. Clean your grain before you sell or sow it.

Stack your Hay with up-to-date tools. See page 7.

Portable Gasoline Engines are now the right thing. See pages 7 and 10.

Low-wheel, wide-tired, handy Wagons illustrated on page 11.

Horse Remedies are advertised on page 14 in this edition of The National Farmer and Stock Grower and elsewhere.

Flint Coat Roofing. Sample and booklet free. See page 18.

Cooper's Dips and Tablets are advertised on page 18.

A sheep article by the editor is to be found on page 18.

Three high-class Farm Wagons are advertised on page 10.

Don't throw money to the pigs. See page 11. Get all the profits.

THE GREAT RECORD OF THE ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET AT THE NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

The picture presented herewith represents seventeen head of native beef steers averaging 1,548 pounds and sold at $8.25 per 100 pounds, realizing the magnificent total of $126.71 per head. These steers were from the pens of James Patterson, of Callaway county, Missouri; were shipped to market by Bailey & Atkinson; were sold by the Bright-Coy Commission Company of the National Stock Yards; were bought by the United Dressed Beef Company of New York City, and the price was the highest paid on the market for beef cattle in seven years. At the time these cattle were sold the Mississippi river was out of its banks and the market was in danger of being flooded. Notwithstanding this unfavorable situation the National Stock Yards received 49,304 head of cattle in one week, surpassing all previous records by 8,435 head. The quarantine division alone received 1,231 cars of Texas and Southern cattle, or 3,835 head in excess of the best previous record. The most remarkable feature of this week's business was the fact that the highest prices were paid during a week in which the receipts were the largest. A good run of hogs, the largest weekly sheep receipts in the history of the market, and the best run of horses and mules in five weeks, were disposed of in a remarkably active manner. Other notable cattle sales during the week included 1,435-pound native steers at $8.00 per 100 pounds; 1,340-pound Missouri-fed Texans at $7.70; the best Texas grassers at $6.00 to $6.25; Missouri yearlings, 601 pounds, at $6.65 per 100 pounds; Iowa yearlings, 767 pounds average, at $6.50; Missouri steers, 839 pounds, at $7.50 per 100 pounds. In fact, the excellent sales on the St. Louis market are too numerous to mention. This week's great record substantiates the statement that a large supply at St. Louis always brings about the greatest competition.

1908.

Send to the German Kali Works, Monadnock Building, Chicago, and ask for a free copy of the New Farmer's Note Book. It contains the A, B, C of farming.

The hay crop is one of the best and one of the least troublesome. Hay Presses of best makes are advertised in this paper.

The Book of Practical Barn Plans is advertised in this paper on page 3.

We are glad to furnish The National Farmer and Stock Grower three years for one dollar on credit. See subscription blank on page 20.

Any farmer who will read this paper through and through will be all the better for it.

Send to National Lead Company, St. Louis, Mo., or Chicago, Ill., for Test Equipment No. 30. You will then learn something about paints.

Stoddard's book, "A New Egg Farm," advertised on page 23, is the first poultry book we ever advertised, and it always gives satisfaction.

Our breeders on page 12 offer good stock, which it will pay our readers to become interested in.

The St. Louis market is one of the best in the country, especially for sheep and lambs. It will pay all farmers in St. Louis territory to raise sheep.

This paper contains some splendid poultry articles. See page 22.

Do not forget to write Sharples Separator Company and ask for Catalogue No. 232. See page 10.

Practical Farming and Gardening, advertised on page 5, is a splendid book.

[illegible] National Stock Yards [illegible] great records. See pages 16 and 17.

Did you say Scissors? If not, look on page 24.

A few Land Advertisements will be found on page 8.

The U. S. Cream Separator is advertised on page 11. The world's record claimed for clean skimming.

The Domestic Sheep, a practical book, is advertised on page 9.

The best service a friend can do for us is to send us in a new subscriber.

5 Cents a Copy. Published Monthly by The Hale Publishing Co. 50 Cents a Year.

and Stock GROWER

POTASH

Look at your wheat—study it well before you cut it.

Too much stalk and leaf in proportion to your grain, means *too much* nitrogen in your soil.

But don't salt to stunt the straw.

Next time—*this* Fall—increase the Potash—makes a *stronger* stalk, and a heavier head.

Most fertilizers are weak in Potash. Make them *complete* by adding Potash—6 per cent—or 15 pounds Muriate of Potash per hundred.

Complete fertilizer (2-8-6) means best crops and biggest profit.

Every agent sells phosphate. Few carry Potash in stock. Arrange for Potash *now*. *Potash is profit.*

Send for **New Farmer's Note Book**, containing *facts* about soil, crops, manures and fertilizers. Mailed free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Monadnock Bldg., Chicago

New York—93 Nassau St. Atlanta, Ga.—1224 Candler Bldg.

Pushing the Corn Fields.

It will take persistent work up to July 15th to make the next corn crop. Corn generally has started well, and with favorable weather during July and August it will come out all right. In some sections of Indiana it has been too dry, while in Illinois it has been too wet. Fortunate is the man who understands just how to handle his ground under these conditions. Let nothing now interfere with the cultivation of the corn fields. While it will not do to cultivate when the soil is too wet, yet keep the cultivators going every hour when the ground will turn nice and mellow. Keep down the weeds. A weedy corn field never yields much of a crop. We will have to forget all about laying by corn this season on July 4th. If we can do it by the 15th of the month we will stand a good show of a normal crop. Push the work in the corn fields [illegible] on without [illegible]. Brown.

[illegible] farmer in Missouri should learn the value of cowpeas. The best way to do this is to grow a crop or two of them; and right now is the time to do it. The cowpea lends itself to a greater variety of conditions and uses than most any other legume that may be grown in the state. At present clover is perhaps the standard and alfalfa is most important where it is adapted, but there are many soils in the state where clover will not grow and still more that cannot be made to grow alfalfa. Most all of these will grow cowpeas. Worn-out soils or soils that are too thin to get a stand of clover on will produce a fair crop of cowpeas. Such soils may be built up with cowpeas so that clover will grow on them.

As land increases in value the more essential it is that the soil be kept busy with a well-considered rotation. Where a short intensive rotation is wanted the cowpea is of immense value because of its rapid-maturing habits and ease of cultivation. Regardlesss of its fine physical effect and fertilizing value the cowpea is one of the best catch crops that can be grown. It is possible in some parts of the state to grow cowpeas between wheat crops where the land can be plowed immediately after harvesting the wheat. The peas will leave the soil in such a loosened condition that the next crop of wheat may be drilled in as soon as the hay is removed without further preparation.

For this purpose quick-maturing varieties should be planted. There are varieties varying in maturity from sixty to one hundred and twenty days. The New Era, Warren's Extra Early or Warren's New Hybrid are the three early varieties.

In a rotation of corn, wheat, clover or corn, oats, clover, a catch crop of cowpeas may be grown very well in the corn by sowing two to three pecks at the last cultivation. The pea may be sown broadcast or drilled in with a one-horse drill, putting four or five rows of peas between each corn row. Where grown in the corn the yield of corn will most likely be decreased two or three bushels per acre, but the value derived from the cowpeas more than makes up for the loss in corn. By pasturing the corn and cowpeas off together the fertility is practically all saved; in fact, it may be increased in this way. Or the corn may be gathered and the stock allowed to run in the stalk field.

Where a rotation of corn, wheat, clover is practical it is impossible to keep up the fertility and remove the clover crop, the wheat and the corn. A catch crop of cowpeas grown in the corn and turned under or pastured off will come very near to maintaining the fertility. Thus no crop need be lost any year to maintain the productiveness of the soil.

Where the cowpeas are grown alone as a main crop, the purpose of the crop should be considered in selecting a variety. It is found that the more prolific seed-bearing varieties are the easiest to cure for hay, while the late-growing, vining varieties, producing little seed, are better adapted for paturing or green manuring. The time of planting and the nature of the season have a great deal to do with the seed production. If planted late or the season is dry [illegible] to mature quicker [illegible] [illegible] other than the difficulty of curing the hay are, the cost of seed and the difficulty of threshing and handling the seed. The prices have been higher the past few years than ever before, on account of the great demand and the inefficiency of the supply, though the facilities for threshing and handling have been much better than in the past. At present there are machines on the market that will thresh the cowpea successfully. There is no reason why the seed should be so high-priced if the farmers would all grow some peas and save their own seed where possible. If a number of farmers in a community would go in together and buy a cowpea thresher, the saving in cost of seed would soon pay for the machine.

The price of the seed is usually lowest just after they are harvested, for then most farmers that grow the seed to sell want to get rid of them before the weevil gets in. The damage in storage from weevil may easily be prevented if the seed are placed in a close-covered bin and a dish of carbon bisulphide is placed on top of the seed.

The carbon bisulphide evaporates rapidly and the heavy fumes sink into the mass of seed and destroy the weevils. The operation should be repeated several times during the season if the seed are to be kept free from the weevil.

One pound of the liquid carbon bisulphide will treat thirty bushels of seed. This amount can be obtained at from fifteen to twenty-five cents. The carbon bisulphide is very poisonous and inflammable, so it must be handled with care.

If weevils are kept out and the seed are dry, the vitality may be retained two or three years.

The value of the cowpea may be overestimated by a few of its enthusiastic supporters, but it is undoubtedly a crop that is bound to have a more important place in Missouri agriculture.—E. H. R., in Missouri Agricultural College Farmer.

Alfalfa Pasture For Hogs.

Mr. E. S. T., of Mexico, Mo., writes: "Will it pay to run hogs on alfalfa pasture, or would it be better to cut the alfalfa and feed it green to the hogs?"

No doubt a greater tonnage of green stuff can be secured by cutting it daily and carrying out just what the hogs will clean up nicely, but I would favor pasturing in Missouri rather than green feeding. The hogs seem to do better. They like to get their noses into the ground in search of roots; and while they may do a little damage in turning up the turf, let them go. I put alfalfa as our very best pasture crop in making pork cheaply. It comes on earlier, makes rapid growth and stays with us later than red clover. By all means grow alfalfa, if you can, and give the hogs a chance to turn it into pork.—L. C. Brown.

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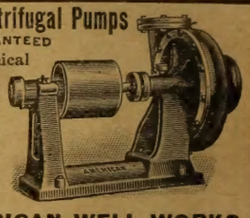

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Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

Quick Work in Hay Making.

All practical farmers know that it is almost impossible to put up two stacks of timothy hay which will feed out with the same results. There is just one best time for cutting timothy hay, hence the nearer we can put up our entire crop to this stage so much better will be the quality of our hay. Timothy cut when the head is in full blossom makes the best quality of hay and produces the greatest amount. At this stage the leaves have attained their full size and they have not advanced far enough to weaken and fall readily from the stalk. Also, at this stage the nutritive matter which has been elaborated in the plant to form seeds remains pretty evenly distributed throughout the stalks and leaves. So at this particular stage of growth no one part of the plant has been developed to the detriment of any other part. While it may not be practicable to mow any considerable size field at just this stage, it would be unwise to wait until the flower has fallen before we start the machine. Many prefer later cutting, claiming they get more hay, also that the crop is more easily [illegible]

Rusty Milk Cans.

Of the many things which affect the quality of cream, rusty milk pails and milk cans are the worst It is not uncommon to see a creamery patron deliver his whole milk to the creamery early in the morning, fill up his cans with skim milk and let them stand around two or three hours while he does his shopping. Then the cans are taken home and are not emptied until the milk is wanted for feeding. No wonder these cans become rusty. These cans should be emptied at once, washed with warm water, scalded and then put out in the sunlight where they can air. Don't leave the cans sitting around from ten to eighteen hours and then try to clean them up with soap. Scour with salt occasionally and see that the seams are thoroughly cleaned.—L. C. Brown.

PRACTICAL BARN PLANS.

This is the name of the best book out. Every farmer needs it. No matter what kind of buildings he may have on his property, he needs it anyway. It contains drawings, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house, ice house, silo, dairy barn, or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor.

A Practical Farm Barn.

Each and every plan in the book is accompanied by a lengthy written description explaining and giving the details of the drawings, and so worded and arranged, numbered and indexed, that it must be readily understood by anyone who reads it.

Any carpenter or builder, or even a farmer himself who is handy with tools, can take our "New $5,000 Barn Book" and put up many of the buildings.

A Valuable Work.

We hope we have impressed you with the value of this book and that the nominal price asked is nothing by which the practical value of the book should be measured. This book is 8x10½ inches, contains 156 pages, is handsomely bound in cloth, stamped in two colors, and printed on fine glossy paper. Order to-day while you are in the mood. That's what to do. **Price, $1.00, Prepaid,** including one-year's subscription to this paper.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find $1.00, for which send to my address one copy **Book of Practical Barn Plans,** as described in your advertisement; also **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for one year.

Name.....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

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Clean the Grain Fields.

With all our pains in selecting seed grain, many weeds and other obnoxious plants persist in showing up along about harvest time. The only way to get rid of these pests is to go through the fields now and pluck out the individual plants. The plan is perfectly practicable, if one has been careful in cleaning his seed grain, for only a very small percentage of these foreign seeds will have remained with the grain. Watch out for mustard and wild oats. The mustard plant, if allowed to mature, will make no end of trouble; but if the fields are gone over just as the mustard blossoms show, it will not be a very big job to clean them out. With wild oats the situation is different. It resembles the cultivated oat in some respects, but it has large, drooping spikelets. Some claim they do not fear wild oats in the Central Western States, as a short rotation of crops will rid the fields of it. But it is a big mistake to allow it to get a foothold anywhere. Keep it out. The very first question I would ask were I buying seed oats, would be whether it contained wild oats.—L. C. Brown.

Helping Out August Pastures.

I have never known a season when some good green crop did not come in good play during August. Along in June, when cows have been wading in clover up to their knees, we are apt to overlook the usually dry August, with its scant pastures. For early fall feeding sweet corn will give good results. From the time this corn reaches the milk stage up to maturity, it feeds out fine, and it requires only a few acres to carry the stock through August. Rape sown in corn at the last cultivation comes in very nice, and most all stock like it. Some few farmers have tried plowing stubble right after harvest and sowing a mixture of oats or rye with peas for later field pasture. Rye sown alone makes pretty good late fall picking and fine early feed in the spring. For any of these quick crops good, strong land should be used, and the crop given every opportunity for a quick start and rapid growth.—L. C. Brown.

Early Cultivation of Corn.

This has been a season when the ordinary steel-tooth harrow has done good work on the corn ground. Other implements have been tried in cleaning fields and keeping the top soil nice and mellow. But the harrow beats all of them. Good farmers have learned to slant the teeth backwards, so that the tooth will not catch hold of trash or an old stalk and tear up the hills of corn. Those who commenced by using the harrow this spring, just as the weeds were starting, and then kept on using it until the corn was big enough to cultivate, have clean fields and mellow fields. This has been a bad season for ground packing and baking, with the result that those who have neglected their fields now find them almost as hard as a public road. After seeing several fine fields of corn this week where the harrow was used two and three times over, I say, stick to the smoothing harrow, and you will have to "show me" before I will believe there is anything better.—L. C. Brown.

One of the recent quotations on the St. Louis market: Arkansas squash, $3.00 per barrel.

THE first ready roofings, made some thirty years ago, lasted a very short time.

Then manufacturers improved the goods and smooth surfaced roofings of various kinds were developed that would endure fairly well **if the top surface was given a coat of heavy waterproof paint every two years.**

Now comes Amatite—with a mineral surface which requires no painting and which will last longer **without painting** than the other kind did **with constant painting.**

The top surface, being mineral, is unaffected by weather or climate. It really protects.

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Investigate the cost of Amatite in your locality. You will be astonished at its low price.

Samples and illustrated Booklet **free** on request to nearest office.

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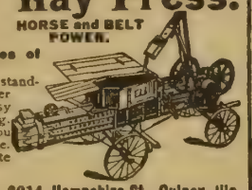

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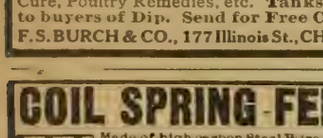

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Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

Seed-bed For Wheat.

With our Corn Expositions, Corn Schools and Corn Contests, we have nearly lost sight of our great small grain crops—wheat and oats. The result is, we have been losing ground in the growing of these very important crops. We might as well face the situation sensibly. If we are to grow profitable crops of wheat we must give attention to varieties and methods of culture which will insure the largest quantity of high-grade wheat from our individual field. Many wheat growers are satisfied with a yield of eighteen to twenty-five bushels per acre, and really grow it for the benefit of a proper rotation. We can readily see whether these minimum yields can be increased by looking around the neighborhood and noticing what the best growers are doing. I do not believe there is a township in the winter-wheat-growing belt where one will not find some good farmer who is making a big success of growing wheat. The thing to do is to observe his methods and go and do likewise. The man who has handled his soil to make it produce profitable crops of wheat has gone at the matter thoroughly. He has studied the requirement of his crop; he has looked after the drainage, and he has kept his soil supplied with enough humus to keep it in proper physical condition to produce strong straw and well-filled heads of grain.

The seed-bed for wheat should be well pulverized and more compact than for any other grain crop. When the soil is left too loose, wheat is apt to come up rather thinly and it will not be firmly rooted. Another thing: In a loose soil, wheat sown in September will grow downward eight to ten inches and then become firmly fixed in the subsoil. With the heaving of the surface soil these roots are broken and many of the plants are broken off right where the shoot started. With a well-firmed subsoil, and with sufficient mellow surface soil to cover the grain well, the roots are more apt to spread out, where they are not injured by the heaving of the crust, as they rise and fall with the soil. The time of plowing has much to do in making a good seed-bed. The earlier the ground is plowed the better. Give it all the time possible to become well settled before seeding begins, but keep the harrow going, to conserve moisture, keep down weeds and make a fine surface soil.

The time of seeding, rate and depth of seeding are all factors which, more or less, must be governed by local conditions. In localities where the fly is troublesome it is best to defer seeding as long as possible, until, say, the last of September or the first week in October. From four to six pecks per acre is the amount of seed usually sown. But on a well-prepared seed-bed, where the grain is evenly distributed and covered, less seed is required. Also less seed is necessary for moderately early seeding than for very late seeding. All of these things are essentials and factors in producing profitable wheat crops, and I believe it is high time we were paying more attention to them.—L. C. Brown.

Feeding Corn With Clover.

An Indiana subscriber asks me whether pigs can be profitably raised on good clover or alfalfa pasture for the first five months.

While clover and alfalfa are mighty good crops for young stock, yet they give best results when fed with corn. Corn and alfalfa alone are not much more than a maintenance ration. With corn at 75 to 80 cents per bushel, it may be cheaper to carry young hogs along awhile on pasture until other grains can be had. But with corn around 60 cents a bushel, we should feed a medium ration of corn.—L. C. Brown.

Make Your Crops Fit Your Soil

The biggest mistake one can possibly make is growing crops haphazard; that is, crops which are not adapted to local conditions. Some years ago reports went out that a variety of corn had yielded nearly 150 bushels per acre in one of the Eastern States. And it was a fact. At once many Western corn growers sent for some of the seed, but, alas! they found that it was not anywhere near so great a producer under our soil and climatic conditions. In some sections Durum wheat has given wonderful cops, but it would not be wise to grow that variety of wheat when other better milling sorts will do well. In some sections of Minnesota farmers have found that bearded spring wheat will do better than Blue Stem of Fife, and they are growing it extensively, although it is not as good a milling sort as the others, and, consequently, sells for two or three cents less per bushel. The thing to do is to study our local conditions and grow those crops which are the best money makers and the least exhaustive to our lands.—L. C. Brown.

Winter Oats.

There are a great many inquiries about winter oats. I have never tried them, nor do I know of any being grown in Northern Illinois. But I believe that the winter oat belt can be pushed northward as fast as new varieties are found which will meet our conditions. At present, the latitude of St. Louis is about as far north as they have been grown successfully. Some failures have been recorded in Central Illinois and Indiana. But I believe these were due to the fact that the change of seed was too sudden and the different conditions were too violent. Here is a field well worth some good, thorough work. In localities where spring oats have been going backward, try five or ten acres of some good winter variety. Winter Turf and Virginia Gray are good sorts. These stool abundantly, and, when sown early in the fall, I believe they could be pastured without any injury to the crop in Illinois..—L.C.Brown.

General Notes.

"It is safe to cut alfalfa the first time, when the first heads come into bloom. Under no circumstances should the crop be allowed to come into full bloom before it is cut. From this time on the time of cutting is not so important, just so it is not cut too late in the fall. Alfalfa hay should be handled the same as red clover. The main thing is to handle it so that the leaves are not shattered and lost."—Indiana Farmer.

Cantaloupes from Georgia were selling in New York City during the last full week in June at $1.25 to $1.75 per crate; but several fine lots from California sold at $3.00 per crate. Watermelons were being sold to dealers at $125 to $200 per car-load. Retail prices—Cantaloupes, 10 to 15 cents each; watermelons, 50 to 80 cents each.

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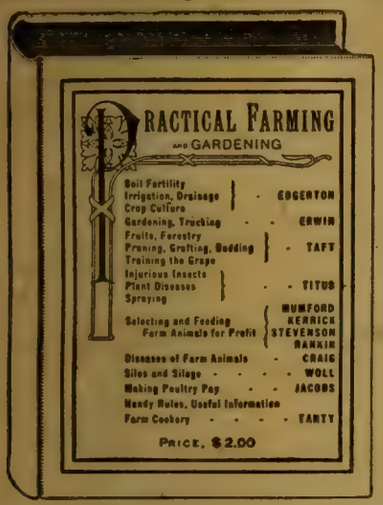

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Alfalfa Palace is Planned.

While "Corn is King," alfalfa is undoubtedly "Queen" in the Western States and to his queen King Corn is to build a palace in Omaha which will be one of the special features of the National Corn Exposition to be held there December 9th to 19th.

The "Alfalfa Palace" is being planned by the Directors of the Corn Show because of the increasing interest in the crop and its growing importance as a food for cattle. The palace is to built of bales of alfalfa and lined with exhibits of alfalfa and other grasses. Valuable premiums are to be offered for the best types of the alfalfa plant, and many growers will secure hay presses and modern machines for baling the alfalfa.

Much attention is to be given alfalfa at the National Corn Exposition, as it is now recognized that it is a necessary food for stock. The best authorities have demonstrated that cattle cannot use to advantage all the carbohydrates and oil in corn without a protein ration. It is a waste to feed straight corn to stock in preparing them for market, and big packing houses are now paying better prices for the stock fattened on a mixture of corn and alfalfa.

Then the mixture is cheaper. Few feeders are still of the opinion that they can afford to feed straight corn worth 60 to 65 cents per bushel to cattle for which they receive from $6.50 to $8.00 at the outside. For this reason those interested in agriculture are to secure exhibits and give demonstrations of interest to every grower or feeder of alfalfa when the big palace is opened at Omaha in December.

Be Your Own Veterinary.

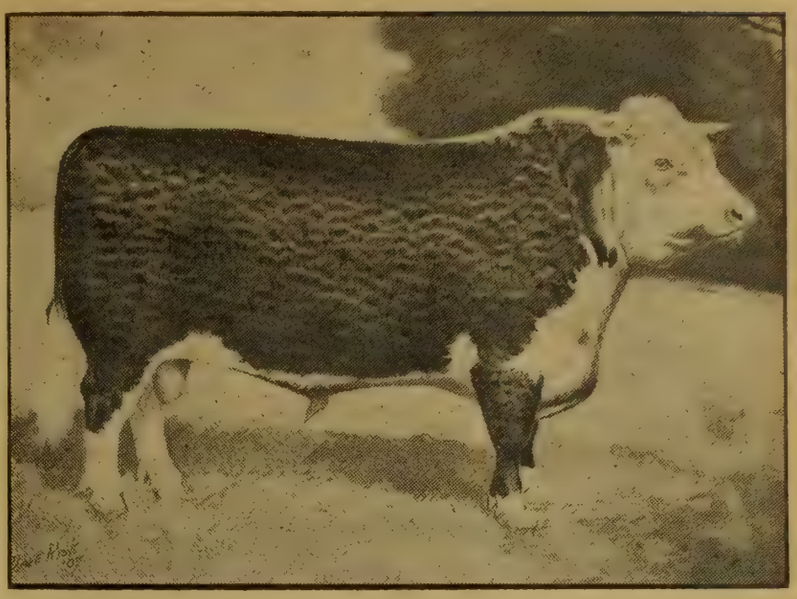
It is surprising how many dollars can be saved which are expended for veterinary bills and lost in feeding horses which are in no condition for work, by procuring a good antiseptic healing oil. This is the latest and best known surgical dressing and is used extensively by surgeons, veterinarians and stock owners with remarkable results in all diseases of the skin of man or beast, and is especially adapted to saddle galls, spavin, wire cuts, scratches, cracked heel, rope burns, old sores, inflamed or swollen joints, blood poison, thrush, mange, ring worm, and as a liniment for pains, rheumatism, cuts, bites, aches and sprains it is invaluable. A large bottle which will last for months and save many dollars can be obtained by sending One Dollar to the Veterinary Supply Company, St. Louis. This is a profitable investment, as it will save many times its cost as a veterinary help and household emergency remedy.

Watch Your Clover Field.

If you find a yellow vine squeezing and sucking the life out of patches of your clover or alfalfa, you are pretty safe in concluding that you have a genuine case of dodder. It is really alarming to find so many dodder-infested fields. Where does it all come from? In the seed, of course. Right now is the time to hunt for dodder and stamp it out. You can't mistake it. It is a leafless, yellow vine, which twines around the clover or alfalfa plant. Don't try to pull it up by the roots, for it hasn't any. That is, after it has firmly taken hold of its host plant, it decays and breaks from the ground and lives entirely off its host. It sucks the very life out of plant after plant, spreads quickly, and, if left, it will fill the ground with seeds. It is one of the meanest pests we now have to fight. Cut it and burn it—host plants and all—and make sure that you do it before the dodder matures its seed.—L. C. Brown.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Messrs. A. J. Child & Sons, 511 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo., are handling a large number of wool shipments. This firm is well and favorably known amongst wool growers and to-day is probably receiving more direct consignments from growers than any other house in the trade. This is because they satisfy their customers. The recent advance in wool prices is very largely due to their special efforts. They issue current quotations, showing every change in the market. They are now watching the London sales and will use every effort to obtain good prices. If you have wool to ship, it is absolutely to your advantage to ship to A. J. Child & Sons. Write for their wool market report.



PERFECTION FAIRFAX, 179,767—Hereford bull at head of the Dale Stock Farm, owned by A. C. Huxley, of Bunker Hill, Indiana. PERFECTION FAIRFAX was dropped October 1st, 1903, and is a son of the champion Perfection and grandson of the champion Dale. The winnings of this great young bull are too numerous to mention. As a calf he won first prizes at ten great Fairs and several championships; as a two-year-old he includes first prize at the American Royal and several grand championships. He was not shown as a two-year-old. In 1907, in his three-year-old form, PERFECTION FAIRFAX was a straight winner of firsts and championships, including first in class at the American Royal Show and senior grand championship at the Chicago International. Out of possible twenty-nine firsts he won twenty-eight and one second. No other Hereford bull has equaled his record at this age. One reason for publishing this picture is to invite attention to the large number of young "baby beef" steers sold recently at extraordinarily high prices on the St. Louis market and mentioned in a short article entitled "High Prices For Light Cattle." A majority of these young steers and heifers were Herefords—all good, blocky, early-maturing favorites with the butchers. The St. Louis market is distinguished above all others for the sale of handy, fat, young cattle that are classed as "baby beef." The Hereford breed of cattle has had considerable influence in making it possible to produce fine beef cattle at an early age.

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Put Up Cheap Feed.

The cheapest feed the stockman can put up is sheaf oats and corn fodder. For young stock, especially, these are much better than the threshed or husked grain. Sheep, calves, colts and cows will all do well on these feeds, providing, of course, the grain is cut at the right stage. Sheep will eat the grain more evenly out of the bundle than they do threshed grain, and they use up both grain and straw. Feed more oat hay and bright corn fodder. In Wisconsin, where farms are not so large as they are in the corn belt, dairymen have learned the big value of sheaf oats and corn fodder. Here they feed a great deal of what they call oat hay, and cows, horses and hogs all get some nice, bright corn fodder twice a day. What's the use of threshing grain and even grinding some of it? Put it away in a palatable form and the stock will do all this work for you. Try a good supply of both sheaf oats and nice fodder this season.—L. C. Brown.

Handling Wet Land.

Mr. T. B., of Hersher, Illinois, writes: "I have a slough on my farm which I would like to get into some kind of grass that will make hay."

I should use some kind of a disc or harrow to smoothe down the bogs on this low land. Then if there is fairly good drainage there will not be much trouble in getting a stand of grass. If the field is to be mowed, have it drained first. Red top and alsike clover will no doubt do well here. It is quite a job to reduce a very low, boggy piece of ground,but it is worth the expense, and in two or three years it should bring good hay crops. Keep the weeds cut down and mow the land clean, hauling off all the stuff, even if it is half weeds. Many go at a job of this kind half-hearted, with the result that the ground goes back to a worse condition than it was first.—L. C. Brown.

Timothy and Alsike.

A subscriber from Morgan county, Illinois, writes: "I have a bottom field which has been giving me a great deal of trouble on account of overflow. How would it do to seed this to timothy and clover for a permanent meadow?"

In the first place, I would not sow red clover on this ground with the timothy, because it would die out in two or three years. Clear timothy will command a better price on the market than mixed hay; but if the hay is to be fed up at home, I should sow alsike with the timothy. This will keep the timothy from becoming sod-bound and it will increase the yield of hay. Alsike makes a growth of fine leaves, and when mixed with timothy I know of nothing that suits all kinds of stock quite so well.—L. C. Brown.

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Important Things in Drainage.

[Written specially for this paper.]

One of the very important things in the laying of tile drains is to get the drains deep enough. The tile, if porous, should be laid below the line to which the frost penetrates the soil. This fact was not made enough of till after the year 1898 and 1899. In that winter the ground froze deeper than usual, and a good many drains were found not to be working in the spring.

Many of these tile drains had to be dug up, and it was found that the frost had pulverized them. The water had filled the porous tiles, and on expanding in freezing had broken the tiles into many pieces. Where glazed tiles had become filled with water, they, too, had been broken by the expansion of the water in them.

It was found, too, that there was a great difference between tiles lying below thick sod and tiles lying below a plowed surface. Where the surface had been plowed, the tiles were more generally pulverized than elsewhere.

It is now advocated to lay tiles deep, so that they cannot be reached by the frost. In many sections of the Northern States this means placing the tiles at least three feet deep. This should be done where possible, though it is always a hard thing to accomplish. There are many fields where an outlet cannot be placed lower than three feet, and of course the upper ends of the laterals must be much nearer the surface of the ground to get the proper fall of water.

Another important point in tiling land is to use large tile instead of small tile. There was a time when tiles two and a half inches in diameter were looked upon as the proper thing for laterals and three-inch tiles were considerd large enough for the main lines. But long experience showed that a great mistake had been made in laying tiles of this size. In times of freshets the stream of water flowing through the lines of tiles was too small to make any appreciable difference in the water supply for days at a time. One has but to think of the size of the stream flowing through an open ditch at such a time to appreciate how little a two-and-a-half-inch stream would affect freshet water.

Now four-inch tile is considered to be small enough for the laterals, and larger tile is used for the main lines. This greatly facilitates the drawing off of the water after a long rainy spell, which is the time when tiles are most useful.

In the laying of tiles there is one plan that is worth considering where the water must run into an open ditch extending across the lower part of the field. That plan is to have the tiles run parallel to each other and all empty into the open ditch. This makes each line of tile a system by itself. There are no laterals and therefore there is no problem concerning the joining of the laterals with the main line. If one line of tile becomes clogged up there is no question as to which line is affected.

One of the very important things in the laying of a system of drains is to make a map of the drainage system and put it in a place where it cannot be lost. A duplicate of this plan should be made and nailed up in some place in a barn or shop where it will be always in evidence. Otherwise the plan may not be available when it is most wanted.

Diluted Milk For Infants.

There is a general opinion amongst dairymen that the tuberculosis racket is nothing but a racket. "If half of the dire and dreadful results that have been laid at the door of raw milk were true, the entire human family would long since have been extinct." That sentence appeared in the Washington Herald of April 28th by a writer on the milk subject who asserted that the tuberculosis campaign was conducted in the interest of the pasteurizer, which kills the wrong germs; also in the interest of the infant foods of which Dr. Wiley says: "Nearly all of them are as bad as anything that could be given an infant," and in favor of the condensed milk man, "whose product is unfit for any but the strongest stomach."'

The fact remains, but it is seldom stated,that the safest food for infants other than mothers' milk is good, healthy, fresh cows' milk, unpasteurized, diluted one-third with pure water and a small amount of sugar of milk added. Milk containing four and five and six per cent. butter-fat will kill more infants in three months than the worst diluted or adulterated milk ever offered in the market.

When to Plow Clover Sod.

A Morgan county, Illinois, correspondent says some of his neighbors claim that the best way to handle clover is to take off a crop of hay and then plow under the second growth. He asks whether it would not be more profitable to take off both a hay and seed crop.

I should by all means take off both crops. By doing this we allow the clover roots to make their fullest development. We should get around two tons of hay per acre, besides the seed crop, which ordinarily is worth much more than the green plants. It has been found that clover roots contain a larger percentage of nitrogenous matter when left to mature seed than when the crop is removed earlier, or when the field is pastured after the first cutting. Many lose sight of the fact that it is the clover roots that distribute the nitrogen most evenly through the soil.—L. C. Brown.

In the middle of June, New York was receiving the largest supply of peaches it had in ten years, and it was only the commencement of the bumper crop that is ripening in the South. One hundred and fifty carloads arrived on which was practically the first week. Early Belle, then selling at $1.75 per crate, was the favorite. Other Georgia varieties were selling at $1.00 to $1.50 per crate; Florida and South Carolina peaches were selling at 75 cents to $1.50 per crate.

Sunflower seed is selling in St. Louis at about 2 cents a pound; castor beans at $1.45 to $1.50 per bushel; sorghum cane seed at $2.25 to $2.50 per 100 pounds.

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Keeping Up Rented Farms.

A thorough-going farmer of Iroquois county, Illinois, who, by the way, is a renter, raises a question which is of great importance to both landlord and tenant. How are we going to keep up our farms under the present method of tenantcy? Instead of co-operating with tenants in producing maximum crops with the least expenditure of soil fertility, many landlords put a premium upon poor farming by raising rentals whenever a tenant secures more than an ordinary crop yield. Our correspondent says that he has farmed these lands as carefully as he would if he had owned them; he has rotated crops, kept the manure cleaned up and really he has steadily increased his crop yield. He has paid cash rent. Now the landlord has given notice that the rent will be increased next year one dollar per acre, claiming that the increased yields of his lands warrant the increase of the rental. The outcome, of course, will be that our correspondent will quit this farm, and some one will be found who will be willing to pay the increased rental. But what a foolish policy. We dislike sometimes to call people by their right names. The landlord who is short-sighted enough to crowd a good tenant off his land by asking unjust and exorbitant demands will soon see his mistake. Whether cash rental is paid or grain rental is given, it is poor policy to make a bargain with a tenant which virtually compels the tenant to sell every bit of land fertility he can coax into his growing crops. Be fair, not only with your tenant, but with your lands; and if you are fortunate enough to get hold of a tenant who is increasing his crop yield by increasing the fertility of your fields, stick to him; but don't be hog enough to try to increase your own revenue from his capital.—L. C. Brown.

The Hard-working Farm Wagon.

It should not require argument to convince anyone that it is economy to buy a good wagon. It is in use almost every day in the year. It has to endure all kinds of treatment, carry all kinds of loads, often over roads and through sloughs and along hillsides which should be considered impassable, and is necessarily exposed to all kinds of weather. The wagon is expected to stand all this, and to be found doing duty after a long term of years. It is a trying service. Naturally, only the wagons that are built with scrupulous honesty are equal to the duty.

Among the wagons that have proved their worth and given long, satisfactory service is the line manufactured by the International Harvester Company. These are the Weber, the Columbus and the New Bettendorf. Each of these wagons is of proven quality, standing up year after year under the most trying tests that wagons are ever subjected to.

The name Weber is familiar to wagon users everywhere. It is a synonym for wagon excellence. It is in use practically all over the country. Not less can be said of the Columbus, a wagon admirably adapted to farm uses and built by the best of skilled mechanics from thoroughly good materials. Both the Weber and the Columbus are high-class wagons.

The New Bettendorf differs from the Columbus and Weber in that the front and rear gears are made of steel. This adapts it to use in any climate. There can be no swelling or shrinking and drying apart, and it is a wagon that can be relied upon to carry any load the average farmer has occasion to haul.

These several makes of wagons are sold by different International local dealers. Booklets and all particulars may be had from them or correspondence direct with the main office at Chicago will receive prompt attention.

Horse Parade and Competition.

At Columbus, Ohio, once a year, they do honor to the horse by an annual horse parade. Some friend has kindly sent us a copy of the Ohio State Journal of June 3d, containing illustrations of the affair.

The list of prizes is too long for our columns, but we will mention a few of them:

Class A—Old horses, property of present owner at least ten years. First, Doc, bay gelding, seventeen years in service of the Hoster-Columbus Associated Breweries Company; William Sipple, driver. Second, Bob, twenty-five years old, nineteen years in continuous service on the streets of Columbus; property of the Buckeye Transfer and Storage Company; William Heid, driver. Third, Dick, gray gelding, seventeen years in service; Joseph Schonthal Iron Company; A. E. Pittiford, driver. Fourth, Babe, brown mare, seventeen years in service; Joseph Schonthal Iron Company; Mike Subridish, driver.

Class B—Single draft gelding or mare, weighing 1,500 pounds and over. First, George, black gelding; Joseph Schonthal Iron Company.

Class C—Pair draft geldings or mares, weighing each 1,500 pounds and over. First, Mike and Dexter, black geldings, weight 1,800 pounds; seven and one-half years on the streets of Columbus, every day but Sunday; ages, eleven and twelve years; Armour & Company.

Class D—Pair light draft geldings or mares, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 pounds. First, Jeff and Dick, gray geldings; Hoster-Columbus Associated Breweries Company.

Class E—Four draft geldings or mares. First, Mike and Dolly, Dick and Jim; Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company.

Class F—Single express gelding or mare, weighing 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. First, Richter, roan gelding; Adams Express Company.

Class G—Single light delivery gelding or mare, weighing under 1,200 pounds. First, Prince, gray gelding; W. A. Snyder.

Class H—Pair mules. First, Doc and Charlie, brown pair, Ohio State University.

Class I—Special class for Columbus city departments. First, Tag, Tony and Buster, bay geldings, Fire Department, Engine No. 2.

Two teams for show but not for competition—Three-horse hitch of Jay Trowbridge; twelve-horse hitch of Buckeye Transfer and Storage Company.

Winners of Humane Society's Medals—For horse in best condition and longest in service on streets of Columbus, Diamond, twenty-seven years old; Buckeye Transfer and Storage Company; horse longest under care and control of one driver, showing most humane treatment, Dick, Joseph Schonthal Iron Company.

Cull Live Stock Now.

Unless culling is done right when the matter is fresh in our minds, we are apt to forget a good many things. With live stock an unproductive animal is always an unprofitable one. Why some animals are kept year after year, with nothing to show for their keep, is hard to understand. When one commences to cull he must keep uniformity in mind. A ewe, for instance, may be a good breeder, but if she brings lambs of a different stamp than the run of the flock, better discard her. Of course, all animals of weak or ailing disposition should be gotten rid of. A runt or weakling of any kind is not worth bothering with. Some stop with their culling process right here. But there is another class of animals that should go, and the sooner the better. These are the animals that are usually the pride of the eye, but, alas! they do nothing. They are great eaters, but they are not producers. That big, fine-looking sow that never raises more than two or three pigs had better go; the ewes that never seem to have any luck with their lambs, and the cows which are good lookers, but nothing more—all had better be put off before another feeding season comes around.—L. C. Brown.

I'll Give You Plenty of Time to Prove that the CHATHAM Fanning Mill is the Best Seed Grader and Cleaner Made

Clean your grain—before you **sell** it—or before you **sow** it. **$1,000,000** lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling **dirty grain** is a low estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of **dirt** in every bushel. Pay me on time for a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill. Cleans** wheat for market. Takes oats, cockle, garlic, mustard and chess out of wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out buckhorn plantain. Cleans alsike clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed. **CHATHAM FREE BOOK** tells 100 ways you'll profit by having a Chatham. Illustrated—gives terms and low factory prices—full particulars. 30 Days' Trial without any advance payment, to prove it will do what we say it will. 250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations indorse them and Agricultural Papers recommend them. **Write nearest office** for New Catalog.

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HERE'S THE BEST WAY

To Get Your HAY Into The STACK

THERE'S A DAIN STACKER & RAKE FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT

Dain Junior Stacker

WHAT you want is the quickest and easiest and best way of putting-up hay. And that's what we've got for you—Our **Dain Stackers** and **Rakes.**

We make **seven** different Dain Stackers, and **five** different Dain Rakes, each specially adapted to different hay-harvesting requirements; each **best** for its particular purpose. Each of these Dain tools works in a way that makes the hay **easy-to-handle;** easy on the men; easy on the horses.

The hay is delivered on-the-stack straight and even—just as it falls-in-the-swath. It isn't rolled; or tangled; you can build a better stack that way—with less work; a rain-proof stack, too; the hay will **keep** better.

Take the **Dain Junior Stacker;** made with a double-A frame; that gives plenty of pulley-purchase; leverage; the load **"Hoists"** easily because the **draft** or **pull** is the **same** from the ground to the **highest** point of elevation; just a steady pull; the double-A frame equalizes the **strain,** too.

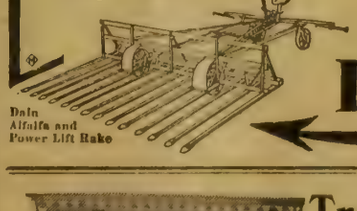
The large compression **springs** return the stacker-head from the dumping to receiving position; that takes up the rebound; prevents jerking; steadies the stacker. Another thing—instead of rolling off the stacker-head, the hay is given a pitched-effect by these springs, and falls in a flat mass that's easy to handle.

With **most** stackers the horse holds the load, but on the Dain Stackers, the pitcher-teeth can be "set" to automatically hold the load while topping-out the stack.

All our Dain stackers are light-draft; all simple; all **more** than strong enough to stand the severest strain.

All our Dain Rakes are so made that the **horses** do the work; **light** on the horses, too; the driver always has full control of the Rake-teeth; lowering and lifting them easily from-the-seat; the rakes get all the hay, too—either out of the swath, the windrow or the shock. We make the Dain Power Lift Rake, the Dain Alfalfa Power Lift, the Dain Truss Frame Rake, the Dain Three-Wheel Sweep Rake and the Dain New Idea Sweep Rake.

Your implement dealer will show you how these Dain tools are made—how they "work"—Or write us—we'll tell you all about them—we'll mail you free full descriptive literature. Address,



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DAIN MANUFACTURING CO.
828 Vine Street, Ottumwa, Ia.

Traction Gasoline Engines.

10 Horse Power Only. Especially adapted for operating Belt Power Hay Presses, Corn Shellers, Shredders, etc., and hauling over the roads. Thoroughly tested and guaranteed. One lever controls all movements. Portable and Stationary Engines.

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The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

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By THE HALE PUBLISHING CO.
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Office of Publication, 3550 Vista avenue, (corner of Vista avenue and Carr Lane avenue), St. Louis, Mo. Bell Telephone: Grand 400.

In ten months ending April, 1908, the United States exported mowers and reapers to the amount of nearly twelve million dollars; plows and cultivators to the amount of two and a half millions; and six million dollars' worth more of miscellaneous implements. Russia, Argentina and France were the largest buyers. Germany and Canada came next.

We wish to obtain an agent at every postoffice in the United States. One who can stick up a sign where people will see it, saying: "Subscriptions to The National Farmer and Stock Grower taken here."

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the boll weevil pest in cotton is not so bad as it was. The difference is not so much, but it is favorable to the cotton grower. The early frost last year is credited with having caused the change.

On page 18 will be found an article on lamb raising. There is a splendid market and growing demand for spring lambs at St. Louis, and it ought to be supplied. The way to supply this demand is indicated in the article.

Some day the people who are asking laws to restrict production will find themselves in the middle of high-priced markets with nothing to sell. By the time they grow a crop the market will be down again. Most of this restrictive business is for the purpose of restricting other people. It is not the way to have good markets. Markets grow and thrive, and good prices come from workshops that are running full time. Restricted production only helps those who do not restrict.

The Eastern reports concerning the beef trade have for some time been much the same. On the one hand a scarcity of choice cattle and choice cuts have enabled the retailers to demand and obtain extreme high prices for a fraction of the supply, but without support from the families consisting of people of moderate or small means. By slaughterers it is characterized as an uncertain and dangerous situation. The prices of all cattle are comparatively high and the demand is economically small. The live stock shippers complain of the uncertainty of the market, and wtih good reason—the buyers are trying very hard to keep in the business without loading themselves up with supplies which they cannot sell.

Our Seed Premiums.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower sent out as subscription premiums many pounds of Pascal's Grand Champion Yellow Corn, also Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn and of Garton's Regenerated Seed Oats. We offered a number of cash premiums which we will be glad to pay if any of the product of our premium seed shall win a prize at any State or National Shows. We hope to hear from the seed which we sent out and to pay many premiums. Later on we will call for reports from those who received premiums.

Record of the Hackneys.

Hackneys won more blue ribbons than all other breeds combined in open harness classes at the Philadelphia Horse Show in May. In twenty-nine competitions for singles, pairs, tandems and four-in-hand teams, fifteen first prizes fell to the Hackney-bred high steppers, as against fourteen to other than Hackneys.

The marked success of the Hackneys in harness at Eastern Shows is giving the breed a boom in this country. In 1897 only three stallions and six mares were imported from England into the United States and Canada. Ten years later, in 1906, the number of registered English Hackney stallions imported had grown to 123 and of mares to 155, thus making a total of 278 Hackneys brought to America in one year.

The number of registered Hackneys in the United States is now more than 3,000, according to Gurney C. Cue, of 308 West 97th street, New York, Secretary of the American Hackney Horse Society. The third volume of the Stud Book, just published, contains 1,482 pedigrees, or nearly 50 per cent. more than the first and second volumes combined. Entries for the fourth volume will close on July 1st, and the book will be published in December.

It is very surprising to us that in the Eastern shows a majority of all the prize winners are Hackneys. We look for German and French coach horses and Cleveland bays and don't find them. We find the American trotting horse acting cleverly as a coach horse. We occasionally find an American saddle horse taking Eastern prizes; but under saddle, as ponies, as cobs, as every kind of a harness horse except the roadster, we find the Hackney. The question naturally arises, where are the offspring of all the French and German coach horses which farmers have been buying for twenty years?

High Prices For Light Cattle.

Not many years ago beef cattle had to weigh 1,600 to 1,800 pounds to bring top prices. The tendency has been towards reduction in weights, but it is an extraordinary market that pays eight cents a pound for steers weighing 834 pounds, and that is what was done at St. Louis. Recent sales of butcher steers at the St. Louis market included 851-pound steers at $6.00; 873-pound steers at $6.15; 970-pound steers at $6.35; 533-pound steers at $6.55; 907-pound steers at $6.75; 840-pound steers at $6.75; 853-pound steers at $7.00; 1,151-pound steers at $7.25; 798-pound steers at $7.25; 1,157-pound steers at $7.50; and 834-pound steers at $8.00 per 100 pounds. In the line of butcher heifers, sales included 698-pound heifers at $6.40; 767-pound heifers at $6.50; 672-pound heifers at $6.50; and 601-pound heifers at $6.55 per 100 pounds. All these are extraordinary prices for baby beef and consisting of calves and yearlings. These represent high-quality fat cattle. There is hardly a stock farmer who cannot raise such cattle, and yet the St. Louis National Stock Yards never receives enough of them to supply the trade. A stock raiser who never could raise and fatten a 1,600-pound steer can easily produce two of these 800-pound steers. The above prices were paid at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the week in which the largest number of cattle were received in the history of the trade.

SHIPPERS AND SELLERS
—of—
STOCK AND FEEDING CATTLE
are reminded that the
ST. LOUIS
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
furnish by far the best market for their stock.

The cattle feeders of the states of Missouri and Illinois are large buyers on the St. Louis market and furnish a demand for more and better cattle all the time.

The Wabash Eastern Railway, the Chicago & Alton R. R., the Vandalia Line, the Big Four Route, the B. & O. Southwestern Railway, the Clover Leaf Route, the Chicago,Peoria & St. Louis R. R., the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and the eastern branches of the Burlington System, all start out from the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,

and their lines traverse a magnificent country, in which live stock feeding is a leading industry. On their valuable lands the stockmen on these lines cannot raise cattle cheaply, but they can feed them profitably. The stockmen of Indiana and Ohio are specially referred to.

• • •

The best market for all these successful stock feeders is St. Louis. They have short runs, favorable rates, quick service, small shrinkage. These people get their cattle home in good shape. There is never a glut of stock cattle at St. Louis. Western shippers of stock cattle can get their stock to the St. Louis market just as easily and as cheaply as they can to any inferior far West market, and at St. Louis there is quicker sale,

better results, and in the shipping in, concentration, sale and outward shipment there is less expense, less shrinkage and less loss to come out of the cattle.

The market values advance and decline, sometimes in favor of the buyer and sometimes in favor of the seller; but the center in which all can be brought together and distributed at the least expense to all concerned is the best market of all.

THE BEST MARKET FOR ALL—UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES—IS ST. LOUIS.

On July 1st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, nineteen head of little baby beef steers and heifers averaged 752 pounds and sold for 7 cents a pound. Here is $52.64 paid by butcher for calves and yearlings. They were choice little, high-bred cattle, and on the same market common steers, same weight, sold for $21 per head.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS.

For farms and homes that will prove satisfactory and profitable write for our new illustrated list. One hundred farms described and priced. **Geo. W. Hamilton & Son, Fulton, Mo.**

Mississippi.—Northern Mississippi, on the line of the Southern Railway, presents some first-class opportunities for young men who have had an agricultural education. A few splendid tracts of cheap land for sale; 120, 240 and 280 acres. Address, **J. W. Jourdan,** care National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI. 800 ACRES. MISSOURI. The best bargain. Adjoins railroad station. Two hours from Kansas City; six hours from St. Louis; twelve hours from Chicago. The land will grow 60 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre; 40 acres winter apple orchard. Improvements worth $15,000. It is just the farm for an Illinois man who is used to good land. Too fancy to describe. Price, $65 an acre; one-third cash, balance long time, six per cent. Also smaller farms. Write for particulars. **J. H. LIPSCOMB,** 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI.—A Fine Farm. 180 acres. 3½ miles from Marshfield. Most all valley. 35 acres good timber. Good six-room house with cellar; well on porch. Several springs, with running water. Barn, 30x60. All necessary buildings, as granary, cribs, sheds, poultry and hog houses. Fruit. Model stock farm. Good, level roads. Price only $37.50 per acre. Send for price lists. **Wright & Waterstripe,** Marshfield, Mo.

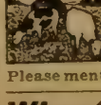
MISSOURI. 11,000 ACRES. MISSOURI. About 125 miles southwest of St. Louis, in Shannon county. Will sell 11,00 acres. About 40 or 50 per cent. of this land will grow corn, wheat and oats in abundance. It is rolling land, some rough land and a little waste land. Well watered by limestone springs and branches. No swamp land. It is open white oak timber with a heavy growth of bluestem prairie grass. The oak timber will more than pay for the land, fence it and pay for the buildings. It is the finest stock proposition. The climate is the best. Only four miles to railroad station with 700 people. It rains 44 inches per year. It will sell for $25 to $40 an acre in 10 years, and if handled properly will produce a big annual income. Only $4.50 per acre. One acre of this in its native condition will grow more grass than 10 acres of Western Kansas or the Pan Handle of Texas. Investors look up. **J. H. LIPSCOMB,** 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

New Mexico. 22,000 Acres New Mexico.
PANHANDLE RAILROAD LAND at PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, on Santa Fe Railroad. SOIL, rich, black, sandy loam. **WATER,** in unlimited quantities at from 10 to 50 feet. **RAINFALL,** average for last ten years, 24 inches. **PRICES,** $9.00 to $20.00 per acre. **TERMS,** one-third cash, balance in from five to ten years.
Excursions leave Saint Louis JULY 7th and 21st. For full particulars write
MONTGOMERY & FISHER,
Times Building, SAINT LOUIS.

Texas.—For Sale: 160-acre farm, 2½ miles from Fort Worth Stock Yards and packing plants. High prairie land. 115 acres in Johnson grass, balance in pasture; fenced and cross fenced. Two average farm houses. One large combination barn. One small barn. Good surface well; surface tank in pasture. Two tons of hay per acre; first cutting this year. Ideal place for feed pens, dairy and poultry farm. $65 per acre, net. Address, **J. B. Buchanan,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS,
no matter where located. If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate or business, anywhere, at any price, address,
FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

CASH for your property, wherever located. For quick sale, send description and price. **Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.**



COWS IN CLOVER, an illustrated Book on the great Dairy Country in Northern Minnesota, sent FREE. Write **Land Com'r, D. & I. R. R. Co., 545 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.**
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Wheat Sacks For Sale of any grade or size at closest prices.
Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main street, St. Louis.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Patents M.A.SCHMIDT, Registered Patent Attorney, 715 11th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Send for Inventor's Manual, Free.

For Sale **Saw Mills** and Saw Mill **Engines**
Weber Implement Co., 413-415 N. Main st., St. Louis.

MILK PRODUCERS TO MEET

To Prepare For the Fall and Winter Campaign.

We are requested to announce that the next meeting of the Directors of the Milk Producers' Association of Missouri and Illinois will be held at the office of Mr. W. A. Fischer, Secretary, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, July 27th, at one o'clock p. m. It is especially requested that each Delegate will bring in with him the statement of all shipments on his route, giving the number of cans of milk or cream, the price paid and to whom it is shipped. These statements upon the regularly-printed slips furnished by the Secretary are necessary in order to prepare for the fall campaign.

Acting as the Milk Committee in behalf of the association, Hon. D. I. Furbeck, the President, visited the dairies in the city with a view to agreeing upon a price for uncontracted milk for the month of June, and his report was 11 cents a gallon or better. In this connection it must be understood that there is considerable milk delievered under individual contracts between milk producers and dairy distributors, much of it at 12 cents a gallon for six months and 16 cents a gallon for the other six months. These contracts were made during the period of scarcity and call for a guaranteed product.

During May and June the milk production in St. Louis territory was very heavy and the market was oversupplied; nevertheless St. Louis distributors are paying slightly higher prices for milk than at either Chicago or New York.

Inasmuch as there are several important legislative questions and a proposed advance in freight rates requiring immediate attention, it is hoped that Directors will make a round-up to secure additional members and report them at the July meeting. Remember the day, Monday, 27th, at one p. m.

Clean Your Own Stables.

Dairy farmers are advised to guarantee their products and to place them above suspicion and then contend against increasing the ever-growing crop of public officials.

There are too many different governments in this country passing laws in conflict with each other, and each government is collecting taxes for the purpose of hiring inspectors and detectives to chase around the country seeking something to condemn under their different conflicting laws.

For every first-class dairy farm in the country to-day there is probably one government, state or municipal inspector or dairy detective. We have no doubt that there are more dairies than inspectors, but the dairy-farmer crop is not increasing and the detective crop is getting larger at every opportunity, and when once an office is created, it hangs onto the business better than does the dairy farmer. The inspector is sure of his pay and the farmer is not.

The reason that the crop of inspectors is great is because there are a few dishonest dairymen, and because many of the laws are oppressive, unjust and unreasonable. This is a broad assertion to make, but it is perfectly true. The people who should have an opportunity to pass upon laws to govern the dairy interest are the dairymen themselves. Legislative bodies pass municipal ordinances, state laws and national laws all different, and many of the provisions are difficult and some impossible to comply with, and if anyone objects, the answer is: "You are in favor of adulteration."

The fact is that about two-thirds of the state, municipal and national laws affecting the dairy interest could be repealed for the advantage of all concerned, and the crop of spies and inspectors could be cut down materially, if not entirely done away with, and the industry be all the better for it.

What we need is a dairy interest that keeps its stables clean; that produces a perfect product and which is able to defend itself from all criminal charges. The dairy interest is the one that is vilified and libeled more than any other. A doctor will drop in on a community, and the first heard of him is that ninety-five per cent. of the cows are suffering from tuberculosis and only ninety-four per cent. will be misrepresentation. Another will discover the most filthy cow in the country and publish it as the source of our milk supply.

Milk producers will have to organize against misrepresentation, and cannot do so unless they also organize to perfect their product. The man who puts water in his milk is not in a position to correct unjust laws; the man with a dirty stable has to hide himself when the inspector comes around; but the maker of a perfect product is the man who can say: "We are governed too much and too expensively." Therefore, clean your stables; it will be cheaper than to hire government inspectors to do it for you.

CRAFT'S DISTEMPER CURE
deserves a place in the equipment of every horse owner. It is effectual if used as a tonic regularly to prevent colds, epizootic, catarrhal affections, influenzas, pinkeye, etc., in horses, sheep and dogs, and is a guaranteed cure if used faithfully after these troubles are contracted. To accommodate owners of one horse or of several, it is sold in 50c. and $1.00 bottles by druggists or sent by mail to out-of-the-way stockmen direct by the Wells Medicine Company, 17 Third street, Lafayette, Ind., who guarantee the remedy both through the druggist and when sent direct. Many of uor readers are already familiar with this excellent remedy, which is endorsed and recommended by many veterinarians.

The Sharples Cream Separator.

All farmers should write the Sharples Separator Company at Chicago or at West Chester, Pa., for Catalogue No. 232. It will be sent promptly, also a fine work entitled "Business Dairying." Every farmer should own a first-class cream separator, and surely the Sharples Tubular is first-class. We have seen and read hundreds of testimonials from farmers who date the time they first had clear money of their own from the day they first separated the sweet cream from the sweet milk. Send a postal card, address as stated and ask for Catalogue No. 232.

A Roller-bearing Manure Spreader.

What seems to be a most important improvement on manure spreaders has lately been made on the old reliable Success Spreader. Its manufacturers have made it a roller-bearing spreader. In this particular at least no one can deny that the Success is in a class by itself. It is the only roller-bearing spreader.

The advantages of this improvement can hardly be overestimated. Manure spreaders have hard work to do. They must haul heavy loads over rough ground and they must be in operation. They must, therefore, be made strong and heavy. This accounts for the heavy draft and the hard running that characterize all spreaders. By this single move the Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company have greatly reduced the draft of the Success Spreader and have at the same time made a remarkably easy operating machine.

There are seven sets of these roller bearings, as will be noted by the illustration. They are placed in the wheels, on the cylinder ends and in the driving mechanism. The effect is, as can readily be seen, to make all parts "run easy." Less power is required, there is less pressure and less strain, consequently there will be less wear, and, with the far-famed strength of the Success Spreader, breakage is almost an impossibility.

Other things that make the Success smooth and easy operating are its remarkable simplicity, its positive workings and its direct application of power. The worm and gear, part of its admirable driving system, run in oil. There is a notable absence of gear wheels. Power is applied by an unbreakable steel pinned chain. Nothing could be more direct.

No fault is ever found with the Success Spreader on the ground of strength. Extra strong wheels, steel axles, staunch oak and ash frame, panels of box bolted to uprights with strong flat-headed bolts—these indicate the materials and making of the whole machine. An excellent feature is that all pressure and strain on the cylinder by reason of driving machinery is upon the strong rear axle. It is not upon the box.

We believe it is to every farmer's interest to investigate the Success fully before buying a spreader. It is a machine that bears investigation. The new roller-bearing features are bound to make it more popular than ever. This, especially, should be borne in mind in choosing a spreader. A card to the Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y., will bring all desired information.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

Bunker Hill, Ill., on the Big Four Route, shipped 129 to 160 cans of milk a day to St. Louis, or a total of 4,620 cans during the month of June. These figures were furnished by Mr. S. R. Winchester, member of the Milk Producers' Association.

Elgin quotation for choice creamery butter on Monday, June 29th, was 23 cents, against the same quotation the previous Monday; 24 cents a year ago; 20 cents two years ago; and 20 cents three years ago. This is from the Elgin Dairy Report.

The dairy distributing houses of St. Louis includes the American Dairy Company, Edward T. Brown, Secretary and Manager. The establishment is located at 4958 Suburban Tracks, where they have an up-to-date plant of moderate dimensions and distribute all their milk in bottles. The milk supply is at present all from Missouri. The company is making contracts at 13 cents seven summer months and 16 cents five winter months. It looks like a reliable concern, run on business principles, and can take on a few more shippers of guaranteed product.

The Union Dairy Company of St. Louis has now twenty-one country receiving stations, where the milk is received from the farmers. It is claimed by the manager that it is the only sure way of doing the business right. At the same time the Union Dairy Company is receiving an amount of milk and cream bought from shippers under contract or upon the open market.

Elementary Principles of Agriculture.

We desire to acknowledge receipt of a copy of a work entitled as above, prepared for use as a text book in the common schools. This is one of the most comprehensive books on the foundation and principles of agriculture, and we feel assured that it will serve a good purpose. If agriculture is taught in the grammar schools with such a work as the chief guide, many young men will start out in life with a knowledge of agricultural pursuits which will be of more value than all a farmer can learn in a lifetime by practical conduct and cultivation of a farm. Every branch of agricultlure is made clear by the necessary explanations.

The work is by A. M. Ferguson, of the Texas Seed Breeding Farms, and Dr. L. L. Lewis, of the A. & M. College of Oklahoma, and we hope that it will find ready sale. It is a splendid book for the farmer also and ought not to be monopolized by students.

BETTER CISTERNS --- WHY?
To protect the health of every member of your family. Medical experts have pronounced the brick and wood cistern to be the cause of many cases of sickness.
A Cistern to be perfectly sanitary must be made so tight that no impurities can possibly get through. This can only be accomplished by using the Steel Cistern.

STEEL ROOFING Of All Kinds,
Stock and Storage Tanks,
Wagon Tanks, Etc.

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O. K. HARRY STEEL CO., 2353 Papin Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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KILLS EVERY FLY IT STRIKES

when our patent sprayer is used. Keeps all insect pests off cows in pasture longer than any imitation. Used since 1885. Absolutely harmless, cures all sores. Half cent's worth saves 3 quarts milk and much flesh.
NO LICE in Poultry House, or any place it is sprayed. If dealer offers substitute, send us $1 for Improved 3-tube Sprayer and enough SHOO-FLY to protect 200 cows. Name express office. $1 returned if cows not protected. Send postal for free booklet.
Shoo-Fly Mfg. Co., 1305 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.
Editor knows from experience that Shoo-Fly is O. K.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Absolutely harmless, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 30 cents.

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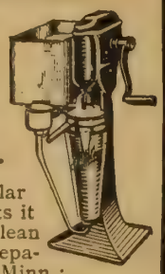
Steel Tanks
Full Description and Price on application.
WEBER IMPLEMENT CO.
416 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The Name
"TUBULAR"
on a Cream Separator
Stands for the Same as "Sterling" on Silver—
THE BEST MADE.



What the Tubular does in the dairy puts it foremost—twice as clean separating as other separators at Fairmount, Minn.; twice as clean at Kendall, Wis.; six to ten times as clean at Scotsburn, N. S.; fifteen times as clean at Gananoque, Ont.

But these competitions were far away from your home? Well, try it out in your own dairy and see whether the Tubular is sterling, whether it will do better for you, with your own cows, than any other process or separator. No cost to you. Just write us you want to know what the Tubular can do for you. Ask first for Catalogue No. 232, it's a good introduction.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY,
West Chester, Penna.

Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.
San Francisco, Cal.

RAILROAD RATES ON CREAM.

A Communication From the St. Louis Colonial Creamery Company.

Editor National Farmer and Stock Grower:

In view of the pending action before the United States Interstate Commerce Commission of the allied creamery interests of the country against the railroads in their attempt to increase rates on cream, I feel it is highly important that one fact be brought to the attention of your readers generally throughout the country.

It is well known that the railroads have through their efforts arrayed the small creameries of the country against the large centralizers, claiming that under the old rates the centralizers were getting a big advantage over the small creameries, and also claiming that the new rates proposed to be put in by the railroads would discriminate against the centralizers and be in favor of the small creameries.

One fact alone will disprove these claims absolutely and settle once and for all the question as to the sincerity of the railroads in their endeavor to array these interests against each other. This fact is simply this, that the rates for the shorter distances for hauling cream have been increased to a far greater proportion than the rates for distances up to 125 miles. In other words, the rates for distances up to 30 miles have been increased from 15 cents, the old rate, to 25 cents, the proposed new rate, an increase of 67 per cent., while in no case does this rate of increase apply as strongly for distances from 30 to 125 miles.

If the railroads are sincere in their claims that they want to favor the small creameries, they should have allowed their old rates to remain and raised the rates on the long haul. Instead of that they made a universal higher rate for tariff purposes only and have applied the heaviest increase on the small distances, which will hit the small creameries the hardest.

It is time your people should be aware of this fact, to the end that they may see the purpose of the railroads, which seems to be merely that they may use the small creameries to "pull their chestnuts out of the fire."

Hoping you will give this matter due publicity, that justice may be done, I am Yours Truly,

J. H. CURRAN.

Butter Too High in Color.

The following is by a butter solicitor in the New York Produce Review:

"Concerning the coloring of butter I desire to say that since May 1st I have been in a great many creameries through this country and in each one examined the butter, especially the color, and have said to a geat many: 'You are too high in color.' Time and again in reply they have said: 'We are not using a bit.' Some creameries, especially in Southern Iowa, around May 10th, were not using a bit of color, and their butter was a brick red. In my twenty-seven years' experience I do not recollect the time when the grass made the butter so yellow as it is this season, or at least it seems that way to me. As the consumers of butter are demanding such a light shade, if any man can invent something to make a lighter shade of butter than the grass naturally gives it, I believe he would make as large a fortune as did the man who first invented something to color the butter. In closing, I beg to state I know there are not one-tenth of the creameries that are using a bit of color."

I never have had anyone suggest the possibility of making a lighter shade of butter than the natural color, and yet I am aware that the milk from some cows produces a darker shade than others. It is unreasonable, however, to ask for lighter colored buter than that which is produced in the natural way without any artificial coloring. What I said two weeks ago was to put the buttermakers on their guard and to remind them that the time had come to discontinue the use of all butter color during the summer. Sometimes the importance of these matters is not fully realized until some damage is done to the butter."

The Summer Milk Ration.

There is a time during the summer months when the average pasture is very short. During this time the milch cows must be fed something in addition to grass. Many farmers consider that a ration of grain will do this better and more economically than anything else. As a rule, this is not true. There are conditions under which grain very largely has to be relied upon for supplementing the pasture, but under average farm conditions it has been demonstrated that the feeding of grain during the summer months is not usually a profitable proposition. Green forage crops should be raised. In other words, summer pasture should be provided. Fodder corn makes an excellent feed during the early fall months. Pumpkins may often be raised to advantage. Succotash, a mixture of barley and oats, often makes a desirable summer pasture, and experiments indicate that such pastures are more economical than grain feeding.

Some years ago the Kansas Experiment Station allowed one lot of cows the run of a pasture without grain. Another lot was pastured and fed six pounds of a mixture of grain composed of one-third wheat bran, one-third corn meal and one-third ground oats. At the end of the test it was found that the cows at pasture, receiving no grain, gave larger net returns than those fed grain in addition.

At the Cornell Experiment Station, New York, cows at pasture were fed six to nine pounds daily of a grain mixture composed of 100 pounds of wheat bran, 100 pounds of cotton-seed meal and 15 pounds of malt sprouts. Several tests of this kind were made and the conclusions drawn therefrom were that the feeding of grain did not yield increased net returns.

A number of other tests might be cited, but the conclusion would not be changed. This does not mean, of course, that when the pasture is unable to supply an abundance of food for the stock that it is not better to feed grain than to allow the cows to run down, but it means that pasturing, even if annual pasture crops must be used for tiding over the season of short pastures, is more economical than grain feeding or partial grain feeding. It must be borne in mind, however, that unless cows giving a very heavy flow of milk have an abundant supply of good, nutritious grass, they will not be able to get the required amount of nutriment. In such cases some grain should be fed in addition.—Farmers' Tribune.

The Petaluma Poultry Journal says "The average weight of hens' eggs runs from 15 to 24 ounces per dozen. A weight of 22½ ounces may be taken as a fair average for good-sized eggs, although a weight of four ounces is not unknown for single specimens."

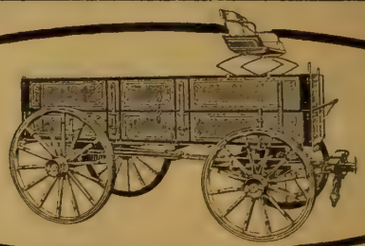
Why Break Your Back?
when a
Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Saw Rig

Will do your work quicker and better than a dozen men at a small part of one man's pay. Then by sawing your neighbors' wood the outfit will often pay for itself and yield a handsome profit the first season. You would be surprised to learn how cheaply it will do chores for you, such as pumping, churning, grinding, etc. Made in either Portable or Stationary Types. Operates on gasoline, kerosene or distillate.

Cut out complete advertisement and send for Engine and Saw Catalog No. H F 692

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
St. Louis Kansas City, Mo.

THREE HIGH CLASS FARM WAGONS



A FARM wagon has much hard work to do. It must haul heavy loads, travel over rough roads and be out in all kinds of weather. When you buy a farm wagon you want to get many years' service from it.

You will not be disappointed if you buy any one of the three wagons described below.

The 63-Year-Old Weber

The King of all farm wagons. Only the very best and most thoroughly seasoned wood is used; ironed to make a wagon that lasts a lifetime. Light running, convenient and a wagon of fine appearance.

The Popular Columbus

Built in a factory where most exacting conditions are enforced: Air seasoned wood stock, ironing which gives great strength and durability, workmanship by thorough mechanics and every part thoroughly tested.

New Bettendorf Steel Gear Wagon

Front and rear gears made of steel. Parts riveted together, not bolted. A wagon that is proof against breakdowns. Nothing can work loose or rattle, and there can be no warping, drying apart, shrinking or rotting.

You should remember above everything else that a cheap, poorly constructed wagon is dear at any price.

Before you buy any wagon call on the International local agents and learn all the superior points of the Weber, Columbus and New Bettendorf wagons. They will show you the wagons and hand you printed matter giving all particulars Or if you prefer write direct to the home office.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

Selecting the Dairy Cow.

[Written specially for this paper.]

The selection of the dairy cow appears to be an easy matter, but it is a difficult one. It is regarded as easy because most of the people that buy cows are not very particular as to the kind of a cow they select. If she has the reputation of being a "good cow" she sells readily at about the uniform figure paid for "good" dairy cows.

The man that is trying to build up a good herd will succeed to the extent he becomes wise in the choosing of cows. One of the things that is now generally overlooked is the pedigree. Most people buy cows on what they consider as their merits, and say they have no regard for the pedigree of the cow.

The pedigree of a cow is worth something, for it indicates the kind of ancestors she has had and tells much of the bundle of influences she has within her. But we are now getting a better class of pedigree in some of our dairy breeds. The Advanced Registry promises to do very much to improve the dairy cow, and the man that selects a cow for his herd should want to know whether or not the cow is in the Advanced Registry.

As yet the aggregate number of cows in this registry is small, so that no man can hope to secure very many such cows; but it is safe to predict the coming of a time in the near future when the Advanced Registry will mean a big price on the head of the animal that has it. The man that is selecting a cow can afford to pay a big price for a cow belonging to such a registry.

In the near future, the man that selects a dairy cow will be able to choose some having good advanced registration and with the additional credit of being from dams and granddams that were also in the Advanced Registry. This means an increasing influence in the direction of bundles of influences in favor of large milk yielding. If our cow buyers will pay more attention to this now, it will help the movement along, and the movement is greatly to the advantage of the dairy interests.

One man known to the writer went out into the country to select a cow. He was so determined to have a good one that he would not buy from a herd that did not consist of pedigreed animals. Then he began the investigation of the milk yield of the dam of the cow and of her sisters and calves. He searched through several counties before he found the cow he could have faith in. The chief obstacle in his way was the fact that few people keep records of the milk production of their cows.

He finally found a locality in which the weighing of milk has been popular for a long time and where records were kept of the butter made from the milk of each cow. There he found the cow he wanted and purchased her at a high price. She has calves now and they sell at a high price for breeding purposes.

If a man wants a cow merely to produce milk, he need not pay much attention to pedigree, but if he wants her for breeding he cannot afford to buy a cow merely on her individual performance. Such cows sometimes produce worthless calves.

Summer Troubles With Butter.

Mrs. J. F., of Milford, Ill., writes: "I am having more trouble with my butter this season than ever before. I can't get rid of the white streaks in it, and it is not as firm as usual."

I suggest that our correspondent change her brand of salt. Streakiness in butter is usually caused by the uneven distribution of the salt; that is, the salt will not dissolve and work into the butter. Work your butter a little longer. There is no general rule about the time butter should be worked, but work it until the salt has penetrated the whole mass evenly. The finest quality of dairy butter I have tasted in a long while is made by a woman who churns with the old-fashioned dash churn and works her butter in a wooden butter bowl. She churns about five pounds at a time and works her salt in with a ladle. There is not the least sign of streaks in it, but she takes infinite pains with it, and she never allows a pound to leave her hands showing either white specks or streaks.—L. C. Brown.

Two Great Cow Questions.

The Farmers' Union Advocate of New Zealand very properly says that a cow's record for producing milk must always be considered in connection with their feeding. Cows that have good records have been known to be such heavy feeders that there was no profit in keeping them. Another animal with probably a similar good record for yield will be a comparatively small feeder. Whatever she eats above the food of support goes into milk or butter-fat. A record of milk yields without a record of the dairy feeding is of little value to anyone. The two questions cannot be separated.

Get the Silo Ready.

Lucky the man who had a well-filled silo to feed from the last spring! It saved some big feed bills and the food was first-class. By following some well-tried-out practice there is not much chance of loss. The corn should be well matured; that is, all the ears should have glazed. Of course, corn cut when in roasting ear is much more palatable, but it is much more difficult to preserve than corn cut at the glazing stage. Don't hurry the job of filling the silo by cutting the corn in two-inch lengths. Finer silage may be had by cutting in one-inch lengths, or even under. Half-inch would be best, but that makes rather slow filling. Use a big machine and a good-size engine. A dinkey four-horse engine is not worth bothering with. Use a fourteen or sixteen-horse-power engine and then you won't have to stop to divide the bundles. Use the modern elevator with hood attachment. In this way the silage will be thrown against the sides of the silo and fall and pack much more evenly than if all was dumped in the center. Keep a man in the silo, and see that the outer side is well tramped and the coarser material is worked towards the center.—L. C. Brown.

Dairy and Creamery.

At a meeting of a co-operative creamery in Jutland, Denmark, recently, it was decided by a very large majority vote that the noon and evening milk must not be above 58 degrees Fahrenheit. If it is, a fine of 13½ cents per 100 pounds is enforced. The creamery supplies the patrons with scrubbing brushes and a thermometer.

At the Hood Farm sale of Jerseys, held June 3d at Lowell, Mass., prices were desperately low, due, 'tis said, to the hard times. Imp. Golden Leda's Belle, winner of a certificate of merit on the Island, made 1 pound 2½ ounces of butter in a day with her first calf, sold to N. Thayer, of Worcester, Mass., for $470. The five-year-old cow Figgis, 17th, and bred to the famous bull Torono, sold for $270 to the same buyer. A bull calf—son of Hood Farm Pogis, 9th—sold at $300 to Ford & Graham, of Washington, D. C.

The Milk Reporter says: "Two sentences of eighteen years each in the government prison at Atlanta, Ga., to run concurrently, in addition to a fine of $7,500, was imposed in the United States Court at Wilmington, Del., by Judge Bradford, as the penalty upon Hugh I. Armour, who had been convicted of violating the oleomargarine law. Armour was charged with being the head of an oleo syndicate which operated in Wilmington, Philadelphia, Atlantic City and other places."

Many a good cow is condemned for not giving enough milk, when the main reason is that she is not receiving enough of the right kind of food. A cow that is expected to give five gallons of milk a day will not do it on her breed alone. The dairyman needs a silo from which to feed his cows in winter. He should also have some soiling crop for summer.

The Milk Reporter says: "Fighting the tuberculin test is a waste of time. Until something better is firmly established it has come to stay, and is the only recognized test by the authorities that ought to know."

The first certified milk was sold on April 13, 1893, by Stephen Francisco, of Essex county, N. J., and the certificate was issued by a medical commission organized at Newark, N. J. The words "Certified Milk" were coined by a Dr. Coit and patented. They cannot be used except under proper authority. We understand that the original certified dairy is now producing 6,000 quarts of certified milk a day.

DON'T THROW MONEY TO THE PIGS

The mine owner gets his gold mixed with rock and combined with other metals. He gets out all the gold and then makes in addition what he can from the lead and silver, the "by-products."

The dairyman's gold is cream; the skim-milk his principal "by-product." To get all the profit he must use an

IMPROVED 1908 U. S. CREAM Separator

With this Separator he gets out all the cream, and then uses to best advantage the skim-milk. He can't afford to feed cream to pigs.

Our Catalogue No. 125 tells why. Let us send you one.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Distributing warehouses at: Chicago, Ill., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Toledo, O., Salt Lake City, Utah, Denver, Colo., San Francisco, Cal., Spokane, Wash., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N.Y., Auburn, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Quebec, Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont., Calgary, Alta. 497

Mr. E. Sudendorf, Secretary, reports that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Dairy Show Association, held June 6th, it was decided that the Third Annual Show of the association shall be held at the Coliseum in Chicago, beginning in December, 1908. The committee also appointed A. J. Glover, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., General Manager, and Mr. Rawl, General Superintendent of the Live Stock Department.

Shippers to Chicago.

If one must go to Chicago, why not consign cattle, hogs and sheep to a first-class commission firm? The firm of Shinn, Fry & Co., Union Stock Yards, secure high prices in the interest of their customers and furnish them good information as a guide to making shipments. Address, Shinn, Fry & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Recent St. Louis quotations for gumbo: Arkansas one-third-bushel boxes at 25 to 40 cents; Mississippi four-basket crates at 50 cents; and Alabama one-fourth-bushel baskets, large anr coarse, at 3 0to 35 cents.

The above sketch shows Mr. Oliver Harris, hauling a load of hay across his marshy meadow. He writes The Electric Wheel Co., Quincy, Ill., that this is the first load of hay ever hauled over this meadow in April as he could never get through the mud with his high wheel, narrow tired wagons. With a low wheel, wide tired Handy Wagon such as The Electric Wheel Co. make, he finds it an easy job and claims he saves $23.00, the price of this wagon, in horse-flesh alone, every year.

Our readers with muddy meadows or soft roads will be interested in a catalogue of these wagons which the above company sends free for the asking. Address, Electric Wheel Company, Box 222, Quincy, Ill.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

POLAND-CHINAS.

Just write us about Spring Pigs by **On the Pike, 45,496,** that sires the best Pigs on the farm. **KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.**

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM,
Importers of
SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Write for catalogue.

BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS.

EGG AND EXHIBITION STRAINS
Of the Highest Quality.

R. C. & S. C. R. I. Reds, W. & S. L. Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Embden Geese and Pekin Ducks. Send for Catalog and Prices.
FRANK WELLS, Du Quoin, Ill.

Buy right type, low-down, deep-bodied, compactly-built **Angus** of **J. P. Vissering, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.**

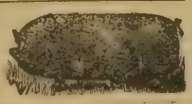
THE MAPLE DALE STOCK FARM HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

At the head of this herd are the two grandly bred Show Boars, **Keep On Sunshine** and **A. & W. Perfection.** We have an excellent lot of Spring Pigs for sale by them. Also some nice Fall Pigs. For sale: Barred Rock Eggs, $1.00 per setting of 15.
A. A. OWEN & BRO., Bunker Hill, Ill.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS,

Best of breeding, at reasonable prices. Give me your order. I can please you.
D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

ILLINOIS BERKSHIRES
of the Highest Quality. A choice lot of Spring Pigs, either sex, at moderate prices.
FRANK WELLS, DuQuoin, Ill.



POLAND CHINAS

Regenerated, long, heavy-boned, early-farrowed Boars and Sows, sired by 1,000-lb. Boars and out of high-class Sows. Only high quality shipped that must please; also a Fall Boar and a Bred Gilt. **J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.**

Sunnyside Kennels
116 Frye Ave.,
PEORIA, - ILL.

We are well stocked now with Thoroughbred Collies, all ages and colors, from two months old to three years, at $5.00 up.
A. C. HARVEY, Prop.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Prices reasonable.
WILLARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kas.,
Breeder of Thoroughbred
REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS.
Goats for sale from imported Turkey and South African Bucks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Buck **DOUGLAS** and Doe **GRACEFUL** won the grand champion prize at the American Royal Show, Kansas City, in the fall of 1906.

JACKS AND SADDLERS.

Imported Catalonian, Malyorca and Kentucky Mammoth Jacks, Saddle Horses, Trotting and Pacing Stallions and Tamworth Hogs. We are the largest breeders and importers of Jacks in America. Write us your wants.
J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.

DISPERSION SALE OF REGISTERED
SHORTHORN CATTLE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE CLOVER STOCK FARM, OBION, TENNESSEE,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1908.
Write for Sale Catalogue. This Advertisement will not appear again.
H. C. DAVIDSON, Proprietor, OBION, TENNESSEE.

Blooded Stock.

A sale of Tennessee Shorthorn cattle is announced to take place on August 12th by Mr. H. C. Davidson, of the Clover Stock Farm. The herd is finely bred, including strong proportion of Young Abbotsburn blood, something few herds can boast of. The herd bull is a fine, massive, four-year-old, bred by N. H. Gentry and sired by Victor Butterfly. The sale offerings will be eleven cows, seven heifers and five bulls. We strongly advise our readers to send for the sale catalogue and to study it. All the mature cows are in calf. The sale will be held on a credit of twelve months with 8 per cent. discount for cash. Address, H. C. Davidson, Obion, Tenn.

From a paper sent us giving results of the auction of Hood Farm Jerseys, we learn that the World's Fair grand champion Jersey cow Figgis is now seventeen years old and has recently milked 57 pounds in one day. Our friends who have a copy of our Book of Live Stock Champions will find Figgis on page 174.

E. L. John, of Broadway, Maries county, Mo., has Shropshire sheep, Berkshire swine and Barred Plymouth Rock poultry and aims to excel in each line of breeding. His Berkshires are the English, large, early-maturing kind.

It is a good herd of milking Shorthorns which Mr. H. C. Davidson will sell at auction on August 12th. The N. H. Gentry bull Dale's Victor, 237,577, is sire of a number of the heifers, and Gay Abbotsburn, 195,428, is sire of several. Eleven mature cows of strong milking strains are very desirable. Write for catalogue and address Mr. H. C. Davidson, Obion, Tenn.

Late in May, an auction sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle was held by H. J. Hess at Waterloo, Iowa. Eleven bulls sold averaged $160, the top price being $360, paid by E. T. Davis, of Iowa City, Iowa, for Eglamour of Quietdale, a three-year-old. The female average was $245.30, the top price being $500 for the yearling Kindness of Quietdale and bought by Chas. Escher & Son, of Botna, Iowa.

The sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle held at Botna, Iowa, by Chas. Escher & Son, May 28th, resulted in an average of $172.50 for fourteen bulls and $281.90 for forty-three females. The top-price bull Even Eric, calved March 12th, 1907, sold at $510 to Robinson & Chappell, of Maryville, Mo.; but the top price of the sale, $515, was paid by M. H. Donaho, of Holbrook, Iowa, for the female Klingma Klondyke, calved October, 1905.

A remarkable sale of Jersey cattle was held by T. S. Cooper & Sons, of Coopersburg, Pa., on May 30th. The average for 112 head was $354.55. Dr. C. E. Still, of Kirksville, Mo., paid $2.000 for Majesty's Lady Houpla, and another cow, Gamboge's Queen, sold at $1,100, went to A. B. Lewis, of Fredericksburg, Va. Royal Majesty, a bull, was sold to Willowdale Farm, Vandalia, Ill., for $1,000. Fifteen bull calves under a year old averaged $207. Forty mature cows averaged $505. Heifer calves averaged $175. The yearling and older bulls averaged $404.

D. F. Beauchamp, breeder of Poland-China swine at Meredosia, Morgan county, Ill., has made a slight change in his advertisement. He has a fine lot of pigs on sale of his own breeding, and he has not yet learned how to charge too much for them.

M. E. Jones, of Williamsville, Ill., sold Shorthorns at auction June 3d, 1908. His average for eight bulls was $185, and the female average was $331 for thirty-six head. Cherry Grove Banff, 45th, calved May, 1907, sold to C. D. Robertson, of Anita, Iowa, for $300, topped the bull sales; but Lady Violet, 3d, a daughter of Choice Goods, sold to Howell Reece, of Pilger, Neb., for $1,000, and Imp. Cherry Marengo, by an English champion Marengo, and with a bull calf at side, sold at $980 to D. W. Helm, of Metropolis, Illinois.

At Rochelle, Ill., J. A. Countryman sold Shorthorns with an average of $134 for thirty-seven females and $120 for fourteen bulls. The top price for a bull was $225, paid for Steadfast Lad, calved October, 1907, sold to L. D. Pope, of Lamoille, Ill.; and the top price for a female was $485, paid by Carpenter & Ross, of Mansfield, Ohio, for the cow Mary Ann of Riverdale and heifer calf.

At a sale of Polled Durhams and Shorthorns held by Chas. Wright, of Paris Crossing, Ind., on June 2d, the average for forty-seen head was $113.40. J. H. Miller, of Peru, Ind., paid $225 for a bull calf, Erin's Trojan, X, and he topped the females by paying $495 for Fair Helen, X. He also paid $475 for Imp. Mountain Mist, an aged cow with a bull calf. and W. R. Moorman, of Glendale, Ky., paid $355 for Buttonwood Lassie, 2d, and a heifer calf, sired by Grand Trojan.

On June 3d, at Alta, Iowa, A. C. Binnie & Son sold three Aberdeen-Angus bulls at $1,335 and thirty-seven females at an average of $241.80. The bulls were few and nothing special, but the heifers were great. Erona of Alta, 2d, an Erica heifer, topped the sale at $800, going to M. H. Donahoe, of Holbrook, Iowa. Blackbird Lady, 3d, with heifer calf, sold for $675 to H. L. Cantine, of Quimby, Iowa.

On June, at Creston, Ill., Stanley R. Pierce sold sixteen Aberdeen-Angus bulls at an average of $198, and seventy-nine females averaging $207. Black Ito of Woodlawn, calved in 1903, topped the bulls at $575, and sold to A. B. Atwater, of Robbins, Iowa. Blackbird, 35th, calved March, 1905, topped the females, selling to J. S. Goodwin, of Naperville, Ill., for $725.

At New London, Iowa, June 16th, A. W. Holland, breeder of Poland-Chinas, sold forty-three head at an average of $50.97. C. T. Coats, of Cleveland, Okla., paid $202.50 for the yearling Chromo by Impudence, and the sow Dream Away by Keep On Meddler, sold to A. Petsinger, of New London, Iowa, for $101.

Matthews Bros. & Hufford, of Ellettsville, Ind., held a good sale of Poland-Chinas on June 10th. Twenty-three bred sows sold at an average of $68.28. The top price was $250, paid by Mrs. A. N. Elrod for Forada by Jubilee.

On June 5th, H. L. Cantine, at Quimby, Iowa, sold Aberdeen-Angus cattle at an average of $182.25 per head. A black Woodlawn Blackbird heifer topped the sale at $500, going to Mr. C. M. Russell, of Carroll, Iowa. Imp. Blackbird Beauty of Advie went to Mr. James Williams, of Marcus, Iowa, at $435, and Mr. E. T. Davis, of Iowa City, Iowa, secured the Blackcap yearling heifer at $355.

See blank for three-year credit subscriptions on page 13. Kindly ask your friend and neighbor to sign and send one in.

O. I. C. FOR SALE.
Pairs and trios not akin a specialty at weaning time. Open and Bred Gilts. Prices right. **LLOYD & SON, Box 162, Kansas City, Kas.**

SAFE HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Herd is headed by an excellent son of the St. Louis World's Fair Grand Champion. I have bred Sows for sale, also bred and unbred Gilts that are hard to beat, and fifty head of early Pigs. Can furnish pairs not akin. I also have S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rock Chickens and M. B. Turkeys. Eggs for sale and a few pairs of Peafowls. The breeding of this stock and poultry is the best and will be sold at prices in keeping with the times.
M. W. MAGNUSSON, Owner, Safe, Mo.

SUPERIOR SADDLE STALLIONS.
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Shropshire Sheep and Fancy B. P. Rock Poultry, write or call on **E. L. JOHN,** owner of Broadway Herd, **Broadway, Maries Co., Mo.**

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The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write me for catalogue. Also Jersey cattle.

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The bacon hog—the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as a range hog. Boars, Gilts and Pigs from the best strains of the breed.
CHARLES FORD,
Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

We find it best to grow a crop the year previous to setting plants in spring, which has had a thorough cultivation; or, if we set plants in early fall, we use ground wh.ch produced an early crop, requiring much attention in order to eradicat; the grass and weed seeds which are exceedingly annoying to strawberry growers.

In April we bought and set about two thousand strawberry plants in soil used in growing early cabbage last year. Since putting these out, however, we have decided to enlarge the plot, and not being able to obtain more of the growers, we shall get the supply from those already set.

You must know, of course, that the soil of this strawberry plot is quite rich, for, although the crop is not an exhausting one on land, yet on account of the plants' rapid growth and the early maturity of the fruit, an abundance of fertilizing material is required.

We consider stable manure, if thoroughly rotted, one of the very best strawberry fertilizers. If used alone, however, we find that it contains too much nitrogen in proportion to phosphoric acid and potash, so we either drill these mineral fertilizers in, or apply them along the rows and work them in with a wheel or hand hoe. A strawberry fertilizer which we have found is especially good when a manured crop was previously grown on the land, contains the three principal plant foods in about the following proportions:

Ammonia, 2 per cent.
Potash, 9 per cent.
Phosphoric acid, 7 per cent.

We put about 500 pounds on each acre. If we apply a thoroughly-90 pounds sulphate of potash.

250 pounds acid phosphate or 225 pounds dissolved bone.

This must be mixed very carefully before using; it may be obtained also from the manufacturers. These minerals are very important, and, if not generously supplied, the fruit will lack firmness and bright color.

If practicable, invest as soon as possible in as many two-inch pots as you desire plants. These should not cost more than $3.50 per hundred. As the healthy plants throw out runners, the joints will take root and send up leaves. It is than we sink the pots filled with rich earth well into the ground and carefully place into them a tiny plant, firming the soil well. It is sometimes best to place a small stone on the pot to keep the plant in position until well rooted. The runners should not be cut from the parent plant until sure that the young plant has grown strong roots. We believe that the nearer the mother plant the more vitality the runners have. About the middle of August, or a little later will do, we remove the young plants from the pots without disturbing the roots and immediately set in the field, where they are ready for producing the next season without a check in growth if the soil is very fertile.—M. Merrywell, Madison, O.

CREDIT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Three Years For One Dollar, Payable at the End of the First Year.

The publishers of **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** will be glad to furnish the paper three years for **One Dollar**, the same to be payable at the **end of the first year.** This edition is a fair sample of the paper. It is interesting and instructive. Those who read it over will find that it is a help to them in the conduct of their business. All who receive a sample copy are invited to send in a subscription on the following blank form, unless they prefer to pay in advance, thereby securing a premium.

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To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay **One Dollar** for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

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The Farmers' Market.

The first car of new wheat was sold by auction on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, Friday, and brought 86 cents a bushel, about five cents under the cash market for old wheat of the same grade. The wheat came from Charleston, Mo. It graded No. 3 red and tested 57 pounds to the bushel. The George T. Plant Milling Company bought the car. Fifty years ago this firm bought the first consignment of new wheat that came to the city. Last year the first car brought $1.25 per bushel.

At St. Louis, on June 30th, No. 2 red wheat sold at 90c. a bushel, delivered on the west side; No. 3 red, new, sold at 85 to 87c.; old at 86 to 89c.—the latter being choice; No. 4 red, old, at 80 to 83c., and choice new at 83c. These are actual transactions where grain was delivered.

Corn prices on the St. Louis cash market, June 30th, were as follows: No. 2 mixed, 73¾c.; No. 2 yellow, 73¾c.; No. 2 white, 78 to 79c.; No. 3 mixed, 73c.; No. 3 yellow, 73c.; No. 3 white, 75 to 77c.; No. 4 corn, mixed and white, 70c.

St. Louis root quotations on July 1st: Golden Seal, $1.30 to $1.35 per pound; Ginseng—Wild at $5.00 to $5.25, large more; cultivated at $4.75 to $5.00; Lady Slipper, 18c.; Seneca, 35 to 36c.; Pink, 28 to 30c.; Black, 7 to 7½c. for clean dry—damp and dirty less; May Apple, 3c.; Snake, 29 to 31c.—white, 3c.; Angelica, 5c.; Wahoo—Bark of root at 15 to 18c.; bark of tree at 5c.; Blood, 4 to 5c.; Blueflag, 5c.; Sassafras—Bark of root, 6c.; Wild Ginger, 10c.; Spikenard, 4c.

On June 30th, at St. Louis, the following were butter quotations: Creamery—Extras at 22 to 22½c.; firsts at 20 to 21c.; seconds at 18 to 19c.; ladle-packed extra, 19 to 20c.; country-made, in pails and rolls, 15½ to 16c.

each season, than any other commission house here. Over 40 years' experience in the business, and your shipments receive our personal attention. We guarantee top prices, quick sales and prompt cash returns. Write for our 1908 Wool Circular, giving full particulars and points in regard to the preparation of wool for market. Wool Sacks, Shipping Tags, Market Reports, etc., sent Free upon request. Write what you have to offer.

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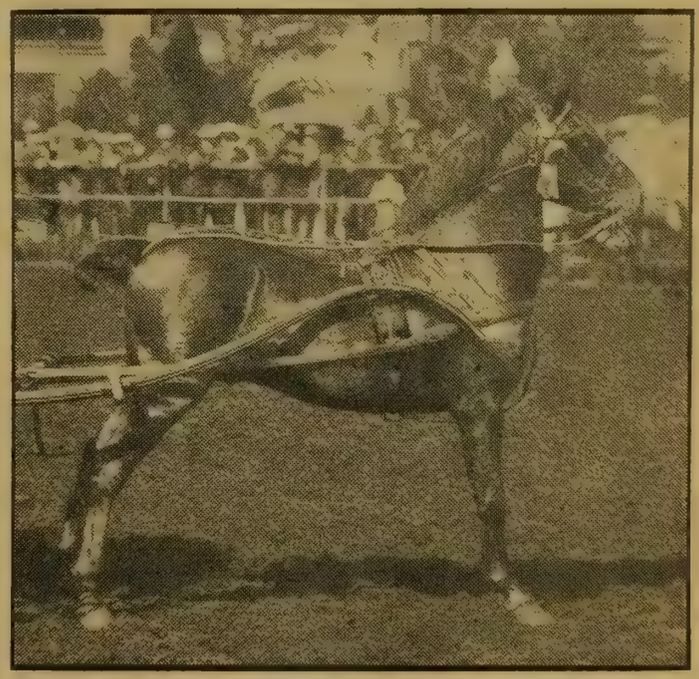

BERKLEY BANTAM.—High-stepping and phenomenally fast pony stallion. His early appearance in this country was at Philadelphia in 1905, where he won first premium in class for ponies not to exceed 12.1 hands. At the same show of 1908, just held, he was awarded first prize for ponies in harness. This picture is presented in order to show what the market calls for. The importing price of BERKLEY BANTAM was $8,000, and he is noted for extreme brilliancy, accuracy in action, and is in fact an all-round pony wonder. Photograph by Schreiber, of Philadelphia.

At the St. Louis market, July 1st, cheese was being sold as follows: Northern Twins, 12¼c.; Daisies, 12½c.; Young Americas, 12½c.; Longhorns, 12¾c.; Limburger, 10 to 11½c.; Swiss—Choice, 17c.; No. 2, 9 to 11c.; Brick—Choice, 11 to 11½c.; seconds, 6 to 8c.

June 30th wool quotations at St. Louis, Mo.: Missouri, Southeast Iowa, Wisconsin, Northern Arkansas, etc.—Medium (fleeces), 20c.; medium (short), 19 to 19½c.; braid and coarse, 18 to 18½c.; slight burry, 15½ to 16c.; hard burry, 10½ to 11c.; light fine, 16 to 16½c.; heavy fine, 11 to 12c. Texas, Indian Territory and Southwestern—Medium (twelve months), 18 to 19½c.; medium semi-bright, 15 to 17c.; medium (four to six months), 15 to 17c.; coarse and low, 14 to 15½c.; light fine, 14 to 15½c.; heavy sandy, 9 to 11c.; hard burry, 9 to 10c. Southern — Medium (fleeces), 19 to 19½c.; medium (loose), 16 to 17c.; slightly burry, 14 to 15c.; hard burry, 9½ to 10c.

See blank for three-year credit subscriptions on page 13. Kindly ask your friend and neighbor to sign and send one in.

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that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

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HORSES Going Blind. **Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia. Can Cure.**

ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS

For getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, **$3.50 to $6.00. Safety Impregnating Outfit,** especially adapted for getting in foal so-called barren and irregular breeders, **$7.50.** All goods **prepaid and guaranteed.** Write for Stallion Goods Catalog.

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No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

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Best book on blemishes, and we send it free. Read it before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. 192 pages, 69 illustrations, durably bound in leatherette.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Summer Care of the Horse.

[Written specially for this paper.]

Many farm horses as well as city horses are ruined by being cared for in a careless manner. The summer care is no less important than the winter care, though many people seem to think that any kind of treatment will do the horse in snmmer.

Do not allow the horse in the hands of inexperienced hired men, green boys or other persons that do not understand the care of horses. Much importance exists as to how much a horse will stand. As an illustration of this, the writer remembers an incident that occurred many years ago in the locality in which he lived.

A minister hired a horse for a long journey across a hilly country. As remembered, the distance was about seventy miles. The minister was a perfectly well-meaning man, but he knew nothing as to the capabilities of horses. He put his horse at his best paces from the first and kept him going to his limit. It is needless to say that by the time the horse had covered twenty miles he was badly worn out. But he was urged on to the end of the journey, which was made in less than the time between daylight and sunset. The man that made the journey was boasting of his great feat to the people with whom he was stopping, when a man came in from the stable and said: "Sir, your horse is dead."

This is an extreme case, but it illustrates how far ignorance may go in ruining a horse. Another illustration that came to the attention of the writer some years ago was that of a fine horse that was left in charge of a young city man, while the owner and his wife went on a visit of some weeks. Though the young man had been instructed not to use the horse more than to give him some light exercise, he could not resist the temptation of taking several long journeys to see his best girl.

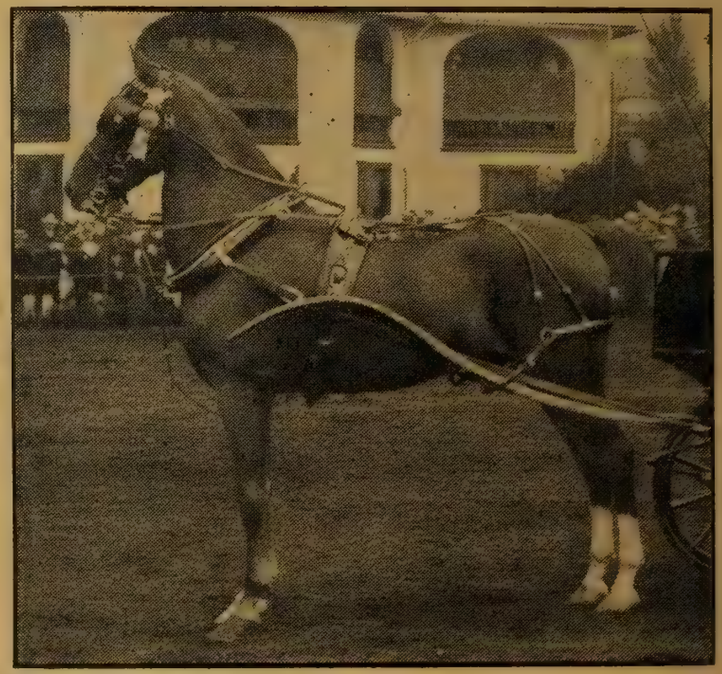
He figured that no one would be the wiser for it and that he would not do any damege to the horse. To make his trips without notice by other people he waited till dusk and then drove furiously. The horse was left sweaty and unblanketed before the house where the young man paid his visit. The cool night air blowing on a warm, sweaty skin gave the horse a serious cold from which he had not recovered when the owners returned. The owners were able to divine the cause and charged the young man with it, eliciting a confession—another case of ignorance.

Horses should not be watered or fed when they are dusty and hot from a long journey. They should be allowed to cool off gradually and should be kept out of drafts. If they are wet with perspiration, they should be dried with towels or wisps of hay. The stomach of the horse is not in a condition to receive food till the temperature is normal.

As soon as the animal is at rest, the lungs that have been burning up energy to go off in muscular action create energy to recuperate the wasted nerves. This recuperation is very rapid, and explains why it is that one may recover from extreme exhaustion in a very short time. Therefore a tired horse should be rested before being fed.

At the International Horse Show class for trotters with record of 2:30 or better, the first prize went to Bluebell, exhibited by Mr. Gavin Shanks, of England. Bluebell was bred by Mr. H. W. Meek, of San Lorenzo, Cal.

TYPICAL MINING MULE.—The illustration presented herewith is of a roan mare mule taken at a disadvantage when her coat was not smooth. She was five years old, 15.1 hands, and weighed 1,300 pounds. At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, where 5,000 to 10,000 mules are on feed and sale all the time, this mule outsold the average mule of her class and height by $50 to $75 because she was practically the best all-purpose mule on the market. Many people know good mules when they see them, but others do not. This picture is published because it does actually and positively represent a good mule. The picture was furnished The National Farmer and Stock Grower by Mr. Joseph A. Maxwell, a pioneer mule dealer at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. This mule was sold as a miner and went to Ohio. In this connection it is proper to say that the St. Louis National Stock Yards is the largest and best mule market in the world. Any number of mixed or well-graded mules can be sold quickly at fair prices to the dealers, and these dealers will fill any large order for mules of any grade in half the time it will require to collect the same number at any other market.



DR. SELWONK—Chestnut Hackney gelding, over 15.3 hands high. At the Philadelphia Horse Show, exhibited by Reginald C. Vanderbilt, he won first in every class in which he was shown and the harness championship. Best authorities say that he is the most brilliant big horse ever seen at Eastern shows, and in addition to being suitable for all other classes of vehicles he is a real sporting gig horse.

Western Horse Raisers
—are invited to—
REMEMBER
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THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SALES of
Western Range Horses and Mules
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By securing a superior class of offerings at the most Central Market in the country we always obtain a satisfactory attendance of responsible buyers.

Our sales for the season of 1908 commenced in June, and we will hold sales every other Tuesday to the end of the season.

July Sales on the 14th and 28th.

For further information address,
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J. J. SEARCY, Secretary,
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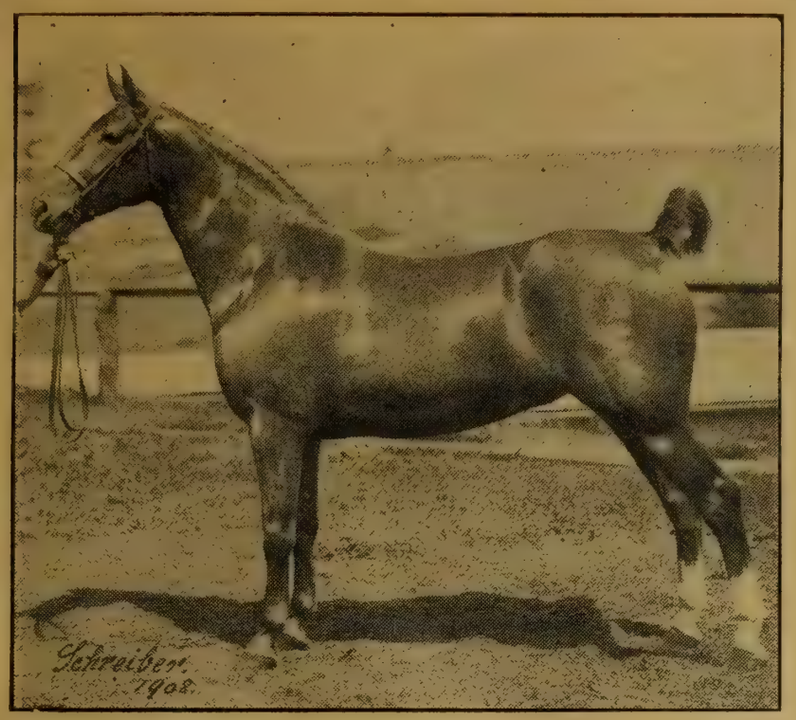

LIVELY BEESWING—The newest champion in Hackney mare breeding classes—light chestnut with half-moon star on face and white ankles behind. She is three years old and unbroken to harness, and stands 15.2 hands. Said to be the highest-priced Hackney mare ever imported from England. Photograph by Schreiber & Sons.

The Horse, as Seen by An Automobilist.

In the July American Magazine, Octave Mirbeau describes an automoblist's experiences with the beasts of the road, horses, cows, chickens, dogs, geese, mules—and men. His comments are wonderfully interesting and amusing and A. Poppini's illustrations are clever.

Of the horse M. Mirbeau says:

"Buffon called the horse 'the most noble conquest of man.' I call the horse a fool.

"A horse will see his team-mate fall and die at his side without being disturbed, but if he passes a wagon from which the four hoofs of a deceased companion protrude, he begins immediately to tremble, shiver and rear. The great naturalists declare that one cannot see in this excitement the manifestation of an altruist sensibility nor the selfish fear of death. It is only an olfactory protest. The horse is afraid of odors. He is afraid of colors, light, shade; of his shadow and the shadow of the person who leads him. He is afraid of a piece of paper, of a fallen sack of oats, of a piece of glass that shines, of a ray of moonlight in a puddle of water, of the shadow of a leaf that moves. The horse has all the phobies. He even has 'autophobia,' and to a degree of morbidity that, perhaps, only Monsieur Emile Loubet has attained — Loubet, who with such exquisite judgment and such prophetic earnestness fulminated against automobiles, just as M. Thiers hurled maledictions against the introduction of railroads. Ah! these great men!"

Keeping the Hired Man's Horse.

I was talking with an extensive Illinois farmer the other day about his hired men. He has five men with him now. These are engaged the year around, and if there happens to be a month when there is not much to do, the men's wages go on just the same. With so many men the horse question was worth thinking about. It has become almost a custom now, in some sections at least, for each hired man to have his own driving horse. This farmer agrees to furnish horses for his men. He finds that much better than boarding horses owned by the men themselves. He places every man upon honor, and tells him to take a horse whenever it is necessary. The result is the men rarely leave the farm oftener than once a week. The horses are well cared for and are on hand for other driving or farm work. Of course this calls for some extra horses, for the regular work teams are never driven, but it was claimed that it is cheaper to furnish five horses for two or three hours once or twice a week than it was to board five horses, with the temptation for the men to ride off nearly every day, if for nothing else than to exercise the horses.—L. C. Brown.

Moon Blindness in Horses.

It has been found that moon blindness is most apt to affect the horses of low, wet or malarial districts. It has been a common disease of new districts prior to thorough farming and drainage of the soil and is happily becoming less common under improved methods of farming. But the tendency to contract the disease is hereditary. There can be no doubt as to that. It is induced by mating sound mares with stallions affected with periodic ophthalmia, or blindness or cataract due to that disease, or by using affected mares for breeding purposes. The presence of "wolf teeth" has nothing to do whatever with eye disease of any kind, common belief to the contrary. Any cause of irritation or inflammation will be likely to bring out any disease to which the horse has a hereditary tendency, and when he is rising three or four he is cutting a large number of molar teeth which cause him no end of misery, and it is at this time that moon blindness is more apt to show up for the first time. Teething irritation does not cause eye disease; it merely causes the apparance of a trouble toward which there is an inherited weakness of the parts attacked, but the owner looks in the mouth about this time and discovers a couple of wolf teeth and blames them for the eye disease. These wolf teeth are small, rudimentary, insignificant, harmless teeth located just in front of the first upper molar teeth. They are all that remain of what millions of years ago were large molar teeth (seventh premolars) of the prehistoric horse. They are not found in all horses, and hundreds of horses have periodic ophthalmia, but no wolf teeth, and as many have wolf teeth, but no disease of the eyes. If the wolf teeth happen to interfere with the bit they may be extracted; otherwise they may be let alone and will never in any way affect the eyes. What the horse breeder and owner should understand is that eye diseases are mostly contracted by using breeding stock affected with like eye diseases and that the disease need not be prevented if sound stock is bred from and maintained in sanitary conditions and surroundings.—Spirit of the West.

Trotting-bred Coachers.

Speaking of the victory of L. W. Winans, of Brighton, England, in winning the Belgium Gold Cup for the best pair of horses at the Brussels Show with a pair of American-bred trotters, the Horseman says:

"This is only another evidence of the fact frequently set forth that the large specimens of our national horse are in many instances ready-made coach horses. All throtting-bred horses of large size are not good coach horses. Many of them are lacking in that high action desired in a coach horse. They have other trotting-horse inheritances which are not needed in the coach horse. Still, we find the American trotting-bred horses such frequent winners in coach-horse classes, it must be plain that through the means of selection alone a fine group of trotting-bred horses could soon be had from which a coach horse bred could soon be developed."

At the International Horse Show held at the Olympia, in London, there were 2,500 entries of horses, compared with 1,833 last year, and the exhibits ranged upward from a costermonger's donkey to a millionaire's team valued at $25,000. The show lasted nine days, the last day being June 27th.

The Horseman says that Invader, 2:10, by Jay Bird, king of the New York speedway, was formerly owned by E. D. Pendleton & Sons, of the National Stock Yards, Illinois.

Be sure to attend the sales of Western range horses to be held at the National Stock Yards July 14th and 28th.

The Army Horse.

From the New York Herald of June 14th, 1908: "Though an army horse is not always a thing of beauty, Uncle Sam is one of the most exacting buyers with whom the purveyors have to deal. He will not have a gray, white or cream-colored horse at any price, nor will he knowingly buy one younger than five or older than eight years. For the cavalry service he rejects all mares, however perfect, and all geldings under 15.1 hands, or more than 16 hands; likewise all whose weight is less than 950 pounds or more than 1,150 pounds. And even if a horse meets all these requirements he will not be enlisted if he is not sound and free from all vices and bad habits; intelligent, docile and showing prompt, free action at the walk, trot and gallop."

THE VERY BEST MARKET,
THE MOST CENTRAL
HORSE MARKET
ON THE
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—is at the—
ST. LOUIS
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
in Illinois,
right opposite the city of St. Louis.

Auction sales of Horses are held
MONDAYS, TUESDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Horses are also bought and sold by personal contract every day in the week.

The concentration of Horses should be where all can be assembled, sold and distributed at the least possible cost. For this reason the growth of the St. Louis Horse Market is the Marvel of the Age.

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NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

BE SURE TO CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP

To Be Sold For Good Prices at the

St. Louis National Stock Yards

Where They Will Sell to the Best Possible Advantage.

The Grand Central Live Stock Market in the United States.

Total Volume of Business in the Year 1907: 1,132,740 Cattle, 2,065,145 Hogs, 564,920 Sheep, and 117,379 Horses and Mules.

Hog Receipts and Sales the Largest Ever Known Upon the Market.

Cattle, Sheep and Car Receipts Larger Than During the Year Previous, Owing to Good Sales.

Great Record Made in Resisting Declines—Holding Up Values When Competitors Were Falling.

Range Horses and Mules Averaged Higher in Price Than During Any Previous Year in the Trade.

Day Records of the Year: 12,321 Cattle, 17,496 Hogs, 8,781 Sheep, and 1,909 Horses and Mules—A Fair Indication of Market Requirements.

The Most Competitive Market, the Most Active Market, and the Best Market on the Continent.

New Buyers Are Coming Into the Market Every Month in the Year.

Ship Your Stock to Commission Firms Doing Business at the St. Louis Market.

St. Louis Hog Prices.

On Tuesday, June 30th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the top of the hog market was $6.65 per 100 pounds for a load averaging 237 pounds. Quite a number of loads of good hogs, 225 pounds and upwards, sold at $6.50 to $6.60 per 100 pounds. The bulk of all the good hogs sold at $6.35 to $6.55. A few loads of light hogs sold up to $6.50, but most of the light and mixed loads, 150 to 190 pounds average, sold at $6.30 to $6.45. There are always a considerable number of loads containing pigs which range all the way from 80 to 150 pounds. The prices paid for them were $4.00 to $6.37½ per 100 pounds. By way of showing how good a market St. Louis is, attention is invited to the bulk of sales at different markets. At St. Louis the bulk sold at $6.35 to $6.55; at Kansas City, $6.00 to $6.15; at St. Joseph, $6.10 to $6.20; and at Omaha, $6.00 to $6.05. St. Louis has competition such as the other markets never heard of.

Stock Cattle Quotations.

At the National Stock Yards, the closing days of June, fair to medium stock heifers were quotable at $2.75 to $3.25; good stock heifers at $3.30 to $3.75; choice stock heifers, $4.00 to $4.25; fair to medium stock steers, $3.00 to $3.90; good to choice stock steers, $4.00 to $4.50. A fair to medium class of feeders were selling at $3.85 to $4.50, and good feeding steers at $4.50 to $5.00 per 100 pounds. Stock cows were quoted at $2.50 to $3.00.

June receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards: 134,527 cattle, 218,563 hogs, 95,546 sheep, and 5,620 horses and mules. Cattle, hogs and sheep show considerable increase over June of last year.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, July 1st, the best price for native steers was for forty-one head, 1,360 pounds average, at $7.40 per 100 pounds. A load of 1,172-pound steers sold at $6.65, and a load of 1,287-pound steers sold at $6.40 per 100 pounds.

First Range Horse Sale.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, on Tuesday, June 30th, the first range horse sale of the season was held by Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company. About 1,200 head were on sale, and the result was a decline of $10 to $15, compared with the same time a year ago. The top price was $95 for a bunch of 1,150-pound geldings and mares; and the next was $91 for a lot not so desirable but weighing 1,200 pounds. The sale included a bunch of three-year-olds, 1,000 pounds, at $75; another of three and four-year-olds at $70.50. A bunch of two-year-old mules sold at $70. Other sales included three and four-year-olds, 800 pounds, at $51.50; broke horses, 900 pounds, at $50.50; 900-pound mares and geldings at $50; three and four-year-olds at $38.50; mares and colts at side at $37; 900-pound mares and geldings (thin) at $36.50; 800-pound mares and geldings at $36; 800-pound mares and geldings at $35; 800-pound mares and geldings at $27; 700-pound mares and geldings (thin) at $25; yearlings at $24; mares with colts at side at $22.50; yearlings and two-year-old colts at $22; mares and geldings (poor) at $18; yearlings and two-year-olds at $17; tailings at $12.50.

WE ARE NOT THE LARGEST, BUT WE ARE THE BEST.

A. C. CASSIDY, General Manager.

Cattle.	Hogs and Sheep.
A. C. CASSIDY,	GEO. P. COY.
M. A. BRIGHT,	W. F. ATKINSON,
HENRY HORTON,	Office.
HENRY HUSCHLE,	G. W. DOERR,
ED. HUSCHER.	W. M. BRODERICK.

No Consignment Too Large For Our Capacity, Nor Too Small For Our Most Careful Attention.

TRY US.

Bright-Coy Commission Company : :

Live Stock Commission Merchant.

National Stock Yards, Ill

—Also at—

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, North Fort Worth, Texas.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman.
General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Do not forget us when you wish to know anything about either the Sheep, Hog or Cattle Market or future prospect.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

James H. Campbell,

National Stock Yards, Ill.

EQUALLY EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK—SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Southern Cattle Quotations.

On the St. Louis market, June 30th, the folowing was the basis of the Southern cattle trade: Choice to prime fed steers, $5.75 to $6.50; good to choice fed steers, $5.00 to $5.75; good to choice grassers, $4.75 to $5.50; medium to good grassers, $4.00 to $4.75; common to medium grassers, $3.00 to $4.00; good to choice cows, $3.25 to $4.25; fair to medium cows, $2.50 to $3.15; cutters, $2.25 to $2.50; canners, $1.50 to $2.25; bulls, $2.50 to $4.00; good to choice vealers, $4.50 to $5.75; fair to choice heavy calves, $3.00 to $4.50; yearlings, $1.75 to $2.75—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

The Monday Horse Auction.

The McFarlane Commission Company hold horse auction every Monday in the year at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. This is their statement in regard to the auction held on Monday, June 29th: "The horse market was only moderately good. The run was light and the quality, as a general thing, of the common variety. Good, big draft horses were snapped up without reserve. The prices for the good ones were always satisfactory, but the common, thin, pluggy stuff did not fare so well. They sold, but they sold lower."

The Largest Hog Receipts.

Six-months' hog receipts at the the St. Louis National Stock Yards—1,329,416 head—surpass all previous records. St. Louis is gaining all the time because the Eastern shippers get their hogs home from St. Louis in short time and at economical rates. They are willing to divide the advantages with the country shipper, and have to do so whether they are willing or not. St. Louis is the best market for hogs, and it will pay all Missouri, Kansas and Iowa shippers to forget that there is any other market.

Contract For Mules.

There is a government contract at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for 360 mules, which must be filled in the next sixty days, consisting of 186 wheel mules, 16 hands high, and to weigh 1,150 to 1,200 pounds; the rest pack, saddle and swing mules, 14 to 15½ hands high, and to weigh 850 to 1,050 pounds.

Butcher Cattle Prices.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, on June 30th, the following were quotations for native butcher cattle: Choice to fancy heifers, $6.25 to $7.00; good to choice heifers, $5.50 to $6.25; medium to good heifers, $4.00 to $5.50; fancy beef cows, $5.25 to $5.75; good to choice cows, $4.25 to $5.20; medium to good cows, $3.00 to $4.25; cutters, $2.40 to $3.00; canners, $1.50 to $2.25—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Try us once. We can keep you posted. We have a great and expanding Market at St. Louis.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.
FORT WORTH, TEX., and at
KANSAS CITY.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY. . .

HORSE and MULE COMMISSION SALESMEN

AUCTION EVERY **MONDAY** IN THE YEAR.

These Monday sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are the best attended of all sales and produce the most satisfactory results for the shipper.

We also solicit consignments of Mules to be sold by the most competent salesmen on the best market in the country.

MULE DEPT.—W. R. McFarlane, Lan B. Morris.
HORSE DEPT.—E. L. Hawkins, S. B. Howell, Eddie O'Connell.
OFFICE—Frank Mulholland.
AUCTIONEER—Col. I. H. Howard.

YOUR CONSIGNMENTS ARE SOLICITED.

Write for Weekly Market Report.

McFarlane Commission Company
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

James H. Campbell,

Expert commission salesman, is now at the head of his own organization, with headquarters at the St. Louis market. He is one of the few who were at the opening of the National Stock Yards and is one of the most active men on the market right now—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has a good market to back him. Thoroughly competent and with a splendid expert organization, he is holding his own customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Mr. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to James H. Campbell and consign cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

At the sale of polo ponies by Mr. Foxhall P. Keene in New York recently, nine head averaged $1,003, and Express, the top seller, brought $3,000. Blue Peter, another polo pony, sold for $2,500. As in many cases in selling horses, the advertised top notchers did not bring the most money.

Sheep and Lamb Market.

The last two days of June the sheep market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards was not so strong as it had been. The best price for lambs was $6.65 per 100 pounds for Tennessee lambs averaging 68 pounds. Other lambs, strictly inferior to good, sold at $3.00 to $6.60. All the good, fat lambs sold at $6.00 and upwards. Medium grades sold at $5.00 to $5.85. Mutton sheep sold at $4.00 to $4.25 per 100 pounds. Common to good stockers sold at $2.70 to $4.25. The market was 15 to 25 cents lower than during the previous week on all except stockers. Spring lambs in July are not worth so much as in March, April and May.

On June 30th, the St. Louis market received 800-pound steers from Mississippi, which sold at $3.75 per 100 pounds. They were poorly bred and underfed. Fat natives of the same weight and well bred sold at $7.00 per 100 pounds. Mississippi can raise light, handy cattle as well as any other state, and we hope to live to see it done.

Horses That Are Wanted.

From the circular of the McFarlane Commission Company, holding auction every Monday at the St. Louis National Stock Yards: "The market is paying strong prices for good, big, useful work horses, right out of harness, also for chunks, drafters and nicely-turned harness horses. Little light-weight, useless things can be sold, but only at a low price. For good horses, showing they can do an honest day's work in a big city, the market was never better."

St. Louis Mule Quotations.

Mules of the same height and age can sell an hundred dollars apart because of difference in condition and quality. Fourteen-hand mules are quoted at a range of $80 to $140; very few sell below $120. Fourteen-and-a-half-hand mules range from $90 to $150. Fifteen-hand mules sell variously from $100 to $170; very few under $150. Fifteen-and-a-half-hand mules sell at $115 to $185, and sixteen-hand mules sell at $150 to $225 in car lots from the country. These figures are only given approximately and subject to change hourly and daily.

Tenth Range Horse Season.

The Tenth Range Horse Season conducted by Campbell & Reid and the Western Sale Stables Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards opened June 30th. July sales will be on the 14th and 28th. August sales will be on the 11th and 25th. September sales on the 8th and 22d. October sales will be on the 6th and 20th, and the last sale of the season will be on Tuesday, November 3d. All sales are held on Tuesdays. Particulars can be had by writing J. J. Searcy, Secretary, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Native Cattle at 8¼ Cents.

The native cattle at $8.25 per 100 pounds and illustrated on the first page of this paper were sold by Mike Bright, of the Bright-Coy Commission Company, to the United Dressed Beef Company of New York City. This firm does a first-class business at the National Stock Yards, with expert salesmen in every department. The veteran Abner C. Cassidy is Manager of this firm, and it is with absolute certainty that a high degree of efficiency is kept up. This applies to every branch of the trade—native cattle, stock cattle, Texas cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and lambs. If in need of market information, address Bright-Coy Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

On July 1st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the best hogs, 242 pounds average, sold at $6.50 per 100 pounds, and were from Saline county, Missouri. Kansas City top was $6.15; Omaha, $6.05; St. Joseph, $6.20.

On July 1st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, native bulls sold at $2.75 to $4.50 per 100 pounds. The top price was for one bull weighing 1,300 pounds. A 1,620-pound bull sold at $4.10 and another, 1,590 pounds, at $4.00. Other heavy bulls not so desirable sold at $3.75 per 100 pounds.

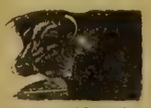
Milkers and calves are selling at the St. Louis National Stock Yards all the way from $20 to $60. Strictly good milkers, $40 up.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. Every courtesy known to the trade is extended. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their customers. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

Stock and Feeding Cattle.

Stockmen in St Louis territory are specially reminded that there is always a good demand for young stock cattle of good breeding. Those who have large pastures of cheap lands have two sure roads to wealth. One is to improve their grasses, and the other is to improve their cattle. Any pasture owner can improve his grass. Take the average of the United States and there is hardly a perfect pasture to be found. Ninety per cent. of the pastures can be improved three to one. Three blades of grass can be grown where one grows now. In eighty per cent. of the pastures the quality of the cattle can also be doubled up. Many a cheap dogie yearling sells in market at 2½ cents a pound, whereas if it were a half breed, sired either by a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford or Shorthorn bull, the price would be 4½ cents instead of 2½ cents. The recent developments, indicating strong and permanent demands for light, young, well-bred cattle, are worth more to stockmen than they can estimate. Any kind of a cow will do to breed to, but the calf to grow to be a good stocker or fat steer or heifer must be sired by a pure-bred bull. A pure-bred bull of either of these breeds will not cost much more than he will sell for after he has sired a thousand calves and is sent in his old age to market. There is no opportunity in the past history of the cattle business to compare with it. To obtain a good price per pound for a steer used to require corn feeding for one or more years, whereas to-day all that is necessary is a little grass and well-bred cattle. It is useless to bank on the ignorance of the market. The buyers do not pay high prices for common cattle; neither will stockmen buy common stock cattle to feed unless it be at a common price.



All this applies to the stock cattle trade at St. Louis. Every fine red, black or white-face heifer or steer is quickly sold. The demand is greater than the supply. The cry is for quality. Can you furnish it?

On July 1st, at St. Louis, a lot of 106 to 170-pound bucks sold at a uniform price of 3 cents a pound.

Best price for native lambs at St. Louis, July 1st, $6.75 per 100 pounds, for 116 head averaging 73 pounds. On the same day, 130 Tennessee lambs, 67 pounds average, sold at the same price.

The market for stock and breeding ewes advanced on the July market, selected lots selling at $4.00 to $4.35, previously quoted at $3.50 to $4.00. Inferior stock ewes, $3.35 to $3.50; fair, $3.60 to $3.90.

The McFarlane Commission Company of the St. Louis National Stock Yards report that mule receipts are exceedingly light. Nicely turned mules, fifteen hands up, sell readily at what seems to be high prices.

The Horse Market.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, so far this year, 61,381 head of horses and mules were received, and 56,341 were sold and shipped out, leaving 5,040 for St. Louis use. At the present time the market is considered quiet, but there is a cavalry-horse contract in the market. Southern horses sell at $65 to $110 and are classed as fair. Extra Southern horses at $115 to $135. Eastern chunks are quoted at $110 to $155, but some selections sell higher. Drafters of the lighter kind sell at $140 to $195, and good drafters at $200 to $285. Extra drivers are quoted at $165 to $245.

During the month of June, 1908, the M., K. & T. Railway delivered the most cattle to the National Stock Yards; the C.. B. & Q., West, delivered the most hogs; the L. & N. Railway delivered the most sheep; the C., B. & Q., West, delivered the most horses; and the Frisco System delivered the largest number of cars.

FIVE TO TEN THOUSAND FULL AGE MULES

—can be purchased at the—
ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
any business day in the year.

Many, immense, substantial, well ventilated barns contain every commercial or military grade of Mules, which can be purchased and shipped on short notice.

THE ST. LOUIS MARKET WAS ALWAYS FIRST IN THE MULE TRADE, AND NOW IT IS GREATER THAN EVER.

EWES AND LAMBS FOR MARKET.

A Way to be in the Sheep Business Eight Months in the Year.

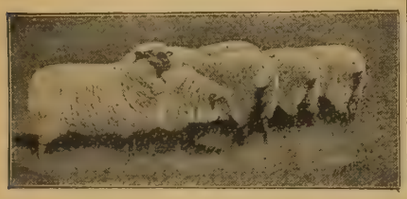
An Experiment That Can Be Conducted With a Few Sheep or a Few Thousand Sheep.

Farmers Have an Opportunity of Creating an Industry That Will Pay Good Dividends and Enrich Their Farms.

We have been requested by some of our subscribers to suggest a plan whereby they can get a start in the sheep business and obtain quick results. The questions come to us in many different ways, and when those questions are answered by letter they generally come back again and again in different form. We have therefore determined to submit a suggestion which all can understand and which all can adopt on as small or large a scale as they see fit.

The method we are about to suggest is not new, neither is it our own idea. The suggestion is for the individual farmer to buy a number of ewes in the fall to breed them so as to have lambs come as early as he can safely raise them, then feed and force the lambs to suitable weight as fast as he can and ship them to the St. Louis market and afterwards shear the ewes and sell the wool at the proper time and then ship the ewes to the St. Louis market and get through with them.

This is an easy proposition from beginning to end. If the ewes are good and healthy the farmer ought to have no difficulty in carrying them on very little pasturage until lambing time. Farmers will differ very much in their methods; one will have his ewes covered with burrs and



another lot will not have a burr on them; but even the burry lot will pay out if the range or pasture is good. If the ewes have good pasturage in a moderate climate, feeding the ewes any amount of grain before lambing will not be necessary; it is altogether necessary, however, that the ewe be in good condition at lambing time and that the lamb have a good start. The ewe must be able to give plenty of milk, because a vigorous lamb demands it and he needs a full ration.

In a very large section of country tributary to St. Louis there is pasturage all the year round. Many sheep and lambs actually come to market that have never had anything to eat except grass, but this experiment requires that the lamb shall be fed grain and fed all he can eat. It also includes the final fattening of the ewes with something besides grass, and nothing fattens easier than a ewe in spring that has just weaned her lamb, as weaned it should be when it goes to market.

Professor Craig, a sheep expert, when in Wisconsin, began feeding lambs when they weighed 19 pounds and forced them along until they weighed 62½ pounds at a cost for feed (in addition to ewes' milk and what grass they could get) of 18 cents a head. This proposition of ours includes feeding each of the lambs about 18 cents' worth of bran, corn meal and cotton-seed meal—whatever is good for them at the time.

Mr. Joseph E. Wing, another expert, says that there is often danger of the ewes drying up and fattening too soon, therefore no one need be afraid of their not fattening in the end. As a matter of fact, if the ewes are properly handled, they will often sell for enough more in the spring than they cost in the fall to pay all expenses charged up against them and their lambs, leaving the wool and lambs as clear profit. As the lambs at 60 pounds weight ought to sell at $5.00 a head or better, it will pay to give each of them the 18 cents' worth of feed which he needs.

The principal difficulty in this experiment is the care of the flock during the lambing season. This to one man or woman is a pleasure and to others a burden. Lambing, however, is a chapter by itself. Another difficulty is dogs, and that is another chapter by itself.

One thing to avoid in this experiment is the Merino buck. We have nothing against the Merino as a wool-growing sheep, but for raising a quick lamb, Cotswold, Hampshire, Dorset, Lincoln, Leicester, Southdown or Shropshire

bucks are better; in fact, absolutely necessary. The ewes might have a little Merino blood and be satisfactory; but a good, large ewe is what is wanted. The purpose is to buy the stock ewes as cheap as possible consistent with getting a good mother.

Stock ewes are for sale at all great markets. At this time at the St. Louis National Stock Yards stock ewes fit for such an experiment are seling at about 3½ cents a pound, and fat ewes at about 4¾ cents a pound. The market may change at any time, but these prices would be all right. There would be a freight bill to get the ewes home.

This method of lamb raising for the spring market is a sure winner in the country tributary to St. Louis. St. Louis is becoming more important as a sheep and lamb market every year. The lambs sell according to weight and quality at 7 to 12 cents a pound. Sixty-pound fat lambs arriving on the April and May markets average from $4.20 to $7.20 per head, as the case may be, and the ewes' fleece ought to bring $1.50, and does so, one year with another.

The method suggested originated on the outskirts of the city of London. The farmers there never raise lambs to be a year old. They do not even keep bucks on their premises, as the ewes are bred in the western counties and then driven and sold to farmers of the counties of Kent, Surrey and Middlesex, where they are expected at the proper time, and each farmer buys a few ewes, knowing that he will have one or more lambs in addition to the mother ewe to sell in the spring. The English farmers produce lambs for the London market weighing 80 to 120 pounds, but we do not have to make them so heavy.

Farmers on railroad lines entering St. Louis can get their supply of ewes at the stock yards. or if the stock yard supply is short, they can buy them upon the sheep ranges. On railroads that have one end at the market and the other end on the sheep range, this opportunity stands out very clear. The Cotton Belt Route, for instance, approaches the St. Louis market through Alexander, Union, Randolph, Jackson, Monroe and St. Clair counties, Illinois, and in all these counties there are but 15,000 sheep, whereas there are 250,000 sheep within the borders of the six counties adjoining that of Coryell, where the road terminates in Texas.

There is no better country for our lamb-raising method than the 200 miles between St. Louis and Springfield, Mo., through which the Frisco road runs. All the counties—seven of them—contain 65,000 sheep, whereas in Texas, at Brady, the end of one of the branches of the system, there are a half million sheep in seven or eight counties. If one asks, where can the ewes be obtained? this furnishes the answer to the question.

To return to the main subject again we desire to say that any farmer who desires to add to his income will find it to his advantage to study this simple proposition. One great advantage is that it does not require so much pasturage as where the ewes are kept all the year round. Eight months is all the time required. One week to receive and breed the ewes, twenty-one weeks before the lambs arrive, and in ten to twelve weeks thereafter to market the lambs, the wool and the ewes. From September 1st to May 1st is all the time necessary, except it may pay to hold some of the slow-growing lambs a little longer.

It is a simple experiment to buy the ewes in the fall, breed the ewes to lamb as soon as possible after the opening of the new year; give special care to the lambs that they may grow quickly to the marketable age; shear the ewes; sell the wool; fatten the ewes as well as you can and send them to market so that no sheep remain on the farm except the bucks, and the bucks will pay their board bill with big fleeces.

Note by the Editor.—If any of our friends and patrons decide to conduct such an experiment, we hope to be informed of it in advance, so that we may have the opportunity of noting the progress. The experiment can be conducted with either five ewes, fifty ewes, a car-load or a dozen car-loads, just according as the circumstances permit and there is safe pasturage for them. Let a few careful farmers' sons or farmers' daughters start off this special manner of handling sheep and we will be able to sell millions of lambs and ewes each year at a good price.

Sheep Notes.

New York receives a large number of lambs which are weaned in October and November, and they are marketed on through the winter. The lamb raisers always use bucks of the mutton breeds, and because they cannot get ewes of the mutton breeds they use Merinos, although the lambs are not so good. When the ewes are sold, the deficiency in the mutton is made up by the increased weight of the fleece.

The Shepherds' Criterion says: "While the expense of maintaining a flock of sheep is hardly noticeable, the addition to the income from a few lambs and the animal fleeces are very welcome."

The Sheep Breeder says: "Tar is one of the best friends of the shepherd at this season of the year. Rubbed on the nose, it aids in warding off the attack of the gad-fly; rubbed around the root of the horns of the ram, it acts as a preventive against the blow-fly."

The Shepherds' Criterion says: "The sheep raiser who puts his dependence in the best breed rather than in the tariff, and goes ahead to produce a valuable mutton carcass and a good fleece of wool, is pretty sure to come out all right."

FLINT-COAT ROOFING

See Our Roofing on the Minnesota State Fair Buildings.

YOU WILL SAVE 50 PER CENT.

1-ply Flint Coat Roofing	$1.50
2-ply Flint Coat Roofing	1.90
3-ply Flint Coat Roofing	2.20
4-ply Flint Coat Roofing	2.60
5-ply Rock Asphalt Roofing	2.90

The Best Roofing on Earth. That's all we Claim

EVERY ROLL GUARANTEED PERFECT

Above prices are for one roll of 108 square feet, delivered at your railway station, all ready to lay. Can be laid by anyone. Special prices quoted west of Mississippi River. Nails and Cement with each roll. Our roofing costs less than shingles; lasts longer; can't rust like iron or steel. Water, Wind, Hail and Fire Proof. Recommended by leading architects, largest railroad companies and corporations in Northwest. Samples and Booklets FREE.

ROCK ASPHALT ROOFING CO., ROOM 1010, Y. M. C. A. BLDG. CHICAGO

DIP YOUR SHEEP

Stockmen and farmers who use the Cooper Dips have healthier animals—get more wool and better prices. More than half the cloth and flannel of the world is made of Cooper dipped wool. Tanks supplied at cost to all users of the Cooper Dips.

COOPER'S POWDER DIP

The leading sheep dip for 65 years. Used on over 250 million sheep every year. Kills ticks, lice, nits and eggs in one dipping. Does not stain the wool, but increases the yield and improves the quality. Price—25 gal. pkt. 50c; 100 gal. pkt. $2.00.

COOPER'S FLUID DIP

for all animals. A highly concentrated, non-poisonous fluid dip of marvelous strength. Mixes readily with cold water, whether hard, brackish, or salty. The only pure liquid dip—no sediment. Goes farther than Coal Tar dips and therefore cheaper. Positive remedy for scab, mange, ticks, lice ringworm, eczema, sores, bites, stings, etc. One gallon makes 200 gallons for general dipping, or 300 gallons for disinfecting. Price—Qt. can 60c; ½ gal. can $1.00; 1 gal. can $1.75; 5 gal. can $8.50.

COOPER'S WORM TABLETS

A sure remedy for intestinal worms in Horses, Sheep, Cattle and Hogs. These tablets offer the great advantage of correct doses and certain results. Dose—one tablet for lamb or shoat; two for sheep or hogs; three for horses and cattle. Price—10 tablets 20c postpaid; box of 100 tablets $1.50 postpaid.

COOPER'S "LAVENE"

The most effective skin dressing for Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Cures worst case of Mange and Ringworm at one dressing. Searches the skin and attacks the disease at its root. Improves the coat and renders hair soft and glossy. Is used by many of the best breeders in preparing animals forshow. Price—Quart can $1.00; gal. can $3.00.

COOPER'S TREE SPRAY

Fluids V1 Winter and V2 Summer have caused a revolution in tree spraying. These new and scientifically prepared spray fluids stand alone for the absolute destruction of all living insects, eggs, fungi, etc. One gallon makes 100 gallons of wash. Price—Gallon can, $3.00.

WHERE THERE IS NO DEALER

If you live where there is no dealer who can supply you with the Cooper preparations, order from Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 177 Illinois St., Chicago, and deduct 10% from any of above prices (Worm Tablets excepted) for freight account.

WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS,
177 Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill.
Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Faxon & Gallagher, Kansas City, Mo.

Some Clover Questions.

A subscriber at Star City, Ind., writes: "We are hearing a great deal about alsike clover. Is it as good as the common red clover?"

Let us set it down, there is no clover so valuable to the farmer as the common red. Alsike can be grown under conditions where common red clover will not thrive. But alsike is not a great land improver like red; it is more of a surface feeder, and for that reason does not store up so much nitrogen in its roots. Alsike makes fairly good pasture and hay when sown with timothy. It makes a thick, leafy growth and it has the advantage over red clover in that it will thrive on rather low ground. But wherever red clover can be sucessfully grown I would not bother with alsike.—L. C. Brown.

Unthrifty Fruit Trees.

The physical condition of the soil has much to do with the unthriftiness of many fruit trees. To make fruit growing a success there are two great essentials in getting the ground ready for setting out the young trees: The ground must be properly drained and it must be in good physical condition. Some hardy trees may live for a long time on undrained ground, but it is only a question of time when they will die out. I believe that underdraining will pay with all kinds of fruits. It warms the soil and frees the subsoil of all excess water, and in this way liberates much plant food which otherwise would not be available to the feeding roots. On thoroughly drained soil the root system of the trees is healthier and they are ready for work earlier in the spring. As trees become larger and come into bearing they need larger feeding grounds; so it is essential that the ground be thoroughly cultivated, both before the trees are planted and afterwards. If trees are properly put out and carefully cultivated the first two or three years, the roots will penerate deeply and seek larger feeding grounds. On the other hand, if no cultivation is given the ground, the roots grow near the surface, where their feeding ground is soon limited and where they are the most likely affected by dry weather. It is obvious, then, that so many miserable failures of orchards are due to the lack of these two factors—drainage and proper physical condition of the soil. I saw an orchard a few days ago which had been set only nine years. In many places there were great cracks in the soil about the trees and between the rows. I would not give 25 cents a bushel for the apples gathered from that orchard this year. You simply canot grow fine specimen apples under such soil conditions, and it is a waste of time to attempt it.—L. C. Brown.

The Citizen Farmer.

[Written specially for this paper.]

The farmer must more and more recognize his duty as a citizen, if the country is to prosper. Whatever we may say about the advantages and disadvantages of country life as contrasted with city life, we must recognize the fact that the country life makes strong bodies and clear minds. Whether those clear minds be filled with all the information they ought to have is another question.

The rural populations have been in all ages of the world the greatest factors in the life and strength of nations. The Latin poet Horace in one of his poems refers to the greatness of the Roman people and asks whence came that greatness and who fought the battles of Rome? He says that the warriors that won the great victories for Rome came not from the effeminate cities but from the rural sections of the country. He declares that even the sailors that won the sea fights were brought up not by the seashore but on the farms, where they had tended sheep and tilled the soil.

So much was this recognized to be the case that the tiller of the soil and the herder of sheep were in great repute. Cincinnatus, after ruling his country well, went back to the plow, and it was from the plow that he was called again to be dictator. The farmer has always had the strong muscle and healthy nerve that have made him the backbone of every nation.

But he has generally left to others the directing of the course of political and social life. This has been because he was not so well versed in books as the city man and was not so ready to analyze a situation and take advantage of it.

Happily that condition is slowly wearing away, and the time will come when the farmer will be as highly educated as the city man and at that time will be more influential.

To-day the duty is upon the farmer in this country of being a greater factor than he has ever before been in the political life of the nation, the state, the county, the township, the school district and the precinct.

Our public policies are as yet clouded in darkness. The concentrated political forces in the cities dominate all because they are able to "get together." Who does not know that some of these dominant political forces are controlled by the baser elements of society, by people who are too worthless to engage in any respectable calling, but who live like parasites on the people? Should such people be permitted to shape the policies of the commonwealths? Yet they are often so well organized and so powerful in their control of votes that the public official is afraid of them and has to make concessions to their known opinions.

The farmer-citizen is the only antidote to this condition. He is out of the range of their influences. If he will study the numerous public questions that affect him he will be able to take an influential stand in regard to every question of public policy.

We need cleaner politics, and the farmer can help make them cleaner. We need not quite yet look for perfection in anything, but the farmer is able to play more effectually than he has ever before done the role of influential citizen.

New Tale of Napoleon.

A new anecdote, illustrating the lighter side of Napoleon's character, comes from an old lady who knew the daughters of Sir Hudson Lowe.

The Misses Lowe were young girls at the time of Napoleon's imprisonment at St. Helena, and were sometimes admitted to his presence, when he would chat pleasantly with them. On one or two occasions, when in a specially good humor, he drew his sword, and gallantly presenting it to one of the girls, said: "Now, young lady, is your chance; you have to kill the Corsican ogre!"

He would then throw himself into position and defend himself with his walking stick.

You Can Own A Factory Like This

WE START YOU In A Business Of YOUR OWN Right In Your Home Town

We will start you in the canvas glove business, show you how to develop it into a hale, hearty business, make its product, sell its goods and bring its profit to you, and last, but not least, make one dollar grow rapidly into two.

Never before in history of business has help like this been offered to ambitious men.

Here is brought to your home and placed in your very hands the accumulated wisdom, the priceless experience and proven plans of the glove business. Here is spread before you the vivid drawings and information, the actual working details needed in the glove business.

We are making you this offer, we want you to start a factory, to become prosperous. We want to show you how this can be done on little capital (from $30 to $145), with the possibility of making thousands of dollars.

We do all this for you, start your factory, simply with the understanding that you buy supplies and goods from us so long as our prices are as low or lower than you can get elsewhere.

This is not a speculation in any sense of the word. It is a sound, permanent and highly profitable business. The money to be invested is spent entirely for the necessities of the business; there is no waste material, no dead stock—every yard of cloth can be turned back into cash at a moment's notice.

This valuable book contains a great deal of information about the secrets of the glove business and how any one with a capital of from $30 to $145 can make money, right from the start. Send for it right now, today.

WE WILL SEND FULL INFORMATION

about the business and how we will assist you to successfully start a factory. If you would like this information it will cost you only one cent (a postal card) to get it.

There is no class of goods for which there has been such an unsatisfying demand as there has been for cloth gloves and mittens. Every body uses them—the farmer, the mechanic, doctor, lawyer and the merchant in all sections of the country.

We want to prove to you that those in the Glove Business are successful and build up a large business. Those who have had the nerve to start and have thrown their brains and energy into the work get along well and have factories in two or three years.

Write us today, start now, do not let the golden opportunity slip by. We will help you to success, help you in every little detail; help you to succeed. Don't miss this opportunity even if you have to borrow the money to start with; in three months' time you should pay it back and have money of your own to do business on.

We Expect to Start Only a Few of These Factories

One can be started in any spare room at home or small store room and be enlarged as the business requires

This is simply an opportunity to go into the manufacturing business, which, with a reasonable amount of work and attention to business will make a man or woman a prosperous factory owner in a reasonable time.

We Can Give You a Start where you can make thousands of dollars a year, and not blister your hands with a pickax either.

We expect to start a few of these factories, protect their interests, and give them our valuable assistance. We hope to make our profit from the cloth we sell, and if our prices are not as low or lower than others, we do not even ask you to buy from us. By this arrangement we'll get a small profit and a few people will get a start in a manufacturing business that in time should be a huge manufacturing plant employing many people.

The two brothers of The McCreery Manufacturing Company started only a few years ago absolutely broke, actually borrowed $100.00 to start with. At first only had two girls working and have risen to be worth thousands of dollars, do an enormous business, own their own large factory and have valuable interests in others, all in a remarkably short time. If a factory will do this for us, it will do the same for you. Don't miss this offer. First come, first served. Write today for free book and full information.

THE McCREERY MANUFACTURING CO., 644 Dorr St., Toledo, O.

The great man would then smile, and say, condescendingly: "Well, ladies, you can boast that you have fenced with the great Napoleon."—London Times.

How to Keep Juice in a Pie.

Anyone who has ever had the juice from an apple, rhubarb or other pie run all out into the oven while baking knows just how annoying it is. I have overcome the difficulty by taking a strip of clean white cloth, about an inch wide and long enough to lap when put around the edge of the pie plate, wringing it out of hot water, doubling together lengthwise, and pinning tight around the edge of the plate. When the pie is baked, take off this rim, and you will find the juice in the pie instead of in the oven.—Woman's Home Companion for June.

The Silent Witness.

A good story has recently been told in the fleet of an incident which happened when Admiral Evans was in command of the Indians. An old-time blue jacket was at the mast before Captain Evans, charged with getting food out of a mess chest outside of meal hours. This getting of food for night watches is a common and strong desire on the part of most men aboard ship.

Captain Evans asked the man what he had to say, and the man, sizing up the delicate situation, said:

"Captain, I didn't take no food outer that chest. Why, Captain, there weren't no food in that chest! I looked in that chest, and, Captain, I met a cockroach coming out of that chest with tears in his eyes."—Philadelphia Record.

Did Not Keep His Job.

"Thomas," remarked a Scotch lady, "I wonder you don't get married. You have got a nice house and a comfortable situation, and all you want to complete it is a wife. You know Adam, who was the first gardener, had a wife."

"That's quite richt, mum," replied Thomas," but Adam didna keep his job lang after he got a wife."—Holland's Magazine.

Handling Brood Sows.

The success which one breeder may have over another is the logical result of methods. There is a law which must govern every act; find the law and do things right, and expected results must follow. The success in raising pigs depends very largely upon starting right with the brood sow. She should be of a prolific strain and come of a family which produces large, uniform litters. While all general farmers may not want to stock up with pure-bred sows, yet the nearer we can get to it the more certain will be success in getting uniform, thrifty litters. I do not believe it pays to fool with mongrel sows. Start right—with high-grade or pure-bred, thrifty sows. Keep them in good, thrifty condition all the time. Many believe that brood sows should be kept thin until after they have farrowed their litters. That is all wrong. The brood sow has a double task imposed upon her—she must sustain and develop her own body and at the same time must supply the necessary material for the development of the litter. Feed the sows well, so that the pigs may be well born. If sows have been fed liberally right up to farrowing time they will then be in fit condition to stand a little crowding to meet the increased demands of a big, lusty litter of pigs. When I advise liberal feeding I do not mean feeding sows all the corn they will eat. Feed oats, bran and middlings along with the corn, and have plenty of clover or alfalfa pasture for summer, and some nice hay of the same crops put up for winter feed for the sows. I have never found any food that will take the place of alfalfa hay as a conditioner of brood sows. Now is the right time to develop the sows which will be used to bing next season's pigs.—L. C. Brown.

Vissering's Mastodon Hogs.

J. P. Vissering, of Godfrey, Ill., an old-time breeder, writes: "If you are sick of the ball-shaped, fine-boned hogs, write me for some facts about my big-boned, stretchy Poland-Chinas. They are sired by such boars as 'Ideal Jumbo,' 'Piasa Highwave,' 'Jim Dandy,' King Mastodon,' etc., all 1,000-pound boars with a 10½-inch bone. But while I breed for extreme size, I do not neglect short, wide heads, good ears, wide sprung ribs and straight, black coats with white points; in fact, the good old kind with modern style and finish, of which I never raise enough to supply the demand. I am also offering three Angus bulls and a few elegantly-bred heifers. If my stock does not fill your eyes on arrival, you cannot lose out, because you can send it back."

The Gasoline Saw Rig.

The Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Gasoline Saw Rig is described in Catalogue H F 692. If you write for this catalogue, please be particular in describing it. The outfit will pay for itself very soon. A good saw rig in the country is worth a house and lot in town. It yields a profit every year. Address, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Feeding Barley to Hogs.

The feed-lot results of a Wisconsin breeder, with barley in feeding hogs, show that barley and milk beat corn all to hollow. The barley was ground and was fed with skim milk. There was a greater proportion of lean meat than with corn-fed hogs. The hogs made quicker and heavier gains than any lot fed on corn on this farm, and when sold they topped the market. Some breeders are slow to take up barley. Corn has always been held as the ration par excellence for hogs, and not many are willing to try anything else. If you have a field of barley coming on, throw some in sheaf over to the hogs; give the pigs a chance at it; and if you can supplement this with some skim milk and the run of a clover field, you have a combination hard to beat.—L. C. Brown.

BIG MONEY SAVED CLEANING AND SEPARATING GRAINS.

Here's the New Book Sent Free by the Chatham Fanning Mill People.

Every man who raises wheat, oats, barley, clover seed, timothy seed, seed corn, or any kind of grain, ought to have the new Free Book about the Famous Chatham Fanning Mill in use by over 250,000 progressive farmers and planters all over America.

The Chatham is the world standard grain grader, separator and cleaner. Does scores of different things to save and make you more money on your crops. By sowing dirty grain, the farmers of any state lose more than $1,000,000 each year, and this free book tells you why. Just write a line for it to the factory or to the office address nearest you below. Any time you want a Chatham you get it direct from the factory at the wholesale factory price or from one of the factory's branch warehouses nearest your address, shipped promptly on thirty-days' free trial and freight prepaid to you. Try it and if you don't find it most satisfactory, you don't have to keep it. In fact, the company knows that every man who has use for a Chatham Fanning Mill is a man who must be satisfied and one who is to be trusted to pay for what he wants, even though he may ask for time. So investigate this year's improvements and learn how much a Chatham will make and save you in actual cash, year in and year out. Now is just the time. Write for the Chatham Free Book to address nearest you from the makers whose name is so well known all over America. Address the Manson Campbell Company, 536 Wesson avenue, Detroit, Mich.; 1308 West 11th street, Kansas City, Mo.; 82 East 3d street, St. Paul, Minn.; Dept. 1, Portland, Ore., or Dallas, Texas. The company has twenty-four Branch Warehouses, and makes prompt shipments.

Recent quotations for feathers on the St. Louis market: Prime white live goose in small sacks at 54c. and large sacks at 52c.; prime gray do. at 39c. in small and 37c. in large sacks; old white, 38 to 42c.; x, 30 to 36c.; xx, 22 to 25c.; xxx, 12 to 15c.; xxxx, 5c.; tare, 10 per cent. on small sacks and 6 per cent. on large. Duck — White, 39c.; dark, 38c. Chicken—Prime dry-picked, body, at 3c. Turkey—Prime dry-picked, body, 5c.; wing, tail, pointers, mixed, at 10c.

GUARANTEE THEIR RINGBONE PASTE.

There is a prevalent belief that if the lameness attending bone spavin or ringbone is not relieved by firing, nothing more can be done to effect a cure. This theory, however, does not hold good according to the claims made by Fleming Bros., who have advertised in this paper for a number of years. They guarantee to refund the cost of their Spavin and Ringbone Paste if it fails to cure the lameness, and there are no restrictions whatever. They say that when treated by their method, the old cases that have been fired unsuccessfully are practically as certain to yield as the recent ones. Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser, a book of 192 pages, is sent free to interested persons. Address, Fleming Bros., No. 218, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

I Want to Loan You a Pair of TRUSIGHT SPECTACLES on Six Days Trial

FREE!

My Free Offer: I want to introduce Trusight Spectacles to every reader of this paper. To do this I am making a **special one-third price.** I want to send you a pair of genuine Trusight Spectacles in a **Gold Filled Frame, guaranteed for ten years, on 6 days free trial.**

Send Me Your Name I will send you my perfect Trusight Eye Tester with which you can test your own eyes as well as the most skilled optician. When you return the tester with your test I will send you a pair of **Genuine $5.00 Trusight Spectacles, that will surely fit, on 6 days free trial.** I won't ask for a cent of money—no deposit—not even a reference. You wear the glasses in your own home for six days and if perfectly satisfactory **in every way**—if they are the best glasses you ever saw **at any price**—send me only $1.65 and the glasses are yours. If the glasses, for any reason, do not suit you—if you don't believe them to be the best bargain you ever had—return them and you are out nothing.

THIS CASE FREE

This is my famous Orient Case; it is made of metal covered with seal grain leather and has a patent spring fastener. This is a very attractive case and will outlast any other case on the market. Ask your local optician if he will sell you such a case as this for less than $1.00. By my special plan this case will be given free to every body who answers this ad. right away and takes advantage of my special offer. Address

E. O. KOCH, Pres., TRUSIGHT SPECTACLE CO.,
1605 Friend Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Send No Money.

Just sign your name and address on the Coupon and mail it to me. I will send you my Trusight Eye Tester by return mail. **Do this TODAY** and secure the beautiful **Orient Spectacle Case** which I give you FREE merely for promptness.

TEAR ON THIS LINE.

E. O. KOCH, Pres., Trusight Spectacle Co., Kansas City, Mo. **1605**

Please Send me without cost your Trusight Eye Tester and valuable booklet.

NAME

P. O.

STATE

IF I CAN LIVE.

If I can live,
To make some pale face brighter, and to give
A second luster to some tear-dimmed eye,
Or e'en impart
One throb of comfort to an aching heart,
Or cheer some wayworn soul in passing by.
If I can lend
A strong hand to the fallen, or defend
The right against a single envious strain,
My life, though bare,
Perhaps, of much that seemeth dear and fair
To us on earth, will not have been in vain.

The purest joy,
Most near to heaven, far from earth's alloy,
Is bidding cloud give way to sun and shine;
And 'twill be well,
If on that day of days the angels tell
Of me, she did her best for one of thine.
—Helen Jackson Hunt.

THE EDITOR'S SONG.

How dear to my heart is the steady subscriber,
Who pays in advance, without skipping a year;
Who lays down his dollar, and offers it gladly,
And casts 'round the office a halo of cheer.
Who never says: "Stop it; I cannot afford it!"
Or: "Getting more papers each day than I read;"
But always says: "Send it, the whole outfit likes it,—
In fact, we regard it as a business need."
How welcome is he when he steps in the sanctum,
How he makes "our heart" throb; how he makes "our eye" dance!
We outwardly thank him—we inwardly bless him—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance!
—American Printer.

NEITHER A BULL NOR A BEAR.

Senator Gilchrist, discussing in Albany his insurance bill, said of speculation:

"Speculative features, uncertainties, ought to be removed from our life as much as possible.

"When I think of speculation I think of a man I know.

"This man, a conservative, suddenly took to stock gambling. At the end of a flurry I met him one afternoon and asked:

"'Well, were you a bull or a bear to-day?'

"'Neither,' he answered, giving me a sour smile. 'I was an ass.'"—Albany Journal.

Asthma and Hay Fever are cured by Asthmacuru, manufactured by S. S. Crooks Mfg. Co., St. Paul, Minn.

EARLY HISTORY OF FARMING.

Beginning With the Christian Era and Continuing Until After the Discovery of America.

The following items gathered at odd times represent very much of the early history of agriculture and live stock raising. These items for the most part have appeared in a work entitled "The Date Book History of Live Stock and Agriculture," published by The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Each item being brief and to the point, and there being so many of them, an index appears to be impractical. Attention is therefore invited to the boldface type whereby the subject of the item appears more distinctly than the other words in the sentence:

Year.

40 A. D.—An interesting and valuable item appeared in the "Acta Diurna," a record kept in Rome during the reign of the Emperor Caligula and reproduced later by Petronis Arbiter in his work entitled **"The Supper of Trimalchio."** It seems that Trimalchio was a farmer near Cumae, in Italy, and it appears that his farm occupied an immense extent of territory. The work referred to says: "On June 25th, **on Trimalchio's farm** by Cumae, were born seventy children, of whom thirty-six were of the male sex. The same day fifty thousand modii of wheat (about one thousand gallons measure) were removed from the thrashing floor to the granaries; five hundred young oxen were broken. The same day one of the slaves, named Mithridates, was executed by crucifixion, because he had cursed the sacred name of the emperor, and lastly ten millions of sesterces (about four hundred thousand dollars) were deposited in the safe."

50—About this time Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella, a Roman citizen, wrote **twelve books on agriculture,** one of which on gardening, entitled **De Re Rustica,** is in verse. His works are still extant, translations being available.

50—A supposed **improved variety of cherry** was introduced in Britain about the middle of the first century.

51—In the reign of Emperor Claudius, Columella, a distinguished agriculturist, introduced many of the Tarentine breed of **sheep from Italy into Spain,** which country was under Roman dominion at that time. He also was a general improver of sheep and became the principal originator of an immense **fine-wool sheep husbandry,** which through Spain has enriched three continents—Europe, America and Australia.

64 — Poppaca Sabina, wife of Nero, Emperor of the Romans, is reported to have paid a sum equal to American four cents a quart for **asses' milk** to bathe in.

75—In Pompeii, an ancient city of Naples, afterwards destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, " is stated that a six-ounce **loaf of wheat bread** cost a sum equal to three cents of the present day.

77—Pliny, the Elder, Roman author, born A. D. 23, left a work entitled "Natural History." In his writings there is the first account of **a machine for reaping grain.** He says: "In the extensive fields in the lowlands of Gaul, vans of large size, with projecting teeth on the edge, are driven on two wheels through the standing grain by an ox in a reversed position; in this manner the ears are torn off and thrown into the van."

280—It is generally believed that about this time Emperor Probus encouraged the **planting of vineyards** in Britain.

325—Included in the writings which assert that Egypt, Nubia, Assyria and Persia all **had horses before Arabia,** is the assertion that the Roman Emperor Constantine presented the Arab Sheiks of the tribe called Yemen with 200 well-bred horses from Cappadocia, in Asia Minor. Constantine died in the year 337.

732—The battle of Tours, in which Charles Martel defeated the Saracens, is considered as contributing to the establishment of horse breeding in La Perche and Normandy. On distribution of the spoils of war many Saracen horses went to these provinces, where they were crossed upon the mares of Brittainy, and on the luxuriant pasturage developed a draft horse of great excellence, **the Percheron horse** of France.

895—King Alfred the Great of England encamped his army near London to **protect the harvest reapers** while gathering their crops against excursions of the Danes.

936—About this time, according to Whyte, in his History of the British Turf, the **earliest mention of race horses** in England, called running horses in those days, was when Hugh Capet, founder of the royal house of that name in France, sent horses as a present to King Athelstane, whose sister, Ethelswitha he was soliciting in marriage.

1016—Poitou **Jacks of France** mentioned in literature.

1040 (about)—**First windmills** erected in Europe.

1066—**Horse shoeing was introduced into England** from Normandy by William the Conqueror.

1100—The Japanese court ladies as early as this date prepared a favorite perfume from the **Ramanas rose.**

1150 (about)—**Cotswold sheep** imported into England from Spain. This is not quite authentic. A century later Cotswolds were a well-known breed in England.

1150—**Smithfield,** in the center of London, first mentioned as **a live cattle market.**

1158—In the accounts of the British government of 1158-9 occur mention of payments to the **vine dressers of Windsor.** It appears also that the gardens at Windsor were enclosed by a ditch.

1165—The **earliest** drawing or view of a **monastic garden** in England was that of Canterbury, and was drawn by the Engineer Wibert. It is now preserved in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. The plan records the trees and vines, fish ponds, etc.

1175—Early evidence of the **existence of orchards** is a Bull of Pope Alexander, III., issued in this year, confiscating the property of the monks of Winchenley, in Gloucestershire, England, with the "town of Swiring and all its orchards."

1185—The **manufacture of wool** first mentioned in England.

1199—King John of England **encouraged horse breeding** by importing Flemish stallions—origin of the English draft horse.

1236—At this time **a hen in Paris** was generally sold for an amount equal to American two cents.

1249—A Scottish history mentions **black (Galloway) cattle** as being reared in great numbers.

1259—Henry, III., of England made extensive alterations at the palace of Westminster, and among payments to carpenters and other workmen was an item of payment to laborers for **leveling the area of the garden with a roller."**

1274—In this year, in Venice, it is recorded that **a pig sold** for the equivalent of fifty cents in American money.

1290—The **first importation of oranges** into England in a cargo of assorted fruit from Spain.

1292—The only kind of apple specially noticed in England at this time was the "Costard." This variety has been preserved in history by the word "Costermonger," the name by which the sellers of this fruit were known. **The Costard apple** was the most popular for several centuries. The Rejul pear and the Calluewell pear were also early fruits.

1305—In the time of Edward, I., King of England, the **"acre" as a land measure** was reduced to a standard.

1317—According to the New International Encyclopedia, in August of this year, in England, **wheat** was twelve times as **high in price** as in the following September. It was a period of alternations of indolence and bustle, of feasting and semi-starvation. Rye was the breadstuff of the peasantry. Little manure was used. Oxen, not horses, were used for teams.

1337—Edward, III., in order to improve the **breed of horses,** prohibited exportation.

1340—**First "worsted" manufactured** at Worsted, in Norfolk, England. Worsted is spun wool manufactured into cloth.

1346—First authorization in England for the **erection of toll-gates** under King Edward, III.

1369—About the earliest account **books of farming operations** were kept and preserved at the Norwich Priory and Abingdon Abbey, in England. These acounts show the receipts and expenses of the garden operations, but not the plants that were grown or the processes of cultivation.

1380 (about)—Richard, II., King of England, **compelled horse dealers** to limit their prices to a fixed maximum.

1402—Sir William Clopton, an Englishman, granted to Thomas Smyth a piece of ground, called Dokmedwe, in Houstede, for **the annual payment of a rose** to Sir William and his heirs, the demand for roses being so great in those days that bushels were frequently paid by vassals to their lords, both in England and France.

1430—In this year it is said that England **imported raw cotton** from the Levant, which includes Egypt, Asia Minor, islands and countries east of Italy, in or bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. It was then named cotton wool.

1446—In England the **tenant** was for the first time **secured in possession,** during term of lease, against a buyer of the land.

1467—Permission granted by King Henry, IV., of England to **export** a few **Cotswold sheep** to Spain.

1469—In England the **tenant farmer** was first protected from having his property carried off for the **landlord's debts,** beyond the amount of rent due.

1472—In this year, in Venice, Jensen, a publisher, **printed the existing works of Columella** on agricultural subjects which were written in the first century.

1845—Previous to the reign of Henry, VII., King of England, which began in this year, **there did not grow** in that country any vegetable or eatable root, such as carrot, parsnip, cabbage, etc.

1488—In England a law was passed to **stop laying arable land to pasture** and suffering farm houses to fall to ruin. Owners were required to till a portion of the soil and keep the farm house in repair.

1493—**Sheep** of Spanish origin **brought to the United States** by Christopher Columbus.

1493—First **cattle introduced into America** by Columbus from the West India Islands.

1493—**Hogs brought over** by Christopher Columbus on his second voyage, landing at Hispanola.

1493—**Indian corn** (maize) first taken to Europe.

1494—In this year Henry the Seventh of England passed a law that no one should **export a horse or mare,** or carry it beyond sea except for his own use. With this exception, that any mare of three years old and upwards, whose price was not above six shillings and eight pence, might be exported; the owner, however, was compelled to sell her at the port to any person who should pay him seven shillings.

1500 (about)—In reign of Henry, VII., gelding or **castrating horses** first practiced in England.

1509—The common garden or **bush bean first cultivated** in England.

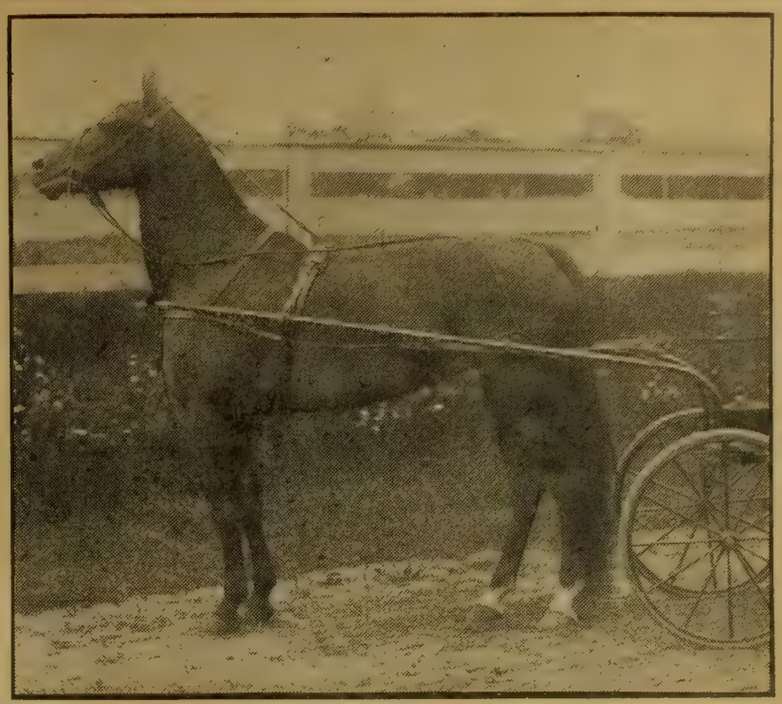
1520—**Hops** first cultivated in England.

1521—Cortes, Spanish commander, entering Anahuac, the Aztec capital of Mexico, **discovered buffalo** in the menagerie of the king, Montezuma.

1522—**Rice culture successful** in Lombardy, Northern taly.

1523—In a letter written to friends in Europe, Alejandro Geraldine, then Bishop of Santo Domingo, **mentions turkeys.** He is regarded as the first author who refers to this fowl.

1524—According to C. L. Bonaparte, in his Natural History of Birds, turkeys arrived in England in this year from Spain. Although **turkeys were originally from the American islands and continent,** the English supposed or were told the birds were originally from Turkey, which gave them a satisfactory name, although they were not entitled to it. At this time all commerce between America and Europe was with Spain.



LUCIE G., 2:22—Trotting roadster. Exhibited by E. T. Stotesbury, of Winoga Stock Farm, Chestnut Hill, Pa., and winning a blue ribbon every time she entered a ring at the Philadelphia Horse Show. This picture is presented for the inspection of our readers for the purpose of showing a most perfect and up-to-date show-ring roadster. When she was sold at S. T. Harbison's sales last year her description was given as follows: In offering LUCIE G., record 2:22, as the highest type of the American trotting horse, we do so with a full knowledge of the best and finest light harness show horses that have appeared in the last ten years. Her color (seal brown, with tan points) is very popular; her size (15 hands 2½ inches) could not be improved upon; her conformation and quality, almost beyond criticism; beautiful head, thin, well-set and properly-carried ear; clean-cut, graceful neck; magnificent full back; long, gracefully-set tail, full, set high and properly carried without artificial stimulants; dry, fluted, flat legs, with solid, horny feet. Faultless natural style, most attractive action. The critics say, perfectly gaited, a balanced horse when in motion; has very fine turn of natural speed; is steady and perfectly tempered. City broken and afraid of nothing. When rigged with a set of plain light harness (no patent appliances of any kind), shod lightly and hitched to a fine rig, no finer or handsomer show mare has yet appeared before the American public. We offer her as the finished product and predict many coveted rosetes for her bridle in the show ring.

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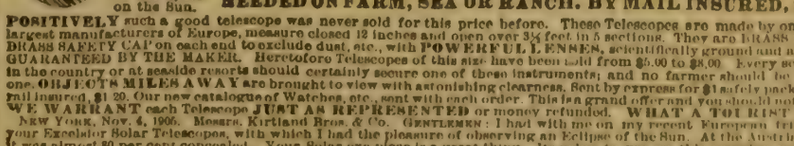

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POSITIVELY such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These Telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe, measure closed 12 inches and open over 3½ feet in 5 sections. They are BRASS BOUND, BRASS SAFETY CAP on each end to exclude dust, etc., with POWERFUL LENSES, scientifically ground and adjusted. GUARANTEED BY THE MAKER. Heretofore Telescopes of this size have been sold from $5.00 to $8.00. Every sojourner in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments; and no farmer should be without one. OBJECTS MILES AWAY are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by express for $1 safely packed; if by mail insured, $1.20. Our new catalogue of Watches, etc., sent with each order. This is a grand offer and you should not miss it. WE WARRANT each Telescope JUST AS REPRESENTED or money refunded. WHAT A TOURIST SAYS: New York, Nov. 4, 1905. Messrs. Kirtland Bros. & Co. GENTLEMEN: I had with me on my recent European trip one of your Excelsior Solar Telescopes, with which I had the pleasure of observing an Eclipse of the Sun. At the Austrian Tyrol it was almost 80 per cent concealed. Your Solar eye-piece is a great thing. Its value to me on this occasion was many times greater than the entire outlay for the Telescope. Yours truly, L. S. HENRY

KIRTLAND BROS. & CO., DEPT. N. S. F., 90 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

Australian Egg Laying.

At the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, Australia, an egg-laying contest has been going on for six years. The last year forty pens of hens, six hens to a pen, were carried over from the previous year for the purpose of comparing the second year's laying results with the first.

The best two-year results were from a pen of six Chinese Black Langshans, producing 1,481 eggs the first year and 1,006 the second year; or nearly 247 eggs per hen the first year, and 168 per hen the second year. In these calculations we are using the nearest whole numbers rather than fractions of eggs.

A pen of six Black Orpingtons produced 1,247 eggs the first year and 1,054 the second year; or nearly 208 eggs per hen the first year and 176 the second year.

Another pen of six hens, White Leghorns, produced 1,437 eggs the first year and 841 the second; or about 240 eggs per hen the first year and 140 per hen the second.

The pen making the least two-year showing produced 898 eggs the first year and 484 eggs the second; or 150 eggs per hen the first year and 81 eggs per hen the second year.

This comparison, one year with the other, clearly demonstrates that the pullet year is surely the best laying year.

The contest between sixty pens of pullets, six in a pen, for one year, produced the remarkable result that the twelve pens with highest scores were White Leghorns, each averaging 200 eggs per hen per year or better. These six records ranged from 1,210 eggs per pen, or 202 eggs per hen, to 1,474 per pen, or 246 eggs per hen per year.

In considering this subject our readers are reminded that there is no such thing as training hens for a contest; all that can be done in the way of selection for such a contest is to obtain good, likely specimens from known egg-laying families. Pullets from hens known to have large egg-laying records and males of equally well-known egg-laying families can be mated together to good purpose. A few contests are necessary before good selections can be made. The Australians have taken the lead in practical and popular egg-laying demonstrations.

We will refer to this subject again when the bulletins of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College arrive, containing full particulars of the 1908 contest. In the first contest the winning pen lay 185 eggs per hen per year, and at the fifth contest the winning pen lay 247 eggs per hen per year. The average of the 100 pens in the first contest was 130 eggs per hen per year, and the average of the fifth was 171 eggs per hen per year.

Small Chicken Farms.

In this paper we have several times mentioned the poultry-raising community at Petaluma, California, as one in which all people who contemplate going into the poultry business ought to be informed. Mr. W. S. Harwood in World's Work for May, 1908, gave his report of a visit to Petaluma. He divided the community into three classes, one the people with houses and small lots, who sell a few dozen eggs a week to help out the income from other sources. He next mentions the zone about three miles wide given over to chicken ranchers, who have from three to five acres of their own and who keep from 1,000 to 1,800 chickens on hand at all times. He mentioned in particular one man as a sample, having 1,500 hens, which produced net over and above all expenses $1.30 per hen per year. Mr. Harwood also mentioned the larger ranches, from forty to fifty acres, and even up to 400 acres, where the chickens range from 3,000 to 10,000, and even up to 15,000 on one farm.

Mr. Harwood concludes his favorable report by asking why cannot this be done anywhere and everywhere? The answer is that it can be done. Small places is what the country is coming to. An acre in fruit, an acre in vegetables, and three acres in poultry will suport any small family, each member to be a worker. Poultry farms should be arranged together. Three miles of five-acre farms on each side of a road may well make a very presentable community on any route to a good city, and there is hardly a piece of upland in the country that, so arranged, will not outclass the same quantity of land devoted to any other agricultural purpose. Every section of 640 acres will support 128 families.

Observations on Poultry.

[Written specially for this paper.]

"Try all things and hold fast to that which is good" applies as much in poultry raising as in ethics. There are a great many notions current as to what different things will do in the feeding and treatment of poultry, Just because an idea has been handed down from past generations is no reason for attaching importance to it.

It is quite widely believed that salt is injurious to hens. This is because some hens have eaten rock salt and been killed. Well, consider the size of the hen as compared to the amount of salt she would be likely to eat when finding it in the form of crystals. When hens are ravenous for grit and find rock salt, it is not surprising if they eat enough of it to kill them. If a human being ate a like proportion of salt, nothing could save him.

Fowls need salt in their food, and without a proper amount of salt digestion is impeded. The amount of salt to use in the food can be told by the taste better than in any other way. At one of the Experiment Stations tests were made to find out how much salt it was safe to feed hens per day. The experimenters came to the conclusion that to a flock of 100 hens half a pint of salt could be fed daily without injurious results.

Sulphur is one of the things that occupies a large place in the poultry education of some of our people. They have been taught that the burning of sulphur will result in the destruction of mites and of all disease germs. The fact is that sulphur is a very uncertain means of destroying either insects or fungous growths.

The efficacy of sulphur depends on the combination of sulphur fumes with moisture in the air in sufficient quantities to produce a poison, which in turn destroys the parasites, animal and vegetable. But who can tell when the moisture in the air is sufficient to make that combination possible?

Some that have looked into the matter very thoroughly say that steam needs to be generated at the same time the sulphur fumes are in the air to give enough of this moisture to make the combination. It explains why some of our poultry raisers that have tried the sulphur fumes for the destruction of lice and germs have found it ineffective. It is a poor sort of remedy to depend on, for the reason that its effects are not positive enough.

Some old-fashioned people also feed sulphur to the fowls, especially in the seasons of the year when they imagine the fowls should have their systems cleaned out. But the effect of sulphur is to open the pores and make the fowls subject to colds. It is doubtful if it is wise to take the chances that must be taken if sulphur is fed. If it is fed at all it should be given in very small quantities.

The feeding of pepper is advisable only to fowls that are sick. It may do them some good. To healthy fowls it is not a necessity nor an advantage. If their organs are all working normally there is no reason to stimulate them by the feeding of pepper or anything else of a stimulating nature. It is better to feed nutritious food, with all the grit, oyster shell, meat, ground bone and lime they will utilize, and leave the pepper out.

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Feeding Chickens.

At Kilkenny, in Ireland, 120 pullets and cokerels were put up to feed. In fifteen days the 487 pounds of chicken gained 142 pounds, at a cost of about 6 cents a pound. The increase weight was valued at 18 cents a pound, therefore the net gain was 12 cents a pound. One of the chickens died on the 13th day, which knocked the profit of one of the hens, but the loss was charged up to them all the same.

So far as fattening goes, in the first seven days the gain was 102 pounds; the next four days the gain was 24 pounds; and the next four days the gain was only 14 pounds, but here the weight of the dead bird was deducted. They put the fowls up to feed at 4.06 pounds, and in fifteen days they averaged 5.225 pounds. Each chicken made about a pound of gain, after allowing for the dead loss of one chicken.

In another test they put up twenty-four cockerels, 70 pounds 12 ounces. and brought them to weigh 79 pounds 6 ounces in twelve days, or a gain of 8 pounds 10 ounces. In this test they were Leghorns and Anconas.

In another test, thirty-six cockerels, weighing 161 pounds 8 ounces, increased to 198 pounds 2 ounces in fifteen days, a gain of 37 pounds 4 ounces. This gain cost about 7 cents a pound.

These experiments were very short. It appears, however, that the profitable period for poultry fattening is short. The American packers who make a business of feeding chickens of all ages for market allow, say, a fattening period of 21 pounds and expect to add 40 per cent. to the weight. These chickens, averaging a little over 4 pounds in the beginning, gained 28 per cent. in fifteen days.

Poultry Notes.

Hens that are allowed to set and raise a brood or two of chickens are records; but pullets put up for egg laying as a business and which do not lay 144 eggs a year, are laying below the farmer's average.

In the Australian egg-laying contest, last year, the twelve pens making the highest score consisted of the winning pen of Langshans, two pens of Wyandottes, four pens of Orpingtons and five pens of Leghorns. This year the twelve pens showing best results are all White Leghorns.

It is just as cheap to make a pound of chicken as it is to put a pound of gain on a beef steer. The steer feeder knows when his cattle are fat, but the chicken feeder usually does not.

According to the experience at the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, one male to fifteen females of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons or other general-purpose breeds; one male to twenty-five female Leghorns, Andalusians, Minorcas and other light breeds; and one male to ten females of Brahmas, Cochins, or heavy breeds. This is given as about right to insure strong, fertile eggs, but depends to some extent upon the individuals.

At the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station their pen of Plymouth Rocks averaged 141 eggs a year; the pen of Wyandottes averaged 110.16 eggs a year; the pen of White Leghorns averaged 109.45 eggs a year; and the pen of Buff Orpingtons averaged 108.12 eggs a year. The average of thirty-one hens was 120 eggs per hen per year. From the record it appears that the Wyandottes were not old enough to lay eggs the first month. The eggs cost about 7 cents a dozen, which looks like profitable business.

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A NEW EGG FARM.

Stoddard's book entitled **A New Egg Farm**, is, in our estimation, the best book for a young poultry raiser to study. It shows the way to profitable production of eggs and poultry. He compares the best locations for the business. Tells how to build the houses for layers, breeders, sitters or chicks, adapted to the colony system, the yard system and other methods. How to breed and manage. How to breed and select. Choice of breeds and crosses. Management for mild or severe climates. How to feed fowls and keep them at exercise without hard work. How to manage hundreds of sitters with little labor. How to raise brooder chicks and keep them alive and growing. There are 320 pages of useful, attractive, illustrated information. The book is nicely bound, and we will send this book by mail, postpaid, and include a year's subscription to **The National Farmer and Stock Grower**, for one dollar. Address,

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How to Fail With Poultry.

P. H. Jacobs, poultryman and editor, gives a few ways to insure failure in poultry keeping:

1. Endeavor to keep two fowls where room for one only can be obtained; that is, saving expenses by cheapening the cost of houses and space.

2. Buying fowls from other farms and thus bringing disease and lice into the flock.

3. Overfeeding, the fowls being supplied with the greatest abundance under the supposition, "the more feed the more eggs."

4. Cold drafts over the fowls at night, with a view of supplying fresh air, when the thermometer is low.

5. Wasting time with sick fowls, instead of destroying all birds that can not be quickly cured.

6. Disregarding the breeds by keeping anything that is a fowl.

7. Lack of exercise, the fowls being idle, discontented and consuming food because they have nothing to do.

8. Failure to provide sufficient warmth in winter, a season when eggs are highest.

9. Feeding three times a day, the result being indigestion and the introduction of disease in the flock.

10. Lice, both mites and the large lice that are found only on the bodies of the fowls and at all seasons of the year.

Poultry and Pet Stock.

No one can learn from books and papers how to raise chickens. The "hang" of it comes only through experience. This does not mean, however, that some hints cannot be picked up on the side that will be of value.

Very often a serious mistake is made in putting new birds in the flock before they have been quarantined. It is always best to keep new stock separate for several weeks until it is proved that they are in good, healthful condition. Disease is apt to be introduced to a flock of healthy birds when this is not done.

Costly errors are often made in careless methods. One cannot give this business too close attention. This is particularly so in the matter of feeding. Beginners are apt to be irregular in this. They do not have any set hour. It is important. The stock will soon learn to know when their feeding hour arrives and will be in more or less anxious state until they are fed.

Appetites must be studied. Fowls differ in this as much as do human beings. A feast to-day and a famine to-morrow are also likely to upset the appetite. Give each day what is actually needed; no more, nor no less.

Carelessness is also shown in cleanliness. The filth is allowed to collect in the houses for weeks. It is impossible to have healthy stock under such conditions. Clean up daily. If veterans in the business find that it pays them to do so, it certainly is profitable for the beginner.

The poultry business would not have the standing that it has to-day were it not for incubators and brooders. But before a beginner tries to run an incubator he should know how to set a hen.

Before one attempts to raise chickens in a brooder he should take lessons from the mother hen. True, books have been written on the subject and directions accompany the machines, but unless one has some knowledge of the work, all he reads will be Greek. We can profitably use a great deal we read on the subject, if we use common sense in the application.

THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL.

This Great Show Will Be Held as Usual—The Directors Have Started to Work.

The Dates This Year Will Be From Saturday, November 28, to Thursday, December 10.

The classification, with a few minor changes, will be the same as for the 1907 Exposition.

Cattle.—Polled Durham cattle were given a junior and senior classification.

Car-load Classes.—Entries in these classes will close November 21st, one week prior to the opening date of the show, and the animals must be in place not later than noon, Saturday, November 28th. The animals exhibited will be judged on the following Tuesday and remain on exhibition until December 3d, 1908.

Carcass Classes.—A separate classification was adopted for the live animals entered in the carcass classes, the latter to be judged on hoof as well as on the block.

Short-fed Special Classes.—Additional special inducements will be offered to exhibitors in these classes.

Sheep. — The Hampshire-Down, Dorset and Lincoln sheep were given increased appropriations.

Sales.—Hereafter all sales of pure-bred sheep will be conducted under the auspices of the different Registry Associations, consignments to be accepted only from "International" exhibitors.

Sheep Entries.—In the future the number of entries will be limited to three head in any one of the ram, and to four in any one of the ewe classes. Animals brought in excess of this number will be placed in such pens as the Superintendent of the Sheep Department may designate.

College Classes.—It was decided to have but one team from each Agricultural College take part and go through the entire work of judging instead of two, one for horses and another for cattle, hogs and sheep, as in the past.

Corn Judging. The Corn-judging Contest was eliminated from this show.

Ponies. — Shetland Ponies were given a special classification for the 1908 Exposition.

An Out-door Card Party.

A simple but unique morning card party may be given by the hostess who has a lawn or large porch on which to entertain her guests. Cover the tables with green cheese cloth in a pretty shade. For tally cards use leaves from the oak or maple tree, as these are good shape and do not wither easily. Gold paper stars or circles are used to keep score, and may be had at any stationer's. The prizes may be a dainty white fan with possibly a suggestion of green for first prize, and a huge palm leaf with a bow of green ribbon for the booby. The refreshments are sandwiches of lettuce, olives, nasturtium or any other delicate green filling, and iced tea served with lemon and long stalks of mint. After this, ices with mint cherries served in white paper cases, with little wire handles wrapped in green paper. On each handle fasten a white butterfly cut from paper and marked a little with water-color paint. Plain white and green iced cakes may be used, or a white cake with a touch of pistachio in the filling. Green and white peppermints may be served during the game or after the ices.—Woman's Home Companion for June.

Definition of "Grass Widow."

This story is told of the late Bishop W. W. Duncan, of the Methodist Episcopal church:

When Bishop Duncan first went to Texas to preside at a conference there, he was suffering severely with hay fever. He was of a nervous disposition and referred to his malady with such frequence that it became a bit tiresome to the preachers. A brother got up to make a report, and in the course of it he used the term "grass widow."

"Grass widow!" cried the Bishop. "I've heard that expression used half a dozen times since I've been here. I never heard it before. Will you please tell me, sir, what a grass widow is?"

The offending brother looked as calm and as serious as an undertaker during the storm of laughter which the Bishop's speech had developed. When things quieted down he said, very gently:

"A grass widow, Bishop, is a woman whose husband has died with hay fever!"—Macon Telegraph.

Woman's Promise to Obey.

Dr. Ethelbert Gilbert, of Duluth, is willing, in marriage ceremonies, to omit, whenever requested to, the obnoxious "to obey."

One of Dr. Gilbert's parishioners took him to task about this matter the other day.

"What right have you," he said, "to tamper with the marriage ceremony?"

Dr. Gilbert, not at all perturbed, laughed easily.

"Oh, well," he said, "that 'obey' is a dead letter anyway. The very best woman in the world promised to obey me eighteen years ago, but she hasn't to this day."

Not Bay Rum.

"Mamma, is that bay rum in the bottle on your table?"

"Mercy, no, dear!" she replied. "That is mucilage."

"Oh!" said little Johnny, "perhaps that's why I can't get my hat off."—The Methodist Recorder.

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A New Cure.

The Rev. Anna Shaw, President of the American Women Suffrage Association, said in an address in Chicago:

"An excellent cure for false pride is a little college settlement work. By false pride I mean the belief that the poor regard one as noble and fine because one happens to be rich. Servants and dependents have to encourage this false pride in us, but a little settlement work soon undoes the mischief.

"I know a Philadelphia woman. She is proud because her great-grandfather, a carpenter, happened to own land that is now worth millions. In her haughty way she did some settlement work during Lent.

"There was an old woman whom she visited every few days. She carried the old woman jellies, tea, olives and such like luxuries. And she was secretly pleased with the attention she attracted as she passed up and down the narrow, squalid street.

"'Your neighbors stare at me a good deal,' she said, complacently, one morning.

"'I'll be bound for that,' said the old woman.

"'I suppose they are inquisitive, eh?'

"'They certainly are, the busybodies,' the old woman grumbled.

"'No doubt they question you about me a good deal?'

"'Indeed they do, mum.'

"The visitor smiled again.

"'And what do you tell them?' she asked, sweetly.

"'Oh,' said the woman, 'I just say yer me dressmaker, and let it go at that.'"—Holland's Magazine.

A Courteous Repulse.

There was an ignorant man who once applied to President Lincoln for the post of doorkeeper to the House. This man had no right to ask Lincoln for anything. It was necessary to repulse him gently and whimsically, without hurting his feelings, in this way:

"So you want to be doorkeeper to to the House, eh?"

"Yes, Mr. President."

"Well, have you ever been a doorkeeper? Have you ever had any experience of doorkeeping?"

"Well, no—no actual experience, sir."

"Any theoretical experience? Any instructions in the duties and ethics of doorkeeping?"

"Um—no."

"Have you ever attended lectures on doorkeeping?"

"No, sir."

"Have you read any text-books on the subject?"

"No."

"Have you conversed with anyone who has ever read such a book?"

"No, sir; I'm afraid not, sir."

"Well, then, my friend, don't you see that you haven't a single qualification for this important post?" said Lincoln, in a reproachful tone.

"Yes, I do," said the applicant, and he took leave humbly, almost gratefully.—Tit-Bits.

The Soft Answer.

Senator Tillman, at a banquet in Washington, said, in humorous defense of outspoken and frank methods:

"The people who always keep calm fill me with distrust. Those that never lose their temper I suspect. He who wears under abuse an angelic smile is apt to be a hypocrite.

"An old South Carolina deacon once said to me with a chuckle:

"'Keep yo' tempah, son. Don't yo' quarrel with no angry pusson. A soft answah am allus best. Hit's commanded, an', furthermo', sonny, hit makes 'em maddah'n anything else yo' could say.'"—Washington Star.

The Twin Sisters.

"Your wife's twin sister is so like her that I wonder you can tell them apart."

"Well, when I meet either of them, I kiss her. When she slaps my face I know it isn't Bertha."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Doubly Useful Mucilage.

"If you make your own mucilage (one heaping teaspoonful of gum arabic to an ordinary mucilage bottle gives it pure at a cheaper rate than that bought ready made), you can dispense with court plasters, liquid or otherwise, except where an antiseptic is necessary," says Woman's Home Companion for July. "Ordinary cuts can be coated with this quite as effectively as with the patent preparation. Two coats thoroughly dried will stand the application of water better than anything but the adhesive plasters doctors use—an inconvenient, expensive luxury."

What is a Million?

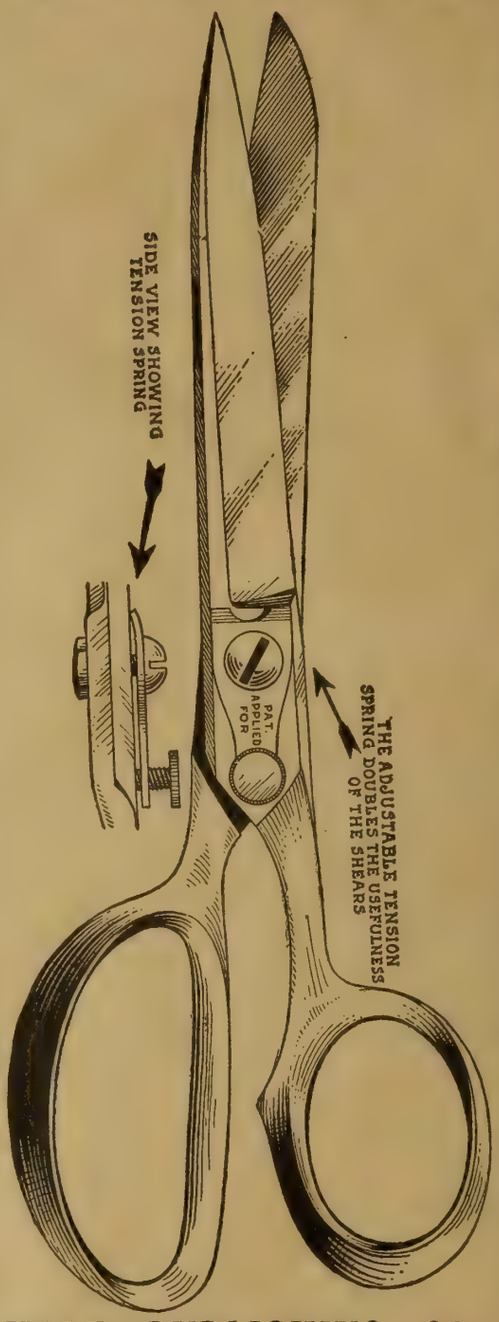
When Willie returned from school he sought out his elder brother with tears in his eyes.

"I got kept in for an hour in school to-day," he said, "and it was all your fault."

"My fault," echoed his brother, "and how was it my fault?"

"Well," said Willie, "you told me yesterday that a million was a thunderin' lot, and when teacher asked me this afternoon what a million was, I told her it was a thunderin' lot, too, and then she kept me in for an hour."—The Furrow.

SEND US A DOLLAR.



The Hamilton Steel Spring Tension Shears

offered as a premium for those who pay One Dollar in advance to our great monthly paper,

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Send One Dollar

and you will receive the best monthly farm paper for three years.

You will also receive as a free premium this pair of always sharp

Eight-Inch Patent Tension Spring Shears.

Guaranteed for five years.

The Shears are manufactured of the very highest grade steel, perfectly tempered and heavily nickel-plated on a highly-polished surface. The patent tension spring takes up all the wear on the rivet, so that the cutting edges will never wear dull. A simple turn of the little thumbscrew will adjust the blades to cut anything from the thinnest and most delicate fabric to the heaviest material. Every woman who has had the exasperating and trying experience of attempting to cut with a dull pair of Shears will appreciate the value of this new invention.

HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 VISTA AVENUE, **ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Filling Cracks in Wood.

White tissue paper is steeped and perfectly softened in water by thoroughly kneading with glue, transformed into a paste, and by means of ochers (earth colors), colored as nearly as possible to the shade of the wood. To this paste calcined magnesia is then added and it is forced into the cracks or holes. This cement attaches itself very firmly to the wood and after drying retains its smooth surface.—Scientific American.

Profitable Pecan Tree.

A twenty-one-year-old pecan tree bore a crop of 638 pounds of pecans, which sold for 17½ cents a pound. The tree commenced to bear at nine years old and averaged $50 a crop for tweive years. This tree was grown in Florida by Mr. W. A. Lindsay, near Monticello, Florida.

Twelve principal State and County Fairs have adopted the United States Bureau of Animal Industry classification for American carriage horses.

An Iowa man has invented a machine for paraffining butter tubs and boxes.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Why Her Boarders Did Not Return.

Mrs. Ezra Jewell was mistress of a roomy, old-fashioned farm house, situated on a hill and surronded by a large lawn, much shrubbery and many trees and vines. It was a place attractive to look upon.

The idea came to Mrs. Jewell when she heard that her cousin over in another county had been making a neat little sum for several years by boarding city people during the summer months. There were only her husband and the hired man beside herself, and she knew of a girl who would be glad to come and help her with the work for two and a half a week. So the plan looked quite attractive.

She advertised and within a few days had accepted her first paying guests.

She had agreed to meet them at the depot at four forty-five. They waited until five thirty and then hired a livery rig, for which they paid three dollars to take them out. Had this been the only time Mrs. Jewell missed an appointment, they would have forgotten all about it; but before the end of their stay they discovered that it was Mrs. Jewell's habit to miss appointments. She generally appeared about an hour after the appointed time, always with profuse apologies. Of course, they forgave her, but they didn't always forget it.

When the guests first saw the place they invariably exclaimed over its beauty. But once in the parlor, the front hall, or the upstairs rooms, the exclamations changed to "Phew!" "Mold!" "Give us some air!" for Mrs. Jewell had for years zealously excluded all the light and air she could from her best rooms. You know light has the reputation of being bad for carpets. But once in their appointed rooms, it took not long to open long-closed windows and send fresh air circulating through them.

At night another discovery was made. At some of the windows there was no mosquito netting or screen of any kind, and at others where a netting was still up, it had so rotted away that there were big tears all through it. There wasn't much sleep to be had at night with a thousand mosquitoes (more or less) buzzing about one's ears and feasting generously off one's person.

Mrs. Jewell spent a great deal of work and also money in trying to set a good table for her boarders. But she was naturally a poor cook and her idea of a good meal might have been amusing had it not been rather sad to those who were compelled to partake of it. Meat in some form was served three times a day. But she did not understand the selection of the different cuts of meat, nor did she know the A, B, C of meat cooking. Her vegetables were mostly canned and of a cheap variety. Lettuce, radishes, green onions, asparagus, string beans, green peas and all the other green things for which the boarders looked eagerly in their season were not forthcoming. Her large vegetable garden was more barren of fresh vegetables than many a city back yard plot of twenty-five feet square.

The desserts were usually some heavy sort of pastry. Her eggs were fresh, and the only fault was that she never served them in any style except soft boiled. The oatmeal was abominable, lumpy, not well done, and was eaten with very thin cream or milk. Cream was neither rich nor abundant there, for they shipped their milk.

Many of her guests were business people, and they were all city folks. They didn't want a big fuss made about them, but they wanted the real country, with all of its fresh air, night and day, and plenty of fresh milk and cream and eggs and fresh vegetables and fruits right from the garden. Simple food was what they wanted—the simple life in every way—that was why they answered her advertisement, because it seemed to promise them that.

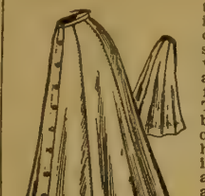
Her boarders left disapointed. They hadn't slept well and they hadn't eaten well. They went back to their work, feeling that they had been cheated out of their summer's rest. Of course they didn't come back the next year, nor did they advertise the place to any of their friends.

According to her knowledge, Mrs. Jewell had done her best, and she is at a loss to account for her failure.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Eight-gored Skirt.

This is May Manton Pattern No. 5955. It is an eight-gored skirt. To be made with inverted plaits or habit back in round or walking length.

The plain gored skirt is an unquestioned favorite of the season and has many qualities to commend it. It is very generally becoming, it is most satisfactory to the wearer and it is adapted to almost all fashionable materials. This one is novel, being closed by means of buttons and buttonholes at the front, and is admirably well adapted to linen, pique and the like as well as to wool and to silk. The buttons, besides serving a practical purpose, make an exceedingly effective trimming. In this instance the lower edge is finished only with a hem stitched with Belding silk, but while this plain, simple style is much used, one wide band above the hem also is in vogue, and again there are a great many skirts made with applied bands, or hems, at the lower edge that are of contrasting material or color.



The skirt is cut in eight gores and can be made with inverted plaits or habit back, also it allows a choice of round or walking length.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10⅝ yards 24, 8⅝ yards 32, or 5¼ yards 44 inches wide, if material has figure or nap; 8⅝ yards 24, 5⅝ yards 32, or 3¾ yards 44 inches wide if it has not.

The Pattern No. 5955 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents; or, if you send 25 cents, we will send the pattern and the interesting, illustrated sixty-eight-page **Universal Magazine** for one year. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Ought to Live Forever.

A Washington man tells of a dinner he once had at a farm house in Virginia, on which occasion the principal dish was a particularly tough chicken.

Among the others at the table were the farmer's two young sons. These, as well as the Washingtonians, were struggling unsuccessfully to make some impression on their respective portions of the aged fowl, when the youngest boy turned to his companion and observed:

"Tom, somehow I kinder wish old Dick hadn't a-died; don't you?"—Harper's Magazine.

The Condemned Pigs.

A very religious and highly educated mother was explaining to her children the chapter from the Bible wherein is related the incident of the evil spirits being driven into the swine.

Having encouraged perfectly spontaneous remarks from her children, she was not astonished when Gwen, aged ten, remarked that she was surprised to hear the Lord would waste all those pigs when He could do anything, and might just as well have thrown the evil spirits into the sea.

Kathleen, a little older, and a child possessing a rare imagination, took it upon herself to defend the situation by saying: "The Lord did perfectly right. Those pigs had been wandering around eating anything; and if they had been done into sausage, hundreds of people might have died with ptomaine poisoning, so the Lord just destroyed the bunch."—Holland's Magazine.

An Unfortunate Loan.

"Lend me your dress suit? Not on your life!" replied Chief Clerk Moale, of the Transportation Department of the Southern Pacific. "And get it in the neck the way Corrigan did, eh?"

"What happened to Corrigan?"

"Well, two years ago a fellow whom he knew slightly borrowed Corrigan's dress suit to go to a dance. Next thing Corrigan heard was that the fellow had dropped dead of heart disease. Corrigan went to the funeral to do the right thing. When he peeked into the casket he noticed the deceased had on his dress suit. The undertaker had picked it out because it was the only dark suit in the fellow's wardrobe. Corrigan wept real tears when he saw them lowering the coffin into the grave. That was his first and last dress suit. He vowed he'd never get another."—San Francisco Chronicle.

James Jones Escaped.

One day a tall, gaunt woman, with rope-colored hair and an expression of great fierceness, strode into the office of a County Clerk in West Virginia.

"You are the person that keeps the marriage books, ain't ye?" she demanded.

"What book do you wish to see, madam?" asked the polite clerk.

"Kin you find out if Jim Jones was married?"

Search of the records disclosed the name of James Jones, for whose marriage a license had been issued two years before.

"Married Elizabeth Mott, didn't he?" asked the woman.

"The license was issued for a marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mott."

"Well, young man, I'm Elizabeth. I thought I oughter come in an' tell ye that Jim has escaped."—Harper's Weekly.

The Seven Prophets.

"The late Duke of Devonshire," said a diplomat at a recent dinner here, "kept a stud and took a calm and ducal interest in the races.

"There was a certain sporting paper that kept a large staff of prophets and always prophesied the outcome of important races. The Duke, for some reason, put great reliance in these prophets and their prophecies. He always read the paper, and he continually recommended it to his friends.

"But once at Goodwood, at the day's end, a man came up to the Duke and said:

"What of your paper now? Did you see it this morning? Six prophets prophesied that different horses would win, and here only seven ran, and the winner was the seventh, which no prophet had selected. Well, what have you to say now?'

"'All I have to say,' the Duke answered calmly, 'is that there's room for another prophet on that paper.'"—Washington Star.

A Girl's Overdress.

This is May Manton Pattern No. 6021. It is a girl's dress to be worn with any guimpe. Every variation of the guimpe dress is being worn by school girls, and some very pretty and novel effects are shown. Here is one that is trimmed to give the Princesse lines and which is charmingly attractive, while it is absolutely simple and youthful. The dress is made with the blouse and skirt. The blouse consists of the fronts and backs and narrow Mandarin sleeves. It is tucked becomingly and is gathered at the lower edge and joined to a belt. The skirt is straight and laid in backward-turning plaits, the closing being made invisibly at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (twelve years) is 5¾ yards 24, 4¼ yards 32, or 3½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard 32 inches wide for trimming.

The Pattern No. 6021 is cut in sizes for girls of eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents, or, we will send the pattern and our nice, sixty-eight-page monthly **Universal Magazine** for one year for 25 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Was Entitled to Trouble.

Lord Palmerston, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Sir J. Paget, who told the story, were walking down Bond street. A man came up and saluted the statesman.

"How do you do, Lord Palmerston?"

"Ah, how do? Glad to see you. How's the old complaint?"

The stranger's face clouded over and he shook his head. "No better."

"Dear me; so sorry; glad to have met you. Good-bye."

"Who's your friend?" asked Sir James, when the stranger was gone.

"No idea."

"Why, you asked him about his old complaint."

"Pooh, pooh!" replied the other, unconcernedly, "the old fellow's well over 60; bound to have something the matter with him."—London Globe.

How to Keep Water Cold.

"Having tried it, I recommend the following mode of keeping ice water for a long time in a common pitcher," says a writer in Woman's Home Companion for July. "Place between two sheets of thick brown paper a layer of cotton batting about half an inch in thickness; fasten the ends of the paper and batting together, forming a circle, then sew or paste a crown over one end, making a box the shape of a stovepipe hat minus the rim. Place this over an ordinary pitcher filled with ice water, making it deep enough to rest on the table so as to exclude the air, and you will be astonished to see the length of time that the ice will keep and the water remain cold after all the ice has melted."

Watermelons at St. Louis.

Car lots on track at $130 to $150 for twenty-pound to $225 for thirty-pound melons in well-loaded cars. Jobbing sales in wagon-load lots at 65c. for small to 75c. for large melons per 100 pounds delivered. Sales—Four loads twenty-five-pound Georgia Kolb Gems at 65c. per 100 pounds delivered; two loads thirty-pound and over Alabama and one load thirty to thirty-two-pound Georgia at 75c. per 100 pounds delivered.

THE BALTIMORE GREYS.

Ah! well I remember that long summer's day,
When round about Richmond our broken ranks lay;
Week in and week out, we had been at the front,
And borne without flinching the battle's fierce brunt,
Till, shattered and weary, we needed repose
Ere we met, in death struggle, our numberless foes.
Our knapsacks were empty, our uniforms worn,
Our feet, from long marching, were naked and torn;
But not a man grumbled in rank or in file,
Our hardships we bore with a joke and a smile,
For Stonewall was with us, and under his eye
Each soldier determined to do or to die.
That evening old Jack had us out on review,
When a glance down the line showed us all something new;
Eighty-seven young boys, from old Baltimore,
Who had run the blockade, and that day joined our corps,
Their clothes were resplendent, all new, spick and span,
'Twas plain that a tailor had measured each man.
When we learned who they were what a shout we did raise,
How we cheered our new allies, "The Baltimore Greys."
There were Lightfoots and Carters and Howards and Kanes,
The grandsons of Carroll, the nephews of Gaines;
And as the brave boys dressed up in a row,
You could see the pure blood of Huguenot proud.
But we were old vets of Stonewall's brigade;
We had been fighting so long that war seemed a trade.
And some of us laughed at the youngsters so gay,
Who had come to the battle as if coming to play,
And through all the camp you could hear the rough wits
Cry: "Hello, young roosters," and "dandified cits,"
But the boys took it bravely and heartily laughed
At the hungry Confeds, by whom they were chaffed.
'Till one ragged soldier, more bold than the rest,
Fired off this rough joke, which we all thought the best:
"Boys, you had better go home, 'tis getting quite late,"
When the girlish-faced Captain spoke up and said: "Wait."
They didn't wait long, for the very next day
We were ordered right off to the thick of the fray,
For early that morning we heard the dull roar
Of the guns of our foemen on Rapidan's shore,
And all of us knew, with old Jack in command,
If fighting was near, he'd at once take a hand;
And, sure enough, soon marching orders we got,
And we swung down the road in "foot cavalry trot."
The boys were behind us. I fell to the rear,
To see how the youngsters on march would appear.
Their files were close up, their marching was true.
I reported to Stonewall: "Yes, General, they'll do."
In a few minutes more the action began:
We met the first shock, for we were the van;
But we stood to our ranks like oaks of the field,
For Stonewall's brigade never knew how to yield;
Upon us, however, a battery played,
And huge gaps in our ranks were now and then made,
'Till Jackson commanded a charge up the hill.
We charged. In a moment the cannons were still.
Jackson said to the "Greys:" "Such valor you've shown
You'll veterans be ere your beards are full grown;
In this, your first action, you've proved yourselves bold."
Then the girlish-faced Captain, so straight and so tall,
Saluted and said: "You'll here find us all.
For wherever stationed this company stays."
How we laughed, how we cheered the bold Baltimore Greys.
But the red tide of battle around us still flowed,
And we followed our leader as onward he rode;
Cried: "Good-bye" to the boys, "take care of your guns;
We'll relieve you as soon as the enemy runs."
Ah! Yes, indeed, soon the boys we relieved,
But not in the manner we all had believed.
Alas! the sisters who weep and the mothers who pine
For the loved and the lost of the Maryland Line.
By some fatal blunder, our left was exposed,
And by thousands of Federals the boys were enclosed.
They asked for no quarter—their Maryland blood
Never dreamed of surrender — they fell where they stood.
We heard in the distance the firing and noise,
And double-quicked back to the help of the boys.
The guns were soon ours; but, oh, what a sight!
Every Baltimore boy had been killed in the fight,
Save the girlish-faced Captain, and he, scarce alive,
When he saw us around him, he seemed to revive,
And smiled when we told him the field had been won,
And the Baltimore Greys had saved every gun.
Then Stonewall rode up and endeavored to speak,
But utterance was choked, and down his bronzed cheek
The hot tears were flowing as he gazed on the dead.
"God pity their mothers and sisters," he said.
Then, dismounting, he knelt on the blood-sodden sand,
And prayed, while holding the dying boy's hand.
The gallant young hero said: "General, I knew
That the Greys to your orders would always be true.
You'll not miss a Grey from our final roll-call;
Look around you, my General, you'll here find us all."
Blood gushed from his mouth; his head sunk on his breast,
And the girlish-faced Captain lay dead with the rest.

—War Poem.

FAREWELL! IF EVER FONDEST PRAYER.

Farewell! if ever fondest prayer
For other's weal availed on high,
Mine will not all be lost in air,
But waft thy name beyond the sky.
'Twere vain to speak, to weep, to sigh;
Oh, more than tears of blood can tell,
When wrung from guilt's expiring eye,
Are in that word—Farewell! Farewell!
These lips are mute, these eyes are dry;
But in my breast and in my brain
Awake the pangs that pass not by,
The thought that ne'er shall sleep again.
My soul nor deigns nor dares complain,
Though grief and passion there rebel;
I only know we loved in vain—
I only feel—Farewell! Farewell!

—Lord Byron.

JIM HAYSEED ATTENDS A BALL GAME.

Jim Hayseed hoofed it into town
To see a game of ball—
To see the cranks jump up and down,
And hear the women squall.
He hardly knew just where to go,
Or where to find the pen,
Wherein he'd see the base ball show,
The women and the men.

He lookd around and saw a crowd
Of fellows on the cars,
Who smoked cigars and talked so loud
You'd hear them up at Mars;
The cars that smoothly run along
Without a horse or mule,
With jingle-jangle on the gong,
Just like a boy from school.

Jim got inside the great big fence
And gazed upon the crowd,
That didn't seem to have much sense,
And there he felt right proud.
He thought he'd like to hear the band
Play some camp-meeting tune—
Something about "the golden strand,"
Or, "Roll on, silver moon!"

The day was hot as harvest time,
And everybody cussed
About the dirt, the heat, the grime,
About the awful dust.
Jim never saw a base ball game,
Nor understood the way
The lusty rooters ran the same,
And worked so hard to play.

Now Hayseed did not know the game,
Nor could he tell who won;
But then he thought that all the same
He'd have a little fun;
And when the men jumped up and down
He'd also try a jump;
That while he was in the old town
He'd make the old thing hump.

He saw a slugger swat a ball—
Some others jump and shout,
And then the girls set up a squall,
But Jim said: "Oh, git out!"
Another rooster called out: "Foul!"
(Jim thought it looked right well,)
And then the crowd set up a howl,
And right there just raised hell.

Just then a slugger knocked a ball
Clean out of any reach,
Whereat the noisy crowd would squall,
Send up a mighty screech,
And yell until their throats were sore
Enough to make them sick,
And then begin and yell some more
About some dirty trick.

The heelers then just ripped and squealed
And slung their hats on high,
And scampered wild about the field
When some one caught a fly.
The small boy walked upon his hands,
Or stood upon his head,
Or "turned a wheel" about the sands
Till he was nearly dead.

Jim stepped up to a slugger and
Said he could sling a stick,
And volunteered to take a hand
To show them some new trick.
A small boy shouted: "Put him out!"
A girl said: "Give him taffy!"
Another called him country lout,
And said he must be daffy.

Then the boss rooster of the show
Told him to stand aside—
That there were things he did not know,
That he had better slide.
In fact, he bucked up rather hot
As though he wanted fun.
And when old Jim gave him a swat
The game had just begun.

A police Irisher came up
To try and stop the fight;
But Jim called him a dirty pup,
And led off with his right,
With such a jolt that he went down
And tumbled in the dust;
"Come on," said Jim, "the whole durn town,
And I'll trim off your rust!"

It took the crowd to pacify—
Make plain the thing to Jim—
Who, when he got up on a high
Was rather hard to trim.
His horny fist was like a rock,
His muscle like a trap,
And when he struck there was a shock
As of a thunder clap.

A small boy squealed a squeal at Jim,
And called him country Jake,
Said his supply of sense was slim—
That he had better take
A dose of pills and go to bed
And sober off his drunk—
That he was empty in the head
And gawky in the trunk.

The pretty girls all laughed at Jim,
And offered him a fan,
Said that his hat they'd like to trim,
Make him a handsome man.
One offered him a nice bouquet,
With just the sweetest smile—
Told him that he was on the way
To learn to put on style.

Here even Jim was forced to smile
And bow to all the girls;
He thought the sex was free from guile;
Sweet faces and bright curls.
He wished that he again was young,
And in his youth's bright prime,
He'd sing to them a song he sung
Of rosy summer time.

—D. E. S., in The Farm.

BY THE SUMMER SEA.

"I thought I had surely conquered and lived
down this sharp, old pain,
Till the mighty voice of the ocean wakes it
to-night again,
Makes it throb and torture, to burn with its
fires anew,
As I sit on the sands, Oh, Philip, and long
and yearn for you!

"There are fancies strangely bitter in the
surge of this restless sea,
And hopes and dreams and memories all
rising mournfully;
The waves that are softly breaking, with
starry luster kissed,
Summon a host of phantoms out of the
ocean mist.

"In the years that have fled forever since
you and I first met,
The long years of hopeless passion, the long
years of vain regret,
I have fondly dreamed, Oh, Philip, that I
had mastered quite
The heart that rises up once more in bitterness to-night.

"I have thrust away in silence each loving
thought of you;
I have laid to rest each memory, so tender
and so true;
I have prayed upon my bended knees for
power to forget,
And the answer to that prayer is this—I
love you, love you yet.

"You put me from you sternly, in those
bitter words which said
'That love for me was hopeless, since trust
in me was dead.'
I am nowise better, Philip, than I was so
long ago,
But I love you more, my darling, than you
can ever know!

"Is love so very plenty in this world of pain,
That you cannot let all else go by and trust
me once again?
I would never wrong you, Philip, nor ever
pain you more—
You see, I cast all pride away, here on this
ocean shore.

"My heart seems breaking, Philip, as I
linger, all alone,
And there comes no sound of comfort, save
the ocean's restless moan,
I stretch my arms to heaven, and pray for
your return,
But the hope that dies and the love that
lives can only pant and yearn.

"The cruel sea's between us, with its ceaseless ebb and flow,
And I sigh and wonder and question, will it
be ever so?
Will the distance loom, my darling, ever as
great as now,
When time has left her silver threads
athwart my pallid brow?

"Will there come no end, Oh, Philip, to the
weariness and strife?
Will there dawn no day of gladness upon
my saddened life?
Will the sun go down in darkness, and
peace be only given
When the aching heart is laid to rest and
the sinful soul is shriven?

"You cannot blame me, Philip, that I remember still,
For they err who tell us all things are possible to will!
I would gladly crush forever the heart
which madly clings,
Dog-like, unto the cruel hand that only
strikes and stings!

"But love which is only bitter is very
mighty, too;
And faith is like a magnet—to its needle
ever true!
I would fain be fickle, Philip, and false as
false can be,
As I sit alone and desolate beside the
summer sea.

"But the past is here beside me, in the
purple, starry night,
And her great eyes shine upon me with
tender, mournful light—
Sweet eyes, so full of gentleness, so lovely
in their pain,
That I clasp her back, Oh, Philip, to my
faithful heart again."

—Christiana Reid.

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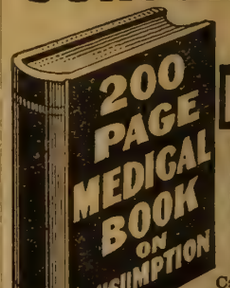

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In the Home Garden.

A dust mulch is the best antidote to drouth. Keep the hoe busy and you will be surprised at how well keeping the soil loose serves in lieu of moisture.

Nip the ends from the melon vines if you would have early melons. If the plants show a tendency to become spindling, give more nourishment in some form. A convenient and effective method is to dig a deep hole between each four hills and fill in half a pailful of poultry droppings or barn-yard fertilizer. Cover well. When it rains the rich drainage will go down to the roots, inducing a rich growth.

The treatment above outlined is excellent for cucumbers and will keep them bearing large finely-flavored cucumbers all summer instead of retrograding into one-sided, bitter fruits not fit for use.

A piece of poultry netting will sometimes save several times its value in garden products and patience. If you have not a good fence, make an extra effort this year to raise enough surplus of some garden product to buy one, and insist that the allowance be used for this purpose.

A few rows of celery planted in the trenches formed by hilling up the early potatoes will be more easily blanched than if planted on level ground, and the land will thus yield two crops in the season. Celery seed germinates so slowly that it is more profitable to buy the plants than to try to raise them from seed. —Bessie L. Putnam.

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Magic Polishing Cloths.

Mix two pounds of whiting and one-half ounce of oleic acid with a gallon of gasoline. Stir and mix thoroughly. In this compound soak flannel rags of the desired size, then wring out and hang up to dry, being careful to keep them away from a fire or open flame. These cloths will give a fine gloss to silverware, will not soil the hands and will preserve their polishing qualities indefiniely. —Woman's Home Companion for July.

Cleansing Silk Fabrics.

"Silk of any kind or color may be cleaned in the following manner," says Woman's Home Companion for July: "For every quart of water to be used in washing a dress, pare and grate one large potato. Put the grated potatoes in the water, which must be cold and soft; let stand two days without being disturbed in any way, then very carefully pour off the clear liquid from the sediment into a large, convenient vessel, into which dip the pieces of silk up and down. Of course, the silk must not be creased by wringing; let it hang and drip nearly dry, then lay it flat on the table and wipe it first on one side and then on the other. If necessary to press it, do so between flannel with a moderate iron."

A Good-Wish Rose.

"A clever idea was carried out at a recent 'shower' for a bride-to-be," says July Woman's Home Companion. "In the invitation each guest was requested to send in, prior to the party, a wish for the bride. The hostess made a beautiful large white paper rose, and before putting it together she wrote on each petal a wish and the name of the wisher. As is usual in most cases, some of the guests forgot to send in a wish, but brought one with them, and others wrote them after they arrived. For this purpose a large paper rosebud had been made, into which the wishes were slipped, and the bud twisted up again. The guest of honor was charmed with the rose and rosebud, and said that she should always keep it as a pleasant reminder of her friends, whom she was soon to leave for a new home in a distant city."

Cushions and Covers.

A nice way to utilize old ribbons and scraps of silk goods is to cut them into fine, even strips as for carpet rags; then sew them neatly together and crochet or knit them into coverings for floor cushions. The material should be cut into short pieces not over a foot in length and sewed hit-or-miss style. Some of the covers are knit on needles the size of a lead pencil and others are made in short crochet stitch, working back and forth across the cushion. If you will save all the turkey and chicken feathers you may have nice down cushions for your covers, but these should not be used for floor cushions, as excelsior or cotton filling is better for these. Save only the small soft feathers and wash them in strong suds, but they should be put in a thin muslin bag before washing; then they should be thoroughly dried near the stove before using. In buying material for covers, it is wise to select fabrics that will wash well, and any of the cotton fabrics or the pretty wash silk covers can be washed without losing any of their beauty by stirring enough Pearline in warm soft water to make a good suds and then washing the covers quickly through the lather. After a careful rinsing they should be hung in the shade, then they should be ironed on the wrong side, and it takes only a short time to launder a number of covers and keep them fresh and new looking. Make two covers for a feather cushion, as one is not sufficient for confining the feathers. Turn the first tick wrong side out, rub beeswax all over it, then iron with a hot iron, and the feathers will not work out. A very good substitute for feathers can be made by cutting up clean, old soft pieces of cloth into quite small pieces, and, after fraying a little with the fingers, fill the cotton ticks with them, and good filling can be made by cutting soft paper into strips three or four inches long and then curling them with a knife or one blade of a pair of scissors.—M. A. T.

The Kansas fruit crop is not very promising, according to reports received and compiled by the Kansas Horticultural Society. The report shows the following percentages for the state: Apples, 39; pears, 26; peaches, 51; plums, 38; cherries, 44; grapes, 62; strawberries, 48; raspberries, 63; blackberries, 70. These percentages are based upon the average crops and are made up from reports from the growers.

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TRUST-BUSTING LEGISLATION.

Where It Has Done More Harm Than Good.

(Address by Mr. E. E. Overstreet, of the St. Louis market, before the meeting of the National Live Stock Exchange at Omaha, June, 1908.)

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the National Live Stock Exchange:

I will have to submit this paper with apologies to those who have not had sufficient of what is now familiarly called "trust-busting legislation." I think the country has had enough of it and that we are entitled to a good, long rest. I realize that no matter what may be said here in regard to the injury done by continuous and injudicious trust-busting legislation, it will be unacceptable in certain quarters. It will naturally be displeasing to those who are engaged in the misdirected occupation of hitting at imaginary trusts and in the persecution of business interests for revenue only. And there are such people, and we know it, because we have had experience with them.

It is very difficult to separate the good from the bad in legislation, and even to-day, by reason of new conditions and the establishment of gigantic enterprises, it is not an easy matter to designate the good from the bad in railroad, manufacturing and public-service corporations. The consequence is that attacks have been directed against some institutions which we know to be good, and that is why I am here to say that although trust-busting legislation may be a good thing, it can be misdirected—overdone—and there can be too much of it at one time.

The stock yard interests, including live stock commission men and Live Stock Exchanges, are favorite subjects of attack. If there is no more ground for attack on the great and successful corporations which employ large numbers of men than there is against the Live Stock Exchanges, then I am willing to go on record as saying that there is no good in it at all, and the panic, which indiscriminate legislation and official action brought upon us, was without reason.

There is not much hope that our own particular views will be accepted outside of our business circle and our constituents. The fact of the matter is that although we have a strong opinion of the number of our constituents, we only represent one-third of the people of the United States, whereas two-thirds of the people are against us. One-third of the people are producers of farm and ranch products and desire to have them sold at high prices, and we are the people who perform that service for them, and the other two-thirds of the population are in favor of farm products selling as low as possible, because they have to buy and consume them. I have recently studied the figures of the last census, and in a rough and ready way the people of the United States can safely be classified as one-third farmers, one-third dwellers in small towns, and one-third dwellers in big cities.

It is not over a year ago when the United States in general—producers and consumers alike — were all having a good time. Some few people were not so well favored, but they were unfortunate exceptions, just the same as the few men who have no business troubles now are decided exceptions. A year ago—two, three and four years ago—we were all doing well. I am not going to recapitulate all the good things. This prosperity was commercial, not political. It had grown up by reason of public confidence in the capital and enterprise of American business men. And alongside of this was growing another influence, which can be classed as official and legislative legislation and persecution. The federal government began with regulation, and the states and cities ended with persecution. There never was, and I pray that there never will be again, such a sudden collapse of business. As the song says: "It came right in and it turned around and it went right out again"—and there you have the story. True prosperity has not returned again. Although a few top prices may attract attention, the average stock raiser is not doing well, and the consumption of meats is below the normal average.

The true history of the panic of 1907 will have to record that it was brought about by continuous official interference with business interests. It originated with a lot magazine misinformers, who first misinformed themselves to prove their own false theories, and then magnified their misinformation to others.

The national government is the most concerned in regard to the conduct of railroad affairs and the interstate trade of the large corporations. In this connection Congress has enacted laws in which many of us are in sympathy. We do not wish the formation of giant trusts and uncontrollable monopolies, but it appears that some of these are the least affected. They are not in violation of law because they are large, and cannot be dispensed with for the reason that kindergarten enterprises are no longer adequate to conduct the commerce of the world. And we may safely leave the whole trust question with the National Legislature, because it is too large for municipalities, counties or states to handle. What I complain of is the superabundance of restrictive legislation from so many different authorities, all designed to stampede business and stop the machinery of industry. We are told that this is an "era of conscience." There is not a doubt about it that many reforms are good reforms; but too many at one time are placing good, honest workingmen idle on the street corners. The millionaire may yet be able to pay a high price for a beefsteak, but if it were not for a decided shortage in the beef supply all our efforts to obtain decent prices for our customers' cattle would be in vain. Just at the present time I am in favor of less reform and more work of the meat-eating workingman. We have floods and cyclones and other troubles to contend with, and that is enough for the present.

I saw recently in a government report a sentence to the effect that farmers had not suffered from the financial situation. If that statement was true, I would not have come here to-day. As a matter of fact, the panic started off with a loss of 2 to 2½ cents a pound on every hog in the United States, and one of the later effects was to bring wool down to the lowest range of prices and extremes of stagnation. Even as this paper is written, stock ewes are 2 cents a pound lower than they were a year ago. The declines in beef and stock cattle were equally apparent to every man in the trade. If we have been able to bring about any reaction in live stock prices in favor of our constituents, it is because we are so organized, and armed with right, truth, honor, skill and energy that for and in behalf of our constituents we fight a commercial battle every day, and we do our duty regardless of adverse influences, and we often come out victorious. The panic accounts for scarcity of cattle on feed, and our skill accounts for the high prices paid to stockmen, about which there is so much kicking. I would also like to have it recorded that when cattle do sell for high prices, it is the countryman and not the live stock commission man who gets the money.

Gentlemen — you remember the attack on canned beef. I looked at a ten-months export report ending in March, 1906, and the export was five millions and three-quarters, and in the year following, in the corresponding ten months it was reduced to one million and a third. There are four and a half millions of dollars, the bulk of it out of the pockets of the class of people we are told can never be hurt.

As I said before, the stock yard and commission interests are favorite subjects of attack. Even the farmers and stockmen do not imagine the wonderful services which the stock yards, packers and commission men have performed for them. If they did know, they would defend us. Stockmen have multiplied the live stock product several times over and we have enlarged the markets to correspond. They can enlarge the product again and again, and we will find them markets if we can only stop the officials and Legislatures from pernicious legislation against us. All we ask is to be let alone. We have nothing to hide or cover up. Our transactions are public, our markets are open, the stockman can sell his own cattle without interference. We claim the right to make our own rules and charge for our services and sell our labor just the same as if we were carpenters, bricklayers or plasterers, and in some of the states the Legislatures have set up nights in the attempt to deprive us of the commonly-recognized rights of free American citizens.

I will now mention a few historical facts in the history of the live stock trade. These facts will be stale news to some of you but interesting to others. The purpose is to show in how short a time our great Western live stock markets have done such wonders.

According to United States government report, which is very surprising, the new state of California had the most pork-packing houses in 1860, and Illinois was seventh. In 1865 the Chicago Union Stock Yards were incorporated, although there had been a scattered market there for forty years previous. The cattle trail from Texas to Abilene, Kas., and beyond is credited to the year 1867. In the year 1868 Thomas J. Biggar packed the first hogs at Kansas City and shipped them to Belfast, Ireland. In the year 1871 Texas cattle were being shipped and received by the market at Weehauken, N. J. A pretty good native cattle market was at Albany, N. Y. Butchers paid shippers for estimated dead weight and forgot any allowance for the hide and tallow. The firm of Armour & Co. began packing hogs at Chicago in 1868. In 1872 the first beef cattle were shipped direct from Texas to Chicago. It was in 1876 that the beef-canning business was started by Mr. A. A. Libby. It was in the fall of 1876 that Mr. G. F. Swift began shipping dressed beef from Chicago to Boston, and it was in 1879 that Nelson Morris & Co. opened a packing house in Chicago. Even as late as 1884, at a great meeting of stockmen assembled at St. Louis, the dressed-beef business was under discussion as something new and little understood.

In the year 1870 Chicago received only a half million cattle. It was 1871 before Kansas City passed the 100,000 mark in cattle receipts. St. Louis history dates from receiving 230,000 cattle in 1874, and Omaha did not appear on the surface until 1885. And then for several years it was these four and no more, and now we have in the West the additional markets at St. Paul, St. Joseph, Sioux City, Denver and Fort Worth, and others I may have overlooked. In the West the pork-packing total jumps from fifteen million hogs in 1895 to twenty-eight million hogs in 1907. The farmers received three hundred and fifty million dollars for their year's production of marketable hogs, and I estimate that they lost twenty-two million dollars by the panic.

In the line of sheep production and marketing in the years from 1880 to 1884, the four original Western markets did not equal a grand total of a million a year, whereas in recent years the same markets have reached a grand total of eight millions, and all the younger markets received a fair proportion of sheep. In the year 1886 the four great Western markets slaughtered 1,615,000 cattle, and last year, notwithstanding the number attracted to the new markets, the home slaughter of these four original Western markets increased to nearly five millions.

I do not wish in the slightest degree to detract from the enterprise of the East, but for the purpose of comparison, in order to place before you the great work of the West, I am obliged to say that the Eastern seaboard markets of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore have gained but very little in the past twenty-five years. The popular idea is that there is not much slaughter in the East; but there might have been had Armour moved from Milwaukee to New York instead of Chicago, and if all the other packers followed the Eastman example. Twenty-five years ago the seaboard markets were in the habit of receiving a total of a million cattle, and in 1907 the Cincinnati Price Current, our statistical authority, credits them with 1,232,000 cattle. In sheep these markets decreased from 3,500,000 in 1884 to 2,956,431 in 1907. The Eastern hog receipts amounted to 2,638,000 in 1882, and increased to 4,281,000 in 1907. The Western markets increased rapidly and the East stood still, and yet in the beginning the Western markets were only feeding stations for the Eastern shipments.

And the question arises: How is it the immense live stock production is handled so effectively? Why is it that the West rises to any emergency? The answer is the executive force of the Western railroad, concentration of cattle, hogs and sheep at central stock yards, the enterprise of the packer, the soliciting and competitive salesmanship of the commission interest, all regulated in the interest of fair and honest methods by the Live Stock Exchanges.

I wish I could point with pride to any state or national law that had the slightest beneficial effect upon the upbuilding of the live stock trade. I cannot pretend to be acquainted with all the laws, but I understand the effect of many of them. If the Kansas Legislature had its way, the Kansas farmers would now be shipping hogs for sale to New York City. Year after year the stock yards are the plaything of the Legislature. While we are building up the market the state is doing its very best to tear it down. So many are the official annoyances and legal actions against the live stock trade that finally, if it is not stopped, on each head of cattle, hogs or sheep we will have to impose an extra charge to pay the fines and attorneys' fees. If it is a crime to sell the farmers' hogs in the market, and we cannot sell them without being prosecuted, the stock itself will have to pay the cost.

Just think of it, in Texas the Circuit Attorney brought suit against the Live Stock Exchange for penalties amounting to eleven hundred thousand dollars! And the Live Stock Exchange and the live stock trade of Fort Worth, together with the enterprising citizens of that great city, have done more good for the state of Texas than the state government will do in an hundred years. It is an outrage that officers of the law shall have inducements offered them in the shape of rewards for every time they can stick a knife in a public enterprise, and that is my understanding of Texas law. We were not attacked because we were criminal, but because it was thought we were successful and had money.

To my knowledge the Live Stock Exchange is the only perfect organization in the interest of the producer. I believe some of the fruit and vegetable associations are well supplied with selling agencies, but they are exclusive in special interests. The cotton trade is not well served, otherwise they would not be limiting production, neither is the tobacco interest well balanced, or one man would not be destroying his neighbor's crops in order to find a better market for his own. The grain trade entering on St. Louis is particularly happy in being regulated by the Merchants' Exchange of our city. Its rules of trade and thoroughness of inspection methods are accepted without question; but that did not satisfy the Missouri Legislature. So long as another office could be created to draw another salary, the wishes of the greatest mercantile body of Missouri did not concern them. I am glad to say that the law they passed was unconstitutional and is not in force. Many of the bills to regulate industries are really bills to provide for pauper relatives of politicians.

In most of the live stock markets of the Middle West the local Live Stock Exchanges usually make rules for the conduct of business in the interest of honest methods, and where this is done the expense is the lowest and the service is the highest. I challenge contradiction when I say that market charges are the least and the service is the best where the Live Stock Exchanges make rules for the government of the trade. If the Eastern seaboard cities had organized Live Stock Exchanges thirty years ago and reduced their charges as the volume of business increased, we would to-day have greater rivals on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean.

I hope to make it clear before I get through that I am not complaining of federal control of interstate trade or of just laws for the regulation and investigation or inspection and control of meat products with a view to protecting the health of the people; nevertheless there are unjust laws on the federal statute books. One unjust law, a disgrace to civilization, is that one which discriminates against oleomargarine in favor of butter. Both are cow products, and because the packers of creamery products are good lobbyists, and good bulldozers, and good misinformers, they have succeeded in getting a law passed permitting them to color butter artificially and at the same time impose a penalty of 10 cents a pound on the sale of butterine if it is also colored artificially. In the passage of that law the United States Agricultural Department was on the side of class legislation in favor of the creamery combinations and against the general farmer. In ninety cases out of an hundred the butterine or oleomargarine is the better product, and, as a matter of fact, if butter had any standard color it would not have to be colored artificially. I have seen and eaten butter that was whiter than the natural color of oleo or butterine.

Whenever the stock-raising farmers of the United States are determined to have this injustice removed they can be sure that it will add a dollar to every cow or steer that they sell in any market. The whole fabric of the oleomargarine law is based upon a lie, and it is a rank piece of legislation in favor of one end of the cow against the other. If that iniquitous law had not passed, to-day the best buyers of cream in the United States would be the manufacturers of butterine. If farmers will attack this law, they will get the support of the people of the cities who are deprived of the right to buy a good, wholesome, attractively-colored product unless it is taxed 10 cents a pound. To color butter to make it attractive and not to permit butterine to be colored to make it attractive, may be be good in law, but it is injustice and discrimination nevertheless.

With the immense production of live stock of the present day and still greater productions which we are sure of in future, the great question that we have in mind is, how can we provide for the sale of these great products when the means we have are constantly attacked by well-meaning people who are giving us too much of a good thing?

In conclusion, I presume the question will be asked as to what profit there may be in this presentation of the case. The answer is that we are able to do something towards improving the situation. We, members of the Live Stock Exchange, are the direct representatives of many hundreds of thousands of farmers and stockmen. They entrust us with their live stock for sale on the market. We must systematically advise them to disapprove all radical and pernicious legislation. Our Legislatures are full of members who are anxious to do what is right and best under the circumstances. But nearly all pernicious legislation is enacted in the supposed interest of the farmer. The unauthorized demagogue does not hesitate to speak in the name of the farmer, but we, who are his actual chosen representatives, have not yet adapted ourselves to the situation. The consequence is that many of those elected to the Legislature have gone to their duties filled with the belief that all farmers are very anxious to kill off all successful corporations. What we have to do is to advise our constituents that the corporation-busting business is overdone already. It is so bady overdone that the men who ought to have full dinner pails are going to work half time and eating half rations. A St. Louis restaurant keeper has just made a statement that during the period of high prosperity, only a year ago, the average customer paid him 42½ cents for a meal, whereas since the panic set in and during his dullest recent period, the average was cut down to 14½ cents. These figures may appear to be a little wide off the mark, but they actually represent the true situation. We must educate the farmers and stockmen to understand that their own market depends upon the prosperity of the cities; that there cannot be good prices for live stock when it has to be sold in cities which are full of vacant houses or to communities in which one-half of the people are out of work. We must let our constituents understand that the National Legislature is enough when it comes to trust-busting legislation, and that if the state and city governments all continue to play at it, disasters worse than we have already experienced will follow. I am glad a political campaign and presidential election is on; it generally means an unsettlement of business, but this time both great parties are committed to the policy of a restoration of public confidence in business, and I have hopes that we can also induce the farmer and stockman to lend their best influence in the direction which is the only road to their own commercial salvation.

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I want to send you my helpful, practical, new, useful **SYSTEM OF FIGURING FREE** Methods worth hundreds of dollars, to introduce my rapid calculation system everywhere. 25 cents mailing charges. MALONE'S SCHOOL OF FIGURES, Block 43, Mills Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. For circular, testimonials and free trial treatment, write **Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Ga.**

100 FINE CALLING CARDS, your name and address, for 25 cents Silver. J. W. PRITCHETT, 46 Clark Place, Columbus, Ohio.

25 Hand-Made Cigars for 50 Cents in stamps. A good 5c. Cigar. C. H. BIRK, 627 North High street, Columbus, Ohio.

HORSE BOOK FREE.

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 106 Monmouth street, Springfield, Mass., has recently issued a larger and more complete edition of his handy reference book, "How to Remove Blemishes," which will be sent postpaid to any address upon request. This little book will be appreciated by the horse owner, as it is full of "horsey" pointers and information that can be used to advantage. Send a postal to-day addressed plainly as above and the book will be sent you by return mail free of all cost and postpaid.

BELTING AND LUBRICATING **OILS** OF ALL KINDS

Ask for very low prices and our Free SUPPLY BOOK. Weber Implement Co. 415 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

Ways For Keeping Cool.

The cool head always leads to success, and those who can habitually adhere to the motto "Keep cool," even when the circumstances are exasperating, has an advantage over his hot-headed adversary. But the temperature to which I refer is one of the entire system rather than the brain, though the necessity for preserving its equanimity is more emphatically pronounced during the heated term.

Farm homes have many natural advantages for protection against heat, yet the occupation as usually carried on is quite against it. The practice of working until noon and then starting out again after the hour nooning and working until five or six renders both man and beast a prey to the most intense rays of the sun. If one will try the experiment of rising earlier, taking a noon rest of three or four hours and working correspondingly late at night during the hottest days, there will still be the same number of hours employed, but at a great saving to man and horse, and consequently more work actually performed.

It is easier to get up at four and work an hour or two before breakfast. At no other time in the day can so much work be done so easily and pleasantly. The music of the birds, heard so melodiously, is then given with a full orchestra. True, there is some work which cannot be done when the dew is heavy; but much of it can, and more might as well be with a little judicious planning ahead.

The same rule holds still more emphatically in household affairs. Those who sleep late find the morning work dragging into the heat of the day, while by starting early one can have it out of the way and be ready to hunt the coolest spot in the house or yard when the heat becomes oppressive. If there are summer visitors, a slight reformation may be necessary, as most of them are accustomed to rising late. But as their usual time seldom corresponds to that of the farmer at best, there must be a compromise of some sort anyway, and it can perhaps be just as easily effected by opening the eyes of the guests to the real beauty of the dewy morn.

If you would keep the house cool, open doors and windows early and late, but keep them closed during the middle of the day Blinds are a great help in keeping out the hot sun. The hose or a small spray pump which a pail of water will supply used on porches will not only keep the plants upon them in flourishing condition, but will materially reduce the temperature if used daily. Shade trees are a luxury which should be found freely on every farm lawn, placing them preferably at the sides, where they will not obstruct the view. The old apple tree has in it more of comfort than the poet can tell, though as a matter of cleanliness the maple is preferable for shade alone, leaving no refuse fruit to be gathered up or become a nuisance.

All in all, the farmer and his family have a better chance to keep cool than the town people, if they will only take it; but they cannot do it by trying to work continuously through the day save for the noontide hour. Rest when the sun is hottest, plant trees for shade and make the most of your blessings.—Bessie L. Putnam.

The Confession of a Husband.

In the July American Magazine a young husband makes a confession. Following is a brief extract from his autobiography:

"Where youth is coupled with intelligence illusions pass rapidly away. Early in my married life it dawned on me that I was going to be at home for a long stay. I realized that my tenure in business, and even my place in my father's family, were insignificant in their importance when compared with this new relation I had established. I saw that it was the greatest contract I had ever signed. I was also becoming conscious of my relative insignificance in the general scheme of things. It appeared less likely that I should be called away to dig the Panama Canal, and more and more probable that I should continue in the daily performance of inconspicuous work.

"Out of all this there came to my wife and me the realization that the greatest chance within our reach lay right there in our two by four house. If the world was unappreciative of our unparalleled talents, the world could go hang. We'd use them ourselves.

"And so we set out to surmount all difficulties. We haven't done that yet, but we have made a start. I have cultivated my wife's relatives until I have come to the conclusion that they are practically as desirable as my own. My wife has pursued the same attitude toward my relatives to the point where she thinks more favorably of some of them than I do myself.

"We never quarrel in the sense that we harbor and nourish feelings of hate. Sometimes we talk loud, but we keep on talking until our voices tone down and become so amiable that it is both safe and restful to break off. I can listen to the reading of choice poetry, and my wife can pretend that she enjoys the dog show. I can sit through the play 'Hamlet,' even keeping my seat while that lunatic Ophelia is on the stage. This is my greatest achievement, but it is more than matched by my wife, who can sit with her back to the wall and appear to be calm while I read aloud Edgar Allan Poe's story of how the rats bothered that fellow in jail."

Advertising Farm Products.

Ie the commercial world the power of advertising is now unquestioned, yet the farmer,with as varied products as some of the business houses, is only in the first stages of the art. What merchant or grocer would depend upon asking this or that one upon the street if he was in need of some salt or a new table cloth, for keeping up his trade? Yet the farmer does virtually the same thing in not advertising his products, but depending upon chance sales.

Within the last decade a notable change has crept into the farm papers, resulting in a large patronage of their advertising pages, mainly for live stock and poultry products. This has added much to the farmer's prosperity, yet there is an abundance of room for more. Honey, maple sugar, home-canned fruit, vegetables and pickles would find ready sale if put before the eyes of the people through printer's ink.

There are many things which might find a local market if buyer and seller only took a little pains to meet. How often a man looks for some special thing in vain, only to find out too late that a neighbor was wanting to sell that very thing. The free want ads. in the local papers serve a good purpose in this direction, though if one has any first-class goods to offer it is best not to rely upon this source of publicity alone. Suburban cars offer splendid opportunities to make public one's supply. And there is no reason why the plain bulletin board may not become as useful to the farmer as to the city dealer. His neighbors will soon learn to watch for it and buy such products as they are in need of. In these days of autos, trade in farm delicacies might be greatly increased. It is only business to let people know what you have and how you sell it; and business methods are fast coming to the farm to stay.—Bessie L. Putnam.

World Renowned For Headache.

We are pleased to number among our advertisements in this issue that of Bromo-Seltzer,the world-renowned remedy for headaches. A delightfully refreshing effervescent salt, which braces the nervous system, invigorates the mind, cures headaches, relieves mental exhaustion, insomnia, nervousness and nervous dyspepsia. The Emerson Drug Company, of Baltimore, Md., manufacturers of Bromo-Seltzer, claim to have sold during the past ten years 125,000,000 bottles of the various sizes, aggregating 580,000,000 doses. This record should be a sufficient guarantee of the merits of the preparation.

The Technique of Home Making.

"Cook, sweep, dust and sew, these four words will never make a happy home," writes the editor in Woman's Home Companion for July. "They do not make sympathy, and love, and ambition, and faith; but they go a long way toward making room for these things. The average bride has a trunkful of ideals, and maybe two trunkfuls of clothes. Her cook book—if she has one and the leaves are cut at all—opens easily to 'fudge.' But unless she has mastered enough pages of this book to get three meals a day, without exhausting her own body and soul, and her husband's, too, she will have little time for clothes and none at all for ideals. She finds herself involved in the mastery of the merest technical details. In spite of her best endeavors, her husband loses his enthusiasm for badly-cooked food poorly served. Perhaps she tells him that he couldn't do it so well himself, and then he tells her about what he can do—perhaps it's soldering a joint or adding up a column of figures or drawing a straight line between two given points—but anyhow he can do it, because it is his business and he has perfected himself in it, and if she—and then Cook and Sweep and Dust and Sew fling wide the doors of that house, and Sympathy and Love and Ambition and Faith made their escape."

The One Man Hay Press is advertised by Tuttle Hay Press Company. See advertisement on page 6.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cts. a bottle.

PILES, FISTULA, BLEEDING, RECTAL, ULCER, Etc.

Cured without surgical operation. Cures guaranteed. All protruding stopped in one or two treatments. Do not continue to suffer when you can be cured without an operation. Consultation free. Call or write, inclosing 2c. stamp for 100-page Book on Rectal Diseases.
DR. M. NEY SMITH, 814 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

ECZEMA

Free Tria

of my mild, soothing, guarante cure for Eczema. You do n have to risk one penny on m treatment as it actually sto the itching and cures you stay cured. A free trial w prove this. I want you to wr me today sure. Address
DR. J. E. CANNADAY, 472 PARK SQUARE, SEDALIA, M

Century Manufacturing Company.

The Century Manfacturing Company, of East St. Louis, Ill., are said to be the largest sellers of buggies in the United States. They sell for cash or on easy monthly payment plan, and they would be pleased to extend credit to honest people located in all parts of the world, and knowing that the readers of Th

National Farmer and Stock Grower are honest, they would be pleased to extend credit to all of the readers of this paper. Write for free catalogue and in doing so be sure and mention the fact that you saw their ad. this paper. Address, The Century Manufacturing Company, Dept. 98, East St. Louis, Ill.

The Twice-a-Week St. Louis REPUBLIC

is a magnificent newspaper, containing all the latest home, foreign and political news. It is undoubtedly the best Democratic newspaper in the United States. We highly recommend this paper.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is a nice, clean, general farm monthly publication, full of practical, interesting and instructive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It is very useful to general farmers,to vegetable and fruit growers, and especially so to cattle, hog and sheep raisers and feeders, to horse and mule raisers and dealers, and it contains more good poultry facts than most of the poultry papers. It is published at 50 cents a year, or three years for one dollar.

COMBINATION OFFER.

On account of the interest in the present political campaign we are able to combine both of these papers for the price of one.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR

and we will mail to your address **The St. Louis Republic Twice-a-Week Edition** for one year; also **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for three years.

Address,
EVANS SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY,
3552 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Saving the Odds and Ends.

These are no more apparent than o the town resident, who must buy nuch that he sees going to waste bout the farm. Little wonder the illagers croak about the "rich old armers," even though the latter feel hat with taxes, insurance and per-aps interest money to raise they ave quite their share of the burdens.

Yet there are many little things hat are of no use to anyone as they tand which might turn an honest enny or be made to serve a less avored friend.

With the careful methods of airying and the appreciated value of ts products there is comparatively ittle waste in that direction. Pigs nd poultry easily take care of any urplus, and they are given full hance to do this. The same may be aid of eggs and poultry, so easily urned into cash at good prices.

With fruit the case is the same, roviding fruit raising is a part of he regular business of the farm; ut if it is only a side issue for amily use there is often neglect. Who cannot recall seeing bushels of Early Harvest apples rot or go to the igs just because there was no local narket of enough value to pay the arvest hands to take the time from he hay field? Where a cider and elly mill is in the neighborhood they re frequently converted into a most elicious jell, which, if not used in its riginal form, makes the basis of the ld-fashioned apple butter

In most localities a local demand ould be created by picking out the est, putting them in baskets and lacing them upon the market for ating. If you furnish butter and ggs to customers, this will be an asy opening for the early fruit, or t may be canned, flavoring with emon, and find sale later.

The same may be said of other ruits. If you have more than are eeded for home consumption, try xing them up in a form that will be alable, and, failing in this, give them way or feed to the stock.

In the vegetable garden there is he same waste. It is difficult to auge the exact amount of each re-uired, so much depending upon the eason and how plants thrive. Yet o be on the safe side and have nough one frequently errs in grow-ng more than they can use. Beans, eas and corn may be canned, and he evaporator adds to the delicious ays of preserving some of the veg-tables. Cucumbers may be made into ickles or salted to dispose of in the inter, and quite a little pin money ealized.

When beets reach the stage that ney will soon become tough and oody, make them into pickles and eal for future use. Summer cab-ages which are bursting to be used n be made into kraut and then aled for use during the heated rm when the ordinary method of eeping in a crock would fail. It is ery conenient to be able to have ese varied relishes to go to when ompany arrives unexpectedly and ill curtail the cash expenses, besides lding variety to the bill of fare.

Look about all the time and try to op the waste, either through sales, fts or putting it into the live stock. ou will be more prosperous and ore happy; and when city friends me who look with a longing not pressed at the stuff which is going waste, let them help you to utilize me of it.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Facts Worth Knowing.

Kerosene is not a nice thing to spill about the house, but if such an accident happens, do not worry, even if a new carpet is defaced. It will soon evaporate, leaving no trace of the trouble. This evaporating quality may be made to work for good. Thus, by saturating a piece of cotton with it and placing in the lower part of a clock that needs cleaning, leaving it shut tight for several days, the fumes will do the work as satisfactorily as if taken to a jeweler. In the case of a small alarm clock the same result was secured by putting the cotton under the hole in the bottom of the clock.

A mill man finds the quickest way to get machine grease from his hands is to wash them with kerosene and then cleanse thoroughly with soap and warm water.

Tansy sprinkled around their pathway will sometimes drive away ants. If this fails, try borax. Different species seem to have different antipathies and must be treated separately.

The best way to clean black silk is to sponge with cold coffee. Cover with a plain piece of paper (newspaper will not answer) and press on the wrong side. The coffee imparts a luster which looks almost like new goods.

Instead of laboriously winding your point lace around a cloth and bottle before washing, try stretching it out on a window pane to dry. Of course, the latter must be free from dust.

A bit of beeswax tied up in a cloth and rubbed over the face of the flat-irons occasionally will keep them smooth.—Bessie L. Putnam.

A Boys' Indoor Party.

It is not a hard task to give a successful boys' party when the sun is shining and the boys can range freely about a good-sized yard, playing anything they choose regardless of noise or space. But when a rain sets in just after twelve sturdy boys between the ages of ten and fourteen have been received, with the promise of settling down into a steady downpour of several hours' duration—well, the outlook is less hopeful.

And that is just what happened at Aunt Ruth's when she was giving Harold his birthday party. She had hoped for pleasant weather, but Aunt Ruth never lets an emergency catch her napping, and when the rain began she came cheerfully to the rescue.

As a starter, she brought out a small glass jar three-fourths full of navy beans and set it on the table in the midst of the boys.

"You'll have ten minutes to guess how many beans there are in the jar," she said, "and the one who guesses nearest right will receive a little prize, while the one who is farthest off will have to count the beans one by one to prove that our estimate is correct."

The boys were all interested at once and at the end of ten minutes everyone handed in his guess. There were two hundred and ninety-eight beans in the jar, and the nearest was three hundred. To that boy was given one of the Henty books, while to the boy who gave five hundred as his guess was allotted the task of proving there were but two ninety-eight in the jar, and the counting of them provoked as much merriment as had the guessing.

"Going to Jerusalem"

was next suggested by Aunt Ruth, and, as Harold understood that game well enough to engineer it himself, Aunt Ruth left the room. As there were twelve boys besides himself, he placed eleven chairs back to back; that is, one chair less than there were boys to play the game. Then he seated himself at the organ, explaining that the boys were to march round the chairs until the music ceased, which might be a second after it started or five minutes. But when it stopped they were to sit down. Of course, one boy was left without a chair, and this one dropped from the game, taking a chair with him. So at last there were only two boys left walking around one chair, and the one who was successful in getting this chair this time was pronounced winner of the game. The boys tried this over several times until Aunt Ruth came in singing:

"Hey Diddle Diddle!
My son John,
One shoe off,
'N 'tother shoe on!"

The "son John" she carried in her hand, and it was nothing more nor less than a large picture of a man, evidently cut from some sort of an advertising bill and pasted on a cloth background. This she pinned up on the wall, and the boys saw that one shoe was missing, but Aunt Ruth had it in her hand with a pin stuck through it and the boys were to be blindfolded and try putting it in place. Each boy had a turn at it, was blindfolded, whirled around a couple of tmes to make him lose his bearings and then led to the one-shoed man. The place of each boy's pinning was marked with his initials, and the one who pinned nearest to the right place was given a box of colored drawing pencils.

Refreshments

came next, and the boys were led out to the dining room. Aunt Ruth always seats boys at the dining table instead of passing refreshments to them, and she knows it is hard for a boy to manage "victuals in his lap without getting crumbs all over creation."

In the center of the table was a big platter piled high with candy and around were fancifully arranged thirteen bon bon boxes. This was a source of much curiosity to the guests all through the meal. At each boy's plate was a tiny chocolate layer cake with a candle in the center. This made thirteen candles on the table and took the place of the big birthday cake, each boy having his own little cake instead of a slice of a big cake.

The refreshments were meat sandwiches, cut not too small, for boys' appetites are hearty, potato salad with cream dressing, lemonade, white cake and the chocolate birthday cake and ice cream.

When the boys had finished eating Aunt Ruth told them to stay at the table while she cleared it off. They looked at the candy knowingly. When everything was in order, she brought in a couple of sticks with a pin run through the end to make a hook and showed them how to play a

New Game of "Jackstraws."

Each boy was given one of the pink bon bon boxes. Then each had his turn with one of the hooks at the pile of candy. The rule of the game was to get a piece out without moving any other piece in the pile. If another piece than the one he was working on was moved, he stopped at once and handed the hook to the next boy. If he got out one piece without moving any other, he had a chance to try for a second piece, and so on. The pieces were put into the boxes to be kept or eaten, just as they chose. The pile was nearly gone when the clock struck five, and as they started for home, each with his box of candy, the boys told their little host and his mother that they had had a lots better time than if it hadn't rained.

"And this neat house would never tell the tale of a dozen boys being entertained here for three hours, would it?" said Aunt Ruth, as she looked about the orderly rooms.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

A VERY FINE BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST.

This is May Manton Pattern No. 6010. The simple shirt waist made in tailored style is absolutely necessary to comfort, and this one is tucked after an exceptionally attractive and becoming manner. In the illustration it is made of natural colored pongee stitched with Belding silk, and pongee is much in vogue for waists of the sort while it has a great many practical advantages; but the model is appropriate for all the seasonable waistings. Linen and madras, both white and with stripes and figures of color are much used, and this season there is a great fancy for making cross-barred dimities, batistes and the like in tailored style. The waist is made with the fronts and the back. There is a regulation box plait at the center front and a neck-band finishes the neck. The collar is of the turn-over sort and can be made from striped material as illustrated, or to match the waist, as liked. There are regulation sleeves with straight cuffs.

The pattern 6010 is cut in sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents; or, for 25 cents we will send the pattern and our interesting sixty-eight-page monthly **Universal Magazine** for one year. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.**

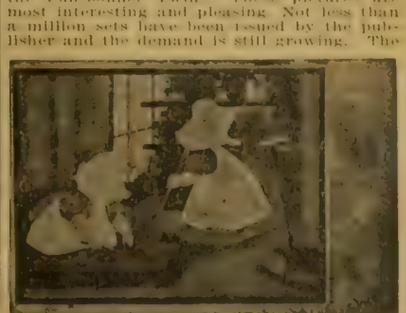
A BEAUTIFUL POCKET MIRROR.

The finest glass ever placed in a mirror is in our handy pocket toilette mirror. It is 1¾ inches in diameter, and is amply protected in a leatherette case. It will last a lifetime. The picture herewith fully represents it. Send us 30 cents and we will send you by mail one of these beautiful mirrors and we will send you for one year the **Universal Magazine.** This is the nicest, brightest, most interesting magazine now published. There are sixty-four pages of choice literature, stories, poetry, etc.

Don't forget to send 30 cents for one yearly subscription and one mirror, or get up a club of four mirrors and four magazine subscriptions for one dollar. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.**

THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE A TREAT.

The **Universal Magazine** is published monthly, and is an elegant sixty-eight-page publication. During the month of July we will issue to every new subscriber a set of the famous colored cut-out pictures entitled the Sun-bonnet Twins. These pictures are most interesting and pleasing. Not less than a million sets have been issued by the publisher and the demand is still growing. The



Universal Magazine is fine. There are nice illustrated articles and interesting stories. The subscription price is 25 cents a year including the twelve Sun-bonnet Twins picture supplements. Be sure you ask for the right supplements. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.** Club rates, five sets and five yearly subscriptions for one dollar.

Checkrein on the Work Horse.

[Written specially for this paper.]

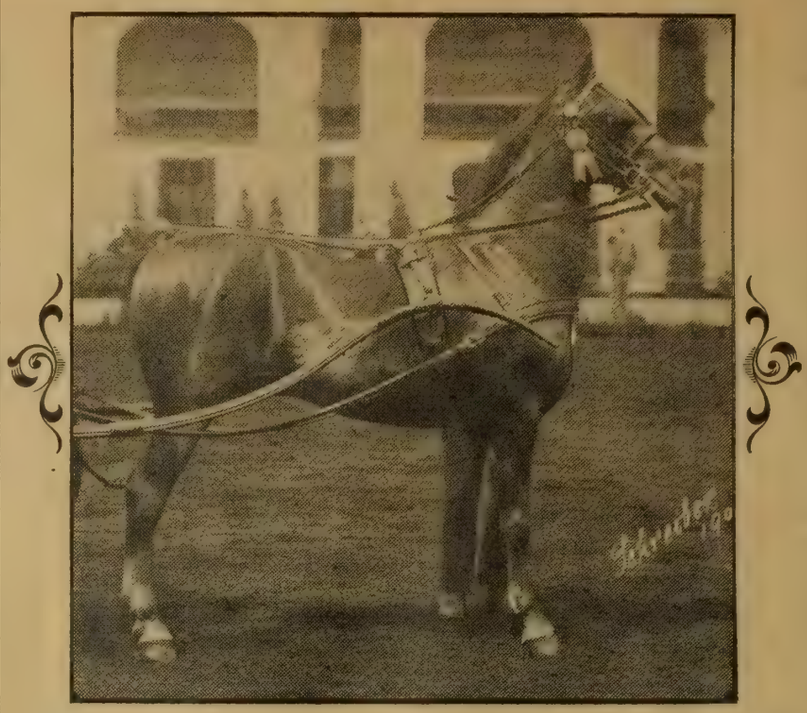
I am one who believes in having a checkrein on the work horse, and do not see how anyone who has ever worked a horse can advise otherwise. There is a wide difference of opinion, as some are for and some against its use at all.

I will give my main reason for being so in favor of the proper use of having the checkrein on the farm work horse. My strongest reason came from watching another farmer who never used any. He worked his horses hard like any other man, but never had a checkrein, and he always had sore shoulders, and this is simple to reason out when we come to think of it. I used to think it was useless and part cruel to have to check up a horse's head when working, but since giving the subject a little more thought I find it is necessary. How a man can work a horse without having a check is more than I can understand.

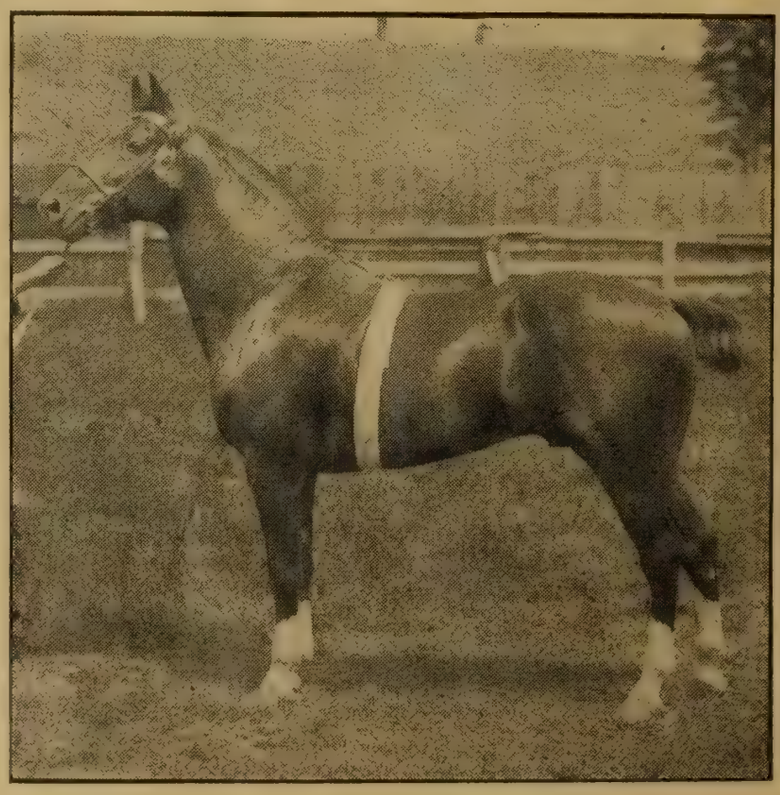
Take, for instance, while plowing, and we have no check on our team, and this is the heaviest work and should be a fair example. You know as well as I that the horse is always putting his head down to the ground and nibbling when he can; it is natural for a horse to do this. I have heard some to tell me that if you fed him enough he would not do this, but this is only a foolish thought, for it makes no difference how much you feed the horse, he will nibble at a blade of grass when he has a chance. No one who has worked a team can say otherwise. At first this eating all the time does the horse no good, and, in fact, is a detriment to his system; it is not good for man to be eating all the time, and neither is it good for the horse. This is only a small reason, and possibly would not amount to very much if it were not for something worse to follow. This nibbling all the time and putting the head down causes the press of the collar to come on the lower part of the shoulder alone and causes more rubbing at that place than it would if it pressed evenly all along the whole shoulder, and a bad sore on the lower part of the shoulder is the result. Some may be ready to say that they have worked horses without the check and did not have sore shoulders, and so have I, but it gives a tendency to rub the shoulder without question, and we should avoid it. We always had to watch the shoulder more closely when for any cause we had to take the check off.

There is a right and a wrong way to use most everything. It is possible to use everything so that it is an abuse rather than a use, and it is in this way, and this way only, that I mean when I use the check on the horse. Do not check the horse so high that he has to look straight up and crook his neck, nor let the check so long that he will be dragging his head, but just check on the natural leved, and this is a wide difference with different horses. Some horses cannot get their heads higher than the level of their shoulders, and some it is natural to hold far above.

In some places it seems to be getting the fashion to drive horses with as little harness as we can. It is getting to be a dangerous fashion and should be discouraged. The checkrein will help control the horse besides and we do not want to do away with it. I consider it a necessity, and want to continue to use it. Do not throw anything off the harness unless not needed, and that does not apply to the checkrein. I hardly know which looks the worse and which really is the worse to see—a horse checked so high to be in misery, or to see his head dragging the ground pulling on the lower edge of the collar. Be humane to the horse and use the check in the proper way. When used properly it is a help to the horse in all ways; but when used wrongly it is torture to the horse. Use all things as intended for good.—E. J. Waterstripe, Marshfield, Mo.



NEWSBOY.—This is the ideal American trotting-bred show pony, winner of 150 show-ring prizes, including the Philadelphia Horse Show championship for horses not exceeding 15.2 hands, in which he defeated a ring of champions. He is a grand little goer, and simply smothered every other horse in the ring. NEWSBOY was recently purchased by Mr. R. P. McGrann, of Lancaster, Pa., and sent by him for exhibit to the International Horse Show in England, where he created a favorable sensation and won several blue ribbons in the greatest horse contest of the century.



OXFORD—Hackney stallion. At the Philadelphia Horse Show of 1908 there was a class for stallions, 15.1 hands or over, and OXFORD was the winner. He was bred by A. J. Cassatt, of Berwyn, Pa., but recorded by Wm. White, of Ithan, Delaware county, Pa., and in 1905, 1906 and 1907 he was winner of many prizes at the great shows. OXFORD is a first-class representation of the American-bred Hackney.

Western Range Horses.

In regard to Western range horses and their value we quote Mr. J. D. Carroll, a prominent New York horse authority, recently interviewed by the New York Herald. He said that he considered the typical range-bred pony of the Western States to be the toughest thing in horsehide that he had ever seen. "Those branded ponies that come from the Rocky Mountain region can do more with less feed and care than any horses in the world," he remarked. "They will actually thrive under treatment that would kill an ordinary horse."

Mr. Carroll says that when he went into the horse business, a branded horse was practically without market value in New York. "Today you can see hundreds of them in Central Park and all around the city. People have learned to like them because they are sure-footed, hardy, enduring and cheap. I know from experience that a man can get more fun for his money out of a range pony than out of any horse he can buy."

The Herald goes on to say:

"In a race from Evanston, Wyo., to Denver, Colo., Teddy and Sam recently covered 560 miles in six and one-half days, doing the full distance at an average of eighty-six miles a day. The contest ended in a tie between these two, the authorities halting them twenty miles out of Denver and requiring them to proceed side by side at a six-mile jog instead of racing into the city.

"Teddy knocked off 112 miles in one day, and the last five miles through a rough canyon was done in the dark in twenty minutes. From Laramie to Denver, 106 miles, the horses traveled with but three-hours' rest. Teddy lost one hundred pounds during the race, having fed badly all the way, but he came out fresh and fine the next mornng, and the opinion was expressed by an expert horseman that either he or Sam could have gone right back over the same road to Evanston at the rate of sixty-five or seventy miles a day.

"Sam's condition at the finish was said to be remarkable. His eye was bright, his coat blooming and his legs in better shape than those of the average pony on the streets of Denver.

"Den, a sixteen-year-old horse of the trotting type, made a performance equal to that of the winners, everything considered. He was thin when he started and was slightly sick at Cheyenne, yet was second in the race all the way to within eight miles of Denver. He lost less weight than any horse in the race, probably because he had less to lose."

See blank for three-year credit subscriptions on page 13. Kindly ask your friend and neighbor to sign and send one in.

National FARMER

Vol. XX. St. Louis, Mo., August, 1908. No. 2.

1908.

This is the best monthly farm paper, and is getting better all the time.

Get in the excursions to Oklahoma. See page 30.

Don't forget the Cement Workers' Handbook on page 32.

Oklahoma lands on the Missouri Pacific Route advertised on page 24.

Any reliable young man who wishes to earn some clean, honest money can do so by representing the Capitol Tailors. See page 28.

Send to the German Kali Works, Monadnock Building, Chicago, and ask for a free copy of the New Farmer's Note Bok. It contains the A, B, C of farming.

The Book of Practical Barn Plans is advertised in this paper on page 19.

We are glad to furnish The National Farmer and Stock Grower three years for one dollar on credit. See subscription blank on page 20.

A few land-bargain advertisements are advertised on page 8, and there are others in the paper.

The U. S. Cream Separator is advertised on page 11. The world's record claimed for clean skimming.

The Sheffield Cream Separator sold on trial on monthly payments. See page 10.

The National Farmer Hat is sent directly from the factory by mail to the wearer. You cannot beat that.

Our farmers' wives will find a splendid Washing Machine advertised on page 23.

Stoddard's book, "A New Egg Farm," advertised on page 23, is the first poultry book we ever advertised, and it always gives satisfaction.

Our breeders on page 17 offer good stock, which it will pay our readers to become interested in.

Do not forget to write Sharples Separator Company and ask for Catalogue No. 232. See page 9.

Practical Farming and Gardening, advertised on page 5, is a splendid book.

Simpson-Eddystone fast hazel brown advertised on page 27.

Buggies for cash or on credit. See page 22.

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE SWINE ON AN ILLINOIS FARM.—This picture is a reminder that it takes a good hog to top the market and it takes a good market to buy the ever-increasing supply of hogs. Within twenty years from the present time it was difficult to get and more difficult to sell a million hogs a year at St. Louis, whereas now three million hogs a year at St. Louis will not oversupply the market; in fact, when the supply is large at all markets that is when St. Louis looms up in the matter of prices in comparison with the other centers. This illustration is also a reminder that the market demand no longer calls for the heavy-weight hogs. A farmer no longer has to run the risk of losing several 400 to 500-pound hogs just as they are ready for the market. A farmer can raise two hogs of 250 pounds each for less money in one year less time than he can raise one hog of 500 pounds weight, and the 250-pound hogs will top the market and the 500-pound hog will sell at the bottom. The day on which this is written, St. Louis top hogs weighed 246 pounds, sold at $6.80 per 100 pounds, and that was 5 cents a 100 pounds higher than Chicago, 20 cents higher than Kansas City, 30 cents higher than St. Joseph, and 45 cents higher than Omaha. Again, with regard to light hogs—the Agricultural College of Mississippi has just demonstrated that in that state strictly good light hogs, averaging 175 pounds, can be raised and finished at a cost of 2½ to 2¾ cents a pound. On the day we write this article, light hogs were selling at 6¼ to 6¾ cents a pound, and hundreds of thousands are wanted to meet the market requirements. A good, healthy lot of sows can produce two such litters a year, and the country now being opened up on the lines of the Rock Island-Frisco System is splendidly adapted for the purpose and for all other classes of stock raising. In this connection we invite attention to the article entitled "Indian Lands For Sale Cheap" on page 30.

1908.

See advertisement of Columbus Carriage Manufacturing Company on page 11.

Indian lands for sale cheap. This is the time to buy. See page 30.

The National Corn Exposition is talked about in this paper.

Don't forget the St. Louis Horse and Mule Market. See pages 14 to 17.

Learn something about the Corn Harvester. See page 5.

Dietz Lanterns—especially for farm use. See to it that you get the right make. See page 23.

A nice lot of Poetry will be found on page 26.

Universal Magazine advertising is on page 31.

The Twice-a-Week Republic is advertised on page 30.

A sample of Roofing and a Book of Information can be had by addressing Barrett Manufacturing Company. See address on page 3.

Well-drilling Apparatus advertised in this paper on two pages. There is money in them.

All the Farm Telephone advertising is out except on page 11.

The Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat is advertised on page 6.

The Chatham Fanning Mill comes all right. See page 2. Clean your grain before you sell or sow it.

Portable Gasoline Engines are now the right thing. See page 2.

Horse Remedies are advertised on page 14 in this edition of The National Farmer and Stock Grower and elsewhere.

Cooper's Dips and Tablets are advertised on page 18.

A sheep article by the editor is to be found on page 18.

Long-service Farm Wagons are advertised on page 19.

A splendid Grapevine Subscription Offer is advertised on page 28.

Reliable breeders will be found advertised on page 12.

Trusight Spectacle Company is advertised on page 20.

A splendid line of May Manton Patterns will be found advertised on page 29.

5 Cents a Copy. Published Monthly by The Hale Publishing Co. 50 Cents a Year.

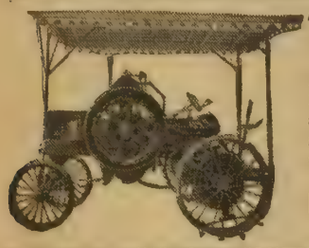
and Stock GROWER

I'll Give You Plenty of Time to Prove that the CHATHAM Fanning Mill is the Best Seed Grader and Cleaner Made

Clean your grain—before you **sell** it—or before you **sow** it. **$1,000,000** lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling **dirty grain** is a low estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of **dirt** in every bushel. Pay me on time for a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill. Cleans** wheat for market. Takes oats, cockle, garlic, mustard and chess out of wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out buckhorn plantain. Cleans alsike clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed. **CHATHAM FREE BOOK** tells 100 ways you'll profit by having a Chatham. Illustrated—gives terms and low factory prices—full particulars. 30 Days' Trial without any advance payment, to prove it will do what we say it will. 250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations indorse them and Agricultural Papers recommend them. **Write nearest office** for New Catalog.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY,
536 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
1308 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.
82 East 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.
Dept. 1, Portland, Ore. Dallas, Tex.
We have 24 Branch Warehouses, and make prompt shipments.

Freight Prepaid



Traction Gasoline Engines.

10 Horse Power Only. Especially adapted for operating Belt Power Hay Presses, Corn Shellers, Shredders, etc., and hauling over the roads. Thoroughly tested and guaranteed. One lever controls all movements. Portable and Stationary Engines.

SEND FOR CATALOG.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.,
425 Mill Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BETTER CISTERNS --- WHY?

To protect the health of every member of your family. Medical experts have pronounced the brick and wood cistern to be the cause of many cases of sickness.

A Cistern to be perfectly sanitary must be made so tight that no impurities can possibly get through. This can only be accomplished by using the Steel Cistern.

STEEL ROOFING Of All Kinds,
Stock and Storage Tanks,
Wagon Tanks, Etc.

Send for Free Catalogue.

O. K. HARRY STEEL CO., 2353 Papin Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

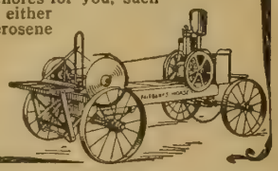
Why Break Your Back?

when a

Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Saw Rig

Will do your work quicker and better than a dozen men at a small part of one man's pay. Then by sawing your neighbors' wood the outfit will often pay for itself and yield a handsome profit the first season. You would be surprised to learn how cheaply it will do chores for you, such as pumping, churning, grinding, etc. Made in either Portable or Stationary Types. Operates on gasoline, kerosene or distillate.

Cut out complete advertisement and send for Engine and Saw Catalog No. H F 692



Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
St. Louis Kansas City, Mo.

Does Bare Ground Deteriorate?

Usually, yes. It might not deteriorate if the season were moist enough to permit the land to remain damp without leaching.

This hits the idea of summer fallowing; but summer fallowing is not a good practice in our prairie states where the land is of a mellow character.

The value of the summer fallow is not yet determined. It ought to be best in a humid locality and poorest in an arid locality, yet the opposite seems to be the case, if we can take the practice of farmers as indicative of the progress of facts.

Thus, in the semi-arid lands, where the early writers of Scripture dwelt, summer fallowing was believed to be essential to keep up the productivity of soil.

We have a parallel to this in the semi-arid lands of the Northwest, where summer fallowing is extensivey practiced, and the farmers claim that it is necessary for the purpose of getting good crops from the land.

In many localities in the Northwest the practice is to take two crops off a field every three years. This allows of summer fallowing once three years.

But why should this be more valuable for a dry region than for a wet one? It is difficult to give an answer and know it to be true; but the best explanation is that in humid regions the decay of organic matter is very rapid, and this means that plant food is set free from such organic matter very rapidly. This accelerates the work of the soil bacteria, which depend on the decay of the carbon used in their own organisms for growth, development and multiplication.

Thus plant food is made rapidly and the soil does not have to have a rest period to enable it to provide enough readily available plant food for a good crop of anything.

In dry lands the process of decay of organic matter is very slow, and the preparation of available plant food goes on slowly. In twelve months not enough is prepared to give a big crop of wheat or other staple crop, and the man that tries to farm his land every year witnesses to the fact that he is unable to produce good crops three years in succession.

So he permits his ground to lie idle one year in three. He plows it up and allows it to dry in the sun. He thinks that it is this that gives the benefit, but it is probably not the case. The advantage of the plowing up is that what little stubble, weeds or other vegetation there is on top of the ground is turned under and is thus given a chance to decay.

But does bare ground deteriorate? Yes.

The sun dries up the layer of soil at the surface, and between the air line and the top of the moist layer in the soil is a dry layer in which chemical action is detrimental to both the organic matter and the soil bacteria. This organic matter is destroyed and the nitrogen that comes from its destruction passes off into the air, and is not fixed as a plant food for the use of the roots of plants. To that extent the bare ground deteriorates.

Locating the Farm House.

[Written specially for this paper.]

There are very few well-located farm houses and very many badly-located ones. This is because many of the farm dwellings were located when things were new, and the position of the farm house, as relates to the highway, had not the importance that it has to-day.

To-day many of the farm houses are found to be located too near the highways. One of the great objections is the dust, which flies from under the wheels of the swiftly-passing automobiles.

In the early days the road contained about as much grass as it did dust, and every square food of sod meant just that amount less of dust. The narrow tires cut up the sod but did not raise the clouds of dust that are now hurled into the air by the broad pneumatic tires of the automobiles.

The action of the automobile wheel is a suction. It creates a vacuum, and to fill this the air rushes in under a pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch. The dust is thoroughly stirred up and floats away in whichever direction the wind is blowing.

About half of the time the wind drives it to the farm house that is located within a few yards of the public highway. The farmers that live in such houses say that the discomfort of living near the road has been very greatly increased by the new conditions of travel on country highways.

The farmers that live back several hundred feet from the highways have all the dust they want, but not half the dust received by those living close to the road.

It thus becomes obvious that the country residence should be located as far away from the road as possible. If the highway is a particularly dusty one, it will sometimes pay to violate the laws of landscape gardening and place a barrier of trees or high-growing shrubs in a position to catch the dust before it gets to the farm house.

Where high locations can be secured, they are better than any others for the location of the farm house. This gives a better chance for the sweep of winds in the summer time, and this adds much to the comfort of the people residing in the farm house.

The higher the location of the house the fewer the mosquitoes that will trouble the inmates, and the same is true, in a measure, of the flies.

On roads where dust is not an annoyance it is still desirable to locate the farm house back from the road, to give an opportunity for landscape gardening. With a farm house pushed directly up to the road there is absolutely no opportunity for a good landscape effect. The noise of passing vehicles is always an objection, and is becoming more so as the years go by and country travel increases.

Care should be taken to locate the farm house away from clumps of high trees, especially the conifers. These encourage the attendance of mosquitoes in the summer time and prevent the sweep of the wind, which is most desirable on the hottest days and nights.

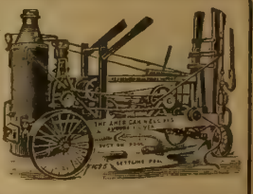
Every farm house should be located in reference to the disposal of its drainage waters and possibly of its sewage. The most modern country homes are now being as fully equipped with sanitary arrangements as are the best city homes.

Missouri Woman Quoted by the Government.

In a bulletin on the Farm Home, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, for distribution to farmers of all parts of the United States, Miss Day, Professor of Home Economics in the University, is cited as one of the leading authorities, and the article is quoted from a paper of hers on this subject published in the last State Board of Agriculture Report of Missouri.

In this paper Miss Day discusses the proper planning of the home and particularly of the kitchen, with its arrangement of sink, stove, work table, etc. She also discusses conveniences of the home that relate to comfort and hygienic conditions, such as proper drains and the farm supply of fresh meat in the summer.

$10 a day may be earned by a man using our machinery. Some earn more. FULL LINE for prospecting for water, coal, mineral, oil, etc. Any DEPTH, any DIAMETER. PUMPS also. Free catalogue.



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For Sale **Saw Mills** and Saw Mill **Engines**
Weber Implement Co., 413-415 N. Main st., St. Louis.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

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Of best makes; durable and of great capacity, for horse or other power. Sold at very close net prices above cost. Bale Ties, of best quality, always in stock. Full description and prices on application.
Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

Wheat Sacks For Sale of any grade or size at closest prices.
Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main street, St. Louis.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Rusty Milk Cans.

Of the many things which affect the quality of cream, rusty milk pails and milk cans are the worst It is not uncommon to see a creamery patron deliver his whole milk to the creamery early in the morning, fill up his cans with skim milk and let them stand around two or three hours while he does his shopping. Then the cans are taken home and are not emptied until the milk is wanted for feeding. No wonder these cans become rusty. These cans should be emptied at once, washed with warm water, scalded and then put out in the sunlight where they can air. Don't leave the cans sitting around from ten to eighteen hours and then try to clean them up with soap. Scour with salt occasionally and see that the seams are thoroughly cleaned.—L. C. Brown.

PRACTICAL BARN PLANS.

This is the name of the best book out. Every farmer needs it. No matter what kind of buildings he may have on his property, he needs it anyway. It contains drawings, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house, ice house, silo, dairy barn, or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor.

A Practical Farm Barn.

Each and every plan in the book is accompanied by a lengthy written description explaining and giving the details of the drawings, and so worded and arranged, numbered and indexed, that it must be readily understood by anyone who reads it.

Any carpenter or builder, or even a farmer himself who is handy with tools, can take our "New $5,000 Barn Book" and put up many of the buildings.

A Valuable Work.

We hope we have impressed you with the value of this book and that the nominal price asked is nothing by which the practical value of the book should be measured. This book is 8x10½ inches, contains 156 pages, is handsomely bound in cloth, stamped in two colors, and printed on fine glossy paper. Order to-day while you are in the mood. That's what to do. **Price, $1.00, Prepaid,** including one-year's subscription to this paper.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find $1.00, for which send to my address one copy **Book of Practical Barn Plans,** as described in your advertisement; also **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for one year.

Name.....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

Postoffice.....

Whiffletree Injury to Young Trees.

The writer has just returned from a trip of inspection of a young orchard. The call was urgent, but the principal source of trouble proved to be too much whiffletree. A careless hired man had succeeded in barking a number of trees in a ten-acre apple orchard, and then in many instances pear blight had gained entrance. The injuries were thus extended. Some of the trees were dead, but in a majority of instances the blight had died out and the trees were making heroic efforts to heal the wounds. But a wound which extends half way around a trunk is slow in healing, and there is danger of the trunk breaking at that point during wind storms. The loss of a five-year-old tree is considerable, so the owner was advised to bridge graft over the wounds. This can be easily and quickly done by fitting cions over the wound. One end of the cion is slipped under the healthy bark on the lower edge of the wound and the other end under the bark at the upper edge. Two or three cions will usually be enough for small trees. Both edges of the wound where the cions are inserted should be well protected with grafting wax, and if the wound is small, the entire surface should be covered. This work is done in the spring of the year at the time ordinary grafting is done.

The cion may unite along their entire length when the wounds are fresh, but more often they do not do so, consequently the tree appears to have several trunks as it gets older. Such trees live as long and are as strong as though no injury had ever overtaken them.—W. Paddock, Horticulturist, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Get After the Weeds.

Did you ever try to rid a field of Canada thistles? It is quite a job. I was visiting a farmer in Central Illinois a few days ago who had several patches of these thistles in a forty-acre oat field. He was attempting to get rid of the pest by throwing out such bundles as might have thistles bound up in them. He tried it the same way last year, and the result is his field has ten times as many thistles as ever before. This farmer sold nearly all his oats last year for seed, and now, no doubt, some of his neighbors will wonder where their thistles come from. You can't rid a field of thistles in a thousand years by handling them as did this farmer. Those patches should have been cut and burned before the thistles even blossomed. Another very troublesome seed is foxtail. This springs up in the fields and meadows late in the season. Late cultivation and mowing these fields is really the only effective way to attack them. These seeds are long-lived, and if the plants are allowed to mature seeds you will have trouble ahead for several years.—L. C. Brown.

Pasturing Too Close.

The wisdom of shifting stock about from one pasture to another may be seen this year on most any farm. Pastures, as a rule, are not looked after, and the result of this negligence is that they run down until they do not produce one-half the yield they would if they were properly handled. There is continually scant feed when too much stock is put into a field. Every fresh spear of grass is whipped off just as soon as it shows up, and the animals bite so closely that they do much injury to the roots. The best pastures I have seen this season are those which carried really about one-half as much stock as is usually put upon such fields. This gave the grass an opportunity to make a tremendous growth, which will carry the stock through till fall. A pasture laid down with a mixture of grasses which come on at different seasons, and then not overstocked, will supply feed throughout the summer. This is much more profitable than turning in so much stock that the grass is eaten down to the very roots and thus put out of service for the balance of the season. If I had one forty-acre pasture, I should cut it in two, and allow one twenty-acre field to grow while the other one was being fed off. It is surprising how quickly the grass starts up after the stock has been taken off, and the animals seem to do better by changing about. The real secret of good, lasting pastures lies, first, in having the ground in good heart and well covered with grasses which last through the season, and then not crowding in stock to the utmost limit.—L. C. Brown.

Amatite
ROOFING
EASY TO LAY
MINERAL
SURFACED
NEEDS
NO PAINT
Ask Three Questions—Then You'll Buy Amatite
Ask these three questions of your roofing man and you'll surely buy Amatite.
FIRST. Does that roofing have to be painted? If he says "Yes," don't take it, for painted roofings are out of date now.
You can get Amatite, which needs no painting, because it has a real mineral surface to take the wear of the weather.
SECOND. Is it waterproofed with Coal Tar Pitch? If he says "No," refuse it, because pitch is the best waterproofing material known, and you are only sure of getting it in Amatite.
THIRD. Have you anything of the same weight per square as Amatite at as low a price? An honest dealer must say "No."
Any doubts left? Then write for our Free Booklet and Sample, which will prove to you beyond question that no other style of roofing is as economical and satisfactory as Amatite, the ready roofing with the real mineral surface.
BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, London, Eng.
TRADE B MARK

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

The Strawberry Raspberry.

When the fruit growers are not imposed upon by the people who have blight cures or dandelion exterminators to sell, there is sure to be the agent who has a horticultural novelty. These novelties are of divers kinds, but invariably the glowing descriptions would lead one to expect that their introduction would revolutionize the industry. Last spring the Strawberry Raspberry was offered in several sections of Colorado, and a number of sales were made. This berry was represented as being one of Luther Burbank's creations, a production of great merit, price $80 for enough plants to plant an acre of land.

But the facts in the case are that the Strawberry Raspberry is not one of Burbank's productions; it is not new; it is not valuable for its fruit; and instead of being a cross between the strawberry and raspberry, it is a distinct species. This species has been grown in America in a limited way for a great many years, and was reintroduced from Japan, where it is native, about twenty years ago. It was quite widely disseminated a few years later, but it has never developed any commercial importance.

The plants are attractive in an ornamental way, as they make a dense mass of foliage, and flowers are produced through a long period. The berries are large, red in color, and quite apt to crumble, and they are dry, seedy and insipid.

The plants are unusually unproductive, their fruit-bearing habit resembling the wild thimble berry of the foothills, and as a commercial sort they have been no more profitable.

It is usually the safest plan to test novelties in a small way at first. In Colorado in particular, except for local market, the trade demands large quantities of well-known, stable kinds. All these varieties will no doubt be displaced by better ones, but such things take place slowly.—W. Paddock, Colorado Agricultural College.

BLIZZARD ENSILAGE CUTTER

with wind elevator, either mounted or unmounted. Cuts hay, straw, feed, etc. Elevates to any height. Strong, durable, economical. Fully guaranteed. Send for new illustrated catalogue FREE

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The Mitchell 20 H. P. "Model H," 4-cyl. Runabout is the best $1000 Automobile value in the market. If interested salesman will demonstrate. See sample. ☞ Country correspondence solicited.

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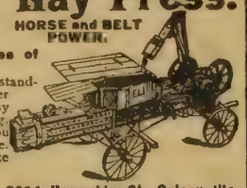
"Eli" Hay Press.

HORSE and BELT POWER.



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For many years the standard. Lead in character of work, speed, easy and safe operating. Don't buy until you see the Eli catalogue. Mailed free. Write for it today.

COLLINS PLOW CO., 2014 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ills.

Good Second-Hand TRACTION ENGINES

Taken in trade for new Engines, Separators & Saw Mills

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STOCKMEN'S SUPPLIES

Milk Oil Dip for Hogs, Cattle and Sheep; Dipping Tanks, Hooks, etc.; Branding Liquid, Shears and Shearing Machines; Ear Tags and Buttons; Tattoo Markers, Branding Irons, etc.; Summers Worm Powders, Toxaline Worm Cure, Poultry Remedies, etc. Tanks at cost to buyers of Dip. Send for Free Catalog.

F. S. BURCH & CO., 177 Illinois St., CHICAGO

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STATIONARY, PORTABLE, HORIZONTAL or VERTICAL from 2 to 60 H. P. Simple, Safe, Durable, Economical and Priced Right. Catalogue on application.

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COIL SPRING FENCE

Made of high carbon Steel Wire Horse-high, Bull-strong, Chicken-tight. Sold direct to the Farmer at lowest manufacturers prices on 30 Days Free Trial, freight prepaid. 100 page Catalogue and price-list free.

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For Quick Sale At Special Prices **30 Keystone Mowers.**

WEBER IMPLT. CO., 415 North Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price $15. Testimonials and catalog free, showing harvester at work.

NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., SALINA, KANSAS

For Sale **Saw Mills** and Saw Mill **Engines**

Weber Implement Co., 413-415 N. Main st., St. Louis.

WE ARE THE WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Ohlen Circular Saws

Give diameter, gauge and size of hole wanted, and let us quote low net price. The best Saw made.

Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

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In Coleman county, Texas, Mr. H. Z. Parrott has just purchased 1,600 acres of land formerly known as the William Anson Ranch, for $27,500, which is about $17.25 per acre. The tract includes about 100 lots in the village of Valera, also 200 acres in cultivation. Mr. Parrott is an old citizen of Coleman county, who sold out and afterwards returned because he was not satisfied elsewhere.

WHOLESALE RATES IN TRANSPORTATION.

As Much a Necessity For the Commerce of the Country as Wholesale Prices For Merchandise.

The Secret Rebate Should Be Restored as An Open Rate, or Train Rates Should Be Adopted.

The action of the United States Court of Appeals in regard to the rebate case against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was pretty generally expected by business men who have all along been satisfied that a fine of twenty-nine millions of dollars is absolutely and positively excessive, no matter what the offense may have been, and that its collection would serve no good purpose and it would demoralize business and probably bring about another panic.

The subject of railroad rebates being again revived, it does not find the people so madly against the proposition as they were. The reason for this is that there has been time for reflection. There never was any reasonable objection to the rebate or drawback system, providing it was open and above board and constituted an incentive to business and was equally available to one man as to another. There never was any reasonable objection to the railroad rebate so long as it represented an honest concession to wholesale business and dividing with the shippers the economical benefits of the wholesale transaction. To participate in such economy was the right of the shipper, and it is safe to say that there never was a rebate granted by a railroad that the shipper was not fully entitled to it. Many rebates were given consequent upon the shipment of a certain number of cars, and the money was drawn and distributed to a certain extent for the benefit of the small shippers who participated in the movement. This was especially so in regard to the long-distance live-stock movement. In early days of live stock transportation that was the case to our own personal knowledge, and it was only a fair business transaction without secrecy. The shippers concentrated their shipments and practically insured the railroads the continual and profitable use of their equipment.

There was a time when many of the rebates were practically wholesale rates, which were right, reasonable, lawful, proper and available. The rebate system at first was the natural result of co-operative effort by business men and railroad to create business. Then began the abuse of the system when a railroad rebate became the secret affair, which was given to one and denied to another, and it brought the system into disrepute. Later on the law was passed making the giving and taking of a railroad rebate a misdemeanor or felony. If we remember right, it was the beginning of the Interstate Commerce Commission. When this law was passed, for as long as twenty-four hours railroad managers did not grant rebates, neither did shippers accept them. Then, as it was discovered that there was no provision for the enforcement of the law, from that time forward the fair use of the rebate was discontinued forever, but the criminal use of the rebate flourished like a green bay tree. To get his rightful wholesale rate one had to be criminal, and so the good and bad alike came into the same category.

It is one of the remarkable evolutions of commercial affairs that almost without protest the legitimate rights of wholesale business have been taken away. And yet this wholesale business is as well established as A, B, C. We buy a cigar for 10 cents, or three for a quarter; a woman buys ten yards of cloth at a dollar a yard or the whole bolt at 95 cents a yard; but the man who ships one load of sheep for an hundred dollars a car cannot get a cent reduction per car, if he buys and ships one hundred or a thousand cars, and the consequence is that only a few cars are moved in certain directions, when there ought to be a thousand.

There is a wide difference between a secret rebate divided between the parties at interest and shutting out others equally entitled to it, and a wholesale rate which is available to all men alike, and there will also be a wide difference between the development of the country with just and free wholesale train rates available to all who can use them and the contraction and idleness enforced by restrictive, uncreative rates, basing the commerce of the United States on the unit of a single car.

The whole country was glad when the Interstate Commerce Commission was placed in a position to insure the enforcement of the anti-rebate law, and this gladness is solely due to the positive discrimination, which was the result of secret rebate giving and taking; but the people who understand business and business methods are not glad that wholesale rates in transportation have been sacrificed together with the rebate.

The wholesale rate is still recognized in passenger service. Excursion rates are put on whenever business can be created thereby. Why business should not be created through train rates (the equivalent to excursion rates) in live stock or dead freight has not yet been clearly stated. If the creator of business is denied a share in the economies and additional tonnage he furnishes, the creator will not be long in the business. Many a beneficial project originating in the minds of active men will die there because of the new laws which to prevent manifest injustice also kill off meritorious enterprises.

What may be called the repressive power in business assumes many indefinable shapes. Opportunities are not taken advantage of because some repressive agency is in the way. One of the greatest repressive influences to-day is the discontinuance of the wholesale rate in transportation, and it is not offset by any increased business due to the disappearance of the rebate.

In our opinion, the country cannot be properly served and encouraged without the full recognition of the wholesale rate in transportation. Under the rebate system the commercial bars were removed for the benefit of favored shippers and put up against others. Under the present regime the bars are up against all. The single car-load unit means limited business under the stress of necessity, but it does not mean activity backed by individual and corporate enterprise.

The situation reminds us of an early experience in railroad matters. A party of innocent shippers went to one high in authority; they complained of a discrimination. The shippers to another market enjoyed a better rate than the innocent shippers did. "All right," said the railroad manager. "We will fix it." And yet there was no apparent change—and they went back again to

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see about it. The railroad manager received their complaint, turned to a subordinate official and said: "What did we do in that matter?" The answer was: "We equalized the rate and there is no longer any discrimination." The railroad manager did not reduce the rate for the benefit of the innocent shippers, but raised the rate on the other fellows. The innocent shippers were not satisfied, and as the railroad manager said: "It is a difficult matter to please everybody." That is the situation to-day. The law steps in to prevent discrimination by raising the rate on the other fellow.

Railroad rates used to be based upon less than car lots, car lots and large, continuous shipments. The rates now are for less than car lots and car lots. The rate for large and continuous shipments is done away with. As stated before, in our opinion the rate that has been done away with will have to be restored—if not as an open rebate, then it ought to be an open rate for shipments in trains of cars.

The rate for a single car-load is not broad enough or long enough or low enough or in any way adequate for the conduct of the commerce of this country.

A commodity assembled at a certain station to be shipped in train lots to another certain station is entitled to a better rate than if it was only presented for shipment in single car-loads at different stations. And let train-load shippers and associations of smaller shippers are all reduced to the car-load rate, and they are not allowed to participate in the benefits of the economy of handling and hauling or enlargement of business which they are able to insure to the railroad company.

When we assert that the wholesale rate in transportation should be restored, the first objection raised is that we are giving the larger shipper the advantage over the small shipper. Surely we do not mean anything of the kind. We wish the wholesale rate available to one individual, or one company, or one association of shippers. If one man can comply with the tariff requirements, he is entitled to the rate; so also is a co-operative organization of small shippers. But we have no sympathy with the people who are anxious to kill out large corporations; therefore we would not deprive large corporations of their just rights. The principal difference between a small and a large corporation is the number of mouths to be fed. The corporation that feeds ten families is considered a better citizen than the corporation that feeds a thousand families; but we do not think so. Nevertheless, the small can never become large until the tools are obtained to work with. One of the tools that individuals have enlarged their business with has been taken away from them, and nothing has been done to provide a square deal for the innocent shippers who did not get what they wanted when they appealed to the law.

We know of several proposed enterprises, all of a beneficial character, which are languishing, first, because the projectors cannot give the assurance that railroads would require before they would be justified to put in the service; and, secondly, because in return for that assurance the railroads cannot offer any rates except that which is based upon the single car unit. It is an example of standing still because there is no arrangement for wholesale business except it be on the retail Kindergarten car-load basis.

Judges For Fairs and Corn Shows.

Announcement has been made by the Agricultural Colleges of several Western States that expert corn judges will circuit out this fall and attend many County Fairs and Corn Shows, judging the exhibits and advising the growers what corn will be most likely to win at the National Corn Exposition.

It has frequently been difficult to secure judges who were competent, and this has discouraged many Corn Shows, but the instructors of the Agricultural Colleges have volunteered their services and will make many small shows possible.

Farmers have discovered that the best types of corn do not contain fourteen pounds of cobs to the bushel, and the grower who has 1,000 or 2,000 bushels of corn to spare, shells it and keeps the cobs for fuel. He sells the corn shelled at 56 pounds to the bushel instead of 70 pounds on the cob, and finds that he actually markets more bushels. This makes large corn shellers in demand in every neighborhood. A sheller large enough to be used by half a dozen neighboring farmers is offered for club exhibits at the National Corn Exposition. To qualify in the competition for this corn sheller worth $400 there must be five exhibits of ten ears each in the club assortmenet. As the grain and implement dealers have signified their desire to aid in winning these corn shellers, one of the five exhibitors may buy the ten ears of corn.

Some of the dealers are arranging local contests. The judges from the Agricultural Colleges will attend and judge this corn. The best exhibits will be sent to the National Show to compete for the big premiums.

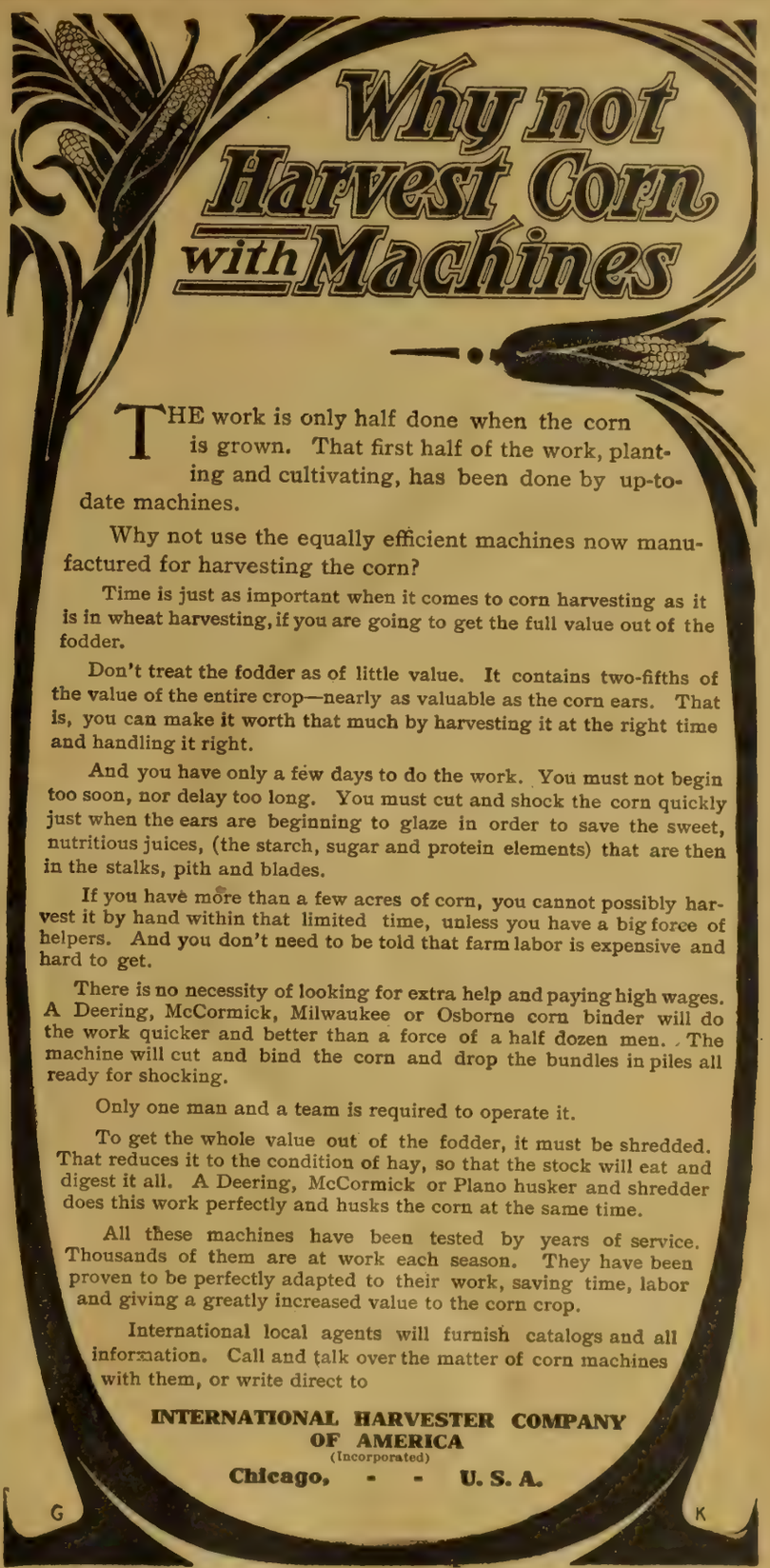
Feeding Silage With Alfalfa.

Some dairymen seem to think that alfalfa makes better feed for their cows than corn silage. The two may be fed together very profitably. Silage is rich in carbohydrates and low in dry matter and protein, while alfalfa is rich in just the things which silage lacks. Together they make a first-rate ration for cows which are not being pushed. For cows in full flow some grain or other concentrated feed should be added to the silage and alfalfa to give a perfectly balanced ration. Good corn silage is the ideal food for cows. It may be fed any time during the year with good results. Cows will greedily eat it when they are upon the best summer pastures, while for July and August feeding it comes in mighty nice. If you have been feeding silage, don't give it up, but put up all the alfalfa you can and feed the two together.—L. C. Brown.

Reseeding Old Meadows.

In making and preserving permanent meadows there should be more or less seeding done every year. This idea does not coincide with the methods of some extensive hay growers in Northwestern Iowa, but their methods make hand seeding unnecessary. These farmers grow clean timothy expressly for city horse feeding, and they allow the timothy seed to become pretty hard before the crop is cut. Of course, at this stage of maturity much of the seed shatters in cutting and handling, and this keeps the ground constantly stocked with a fresh supply of seed. But not many meadows are handled that way, for the crops are taken off the land before the seeds have time to harden. During the next few weeks is a good time to scatter seed over the thin places in the meadow. Put it on good and thick. Where there is quite a large acreage of hay to put up, some of it is bound to get ripe before you can get to it. Here is a chance to get your supply of fresh seed. With a tight bottom in your hay-rack you can rake up all the seed you will need. Rake up chaff and all and scatter this in time to get the benefit of early fall showers.—L. C. Brown.

We ought to have a National Dairy Law that is not oppressive and that states and cities could enforce. The legal conflicts and knock-outs could then be done away with and the dairy interest would know what to do. Have we a National Dairy Association to draft such a law?


Why not
Harvest Corn
with Machines
THE work is only half done when the corn is grown. That first half of the work, planting and cultivating, has been done by up-to-date machines.
Why not use the equally efficient machines now manufactured for harvesting the corn?
Time is just as important when it comes to corn harvesting as it is in wheat harvesting, if you are going to get the full value out of the fodder.
Don't treat the fodder as of little value. It contains two-fifths of the value of the entire crop—nearly as valuable as the corn ears. That is, you can make it worth that much by harvesting it at the right time and handling it right.
And you have only a few days to do the work. You must not begin too soon, nor delay too long. You must cut and shock the corn quickly just when the ears are beginning to glaze in order to save the sweet, nutritious juices, (the starch, sugar and protein elements) that are then in the stalks, pith and blades.
If you have more than a few acres of corn, you cannot possibly harvest it by hand within that limited time, unless you have a big force of helpers. And you don't need to be told that farm labor is expensive and hard to get.
There is no necessity of looking for extra help and paying high wages. A Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee or Osborne corn binder will do the work quicker and better than a force of a half dozen men. The machine will cut and bind the corn and drop the bundles in piles all ready for shocking.
Only one man and a team is required to operate it.
To get the whole value out of the fodder, it must be shredded. That reduces it to the condition of hay, so that the stock will eat and digest it all. A Deering, McCormick or Plano husker and shredder does this work perfectly and husks the corn at the same time.
All these machines have been tested by years of service. Thousands of them are at work each season. They have been proven to be perfectly adapted to their work, saving time, labor and giving a greatly increased value to the corn crop.
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Dirty Oat Fields.

The "Succotash" fad is mostly responsible for the mixing of our grain fields. While a patch of this mixed grain is all right for home feeding, yet it is a poor policy to allow the mixture to creep into the general fields. In Northen Indiana and Southern Michigan a clean field of oats is rarely seen. These fields are mixed, more or less, with barley, and in some cases with wheat. I have never seen such dirty fields. The thing to do is to start with a clean supply of seed. The easiest way to get that clean seed is to go over a part of your oat field and pluck out the barley heads. At the time I inspected the oat fields mentioned, the barley was heading out, and unless the field is too badly mixed, it is not a big job to pluck out these heads from four or five acres. I have never found a mill that will clean barley out of oats, so it won't do to take chances of getting clean seed, after the grain has been threshed. Of course, if your oat field is badly mixed it may be cheaper to start anew, and buy clean seed, only make sure when buying seed oats that they are absolutely clean. It is difficult to find clean oat fields anywhere, and absolutely clean seed must come from hand-picked fields. A correspondent this week asks about this very thing. He bought seed oats last spring. He examined it before sowing and did not discover any foreign seeds, but barley heads are now showing up all over his field. He has tackled the proposition right. After a rain last week all hands and the boys and girls went over three acres and cleaned them of both barley heads and also of weeds that might ripen seed by the time the oats were cut. If this work is now followed up, by cleaning out the threshing machine before starting on the grain wanted for seed, one should get absolutely pure and clean seed for his next sowing.—L. C. Brown.

Get Busy With the Scythe.

Weeds we have with us always in the pastures. Now is a good time to whet up the scythes and start in to down the big, coarse fellows that seem to thrive best during July and August. There may not be many of these coarse weeds, but get after them right now. This is the time when overpastured fields are apt to be short on grass, and weeds seem to creep in and cover the ground. Mow them down. Weedy pastures usually indicate impaired land. Don't be afraid you will waste your manure if you put it on your pastures. Put on the manure and scatter seed on the thin spots. That's the best way to crowd out the weeds.—L. C. Brown.

Where to Put the Manure.

Within the same township I saw recently three farmers applying manure to land, and each was doing the work differently from the others. One was scattering well-rotted cattle-yard manure on his meadow fields. That was good, except that he was doing the work by hand. If a spreader had been used, one would not see the uneven growth which was noticeable all over the ground where hand-spreading had always been done. On another farm the manure was being scattered on plowed ground, which was to be put into wheat this fall. This field was clover sod. Here were two hurtful practices. In the first place, this ground was plowed too early, and manure applied on such ground is apt to produce too rank a growth. The straw will be heavy and coarse, and the grain will not fill as it would in ground not manured. The worst field of lodged wheat I ever saw was one where manure had been applied to the clover and turned under for corn the next year. The corn crop was then followed by the wheat crop. On a third farm the manure, hauled directly from the horse stable, was being scattered between the corn rows. This is a poor practice. To get the maximum results from manure on corn ground, it should be thoroughly mixed with and assimilated by the soil.—L. C. Brown.

Turning Stock Into Corn Fileds.

A correspondent asks whether it will be profitable to turn hogs into corn as soon as it is in the roasting-ear stage. While old corn is high yet, it will not pay to hog down corn so early. I should carry the hogs along either by feeding old corn or substituting other feed, and would begin to cut up the new corn as soon as the ears were pretty well glazed. Feeding at roasting-ear stage is most wasteful, for at that time it contains only a small per cent. of nutriment, and really will not do the hogs half as much good as corn that has a month's more growth.—L. C. Brown.

Sowing Alfalfa Among Apple Trees.

A subscriber asks whether it will do to seed an apple orchard down to alfalfa.

I do not favor sowing any kind of a permanent grass crop in the orchard, simply for the reason that the roots of the growing and bearing trees will require all the strength there is in the soil, and, besides, these trees will need all the moisture in the soil. Alfalfa would no doubt be injurious to the trees, because its roots will work down deep into the soil. During the first three years after an apple orchard has been set out the ground between the rows may be put in some cultivated or hoed crop; but when the trees begin bearing I believe in giving them free swing. Clean cultivation and frequent cultivations during spring and early summer will keep the trees thrifty and they will produce a much better quality of fruit.—L. C. Brown.

Economy in High Fertilizing.

[Written specially for this paper.]

Few cultivators of the soil appreciate the economy there is in the high fertilization of ground. By the application to the soil of a great deal of manure or other fertilizer we greatly increase the crop without at the same time increasing the cost of producing it.

No matter how big a crop is grown on a piece of land, the taxes are not thereby increased. Yet it is possible to double many of the crops grown by a large increase of the plant food in the soil.

On land that has been heavily fertilized the cost for plowing is no more than on another piece of land on which no fertilizer has been placed. When we consider the cultivation of the ground, we find that a piece of land that is producing a strong growth of the plants we are raising requires very much less cultivation than a piece that is not producing an abundant crop.

We have been impressed with this fact in the cultivation of strawberries. Where the land was very rich the matted rows were so vigorous that no weeds could get a start in them and the little strip of ground between the rows was easily attended to.

Also, the ground in the shelter of the large leaves was always in a moist, mellow condition. This was of great advantage to the plants and to the ground.

In that state the nitrifying bacteria work with facility, for they require moisture, air and shade. These minute forms of life play a large part in preparing the nitrogen in the soil and in the air for the use of plants. The better the growth of herbage on the soil, the better do they work.

Where plants grow so luxuriantly as to shade a large part of the soil the loss of humus is greatly lessened from the burning up of the organic matter in the surface soil. This organic matter is indeed being destroyed, but its destruction is furnishing carbon for the use of the nitrifying bacteria, if the ground be not dry.

If any man will watch the process of growth he will notice that plants do not grow much when the soil is dry and hard around the plants, on account of the plants standing so thin on the ground that the sun gets through to the ground and dries the surface.

This condition does not usually occur on ground that is so well fertilized that the plants produce great, glossy leaves.

One of the great advantages of high fertilizing is to enable the plants to stand drouth. This fact was once impressed on the writer by a field of tomatoes. In one spot in that field a load of manure had stood all winter and the fertility from it had been washed into the ground. Also, when the pile was spread, much of it was left on the spot where it had stood, and this was forked into the soil.

The succeeding crop had to pass through a long dry spell in the summer. The vines on most of the ground showed how greatly they were affected by the lack of rain; but the vines on the overfertilized spot remained vigorous all through the summer. They had evidently been able to send down their roots into a moist layer of soil from which they were able to gather enough moisture for their needs.

How to Prepare Sheaf Grain and Grass Samples For Exhibition.

The importance of an early selection of samples of small grains for the sheaf display at the National Corn Exposition to be held at Omaha, December 9th to 19th, 1908, should not be overlooked by the intending exhibitors. The greatest care should be observed in making these selections; only the very choice straws carrying fully developed heads. Cut these off close to the ground with a sharp knife. When large bundles have been secured, sort them over for uniform typical heads and uniform length and perfectness of straw.

The process of curing is the next feature of the work. Spread the selected samples out on the grass to bleach and cure in the sunshine, being careful to keep them guarded from all moisture, rain or dew, until they are well cured, which may require from one to three days, depending upon the weather and the ripeness of the straw when cut. As soon as they are in a satisfactory condition of outdoor treatment, strip the blades off carefully, so as not to bruise or break the straw.

The reserve samples may now be collected into small bundles, not to exceed one to two inches in diameter, tie them with muslin or other soft string and hang up in a light, dry room, heads down, and let them hang until perfectly cured. These smaller bundles are usually consolidated into larger bundles or sheaves of approximately four inches in diameter and tied with ribbon; one band just below the heads, one at the center of the sheaf, and one four to six inches from the butt of sheaf.

These sheaves may be loosely wrapped with cheese cloth. Some of the best expert exhibitors let the small bundles hang from the ceiling until ready to exhibit, then put them into larger sheaves, believing that the hanging position is the safest and best for retaining the shape of head and making a bright, attractive exhibit. All samples for exhibition should be kept free from dust and away from mice and the house fly, as all these are damaging to exhibition quality.

In grasses the reverse condition applies in their preparation for show. All samples when gathered should be cured in a dry, dark place, and be excluded from the light and air by wrapping and storing where they will return their natural green and fresh appearance.

Camping Out at State Fairs.

Many of the State Fair Associations have provided tenting space for families who wish to live out during the Fair week. The arrangement is an admirable one, and we are glad to see the number of people taking advantage of it growing every year. To get the most enjoyment out of such a week's stay on the Fair Grounds, there are some things which should be looked after. The tents should be good, servieable ones, absolutely water-proof. They should be pitched on well-drained ground and firmly staked. Insist upon all of these things if you rent a tent for the week. Then keep things tidy about your own premises, and last, but not least, put your name, in big, bold letters, across the front of your temporary home. This will enable your friends to find you. If you have never tried this tent life, do it this year, and arrange your home affairs so that each member of the family can be at the Fair one or more days. —L. C. Brown.

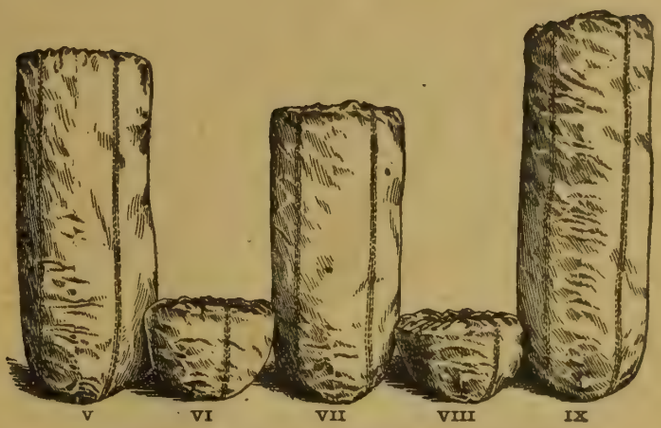
Shabby Handling of Oat Ground.

The costly lesson of last year has not been enough. A good many are getting a second dose this year. Of all our farm crops, oats are given the least thought. Any corn ground is considered good enough for an oat seed-bed, and just so the seed is covered is about all that is done on many farms. I saw a field last week where the oats had been cultivated in on stalk land. Evidently wet weather came on before the harrow could be used, for the ridges were just as they were left at the last cultivation of the corn last season. There was not over 60 per cent. of a stand, and all the oats that would amount to anything was along the corn rows. That sort of farming will not make oats, or anything else. Where oat ground was properly double disked and harrowed until the surface was smooth and fine, the stand is heavy and the crop ripens uniformly over the entire field. Just observe this season how the oat ground has been handled where the heaviest and most oats are grown.—L. C. Brown.

POTASH

Some Practical Results

Experiment at Lexington, Ind., by A. G. Mace



Experiment at Marion, Ind., by P. R. Edgerton

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Yield 24.8 bu. Fertilizer 300 lbs. of 3-10-2½	Yield 21.3 bu. Fertilizer 300 lbs. of 3-10-0	Yield 30.8 bu. Fertilizer 300 lbs. of 3-10-**5**	Yield 4.2 bu. Fertilizer None	Yield 29.1 bu. Fertilizer 300 lbs. of 0-8-**6**	Yield 7.6 bu. Fertilizer 300 lbs. of 3-0-**6**	Yield 25 bu. Fertilizer 300 lbs. of 3-8-**0**	Yield 6.5 bu. Fertilizer None	Yield 33.8 bu. Fertilizer 300 lbs. of 3-8-**6**

The first figure in last line of each table shows per cent. of Nitrogen; the second, Phosphoric Acid; the last (in bold type), **Potash**

Make This Year's Results the Basis of Next Year's Plans

Remember: Potash Results Are NOT Compared with Crops from Unfertilized Lands, but WITH Crops from Fertilized Fields

¶ It has been shown, proved, demonstrated, time and time again, by actual field results, secured by practical farmers, that most commercial fertilizers on the market do not contain enough Potash to get all the profit possible out of the land. They are unbalanced, incomplete in root-vitalizing, stalk-strengthening, grain-making Potash.

We Say: Potash is Needed not only to Improve Your "Poor Land," but to INCREASE THE CROP from Fertilizers on Your "Best Land"

¶ We can prove: Potash makes fiber, prevents lodging and fungus diseases, forms and transforms starch, gives plumpness to the grain and increases its weight from two to six pounds per struck bushel.

¶ Potash and phosphate give the big yield. The more Potash, the bigger the yield. In the experiment by Mr. Mace, 15 pounds of Muriate of Potash increased the yield 3½ bushels, but 30 pounds increased the yield 9½ bushels, at a cost of only 75 cents. In Mr. Edgerton's experiment, 36 pounds of Muriate of Potash increased the yield 8.8 bushels, at a cost of 90 cents. Both experiments show that it is very profitable to add a suitable amount of Potash to the ordinary fertilizer. To bones or plain phosphate add 15 pounds of Muriate per 100. To 2-8-2 add 10 pounds per 100. Mix well and drill when seeding. 2-8-6 is a good wheat formula. All are needed—but be sure of the Potash. Potash is Profit.

It Will Pay You and Pay You Big

See your dealer—ask him to call—make your arrangements now. All dealers sell mixed goods—phosphate and bones. Few carry Potash in stock. Therefore, arrange for it in advance, now.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 560-3 MONADNOCK BUILDING, CHICAGO
New York—93 Nassau St. Atlanta, Ga.—1224 Candler Bldg.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

Published Monthly
By THE HALE PUBLISHING CO.
Philip H. Hale, Managing Editor.

Charles H. Hopkins, 150 Nassau street, New York City, Eastern Representative.

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The Blue Grass Fair at Lexington, Ky., leads the show dates of the present year. The Blue Grass Show opens at Lexington, August 1st and continues until the 15th. The Iowa State Fair at Des Moines opens August 20th and continues until the 28th. The Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln commences August 28th and continues to September 4th. The Ohio State Fair at Columbus and the Minnesota State Fair at Hamline both open August 31st.

We are now told that the greatest money force is behind the suburban electric railway sytems; that within a comparatively short time the Western States will have what they already have in Ohio—each 2,300 miles or more of electric railroad—carrying passengers, eggs, poultry, milk, fruits and vegetables to market and competing with steam railroads. Indiana, Michigan and Illinois are already strongly in the business and the capitalists are now organizing to perform marvels in construction. The best farming sections are to receive the earliest attention.

The greatest act of friendship which anyone can perform for a publication is to recommend it to others. We feel that our friends are helping us and we can assure them all that their kindness is highly appreciated.

Common Market Conditions.

Every once in a while we read that there is no change in the price of wholesale or retail dressed beef or dressed mutton. The supposition is that all a packer or butcher has to do is to name a price and get it. Nothing is farther from the truth. The buyer in market who pays either fifty or an hundred dollars for a beef steer often has a sweet time getting his money back again, and there is not any one of them who can guarantee that he will do so.

Common principles of business are plain enough; but all people are not conversant with them. It is the business of the cattle raiser to sell his cattle as high as he can. When this is done he has done all he can. The wholesaler who bought the cattle then has his duty to perform, which is to sell the beef at wholesale as high as he can. The retailer who has bought the carcass as best he can then takes his turn, and it is his business to cut it up and retail the meat to the best advantage. There are plenty of influences depressing the market without the stock raiser taking a hand at it.

If the retailer is losing money, he is a bad influence on the market. If the wholesaler is losing money, he is a bad influence, and when the stock raiser goes home with less money than the stock cost him, he also is a bad influence, because he has returned without profit.

Every business has suffered during the past year. Many wealthy and good men have had their incomes frightfully cut down. Many retired people living on incomes from stocks and bonds in great enterprises have had no income at all; many land and house owners have had no incomes. Factory owners have had idle factories; workingmen have been out of work months at a time.

There is a word passed from one end of the business world to the other, which, being interpreted, means "Stop your kicking!" Clear the road of impediments! If you are a kicker—kick yourself. If you are a reformer—reform yourself. The programme to-day is for every man to attend to his own business and make some money so that he can buy something. We have a political campaign on hand, and that is trouble enough.

Indian Lands For Sale.

We desire our readers to give special attention to the advertisement of the Rock Island-Frisco Railway System on page 30 in regard to the sale of 8,000,000 acres of Indian land in the new state of Oklahoma. This was originally the Indian Territory, and until recently no one could get a title, therefore some of the very best lands were held off the market. These lands can be bought cheap NOW. Not next year, or any time time thereafter. These lands will sell cheap **just once and no more.** A word to the wise is said to be sufficient. For further particulars see address on page 30 and please write to the nearest office.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ALABAMA COAL LANDS.—Fifteen thousand acres of mineral land. Mostly coal lands. Right in the heart of the Warren coal lands of Alabama. These lands were purchased direct from the state under the land act of 1892. Lands in this section have yielded over $1,000 per acre on royalties of five cents per ton on coal.

The Illinois Central Railway has a survey completed through this body from Jasper, Ala., to Birmingham, which is expected to be built in the near future. The reason why the present owner is influenced to part with it is the need of ready money. No one need apply who has not the cash. Such a purchaser can get a bargain if taken up at once. Deed to this body of land will give purchaser title to over 6,000 acres good coal land worth when opened $100 per acre or more. This is an opportunity for a capitalist who can wait a few years to multiply his money. It takes fifty thousand dollars to buy and carry this proposition. Address, JOURDAN ESTATE, care National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Mississippi.—800 Acres.—This is in Northern Mississippi, Tishomingo county, four to five miles from Iuka. In a solid body. Between the Southern Railway and the new Birmingham branch of the Illinois Central. This is a rich body of chocolate loam, with large and small trees. Suitable for a stock farm that cannot be excelled. The price is $5,000; terms to suit. An hundred families could make good homes on this land, and every one make a good living. Address, **Hale Estate,** 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI.—About 1,200 acres, consisting of six quarter sections and some small pieces. This land with poor cultivation produces 25 to 30 bushels of corn per acre, also one-half bale cotton without fertilizer; also 100 bushels of either Irish or sweet potatoes. It is only two miles north of Iuka, on the Southern Railway, towards the Tennessee river; about 100 acres in cultivation and 400 acres level ground, worth $20.00 an acre. Well watered with springs and live creeks. Good farm house and outhouses; also good orchard and pecan trees. Ten thousand cross ties can be made from growing timber. This tract of land can be had with clear title at $6.00 an acre. It is a great bargain. An active man who knows his business can clear a first-class income. Near to market, at Memphis; live stock can be shipped by boat to St. Louis by driving a few miles. Two crops of sorghum, millet, peas in corn, and every known vegetable. White clover, spontaneous growth. Address, JOURDAN ESTATE, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Mississippi.—720 acres in a solid body. It is four miles southeast of Iuka, seat of Tishomingo county. This is an excellent tract. A farm house, and some land under cultivation. There is an excellent growth of young timber, mostly gum, oak and pine. About 200 acres of the land is level and produces well. It is the making of a superior stock farm. The buyer can move right on. This land is absolutely worth ten thousand dollars; can be bought for $250 per acre cash. Good climate, satisfactory neighbors, thriving community. Address, **Jourdan Estate,** care Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

800 Acres. MISSISSIPPI. 800 Acres.

This is in Northern Mississippi, Tishomingo county, four to five miles from Iuka. In a solid body. Between the Southern Railway and the new Birmingham branch of the Illinois Central. This is a rich body of chocolate loam, with large and small trees. Suitable for a stock farm that cannot be excelled. The price is $5,000; terms to suit. An hundred families could make good homes on this land. Address, HALE ESTATE COMPANY, 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Mississippi.—20 Acres.—A fine gravel hill. On line of Southern Railway, two miles east from Iuka, Miss. Will mine 100,000 carloads of what is famous as the Tishomingo gravel. Will cement together and make fine ballast for railroads or public roads and streets. It is accessible to railroad with cheap rates. Cash price, a thousand dollars. Buy it quick as a bargain. **Jourdan Estate,** care National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI — 410 acres. Four miles from railroad at Iuka, Mississippi, and four miles from boat landing on the Tennessee river. This tract of land is one of the most valuable in the United States. A stock farmer can take this ground, obtain free and clear and guaranteed title for $1,800 cash down. It is a splendid property, and can be used as a dairy, vegetable, stock or fruit farm. Except a fair house, improvements are not much. Splendid climate. It is an hundred times a bargain. You deal direct with the owner. Write to HARRIS ESTATE, care National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

WATER POWER AND BUILDING STONE in Northern Mississippi—120 acres—which includes a fine water power where a successful cotton mill was run until destroyed by fire. Water can be had in abundance with good fall and short dam between solid stone bluffs. The entire 120 acres are covered with fine building stone in quantities to quarry for the next century. Millions of tons of the finest building stone can be quarried in any size or shape. Owner would take some stock in company to develop this property. A spur can be put in from the new Illinois Central Line between Corinth and Birmingham to haul this stone. Price and terms easy to the right party. Address, JOURDAN ESTATE, care National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS.

For farms and homes that will prove satisfactory and profitable write for our new illustrated list. One hundred farms described and priced. **Geo. W. Hamilton & Son, Fulton, Mo.**

OZARK FARMS For Cattle, Sheep and Poultry raising. Horse or Mule breeding. Fruit General or Dairy Farming or Market Gardening. Beautiful climate, running water. Ideal conditions. Write to-day for our lists—**No property to exhange.**

PICQUET-HARTRICH REALTY CO., 55 Liggett Building, St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI. 800 ACRES. MISSOURI.

The best bargain. Adjoins railroad station. Two hours from Kansas City; six hours from St. Louis; twelve hours from Chicago. The land will grow 60 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre; 40 acres winter apple orchard. Improvements worth $15,000. It is just the farm for an Illinois man who is used to good land. Too fancy to describe. Price $65 an acre; one-third cash, balance long time, six per cent. Also smaller farms. Write for particulars. **J. H. LIPSCOMB,** 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Missouri.—A Fine Farm, 120 acres, 3½ miles from Marshfield. Most all valley. 40 acres good timber. Good six-room house with cellar; well on porch. Several springs with running water. Barn, 30x60. All necessary buildings, as granary, cribs, sheds, poultry and hog houses. Fruit. Model stock farm. Good, level roads. Price only $37.50 per acre. Send for price lists. **Wright & Waterstripe,** Marshfield, Mo.

New Mexico. 22,000 Acres New Mexico

PANHANDLE RAILROAD LAND at PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, on Santa Fe Railroad. SOIL rich, black, sandy loam. **WATER,** in unlimited quantities at from 10 to 50 feet. **RAINFALL,** average for last ten years, 22 inches. **PRICES,** $9.00 to $20.00 per acre. **TERMS,** one-third cash, balance in from five to ten years.

For full particulars write
MONTGOMERY & FISHER,
Times Building, SAINT LOUIS.

Texas.—For Sale: 160-acre farm, 2½ miles from Fort Worth Stock Yards and packing plants. High prairie land. 115 acres in Johnson grass, balance in pasture; fenced and cross fenced. Two average farm houses. One large combination barn. One small barn. Good surface well; surface tank in pasture. Two tons of hay per acre; first cutting this year. Ideal place for feed pens, dairy and poultry farm. $65 per acre, net. Address, **J. B. Buchanan,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

Texas.—Fine Colonization Tract—10,000 acres ten miles west of Falfurrias Station, on Alice Branch of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad. All red and black sandy loam soil, artesian water strata at 265 feet; water rises to within nine feet of top. Will grow all fruits, vegetables and other crops that can be grown anywhere in Texas. Adjoining land being sold at $25.00 per acre now. Price of entire tract $9.50 per acre; the price is $10.00 per acre in 3,000-acre tracts. Terms, half cash, balance one and two years at eight per cent. interest. **H. M. & P. H. Thompson,** 215 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

TEXAS.—12,000 Acre Ranch For Sale! All together or in parts, in Uvalde county, Southern Texas, nine miles from Sabinal, an up-to-date and rapidly-growing town with fine schools, 71 miles from San Antonio, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Principal grasses, mesquite and rescue. An abundant and inexhaustible supply of pure water. The tillable soil is black hog wallow and chocolate and produces alfalfa, wheat, cotton, corn, rye, sorghum, broom corn, vegetables, fruits, etc.

No other locality is better adapted for the successful raising and fattening of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. The land all the way from town to this ranch is under cultivation. Owner being a non-resident, price $7.00 per acre.

Address, A. D. EVANS, National Stock Yards (East St. Louis), Ill.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS,

no matter where located. If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate or business anywhere, at any price, address,
FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

COSTLY AND CHEAP DAIRY BARNS.

How Difficult It is to Decide What is Best.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower always had an idea that the surest way to drive a dairy herd into bankruptcy was to construct costly dairy barns without regard to expense and then expect the cows to live up to it and pay interest upon the construction.

A rich man's disgust when he found his most expensive dairy barns were damp, disease-breeding and otherwise unsatisfactory is an example of what we mean. After lavishing his money unsparingly to construct palaces on high-priced and for horses and cattle he found that his high-priced manager did not have the slightest prospect of making the farm pay, although many good paying dairy farms were in the same vicinity with ordinary barns and practical working managers and limited investments.

If rich men by overpowering weight of capital could make any farm pay by simply hiring competent workers and architects, and success depended upon the amount of the investment rather than upon the management thereof, then would the farms of the country soon become the property of non-resident owners, and the workers on the farms become a lot of hired overseers and cheap laborers.

If wealthy men could buy land and control the onion crop, or buy land and control the wheat crop, and buy land and control the chicken crop, or by purchasing land could control the beef crop, they would surely do so, and it is a divine dispensation, for which we ought all to be thankful, that no amount of money can insure successful farming without the individual working management is on the ground. "I cannot use a hoe with a handle that is twenty-nine miles long," said the owner, and he sold the farm to the man who was going to live upon it and work it.

A race horse winning fifty thousand dollars a year is a good excuse for expensive stabling, but a dairy herd with a limit of $40 to $50 a year in profit per cow should not be stabled luxuriantly beyond reason. This is no argument against sanitary dairy barns with cement floors, that can be washed with the hose, and all modern appliances, but the town builder does not put a twenty-thousand-dollar foundation to a ten-thousand-dollar flat; neither should ten-thousand-dollar barns go up on three-thousand-dollar farms, and in this kind of construction the rich man takes the lead, and it is the influence that sends him back to the city a sadder but not a wiser man.

Money is a power to use sparingly in farm construction, unless the expenditure is controlled by the man who has to make a profit upon it. The fine barns which are built with farmers' profits always pay, because the value is considered closely as a business proposition, and the money to build was in all probability saved up from the earnings of a fine lot of cows fully up to paying for a high-class structure.

On the other hand, there are too many leaky roofs, too many dirt floors, too many uneven rock floors, and barns that for want of sanitary drainage only accumulate manure and mud, and all the cleansing which may be diligently performed does not prevent the accumulation of the evils of filthy cattle and a low-grade product.

And yet it is so easy to criticise and so difficult to describe the right thing. The happy medium is hard to find. Convenience, strength, durability, ventilation, sanitation, feed storage and labor-saving appliances, precautions against fire, are all necessary and cost money. The builder of the expensive barn, although he makes grave mistakes, has a better excuse than the farmer who does not try to establish a sanitary dairy.

MILK PRODUCERS' MEETING.

Twelve Cents a Gallon for July Milk, and the Shipper Pays the Freight.

The Directors' meeting of the Milk Producers' Protective Association of Missouri and Illinois was held on Monday, July 27th, at one o'clock p. m., at the office of the Secretary, Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

The attendance was not confined to the Directors, as all members are invited to attend these meetings if they are in town.

Hon. D. I. Furbeck presided and reported in behalf of the Milk Committee that the price of uncontracted milk delivered in the month of July would be twelve cents per gallon. This, however, would only apply to milk of good quality arriving in good condition. He had visited the principal dairies. This price does not apply to contract milk, although it is practically the price at which much summer milk is contracted.

It was decided that Mr. L. S. Dorsey, of Moro, Ill., would act as Milk Committee during the month of August and make his report to members through the columns of this paper.

There will be no meeting in August unless it is called by the President in case of emergency, and the next regular meeting will be held on Monday, September 28th.

Mr. A. M. Shultz, of Shipman, Ill., was at the meeting as usual, but did not have any reports to make of special character.

Mr. L. S. Dorsey, member of the Milk Committee, agreed to see the city dairies in regard to the price of August milk at the proper time.

Mr. R. E. Forwood, of Piasa, Ill., was at the meeting and joined the association. He was requested to act as Delegate to represent the shippers on the Burlington Route east of the Mississippi river, and to make the attempt to include all said shippers in the membership of the association. Mr. Forwood is now shipping cream to the St. Louis Dairy.

Mr. Henry Wessels, representing the South St. Louis Dairy Company, 813 Allen avenue, was a welcome visitor at the meeting.

Mr. Wm. Nolle, of Orchard Farm, Mo., was at the meeting. Quite recently, owing to the high stage of the Mississippi river, out of 237 acres in all he had 17 acres of dry land. The river has subsided since then and Mr. Nolle is putting in short-time crops, such as millet, sorghum, beans, etc. He is shipping milk as usual.

Mr. C. A. Olmstead, of Shipman, Ill., was a visitor at the meeting. He is now engaged with the St. Louis Dairy Company. As a result of his travels lately over considerable territory in Illinois he reports that the wheat crop is light and inferior, the corn is looking fine, and the hay crop is the best and largest ever known.

Mr. F. M. Scott, of Shiloh, Ill., on the Southern Railway, attended the meeting. He has one of the few herds of Holstein cattle in Southern Illinois.

The Secretary of the association has taken up the subject of rates on calves with the Interstate Commerce Commission with a view to getting old rates restored. From points in Illinois to St. Louis the rate was formerly 60 cents per head; it was raised to $1.00; then to $1.50; and back to $1.00. Now the rate is $1.13, and it is considered extortionate, and the attempt is being made to reduce it. The association has done good work in this connection before, and it is hoped will be able to do so again.

Milk producers and shippers are reminded of their duty to join and uphold the Milk Producers' Protective Association by paying dues promptly. All members who are shippers to the St. Louis market pay $2.00 per year, and all who sell at local stations pay $1.25 per year. Every member receives The National Farmer and Stock Grower, containing reports of meetings, the subscriptions being paid out of the funds of the association. The officers and Delegates serve without pay, but there are necessary expenses of travel, for printing, stationery, etc., which have to be paid. Last year it was entirely due to the prompt action of the association that the advanced tariff on milk and cream did not go into effect. Furthermore, the persistent negotiations with dairy companies in regard to the price of milk has resulted in shippers to St. Louis obtaining a fraction better average than shippers to any other of the greater markets.

In the intervals between meetings all communications should be addressed to Wm. A. Fischer, Secretary, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Remember, the next meeting will be held on Monday, September 28th, 1908. All who attend are requested to report to the Secretary promptly at one o'clock p. m.

Batten's Agricultural Directory, 1908.

This book, just published, is a Directory of Agricultural Publications, with full particulars concerning every paper, and beyond that it is an Encyclopedia of Agricultural Products and a Live Stock Census. There are 272 pages, bound in an elegant red, striking, illuminated cover. Under state classification there is a complete list of all state live stock and farm products; number of farms; how owned and how occupied. It gives the standing of every state; for instance, Minnesota stands second in spring wheat, barley and flaxseed, fifth in oats, sixth in rye, also sixth in milch cows. The table of leading crops is no less instructive and interesting. This most comprehensive and useful work is published by Geo. Batten & Company, Advertising Agents, 11 to 15 East Twenty-fourth street, New York City, N. Y.

Dairy and Creamery.

The Union Creamery at Hazen, Ark., started recently and is now working to its fullest capacity. The receipts the first day were 7,000 pounds of milk. The territory from Hazen to Lonoke, eighteen miles, is now shipping more dairy products to the various markets than any section of its size south of the Ohio river.

Little Thefts from the Dairy-man

The difference between the Tubular and "bucket bowl" separators is measured in hundredths of one per cent of butter fat which the Tubular saves and the "bucket bowls" let go into the skimmed milk.

Hundredths of one per cent are hard to realize. Let's calf it one ounce of butter fat lost each milking by a "bucket bowl," which

The Tubular Would Save

This would amount to 45 pounds of butter per year, worth at least $11.25.

"But will the Tubular make this saving over a 'bucket bowl' separator—every 'bucket bowl' separator? Will the Tubular prevent or stop this sort of little twice-a-day theft in my dairy?"

We're ready to stand the cost of a tryout and proof. Write for Catalogue No. 232 then tell us how many cows you have, and how you now dispose of the milk. Then we'll tell you and prove to you what the Tubular can do for you.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY,

West Chester, Penna.

Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.
San Francisco, Calif.

The New Jersey Board of Health has started an active crusade, looking toward the enforcement of the law which provides for the thorough cleaning of all milk cans by city receivers before returning. Arrests have been made in Jersey City and $25 fines for each offense are imposed.

Buttermilk has been so strongly in demand in the big cities during the heated term that some of the shippers whose consignments turned sour received 9 cents a gallon. It is about he first season that there has about the first season that there has

Because butter declined in price recently, a larger quantity was exported than usual. This causes the New York Produce Review to say: "We can take care of all the high-grade butter that is produced in this country, but we need a foreign market for medium goods which are sound and sweet, so as to relieve the pressure that comes from enlarged production."

Shoo-Fly THE ANIMALS' FRIEND

Kills every fly it strikes. Keeps all insect pests off cows in pasture longer than any imitation. Absolutely harmless. Cures all sores. Used by same dairymen since 1885. Kills lice and mites. If dealer offers substitute, send us $1 for Improved 3-tube Sprayer and enough SHOO-FLY to protect 200 cows. Name express office. $1 returned if cows not protected. Free booklet. Shoo-Fly Mfg. Co., 1305 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

Editor knows from experience that Shoo-Fly is O. K

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

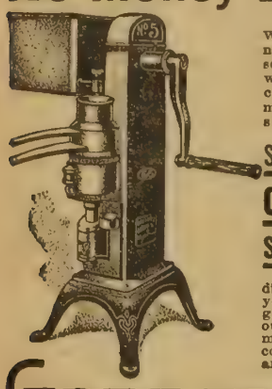
DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Absolutely harmless, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 40 cents.

HAROLD SOMERS
149 DeKalb Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREATEST Separator Offer!

This genuine Sheffield Cream Separator sent direct to your farm.

No Money Down!



We neither ask, nor want you to send a penny — we don't want a cent of your money. We will ship a genuine

SHEFFIELD CREAM SEPARATOR

direct to you — you set it up, and give it a thorough testing with milk from your cows. We allow an absolutely

FREE TRIAL

It is a free trial because we *don't* ask you to pay us any money down—there is no C. O. D.—no lease or mortgage. You keep your money right in your own pocket. You pay nothing to anybody.

Some people pretend to give you a free trial, but they ask you to give them your money first. We are not afraid to let our separator speak for itself.

Test the Sheffield Cream Separator in every way—watch your profits go up — watch the increased amount of cream. Then, if you do not believe that you ought to have a cream separator, just send it back at our expense. If, however, you wish to keep this genuine Sheffield — the peer of all cream separators — the separator that gives you greater profits than any other — that makes every cow you have from fifty to one hundred per cent more valuable—we will allow you to keep it on easy

Monthly Payments

so small and easy that you will hardly notice them—you pay only out of your increased profits. No need to be without a cream separator when you may have the separator right in your own dairy house while you are paying for it. In reality, you don't pay for it at all. It pays for itself.

Now Send for Our Great

FREE CATALOG

Just ask for this catalog and it will be sent to you. It is free. Place your name on the coupon—and cut it out and mail it at once. Our free catalog describes fully the great Sheffield Cream Separator and tells all about our liberal terms. Learn about these terms anyway, even if you don't expect to buy a cream separator just now. **Remember, no money down—FREE Trial—Easy Payments**—the most sensational offer ever made in connection with a cream separator. Our catalog tells all about it.

Now, Get the Free Catalog. Sign the coupon NOW.

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SHEFFIELD SEPARATOR CO.
BABSON BROS., Edison Block, Dept. 317Z, CHICAGO

Without obligations on me please send me, free prepaid, your FREE catalog and explanation of your FREE Trial, no-money-down and easy monthly payment offer on Sheffield Cream Separators.

Name .....

Address .....

When Cows Shrink in Milk.

For the coming two months the milch cow must get more attention than was necessary while the pastures were fresh and plentiful. This talk about "fixing the milking habit" may be all right, but I will venture that the cow that is poorly fed during July and August will not make much profit for her owner. Some cows will shrink, even when they are properly fed, but the cow that will stick to her job, when we do our part in furnishing feed, is the one with the fixed habit we are all looking for. So the problem now for two months is, not to permit any shrinkage in the supply of food. If the pastures get short, other green stuff must be provided, and a little grain will help tide over two very hard months. If cows are expected to keep up a normal milk flow into the winter, every resource of the farm should now be drawn upon for good feed.—L. C. Brown.

Feed the Calves Grain.

It pays to start right with calves; that is, start with the right kind of calves, for they are the only sort it will pay to grain feed. Calves should be bred for some particular purpose, either for beef production or for dairying, and the breeder will do well to constantly keep this purpose before him. Keep the beef calf thrifty and fat. That is the best way to develop and fix the fat-forming habit. I believe it is a big mistake to wait until the calf is nearly matured before fixing this habit. Fix it early, so that when the finishing fattening period arrives, all you have to do is to pour in the feed, with the assurance that your animal is going to turn it into good money for you. Then there is another thing about pushing the calf. The cheapest gains are made during the first six months of the calf's life. Don't stunt the young calves. While they are still on the milk pail, get them to eating grain just as soon as possible. By the time a calf is five or six weeks old it will get much of its living from grain and grass. Milk contains the stuff to form muscle as well as frame, and for beef calves oats and corn will keep them growing. Don't imagine you can take all the butter-fat out of milk and then feed it to calves and keep them thrifty, without putting something back into the milk to make it a perfect ration. You must replace that fat. Corn meal is good for that purpose. Whole oats, oil meal and corn meal are all valuable to feed calves just as soon as they are ready for them.—L. C. Brown.

To Creamery Patrons.

The following circular has been sent out by Henry L. Suhr, of Wist, S. D., to his creamery patrons:

"This year butter is paid according to quality, and as good butter cannot be made from poor cream, it is necessary that the most particular care must be taken of the cream. It means cleanliness in everything connected with milking and skimming.

"Milk and cream should not be kept in cellars, barns or in the house, but should be cooled to 50 degrees right after separating and before mixing with cream of previous skimmings. It should be kept in cold water in the open air, but not exposed to the sunshine. It should be stirred up frequently and the cover kept on tight so nothing can fall into the cream. Cream should be delivered as often as possible; this means while it is fresh and sweet, and when delivered should be well covered with a blanket.

"When cleaning cream cans, milk pails and strainers, use a brush and do not use a rag, neither when cleaning the cream separator. All cleaning should be done right after milking and skimming, and then rinse first in lukewarm water so as to loosen and take off most of the dirt, then wash with hot water and brush, and rinse with scalding water, as this will dry up the tin in a short time, and leave in the sunshine, as this will kill bacteria, but be careful that no dust settles on the tin."

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

The Third Annual Exposition Will Be Held at Chicago, and in the Coliseum, December 2d to 10th, Inclusive.

The time and place for holding the Third Annual Dairy Exhibition were given much consideration. The exhibitors of machinery prefer the winter months for displaying their goods and the exhibitors of live stock would like to have the Dairy Show held early in October or at the close of the State Fair season. The officers being anxious to please both the cattle and machinery exhibitors, brought this matter before the stockholders at the regular annual meeting and discussed very thoroughly the most suitable time for holding the show. It was finally decided to hold it not later than December 15th; the exact dates and place were left to the Executive Committee.

It is desired to make this Dairy Show a strong representative of all dairy interests, to bring together dairymen, butter and cheese makers, farmers and manufacturers of dairy products from all parts of the country for educational purposes; also to present at this gathering the best and most up-to-date makes of dairy machinery, and to show choice herds of cattle, representing all the different dairy breeds; in fact, it is desired to make the occasion the big event of the year for dairying, and to so exhibit the different branches of the dairy industry that the people of the country will realize the importance and magnitude of this great industry.

The purpose is to make this exhibition of cattle and machinery something more than a show. It is the purpose to make it a strong educational affair, where questions of national import may be discussed and plans made for a greater development of all dairy interests. The first two shows were a success, and it is the desire to make the coming one better, bigger and more instructive.

All communications should be addressed to the National Dairy Show Association, 154 Washington street, Room 307, Chicago, Ill.

A Roofing That Needs No Painting.

Labor-saving devices are constantly being discovered, and one of the most important for farmers has been the development of a new type of roofing which does not require continual painting to keep it tight.

The leader in this new development is Amatite Roofing, which has a surface of real mineral matter. The pitch in which this mineral is imbedded is so adhesive that the mineral surface will not wash off.

After an Amatite Roof is laid there is nothing more to do to it. It is not necessary to look after it each year for painting or patching, and all the labor and cost of coating the roof are done away with.

The manufacturers of Amatite are glad to show samples of their materials, and these may be obtained by a postal card request addressed to the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans. Kindly mention this paper.

Plowing Under Cowpeas and Clover.

One of my neighbors plows under the entire season's growth of clover or cowpeas when he wants to green manure his land. The value of plowing under these green crops comes from the nitrogen and mineral matter which the deep-rooted clover plants bring to the soil. And, inasmuch as the roots themselves contain by far the largest percentage of these materials, it would seem a much better practice to take off a crop of clover hay before plowing. An average clover field will have something like ten tons of root growth per acre, and then add to this the manure made by feeding the clover on the farm, and we surely have turned our clover field to the very best account. Cowpeas are fine as a land improver. They do not make as heavy root growth as clover, but when you miss on clover, cowpeas come next in being the most valuable.—L. C. Brown.

3 FEEDS TO THE ROUND — SELF FEEDER — 2 PROFITS IN HAY BALING

Three Feeds for the Price of Two.
An Extra Profit every Round of Team.
Beats a Steam Power Press for Profits.
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Stock Scales. **Gasoline Engines.**
The World's Best. All Kinds for Farm Purposes.
Tell us your wants. **HOWE SCALE CO.** of Ill.
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One man does all the work. Just the Press for the Farmer. All steel, full circle; we guarantee 1 man and 1 horse to bale 1 ton in 1 hour. We sell direct, on free trial; prices low. Write us.

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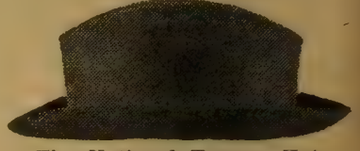
211 B Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6¾ to 7¼. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are all black, wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is one dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us one dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size.

Address, **The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.**

TUBERCULOSIS IN COWS.

How It Was Stamped Out of the New York Experiment Station Dairy Herd.

In 1890 it was found that more than half the animals of the New York State Experiment Station herd were affected with tuberculosis. In 1901 the Bang method of controlling tuberculosis was applied to the herd. The Bang method consists of destroying all animals which show pronounced physical symptoms of the advanced stages of tuberculosis and dividing the remainder on the basis of the tuberculin test. Tuberculin tests are made at intervals to detect any new cases which may develop. The milk from the tuberculous animals is heated sufficiently to destroy any disease germs which may be present. Practically all calves are sound at birth and remain so if proper precautions are taken against subsequent infection.

Within four years the natural increase in the herd amounted to more than the original number of diseased animals, and we now have a sound herd which is better in all respects than the one with which we started and we have accomplished this with a minimum of trouble and expense. It would seem that our experience might be a valuable object lesson to the cattle owners of the state.—Geneva Station Bulletin.

FARM BUTTER MAKING.

Expert Testimony From the Colorado Agricultural College.

At this time of the year there are many conditions which are likely to cause the production of an inferior grade of butter on the farm. The cause of this poor butter may be traced either to a single poor condition, or perhaps several of them. By carefully carrying out the following conditions, first-class butter should be produced:

Cream. — Hand-separator cream produces better butter than that separated by any other method. The deep can (shotgun can), surrounded by water, is second best; pans and crocks are third best; and the water-dilution method comes last.

The cream should be kept in as nearly sweet condition as possible until enough has been gathered for a churning. This should then be soured or ripened. To keep the cream sweet, while gathering enough for a churning, keep the can containing it surrounded with cold water, or, perhaps better, hang it in the well. To ripen, place where it will become somewhat warmer (at a temperature of 75 to 80 degrees), until it is sour enough; then cool down to a temperature of from 55 to 60 degrees, which is right for churning. Let it stand at this temperature for an hour or so before churning, if possible. This will cause the butter to come in better condition.

Cream that is being ripened should be thoroughly stirred several times before it is ready for churning.

It is often advisable to save some of the buttermilk of one churning to be used as a starter (the same as yeast in bread-making) for the next batch of cream. Add a small amount of this old buttermilk to the sweet cream which has been gathered for the new churning, thoroughly stir it, and it will ripen very much more readily. Care should be exercised to keep this old buttermilk in as good condition as possible. This method of cream ripening will be found excellent for the winter months.

Temperature.—Every butter-maker should have a good dairy thermometer, and then use it.

One of the main causes for having to churn from one to five hours is either too warm or too cool temperature of the cream. With a temperature of from 55 to 60 degrees butter should be produced in from thirty to forty-five minutes, providing the other conditions are right.

Churning.—Strain all cream into the churn. This will remove all clots and particles of curd, and there will be no danger of white specks in the butter.

Do not fill the churn over one-third to one-half full. Give the cream room for agitation, which insures quick churning. Turn the churn just fast enough to give the cream the greatest amount of agitation. In case a barrel churn is used, turn it so the cream has time to fall from one end to the other with a distinct thud.

Coloring. — In order to make a uniformly colored butter for the entire year, some color must necessarily be used. Very little will be required during the spring and summer months when the cows are getting green feed. During the fall and winter more color will be required. No harm is done by moderately coloring butter with a good commercial color. Colored butter can be sold on the market for a very much better price than that not colored. White butter is not nearly so appetizing as that which contains color. The color should be added to the cream in the churn before starting to churn.

When to Stop Churning.—The butter should be gathered until the grains become about one-half the size of a grain of wheat. Then draw off the buttermilk through a strainer and wash the butter. If the butter is gathered until it is in one large chunk it cannot be washed or salted satisfactorily.

Washing the Butter.—After drawing off the buttermilk, pour a pailful of cold water in the churn over the butter and give the churn four or five quick revolutions. Then draw off the first wash water and put on the second and turn as before. If the butter is hard enough after the second washing, draw it off and take out the butter.

The washing of the butter removes the buttermilk and makes the butter keep for a longer time. It also puts it in better condition for salting.

Salting and Working.—The butter should be taken from the churn in the granular condition and the salt added before it has been worked together. Usually about one ounce of salt is added for each pound of butter. The salt should be worked through the butter with a ladle or paddle and not with the hands.

Once working, at the time of salting, is usually sufficient, providing the butter is hard enough when removed from the churn. If the butter is somewhat soft when taken out, it can be salted and set away for a few hours until it gets hard enough to finish.

Butter is usually worked enough when the water has been removed so that the butter will bend without breaking. Too much working will spoil the grain of the butter and make it salvy, while leaving too much water in it will spoil its keeping qualities.

Packing.—Pack or print the butter as soon as it has been worked sufficiently and put it in a cool place until it is taken to the market.

Remember that the appearance of the package, as well as the way the butter is packed, has a great deal to do with the selling price.

Butter that has been carefully made and handled according to the above precautions can be readily contracted, by the year, at a price ranging from 30 to 35 cents per pound.—H. M. Bainer, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Moisture in Butter.

The law limiting the legal amount of moisture in butter to 16 per cent. was passed before there was any reasonable or certain way of finding out how much moisture butter contained. The simple appliances of an ordinary farm were not sufficient for the purpose. The law was concocted by a chemist in Washington, and is one of the unnecessary laws that we could get along better without; but as it multiplies government officials and spies, it will be difficult to get it repealed.

Under the circumstances it is imperative that some simple and accurate plan of determining the moisture content be evolved. The old methods are either inaccurate or else require expensive apparatus and a considerable knowledge of chemistry. After a great deal of study and experimentation the Dairy Department of the Iowa Experiment Station has worked out a method which has proven very satisfactory. By the use of this plan any creameryman can with a very little practice make quick and reliable tests of the amount of moisture in butter. He will then be enabled to avoid exceeding the legal limit and at the same time keep from letting the percentage of moisture run too low which detracts from both the quality of the butter and the amount of the overrun. Bulletin No. 97 of the Iowa Experiment Station gives complete instructions to creamerymen for carrying out these moisture determinations. Copies may be obtained free of charge from Director C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa.

At the auction sale of Jerseys at Gedney Farm, White Plains, N. Y., T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pa., paid $3,300 for the eight-year-old G. F. Oxford Lad, a bull of the highest Jersey excellence. This looks like a strong price for a Jersey bull, but the Cooper herd is one of the best, and to raise fine heifers and record butter-making cows such bulls are absolutely necessary.

The Holstein-Friesian Record enumerates a large consignment of pure-bred Holstein cattle bought in this country for shipment to Japan. The purchasers were Z. S. Yosida, U. Kitajima and E. Kurd. When the cow named Mechthilde Gerben Hengerveld Katrina Pietertje DeKol begins to give May milk from Japanese grasses it will require quite a number of the Japanese dairymaids to milk her.

Rosendale, Wis., Mar. 23, '08. I have used a U. S. for 15 years. It has always been perfectly satisfactory and I never hesitate to recommend it to anyone. CHAS. L. HILL.

DURABILITY

This word is the secret in separator construction. Compare these two letters, please. Is not Mr. Kroyer's experience, with this "cheap" apology for a separator, sufficient proof to any fair-minded reader, about to purchase a separator, the wise move to make? Read Mr. Hill's testimony, please, and compare—15 years of perfect satisfaction as compared with 8 months' use and "all played out." The ever-ready-to-use

IMPROVED 1908 U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

has more practical improvements than any other separator made, having a solid, low frame; most simple yet efficient bowl, waist low supply can and numerous other advantages. Send to-day for catalogue No. 125 describing fully this labor saving, money earning, reliable separator.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.
16 Distributing Warehouses in U. S. and Canada.

New Market, Minn., Mar. 19, '06. I bought an "Economy" Separator 8 months ago and it is all played out now. Ordered a No. 6 U. S. and am now satisfied. A. KROYER.

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Direct from Factory to You.
Over 12 years successful use everywhere and an Iron Clad guarantee protect buyers of "Central" phones. Not in the Trust. Makers of reliable goods at correct prices. Write for FREE 60 Page Instruction Book.
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on stormy days by wearing a
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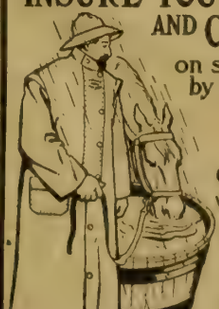

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BIG PRICE CUT
regardless of cost or profits, on all of my 125 styles GENUINE SPLIT HICKORY Buggies and Harness—Sold Direct from Factory on 30 Days Free Trial—Two Year Guarantee. Now is your chance to save many a dollar. Write for big Catalogue, Special Cut Price Sheet fully explaining the proposition. Everything goes in this sale.
H. C. Phelps
OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO.
Columbus, Ohio

BREEDERS' CARDS.

POLAND-CHINAS.

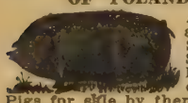
A few $25.00 Boars, selected to introduce our type of big, easy feeders. Get our special offer for the first five sold. Safe delivery and satisfaction.
KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM,
Importers of
SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Write for catalogue.
BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS.

Buy right type, low-down, deep-bodied, compactly-built **Angus** of **J. P. Vissering, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.**

THE MAPLE DALE STOCK FARM HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



At the head of this herd are the two grandly bred Show Boars, **Keep On Sunshine** and **A. & W. Perfection.** We have an excellent lot of Spring Pigs for sale by them. Also some nice Fall Pigs. For sale: Barred Rock Eggs, $1.00 per setting of 15.
A. A. OWEN & BRO., Bunker Hill, Ill.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS, Best of breeding, at reasonable prices. Give me your order. I can please you.
D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

Regenerated, long, heavy-boned, early-farrowed Boars and Sows, sired by 1,000-lb. Boars and out of high-class Sows. Only high quality shipped that must please; also a Fall Boar and a Bred Gilt. **J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.**

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Prices reasonable.
WILLARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kas.,
Breeder of Thoroughbred
REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS.
Goats for sale from imported Turkey and South African Bucks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Buck **DOUGLAS** and Doe **GRACEFUL** won the grand champion prize at the American Royal Show, Kansas City, in the fall of 1906.

JACKS AND SADDLERS.

Imported Catalonian, Malyorca and Kentucky Mammoth Jacks, Saddle Horses, Trotting and Pacing Stallions and Tamworth Hogs. We are the largest breeders and importers of Jacks in America. Write us your wants.
J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.

SAFE HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Herd is headed by an excellent son o' the St. Louis World's Fair Grand Champion. I have bred Sows for sale, also bred and unbred Gilts that are hard to beat, and fifty head of early Pigs. Can furnish pairs no akin. I also have S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rock Chickens and M. B. Turkeys. Eggs for sale and a few pairs of Peafowls. The breeding of this stock and poultry is the best and will be sold at prices in keeping with the times.
M. W. MAGNUSSON, Owner, Safe, Mo.

SUPERIOR SADDLE STALLIONS.

Gloster, 154, A. S. H. B. A., and **Missouri Denmark, 2,304,** A. S. H. B. A. These Saddle Stallions will make the season of 1907 at the Monroe City Saddle Stock, Monroe City, Mo. They are great ones and stand among the great prize winners of Missouri. Write for catalogue giving full descriptions and terms. **Saddle Horses** bought and sold on commission. Filling orders a specialty. Want to find three fine black Mares to breed to Gloster; must be right and bred right, for which we will pay a fair price.
DR. S. MADDOX, Box 394, Monroe City, Mo

The Twenty-eight-hour Law.

Some of the live-stock-carrying railroads of the West have been assuring shippers, so the Department of Agriculture has been informed, that the Department does not intend to enforce one of the most important provisions of the twenty-eight-hour law regarding the resting of live stock in transit. Agents of the Department have been quoted as saying that if provision were made to feed and water live stock in the cars the Department would regard this as a substantial compliance with the law and would not insist that the stock should be rested en route.

Such statements are absolute misrepresentations, for the Department has no authority to modify the act of Congress in question, but intends to enforce every provision of the law. The statute requires, in general, that stock should be unloaded at the end of twenty-eight hours for feed, water, and five hours of rest. It was feared, however, that this requirement might be onerous upon stock-carrying railroads, and an exception was provided in the law that if stock were carried in cars in which they could and actually did have proper feed, water, space and opportunity to rest, they need not be unloaded.

Contracts are now being made for the fall movement of live stock from the West, and the matter is, consequently, of present interest to both the railroads and the shippers. Copies of the law may be obtained on application to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.—A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Note.—In this connection it is proper to say that live stock may be kept on the cars in transit thirty-six hours if the shipper makes the request and signs a declaration to that effect at the time the shipment is made, said certificate to accompany the bill of lading.

Great Prize Winning Record.

At Berkhamsted, England, the head of the house of Wm. Cooper & Nephews, the famous sheep dip manufacturers, is Sir Richard Cooper, Bart. He is a successful breeder of Polled cattle, one of the foremost breeders of Shorthorns, and as a breeder of Shropshire sheep has long since led in the show exhibits. In the rings of the present year so far the Cooper winnings include eight championships, five reserve championships, twenty-seven first prizes and many others. Messrs. Cooper & Nephews, at their office, 177 Illinois street, Chicago, are the largest importers of pedigree sheep into this country and accept commissions from American breeders at a mere nominal charge for the service.

Buying the Herd Header.

Many will be hunting for bulls and boars pretty soon; that is, the men who are out after the top males are the ones generally in the field first. Some who need good bulls or boars cannot attend public sales, so an enormous trade has been built up selling on mail order. There are some points in mail-order correspondence which both seller and buyer will do well to observe. It is quite impossible to suit every customer, but every statement in describing an animal should be so plain and true any misunderstanding. Then, if the buyer will state precisely what he wants, giving the seller some idea of his line of breeding, and state precisely the points he should have in his herd header, nine times out of ten the seller will fill the bill exactly. But that is not the usual way it is done. "What have you for $15?" is about the first thing asked when many start out to buy a boar by mail. I should let the price be the last point talked about. But I would throw the responsibility upon the seller to "make good" after I had described just what I wanted.—L. C. Brown.

Harvesting Corn With Machines.

Why not harvest the corn crop with machines? This is a pertinent question. It is a matter of being up-to-date or falling behind. The corn harvester is just as efficient for the purpose as the harvester for small grain. It is a question of economy. Men are scarce and machinery comparatively cheap. Take everything into consideration, it is a subject for immediate investigation. The International Harvester Company advertisement on page 5 is a reasonable statement of the case.

Blooded Stock Notes.

Mr. J. W. Kirby, of the Kirby Stock Farm, has just delivered nine head of Poland-Chinas, which from advertising in The National Farmer and Stock Grower he sold to one planter in Louisiana. Mr. Kirby received assurance that the buyer was perfectly delighted with them.

A good many auction sales of pure-bred bulls and females are lamentable failures. This is because breeders appeal to breeders who have them instead of appealing to stock farmers who have them not. The consequence is that oftentimes a good pure-bred bull in the breeders' auction will not outsell himself on the beef market.

Mr. Chas. Dorr, of Osage City, Kas., is again advertising in this paper. He has thrifty Duroc-Jersey pigs for sale at the low price of $8.00 per head. Although they are cheap, they are strictly good also. Mr. Dorr has advertised with us on and off for several years, and always gave our customers good satisfaction.

Work the Seed-bed.

The biggest kind of a mistake is made when wheat land is plowed early and left untouched by harrow or any other kind of a pulverizer. When wheat ground is plowed during August it usually turns up cloddy, and if it is left in this condition very long there will not be left enough moisture to start the wheat. Plowing the ground during a dry spell will kill the weeds, and if the harrow follows close upon the heels of the plow not much moisture will be lost. Some prefer to wait until just at seeding time before they put the harrows to work. You cannot get a clean, fine seed-bed by that method. Keep the harrows going from the time the ground is plowed up to seeding time, and by all means harrow thoroughly after every rain. This method of culture will make a smooth, even seed-bed, and it will be much easier to drill in the seed shallow and evenly.

I have been studying whether the direction of the drill rows has any influence upon the rigidness of the straw. It is claimed by many that it is not so much the excess of nitrogen that produces overrank straw and consequent lodging as it is the lack of sunshine. If this is a fact, then drill rows running north and south stand a better show to develop heavy straw than drill rows running east and west. I have observed this very thing in the heaviest fields of grain I have seen this year. I would be glad if our readers would help me discuss this question, also tell us which varieties of wheat are proving the biggest yielders under your conditions.—L. C. Brown.

100 HEAD OF PEDIGREED DUROC RED SPRING PIGS, $8.00 a head.

CHAS. DORR,
Osage City, - Kansas.

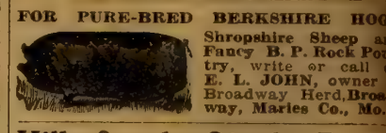
FOR PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

Shropshire Sheep and Fancy B. P. Rock Poultry, write or call on **E. L. JOHN,** owner of Broadway Herd, Broadway, Maries Co., Mo.

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write me for catalogue. Also Jersey cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell)
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.



100 TAMWORTHS. 100
The bacon hog—the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as a range hog. Boars, Gilts and Pigs from the best strains of the breed. **CHARLES FORD,**
Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

FOR SALE: 3,000 FERRETS.
C. J. Dimick,
Rochester, Ohio.

Sandwich HAY PRESSES
Combine large capacity with economy of power; simple, durable, easy and safe to feed, continuous and rapid. For horse or other power; all portable. Best money-making balers ever produced. Address: **Webor Implement Co., 415 N. Main street, St. Louis.**

It Means a Rush.

Postmaster-General Meyer, discussing the new two-cent letter rate to Great Britain, said that it would enormously increase the postal business.

"The mail bags will fill quickly when this rate goes into effect," said Mr. Meyer. "If such a rush of business had attended on the Nola Chucky postoffice the old Nola Chucky postmaster's ways would have escaped notice.

"Some years ago an old fellow was appointed postmaster of the small village of Nola Chucky. A number of weeks passed and the Nola Chuckians and their friends began to complain about the mails. And no wonder. The postmaster, it seemed, had sent out no mail since his entrance into office.

"An inspector, investigating the matter, pointed to the hundred or more dusty letters that the postmaster had kept by him, and said sternly:

"'Why on earth, sir, didn't you let these go?'

"'I was waitin',' said the old man, 'till the bag got full.'"—Minneapolis Journal.

Chess in Small Grain.

Mr. F. N. P., of Evansville, Ind., writes: "Last spring I bought some so-called rust-proof seed oats. The seed was grown somewhere south of us. In the crop this season I noticed considerable chess, at least that is what my neighbors call it. I examined my seed oats pretty carefully last spring and I did not notice any foreign seed in it. Can you tell me how this chess got into the soil here?"

In this latitude chess or cheat is not common. If our correspondent has the real thing, no doubt the seed was brought in with the oats. The seed of chess, or cheat, as it is frequently called, might be mistaken for a small oat, and, as much of the seed oats used last spring was light and rather small berry, it might be an easy matter to introduce considerable chess seed. One thing you may be sure of: This chess came from chess seed. It is not a fact that wheat or oats turns to chess, as is frequently claimed.—L. C. Brown.

Not Enough Potash.

In a book entitled "First Prnciples of Soil Fertility" by Prof. Alfred Vivian, he quotes in regard to potash as follows, saying: "In fact, it is believed by many careful observers—and the belief has been substantiated in large part by experiments already conducted—that the average commercial fertilizer does not contain a sufficient amount of this element. It is a particularly useful element in the building up of worn-out soils, because contributing materially to the growth of the nitrogen-gathering legumes, an important crop for this particular purpose."—Voorhees.

Credit Subscriptions.

Three Years For One Dollar, Payable at the End of the First Year.

The publishers of **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** will be glad to furnish the paper three years for **One Dollar**, the same to be payable at the **end of the first year.** This edition is a fair sample of the paper. It is interesting and instructive. Those who read it over will find that it is a help to them in the conduct of their business. All who receive a sample copy are invited to send in a subscription on the following blank form, unless they prefer to pay in advance, thereby securing a premium.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay **One Dollar** for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

Name.....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

Postoffice.....

Hilly and Level Roads.

[Written specially for this paper.]

The idea of the straight line has been the determining factor in the location of roads in this country. There is a strong sentiment in favor of having a road lead as directly to its destination as possible.

In the public mind the straight road has a virtue that does not belong to it. There are many stories current of rulers that have drawn a straight line from place to place and said that the road should go in that way.

One of the popular beliefs is that the engineers laying out the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow laid their plans before the Russian Czar. He did not approve the plans, but laid a ruler on the map and drew a straight line from St. Petersburg to Moscow, saying: "That is the way the road must go."

The incident probably never occurred, and so far as we know no straight road was ever built between the two great Russian cities. Had it been so built it would have been built in violation of sound engineering principles.

One of the principles of civil engineering, as to the building of roads, is to sacrifice distance to grade. There is very little gained in having a road perfectly straight.

Yet that principle has been ignored in the construction of many of the roads in this country. That is the reason that we have so many roads going up and down hill, which present so many problems in teaming.

Roads should wind around hills rather than go over them, and as much care should be used in constructing a common road as in constructing a railroad, so far as the grades are concerned.

We have many roads up and down hills where the grade is as steep as 10 per cent. That means a rise of 10 feet in 100 feet.

On a long hill of that steepness a horse can pull only one-quarter the load he can on a level road. A farmer must put on his wagon only the amount of load that can be hauled over the most difficult part of the road.

But how steep should a road be? Well, let us compare our highways with some of the steep grades on the railroads. A railroad running west from Harper's Ferry, in West Virginia, has a grade of 125 feet to the mile for seventeen miles.

The rise is 2,125 feet in that distance. That grade is so steep that two heavy engines have to be put on to pull a short train of cars. Yet that is less than a 2½ per cent. grade.

Civil engineers declare that no highway should be more than a 4 per cent. grade; that is, four feet to the hundred feet. That may not seem like a large grade, but it means over 205 feet to the mile.

The grade of roads should be kept down, so that the sized load hauled over them may be increased. No farmer will lessen the size of a load on account of it having to be hauled a quarter of a mile farther over a small-grade road than he would have to if the hauling were to be done over a road with a few steep grades, but every farmer has to lessen his loads when he knows they must be pulled up steep hills.

A Practical Corn Harvester.

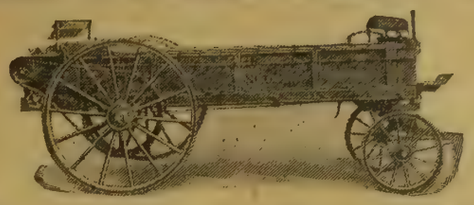
A most practical corn harvester is made by the New Process Manufacturing Company of Salina, Kas. With it a man can cut and shock from four to six acres a day, and it is so simple in construction and operation that a boy can run it. It has been sold in every state in the Union, and has given universal satisfaction. It will pay for itself in less than one season, and is so compact and well made that it will last for years. Write to the New Process Manufacturing Company, Salina, Kas., and mention this paper. They will send you full particulars.

Use More Potash.

A very timely page advertisement appears on page 7. Barnyard manure and nitrogen obtained from legumes go a long way towards fertilizing economically, but the fact remains that the formula is incomplete without sufficient potash to bring the crowning result of the grain making. Why is the crop so light? The answer is: "Not enough potash." Why is the stalk so weak? Not enough potash. What's the matter with the oats crop? Not enough potash. All kinds of questions of the same character can be answered in the same way: "Not enough potash." The German Kali Works will send any of our readers, free, **The New Farmer's Note Book**, containing facts about soil, crops, manures and fertilizer. We advise all our readers to send for a copy now. See page 7 and address the nearest office.

A Man From Ohio Talks

There is 29 years of experience in this machine



It runs a horse lighter than any other

About the Success Manure Spreader

"It has been the most satisfactory piece of machinery I ever purchased. It spreads all kinds of manure better and covers more ground than can be done by hand. The narrow front trucks do away with all jerking of the tongue against the horses on rough ground. I can start a load that a team cannot shake on a wagon. I can get in and out of places that I couldn't with a wagon. It has changed the hard and much dreaded job of manure spreading into a snap. I would not do without it."—A. C. Presno, Mendon, O."

The Success is Now Completely Roller Bearing

Seven sets, one to each wheel, two on beater, one on beater drive. That settles the draft problem. It is still the staunchest, best working spreader made. Send for catalog before you buy.

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Kansas City Veterinary College.

Many attractive positions open as Practitioners, Teachers, Investigators, Sanitary Officers, Army Veterinarians, U. S. Veterinary Inspectors. Graduates eligible to Government Appointments. Appointments now open. Term opens September 16. Catalogue and further information sent on application. **DR. S. STEWART, Secretary, 1324 E. 15th Street, Kansas City, Mo.**

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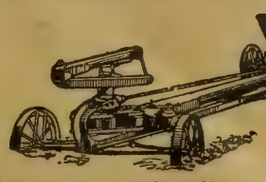
Received the **GRAND PRIZE**, highest award, on Belt and Horse Presses, World's Fair, St. Louis.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]



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Do you **know** that his scales are accurate? You're losing many dollars a year by taking the other fellow's word for weight. Buy a scale and **know** that you're getting correct weights; that your stock is making correct gain for the feed fed them—but don't waste your money on a cheap scale.

The American Pitless Scale

is absolutely accurate—a scale you can always depend upon. It's guaranteed ten years—it'll give perfect service for a lifetime. Try the American on your farm for 30 days free and prove to your own satisfaction what we claim for it. Write today for **Big FREE Catalog** and **Special 30-day Free Trial Offer.**

American Scale Co., 105 Indiana Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

The picture above represents a snapshot at a pair of steel-gray horses sold during the month of July at the St. Louis National Stock Yards by Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company at $800 for the pair. These horses were 16 hands 1 inch and the pair weighed 3,200 pounds. They were shipped to the market by Mr. E. A. Hull, of Keokuk, Iowa, and bought by the National Oil Company of East St. Louis, Illinois. Such horses, with style and well matched, are always in demand; in fact, there are always instructions to buy every first-class, honest-looking work horse that arrives on the market. For the many varieties of inferior horses there is always ready sale at some price, and there is no market in which quality counts quicker and for more money to the shipper. In this connection it is proper to state that the horse and mule market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards is doing more business than Chicago, twice as much as Kansas City, and is equal to all the other Western markets combined.

Second Range Horse Sale.

The second range horse sale of the season of 1908 at the St. Louis National Stock Yards was held on July 14th. The quality was not good, and about thirty loads were disposed of at prices considered almost steady with the same time a year ago. The sale included eighty-nine broken horses at an average of $55.50 per head but with a top of $125. A few mules sold from $42.50 to $97.50 per head, an average of $69. The sale of some Indian ponies from Washington included twenty-one mares and colts, 850 to 900 pounds, at $39; twenty-one same at $42.50; twenty mares, colts and geldings at $40; nineteen mares and geldings at $41.50; fourteen thin mares, colts and geldings, at $29.50; sixteen yearlings and two-year-olds at $22.50; seven culls at $14.50. Nevada offerings included twenty-two head three and four-year-olds, mares and geldings, 1,000 pounds, at $63; twenty-three head three to seven-year-olds, 850 to 900 pounds, at $42.50; twenty-one head two and three-year-olds, 800 pounds, at $35; eighteen mares and sixteen colts, about 900 pounds, at $50; fourteen mares and eleven colts, thin, 950 pounds, at $48; seven mixed ages, 800 pounds, at $33; ten mares and one colt, thin, 950 pounds, at $45; twenty-five two-year-olds and up, 900 pounds, $45.50. The sale also included twenty-eight three to seven-year-olds, 850 to 900 pounds, at $46.50; twenty-eight three to seven-year-olds, 850 pounds, at $37.50; twenty-eight three to seven-year-olds, thin, 800 to 850 pounds, at $30; thirty three to seven-year-olds, thin, 750 to 800 pounds, at $26; twenty-one three to seven-year-olds, thin, 900 pounds, at $30.50; thirty-six yearlings and two-year-olds at $21; three yearlings at $12.50; twenty-three three to seven-year-olds, thin, 900 pounds, at $30.50; twenty-two three to seven-year-olds, thin, 750 to 850 pounds, at $22.50; nineteen yearlings to three-year-olds at $20; eleven mixed ages, culls, at $10. Although there is considerable to be made out of these horses, the appearance of nearly all of them shows that the ranges from which shipments were made are not turning out fat horses in average market condition.

Heads of the Horse World.

"The occasion of a widely-attended dinner given by the Shire horse breeders of this country to Mr. J. G. Truman, of the Bushnell Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Illinois, U.S.A., provides a very appropriate opportunity for publishing the likeness of Mr. J. H. Truman, the head of a family almost every member of which has rendered great service to the Shire horse, both at home and abroad. Mr. J. H. Truman, as every heavy horseman is aware, resides at Whittlesea, Cambs, whence he commenced exporting Shires to the United States as far back as the early seventies. The best, and nothing but the best, it has always been his aim to supply, and being happily endowed with a natural gift of judging horses, it need scarcely be added that the excellence of the animals he sent out not merely gained high prices for them, but materially benefited the Shire horse by attracting the attention of Americans to the breed.

"Indeed, the services of Mr. Truman and the members of his family to the Shire horse cannot be overestimated—he has stuck to the horse through good report and bad luck, not invariably exporting them to his immediate profit, but yet always satisfied by the belief that in the long run the position of the English horse would be an assured one in America What his British friends think of Mr. Truman's work has been made evident by the honor recently paid to his son, upon which occasion Mr. John Rowell paid an eloquent tribute to the labors of the subject of these notes and congratulated him upon the accomplishment of his main object — the advancement of the Shire horse. Above all things, Mr. Truman is happy as the head of a united family whose chief ambition it is to carry out the objects of their parent and to popularize and improve the British horse in every quarter of the globe."—From Horses, illustrated, edited by Vero Shaw, and lished in London, England.

Bingen, the Trotting Sire.

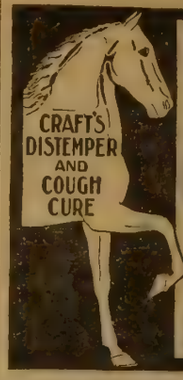
Many people have believed all along that Bingen, 2:06¼, is the greatest trotting sire of the present day. Such apparently is the opinion of William Bradley, of Ardmaer Farm, Rariton, N. J., who has just paid $40,000 to Arthur H. Parker, of Bedford, Mass., for him. In doing so Mr. Parker obtained for Bingen at fifteen years old $8,000 more than he paid for him four years ago. Ten thousand of our subscribers have a copy of The Book of Live Stock Champions, issued by this office as a subscription premium, and a first-class picture of Bingen, taken at the farm of J. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston, will be found on page 25.

In this connection we refer to a description in a recent edition of the New York Herald, which will interest our readers:

"Bingen is a solid-colored, rosewood bay, about 15.3 hands high; a beautiful horse at rest, and in action one of the most stylish, showy goers ever seen on the trotting turf. Besides being extremely handsome, he stands picking to pieces, having, in the language of the horse market, 'two ends and a middle,' with a set of legs and feet that are the admiration of all horsemen. Led into one of the horse auctions in the Bull's Head district without name, pedigree or record, he would sell at the top of the market for a gentleman's road horse, if he was not snapped up by some dealer who saw the possibilities of cutting off his tail and converting him into a high-stepping carriage horse for show purpose.

"He is one of those rare horses that exemplify the unrivaled all-around utility of the American trotter, and it would take a champion to best him in either light or heavy harness, in any kind of a competition where beauty, speed or action was appreciated. As a matter of fact, Bingen has never been beaten in the show ring, though he has met the champions of the tanbark as well as the champions of the trotting track."

Don't forget the range horse sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, August 11th and 25th.



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and its dreaded after effects completely cured by the use of **Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure.** Quick, sure and positive for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Epizootic, Pinkeye, and all Catarrhal affections in Horses, Sheep and Dogs. Used and endorsed by leading turfmen, breeders, shippers and farmers everywhere.

ONLY REMEDY SOLD WITH POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

On sale at all druggist or sent direct prepaid. **Price 50c and $1.** Send at once for **free booklet, "The Horse, His Diseases and Treatment."**

THE WELLS MEDICINE CO.
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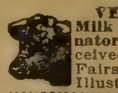
ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. **Book 1 D free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind $1.00 bottle.) For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele. Allays pain. Book free.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 106 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure
A veterinary Remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strong recommends. $1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid.
The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio



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CURE HEAVES, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion, Lung and Wind Troubles
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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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Best veterinary book for farmers. Contains 192 pages and 69 illustrations. Durably bound in leatherette. Write us for a free copy.

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Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. *Impossible to produce scar or blemish*

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

IRISH ROSE—One of the famous saddle mares of the Eastern Show Ring. Was shown over circuit of 1907 by Julian Morris, of Keswick, Va.; now owned by E. H. Weatherbee, of New York City.

Horse and Mule Receipts.

Eleven stock yards experienced a decrease in horse and mule receipts in the first six months of the year 1908. The decrease amounted to 15 per cent., compared with the corresponding period a year ago. St. Louis received the most—62,858 head; Chicago second, 59,197 head; Kansas City, 34,368 head; Omaha, 13,868 head; St. Joseph, 12,267 head; Indianapolis, 12,247 head; Fort Worth, 6,052 head; Denver, 5,483 head; Sioux City, 4,796 head; and St. Paul 2,198 head. Total, 213,334 head, against 249,830 head received during the first six months of the previous year. The decrease at Chicago was the largest, being 11,292 head, against a decrease of 5,797 head at St. Louis.

Overtraining the Trotter.

"Someone has recently raised the question about the growing tendency of the new class of trainers to work their horses less than those of the older school, says a writer in the Horseman. I have been strongly impressed with the notion that many a good horse has had many a good race taken out of him on the training track, and I am having my horse trained on the modern plan.

In the past I have often had my horse tried out, only to find that when it came to the actual race he could not do as well as he did in his trial. I could not help but think that he would have done better in his race had he been given a jog and a short brush in his trial instead of giving him a mile at a racing clip.

There is certainly some mean ground between too much and too little work before the actual racing begins, and that is the point I would like to discuss. I have had good trainers who I thought brought my horses to the races stale from too much hard work, and I have had them come to the race soft for lack of work. But of the two evils I think the overworked horse is the worst. There is one satisfaction about the soft horse; he is certain to improve if he is raced. In fact, the best success I have had on the race track has been with horses which started in the season a little soft. I have found they would keep getting better with each race until they got on a wire edge.

"The great problem, of course, is how to get a horse on racing edge and keep him there. I am trying the moderate training plan, hoping to get to the first race with my horse fairly fit and soon get him to his best by racing instead of training. I notice some of the best of the old trainers have the knack of bringing their horses to the races in good shape and keeping them in that condition. I notice, too, that once they get their horses on racing edge, they do little training, being content to do light jogging and relying on the race itself to furnish the severe work. By such a process the horse recuperates after the strain of one race and is ready for another. There is much about training the trotter and pacer for all of us to learn."—Spirit of the West.

Horse and Mule Notes.

At the Peoria, Ill., meeting, the bay horse Minor Heir, a green pacer, owned by P. C. Isaacs, of Storytown, Pa., started in the 2:18 pace, and, to the general surprise, made a record of 2:05¼. At Terre Haute, a little later, he paced a mile first in 2:01½ and afterwards in 2:01 flat. Minor Heir is a son of Heir at Law, with double records of 2:03¾ pace and 2:12 trot, he by Mambrino King. Minor Heir's dam is Kitty Clover by Redwald, son of Lord Russell. Minor Heir, 2:01, is in the hands of Charley Dean, of Illinois, and almost anything may be expected of him.

Highball, the mighty son of Dr. Hooker, owned and driven by Ed Geers in the free-for-all trot in the Great Western races at Peoria, Ill., July 10th, after covering the first mile in 2:03¼, winning easily from Margaret O. and Oro, came back in the second heat and made the distance in 2:03¾, a world's record for geldings in any heat, and equaling Sweet Marie's record for second heat, made in 1907. Geers announced before the race that he would drive for a record. A splendid picture of Highball appeared in The National Farmer and Stock Grower for June.

At Terre Haute, on July 17th, in the 2:25 pace which made the pacer Minor Heir famous, the gray horse The Eel, by Gambolier, a green performer, separately timed, made the first two heats in 2:02½ and 2:03. He made the greatest performance on record for a green pacer, but, being overshadowed by the winner, whose time was 2:01½ and 2:01, The Eel closed the day with an official record of 2:05½, his winning time in the third heat.

Worn-out Horses For Farm Work.

I was talking a few days ago with the manager of one of the big stables at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, where thousands of horses are sold every year. I was surprised that so large a number of the worn-out horses from the city were sold to farmers. Of course, a few of these horses are young and may be only sore-footed, so with proper care and good, strong feed, they might be fitted up for work in the fields. But I would not take a car-load of those horses as a gift. They are "dead" ones; the ginger has been worked out of them. The effort needed to get them along in the fields, and the feed needed to put them in light-work condition will soon make any one regret his bargain. Farm work calls for quick-moving, alert teams. We have no place now for ox teams, nor for the broken-down city horses which must be constantly urged and prodded from one end of the field to the other.—L. C. Brown.

Blooded Horses in Ecuador.

Minister Williams C. Fox writes from Quito that it will interest American horse breeders and others to know that the first attempt to import blooded horses from the United States to Ecuador has been very successful, the report continuing:

This was done some months since under the auspices of the Quito Hippodrome Association. The string consists of six Kentucky-foaled thoroughbreds—one stallion (sired by Watercolor) and five fillies, all under two years old. These animals were brought via New Orleans and the Isthmus of Panama to Guayaquil, thence by rail to the vicinity of Quito. They stood the hard journey remarkably well and are now in first-class condition, the high altitude having apparently no disturbing effects upon them.

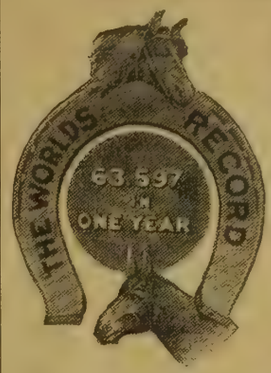
The sport of horse racing is well patronized in Quito and the meetings are important social events. The bringing of North American thoroughbreds will create added interest, as they will compete with those of Chile. However, the native Ecuadorian horses, though small, are often very fast runners. Much interest is also being manifested in the prospective crossing of the Kentucky strains with the Chilean and Ecuadorian.

Western Horse Raisers

—are invited to—

REMEMBER

that we have conducted



THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SALES of

Western Range Horses and Mules

ON RECORD.

By securing a superior class of offerings at the most Central Market in the country we always obtain a satisfactory attendance of responsible buyers.

Our sales for the season of 1908 commenced in June, and we will hold sales every other Tuesday to the end of the season.

August Sales on the 11th and 25th.

For further information address,
CAMPBELL & REID and
WESTERN SALE STABLES CO.
J. J. SEARCY, Secretary,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

About the most businesslike Veterinary College in the United States is that of Kansas City, and 425 graduates have entered into veterinary practice with splendid results. Twenty eminent and successful practitioners have taken the post graduate course. There are now several hundred enrolled in the classes. Anyone who desires full particulars should address Dr. S. Stewart, Secretary, 1324 East 15th street, Kansas City, Mo.

THE VERY BEST MARKET, THE MOST CENTRAL HORSE MARKET ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH

—is at the—

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS in Illinois,

right opposite the city of St. Louis.

Auction sales of Horses are held MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Horses are also bought and sold by personal contract every day in the week.

The concentration of Horses should be where all can be assembled, sold and distributed at the least possible cost. For this reason the growth of the St. Louis Horse Market is the Marvel of the Age.

THE CENTER OF GRAVITY IN THE HORSE TRADE IS AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

BE SURE TO CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP

To Be Sold For Good Prices at the

St. Louis National Stock Yards

Where They Will Sell to the Best Possible Advantage.

The Grand Central Live Stock Market in the United States.

Total Volume of Business in the Year 1907: 1,132,740 Cattle, 2,065,145 Hogs, 564,920 Sheep, and 117,379 Horses and Mules.

Hog Receipts and Sales the Largest Ever Known Upon the Market.

Cattle, Sheep and Car Receipts Larger Than During the Year Previous, Owing to Good Sales.

Great Record Made in Resisting Declines—Holding Up Values When Competitors Were Falling.

Range Horses and Mules Averaged Higher in Price Than During Any Previous Year in the Trade.

Day Records of the Year: 12,321 Cattle, 17,496 Hogs, 8,781 Sheep, and 1,909 Horses and Mules—A Fair Indication of Market Requirements.

The Most Competitive Market, the Most Active Market, and the Best Market on the Continent.

New Buyers Are Coming Into the Market Every Month in the Year.

Ship Your Stock to Commission Firms Doing Business at the St. Louis Market.

During the first seven months of the present year the St. Louis National Stock Yards received more hogs than were ever received before, also a few less than the previous largest total of cattle; the same of sheep; and more horses and mules than any other market. The all-round increase in business amounts to about 2,000 cars over and above the first seven months of the previous year.

Butcher Cattle Prices.

The following prices were being paid at the close of July at the St. Louis National Stock Yards: Choice to fancy heifers, $6.00 to $6.50; good to choice heifers, $4.50 to $5.75; medium to good heifers, $3.50 to $4.50; common to medium heifers, $2.75 to $3.50; fancy beef cows, $4.75 to $5.25; good to choice cows, $3.50 to $4.50; medium to good cows, $2.65 to $3.50; cutters, $2.25 to $2.65; canners, $1.50 to $2.00—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

St. Louis Horse Quotations.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards the Monday horse auction is conducted by the McFarlane Commission Company, and they make very strong claims that it is the best day of the week. Their last auction in July was a pronounced success. The only kind that were hard to sell were small Southern horses. They sold a pair of medium-sized draft horses for $485. Common to fair draft horses were quoted at $150 to $175 per head, and good drafters, 1,600 pounds, at $225 to $250. Eastern chunks, 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, were sold at $120 to $175, with a majority around $150. Plain Southern horses were selling at $50 to $100, the bulk at $60 to $90, and extra Southern horses at $110 to $150. Fair drivers were selling at $125 to $150, and good drivers at $165 to $250. Remember that the McFarlane Commission Company hold auction every Monday in the year at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

James H. Campbell,

Expert commission salesman, is now at the head of his own organization, with headquarters at the St. Louis market. He is one of the few who were at the opening of the National Stock Yards and is one of the most active men on the market right now—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has the best market in the country to back him. Thoroughly competent and with a splendid expert organization, he is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Mr. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to James H. Campbell and consign cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

St. Louis Stock Cattle Prices.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards the stock cattle trade is enlarging. Ordinary stock cows are selling at $2.00 to $2.85 per 100 pounds; a fair line of stock heifers at $2.75 to $3.25; a good line of stock heifers at $3.00 to $3.50; stock heifers, fair in quality, at $2.50 to $3.25; good stock steers at $3.35 to $3.75; fair to medium feeding steers at $3.35 to $4.00; and good feeding steers at $4.10 to $4.50—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

FIVE TO TEN THOUSAND FULL AGE MULES

—can be purchased at the—
ST. LOUIS
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
any business day in the year.

Many, immense, substantial, well ventilated barns contain every commercial or military grade of Mules, which can be purchased and shipped on short notice.

THE ST. LOUIS MARKET
WAS ALWAYS
FIRST
IN THE MULE TRADE,
AND NOW
IT IS GREATER THAN EVER.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman.
General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Do not forget us when you wish to know anything about either the Sheep, Hog or Cattle Market or future prospect.

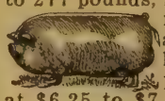
Don't hesitate to write or ship to

James H. Campbell,
National Stock Yards, Ill.

EQUALLY EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK—SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

July Closing Hog Prices.

On July 31st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the market closed with a top of $7.10 per 100 pounds for choice hogs averaging 243 pounds. Other loads, averaging 221 to 277 pounds, sold at $6.60 to $7.05, most of them at $6.90 and above. The light hogs, 175 to 190 pounds average, sold at $6.25 to $7.00, the bulk at $6.80 to $6.90. The pigs and light lights, 100 to 159 pounds, sold at $5.00 to $6.70, all the good ones selling above $6.00 per 100 pounds. As usual, St. Louis was fully up or a little better than Chicago, and 15 to 25 cents above the Missouri river markets.



St. Louis Mule Trade.

When last seen concerning the mule trade the McFarlane Commission Company reported trade difficult to handle because mule values were considered high and dealers were determined to buy them when cheaper. A load of good 16-hand mules may sell around at $210 to $225, but it is almost impossible to sell the other mixed loads of mules in proportion. Under the circumstances, quotations are not lasting. The market, however, is subject to change and is as likely to go up as down. At the time we speak of, 14-hand mules were selling at $65 to $110, with a few selected animals up to $130; 14½-hand mules were selling at $85 to $125, with a few tops up to $150; 15-hand mules were selling at $95 to $155, with a few at $165; 15½-hand mules were quoted at $135 to $175, with some extra quality up to $190; 16-hand mules in car lots were quoted at $150 to $225. Mules 16½ hands are scarce, selling singly at $175 to $250, and in matched pairs at $500 and upward. Matched teams are being made up all the time, and it often happens that a buyer will travel many miles to get together a stylish team.

Sheep and Lamb Prices.

At the close of July, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, medium to good lambs sold at $6.00 to $6.55 per 100 pounds, while the fair grades sold at $4.50 to $5.75, including most of those from Southwest territory, and culls $3.75 to $4.25, with some of the little trashy lambs at $2.25 to $3.25. Good mutton sheep sold at $4.25 to $4.60, and breeding ewes at $4.50 to $4.75; plain stockers at $3.25 to $4.00; and bucks at $2.75 to $3.25, most of them at $3.00 per 100 pounds.

At St. Louis, August 1st, home-grown pears were selling at 40 to 50 cents per half-bushel basket. Leconte pears from the South sold at $3.50 per barrel.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Try us once. We can keep you posted. We have a great and expanding Market at St. Louis.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.
FORT WORTH, TEX., and at
KANSAS CITY.

PAIR OF BLACK MARE MULES at the St. Louis National Stock ards owned and for sale by Gillen, Heiman & Co. The photograph from hich this picture was engraved was taken at the National Stock Yards. here appears to be only one mule, but there are actually two of them, a lendidly-matched team of drivers, weighing 2,800 pounds in medium flesh. hey are described as style mules and extra good hitchers, driving like coach orses, but equal in a day's work to the heaviest draft team in the country. hey are 16½ hands high and six years old. Messrs. Gillen, Heiman & Co. ell many car-loads of good mules during the year and are always pre- ared to deliver a splendidly-matched team or two. This black team is robably one of the best they ever had, although they have other fine mules n sale at this time. They recently sold a fine pair of 16-hand mare mules, eighing 2,600 pounds, for $560 to the San Antonio Machine and Supply ompany of San Antonio, Texas, and the buyer paid cost of freight and ttendance. They fill orders all over the United States to the perfect satis- ction of the buyers. We take especial pleasure in inviting attention to r. Adolph Heiman, who is on the box. When there was but one mule aler at the St. Louis National Stock Yards he was the one. He is one of ie originators of the greatest horse and mule market on the face of the rth. The postoffice address of Messrs. Gillen, Heiman & Co. is National ock Yards, Ill. They buy and sell on the market every business day in e year.

On Tuseday, July 8th, at the St. uis National Stock Yards, seven- en head of 836-pound steers were ld at 7 cents a pound. This is the nd of baby beef the market can ver get enough of.

Third Range Horse Sale.

The people in St. Louis territory e warming up to the Western range rses which are being sold every o weks by Campbell & Reid and estern Sale Stables Company at the Louis National Stock Yards. On tesday, July 28th, twenty-five to irty loads were sold at prices rang- g from $15 for some 600-pound mares and geldings, and $82 for a load of 1,100-pound mares. The sale list was as follows, each lot being a car-load: 1,100-pound mares and

ldings, $82; 1,000-pound mares, 5; 950-pound mares and geldings, 6; 950-pound mares, $58; mares d geldings, $46.50; two-year-olds, 5; 800-pound mares and geldings, 3.50; two and three-year-olds 0.50; two and three-year-olds, 0; mares and colts, $35; yearlings, 3.50; two and three-year-olds, 0; 800-pound mares and geldings, 3.50; two-year-olds and up, $29; res and colts, $26.50; 850-pound res and geldings, $26; yearlings three-year-olds, $25.50; year- gs, $25.50; 850-pound mares and dings, $24.50; 700-pound mares geldings (thin), $23; colts, $19.50; 600-pound mares and geldings (thin), $15.50. Mules—Two-year-old mules, $69; yearlings, $42; two-year-olds, $38.50; two-year-olds, $37.50; two-year-olds, $35.

Please remember that the August auctions will be held on Tuesday, the 11th, and on Tuesday, the 25th. All communications should be addressed to J. J. Searcy, Secretary, National Stock Yards, Ill.

One day in July at the St. Louis market a few 324-pound calves from Mississippi sold at $1.75 per 100 pounds, or $5.67 per head, and on the same day a load of Texas calves, 251 pounds average, sold at $4.60 per 100 pounds, or $11.54 per head. A little beef quality in the Texans made the difference. Too much Jersey blood in the Mississippi calves.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. Every courtesy known to the trade is extended. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their customers. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

Southern Texas Cattle.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, on August 1st, the following figures represent the sales of Texas cattle: Good to choice steers, $4.25 to $5.50; medium to good steers, $3.40 to $4.25; common to medium grassers, $2.75 to $3.40; good to choice cows, $3.00 to $4.00; fair to medium cows, $2.50 to $3.00; cutters, $2.25 to $2.50; canners, $1.50 to $2.25; bulls, $2.50 to $3.30; fair to choice vealers, $4.25 to $6.00; fair to choice heavy calves, $3.50 to $4.50; yearlings, $1.75 to $2.75—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, during the month of July, hog receipts were the largest for the month on record.

Tenth Range Horse Season.

The Tenth Range Horse Season conducted by Campbell & Reid and the Western Sale Stables Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards opened June 30th. August sales will be on the 11th and 25th. September sales on the 8th and 22d. October sales on the 6th and 20th, and the last sale of the season will be on Tuesday, November 3d. All sales are held on Tuesdays. Particulars can be had by writing J. J. Searcy, Secretary, National Stock Yards, Ill.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, during the month of July, 89,702 sheep were received and sold. This is the largest July supply ever on the market.

Native Beef Cattle at St. Louis.

At the close of July, on the St. Louis market, native beef steers of the better class, 1,350 to 1,500 pounds, were quoted at $7.25 to $7.50; good to choice steers at $6.50 to $7.00; and medium at $5.00 to $6.00. Good steers, weighing 1,193 pounds, sold at $6.35. Choice to fancy yearlings were quotable at $6.00 to $7.00; good yearlings at $5.00 to $6.00; and common to fair at $3.50 to $4.75. It is a splendid market for all choice yearlings and a good market for the better class of heavy steers.

On August 1st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the top hogs at $7.10 per 100 pounds weighed 198 and 201 pounds. They were hot-weather butcher weights.

Where Distinction Counted.

Governor Chamberlain, of Connecticut, after telling about the railroad accident which befell him not long ago, took occasion to make some thoughtful observations on European railroad customs.

"What amuses me about these lines," he said, "is the very slight degree of difference between the first, second and third-class carriages. I vow that if a carriage's rank were not printed on the door you would not know what it was.

"I am aware of but one case of a real distinction between first, second and third class.

"A friend of mine was touring Yorkshire last summer. An omnibus ran between two Yorkshire towns and there were, of course, first, second and third-class seats in it, yet they were all very much alike.

"My friend, sitting in his first-class place, thought he had been done until a long, steep hill appeared before him.

"The driver, halting at the foot of this hill, turned his head and shouted: 'First-class passengers keep their seats. Second-class, please dismount and walk. Third-class, get out and push.' "—The Circle.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY...

HORSE and MULE COMMISSION SALESMEN

AUCTION EVERY MONDAY IN THE YEAR.

These Monday sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are the best attended of all sales and produce the most satisfactory results for the shipper.

We also solicit consignments of Mules to be sold by the most competent salesmen on the best market in the country.

MULE DEPT.—W. R. McFarlane, Lan B. Morris.
HORSE DEPT.—E. L. Hawkins, S. B. Howell, Eddie O'Connell.
OFFICE—Frank Mulholland.
AUCTIONEER—Col. I. H. Howard.

YOUR CONSIGNMENTS ARE SOLICITED.

Write for Weekly Market Report.

McFarlane Commission Company
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

The government report is to the effect that in the dark-tobacco districts of Tennessee and Kentucky the planting is 28 per cent. larger than last year. In the Burley district only 18 per cent. of last year's acreage is reported.

The oats condition is reported as being about 2 per cent. less than the ten-year average.

Wise Precaution.

The mercury was trying to ooze out at the top of the farm-house thermometer and the old farmer was pitching chunks of ice in the pond.

"What are you doing that for?" queried the summer boarder.

"That's t' keep th' pesky ducks from layin' hard-b'iled eggs," answered the rural philosopher.—Chicago News.

The Latest Healing Oil.

It is surprising how many dollars can be saved by procuring and using V. S. C. Healing Oil. It will save many a veterinary bill. This is the up-to-date dressing used extensively by surgeons, veterinarians and stock owners with remarkable results in all diseases of the skin of man or beast, and is especially adapted to saddle galls, spavin, wire cuts, scratches, cracked heel, rope burns, old sores, inflamed or swollen joints, blood poison, thrush, mange, ring worm, and as a liniment for pains, rheumatism, cuts, bites, aches and sprains it is invaluable. A large bottle will last for months. It is fully guaranteed to do all that is claimed for it. Send one dollar to the Veterinary Supply Company of St. Louis, Mo., and ask for one large bottle of V. S. C. Healing Oil.

A SHEEP PROPOSITION.

Lambs For the Early Market When They Sell High—Ewes to Follow After Being Shorn.

A Way to be in the Sheep Business Eight Months in the Year.

An Experiment That Can Be Conducted With a Few Sheep or a Few Thousand Sheep.

Farmers Have an Opportunity of Creating an Industry That Will Pay Good Dividends and Enrich Their Farms.

We have been requested by some of our subscribers to suggest a plan whereby they can get a start in the sheep business and obtain quick results. The questions come to us in many different ways, and when those questions are answered by letter they generally come back again and again in different form. We have therefore determined to submit a suggestion which all can understand and which all can adopt on as small or large a scale as they see fit.

The method we are about to suggest is not new, neither is it our own idea. The suggestion is for the individual farmer to buy a number of ewes in the fall to breed them so as to have lambs come as early as he can safely raise them, then feed and force the lambs to suitable weight as fast as he can and ship them to the St. Louis market and afterwards shear the ewes and sell the wool at the proper time and then ship the ewes to the St. Louis market and get through with them.

This is an easy proposition from beginning to end. If the ewes are good and healthy the farmer ought to have no difficulty in carrying them on very little pasturage until lambing time. Farmers will differ very much in their methods; one will have his ewes covered with burrs and

The Right Kind of Lambs.

another lot will not have a burr on them; but even the burry lot will pay out if the range or pasture is good. If the ewes have good pasturage in a moderate climate, feeding the ewes any amount of grain before lambing will not be necessary; it is altogether necessary, however, that the ewes be in good condition at lambing time and that the lamb have a good start. The ewe must be able to give plenty of milk, because a vigorous lamb demands it and he needs a full ration.

In a very large section of country tributary to St. Louis there is pasturage all the year round. Many sheep and lambs actually come to market that have never had anything to eat except grass, but this experiment requires that the lamb shall be fed grain and fed all he can eat. It also includes the final fattening of the ewes with something besides grass, and nothing fattens easier than a ewe in spring that has just weaned her lamb, as weaned it should be when it goes to market.

Prof. Craig, a sheep expert, when in Wisconsin, began feeding lambs when they weighed 19 pounds and forced them along until they weighed 62½ pounds at a cost for feed (in addition to ewes' milk and what grass they could get) of 18 cents a head. This proposition of ours includes feeding each of the lambs about 18 cents' worth of bran, corn meal and cotton-seed meal—whatever is good for them at the time.

Mr. Joseph E. Wing, another expert, says that there is often danger of the ewes drying up and fattening too soon, therefore no one need be afraid of their not fattening in the end. As a matter of fact, if the ewes are properly handled, they will often sell for enough more in the spring than they cost in the fall to pay all expenses charged up against them and their lambs, leaving the wool and lambs as clear profit. As the lambs at 60 pounds weight ought to sell at $5.00 a head or better, it will pay to give each of them the 18 cents' worth of feed which he needs.

The principal difficulty in this experiment is the care of the flock during the lambing season. This to one man or woman is a pleasure and to others a burden. Lambing, however, is a chapter by itself. Another difficulty is dogs, and that is another chapter by itself.

One thing to avoid in this experiment is the Merino buck. We have nothing against the Merino as a wool-growing sheep, but for raising a quick lamb, Cotswold, Hampshire, Dorset, Lincoln, Leicester, Southdown or Shropshire bucks are better; in fact, absolutely necessary. The ewes might have a little Merino blood and be satisfactory; but a good, large ewe is what is wanted. The purpose is to buy the stock ewes as cheap as possible consistent with getting a good mother.

A Good Buck.

Stock ews are for sale at all great markets. At this time at the St. Louis National Stock Yards stock ewes fit for such an experiment are selling at about 3½ cents a pound, and fat ewes at about 4¾ cents a pound. The market is always changing, but there will probably remain a fair margin between the price of the stock ewe and the fat ewe. There would be a freight bill to get the ewes home.

This method of lamb raising for the spring market is a sure winner in the country tributary to St. Louis. St. Louis is becoming more important as a sheep and lamb market every year. The lambs sell according to weight and quality at 7 to 12 cents a pound. Sixty-pound fat lambs arriving on the April and May markets average from $4.20 to $7.20 per head, as the case may be, and the ewes' fleece ought to bring $1.50, and does so. one year with another.

The method suggested originated on the outskirts of the city of London. The farmers there never raise lambs to be a year old. They do not even keep bucks on their premises, as the ewes are bred in the western counties and then driven and sold to farmers of the counties of Kent, Surrey and Middlesex, where they are expected at the proper time, and each farmer buys a few ewes, knowing that he will have one or more lambs in addition to the mother ewe to sell in the spring. The English farmers produce lambs for the London market weighing 80 to 120 pounds, but we do not have to make them so heavy.

Another Good Buck

Farmers on railroad lines entering St. Louis can get their supply of ewes at the stock yards, or if the stock-yard supply is short, they can buy them upon the sheep ranges. On railroads that have one end at the market and the other end on the sheep range, this opportunity stands out very clear. The Cotton Belt Route, for instance, approaches the St. Louis market through Alexander, Union, Randolph, Jackson, Monroe and St. Clair counties, Illinois, and in all these counties there are but 15,000 sheep, whereas there are 250,000 sheep within the borders of the six counties adjoining that of Coryell, where the road terminates in Texas.

There is no better country for our lamb-raising method than the 200 miles between St. Louis and Springfield, Mo., through which the Frisco road runs. All the counties—seven of them—contain 65,000 sheep, whereas in Texas, at Brady, the end of one of the branches of the system, there are a half million sheep in seven or eight counties. If one asks, where can the ewes be obtained? this furnishes the answer to the question.

To return to the main subject again we desire to say that any farmer who desires to add to his income will find it to his advantage to study this simple proposition. One great advantage is that it does not require so much pasturage as where the ewes are kept all the year round. Eight months is all the time required. One week to receive and breed the ewes, twenty-one weeks before the lambs arrive, and in ten to twelve weeks thereafter to market the lambs, the wool and the ewes. From September 1st to May 1st is all the time necessary, except it may pay to hold some of the slow-growing lambs a little longer.

It is a simple experiment to buy the ewes in the fall, breed the ewes to lamb as soon as possible after the opening of the new year; give special care to the lambs that they may grow quickly to the marketable age; then sell them before grass lambs arrive in market; shear the ewes; sell the wool; fatten the ewes as well as you can and send them to market, so that no sheep remain on the farm except the bucks, and the bucks will pay their board bill with big fleeces.

The experiment can be conducted with either five ewes, fifty ewes, a car-load or a dozen car-loads, just according as the circumstances permit and there is safe pasturage for them. Let a few careful farmers' sons or farmers' daughters start off this special manner of handling sheep and we will be able to sell millions of early lambs and fat ewes each year at a good price on the St. Louis market, where there is a growing demand for them.

BIG ROOFING BARGAIN!

LEADER RUBBER SURFACED ROOFING.

2000 ROLLS BOUGHT AT LESS THAN FACTORY COST.

—ALL BRAND NEW—

QUICK SHIPMENT. LOOK AT THESE PRICES.

COMPLETE WITH NAILS AND CEMENT

1 PLY PER ROLL ..... $.95
2 " " " 1.30
3 " " " 1.60

REDUCTION FOR 10 SQUARES OR MORE. 5¢ SQ. DON'T DELAY. THIS IS TOO GOOD TO LAST LONG.

A.J. CHILD & SONS MERCANTILE CO. Box 301, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sheep Notes.

Mr. C. A. Olmstead, of Shipman, Ill., will probably carry a number of ewes over winter according to the method advocated in this paper. Two years ago he did so at the suggestion of the editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and with very satisfactory results.

Sheep raisers who have wool on hand will find it to their advantage to write to A. J. Child & Sons, St. Louis, Mo., for their market reports. St. Louis is a splendid wool market, with buyers from many mills on hand all the time. If there is activity anywhere, St. Louis soon shows it. This spring the markets of the country were quiet and sluggish until St Louis showed an active line of buying on account of interior mills. Messrs Child & Sons do business promptly and satisfactorily.

DIP YOUR SHEEP

Stockmen and farmers who use the Cooper Dips have healthier animals—get more wool and better prices. More than half the cloth and flannel of the world is made of Cooper dipped wool. Tanks supplied at cost to all users of the Cooper Dips.

COOPER'S POWDER DIP

The leading sheep dip for 65 years. Used on over 250 million sheep every year. Kills ticks, lice, nits and eggs in one dipping. Does not stain the wool, but increases the yield and improves the quality. Price—25 gal. pkt. 60c; 100 gal. pkt. $2.00.

COOPER'S FLUID DIP

for all animals. A highly concentrated, non-poisonous fluid dip of marvelous strength. Mixes readily with cold water, whether hard, brackish, or salty. The only pure liquid dip—no sediment. Goes further than Coal Tar dips and therefore cheaper. Positive remedy for scab, mange, ticks, lice ringworm, eczema, sores, bites, stings, etc. One gallon makes 200 gallons for general dipping, or 300 gallons for disinfecting. Price—Qt. can 60c; ½ gal. can $1.00; 1 gal. can $1.75; 5 gal. can $8.50.

COOPER'S WORM TABLETS

A sure remedy for intestinal worms in Horses, Sheep, Cattle and Hogs. These tablets offer the great advantage of correct doses and certain results. Dose—one tablet for lamb or shoat; two for sheep or hogs; three for horses and cattle. Price—10 tablets 20c postpaid; box of 100 tablets $1.50 postpaid.

COOPER'S "LAVENE"

The most effective skin dressing for Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Cures worst case of Mange and Ringworm at one dressing. Searches the skin and attacks the disease at its root. Improves the coat and renders hair soft and glossy. Is used by many of the best breeders in preparing animals for show. Price—Quart can $1.00; gal. can $3.00.

COOPER'S TREE SPRAY

Fluids V1 Winter and V2 Summer have caused a revolution in tree spraying. These new and scientifically prepared spray fluids stand alone for the absolute destruction of all living insects, eggs, fungi, etc. One gallon makes 100 gallons of wash. Price—Gallon can, $3.00.

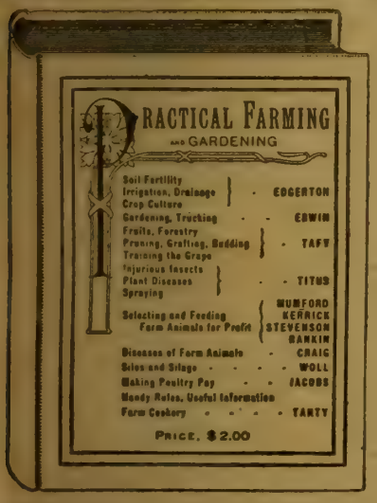
WHERE THERE IS NO DEALER

If you live where there is no dealer who can supply you with the Cooper preparations, order from Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 177 Illinois St., Chicago, and deduct 10% from any of above prices (Worm Tablets excepted) for freight account.

WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS,
177 Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill.

Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Faxon & Gallagher, Kansas City, Mo.

Practical Farming and Gardening is a book that weighs thirty ounces ready for mailing. It is a book of 500 pages 6x7¾ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart, which is the frontispiece, is worth more to a stock farmer than any publication heretofore issued. It is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. The book itself is a wonderful production. Soil fertility, irrigation, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, hog, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. Eleven of the top-notch stock and



agricultural experts compiled this book. They did the work so that farmers and farm boys could understand it. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. We buy large quantities at one time. We obtain this book for a very low price considering its value. Send One Dollar and we will send you Practical Farming and Gardening, postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. This is a grand offer. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Sheep and Lambs.

Mr. Frank S. Springer, of Springfield, Ill., Secretary of the American Southdown Breeders' Association, in writing to the editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, states that the article on ewes and lambs for market is very clear and practical and will work out just as we say. The Southdown ram is a splendid sheep to use to produce the very best of lambs.

New York City begins to receive fall lambs about Christmas and then they follow on until spring lambs come in. At first a lamb that dresses 30 pounds is just the thing, but later on the butchers like them to dress 33 to 35 pounds.

There is nothing so easy to sell at good top price as a fat, early spring lamb; but there is considerable difference between a choice lamb and a common thin lamb. As a recent example, a lot of 69-pound spring lambs sold for $7.30 per 100 pounds, or $5.04 per head, whereas another lot following the first bunch averaged 72 pounds and sold for $4.25 per 100 pounds, or $2.38 per head. There had not been fifteen cents' difference in cost of raising the lams—they were all raised on grass without grain feeding—but one lot was sired by a mutton-breed buck and the other was not.

The St. Louis market can use spring lambs all the year round, but what are most wanted are spring lambs one to two months earlier than the grass lambs which arrive freely in May, June and July. The market calls for early lambs in February, March and April.

Mr. J. H. Lafrenz, of LaBelle, Mo., intends to handle a car-load of ewes this fall for the purpose of conducting a sheep experiment as outlined in our article in this edition of The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

The first Idaho lambs on the Chicago market in 1908 for feeding purposes sold at $5.50 per 100 pounds. They were purchased by an Indiana farmer, and the price was $1.25 lower than was paid for the first lot of feeding lambs sold the previous year.

R. C. Moulton, founder of the Anoatok Rambouillets at Woodstock, Ohio, in 1852, and Hon. Warren D. Sibley, of North Lewisburg, Ohio, also a Rambouillet sheep breeder of fifty-years' standing, are veteran sheepmen who have recently gone to their rest with the silent majority. Both true and good men are mourned by friends and associates throughout the land.

Mr. P. J. Hilbert, of Hitchcock, Oklahoma, intends to handle the sheep proposition as outlined in The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and is looking around to buy about a car-load of ewes for that purpose.

Jacob Graves, of Duncan, Ill., gives the Shepherds' Criterion the following remedy for caked udder: Remedy —"Oil of tar and lard; lard to keep it from blistering too severely."

Many circumstances are conspiring to bring about a reduction of sheep raising in the West, among which can be mentioned the great influx of settlers, the rise in land values, the forest-reserve policy of the government. All this will bring back sheep to the farming sections. Every farmer should have at least a few ewes to raise a few lambs and to obtain a clip of wool. The article in this paper is the correct proposition.

The National Corn Exposition.

A display of sheaf grain and grasses is to be made a feature at the coming great National Corn Show and Cereal Exposition to be held at Omaha, December 9th to 19th, 1908. A full and well-defined classification has been provided, and thousands of dollars in cash, live stock and farm machinery will be awarded to the exhibitors of small grains and the cultivated hay and pasture grasses.

The plan of exhibition system to be observed in this department is a division of the country by zones—Northern, Central and Southern. The Northern comprising the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, that portion of Iowa north of the Illinois Central Railroad, thence west in North Nebraska to the 100th meridian. The district southwest of this is not yet treated or defined in its exhibition boundaries.

The Central zone is composed of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska (except that portion of the latter three states provided for in the Northern division), Kansas, Missouri and Kentucky. The Southern zone will comprise Tennessee, Oklahoma, Arkansas and all states south.

There will be for exhibition purposes in addition to these three divisions a state classification for each state. There will also be an open-to-the-world classification for all states and exhibition divisions in which there are no restrictions in qualification for entry.

This division of the exhibition promises to be the greatest educational display ever made in the history of Agricultural Fairs or Expositions. The milling and manufacturing process of the cereals into food and feed products will stand side by side with the raw materials, the grains in the sack and the sheaf grains in gorgeous array, just as nature turned them over, at harvest time, to the grower.

The straw product of the small grains in the sheaf display will be used to illustrate type, stooling quality, etc., in these various grains. The straw, to an extent, determines the ability of production, both in quality and quantity of grain, and resistance against wind and rust, consequently the importance of this feature of display in carrying out to the fullest possible extent the educational opportunities of the Exposition.

Prospective exhibitors should lose no time in gathering their samples of sheaf grain and grasses for this feature of the show. Exhibition samples should be procured in advance of the harvesting of the crop. The selection of these samples by individual heads and stalks and the cutting of them by hand is the only safe method in getting uniformity and quality suited for the show.

Sow Some Rape.

I do not know of any other crop that will give as much good, cheap feed, especially for hogs and sheep, as Dwarf Essex rape. It may be sown in corn with the last cultivation, and five or six pounds of seed per acre will be ample to cover the ground. This feed comes on right at the time when other green stuff is getting tough and unpalatable, and it is the finest conditioner in getting hogs and sheep ready for vigorous feeding on grain. Some make the objection that the stock will destroy the corn. Rape feeders do not find this an actual fact. The rape is so satisfying that neither hogs nor sheep will pull down any of the upright corn stalks, and such stalks and ears as are lying upon the ground had better be eaten. It has been shown that one acre of rape is equal to 2,600 pounds of grain in feeding pigs, and will yield 762 pounds increase when fed to lambs. Try some this season.—L. C. Brown.

Picking Out the Breeders.

The best time to select the young breeding sows for next season's work is along in September. On account of the fall rush of work this matter is not usually attended to until along after corn-husking time. By making the selections early the sow pigs may then be run in separate pastures. And they should be given every opportunity to develop bone and muscle—to make a good, strong frame — while the fattening pigs should have more of a fattening ration at this time. There is a widespread practice of allowing the young sows to run in the feed lots right up to the time when they are to be bred. That practice must be condemned. It is hurtful to the young sows; it checks their proper development as mothers, and when bred under such conditions they usually bring small litters. They are nervous and have more of a liking for the feed lots than for raising a litter of pigs. Select these young sows during September. Give them plenty of pasture and run them by themselves. Every man has his own ideas about type, but give us the long-bodied sow in preference to the chunky one; give it a strong, clean bone, and evidence of a strong constitution. That type of a sow will make good. We believe that the young brood sow should be handled like the dairy calf—make her fit for her business before she begins business. This thing of trying to develop a brood sow or a dairy cow, after she is full grown, is merely a waste of effort and a bigger waste of food.—L. C. Brown.

LONG SERVICE

FARM WAGONS

THE wagon that breaks down and has to go to the repair shop every once in a while is not a good wagon to buy.

Such a wagon is a poor one because it is poorly constructed, and because it is made from poor and improperly seasoned material. It is dear at any price.

In the building of Weber and Columbus wagons there is always a rigid observance of these four indispensable requisites:

1. Proper wood materials,
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3. Superior ironing,
4. The best of skilled workmanship.

These are the things which have built up the excellent reputation everywhere enjoyed by

Weber and Columbus Wagons.

The New Bettendorf Wagon has steel gears which make it a wagon for any climate, and practically unbreakable.

Strength and durability should be first considerations when you buy a wagon. The Weber, Columbus and New Bettendorf wagons can be relied upon for long, satisfactory service. They are built to haul heavy loads and to stand the rough usage to which farm wagons are always subjected.

These wagons are in the front rank of high-grade wagons.

With all the strength and durability of these wagons, they are not made excessively heavy. They are noted for their light running qualities.

International local agents will be glad to show you these superior wagons and furnish catalogs with all desired information. Call and take the matter up with them or write direct to the home office.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

The Feed Mill on the Farm.

[Written specially for this paper.]

On every farm where live stock of any kind is kept there should be a feed mill of some kind. Even if only poultry is kept, it will pay to have one, for poultry is the most important of all live stock on the small place. I would have a small mill if only for the purpose of grinding grain for the poultry. We need to make more savings on the farm when we can.

The kind of a mill we should buy will depend on many things; possibly for the average small farmer it would be best to get a horse-sweep mill, as I did. I find these practical in every way for farm use. They do not cost much at the start, and do the work just as well, taking a little more time; but they do the same work and just as good, grind grain in any way, from the coarse cracking of corn down to fine meal for table use. Do not be afraid of them, for they are all right. We can get a good sweep mill for $15, and on every farm if put to use it will save its cost each year. Even where poultry is kept, and for that alone, it will be a great saving.

I am a great chicken man; that is, I do not keep so many, but have a great interest in them, and in this way my first and main reason for buying a mill to crack the corn for young chickens. I was tired to death taking a sack of corn to mill and having it cracked, and then after the miller would take his toll out it seemed that I would hardly have anything left; at any rate, the miller took a good percentage, and I determined to stop the leak, and did it. I purchased a small sweep mill for $12 and still have it. I can crack the corn in as quick a time as they do at the mill and save the hauling back and forth, and have the miller's toll still left to feed. I can do this at times when I am not crowded, and do it just as good as they do at any of the mills and better, for I can have it to suit myself. When you go to the mill you have to take it as you get it, and often it is too fine or too coarse, yet you have to take it; but with your own mill you take it as you wish, and grind as fine as you please. No farm where poultry is kept should think of being without one; the cost is nothing, anl saved each year.

I use the same mill for making meal for the table. If I set the mill down to grind fine it takes more power and more time, but I have a better plan to work it. Possibly I have told it here before. I set the mill to grind coarse, and then sift. We then have the coarse for the chickens, either young or old. Then we have meal of a fine quality. We have lost nothing and gained time in the grinding, and better all around. There is nothing like planning.

We can grind any kind of grain. I have ground oats and corn mixed, and it is a fine feed for pigs and sows suckling their pigs. I mix the oats and corn before grinding, then grind rather fine, and you have it. It takes power and goes slow, but it makes a sure enough fine feed.

If you wish to crush ears of corn, it can be done, and does not take as much power as one might think. It does the work fine.

Any kind of grain may be ground, and if you have some rich feed and wish it ground, if you have your own mill, you still have it all after grinding, and do not let the miller have a good part. This is what I like about the home grinder so much.

If you wish to do much grinding, and can afford it, I would get a power mill and engine, or a sweep mill of the large size. When you get the mill first, have it well fastened to the ground, for it has a powerful strain when a team is pulling; have it solid, and it will do the work. It will pay to spend some time in getting it right.

Get a mill on the farm and save the leaks. Save the feed on the farm. You will never regret it.—E. J. Waterstripe.

Threshing Out of Shock.

If threshing can be done before the grain is damaged by rains, all well and good. Even with some nice threshing weather, under the common practice now of threshing in circuits, not many can get their work done during the most favorable time. Some must wait until the last of the threshing season, and during this time grain in shocks is sure to deteriorate. In some localities farmers are going back to the practice of putting all grain in stack and giving it time to go through the sweat before it is threshed. This insures nice, bright grain, which may then be stored without any danger of heating and the straw is much nicer for feeding. But if grain must be left in shock until a machine gets around to you, then by all means put up good shocks and cap them with two big sheaves. Walk around the grain field every day and replace any caps which the wind may have blown off. If any shocks are damaged, better throw these out as you haul in to the threshing machine. A few musty or smutted shocks will lower the grade of your whole crop when you come to market it.—L. C. Brown.

Fall-sown Grains.

The winter-grain zone is being pushed farther northward every season. Only a few years ago we considered Southern Indiana and like latitudes about the northern limit for sowing winter wheat. Now the hardy Russian varieties are fall sown away up in Minnesota and the Dakotas. But while all of Indiana and Illinois may now be considered well in the winter-wheat belt, it will not do to sow the same varieties in all sections of these states. In Illinois the Turkey Red has proved to be the best adapted to the northern section of the state; but in the southern section of the state this variety is not recommended at all. In Indiana the Turkey Red has proven a very hardy sort and almost rust resistant, but growers have a very weak straw and it is inclined to lodge. For this reason other varieties, such as Mealy, Rudy, Michigan Amber and Dawson's Golden Chaff, are the best yielders and have the strongest straw. We have pointed out before that a variety may do exceptionally well in one section of the state and be a poor second in another section. The safest plan, when changing seed wheat, is to introduce seed grown as nearly as possible under your own soil conditions.

Winter rye has come to stay. There has been a large acreage grown this year of the variety called "Mammoth White." This is a fine milling sort, with good, long straw, and a fine yielder. With winter oats and barley our advice is to go slow. These will come in time; but it will require time to develop suitable varieties. We have frequent inquiries about Winter Turf oats. We should test them out on a small acreage before risking a general crop.—L. C. Brown.

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My Free Offer: I want to introduce Trusight Spectacles to every reader of this paper. To do this I am making a special one-third price. I want to send you a pair of genuine Trusight Spectacles in a Gold Filled Frame, guaranteed for ten years, on 6 days free trial.

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This is my famous Orient Case; it is made of metal covered with seal grain leather and has a patent spring fastener. This is a very attractive case and will outlast any other case on the market. Ask your local optician if he will sell you such a case as this for less than $1.00. By my special plan this case will be given free to every body who answers this ad. right away and takes advantage of my special offer. Address

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Just sign your name and address on the Coupon and mail it to me. I will send you my Trusight Eye Tester by return mail. Do this TODAY and secure the beautiful Orient Spectacle Case which I give you FREE merely for promptness.

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Please Send me without cost your Trusight Eye Tester and valuable booklet.

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CARE OF THE HORSES.

With the extreme heat of summer comes a call for the best care of the horses of all ages and in all conditions. Distemper and the other kindred diseases which lurk everywhere need to be guarded against. A recognized remedy for the influenza, pinkeye, shipping fever, colds, etc., is Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure, which is advertised regularly in our columns. It should be remembered that a summer cold is a serious matter, and this liquid used as a tonic regularly is a good preventive and a sure cure for the above-named troubles. Our readers will remember that the manufacturer guarantees it. One should consult a druggist for it, and, if not to be obtained from this source, it may be ordered from the manufacturers, The Wells Medicine Company, 17 Third street, Lafayette, Ind.

Sample of Good Roofing.

Eleven different addresses will furnish a sample of Amatite Roofing if requested to do so. They are all given in the advertisement on page 3. Do not fail to write for a sample and kindly mention this paper. Address, Barrett Manufacturing Company, either at St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Mo., or any other of the addresses in the advertisement.

Rubber Roofing Bargain.

A. J. Child & Sons have an advertisement on page 18 relating to a roofing bargain which they have obtained and offer to their customers at less than factory prices. This is too good to last long, therefore address A. J. Child & Sons, Box 301, that there is the minimum chance for St. Louis, Mo.

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costs from $50 to $100 in a retail store. Why pay such a price for a R. R. watch. For the next 60 days only we will send to any address by express C. O. D. subject to examination, for only $4.95 a genuine Regular Special R. R. watch in heavy 3 oz. solid ore-silver dust proof screw case, both case and works guaranteed for 20 years. You examine it at your express office and if you consider it equal in appearance to any $25 jeweled R. R. watch you ever saw pay express agent our reduced price $4.95 and express charges and it is yours. Send this advertisement to us with your name, post office and express office address and watch will be sent at once. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 360 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Apple Growers' Congress.

The sixth annual meeting of the American Apple Growers' Congress will be held at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 11th and 12th, 1908. The hotel has announced special rates for the occasion and the directors of the Missouri Botanical Garden have arranged for the annual Shaw dinner, to which the members of the Congress will be invited guests. Following are the officers: H. M. Dunlap, Savoy, Ill., President; M. L. Dean, Pontiac, Mich., Vice-President; T. C. Wilson, St. Louis, Secretary; Wesley Greene, Des Moines, Iowa, Treasurer. Papers on all phases of the apple business will be read by prominent members, as shown by the following programme:

1. "Spraying Mixtures, J.C.Blair, Urbana, Ill., Professor of Horticulture, University of Illinois; W. M. Scott, Washington, D. C., Department of Agriculture.

2. "Shall We Spray in Off Years?" U. T. Cox, Rockwood, Ohio, Commercial Orchardist; J. W. Stanton, Richview, Ill., ex-President Southern Illinois Horticultural Society, Commercial Orchardist.

3. "Shipping Apples to Market in Bulk," A. Goodman, Kansas City, Mo., President American Pomological Society and Commercial Orchardist; H. A. Aldrich, Neoga, Ill., ex-President Illinois State Horticultural Society; Louis Erb, Cedar Gap, Mo., Commercial Orchardist.

4. "Exporting Apples," William M. French, New York, N.Y., Exporter and Commission Merchant; W. S. Perrine, Centralia, Ill., Secretary Illilnois Commercial Apple Growers' Association and Commercial Orchardist; C. H. Williamson, Quincy, Ill., Commercial Orchardist and Dealer.

5. "From Grower to Consumer," Henry W. Collingwood, New York, N. Y.,. Editor Rural New Yorker; George T. Tippin, Nichols, Mo., Commercial Orchardist and Dealer.

6. "Packages and Packing," William L. Wagner, Chicago, Ill., President International Apple Shippers' Association; S. G. Palmer, Minneapolis, Minn., Commission Merchant; Hon. Alec McNeil, Ottawa, Canada, Chief Fruit Division, Department of Agriculture.

7. "Effects on the Crop of Cross Pollenation," Prof. A. D. Selby, Wooster, Ohio, Botanist, Ohio Experiment Station; Paul Evans, Mountain Grove, Mo., Director State Experiment Station; J. G. Whitten, Columbia, Mo., State Horticulturist.

8. "Off Grade Apples as Affected by Pure Food Laws," M. H. Lamb, Kansas City, Mo., Assistant State Food and Dairy Commissioner; H. L. Prussing, Flora, Ill., Cider Vinegar Manufacturer; J. P. Logan, Springdale, Ark.

9. "Legislation Affecting Orchards and the Distribution of Nursery Stock," Prof. S. A. Forbes, Urbana, Ill., State Entomologist; Prof. J. Troop, Lafayette, Ind., Horticulturist and Entomologist.

10. "Benefits of Co-operation and Organization," E. H. Shepherd, Hood River, Ore., Manager Fruit Growers' Union and Editor Better Fruit; N. N. Hoover, Pierce City, Mo.; C. E. Bassett, Fennville, Mich., Secretary American Federation of Horticultural Societies.

11. "Pruning Fruit," Capt. George T. Lincoln, Bentonville, Ark., Commercial Orchardist and President Arkansas State Horticultural Society; M. L. Dean, Pontiac, Mich., Commercial Orchardist and Vice-President American Apple Growers' Congress.

Election of officers.

Reports of Standing Committees—On Pure Food: Norman J. Colman. On Grades of Fruit and Sizes of Packages: F. D. Voris, Chairman; E. E. Yaggy, L. A. Goodman, U. T. Cox, Louis Erb. On Tariff Changes: L. A. Goodman, Chairman; J. W. Stanton, W. W. Farnsworth.

Use of Potash by Plants.

[Written specially for this paper.]

All plants use potash in their development. There are a dozen or more elements that are needed to make plants grow, and one of the most necessary of these is potash.

The work of the potash in the plant is partially understood, which is saying a great deal about any element entering into the life of a plant, for mysteries are connected with the use by plants of all of the elements. Potash performs the important work of making the starch soluble, so that it may pass freely through the plant. Potash also develops the fruits and seeds.

The starch is formed in the surface of the leaves of the plants by the carbon from the air being combined with water and with a very small amount of other things in the tissues of the plants. But if the starch could not get out of the leaf, the laboratory in which it is created, it would be of little value. It must pass down the stems of the potato vine to be stored up in the tuber in the ground; it must pass from the corn leaf into the corn kernel, where it is also stored up; in all plants it must pass out of the place in which it is made to build up the fiber of the plant. Potash acts as a solvent of the starch in somewhat the same way as it does when it is combined with other things to make them easy to move, such as grease. A hint is given in soapy water, which is grease-removing on account of the potash.

It is easy to see, then, that in soil that lacks an abundance of readily available potash, plant development will not go on. There are multitudes of farms to-day where the crop production is very small on account of the very limited supply of potash in the soils in a condition that the plants can use. It should be understood that the soil may be full of potash and little of it be available. Ground granite possesses a large supply of potash, but only an infinitely small amount is available at any one time.

Soils that are richest in organic matter or humus are sometimes very deficient in potash. This is due to the fact that the original plants that made the organic matter had in them little potash. Another reason is that in some forms potash is very soluble and has leached out of some soils. Farmers have plowed and tilled black soils for a lifetime and gotten little from them because the needed potash was not present.

Instances are numerous where farmers have cultivated for many years soils that lacked potash and have received from them very meager returns. Then they have applied potash and had the returns come in five and even ten times as great. This is no exaggeration. There are numerous experimental fields in several of the states of the Middle West where experimenters have taken black land that would not produce more than five bushels of corn per year and made it produce seventy bushels by applying potash.

There are millions of fields to-day where the potash supply is below what full crops require, and these fields are being farmed at a less profit than would be the case if the manurial elements were properly balanced. Where potash is the lacking element, its application is an easy matter, for it does not usually cost more than $2.50 per acre to give such land the potash it needs.

Our millions of acres of reclaimed swamp land are nearly all deficient in potash, and need only potash to make them extremely fertile.

No Need to Buy Paint Blindly
If there were no way of knowing good paint materials from bad, except by waiting to see how they may wear, painting would necessarily be the lottery which many people make it.
The paint lottery is not necessary. Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil are the essential elements of good paint. White Lead can be tested absolutely. The commoner adulterants of Linseed Oil can be also detected. See that they are pure and properly put on, and the paint will stay put.
To test White Lead, a blowpipe is needed. If you intend to paint this season, ask us for a blowpipe, which we will send you free, together with full directions for using it. The test is so simple, that any man, woman or child can make it.
Ask for "Test Equipment No. 30.
Full Weight Kegs
The Dutch Boy Painter on a keg guarantees not only purity, but full weight of White Lead. Our packages are not weighed with the contents; each keg contains the amount of White Lead designated on the outside
NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
in whichever of the following cities is nearest you
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

A Great Need.

7,978 cars of corn were inspected and sold upon the Chicago Board of Trade during the month of June. Only one car graded No. 1; only 772 cars, or less than 10 per cent., graded good enough for No. 2; 2,873 cars, or about 36 per cent., graded No. 3; 3,872 cars, or nearly one-half of the entire amount, graded No. 4; and 460 cars were of such poor quality that no grades were attached. This evidence shows the great need for grain improvement. The grain dealer and the receivers in the markets are anxious to lend asstance.

This great cereal exposition enterprise is not confined in its element of education, training and advantage to one class of persons, representing a single industry, such as the growing of crops. It extends in its general scope of influence to every business and industry carried on by man. In fact, it appeals to the appetite of every human being for endorsement of better food products, better living and a fuller compensation for labor performed.

The grain dealers of the United States are a recognized strong and influential class of business representatives. In recognition of their business relation to this great cereal exposition and their interest in its success and permanent influence for better grains and larger crops, the management has planned for a Grain Dealers' Day, and will arrange for excursions from all parts of the country. The entertainment that will be provided for this occasion and the completeness of arrangements in general is a guarantee that thousands of leading grain men of the country will be in attendance.

A NEW EGG FARM.

Stoddard's book entitled **A New Egg Farm**, is, in our estimation, the best book for a young poultry raiser to study. It shows the way to profitable production of eggs and poultry. He compares the best locations for the business. Tells how to build the houses for layers, breeders, sitters or chicks, adapted to the colony system, the yard system and other methods. How to breed and manage. How to breed and select. Choice of breeds and crosses. Management for mild or severe climates. How to feed fowls and keep them at exercise without hard work. How to manage hundreds of sitters with little labor. How to raise brooder chicks and keep them alive and growing. There are 320 pages of useful, attractive, illustrated information. The book is nicely bound, and we will send this book by mail, postpaid, and include a year's subscription to **The National Farmer and Stock Grower**, for one dollar. Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Value of Poultry Shows.

[Written specially for this paper.]

The poultry shows that are coming should be freely patronized by both the farming population and by the people living in the villages.

Poultry raising is a thing that is of interest to citizens as well as to people that make a business of farming. We find many of our finest poultry-raising establishments located in the villages and being run successfully by people that had no experience in general farming.

Probably nothing has done more to stimulate the raising of poultry than the numerous shows that are every year held in all parts of the country. Without these shows, the fowls on our farms would still be the inferior sorts that developed with the development of the country.

The poultry shows have been largely responsible for the interest in the new breeds as they have appeared in the arena. Under no other influence could some of the best of the new breeds have so quickly driven out inferior kinds.

This is one of the chief values of poultry shows. Many of the new breeds are particularly adapted to certain localities or to certain markets, and these advantages when possessed by a breed should be known. The new breed must be personally introduced and the poultry show makes this possible.

Every year many new people start in the raising of poultry, and they do not feel certain as to which breed they prefer. Sometimes they start with one breed, and after some years conclude that they made a mistake and should have started with another breed. Then they have to begin over again in their breeding-up process.

All people that are planning to start in the raising of poultry should attend not one but several poultry shows and get acquainted with the different breeds; also, they should get acquainted with the breeders.

One can pick up a great deal of information by getting acquainted with the breeders. One not only learns the good points of the breed a particular person is raising but also finds out the weak points of the breeds that particular breeder is not raising. This is a matter of great importance to the amateur poultry raiser or to the person that expects to be a professional.

One of the great values of the poultry shows lies in inducing people to raise varieties of fowls they never thought of raising, such as ducks, geese and turkeys.

On many a farm there are water privileges that might be used for ducks and geese, but which opportunities are going to waste. The idea of introducing these kinds of fowls is often first born at a poultry show. It is probably true that Americans are not making as much of water fowls as is made of them in other countries and as could be made of them here to the great advantage of our farmers, especially as these birds are more larger grazers than the common fowls.

Poultry shows incite an aspiration for better things. Many a farm boy has the idea in his head that poultry does not amount to much anyway. The poultry show jars that idea out of his head. When he sees poultry being made much of, he changes his attitude. The farmer boy that grows to manhood without ever attending a poultry show often carries into his farm practice the idea that the poultry do not count for much.

Out of this idea comes the dilapidated poultry establishment and the poorly-kept flock.

Working Up the Egg Trade.

Egg prices will gradually rise from now on as the spring flush is over, while the summer boarder and city resident who is shut in town alike clamor for the country products.

It used to be that "an egg was an egg;" but more and more are the marked differences in size and quality becoming apparent to the public. Now the fastidious person wants eggs brought to market in a clean basket. The soiled receptacle which serves for potatoes and turnips fresh from the ground takes a back seat, and the dainty willow or at least the absolutely clean grape basket with spotless eggs commands the highest price.

The consumer observes if his poultryman keeps the premises tidy. If there is a mass of refuse near he concludes to try for eggs elsewhere. If the hens have access to only a pool of filth, modern hygiene revolts at once, well knowing the large percentage of water contained in an egg. It may be that you live some miles from the place of sale, yet if no one happens your way, the peculiar flavor of the product will eventually discount sales. An egg is almost as easily damaged in flavor as milk, and the public are fast being educated to this. Once they noticed that the egg was not of first quality and imputed to it staleness; now they know that there are other things than age which count, or rather discount.

Never bring discredit by offering any but strictly fresh eggs. Use the thin-shelled and abnormal-formed ones at home, and let the sales be neat, clean, fresh eggs.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Find the Cause.

When anything goes wrong about the poultry yard, find the cause. If the eggs are unfertile and do not hatch; if the chicks die off; if the hens get sick or do not lay; in fact, if anything happens that is not as it should be, stop and find the cause. How many times you hear people talk about luck. They have no luck raising chickens (early ones). They never have any luck getting winter eggs or getting the pullets to lay before cold weather sets in. To hear them talk one would conclude that the poultry business was run on luck. But this is not true, as we know from experience. Everything in this world follows cause and effect. A certain

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effect is produced by a certain cause, and this is just as true in the poultry business as in any other branch of business, and should be controlled by man in all practical ways. There are certain conditions of weather that work to interfere with the best of success at times, and yet right here is where man urgently comes in and overcomes these conditions in a great measure and brings success out of apparent defeat. It should be the aim of the poultryman to arrange the cause to produce the desired effect—good, healthy stock, well cared for at the proper times to produce full egg baskets, etc. Try to stop the leaks. It's the little leaks in many ways that make the great, big defeat or bad luck, as many are pleased to call them. They make the same mistakes year after year; mistakes are forgotten from one hatching season to another. Learn to study your fowls and the conditions surrounding them, and when you become thoroughly familiar with conditions you will know how to treat the various conditions to insure success. One man claimed he was never successful in getting eggs in winter, although his hens were in apparently good health. I soon found his mistake to be in putting twice as many hens in one house as it would accommodate. This was plain why he received no eggs. If changing one condition does not produce the desired effect, make other changes until the right change is made, all the time using common sense along practical lines.

Poultry and Pet Stock.

Poultry premiums to the amount of $2,420 will be offered by the Colorado Interstate Fair and Exposition to be held at Denver during the second week in September. Mr. Harry Petrie is the General Superintendent.

In order to prevent a great deal of trouble in turkey raising, one should be careful in the feeding. The turkey's natural home was in the woods and fields, and in their present condition (semi-domestic) they perhaps need more looking after. They should not be pampered or overfed with unnatural feed. Remember, that in their wild state they ran about here and there in search of their food. They were all the time getting plenty of exercise, which is one of the most important factors in successful turkey raising. It is very unsatisfactory to raise them by hand unless you understand their nature. I have lately found out that medicated charcoal is an important item in the raising of turkeys and chicks by hand.

Roomy coops with rain-proof roofs should be ready for the different broods, and these little homes should be placed in shady places, and the coops should be cleaned every few days with some strong lice killer. Almost daily cleanliness is necessary during the extremely hot weather. I always prevent loss by having my little chicks yarded, otherwise they would run in every direction but the right one.

No use shirking the work when you are fighting the vermin on your poultry, and you should should fight them every day. They cause more loss one way and another than all other troubles combined. I have known twice as much feed to be given to lousy birds as was necessary, and then there wouldn't be any gain in weight.

One great advantage in brooder chicks is that they are all of the same size and need less care than when a lot of different ages are to be raised. These few that outgrow and develop the others are the ones that you want to watch. They are those that have great prepotency, that is, the ability to transmit their individuality.

Do not keep your laying hens too fat. Working hens are not apt to get in this condition, so if a variety of food is given in plenty of litter or straw, so they must scratch to find it, little trouble need be apprehended along that line. Do not starve the laying hens. They must have sufficient variety to meet all the needs of the system.

The Queen's Reprimand.

At a political breakfast William E. Gladstone told the following story of Queen Victoria and the old Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British army; Lord Mark Kerr had sworn at some troops at review before the Queen. The Queen sent for the Duke of Cambridge and told him he must reprimand Lord Kerr, which he did in this fashion:

"Look here, Mark, her Majesty heard you swear this morning, and she said she was damned if she'd stand it."—Bellman.

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W. F. Young, P. D. F., 106 Monmouth street, Springfield, Mass., has recently issued a larger and more complete edition of his handy reference book, "How to Remove Blemishes," which will be sent postpaid to any address upon request. This little book will be appreciated by the horse owner, as it is full of "horsey" pointers and information that can be used to advantage. Send a postal to-day addressed plainly as above and the book will be sent you by return mail free of all cost and postpaid.

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Clothes are washed perfectly clean in this way in six minutes. It does away with the tub and washboard. Makes washing almost fun. Saves all the wear of washing, which means nine-tenths of all the wear on clothes. Cuts wash-bills in half.

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Another Cure For Gapes.

Numerous as are the remedies and cures for this troublesome disease, the best of them sometimes fail, and there is a persistence required to be effectual which is quite as troublesome to the patient as to its owner. A new remedy which is highly recommended will be gladly given a trial, and if it should prove all that is claimed for it, the drug will have a double shelf among the poultry supplies.

Take a wooden box a little larger than an ordinary biscuit tin and make a partition across the middle of it with a piece of wire netting. Put the chickens in one side and a half a brick, heated very hot, in the other. Care must be taken not to place it so close to the partition as to heat the wires and burn the chicks. Cover the entire box with a cloth. Then slip in upon the hot brick a teaspoonful of carbolic acid. This will be more conveniently done with a tablespoon. Be careful not to let the hands or face come in contact with the liquid as it is poured upon the hot surface. The fumes will, it is claimed, cure the chicks in two minutes. They should be removed before the point of suffocation is reached. If the first time does not suffice, try again and keep them in the fumes a little longer.

The remedy, if effectual, suggests still more the value of carbolic acid or soap about the houses as a disinfectant and cure for insects. Great care, however, should be taken in its use, as it is a deadly poison.—Bessie L. Putnam.

House Cleaning in Hendom.

Now is the crucial time for thorough work. Every hot day increases many fold insect life, and the more complete the subjugation in early summer the less trouble later.

Let the sweet air and sunshine in. It will help to disinfect the place and be less disagreeable for the one who does the renovating. Burn the waste straw, and put the droppings in the garden. If your garden is all made, work it in about the roots of cucumbers, cabbage or tomatoes; or dig a deep hole between each four hills of cucumbers or melons, dump in half a pailful of the fertilizer and cover it up. The summer rains will furnish liquid food which will keep the plants vigorous until cut short by frost. There is an unwarranted prejudice against using this fertilizer for such vegetables as do not furnish a root product. Though highly-concentrated food, it will not hurt the above-mentioned when liberally applied if first well mixed with the soil. It is too valuable to waste, and the daily or weekly cleaning through the summer should every bit of it find a place in some part of the garden.

If there are rats about the premises, try sprinkling copperas about their haunts. Quicklime and soft soap is another mixture into which they do not like to get their feet. Their holes may be stopped up with a mortar made of cement and sand, and if the entire floor is cemented they will trouble less, and the house will be warmer in winter as well as more easily kept clean.

After all the dirt and loose material are removed there is no cheaper and more effective insecticide than kerosene, applied with an ordinary spray pump. These tin pumps can be bought for a dollar, and, while not to be compared with the expensive spraying outfit, they are useful in many ways where copper solutions are not required. The material is forced into the cracks more effectually than can be done in any other way, and less material is required to cover the same ground theoretically.

Carbolic soap may be made by melting common laundry soap, first shredding and adding a little water, adding enough carbolic acid to the mixture to give a strong odor of the acid. Cook until the soap is thoroughly dissolved and then remove and cool. Unless too much water is put in it will soon harden and may be kept indefinitely. In the soft state it is more convenient for immediate use. Make a strong suds of it and spray every part of the house with it. This will not only cleanse and purify, but it is death to the mites.

Do not let the hens sit in the poultry house. Their presence is but an increase of the pest, and it is better for both hens and house to have them removed to some box or apartment away from the main flock. Dust each nest thoroughly with insect powder when she commences to set, and sprinkle it liberally about the nest. Give another dose after the chicks are hatched, and see that the coop is clean and thoroughly dusted before entrusting the chicks to it. Powder not strong enough to make you feel like sneezing when using it is of very little use. The secret of success is in getting that which is fresh.—Bessie L. Putnam.

An Eye on the Future.

Tommy's maiden aunt had called attention to some of that young man's misdemeanors, thereby causing him to be punished. Tommy pondered a while, then asked: "Papa, will little sister Gladys be an aunt to my children when I am a man?"

"Yes, Tommy," answered his father, much interested. "Why do you ask?"

"'Cause she might as well get married and have a home of her own, for I don't intend to 'low any aunts to stay around my house, making trouble for my children."—Woman's Home Companion for August.

Midnight Oil Means Suicide, Says Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

"People talk about the midnight oil as if it had some virtue attached to it," writes Doctor Hale in Woman's Home Companion for August. "In truth, four times out of five the midnight oil means overwork; or it means that you have neglected some duty which should have been attended to before the sun went down.

"Unless each night recovers the ground lost in the exertion of the day before, you are committing suicide by inches; and you have no right to commit suicide at all."

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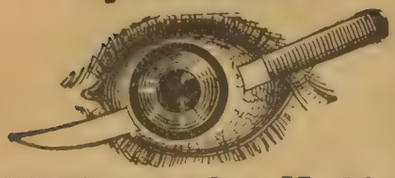

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The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. I have repeatedly restored to sight persons nearly blind for years.

Ulcers, wild hairs, granulated lids disappear almost instantly with the use of this magic remedy. Weak, watery eyes are cleared in a single night and quickly restored to perfect health. It has repeatedly cured where all other remedies and all doctors had failed. It is indeed a magic remedy and I am glad to give this free trial to any sufferer from sore eyes or any eye trouble.

Many have thrown away their glasses after using it a week. Preachers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, students, dressmakers and all who use their eyes under strain find with this Magic Lotion a safe, sure and quick relief. If you have sore eyes or any eye trouble, write me to-day. I am in earnest in making my offer of a free trial bottle of this lotion. I am glad to furnish proof in many well-proven and authentic cases where it has cured cataract after the doctors said that only a dangerous and expensive operation would save the sight. If you have eye trouble of any kind, you will make a serious mistake if you do not send for my great free offer of this Magic Eye Lotion. Address with full description of your trouble and a two-cent stamp, H. T. Schlegel Co., 2716 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy that has restored many almost blind to sight.

A Chapter on Kerosene.

There are few things about the house more helpful to the housekeeper than the common kerosene oil, and it is of inestimable value in the laundry and kitchen. In the first place, it will remove stains from clothing and will often remove old fruit stains by soaking them in the oil. Then it is good for cleaning the rubber rollers of the wringer if they have become discolored and covered with lint. Dip a cloth in the oil and wipe off the rubber, then wipe with a dry cloth, and they will be bright and clean. If the flatirons get wet or rusty, soak them in the oil and scour with ashes, and before using rub a cloth dampened with the oil over them and they will be perfectly smooth. Kerosene mixed with coal ashes is fine for scouring galvanized ironware, steel knives, tinware and the steel of the range, and if a little of the oil is used in the water for cleaning oilcloth, it will last longer and look better. White garments that are very much soiled or that have turned yellow can be made as white as new by first washing them through a strong Pearline suds and then boiling them in suds to which a few tablespoonfuls of the oil has been added. Remove from the boiler into very hot water and rinse well, and several hours of direct sunshine will make them white and clear, and this is a good way to wash any garment that is very soiled, such as men's working shirts and overalls. It may fade the colors some, but rubbing lightly through the first suds and boiling will clean the fabric better and will not wear out the goods nearly so much as hard rubbing on the washboard. The best way to keep the machine in good running order is to fill the oil can with kerosene oil and oil every part where there is the least friction, then run the machine for a few minutes and wipe off all of this oil and use the machine oil, and this should be done once a week if the machine is used, as it will not only do better work, but will last twice as long if properly cared for.—M. H.

An English Woman's Yarn.

Lady Duff-Gordon was describing at a dinner in New York the visit that she paid to Chinatown under the able guidance of "Chuck" Connors.

"It was a most interesting visit," Lady Duff-Gordon said, "but I could not understand the English of my guide, nor could I understand the intricacies of the opium smoking, the Chinese acting, and the other strange and novel things I saw.

"Altogether, I must have appeared very ignorant—as ignorant as the Yorkshireman who came to London to see our famous British museum.

"Unfortunately, the Yorkshireman chose a close day for his visit, and the policeman at the gate, when he presented himself there, waved him away.

"But I must come in,' said the Yorkshireman. 'I've a holiday on purpose.'

" 'No matter,' said the guardian. 'This is a close day, and the museum is shut.'

" 'What! Ain't this public property?'

" 'Yes,' admitted the policeman, 'but,' he cried excitedly, 'one of the mummies died on Tuesday, and do you begrudge us one day to bury him in?'

" 'Oh, excuse me,' said the Yorkshireman, in a hushed voice. 'In that case I won't intrude.' "—New York Press.

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6¾ to 7¼. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are all black, wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is one dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us one dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size.

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Iowa Graduate at Hawaii.

B. E. Porter, of the 1906 graduating class in the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College, has just been elected Professor of Animal Husbandry in the Hawaii Agricultural College at a salary of $1,800 per year. The position is an excellent one, and offers great opportunities for future promotion.

Mr. Porter is well fitted for the place, as since graduation he has very acceptably filled the position of Instructor in Animal Husbandry in the Maryland Agricultural College. He spent the summer of 1907 in Europe studying live stock conditions and visiting the foremost institutions of learning. His rapid promotion has been earned by hard work. Mr. Porter not only worked his way through the Centerville (Iowa) High School, but through the four-year course at the Iowa State College. He is a worthy illustration of what work and purpose will do for a young man. The demand for well-trained men along Animal Husbandry lines is greater than ever before.

The World's Meat Supplies.

The world is eating up its sheep. The number on foot is steadily being diminished, and the same is true of the cattle and poultry. From the available statistics it is said that in three years, should there be no increase, at the rate of consumption every head of cattle, every hog, every sheep and every chicken in the barnyards would be eaten up. It has been noticeable for several years that the number of food animals raised throughout the world was steadily decreasing, while the population is as steadily increasing. The question is, unless conditions are modified, and that shortly, from where are the meats of the future to come?—London Meat Trades Journal.

Bargain Sale of Widows.

India is full with "flower widows" as a result of the "hard times." These "widows" are not widows in the Western sense of the world. They are only so in accordance with the customs of their country. Their "widowhood" is a ruse to aid their marriage.

It is customary in India for a father to take his daughter to the market place and sell her as a bride to the highest bidder. When times are hard, purchasers are scarce. To sell a girl at a reduced rate would be regarded as a blot on the family.

It appears, however, that custom permits widows to be sold at any price without disgrace. Fathers therefore "marry their daughters to flowers," and if these flowers die, the daughters are considered "widows" and can then be sold at a bargain.

In some cases the father forgets to water the flowers to which his daughter is married.

Rockefeller on Persistence.

"Sleep well, eat well, work well and put by for a rainy day—those are the rules to keep if one wants to become an expert golfer."

The speaker was John D. Rockefeller. He made a fair drive and resumed:

"And to become a good reporter you must be persistent. But I don't need to tell you that, young man.

"With persistence anything can be accomplished. A peddler entered a business man's office the other day.

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Better than a land drawing; better than any free home offering; better than any other opportunity you have had to secure low-priced lands—is the

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Please send list of lands for sale in Oklahoma, and your literature descriptive of that country, and explaining the recent removal of Indian restrictions.

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Address_____

" 'I am introducing,' he began, 'a patent electric hair brush—'

" 'What do I want with a hair brush?' growled the business man. 'Can't you see I'm bald?'

" 'Your lady, perhaps—'

" 'Bald, too, except when she's dressed up.'

" 'Yes, sir. But you may have at home a little child—'

" 'We have. It's a month old and quite bald.'

" 'Of course, at that age,' said the peddler. 'But,' he persisted, 'maybe you keep a dog?'

" 'We do,' said the business man. 'A hairless Chinese dog.'

The peddler dived into another pocket.

" 'Allow me,' he said, 'to show you the latest thing in fly paper.' "—Cleveland Leader.

Recommends Caustic Balsam to Stockmen.

"I had a mule which had a large growth on one knee and one coming on the other knee. Nothing seemed to do any good until I tried your **Gombault's Caustic Balsam.** After four applications the bunches were all gone. I cheerfully recommend it to all stockmen. It is also good for human ailments. A neighbor tried it for rheumatism and was relieved after one application. A neighbor's wife cured a very painful bruise on her finger with it. I cannot say too much in favor of your wonderful remedy."—J. J. WHITE, Calhoun, Ga.

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UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago.** THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

The Chance Acquaintance.

As Elsie took the letter from the rural carrier her face turned a rosy red, and Aunt Rose Mitchell, an old family friend, who was spending a few days with Elsie's people, could not help but notice the fluttered manner of the girl as she dropped down upon the steps of the vine-covered porch. And as she did so the letter slipped to the ground, address side up, and Aunt Rose could plainly read the address printed in the corner.

"Just a letter for me," Elsie announced with assumed indifference, and then she tried to pick up the thread of the conversation again, but Aunt Rose was not listening; she was watching the girl. Finally she broke in irrelevantly: "Jim Brenton seems to be a fine young man. He makes me think of his father."

"Yes," answered Elsie, looking away.

"He's a pretty good friend of yours, isn't he, Elsie?" she continued.

"We've known each other always and he's taken me around a good deal and—well, Aunt Rose, I may as well tell you, he wants to marry me, and has been wanting to for more than a year, but I can't seem to care for him that way since I met—somebody else."

"And the letter is from the 'somebody else?' " said Aunt Rose.

"Yes, Aunt Rose, and he's so different than Jim. He is so polished and looks so elegant. And since I met him Jim has seemed a little bit common to me."

"And when did you meet this piece of elegance?"

"Well, it was—don't think I would do this with everybody, but you know once in a while you do meet someone that you seem to know the minute your eyes rest on them—it was on my trip back from Iowa, and he was going to Chicago; he works there; and we got to talking, and it seemed just as though we'd always known each other; we had so many things in common, and he thought so, too."

"Have you seen him since?" asked Aunt Rose.

"Yes, he gave me his telephone number and told me to call him up if I went to Chicago. I know you'll think it awful for me to call up a young man in that way, but with Claude it seemed different, for it seemed just as he said that we were soul mates, and those conventionalities didn't matter just between us. Well, when I went to Chicago, I did it, and he took me out to the most elegant lunch room and maybe he'll come here this summer. I'll show you his picture if you'll like to see it," added Elsie hesitatingly.

"Certainly, dear, if you don't mind showing it," answered Aunt Rose.

In a moment Elsie returned and placed in her guest's hand a small photograph of a young man—handsome he might be called by some, but a student of human nature would observe differently.

Aunt Rose studied the face a long time before she spoke and when she did it was with a great tenderness. "I want to tell you something, Girlie, and I want you first to know that it hurts me to think of hurting you, even while I am thankful that I can tell you. This is a picture of Claude Ransome. I should know it only too well, for I have seen it many times in his wife's home. I know no good of him. His wife is earning a living for herself and two children. In fact, this dress I have on is one she made for me. Her husband gets a good salary, but not a cent of it goes into that home, for he spends it on just such innocent, or perhaps they are not always so innocent, girls as you. Most of the time he lives at the club. Depend upon it, he has told hundreds of other girls just what he has told you. A pick-up acquaintance is never right nor safe for a girl, Elsie, and this fickle and wicked scapegrace might have cost you the love of a truly worthy man."

There was a long silence, broken only by the sobs of the girl as she sat with her face hid in Aunt Rose's lap. When at last the sobs ceased she raised a calm face to the older woman.

"Thank you, Aunt Rose," she said. "I have learned my lesson. Jim is coming to-night, and I'll tell him all about it. He ought to know if he still wants me for his wife, but he may not think me fit for that now."

"Just try him!" answered Aunt Rose.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

SHIRT WAIST EMBROIDERY PATTERN.

This embroidery pattern is No. 513, made by the Paris Modes Company. It is a wheat design in shadow and outline embroidery for shirt waist. It comes imprinted on light paper and is transferred to the cloth by pressing it with a hot iron. The pattern is good for two impressions.

We are sending out this pattern as a circulation premium in connection with the **Universal Magazine.** Anyone who will send 25 cents to pay for the **Universal Magazine** for one year can select embroidery pattern No. 513 as a free premium. The **Universal Magazine** is sixty-eight pages, published monthly, and contains a large amount of interesting reading matter. Address, **The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

CHILD'S LINGERIE HAT.

This embroidery pattern is No. 526, made by the Paris Modes Company. It is for eyelet embroidery and D. M. C. embroidery cotton. The pattern comes imprinted on light paper and is transferred to the cloth by pressing it with a hot iron. The pattern is good for two impressions. Anyone who will send us 25 cents to pay for one year's subscription to the **Universal Magazine** can select embroidery pattern No. 526 as a free premium. The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, clean, interesting sixty-eight-page, two-column monthly paper, and it will please everyone. Address, **The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Mind of a Martinet.

"A martinet," said General F. D. Grant at a Memorial Day banquet, "is generally a fool."

"They tell a story of a martinet of the Civil War, a Captain. He got orders from headquarters one day that his men were to change their undershirts.

" 'But, Captain,' said a Sergeant to whom this order was comuunicated, 'the men only have one undershirt each.'

"The Captain frowned. Then he said:

" 'No matter. Military commands must be obeyed. Let them change undershirts with each other.' " —New York Sun.

Society Leader Hits Merry Widow.

Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, of Boston, has taken up the Audubon Society's war against the "merry widow" hat.

"This hat is the worst omnivorous creation that the milliners have yet given us," she said at a recent dinner. "The number of things required to trim the hat is frightening. Its appetite, in fact, reminds me of a police court episode.

"A detective was testifying in the case of a woman shoplifter whom he had arrested in her bedroom.

" 'And, your honor,' he said, 'when I told her the charge, she turned her back on me and swallowed a purse, six suits of silk underwear, a silver candlestick, a chafing dish, and—

" 'Rubbish! Are you crazy?' the magistrate interrupted.

" 'Excuse me. What I mean to say, your honor,' exclaimed the detective, 'is that she swallowed the pawn ticket.' "—Washington Star.

Great Men and Their Cats.

The cat, although the target for mischievous boys and hooligans, has been a general favorite from time immemorial. In Egyptian writings 2,000 years ago it is mentioned. Famous men in all ages have had their cats. Montague, Richelieu, Dr. Johnson with "Hodge," who used to cause Boswell a certain amount of uneasiness when visiting the doctor in Bolt Court, and the late Robert Stephen Hawker, the poet vicar of Morwenstow, all had and loved the the cat.

Francois Coppee, who died recently, had at one time a legion of cats and kittens, but, as he grew older, he declined to replace those which died, and at his death he possessed but "Isabelle" and her daughter. Both have been famous hunters of sparrows in their time, but "Isabelle" is now past sport.

The family of Coppee has made provision for his two feline friends, and they have been sent to the cottage of an old servant, where, we learn, the poet's nephew occasionally visits them, and with "Isabelle" watches the younger cat exercising her prowess with the sparrows.—London Globe.

Knew Meat From Carrion.

Tennessee bred two great orators in the olden days—Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, once President of the United States, and Gustavus A. Henry, a Whig, known as the "eagle orator of the South."

They ran against each other for Governor, and when a long series of joint debates had reached its close, Johnson addressed the Whigs in the audience: "I have spoken with the boasted eagle orator from the Mississippi river to the Unaka mountains, and as yet I see no flesh in his talons or blood on his beak."

Quick as a flash Henry was on his feet, saying: "The American eagle is a proud bird and feeds not on carrion."—Nashville Banner.

A Girl's Overdress.

This is May Manton Pattern No. 6021. It is a girl's dress to be worn with any guimpe. Every variation of the guimpe dress is being worn by school girls, and some very pretty and novel effects are shown. Here is one that is trimmed to give the Princesse lines and which is charmingly attractive, while it is absolutely simple and youthful. The dress is made with the blouse and skirt. The blouse consists of the fronts and backs and narrow Mandarin sleeves. It is tucked becomingly and is gathered at the lower edge and joined to a belt. The skirt is straight and laid in backward-turning plaits, the closing being made invisibly at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (twelve years) is 5¾ yards 24, 4¼ yards 32, or 3¾ yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard 32 inches wide for trimming.

The Pattern No. 6021 is cut in sizes for girls of eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents, or, we will send the pattern and our nice, sixty-eight-page monthly **Universal Magazine** for one year for 25 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Eight-gored Skirt.

This is May Manton Pattern No. 5955. It is an eight-gored skirt. To be made with inverted plaits or habit back in round or walking length.

The plain gored skirt is an unquestioned favorite of the season and has many qualities to commend it. It is very generally becoming, it is most satisfactory to the wearer and it is adapted to almost all fashionable materials. This one is novel, being closed by means of buttons and buttonholes at the front, and is admirably well adapted to linen, pique and the like as well as to wool and to silk. The buttons, besides serving a practical purpose, make an exceedingly effective trimming. In this instance the lower edge is finished only with a hem stitched with Belding silk, but while this plain, simple style is much used, one wide band above the hem also is in vogue, and again there are a great many skirts made with applied bands, or hems, at the lower edge that are of contrasting material or color.

The skirt is cut in eight gores and can be made with inverted plaits or habit back, also it allows a choice of round or walking length.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10⅝ yards 24, 8⅝ yards 32, or 5¼ yards 44 inches wide, if material has figure or nap; 8⅝ yards 24, 5⅝ yards 32, or 3¾ yards 44 inches wide if it has not.

The Pattern No. 5955 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents; or, if you send 25 cents, we will send the pattern and the interesting, illustrated sixty-eight-page **Universal Magazine** for one year. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

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SELECTED POETRY.

ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The plowman homeward plods his weary way
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle whirls his droning flight
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.

Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tower
The moping owl does to the moon complain
Of such as, wandering near her secret bower,
Molest her ancient, solitary reign.

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a moldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

The breezy call of incense breathing morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife ply her evening care;
No children run to lisp their sire's return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield;
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their team a-field;
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!

Let now ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destiny obscure,
Nor Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals of the poor.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth, e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault
If Memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise;
Where through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can Honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of Death?

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire—
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre.

But knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll;
Chill Penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Some little Hampden, that with dauntless breast
The little tyrant of his fields withstood;
Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood.

The applause of listening Senates to command,
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes.

Their lot forbade; nor circumscribed alone
Their growing virtues, but their crimes confined;
Forbade to wade through slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.

The struggling pangs of conscious truth to hide,
To quench the blushes of ingenuous shame
Or heap the shrine of Luxury and Pride
With incense kindled at the Muse's flame.

The thoughtless world to Majesty may bow,
Exalt the Brave and idolize Success;
But more to innocence their safety owe,
Than Power and Genius e'er conspired to bless.

Hark how the sacred calm that broods around
Bids every fierce, tumultuous passion cease,
In still, small accents whispering from the ground,
A grateful earnest of eternal peace.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learned to stray;
Along the cool, sequestered vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

Yet even these bones from insult to protect,
Some frail memorial still—(erected nigh,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture decked)—
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

Their name, their years, spelt by the unlettered Muse,
The place of fame and elegy supply;
And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the rustic moralist to die.

For who, to dumb Forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?

On some fond breast the parting soul replies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires;
E'en from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,
E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires.

For thee, who, mindful of the unhonored dead,
Dost in these lines their artless tale relate,
If chance, by some lonely contemplation led,
Some kindred spirit shall inquire thy fate.

Haply some hoary headed swain may say:
"Oft have we seen him at peep of dawn
Brushing with hasty steps the dews away,
To meet the sun upon the upland lawn.

"There at the foot of yonder nodding beech,
That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high,
His listless length at noontide would he stretch,
And pore upon the brook that babbles by.

"Hard by yon wood, now smiling, as in scorn
Muttering his wayward fancies he would rove;
Now drooping, woeful, wan, like one forlorn,
Or crazed with care or crossed in hopeless love.

"One morn I missed him on the 'customed hill,
Along the heath and near his favorite tree.
Another came; nor yet beside the rill,
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he.

"The next, with dirges due, in sad array,
Slow through the churchyard path we saw him borne;
Approach and read—for thou canst read—the lay
Graved on the stone beneath yon aged thorn.

"There scattered oft, the earliest of the year,
By hands unseen, are showers of violets found;
The redbreast loves to build and warble there,
And little footsteps lightly press the ground."

THE EPITAPH.

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown;
Fair science frowned not on his humble birth,
And melancholy marked him for her own.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere,
Heaven did a recompense as largely send;
He gave to misery all he had—a tear;
He gained from heaven ('twas all he wished) a friend.

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode—
There they alike in trembling hope repose—
The bosom of his Father and his God.

—Thomas Gray.

HIS CHARMING SISTER.

I have the sweetest sister ever bloomed in beauty's garden,
A winsome little angel full of innocence and grace;
If you could see the charming girl, you'd grant me smiling pardon
For saying she would knock 'most male heart off its base!

There's rippling music in her laugh, it seems inspired of heaven;
Her smile would melt the coat of ice from woman-hater's heart!
Though but my sister, by her charms my heart is sadly riven—
Is pierced from suburbs clear to core by Cupid's stinging dart!

Her pretty face an angel from the upper realms would covet,
A smiling face set in a frame of semi-golden hair;
Ah! that sweet, winsome frontispiece! to see it is to love it!
No man susceptible of heart could 'scape its waiting snare!

Her teeth of porcelainish tint set in their rosy portal
Seem far too pure to chop at such a vulgar thing as hash!
I'll bet my birthright 'gainst a dime no other female mortal
Such lovely teeth of natural growth upon the eyes can flash!

Her hands are beautiful in shape, and very well she knows it!
Her feet—well, them I never saw, but dainty are her boots;
Her nose is of the Grecian build, and when the darling blows it
The melody is sweeter than an orchestra of flutes!

Her gentle voice falls on the ear like golden lovebells tinkling,
It holds me in a waking trance I scarce can give an inkling
Of all the charms possessed by that sweet sister dear of mine.

You're no doubt wondering just why the blooming deuce a fellow
Should group the leakings of his brain in a poetic maze,
Should chew the rag of poesy and musically bellow
Such hifalutin' language to exploit a sister's praise.

The thing is new to me, you know, and hence it is I shovel
Such tuneful fuel on the fire to keep her charms alight;
It is a new experience most devilishly novel—
She's only been my sister since I popped to her last night!

—Sioux City Tribune.

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THE SHEEP HERDER.

All day across the sagebrush flat,
Beneath the sun of June,
My sheep they loaf and feed and blat,
Their never-changin' tune.
And then, at night time, when they lay
As quiet as a stone,
I hear the gray wolf far away,
"Alo-one!" he says, "Alo-one!"

A-a! ma-a! ba-a! eh-eh-eh!
The tune the woollies sing;
It's rasped my ears, it seems, for years,
Though really just since spring;
And nothin', far as I can see
Around the circle's sweep,
But sky and plain, my dreams and me
And them infernal sheep.

I've got one book—it's poetry—
A bunch of pretty wrongs—
An Eastern lunger gave to me;
He said 'twas "shepherd songs."
But, though that poet sure is deep,
And has sweet things to say,
He never seen a herd of sheep
Or smelt them, anyway.

A-a ma-a! ba-a; eh-eh-eh!
My woollies greasy gray,
An awful change has hit the range
Since that old poet's day,
For you're just silly, on'ry brutes,
And I look like distress,
And my pipe ain't the kind that toots
And there's no "shepherdess."

—Charles B. Clark, Jr., in Pacific Monthly.

THE DEACON'S DAUGHTER.

Queen of the favored pew,
I can not half reveal
The thoughts I have of you,
With unromantic steel.

The stamen of a pink,
Dipped in a drop of dew,
Would not be pen and ink,
Too exquisite for you.

The music of the choir
Is pitched in one sweet key
That tells of my desire
And that of more like me.

When roguishly you glance
At me across the pew,
Each eye-lash is a lance
That stabs me through and through.

The deacon thinks your wings
Are just about to sprout;
Well, I know other things,
But he won't find them out.

Dear little Methodist,
Say one sweet prayer for me,
And I shall in the list
Of the elected be.

THE BASE BALL ROOTER.

When yer sorter sour on livin' through the worry an' the fret,
Ther' is nothin' that will make ye feel so foine
As to hustle fur the bleachin' boards an' set an' set an' set
A-rootin' fur yer base ball nine.

The people in the gran' stan' simply cheer the players on—
They hafter show they knows what manners is—
But right down on the bleachin' boards is where they have the fun,
Fur rootin' is the thing that does the biz.

Yer toes go diggin' in the planks, yer hands are shet up tight,
While yer fingers fairly hurt—so close they twine—
Till ye have ter let yerself right out an' yell with all yer might,
When yer rootin' fur yer base ball nine.

An' when yer fellers conquer 'em, jes' like ye knew they would,
An' git a record leadin' all the line,
Ye feel like ye was in it, like ye done a heap o' good,
A-rootin' fur yer base ball nine.

—Joe Kerr.

A-MAIZE-ING.

The modern farmer
Ought to be
Enjoined from deeds
Of wizardry!

To him there's no
Such word as luck,
But he will buy
A field of muck,

Put potash on,
Then plant his corn,
And in the fall,
As sure's you're born,

He'll husk six ears,
And often more,
Where only one
Was husked before!

—N. Parker Jones.

GOOD NIGHT.

Good night! A word so often said,
The heedless mind forgets its meaning;
'Tis only when some heart lies dead,
On which our own was leaning,
We hear in maddening music roll
That last "good night" along the soul.

Good night! in tones that never die
It peals along the quickening ear,
And tender gales of memory
Forever waft it near.
What stilled the voice—O crush the pain—
That ne'er shall breathe "good night" again.

Good night! It mocks us from the grave,
It overleaps that strange world's bound
From whence there flows no backward wave;
It calls from out the ground,
On every side, around, above,
Good night, good night, to life and love.

Good night! Oh, wherefore fades away
The light that lived in that dear world?
Why follows that good night and day?
Why are our souls so stirred?
Oh, rather say, dull brain, once more
Good night! thy time of toil is o'er.

Good night! Now cometh gentle sleep,
And tears that fall like welcome rain.
Good night! Oh, holy, blest, and deep
The rest that follows pain.
How should we reach God's upper light
If life's long day had no "good night?"

—Anon. (Published in 1859.)

JOY.

She came to me long, long ago,
And bided many a day;
And thro' the golden summer's glow
She sang to me at play.

The hills were green, the fields were bright,
Wherever passed her feet;
And at her voice the darkest night
Was filled with music sweet.

But little heed to her I gave,
Nor ever thought that I
Could lose the rainbow from the wave,
The blue from out the sky.

But, lo! one morning she had fled,
And I was left alone,
And all the flowers were lying dead,
And all the birds were flown.

Hope, work and faith since then have come
To bring me peace and aid,
And love, that seems of all the sum—
But not that smiling maid.

—William Wallace Whitlock, in August Ainslee's.

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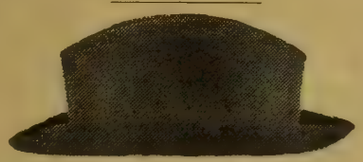
Useful Vacations.

The children's freedom from school may mean that the whole family may have a let-up in the work which takes their time the year around, provided these vacations are rightly managed. Mothers and fathers need vacations quite as much as the youngsters. We know one fourteen-year-old girl who has been diligently applying herself to the study of cookery and the management of the house since the close of school, with the result that the mother is planning for a lake trip which will give her a five-days' outing, leaving this daughter in charge of a nine-room house and the cooking for four persons. She not only can do it, but she does her work all the better because of the confidence placed in her. And she will enjoy her own vacation trip, which is to be a week spent in a neighboring city, all the more because her efforts have helped to give the mother an outing.

A neighbor's daughter has a grown-up sister who is a dressmaker, and during this summer vacation this little daughter of twelve is learning to sew. Each day she spends a part of her time with her big sister in the sewing room. She is taught to make very simple garments, cutting them herself and doing every bit of the sewing under the supervision of her sister. She has made most of her underwear for the summer and is planning to do other things before school begins.

Aren't the children far happier for using their time in this way, and will they not be better fitted to fill a woman's place in the world?"—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.



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Address, **The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.**

Children's Blues.

When children have the blues it means something, commonly one of three things—the stomach is being overfed or wrongly fed; they are not getting the right amount of sleep; or they are in need of a bath.

Do away with rich food, pastries, heavy meats and overmuch candy. Give simple nourishing food, plenty of bread and milk, cereals, succulent vegetables and fresh fruits. Insist that the food be well chewed and slowly eaten. Do not allow promiscuous eating between meals. A growing child usually needs a little lunch, especially if there is an early breakfast and a late supper, but let the "piece" be a couple of crackers, a slice of bread or some fruit, and let it be given just about midway between two meals. Sweets between meals are harmful, for if the child is not really hungry there is no need of giving him anything, and if he is hungry, something substantial will be relished.

Give the child an afternoon nap regularly at least until he is of school age and for several years longer, if he can be persuaded to take it. Have a regular time for putting them to bed. Eight o'clock is late enough for all growing children. If put to bed at that time they will get a good night's rest and be ready for the morning breakfast.

To be at their best children need a daily bath and a frequent change of underwear. They are constantly on the go, and this continual activity results in sweaty little bodies which need frequent cleansing if the child is to be kept healthy and comfortable. A soiled, sticky child can hardly keep good-natured.

Properly-fed, well-rested, clean-kept children should be sunshiny from morning till night.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

The Meat Grinder.

If you have a meat grinder, try—

Grinding horse-radish in it and you will have a relish of finer texture and your task will be accomplished without the usual sore eyes that are apt to be a result of grating horse-radish.

Running through it confectioners' sugar that has become lumpy, or Coffee A and granulated sugar that is not of the desired smoothness.

Putting crackers and crusts of bread through it; then dry them in a quick oven and put away to be used as needed.

Cutting up a pumpkin and feeding it to the chopper in small pieces. It comes out quite as fine as when sifted through a sieve and saves work and dishes.

Taking enough scraps of beef to make two cupfuls, a small piece of cooked salt pork, a small onion and a couple of crackers; run through the grinder; mix with a couple tablespoonfuls of water and a seasoning of pepper and salt; form into balls and bake or fry until browned.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Nor a Hospital.

"Talking of our British cousins?" inquired E. Black Ryan, Tax Attorney of the Southern Pacific, "well, I heard one the other day. Big fat Britisher shoved into one of those compartments at the last moment. There was an American in there reading his newspaper.

"'It's sixty miles to my station,' remarked the Englishman, 'and I say, old chap, I'm treating myself for a wounded foot, and I say, if you don't mind, I'll put some of this iodoform on my ankle. Beastly smelling stuff.'

"'Go ahead,' said the American. But when he got the full odor of it he shoved up a window, pulled out a cigar and lighted it, and began puffing away vigorously.

"'Here, here, my good fellow,' protested the Englishman, 'this is no smoking compartment!' "—San Francisco Chroncile.

The Bishop Had Higher Aim.

It is the man who looks for trouble who generally finds it. When the late Bishop Dudley was about to transfer the field of his labors to Kentucky, some of his friends were inclined to remonstrate.

"So you are really going to Kentucky?" said one of these.

"Yes, indeed," replied the Bishop.

"But do you know what kind of a state that is?" inquired the anxious one. "Why, I saw in the paper that in a Kentucky town one man killed another dead for just treading on a dog. What are you going to do in a place like that?"

"Well," replied the Bishop, calmly, "I am not going to tread on a dog."

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A Splendid Introduction to Grape Growing Under the Most Favorable Circumstances.

Every farmer or owner of a suburban home will find it pleasant and profitable to grow a few grapes. To enable our friends and patrons to make a favorable introducion to grape growing we will furnish them a collection of grapevines which will grow nicely on a trellis of which the diameter is fourteen feet.

Grape trellis which can be easily constructed.

The trellis is not necessary, however, the first or second year, as stakes can be driven to each vine. The trellis can be constructed when it becomes necessary. The time for planting is now until the ground freezes. We have arrangements with the best grape nursery in the country to mail out for us a special collection of the twelve grapevines indicated on the diagram showing the ground plan of the trellis.

Twelve grapevines: The **Concord**, black; the **Niagara**, white; **Catawba**, red; **Moore's Early**, black; **Elvira**, white; **Massalla**, red; **Ives**, black; **Moore's Diamond**, white; **Perkins**, red; **Norton's Virginia Seedling**, black; **Martha**, white; and **Aroma**, red; constituting the best possible collection of grapevines.

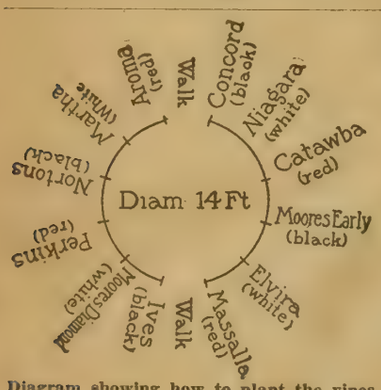

Diagram showing how to plant the vines.

Send us one dollar and fifty cents and we will credit you with two-years' subscription to this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower. We will also send you the twelve grapevines.

Each variety undergoes a local test. Those best adapted to climate, soil and local conditions and to tastes of the grower can be selected. The collection will furnish grapes for all of the family. Anyone having a small yard can grow these vines to excellent advantage. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.**

A Good Irish Answer.

"Secretary Cortelyou was discussing," said a New York broker, "a question of finance during the panic. He broke off to tell a story.

"He said he was reminded of the Irish farmer on his way to the Cattle Fair.

" 'Where are you going, my man?' said an English tourist, stopping the agriculturist.

" 'To Waterford Fair, your honor,' was the answer.

"The Englishman looked approvingly at the heifers the other was driving.

" 'And how much do you expect to get for your beasts at Waterford Fair?' he asked.

" 'Sure, an' if I get £8 a head I shan't do badly,' said the Irishman.

" 'Ah, that's a sample of your country,' said the Englishman, severely. 'Take those heifers to England and you'd average £14 a head for them.'

"The Irishman laughed.

" 'Just so, yer honor,' he said, "and if yez were to take the Lakes of Killarney to purgatory yer would get a guinea a drop.' "—New York Tribune.

He Admired Carthage.

"The late O. H. P. Belmont," said a New York picture dealer, "was a profound admirer of the painter Turner. He liked especially Turner's 'Carthage,' and one day he told me an odd story about it.

"Turner," he said, "kept 'Carthage' for years. If you wanted to buy it, he'd ask you £500; on your acceptance he'd say, on second thought, he must ask you £750, and if you again accepted, the price would go up to £1,000. So on indefinitely.

"Turner for years declared that he would be buried with 'Carthage' wrapped about his corpse. One day he said to Chantrey, his executor:

" 'Chantrey, if in my will I order you to bury me like that, with 'Carthage' for my shroud, you will obey, won't you?'

" 'Certainly,' said Chantrey, 'I'll bury you rolled up in your picture, if it is one of the conditions of your will, and the next day I'll dig you up and unroll you.' "—New York Sun.

Purely For Sympathy.

Mrs. Clarence Burns, of New York, who is one of the leading members of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, was talking at a luncheon about children.

"As the Federation's Santa Claus," she said, "I often get as many as 1,200 children's letters a day. They were interesting letters. Are not children always interesting? Yes, they are interesting even in their tears.

"A friend of mine, a young mother, sat reading 'Hans Andersen' to her little daughter the other morning, when all of a sudden the youngster began to cry.

" 'Why, what is the matter?' said the mother.

" 'I failed yesterday,' sobbed the little girl.

" 'But that was yesterday,' said the mother. 'Why do you cry about it to-day?'

" 'You wasn't home yesterday,' explained the child."—Boston Herald.

A Case For Cautiousness.

Senator La Follette, discussing the currency bill, said of a certain passage:

"That needs delicate handling. It is like the position of the young man on his honeymoon.

"This young man's honeymoon was peculiar, because, while still in mourning, he had married his deceased wife's sister.

"A friend of his, a chap he had not seen for years, accosted him on the honeymoon in a Niagara restaurant.

"The friend, after being introduced to the bride, said sympathetically:

" 'But who are you in mourning for, old man?'

" 'For my sister-in-law,' was the delicate reply."

Cortelyou's Vacation Joke.

Three days of temperature over the 100-degree mark drove George Bruce Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, to Huntington, L. I.

"Weaver, I have decided to take a vacation," said the Secretary to his private secretary, forcing a strained smile. "My going will leave only Secretary Luke Wright to represent the Cabinet, and I admit it does hardly look right, but—"

Willing hands dragged Weaver into the corridor, where he was held under the spout of a water cooler until consciousness returned. He appeared to be in great agony.

"Oh, it wasn't the pun," he moaned. "It wasn't the pun, but it was that awful, awful smile."—Philadelphia Record.

SEE DEMONSTRATIONS AT ALL STATE FAIRS

Manson Campbell Company of Detroit and Chatham, Ontario, will have interesting exhibits of the Chatham Fanning Mills and Chatham Fireless Cookers in charge of experts.

One of the most interesting exhibits and demonstrations at all State Fairs this season will be that of the Manson Campbell Company whose factories are at Detroit, Michigan, and Chatham, Ontario, makers of the famous Chatham Fanning Mill and Seed Grader and the Chatham Fireless Cooker, both of which are so well known. Over 250,000 Chatham Fanning Mills are in use everywhere in America and they have long been considered the world's standard. The Chatham Fireless Cooker has for over two years been the great demonstrated success of all cookers and every reader of this paper will be interested to eat the delicious food which will daily be cooked without fire in the Chathams that will be at this company's fair exhibits which you are invited to make your headquarters. Meanwhile if you are interested now to get their free catalogs on either of these famous articles, just write your name and address to their Detroit factory, and all literature and their liberal selling plan direct from the factory at wholesale prices will be sent you at once.

Following are the names of the officers of the company and experts who will be in charge of this company's Fair exhibits at the places named and at the time indicated. Be sure to call on them when you visit any of these Fairs.

August 20 to 28, Des Moines, Iowa.: L. D. Rice, J. F. Jones, Jas. Wellman, D. D. Wellman, O. A. Kindem. Dubuque, Iowa. J. F. Bartels, Chas. Sampson.

August 28 to Sept. 4, Lincoln, Neb.: L. D. Rice, J. F. Jones. Minneapolis, Minn.: D. D. Wellman, O. A. Kindem. Columbus, Ohio: J. Wellman, J. F. Bartels, Chas. Sampson.

September 7 to 12, Milwaukee, Wis.: D. D. Wellman, O. A. Kindem. Huron, S. D.: J. F. Jones. Denver, Colo.: L. D. Rice. Detroit, Mich.: J. Wellman, W. E. Campbell, Homer Smith. Indianapolis, Ind.: J. F. Bartels, Chas. Sampson.

September 14 to 19, Syracuse, N. Y.: J. Well man, W. E. Campbell, Homer Smith. Louisville Ky.: J. F. Bartels, Chas. Sampson. Pueblo, Colo.: L. D. Rice. Hutchinson, Kan.: J. F. Jones. Grand Rapids, Mich.: D. D. Wellman, O. A. Kindem.

September 25 to October 2, Springfield, Ill.: J. Wellman, J. F. Bartels, Chas. Sampson, D. D. Wellman, O. A. Kindem.

September 25 to October 12, Albuquerque, N.M.: C. F. Jones.

September 21 to 26, Nashville, Tenn.: J. F. Bartels, Chas. Sampson. La Crosse, Wis.: D. D. Wellman, O. A. Kindem.

October 1 to 10, Oklahoma City, Okla.: J. Wellman, J. F. Bartels, Chas. Sampson. Salt Lake City: L. D. Rice. Sedalia, Mo.: D. D. Wellman, O. A. Kindem.

October 8 to 16: Fort Worth, Tex.: J. Wellman, J. F. Bartels, Chas. Sampson.

October 12 to 17, Kansas City: L. D. Rice, D. D. Wellman, O. A. Kindem.

October 17 to Nov. 1, Dallas, Tex.: L. D. Rice, J. F. Bartels, J. Wellman.

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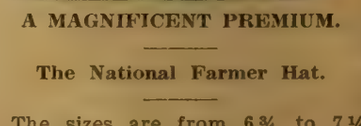
National Farmer and Stock Grower are honest, they would be pleased to extend credit to all of the readers of this paper. Write for free catalogue, and in doing so be sure and mention the fact that you saw their ad. in this paper. Address, The Century Manufacturing Company, Dept. 111, East St. Louis, Ill.



A MAGNIFICENT PREMIUM.

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6¾ to 7¼. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are all black, wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is one dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us one dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size.

Address, **The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.**

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

ery Elegant Fashion Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

One-piece Shirt Waist.

No. 6041.—Every fresh development of the ne-piece feature is met with enthusiasm, nd this blouse is one of the prettiest yet to ave appeared. It is absolutely simple, involving very little labor in the making and absolutely none in the fitting, while it is adapted to all seasonable waistings, and both to the gown and to wear with the odd skirt. In this case it is made of pongee stitched with Belding silk, and pongee is being extensively used this season for shirt waists as well as for garments of more formal dress, but lawn, batiste, madras and linen all are favorites. The tucks over the shoulders give becoming breadth and fullness, and those in the sleeves allow of making from the narrower materials without the

ecessary joinings being seen.

The blouse is made in one piece, and the ox plait is applied over the front edge. he sleeve portions are gathered into traight cuffs and the neck is finished with eck band, over which can be worn any tock or collar preferred. If made from triped material, the backs can be joined t the center, when the fashionable chevron ffect will be produced.

The quantity of material required for the edium size is 4⅝ yards 21 or 24, 3⅛ yards 2, or 2⅛ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6041 is cut in sizes for a 32, 4, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure, and ill be mailed to any address by the ashion Department of this paper on eceipt of 10 cents.

Boy's Russian Suit.

No. 6036.—The Russian suit is a well-eserved favorite for the small boy. It suits is needs perfectly well and it renders him ttractive as well as comfortable. This one is made of natural colored linen, with hair stripe of red, and the belt is of red leather, but there is a great opportunity for choice in the matter of color and material for khaki cloth, galatea, cotton cheviots, madras and the like are all equally correct. Also for the cooler days such materials as mohair, shepherd's check and other light-weight wools are much used, while the same model made of white silk or white serge becomes an exceedingly dressy costume suited to occasions of more elaborate dress.

The suit is made with trousers and blouse.

Girl's Dress With Circular Skirt.

No. 6035.—Circular skirts are exceedingly shionable just now for the school girls as ell as for their elders, and this dress com-nes one with an exceedingly attractive blouse. In the illustration the material is white linen banded with Copenhagen blue, and there is braiding with white soutache on the blouse portion, but there are so many materials that can be made available as to render the list a long one. Linen is always handsome and always durable, and is being much worn, both in colors and in white, cotton poplin and the like are much in fashion, while there are also lighter-weight materials, such as batiste and lawn, which are appropriate. The washable pongees are charming and are exceedingly fashionable, while for more dressy frocks the silk pongee and simple foulards are admirable. Trimming

ays can be contrasting material, or bands the same edged with braid, or almost appropriate finish that fancy may sug-t. The soutache braid can be applied any preferred design or omitted; and if further variation is wanted, the yoke blouse consists of the fronts and back, e are buttoned from the right shoulder true Russian style, while it is held in e by the belt. The trousers are in ckerbocker style and drawn up by means lastic at the knees.

he quantity of material required for the lium size (four years) is 4 yards 24, 3 ds 32, or 2 yards 44 inches wide.

he Pattern 6036 is cut in sizes for boys of two, four and six years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

portion could be made of all-over lace or embroidery or any similar material.

The dress consists of the blouse and the skirt, the two being joined by the belt. The blouse is trimmed to give the yoke effect and is laid in plaits on the shoulders, beneath which the epaulettes are attached. There are moderately full sleeves finished with roll-over cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (twelve years) is 6¾ yards 24, 4½ yards 32, or 3½ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard of contrasting material 32 inches wide to trim as illustrated.

The Pattern 6035 is cut in sizes for girls of eight, ten, twelve and fourteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Work Apron.

No. 6015.—The apron that is simply made while at the same time it really protects the gown and can be slipped on and off easily and readily is the one quite certain to be well liked, and this one fulfills all these requirements. In the illustration it is made of checked gingham, and the edges are simply stitched, but butcher's linen is adaptable for the purpose, being both sturdy and handsome, while there are plain chambrays, percales and simple printed wash fabrics, all of which are suited to aprons of the sort. The patch pockets mean convenience and comfort, and the straps that are crossed and buttoned into place at the shoulders are very easily and readily adjusted.

The apron is made with the front and the backs, the backs being extended to form the straps. The patch pockets are arranged over the front on indicated lines.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4½ yards 27 or 3⅜ yards 36 inches wide.

The Pattern 6015 is cut in sizes for a 34, 38 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Child's One-piece Dress.

No. 5969.—One-piece garments are greatly in favor just now, and the children's dresses unquestionably have much to commend them. They are so simple that making becomes a trivial matter, they launder with ease and with success, yet they are becoming and attractive withal. This one can be made from linen, gingham, chambray, percale, any of the pretty printed washable fabrics, and, indeed, from anything of a similar nature. In the illustration the belt, the shoulder straps and the cuffs are of embroidery, while the material is pale blue linen.

The dress is made in one piece, there being only underarm and sleeve seams. It is opened at the shoulders and the shoulder straps allow of an invisible closing. The belt holds the fullness in place at the waist line.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) is 2⅛ yards 24, 1⅞ yards 32, or 1⅝ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 5969 is cut in sizes for children of two, four and six years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Tucked One-piece Waist Closing in Front.

No. 6031.—So few blouses close in front in these days that when one appears which includes that feature and at the same time is smart and attractive, it is quite certain of its welcome. Here is a model which in addition to such practical advantage shows several novelties and which is as graceful and charming as well can be. The sleeves and the overblouse are cut in one, while there are close-fitting undersleeves that are faced with lace, and there is a girdle arranged over the lower edge, so that the whole garment is made in one and is closed together at the front. In this instance crepe de Chine is stitched with Belding silk and trimmed with applique, the chemisette and undersleeves being of filet lace. All the seasonable materials are appropriate, however, and the very lovely cotton fabrics and the silk and cotton mixtures, that are having such unprecedented vogue, would be extremely becoming so made with banding of lace or of some lighter sort of applique.

The blouse is made with a fitted lining, which is closed at the center front. On this lining are arranged the chemisette portions and its sleeves are faced to form the close-fitting cuffs. They are inserted in the armholes, after which the tucked blouse is arranged over the whole. The girdle finishes the lower edge. The lining is closed at the center front, the blouse invisibly beneath the left side.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 21 or 24, 2½ yards 32 or 1⅞ yards 44 inches wide, ⅞ yard of silk for chemisette and cuffs, 1½ yards of banding, ⅛ yard of silk for girdle.

The Pattern 6031 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Three or Four-piece Skirt.

No. 6009.—The skirt which is smooth over the hips and which flares at the lower portion continues a favorite one for walking, while it is always the most becoming and most graceful. Here is a model that can be made either in three or four pieces, as the front gore is seamed at the center or cut in one. In the illustration it is made from striped material, and the front gore is seamed at the center to produce the chevron effect, but the model suits plain materials quite as well as striped, and whether or not the front gore shall be treated in this way is dependent entirely upon individual taste and the material used. The circular bands are pretty and novel and are exceedingly effective in the striped fabric, but were the material plain, they could be greatly enhanced by braid above, or finishing the lower edge of each one. All the seasonable skirting materials are appropriate, linen, pique, cotton rep and the like can be so made quite as well as wool materials.

The skirt is made with a front gore and side and back portions, which are circular. The front edges of the side portions are turned under to form tucks, which are laid over onto the front gore, so concealing the seams and allowing effective use of buttons as trimming. The fullness at the back can be laid in inverted plaits or it can be cut off and the skirt finished in habit style as liked. Also the closing can be made either at the back or at the left side of the front. The circular folds are arranged over the lower edge on indicated lines.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8½ yards 24, 7½ yards 27, or 5 yards 44 or 52 inches wide.

The Pattern 6009 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please address all pattern orders to **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St.Louis,Mo.**

Day of Cheap Meat Past.

With crop conditions as they are and with live stock raisers in such firm control of the live stock markets, it would almost seem that the day of cheap meat is past. Undoubtedly there will be fluctuations from time to time, but where farmers are able to hold back shipments upon telegraphic and other quick means of communication, it is not probable that the markets will again be overrun with animals for any considerable period of time.

If the country wants cheaper meat it will have to look to the live stock raising end of the business for cheaper prices, because the packer cannot sell cheap meat in the face of high cost for his raw material. The live stock raiser, on the other hand, cannot be expected to furnish cheap raw material to the packer when his feedstuffs are high.—National Provisioner.

Heads of American Families.

Congress has authorized the publication of the names of the heads of families obtained when taking the first census. The first census was taken in the year 1790 and comprised an enumeration of the inhabitants of the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia. The population of the United States in those days, including slaves, was 3,893,635 persons, besides 35,691 scattered in the West and Southwest, including Tennessee. Some of the census records were destroyed by fire in 1812, notably those of Virginia, but the state records have been drawn upon to recover this loss, and even with this Virginia is only partially reperesented; but the other states are complete.

The Census Department has issued at $1.00 a copy a certain list of 100 to 300-page pamphlets, each one representing one of the states named. This work has been planned to satisfy the demand for information concerning the actual location of colonial and revolutionary families. For further particulars address Director of the Census, Washington, D. C.

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Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cts. a bottle.

PILES, FISTULA, BLEEDING, RECTAL, ULCER, Etc.

Cured without surgical operation. Cures guaranteed. All protruding stopped in one or two treatments. Do not continue to suffer when you can be cured without an operation. Consultation free. Call or write, inclosing 2c. stamp for 100-page Book on Rectal Diseases.
DR. M. NEY SMITH, 814 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

The Twice-a-Week St. Louis REPUBLIC

is a magnificent newspaper, containing all the latest home, foreign and political news. It is undoubtedly the best Democratic newspaper in the United States. We highly recommend this paper.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is a nice, clean, general farm monthly publication, full of practical, interesting and instructive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It is very useful to general farmers, to vegetable and fruit growers, and especially so to cattle, hog and sheep raisers and feeders, to horse and mule raisers and dealers, and it contains more good poultry facts than most of the poultry papers. It is published at 50 cents a year, or three years for one dollar.

COMBINATION OFFER.

On account of the interest in the present political campaign we are able to combine both of these papers for the price of one.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR

and we will mail to your address
The St. Louis Republic Twice-a-Week Edition for one year; also
The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years.
Address,
EVANS SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY,
3552 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Motor Cycle Record.

B. A. Swenson, a motor cyclist of Providence, R. I., finished a run from New York to Chicago, July 10th, his total traveling time being 49 hours 40 minutes. Swenson left the Eastern city Monday morning, reaching Utica, 262 miles out, on his first day's run. The second day took him 282 miles to Dunkirk, N. Y. Swanton, Ohio, 314 miles farther on, was reached the third day, and the final lap was 254 miles. Swenson was one of several riders who left New York on the first annual tour of the American Federation of Motor Cyclists.

Geraniums.

This plant, for years one of the stand-bys in the window garden, has been so greatly improved within the last decade, both in the size of flowers and flower clusters, that one would hardly recognize it as a descendant of the old acquaintance. Colors vary, from the purest white through orange, salmon or rose to the most intense reds, and whether brilliancy or delicacy of tint is desired, it may be readily found.

While the single varieties have perhaps more beautiful and usually larger flowers, the double are more permanent; some of the ivies show as magnificent flowers as the zonales, and their foliage adds a pleasing variety. The white-edged is always admired. It is a robust grower, and when exposed to the direct sunshine, shows tinges of pink on the leaves.

The zonales all mark their enjoyment of sunshine by the increased richness of color. Happy Thought is one of the handsomest of the variegated foliage sorts, the creamy white center being surrounded with a dark band which is again margined with rich green. Several of the bronzed varieties are quite as ornamental as the coleus, with the additional incentive that the flowers add another half to their beauty.

If cutings were made early in the spring and placed in a glass of water in a sunny window, they in a few days throw out rootlets and were in as many more to thrive in the soil. This is the quickest way of rooting cuttings, and succeeds as admirably with coleus and other slips. As soon as the weather is warm they may be transplanted to the bed, using rich soil.

Care during the summer is simple. In the driest weather they may need an occasional watering, though if the soil is kept loose, comparatively little will be needed.

Keep the blossoms picked as soon as they show signs of decay. Never allow them to go to seed, as the single ones sometimes incline to do. Florists can raise the seed so cheaply and it is so great a drain upon the plant that it does not pay to thus injure it for so small a gain. Water occasionally with manure water, and the increase in size and brilliancy of foliage is noticeable.

A packet of seedlings affords much pleasure, and the plants will in a single season reach blooming size. The speculation over possible new varieties and the almost certain realization of some choice ones make the pan of seedlings a constant pleasure.

Before hard frosts come, take up the plants with as much soil as readily adheres and hang them up in the cellar, or they may be wintered in pots if room can be given. Slips started in late summer and the spring seedlings will soon fill the windows with bloom.

The skeleton rose should not be omitted from the list. Its leaves are of value for bouquets, for scenting handkerchiefs or letters, and two or three placed in the top of a can of sweet apples before sealing give a most delicious flavoring.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Hints on Dress.

It is safe to say that a vast majority of the middle classes of women do their own sewing; yet a large percentage of these look neat despite the small cash outlay in their attire. If they were compelled to pay the huge bills which society dictates, farmers would be bankrupt. It is this ability in many ways to turn skill and handiwork to account which makes the neat gowns with small cost.

Thanks to cheap patterns with explicit directions, there is really no excuse for a woman in the most remote hamlet to be out of fashion. And there are so many elegant touches obtained by a little care and patience that daintiness can scarcely fail to aid in the wardrobe.

As for a number of years, needlework is still prominent. While some of the dainty stitches of our grandmothers may be resurrected and put into use again, the present generation has scarce time for the tiny stitches, but strives rather by longer ones to create a similar effect.

Indian Lands For Sale Cheap

All Government Restrictions Removed
Clear Titles Given

The government restrictions have been removed from a large part of the Indian lands; the Indian will sell his fertile acres, and the government will give a clear title to the purchaser.

There are over 8,000,000 acres of these Indian lands on which restrictions are removed July 27th.

The Indian, though a peaceable, civilized citizen, cannot cultivate all his land, and most of them would rather sell it. This is the golden opportunity for the progressive farmer to get a splendid farm at a very reasonable price.

The land varies greatly in character. The rich bottom lands will raise from 40 to 70 bushels of corn to the acre, 20 to 30 bushels of wheat, 3 to 4 crops of alfalfa, averaging three-fourths of a ton to a ton per acre each cutting, or from three-fourths of a bale to a bale of cotton. The prairie lands raise from 25 to 65 bushels of corn to the acre, and other crops in proportion. The agricultural reports give the average yield of all staple crops as about the same as those of Illinois.

There are excellent fruit lands, similar to the famous fruit lands of the Ozarks.

The rainfall is abundant, averaging 35 to 40 inches.

This land can be bought in tracts of 40 to 320 acres at a very low price.

This territory has hundreds of towns and cities, many of which have all the advantages of older settled communities, such as schools and churches, hotels, libraries, electric lights, telephones and telegraph lines, street railways, etc. Only 11% of the present population of these Indian lands are Indians and they are civilized, law-abiding citizens.

If you are not satisfied with the opportunities where you are now located, this is your one **great** chance to better your condition. Take a trip down there and look around; find the farm that just suits you and buy it while it is cheap.

The Rock Island-Frisco Lines have over 1300 miles of railway in the territory where the restrictions have been removed — over three times as much as any other line.

Purchase your ticket over the Rock-Island-Frisco-Chicago & Eastern Illinois Lines and you will see the best. Low round-trip rates will be in effect to all points in these lands and other parts of the Southwest on August 4th and 18th, September 1st and 15th, and the first and third Tuesdays of other months.

If you are interested, write for full information. We will post you on conditions and furnish you with names of reliable men who will aid you to get a desirable piece of land.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Pass. Traffic Manager
1768 La Salle Station, Chicago, Ill. — 1768 Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Rock Island — FRISCO

Rock Island-Frisco-Chicago & Eastern Illinois Lines

Many of the little crochet and tatting wheels in vogue a generation ago may be remodeled into motifs for the fashionable stock or jabot.

Lace is used in profusion in all neckwear, and even a small bit of the real article is a treasure in artistic hands.

The professional claims to know at a glance when a bow is made by a novice. The style this season is of the butterfly sort, which even the novice can neatly imitate, the band being drawn tightly in the center.

Embroidered belts are things of beauty which may be made at home, those on white linen being charming with a white waist. A simple pocket for the handkerchief, also of embroidered linen, now adds to the smart appearance of the costume and may be of white or colored linen, to match the belt and waist. These are suspended from the belt and usually buttoned down or closed with a drawn ribbon.

All sensible women will hail with joy the announcement that they are to be well supplied with pockets in future; though some, as in the petti coat or stocking, will scarcely appea as designed strictly for convenience However, even these are far bette than no pocket, and woman has to long been handicapped in this respect

The fashionable parasol is orna mented with embroidery and has si teen ribs instead of eight, making a Japanese article, little less pro nounced than the kimono.

The comfortable sailor suit is sti deservedly popular among the youn girls; and the Russian style for chi dren has evidently not waned. Th latter is especially acceptable to th busy mother who must economiz time as well as money, the plea offering a legitimate method of a larging as growth renders it necessar

The frills of last season seem have dropped to the skirt, the ne being comparatively plain, a band embroidery often marking its outlin

Remnant counters on special sa days will often furnish for a trifle th thing needful to give a frock a ri finish.—Bessie L. Putnam.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE

Is a nice, interesting monthly paper. The subscription price is 25 cents a year, and we include **thirty flowering bulbs** as a free premium, providing the subscription is received before September 1st and no other premium is selected. These **bulbs** will be sent out from one of the **best florists** in the United States, together with instructions how to care for them. There are x kinds of five each, different colors; will ake beautiful pots of **flowers for winter.** his is the time to **put them.** Write at once. ddress, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista** venue, **St. Louis, Mo.** Enclose 25 cents iver or 25 one-cent stamps. Order the **niversal Magazine** one year and the **flow**ring bulb premium.

VERY FINE BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST.

This is May Manton Pattern No. 6010. he simple shirt waist made in tailored yle is absolutely necessary to comfort, and is one is tucked after an exceptionally ttractive and becoming manner. In the lustration it is made of natural colored pongee stitched with Belding silk, and pongee is much in vogue for waists of the sort while it has a great many practical advantages; but the model is appropriate for all the seasonable waistings. Linen and madras, both white and with stripes and figures of color are much used, and this season there is a great fancy for making cross-barred dimities, batistes and the like in tailored style. The waist is made with the fronts and the back. There is a regulation box plait at the center front and a neck-band finishes the

ck. The collar is of the turn-over sort nd can be made from striped material as ustrated, or to match the waist, as liked. here are regulation sleeves with straight ffs.

The pattern 6010 is cut in sizes for 32, 34, , 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will mailed to any address on receipt of 10 nts; or, for 25 cents we will send the ttern and our interesting sixty-eight-page onthly **Universal Magazine** for one year. ddress, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista** venue, **St. Louis, Mo.**

A BEAUTIFUL POCKET MIRROR.

The finest glass ever placed in a mirror is our handy pocket toilette mirror. It is 6 inches in diameter, and is amply protected in a leatherette case. It will last a lifetime. The picture herewith fully represents it. Send us 30 cents and we will send you by mail one of these beautiful mirrors and we will send you for one year the **Universal Magazine.** This is the nicest, brightest, most interesting magazine now published. There are sixty-four pages of choice literature, stories, poetry, etc.

n't forget to send 30 cents for one yearly bscription and one mirror, or get up a b of four mirrors and four magazine bscriptions for one dollar. Address, ale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. uis, Mo.

IE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE A TREAT.

The **Universal Magazine** is published nthly, and is an elegant sixty-eight-page blication. During the month of August we ll issue to every new subscriber a set of famous colored 6x8-inch pictures entitled Bun-bonnet Twins. These pictures are at interesting and pleasing. Not less than million sets have been issued by the pubher and the demand is still growing. The

versal Magazine is fine. There are nice strated articles and interesting stories. subscription price is 25 cents a year. uding the twelve Bun-bonnet Twins ure supplements. Be sure you ask for right supplements. Address, **Hale Pubing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo** b raisers' rate, five sets and five yearly scriptions for one dollar

How to Make Cold Meat Loaf.

"Avoid warm hashes in summer and have in their place a meat loaf that can be served cold," writes Christine Terhune Herrick in the Woman's Home Companion for August. "Chop your remnants of steak or roast fine, mix with them one-third as much cold boiled ham or tongue, season well, and add a couple of raw eggs beaten light. If rather dry, moisten with gravy or stock, turn into a greased mold with plain sides, cover, set in a baking pan with hot water about it, and bake for an hour. This loaf may also be made with raw beef, but then it must cook for two hours. Let it get very cold before turning out, and slice. Veal loaf may be prepared by this recipe, and even cold roast lamb may be treated in the same manner. The main point to be borne in mind is the seasoning. Be careful that this is well done and you will have a popular dish."

A Unique Leap-year Dance.

An attractive leap-year dance is described in Woman's Home Companion for August. Each girl sends to the gentleman she has chosen to be her escort, an invitation to the dance, stating at what time he should call for her.

The girls agree among themselves to exchange places, and each girl is masked and dressed to represent some distinguished character. When the guests have all arrived at the hall, each man is given a slip of paper and a pencil, to guess who each girl is. A prize may be given to the one guessing the most correctly.

Before unmasking, each man has the first dance with the girl with whom he came. Afterward comes the unmasking, and the surprise—if the girl has played her part well.

Could Not Lose Wife's Money.

Frank J. Reed, General Passenger Agent at Chicago of the Monon Railroad, was in Indianapolis the other day, telling a good story on himself. It had to do with his wife's bank account. "A couple of months ago," he said, "I was about to leave the house when my wife handed me her bank book with $300 to deposit for her. I promised to attend to the matter promptly.

"I went down to my office and forgot all about the errand I had promised to perform. Three weeks later Mrs. Reed said to me that she had some more money to put in the bank, and inquired what I had done with her book. My mind was a blank on the subject, but I tamely suggested that perhaps I had left it at the bank to be balanced. With fear and trembling I hurried off to the bank to find the book and was startled to learn that it was not there.

"All that I had ever heard about lost letters and careless husbands and such things flashed across my mind. I realized that I would have to make good in some way. Thinking the bank book and money might be in my desk, I tore to the office. In throwing off my overcoat I felt a package in one of the pockets. I had the contents of that pocket in my lap in a jiffy. It was my wife's bank book and her $300 just as snug and safe as if it had been on deposit with the trust company.

"During the three-weeks' disappearance of that money I had traveled thousands of miles, checked that overcoat in ten or fifteen different hotels, had it checked in as many checkrooms and barber shops, had it brushed by hotel and Pullman car porters, and had jostled against hundreds of people. All this time that money rested there safely."

"Does Mrs. Reed know about it?" asked another railroad man.

"I should say she does," replied Reed, "and I can't get her to trust me with the mailing of even a postal card."—Indianapolis Star.

Squirrel Whisky.

Sir Thomas Dewar told an amusing story at the opening of Dewar House yesterday concerning a liquid which he sampled in the prohibition state of Maine, U. S. A. When he asked what it was made of he was told that the blender took a gallon of wood alcohol, put a wineglassful of glycerin in it to mellow it, then ground down some plug tobacco, and strained it through a cheesecloth to give it a flavor, and united the whole with a gallon of water. It was called "squirrel whisky" because "those who drank it talked nutty and climbed trees."—London Globe.

HOLD ON TO YOUR MONEY

DON'T SPEND A PENNY

until you are certain you are getting ***good value*** for it. In these times every man and woman must be careful of their money, must hold on to it and ***not waste a cent.*** Sick people should ***buy no medicine*** unless they feel sure it will give them more than their money's worth in benefit and health. We want our pay for our medicine, but ***not until you say*** "Here is the dollar; you deserve it," not until we ***have earned it,*** not until you are ***willing*** to send it to us. ***Hold on to your money*** until you are ***satisfied*** to pay it, until we ***have proven to you*** that we have what we claim, until ***Vitæ-Ore has done for you what you want it to do.*** Until then you pay us ***nothing.*** After that, you will be willing to pay, ***glad to pay,*** as hundreds of the readers of this paper have been glad to pay. ***You are to be the judge!*** We leave it to you entirely for you to decide.

We want your money only when you can say that we and Vitæ-Ore have earned the dollar.

How can you refuse to give this remedy, which has won an international reputation by the cures it has made, a trial on the terms of such a ***liberal offer?*** If you need medicinal treatment of any kind, if you are sick and ailing, if anyone in your family is ailing, worn-out, sickly, you do yourself an injustice if you do not send for Vitæ-Ore upon the terms of this thirty-day trial offer. Read the offer! Send for this medicine! Do it today! Each day lost makes a case more obstinate and harder to cure. ***You don't pay a cent unless benefited.***

OUR TRIAL OFFER

If You Are Sick we want to send you a full sized $1.00 package of Vitæ-Ore, enough for 30 days' continuous treatment, by mail, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just ask you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us $1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than $1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it? That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes time if it means new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor and your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what V.-O. is, and write today for a dollar package on this most liberal trial offer.

A God-Send.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Vitæ-Ore has proven a God-send to me. I suffered for years with Rheumatism and was led to

think from repeated failure to cure that there was no hope for a cure. Today I am cured and all through this efficient remedy. It drove it all out of my system and there has been no return. I recommend it most highly for the great good it has done me and want everybody who suffers the terrible torture of Rheumatism to know how it cures this disease. MRS. H. WERLEY.

Cured Catarrh and Eczema

BISCO, S. C.—I have suffered long years with Catarrh and Eczema. Since I took the first dose of Vitæ-Ore I have not had a headache. The Catarrh is now gone and there is no further signs of Eczema.J. B. SKIPPER.

WHAT VITAE-ORE IS.

Vitæ-Ore is a mineral remedy, a combination of substances from which many world's noted curative springs derive medicinal power and healing virtue. These properties of the springs come from the natural deposits of mineral in the earth through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the medicinal substances in these mineral deposits being thus taken up by the liquid. Vitæ-Ore consists of compounds of Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, elements which are among the chief curative agents in nearly every healing mineral spring, and are necessary for the creation and retention of health. One package of this mineral-substance, mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative, healing value, many gallons of the world's powerful mineral waters, drunk fresh at the springs.

If You Suffer from Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Stomach Disorders, Female Ailments, Functional Heart Trouble, Catarrh of Any Part, Nervous Prostration, Anæmia, Sores and Ulcers, or are just worn-out, send today for a package on trial and see what it will do for you. ADDRESS N. F. Dept.

THEO. NOEL CO., VITÆ-ORE BLDG. CHICAGO, ILL.

SHIPPERS AND SELLERS
—of—
STOCK AND FEEDING CATTLE
are reminded that the
ST. LOUIS
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
furnish by far the best market for their stock.

The cattle feeders of the states of Missouri and Illinois are large buyers on the St. Louis market and furnish a demand for more and better cattle all the time.

The Wabash Eastern Railway, the Chicago & Alton R. R., the Vandalia Line, the Big Four Route, the B. & O. Southwestern Railway, the Clover Leaf Route, the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis R. R., the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and the eastern branches of the Burlington System, all start out from the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,

and their lines traverse a magnificent country, in which live stock feeding is a leading industry. On their valuable lands the stockmen on these lines cannot raise cattle cheaply, but they can feed them profitably. The stockmen of Indiana and Ohio are specially referred to.

The best market for all these successful stock feeders is St. Louis. They have short runs, favorable rates, quick service, small shrinkage. These people get their cattle home in good shape. There is never a glut of stock cattle at St. Louis. Western shippers of stock cattle can get their stock to the St. Louis market just as easily and as cheaply as they can to any inferior far West market, and at St. Louis there is quicker sale, better results, and in the shipping in, concentration, sale and outward shipment there is less expense, less shrinkage and less loss to come out of the cattle.

The market values advance and decline, sometimes in favor of the buyer and sometimes in favor of the seller; but the center in which all can be brought together and distributed at the least expense to all concerned is the best market of all.

THE BEST MARKET FOR ALL—UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES—IS ST. LOUIS.

How Far Roots Feed.

A correspondent asks whether it is necessary to mulch an orchard between the rows. He seems to consider that the area within two or three feet of the trunk of the trees is all that is necessary.

This is a mistake. The materials needed for the growth of the tree or plant are taken in through the root hairs, and these extend to the ends of the smaller roots. These fine root hairs work their way into the spaces between the particles of soil and are constantly pushing out for fresh supplies of food. The manure may be applied profitably even beyond the feeding ground of these roots, because as the water is absorbed from the soil with which these root hairs come in contact, other water naturally flows toward these points. Hence the feeding ground of a well-developed root system of a tree will likely drain all the area between the rows of trees. When trees are set even so far as thirty feet apart I should cover the entire area between the rows.—L. C. Brown.

Alsike and Crimson Clover.

One of our readers in Winnebago county, Illinois, asks whether seed crops of alsike and crimson clover are handled like the ordinary red clover. Many misunderstand the nature of these clovers, and some advice given free by farm papers has been misleading. Alsike produces only one crop, so if seed is produced at all, it must be in that crop. There is no second crop, nor any second growth, or aftermath, as it is usually called. I have seen two adjoining fields of alsike in the above section of Illinois, which gave very different results, simply because one was handled improperly. One field produced seed, while the other did not. Here is the reason: The one field was not touched until the machines went in to harvest the seed crop, while the other field was pastured for nearly six weeks in the spring. While alsike may be pastured, to some extent, yet it is always more or less of a risk, because we can never tell how much rainfall we will have when moisture is most needed to crowd the crop along. So if one is growing alsike for seed, better keep off all the stock and allow the crop to mature.

Crimson clover has never found much favor in this section. Its value lies in the fact that it is a winter annual. It may be sown in corn, during the last cultivation, or any time up to October 1st. Like all other clovers, it is valuable as a soil improver. It is quite extensively sown in the Eastern States. I have never tried it.—L. C. Brown.

The National Corn Show a Big Farmers' Institute.

Experiment Station enterprise will establish a veritable school in agriculture at the National Corn Exposition at Omaha during the big show in December. It is the purpose to have as full and complete an educational exhibit as can be made by the various State Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. This is planned to be of such a character as will give the visitor to the Exposition an intelligent and comprehensive idea of the experimental work being carried on at these state institutions.

There will be with each of these exhibits an instructor who will cooperate in any plan of lecture or demonstration best suited to instruct the public on the soil and climatic conditions of his particular locality and the crops and varieties of grains best suited to that section. The diseases of grains, such as rust and smut in wheat and oats, the corn louse and corn root worm, and the numerous insect pests that have proven a menace to crop growing in various localities over the great grain-producing districts will be discussed from a practical and scientific point of view, with definite information as to their origin, their life history and remedies that influence toward their extermination.

There will be lectures and discussions on the composition and value of grains. Such topics as the composition and characteristics of heavy and light-weight wheat, oats and barley, showing that the heavy-weight grains are desirable because they contain a larger total amount of food. This with a more matured germ gives the heavy-weight kernel the advantage for seed purposes.

Starchy and glutenous properties in grains; uniformity in composition of wheat grown from a uniform lot of seed, showing superior individuality in both head and kernel; these with scores of other important experiments and tests that have been worked out by the Experiment Stations will be in the line of instruction that will be put forth by Agricultural Colleges at the Exposition.

The Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement. How to mix mortar of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower

Is a nice, clean, general farm publication, full of practical, interesting and instructive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It is very useful to general farmers, to vegetable and fruit growers, and especially so to cattle, hog and sheep raisers and feeders, to horse and mule raisers and dealers, and it contains more good poultry facts than most of the poultry papers. The best live stock illustrations appear in *The National Farmer and Stock Grower*. There are thirty-two pages, four columns to the page. It is published monthly.

Anyone who sends in One Dollar to pay in advance a three-year subscription to *The National Farmer and Stock Grower* can select the *CEMENT WORKERS' HANDBOOK* as a free premium.

ADDRESS
National Farmer and Stock Grower
3550 Vista Avenue, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Shall We Plant Fruit Trees?

That depends upon just one thing. If one is willing to give his trees proper care, then plant fruit trees, and lots of them. But if general farming is one's business, and fruit growing is merely a side issue, then better get rid of the side issue ju as soon as possible. The scale a other insect pests and fungous di eases are all here to stay, and mo pests are coming. So that, unle one is willing to take the time fight these pests, he had better orcharding alone. Many have alrea made up their minds about this a have cut down old, scale-infest orchards and have given up in di gust. The tendency is to depe upon orchardists who make fr growing a business for family su plies. That is a mistake. Eve farmer should grow enough fruit f his own use. First learn how to s cessfully fight pests and the li time required for annual pruning a spraying will then be well spe This thing of giving up fruit growi entirely by so many farmers will costly after a while. Preserve t home orchard.—L. C. Brown.

National FARMER

Vol. XX. St. Louis, Mo., September, 1908. No. 3.

1908.

This is the best monthly farm paper, and is getting better all the time.

The Success Manure Spreader is on page 2.

Towers' Fish Brand Slickers are light, durable and clean.

Send to National Lead Company for Test Equipment No. 30. See page 7.

De Laval Cream Separator is advertised on page 11.

Financial Countess, the leading Jersey cow, has her picture on page 11.

Don't buy any Alaska Wheat. There is no evidence to prove that over thirty bushels per acre were ever raised of it.

Baldy, the try horse, is an interesting subject on page 14.

Indian Lands for sale cheap. This is the time to buy. See page 25.

Get in on the excursions to Oklahoma. See page 25.

Don't forget the Cement Workers' Handbook on page 32.

Send to the German Kali Works, Monadnock Block, Chicago, and ask for a free copy of the New Note Book.

The Book of Practical Barn Plans is advertised on page 6.

We are glad to furnish The National Farmer and Stock Grower three years for one dollar on credit. See subscription blank on page 13.

The U. S. Cream Separator is advertised on page 10.

The National Farmer Hat is sent directly from the factory by mail to the wearer. See page 10.

A splendid Washing Machine is advertised on page 30.

Stoddard's book, "A New Egg Farm," advertised on page 22, always gives satisfaction.

Write Sharples Separator Company and ask for Catalogue No. 232.

Practical Farming and Gardening, on page 21, is a splendid book.

Simpson-Eddystone Black and Whites are advertised on page 27.

Buggies for cash or on credit. See page 22.

The National Corn Exposition is talked about in this paper.

The Hitching Strap Premium on page 15 means business.

A picture of a good mule is on page 15.

If you wish to secure Horse Bargains, attend the Tuesday sales.

Men can safely buy a Suit of Clothes. See page 18.

Galvanized, Rust-proof Roofing. See page 19.

A PEN OF IDEAL SHROPSHIRE LAMBS—THE KIND THAT TOP THE MARKET. Every picture in a farm publication should teach a lesson, and this picture shows that lamb perfection is no dream. A majority of the high-priced lambs are sold between January and June of each year. The lambs which are fit for market early in the year make the money, and those which are sold between July and November sometimes sell at a high price and more often they do no not. For example, during the first ten days in April, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the good spring lambs, 50 to 60 pounds average, sold at 8 to 12 cents a pound, whereas four months later better lambs were selling at 4½ to 6 cents a pound. On the basis of 60-pound lambs, in the spring they were worth $4.80 to $7.20 per head, and four months later lambs of the same grade were selling at $2.70 to $3.60 per head. The one market which so far has never been oversupplied is the spring lamb market. The St. Louis butchers and packers all need spring lambs before they get them. All of South Missouri, all of Southern Illinois, all of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Tennessee, and all over the Southern States, lambs can be raised to 50 and 60 pounds and delivered on the March, April and May markets. These lambs will require a little grain feeding. Ewes can be bought in the fall; bred to lamb as early as possible in spring; the lambs can be pushed to be sold on the early market; the ewes can afterwards be shorn and then fattened for market, and when sold will very likely bring more money in the spring than they cost in the fall. This is the only sure thing in live stock husbandry. September breeding will bring January lambs, which means marketing in April, May and June—the earlier the better. See article on page 18.

THE BEST HOG MARKET.—At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, August 31st, 1908, the top price was $7.17½ for choice hogs weighing 283 pounds, and the bulk of the hogs sold at $6.75 to $7.00 per 100 pounds. Chicago hogs were not quite so high as St. Louis; Kansas City was 15 to 30 cents below St. Louis, and Omaha 25 to 45 cents lower. These are official figures. Kansas City did not have as many hogs as St. Louis, but the light run did not save the shippers. St. Louis is 15 to 25 cents a hundred nearer the consumer. That's why St. Louis has the competition and is by far the best market.

1908.

Lumber Bargains. Write for Catalogue 319. See page 22.

The fourth page of this paper is noted for a number of very interesting single-column advertisements.

Send 15 cents to help pay postage on Jno, M. Smyth Catalogue. See page 23.

Read about Ratekin's New Malakoff Wheat on page 4.

How to handle the Corn Crop economically. See page 5.

Interesting Land Advertising will be found on page 8.

Live Stock Breeders' Advertisements are on page 12. All of them are good and some are new.

There is a Credit Subscription Blank on page 13.

Eleven thousand acres cheap Missouri Land advertised on page 13.

Don't forget the St. Louis Horse and Mule Market. See page 14.

Learn something about the Corn Harvester. See page 6.

Dietz Lanterns — especially for farm use. See page 30.

A nice lot of Poetry will be found on page 26.

Universal Magazine advertising is on page 31.

The Twice-a-Week Republic is advertised on page 24.

A sample of Roofing can be had by addressing Barrett Manufacturing Company. See address on page 3.

Well-drilling Apparatus advertised in this paper on two pages. There is money in them.

The Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat is advertised on page 12.

The Chatham Fanning Mill comes all right. See page 20.

Horse Remedies are advertised on page 14 in this edition.

A sheep article by the editor is to be found on page 18.

A splendid Grapevine Subscription Offer is on page 28. It ought to be jumped at.

A splendid line of May Manton Patterns will be found advertised on page 31.

The Majestic the Diamond of all Ranges. See page 26.

Buy your Flowering Bulbs See page 28.

See card of Dr. Curts on page 32. Get his book on Blindness, Deafness and Catarrh.

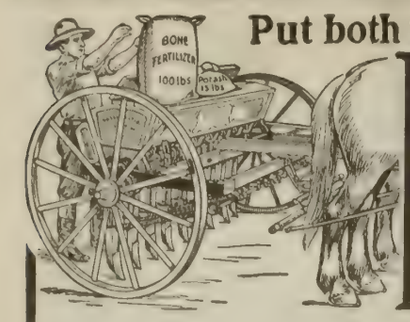
We sent out many packages of Seed Corn and Oats. The time has come to hear from them.

Don't forget the Corn Show or the National Dairy Show.

The subscription price of this paper is one dollar for three years. See last page.

5 Cents a Copy. Published Monthly by The Hale Publishing Co. 50 Cents a Year.

and Stock GROWER



Put both in and mix

POTASH

The Last Call

We have been telling you all summer to use not less than 6 per cent. of Potash in your wheat fertilizer.

We have told you how to add 6 per cent. of Potash to bone or phosphate, by mixing 100 lbs. of either with 15 lbs. of Muriate of Potash.

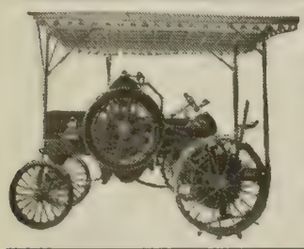
Have you arranged to do this? To increase your wheat crop at a cost of less than 10 cents per bushel?

If not, telephone to your dealer to get the Potash at once—or, to furnish you with a 2-8-6 fertilizer for your wheat—equally good for rye.

Potash is profit. But next week may be too late to get the goods delivered in time for use. Therefore, do it *now*.

Send for **New Farmer's Note Book** containing *facts* about soil, crops, manures and fertilizers. Mailed *free*.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Monadnock Building, Chicago
New York—93 Nassau Street Atlanta, Ga.—1224 Candler Building



Traction Gasoline Engines.

10 Horse Power Only. Especially adapted for operating Belt Power Hay Presses, Corn Shellers, Shredders, etc., and hauling over the roads. Thoroughly tested and guaranteed. One lever controls all movements. Portable and Stationary Engines.

SEND FOR CATALOG.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.,
425 Mill Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BETTER CISTERNS --- WHY?

To protect the health of every member of your family. Medical experts have pronounced the brick and wood cistern to be the cause of many cases of sickness.

A Cistern to be perfectly sanitary must be made so tight that no impurities can possibly get through. This can only be accomplished by using the Steel Cistern.

STEEL ROOFING Of All Kinds,
Stock and Storage Tanks,
Wagon Tanks, Etc.

Send for Free Catalogue.

O. K. HARRY STEEL CO., 2353 Papin Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The One Roller-Bearing Spreader

There are many spreaders and so-called spreaders. You may wonder which one to buy. You don't want a machine that you will lay up in the shed for good after a few months. But there's danger of it. We believe we can help you to choose wisely. We have been over all the "features" of all the new spreaders in the 29 years we have been evolving

Roller Bearings on Wheels, on Beater, and Beater Drive.

The SUCCESS

Spreader. It has always been the leading spreader. It was the gold medal machine at Norfolk. It controls patents on the best adapted appliances. It has tried and discarded scores of devices that proved not to be the best. It runs at least a horse lighter than any other spreader.

The Only Completely Roller-Bearing Spreader

It is practically unbreakable. No other spreader is so simple, so direct and positive in its workings, or so easily controlled. We are building for the whole country, and we build it to last—with right care—a farmer's lifetime.

Isn't that your kind of a spreader? Write for catalog and get the proof.

KEMP & BURPEE MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

Kansas City Veterinary College.

Many attractive positions open as Practitioners, Teachers, Investigators, Sanitary Officers, Army Veterinarians, U. S. Veterinary Inspectors. Graduates eligible to Government Appointments. Appointments now open. Term opens September 16. Catalogue and further information sent on application. DR. S. STEWART, Secretary, 1324 E. 15th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Keep the Roadsides Clean.

The most prolific source of bad weeds is the roadsides, where nobody seems to care for them. Here are the seed-beds for enough weeds to infest fields miles around. In some sections the roadsides are seeded down and each farmer mows the strip adjacent to his own land. In this way the weeds are kept down and the ground yields considerable good feed; but there are great stretches of roadsides all over the country where Canada thistles and other bad things are just coming into bloom. Get after them with mower and scythe. If they are cut off now many will be killed outright. Then keep cutting them off until frost relieves you of the job. Keep down the cockle and smartweed. While you have the mower and scythe out, better go over the weedy pastures. Get in close to the fences. Here are places which are often neglected, because it is difficult to get at them. Here is the place for the scythe and the spud.

The Potato Field in the Summer and Fall.

All kinds of experiences are possible with potatoes because they are grown on all kinds of soils and with all kinds of cultural conditions. Also diseases prevail in some localities and not in others, and these are destructive or not according to circumstances.

The late potato crop should be kept growing as long as possible to allow of the greatest possible amount of starch being elaborated in the leaves for the increasing of the size of the tubers in the ground.

If the field is subject to late blight, it should have been sprayed with Bordeaux mixture in the early stages of growth, but after a field has been attacked in all parts by the blight, the spraying will do little good. The mycelium that has begun its work is protected by the outer layers of the leaves and so develops from within.

A part of the disease comes from the seed potatoes that carried over the blight from the preceding year, and in such cases the whole vine is permeated by the parasitic plant and will perish when that parasite begins to produce spores, for the parasitic plant, instead of drawing its nourishment from the soil, draws its sustenance from the host plant and exhausts it in developing its own spores or seeds.

Where the blight comes before the tubers have been developed, the vines die down before the starch to complete the development of the tubers has been secured from the air. As soon as the leaves begin to wilt or die, the gathering of carbon is at an end, and no more can be done in the collecting of material for the development of the potatoes.

The writer knew of one farmer that year after year raised a crop of half-grown potatoes on the same ground. His vines died in the middle of the summer before his potatoes had half obtained their growth, yet he used the same potatoes for seed and continued to grow the potatoes on the same ground. He charged everything to drouth. A realization of the real condition would have led to a radical change of seed, a change of ground and the vigorous spraying of the crop in the early season to prevent the developing of the spores of the blight that get onto the potato leaves from the soil or from other sources.

Where blight has assailed the field the potatoes should not be dug till ten days or so after the vines have died. This gives a chance for the spores to perish. When the potatoes are dug, they should not be brought into contact with the dead vines, and should not be covered over night with them, as is done in some cases to save labor. The potatoes should be removed from the field as soon as dug, for it frequently happens that the spores that get onto the skins of the potatoes later develop and penetrate the tubers, causing rotting.

The potatoes that have not been affected by the blight will keep better if they are not dug till fully mature, which will be after the vines have entirely died naturally. Then the skins will be thick and will cling firmly to the potatoes and not rub off easily, as in the case of immature potatoes.

Early Seeding of Wheat.

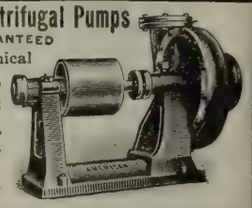
A correspondent at Bloomington, Ind., writes: "Will the first week in September be too early to sow wheat; what variety do you think best suited to this section?"

This is an important question, and it cannot be answered precisely. The prime essential in getting a good crop of wheat is a good seed-bed, and there are many things which affect right conditions. The thing to do is to study one's own field and work accordingly. Where the Hessian fly is likely to give trouble, I would defer seeding until about the first week in October; but in the meantime I should put in a whole lot of good work upon the wheat ground. I believe that in Southern Indiana farmers are inclined to sow too early rather than too late. Another thing: Wheat ground well fertilized will produce strong plants, and on such ground later sowing may be practiced. As to varieties, "Rudy" ranks first, according to Experiment Station's recent tests. "Red Wave" comes next.

American Centrifugal Pumps

GUARANTEED

Highest mechanical efficiency. **Saves 25% of** power over all other pumps. Give us your pump specifications.



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For Sale **Saw Mills** and Saw Mill **Engines**
Weber Implement Co., 413-415 N. Main st., St. Louis.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

BIG MONEY

on Small Capital made with our
PORTABLE WELL DRILLS
Rapid Drillers, Light Weight and easy to Operate. Write for New Catalog.
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BELTING — AND — **LUBRICATING OILS**
OF ALL KINDS
Ask for very low prices and our Free SUPPLY BOOK.
Weber Implement Co. 415 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

Grow More Winter Wheat.

The phenomenal success of some growers of winter wheat, in localities which have heretofore not been considered within the winter-wheat zone, has aroused an old-time interest this fall in this crop. Twenty-five years ago spring wheat was an important crop, and yields of twenty-five to forty bushels were not uncommon. But spring wheat growing has been declining in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, for several years, and in many sections has been abandoned altogether. Right in the same territory where spring wheat has turned out so disastrously those who have ventured to sow winter wheat have made a success of it, and it seems strange that not more are sowing it. Winter wheat fits admirably into a rotation which will keep land in good tilth. It makes a better nurse crop for grass seed than any other grain crop; and another thing: It is not nearly so apt to lodge as spring wheat. Winter wheat will respond to judicious fertilizing in the first crop, and it grows a stiffer, better straw. In fact, winter wheat is in many places crowding out oats, and really taking the season of oats. This wheat question is worth consideration by every farmer who has not been succeeding with other grain crops. Try it on a moderate scale, say ten or fifteen acres. Drill it in, and put it in good ground. Then sow varieties which have been thoroughly tested. I believe with a little balancing up that most of the well-drained lands within the above-named states will produce profitable crops of winter wheat almost indefinitely.—L. C. Brown.

Look Out For These Weeds.

Central Illinois and Indiana are being sown with two of the worst weed pests that can possibly infect any section. The result of buying cheap clover and alfalfa seed is now showing up all over the country. On account of the very high price of these seeds during the last two years many farmers have been tempted to buy the cheaper grades of seed. One could scarcely believe that a bushel of clover or alfalfa seed could contain such a vast number of weed seeds, and it seems that every weed seed is alive and vigorous enough to grow. In an unfavorable period, such as we have had now for six weeks, alfalfa or clover stand no show at all against these hardy weeds, and the result is that weeds are taking many fields. I want to warn clover and alfalfa growers against Bracted Plantain and Wild Carrot. These two pests are spreading at an alarming rate, and pastures and meadows all over Illinois and Indiana are seriously menaced. You can't mistake these pests. Bracted Plantain produces a head resembling a short timothy head, and many mistake it for timothy. It matures seed in August, and if left undisturbed it will quickly crowd out all grasses. Wild Carrot sends up a long flower stem and bears clusters of white flowers, which become cup-shaped as the seeds ripen. This weed is a biennial, so in pastures and meadows it should be cut down as often as the plant attempts to form seeds. Don't allow these seeds to mature and fall upon the ground, for if you do you will have another fresh patch coming on next year. These two pests have not had enough attention, and they are spreading at a rate which threatens our clean seed supply.—L. C. Brown.

END YOUR ROOF TROUBLES WITH Amatite ROOFING

A Roof that Really Protects

THE more carefully you study the subject of Ready Roofings the more you will be convinced of the great superiority of AMATITE.

The average buyer sends to a few advertisers for samples, picks out one that looks tough, and sends in his order to the nearest dealer.

If the dealer doesn't keep the kind selected, some other kind which he has is generally bought instead.

That is a good way to get a leaky roof.

The careful buyer is more particular. He knows that any roofing will last for a little while without attention, but he wants to postpone the time and cost of renewal as long as possible.

He is figuring next year's cost as well as this year's cost. He thinks of the money he will have to spend after a few years for a new roof if this one won't last any longer. If he can get a better roofing at equal cost that will last longer, he is so much the gainer.

That kind of calculation is called thrift. The thrifty buyer sees important differences between AMATITE and the other roofings.

The other roofings either require a coating with a special liquid every year or two, or periodical painting. Right there is a future expense to be counted by the thrifty buyer. His judgment swings toward AMATITE, because it needs no painting either at the time it is laid or afterward. Once it is on you have no further bother or expense.

Then, again, AMATITE has wonderful durability:—

First, because it has a mineral surface. Doesn't it seem reasonable to believe that a top covering of crushed stone will resist the wear of storms better than a roofing with a smooth or unprotected surface?

Second, it contains solid layers of Coal Tar Pitch—the material which is used by the best engineers for waterproofing deep cellars, tunnels, etc. Doesn't it seem reasonable to suppose that this offers better protection against water than materials which are never used for such severe service?

One more argument. Weight for weight, AMATITE is the lowest in price of any mineral surfaced Ready Roofing.

ONE OF THE BELLEMEADE FARM BUILDINGS ROOFED WITH AMATITE.

These, then, are some of the reasons why thrifty people buy AMATITE—It costs nothing to maintain, it has remarkable durability, and its first cost is very low.

The experience of careful purchasers with AMATITE is illustrated by the following letter from Bellemeade Farm:

BELLEMEADE FARM,
BEDFORD, MASS.
March 7, 1908.

Gentlemen: — It is now nearly three years since we put your Amatite Roofing on our new 300-foot buildings. This Roofing is now in its third winter and has gone through without a leak, and there is every indication that it will be good for many years. The buildings with this light, sparkling Roofing and the red trimmings as painted, are very attractive in appearance, and altogether we are much pleased with your Amatite Roofing. We are contemplating the construction of some further buildings for our Shetland ponies, and mean to use more of your Roofing.

Yours truly, S B. ELLIOTT, M. D.

Sample Free.

There are more arguments for AMATITE than these. Our Booklet tells them. Sent with Free Sample for a postal to nearest office.

AMATITE ON ANOTHER OF THE GREAT BELLEMEADE FARM BUILDINGS AT BEDFORD, MASS.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Kansas City, Minneapolis, London, Eng

BLIZZARD ENSILAGE CUTTER

with wind elevator, either mounted or unmounted. Cuts hay, straw, feed, etc. Elevates to any height. Strong, durable, economical. Fully guaranteed. Send for new illustrated catalogue FREE

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"Certainly a peach." "Gives excellent satisfaction." "All you claim for it" "It is a wonder." These and many other nice words from users of the KIBLINGER.

Just the vehicle for Doctors, Lawyers, Bankers, Merchants & Farmers. If interested, write for catalog. Address:

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"Eli" Hay Press.

HORSE and BELT POWER.

33 styles and sizes of Presses.

For many years the standard. Lead in character of work, speed, easy and safe operating. Don't buy until you see the Eli catalogue. Mailed free. Write for it today.

COLLINS PLOW CO., 2014 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ills.

Good Second-Hand TRACTION ENGINES

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NEW BUCKEYE IMPROVED

SAW MILL

Simple in construction, economical in power, durable in every part and moderate in price.

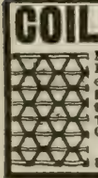
Guaranteed the Most Up-to-Date Saw Mill on the Market

ALSO Engines and Boilers from 12 to 60 horse power for Saw Mill work.

Fully illustrated descriptive catalogue sent free on request to interested parties. Address

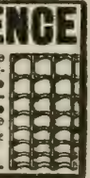
Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

COIL SPRING FENCE



Made of high carbon Steel Wire Horse-high, Bull-strong, Chicken-tight. Sold direct to the Farmer at lowest manufacturers prices on 30 Days Free Trial, freight prepaid. 100 page Catalogue and price-list free.

KITSELMAN BROS., Box 261 MUNCIE, IND.



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CORN HUSKER & FODDER SHREDDER

Is by far the best machine of its class. The price is right, too. Ask us for catalogue.

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For Sale **Saw Mills** and Saw Mill **Engines**

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HAY PRESS SHIPPED ON TRIAL

3 FEEDS TO THE ROUND

The I-M-ITT HAY PRESS CO., Dept. E, Kansas City, Mo.

FULL LINE OF **Belting** AND LUBRICATING **Oils**

Ask for very low prices and our Free SUPPLY BOOK.

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FARM TELEPHONES

Direct from Factory to You.

Over 12 years successful use everywhere and an Iron Clad guarantee protect buyers of "Central" phones. Not in the Trust. Makers of reliable goods at correct prices. Write for FREE 60 Page Instruction Book.

CENTRAL TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC CO. Rural Box 20, St. Louis, Mo. or Dallas, Tex.

Hay Rakes THE BEST RAKES EVER SOLD. Steel axle, frame, teeth and wheels, 8 or 10 foot sizes. Write for very low prices.

Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main street, St. Louis.

A FRUIT EXPERIMENT.

Rotten Cored Apples Made Sound by Proper Fertilization.

Certain facts regarding an experiment which we conducted a few years ago may interest some of the readers of this paper, writes a correspondent of American Cultivator.

When we came into possession of the farm which is our present residence the apple trees were in bloom, and we were delighted with the beauty of an especial one, which was the most compact mass of bloom we had ever seen. We were told that the apples at maturity were practically worthless, the former owner only allowing the tree to stand because its closely interwoven branches made an admirable shelter for his pigs.

We became interested in this apple tree and anxiously watched the growing fruit. The variety was a golden russet of fine acid flavor, just suited to culinary use. They grew to a large size and were slightly streaked with red at the stem, a beautiful apple, but we had never seen a closer comparison to the "apples of Sodom"—outwardly a first-class fruit, but which could be crushed with ease in the hand, revealing a blackened, rotted center, and entirely worthless. Such was the state of fully three-fourths of the crop.

I hesitated before acting upon the advice to destroy this tree, for I believed there was a remedy. It was evident from the rank growth that nitrogen had been supplied too generously by the pig-pen, and too much nitrogen without potash in proportion to make the pulp of firm texture had worked mischief with the apples. When the tree was making good growth the following year we applied ten pounds of muriate of potash, scattered it over the ground under the trees as far out as the branches extended. As this potash is soluble, it was soon supplying plant food to the roots, there being no sod to interfere with its descent.

The result was a decided object lesson to our neighbors, yet not greater than we anticipated.

A large majority of the apples were at maturity of the finest quality, sound and crisp. Although none had in previous years been placed in the cellar, several bushels were stored that fall, which kept very well. We make the same application since each summer, and there is not a trace of decayed center, nor have we an apple on the farm which is so salable during March and even into April as this formerly worthless russet.

Picking and Keeping Apples.

Those that have eaten early apples purchased from the fruit stands in the large cities know how insipid such fruit is. It is a wonder that anyone will buy and eat such fruit. It is mostly raised far south of the ordinary crop of winter apples and is picked before the fruit has begun to ripen. Often the fruit has not attained its full size and the seeds are still green. It is no wonder that a large proportion of our population do not have a liking for early apples.

An apple cannot have the true apple flavor till it has reached maturity at least. Ripening is a further development that brings the apple to its fullness of juiciness and flavor. But to pick an apple before it is mature is to force on the market one kind of a fraud.

We hear much being said about how the big commercial orchardist should pick and keep his apples; but the farmer that has only a moderate-sized orchard is as much interested in knowing how to pick and save his fruit as the larger grower.

To the small grower of apples the writer would say: "Do not be ready to let another man buy and pick your apples at his price." There are many apple buyers that make a good lot of money every year buying up small orchards at prices that are ridiculously low.

Cases have come to the notice of the writer where small orchards having good crops of apples were purchased by professionals because the owners were made to believe that the apple crop of the country was so immense that the apples could not be sold at hardly anything.

Hand-picking of apples only should be allowed. There is no apple so solid that it should be shaken to the ground. This not only injures the apple but also injures the buds that are to produce the apple crop of next year.

The large commercial companies are so particular on this point that an apple that falls to the ground is sorted with the windfalls, even though not the slightest bruise can be discovered. On many such apples bruises develop weeks and months after, and if they are put into barrels with other apples they become the centers of rot development.

When apples are picked they should be put into barrels at once and not allowed to lie in piles in the orchard. This latter is the practice of some who think that the apples need to sweat before being put into barrels. Sweating is not an advantage, and the bloom of the fruit goes with the process of sweating.

The fruit should be put into tight packages and kept from the air, as the more the air circulates the more will the apples dry out.

The cool cellar is about as good a place as any in which to keep the apples produced by the small grower, for it is not often feasible to haul a few barrels of apples miles to a cold-storage house. The cellar can be so ventilated during the fall and winter as to remain at a low temperature suitable to the long keeping of winter apples.

Free to Farmers.

By special arrangement the Ratekin's Seed House of Shenandoah, Iowa, agrees to mail a descriptive circular and sample of their new imported Malakoff winter seed wheat to every reader of this paper who will mention it when writing. This marvelous variety of wheat has made a yield and record of over 62 bushels per acre and is endorsed by the Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas Experiment Stations as standing at the head of all other varieties, both in yield and quality of grain. Write for sample and descriptive circular and mention this paper. It's free. The address is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Recent St. Louis honey quotations were as follows: Comb at 10 to 13c. per pound; dark, inferior or broken less; extracted or strained —Choice Southern in barrels at 5½c. and in cans at 6 to 6½c.; old or candied 1c. less.

Sunflower seed is quotable at St. Louis at $2.00 per 100 pounds.

SEED WHEAT

62 Bushels Per Acre. — Three hardiest and best yielding varieties in the world. Ratekin's New Malakoff, imported from Russia, has a record of **62 bushels per acre. Turkish Red 58**; each standing at the head of all varieties in yield and quality at the State Experimental Stations of Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and Kansas. The **Fultz**, the best of all beardless varieties grown. Our seed is all pure, re-cleaned and graded for sowing. Also Mammoth White Rye, and extra quality of Timothy, Clover's Alfalfa, and all kinds of grass and farm seeds. Samples and Catalog **Free**. A postal card will bring them.

Address, **Ratekin's Seed House**, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Nitrate of Soda

Nitrate Sold in Original Bags

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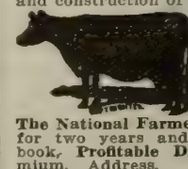

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The New Horticulture.

[Written specially for this paper.]

The advent of hordes of insects and a multitude of fungous diseases into the orchards of to-day mark a significant epoch in American horticulture.

The old system of fruit growing has become obsolete mainly because it was utterly unable to cope with the new conditions of things.

The unprogressive horticulturist has been taught by many a severe and costly lesson that he must adapt himself to a new system; that he must begin again almost at the rudiments of his profession and learn a fresh and strange text.

The result of all this was not hard to foresee. The negligent and unenterprising could not find the energy to rise to the demands of the new order and forsook their profession.

Those, on the other hand, who had faith and courage, at once set to work to master the new laws that they perceived were going to be indispensable to success.

Another fact, too, that may be asserted with equal safety, is, that the cost of fruit production is going to move, if indeed it has not already gone, to a new and high level; that is, the staple fruits of the Mississippi valley.

The new horticulture that has forced itself upon us has almost doubled the amount of work that we must give as the only means to secure perfect and profitable fruit.

Probably it has actually doubled it while at the same time almost doubling the wage of labor. Thus we can say with absolute certainty that the fruit grower of this continent will never again produce fruits of the orchards at the low prices of past years.

When it comes to selling the fruits we may assume that the people will have to pay more in the future than they did in the past. This, however, is not a hard and fast conclusion to be jumped at. No matter what it may cost to produce uninviting and diseased fruit, the chief demand will always be from the poorer class of people or for drying and curing. There are orchards that do not produce a solitary unblemished peach or pear. It is not possible that the cost of production will cut any figure when it comes to the actual market value of such fruits. Perfect fruit will undoubtedly average higher than in the past, not because it costs more, but because of its intrinsic value, its scarcity, its attractiveness, and because the consuming population is larger and wealthier and growing larger all the time. It is always safe to assume that a large crop of any kind of fruit in any year will have to be sold at prices which the masses of the people will be able to pay. The producers' battle is against disease and a high cost of production.

The new lessons that the horticulturist must apply himself patiently to master are many and long, but their acquisition is absolutely essential to his existence and it is therefore a matter of life or death to the continuance of his profession.

These lessons are not intrinsically difficult, but it will be found that the educational training of the mind will have much to do with their easy and complete mastery. They are the work of science, and it is easy to see that such principles will be comprehended most readily by those whose minds are already conversant with scientific methods. Let no one be discouraged, however, because he has spent little of his years at the schools, for sound judgment, alertness of perception and practical experience are, after all, the main factors that make for success.

What do these lessons which we refer to deal with? The newest and most important department of the new horticulture will treat, I should say, of spraying, or the methods to combat insects and infectious diseases; another will treat of fertilizers and how to maintain soil fertility; another will deal with packing and marketing; another, perhaps, of varieties in relation to soil and climate, pruning and other minor topics. All in all, it would hardly be going too far if we were to class horticulture as a distinct and adequate profession requiring quite as clever qualities as the so-called learned professions.

As time goes on, too, it will be more and more realized that only in a technical school devoted exclusively to its teaching can horticulture be mastered thoroughly and at all speedily. And what has been said of horticulture as a profession may be said of agriculture, for the rudiments of each are the same.

I hope the day may not be far off when a scientific training will be thought as essential for the horticulturist as for the lawyer.

Another factor that will hasten the movement to engage the full services of science is the steady increase in the amount of capital that is required to establish a horticultural farm large enough and well enough equipped to insure a comfortable living for its proprietor.

Land is rising rapidly in market value though there is still much of it that can be purchased cheaply because it is unfit for ordinary agriculture.

Besides the land there must be a good equipment of stock, tools and special implements of the profession.

A first-class spraying outfit will cost into the hundreds.

Intelligent and high-priced help must be employed; in brief, there must be a good working capital that will guarantee the work being done at the right time and in the right way.—L. R. Johnson, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

The Fertilizer Principle.

The fertilizing principle is that fertilizers are food for plants; they are not food for the land. The land is the table from which your plants eat and drink. This is not to say that your land cannot be improved—yes it can—it can contain more food for the plants and it can be improved in condition to deliver it to them. This is taken in part from an article on fertilizers in the Saturday Evening Post of August 29th, 1908.

Missouri State Fair.

Everybody should remember that the Eighth Annual Exhibition by the Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, will be held October 3d to 9th, inclusive. Write these dates down somewhere where you can find them and plan to attend the State Fair. Talk to your friends about it and induce them to go with you. It is a great educational institution and will do everybody good that attends it. There you can inspect the fine exhibits of live stock, see the big horse show, study the machinery exhibits and learn what is doing in Missouri. This will enable you when you come home to help make things go better than ever before.

HOW TO HANDLE THE CORN CROP ECONOMICALLY

THE speedy harvesting of the corn crop is just as important as speedy harvesting of small grains.

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There is a right moment for cutting and shocking corn. When cut just as the ears begin to glaze, you preserve the sweet nutritious juices in stalks and blades which make the fodder a prime growing and fattening feed. When shredded it is practically as good as timothy hay.

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Right here comes the unanswerable argument for cutting and binding the crop with a Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee or Osborne corn binder. The binders cut and bind into bundles and deposit them in piles ready for shocking. It means millions in profits saved to corn growers every year.

You then make sure of having your corn safely harvested within the very limited time in which the work must be done to get the full value from it.

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The work goes right along. You can cut and bind as fast as your team can walk. You not only harvest your corn when it is in the pink of condition, but you make a great saving of labor and wages.

Then comes, in due time, the shredding of the fodder. Fodder must be shredded to get the full value from it.

The Deering, McCormick, and Plano huskers and shredders not only husk the corn clean and with least possible shelling, but they shred and reduce stalks, blades, pith and husks into a condition so that it is relished and eaten up clean by all classes of animals.

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When shredded with Deering, McCormick and Plano machines, the fodder is all digestible and ranks along with clover, timothy and alfalfa as a sustaining ration or growing and fattening feed.

Call on the International local agent and talk over the matter of corn harvesting, husking and shredding machines with him. He will be glad to furnish catalogs and explain just how these machines will make money and save money for you. Or, if you prefer, write direct to

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Recent wholesale quotations at St. Louis for beans and peas, per bushel: White beans—Choice hand-picked at $2.65 to $2.70; machine-picked or screened, $2.50; imported, $2.40 to $2.45; country at $1.75 to $2.00. Scotch peas at $2.65; split peas at $2.10 per bushel or $6.50 per barrel of 3½ bushels; black-eyed peas, $2.50 per bushel; Lima beans, 5¾c per pound; Lentils, 7c.; California Pink, 4¼c.

Although the Adams wheat story is generally discredited and the yield is greatly exaggerated, the wheat dealers of the Merchants' Exchange said that in appearance it was remarkably good and extraordinarily hard. See page 20.

Weeds in Alfalfa Fields.

While traveling in Livingston county, Illinois, a few days ago, my attention was called to two particular fields of alfalfa which were seeded during the spring of 1907. I have never seen worse contaminated fields anywhere. The seed sown on both fields came from the same source. The owners of these farms have taken great pains to keep their fields clean of weeds, and pastures and grain fields are comparatively free, but there is enough deviltry in the alfalfa patches, if left unchecked, to contaminate thousands of acres. In one field I found wild carrot, buckhorn, crab grass and Lady's Thumb in great abundance; in the other field wild carrot and dodder had just about taken it. All of these weeds are serious pests, and they menace our grass fields. When I called attention to the seriousness of wild carrot and buckhorn in one field, the owner was much surprised; in fact, he had taken the buckhorn for grass and had thought little about the other weeds. One of these farmers considered the situation so bad that he intended to plow up his alfalfa field this fall. It requires vigorous measures to handle these infested fields. It will not do to wait until the seeds ripen and then turn them under, for then it may take years to get rid of them. The thing to do is to keep these weeds from seeding. It will be too big a job to pull up even the wild carrot roots, but keep the mower and scythe busy and don't allow one of these plants to mature seed. Then plow the ground late enough so that any seeds that sprout and come up will be nipped by frosts.—L. C. Brown.

Do Hauling Now.

On nearly every farm there is hauling which will have to be done between now and Christmas or later. There is the hauling of the winter supply of wood, and more or less hauling of hay and feed. I have gotten out in most all kinds of weather and hauled hay, and used to —like a good many others are doing—hitch up every morning, no matter what kind of weather it was, and get a load of hay for the stock; but I am glad that I have learned better and am using a more comfortable way. I find that we can do it and make farming more like living during the winter.

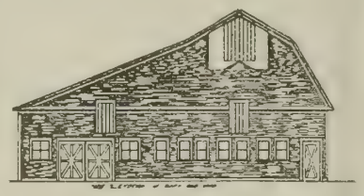
With the hay question: I have it hauled just where I will feed it at harvest time; it takes a little more time just then, but it saves a handling in the end, and we on the farm can always make use of time in some way. Even when I had no barn, I would haul right out of the windrow and put in rack ready to feed. This saves all bothering in the winter, in all kinds of weather and mud, and makes farming seem more pleasant. The point which I want to make is to plan to do hauling on solid ground. You can make much in this way. You can get the hauling done faster, haul more at a time, and it is not so hard on the team. More than one horse has been hurt and made a balker by trying to haul too much. Besides, this way saves our land, for it hurts land to haul when muddy.

We must get up our winter supply of wood, and now is the time to do it, while you can haul it on solid ground, and then you do not have to bother to get out and hitch up during the winter, and the life and work on the farm will be more like living, and your boy will stay with you instead of running off to some city. I had rather do the hauling now when it is a little hot, than to have to get out in the cold, muddy and damp weather. We should get out of life all we can, and this we can only do by managing to make things come out best. Now is the time to do any kind of hauling. Better for you and better for the team. Try it this time and see if winter life on the farm is not more enjoyable.—E. J. Waterstripe.

Pecan nuts are so high in price that peanuts are substituted. A wholesale grocer said: "We used to sell three bags of pecans to one of peanuts. Now we sell three bags of peanuts to one of pecans."

PRACTICAL BARN PLANS.

This is the name of the best book out. Every farmer needs it. No matter what kind of buildings he may have on his property, he needs it anyway. It contains drawings, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house, ice house, silo, dairy barn, or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor.



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The National Corn Show.

Arrangements have been made with manufacturers of corn products who are exhibiting at the London Exposition this summer to send similar exhibits to the National Corn Exposition at Omaha, and, considering the number of things which are made from corn, the Industrial Department of the big Agricultural Show will be one of the largest departments.

G. W. Wattles, President of the National Corn Exposition, is abroad. At a commercial exposition in London he saw 128 products made from American corn, most of which is manufactured from maize grown in Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas.

All over the continent President Wattles writes that he saw American demonstrators of corn products, and was told at the foreign office that they employ over 400 men and women as demonstrators at home and abroad. He found demonstrators at work in France, Holland, Germany and Italy, nearly all of whom spoke the language fluently of the country in which they were working, and were very popular with the people who visited the Fairs and Expositions. As a result Mr. Wattles has found everywhere that there is a great trade working up for corn products of America. At most of the hotels he found that several dishes were on the bill of fare made from Indian corn grown in America.

Practically all of the manufacturers who are making so many articles of food and utility from corn and building up a trade abroad, which means better prices for the grain, have now arranged to send to the National Corn Exposition the same kind of exhibits which they make at the big commercial expositions in Europe.

Make Liberal Contracts With Tenants.

A real estate man who owns several farms in Central Illinois came to me a few days ago to talk over the matter of rental which his tenants ought to pay. His farms have been well kept and his tenants have done exceedingly well. In fact, this owner thinks his tenants have had decidedly the best end of the bargain. Let us see: He has rented for $6 per acre cash, covering the entire acreage of the farms. His tenants have been obliged to grow a fixed rotation of crops and haul out upon the fields all the manure made about the barnyards. His tenants have even bought their own clover seed. In fact, the $6 per acre cash rent was net, except real estate taxes. Under this system these lands have become better each year, the best class of tenants handle the lands, and never has there been one cent of the rent money lost. Instead the rent money has been paid fully twelve months in advance. This landlord thinks he ought to have $8 per acre for that land. The tenants say they won't "stand for" it, unless they are given a free hand to put in just such crops as they want. This means, of course, that the biggest money-making crop will be taken from those fields, and you can depend upon it that not very much will go back upon the land. Now, what would you do if you were in that landlord's place?—L. C. Brown.

The World's Wheat Crop.

Beerbohm, the great European crop expert, estimates the grand total of the 1908 wheat crop of the world at 400,000,000 quarters of 480 pounds each. Last year the crop was 393,226,000 quarters, and in 1906 the crop was 431,955,000 quarters; and in 1905 the crop was 414,735,000 quarters. Of the 1908 crop the total for Europe is 210,000,000 quarters, and for the balance of the world 190,000,000. The largest production is in the United States, 86,000,000 quarters, the next is Russia with 65,000,000 quarters, and France third with 41,500,000 quarters.

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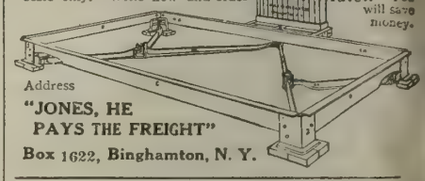

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Clover Seed Crop.

The outlook now is first-rate for a larger clover seed harvest this fall than any previous time during the last five years. Hay crops have been ample, and this, together with the high price of clover seed, has induced more farmers than usual to leave their clover fields for seed crop. The crop is very promising. There has been sufficient moisture since the first cutting to produce a tolerably heavy growth, but not too rank. The heads are now coming into bloom and the fields are now showing up pretty even. While the last two weeks may not be ideal for pastures or growing corn, yet it has been just right for putting seed into the clover heads. Don't be in too big a hurry to cut the seed crop. Wait until the heads are well filled and the seed is thoroughly matured. A well-ripened seed is stronger in germinating power than immature seed. Some cut their seed crop early, lest the seed shatter if it is left until dead ripe. Right here is the source of the black, shrunken seed we find in low grades. If you want bright, plump, hard seed, mature the seed heads, harvest carefully and thresh the seed before fall rains damage it. Well-matured clover seed insures quick, vigorous germination and rapid growth. With such a start the young clover plants will soon crow out weeds. A cleaner sample of clover seed may be had by threshing with a clover huller; but when the huller cannot be had, use a clover seed attachment on an ordinary threshing machine.—L. C. Brown.

Prizes Advance Prices of Land.

Lands in Northern Mississippi advanced from $15 per acre to $25 and $30 per acre, because of an award won by a grower of alfalfa on his big exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

This story is told by Captain J. F. Merry, General Immigration Agent of the Illinois Central Railway, who has in his possession letters and reports which substantiate his word, which in itself is good with every newspaper man in Iowa and Illinois.

There are some lands particularly adapted to certain crops. No one knew just what some of the Mississippi lands would produce until the farmers experimented with alfalfa. When one of the Mississippi growers won the prize, it became apparent that the Mississippi lands were alfalfa lands, and five crops per year are now being produced on them. The result is that the lands have increased in value.

The National Corn Exposition which is to be held at Omaha, December 9th to 19th, will show the varieties best suited to certain sections of the agricultural region, even better than they were shown at one of the World's Fairs or Industrial Expositions. To learn more about clover and alfalfa as soil rejuvenators is worth a trip to the Exposition at Omaha. These crops not only feed the soil, but also furnish a much-needed protein feed. Better crops mean crop rotation, and this means an effective way to get rid of many insect pests. The results of seeding fields to clover and alfalfa in regular rotation with other crops will be shown in the magnificent exhibits which will be shown at the Omaha Exposition.

Sea Will Succor a Famished World.

It is just ten years since Sir William Crookes, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, presented his alarming array of statistics proving to his own satisfaction at least that by the year 1928 the entire population of the globe would be face to face with starvation, or, at best, short rations, for the reason that the production of wheat could not possibly keep pace with the progressive increase in the world's population. Sir William failed to take into consideration the neglected and ungathered harvest of the seas. In the great Sargasso Sea alone, in the North Atlantic ocean, sufficient nutritious vegetation flourishes and decays to support the entire population of Europe, if it were harvested and prepared in a manner fitting it for human consumption. On the sea beaches of the United States, enough proteids are cast up by the waves, and allowed to decay and dessicate into their original elements, to take the place of the whole product of the Northwestern wheat fields. If the world's teeming millions ever face wholesale hunger, it will not be on account of any niggardliness on the part of nature, or any shortsightedness of Providence, but because mankind lack the wit to utilize the food materials that exist in superabundance.—September Technical World Magazine.

Our Wasted Resources.

The recent call of President Roosevelt for a meeting of all the State Governors and of representative officials and citizens for the consideration of what he styles the "greatest of national problems," directs the eyes of all Americans to some of the losses which we are wantonly letting slip from us.

It concerns the farmer most of all, because the source of waste is most nearly under his control, the evil effects most directly crippling him.

While the enormous wastes in coal and iron mining are entirely out of his hands and are of national portent, the waterways and forestry problems are still more threatening. It is these with which the farmer may deal personally, while the nation is managing the same question within public domains.

There are now 150,000,000 acres of national forests in the West being intelligently handled. These will go hand in hand with the reclamation service, which has made the desert to literally blossom as the rose. The East needs protection of its forests and streams to save it from being parched. With a few reservoirs the entire valley of the Ohio and its tributaries might be made to vastly increase its resources, while with a continuation of forest destruction, floods and drouths alternating will be a result inevitable, the extremes increasing with the years.

Common sense tells the farmer that he must not crop his land to death without planting for the future. Science has proved conclusively that growing trees intelligently is just as profitable and more obligatory to the good of the country than growing wheat.

Catalpa and a number of the quickly-grown trees will, if treated to creosote, make posts and poles more durable than the more expensive timbers not treated. With young trees trying to grow on every side of us, it is simply battling against nature to refuse to increase our timber crop.

Nor is it a work for future generations, though they will unquestionably be largely benefited by our foresight. While the nation is grappling this as a most momentous problem, each land owner can add his mite to the general fund of prosperity and to his own personal wealth or he can continue the depletion.

Specialists affirm that in ten years at the present rate the price of lumber will be about double the present figure. Is not this alone an alluring prospect for planting and protecting trees? Accidental uprooting, as by wind, may be restored, as was done with a large Norway spruce two years ago, under the eye of the writer.

A severe gale in midwinter uprooted it, and in the absence of the owner it was left with roots exposed to freezing and thawing until spring. On his return it was gently pulled up into place by a team and pulleys (though twenty-five feet high) and the roots covered with soil. A guy rope was fastened to a maple near, and board props, which were several times found most necessary during the winds of the first year, kept it in place until the roots had gained firm hold. It has outstripped its companion in growth, and was last season loaded with cones, the root pruning seemingly being a benefit rather than a damage.—Bessie L. Putnam.

The Capitol Syndicate.

The death of Jno. V. Farwell, of Chicago, in his 83d year, reminds ranchmen of the transaction whereby the state of Texas gave title to over three million acres of land for the Teaxs Capitol Building. It was in 1886 when the Farwell Syndicate obtained the land. It was then valued at $1.00 per acre, and since that time much of the land has been sold in large bodies at $3.00 per acre and in smaller pieces at $6.00 to $10 per acre. It is doubtful if the large ranch ever paid a profit, as such, but it appears on the surface that the advance in land values helped out the proposition in the end. Some very severe winters and unfavorable seasons attended the early operations of the Capitol Syndicate Ranch.

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The right way to market almost any crop is to spread the sales over the twelve months of the year. If all the crop is sold at harvest time, speculators have to step in to carry all the unconsumed supply until it is sold to advantage or until the country can absorb it. The best place for a farmer to hold the crop is on his own farm, and if he needs advances, the next best place is in a warehouse, from which he can obtain moderate advances at reasonable rates of interest and still retain his power to sell at any time his judgment considers best. The man who surrenders his right to sell his own crop as his own judgment dictates has very likely put the sale of his crop in the hands of a fool.

The Middle Man.

Every once in a while somebody starts to cut out the middle man. St. Louis is full of middle men. Some of them have wagons. They go to the wholesale markets; they buy the produce of the farmers and buy the right kind of produce to suit their trade. They also buy it as cheap as they can.

These wagons cost $200 each. They are more like houses on wheels. They are built to convey fruits and vegetables, with plenty of air, without the sun shining on them. They are practically moving stores. The wagons that go to the West End with attractive harness and finely-decorated signs and a good horse that a farmer raised are a credit to all concerned—to the farmers who grew the produce; to the people who buy it.

In active times, two men and sometimes a boy go with these wagons. House to house, street by street, they sell the farmers' product. This goes on day after day, week after week, in sunshine or in rain. They sell for cash, generally extending credit when necessary. They sell the goods as high as they can, but they have to judge their market. They must hold their trade or somebody else will get it.

It is an industry by itself. It varies according to localities. Every district is different, and there is also a difference in the quality of the goods offered and the prices realized.

The West End pays the most and gets the best; the North and South Sides are nearly equal; and there are cheaper neighborhoods, where they get the culls; but everything salable is sold, and these middle men create 80 per cent. of the trade which they satisfy. Cut them out and you cut out ten thousand dollars a week paid for products which go directly to the farms.

They are not farmers; they are not large consumers; but they are useful citizens, and we have never yet seen the farmer who wanted them cut out. They help to make up the population of the city, and there would not be any market at all if there was no city.

Mr. J. R. Dugal, of Aurelle, Union county, Ark., reports great success with the Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn which he received from The National Farmer and Stock Grower as a subscription premium.

"Clover is such a source of nitrogen that it would be supposed that it must be fed nitrogen. This, however, is not the case, as it draws nitrogen from the soil air and is therefore in greater need of potash and phosphoric acid."—From article on fertilizers in Saturday Evening Post.

The removal of the restrictions on which were formerly Indian lands has thrown open to purchasers 8,000,000 acres of fertile lands in what was formerly the Indian Territory. It is now the state of Oklahoma. The land is in tracts from 40 to 320 acres. No matter what may be said of the Indians themselves in regard to their lack of industry, it is safe to assert that their reservations were the richest lands on the continent, and they have never worn out any soil. The way to obtain correct and reliable information concerning the newly-opened Indian land is to write to John Sebastian at 1768 LaSalle Station, Chicago, or 1768 Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo. Excursions are announced for September 15th, October 6th and October 20th.

Cuba Shutting Out Our Cattle.

Except for breeding purposes, the island of Cuba has fixed an import duty on cattle. This is done for the purpose of protecting the farmers of Cuba. The duty amounts to $2.25 on every 220 pounds. It is practically a cent-a-pound duty. We have no quarrel with the Cubans for imposing this tariff—we do such things ourselves—but we cannot help laughing when we read that the Cuban planters have agreed not to sell their two-cent dogie cattle to the people of Havana above six cents a pound on foot, and that the retail meat sellers' combination will adjust the price of meat to the price of live stock. In other words, the planters and butchers have promised not to accept any more than they will ever get. It remains to be seen if the duty is prohibitive. Cuba has imported numbers of our bulls, stags and oxen, but very few beef cattle. During the year ending June 30, 1907, Cuba imported domestic animals of all kinds from the United States to the value of $924,708.

People who object to cold-storage products would gain a little valuable experience by leaving their meat, eggs, milk and butter out of the ice box.

Milking Tenacity and the Fall Calf.

Two valuable items appear in the Milk Reporter of Sussex, N. J.:

"The greatest money-making element in the dairy cow is tenacity in milking, yet too many dairy farmers judge the dairy cow by her flow at flush."

"The men who make the most money with their dairies are those who have their cows calve in the fall and grain them liberally through the winter."

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ALABAMA COAL LANDS.—Fifteen thousand acres of mineral land. Right in the heart of the Warren coal lands of Alabama. These lands were purchased direct from the state under the land act of 1892. Lands in this section have yielded over $1,000 per acre on royalties of five cents per ton on coal.

The Illinois Central Railway has a survey completed through this body from Jasper, Ala., to Birmingham, which is expected to be built in the near future. The reason why the present owner is influenced to part with it is the need of ready money. No one need apply who has not the cash. Such a purchaser can get a bargain if taken up at once. Deed to this body of land will give purchaser title to over 6,000 acres good coal land worth when opened $100 per acre or more. This is an opportunity for a capitalist who can wait a few years to multiply his money. It takes fifty thousand dollars to buy and carry this proposition. Address, JOURDAN ESTATE, care National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

ARKANSAS 4,600 acres of farm and ranch land in Ashley county, Arkansas, for sale; 3,400 acres prairie, balance in timber. For particulars, write
WM. G. NEELY, Mist, Ashley County, Ark.

Mississippi.—800 Acres.—This is in Northern Mississippi, Tishomingo county, four to five miles from Iuka. In a solid body. Between the Southern Railway and the new Birmingham branch of the Illinois Central. This is a rich body of chocolate loam, with large and small trees. Suitable for a stock farm that cannot be excelled. The price is $5,000; terms to suit. An hundred families could make good homes on this land, and every one make a good living. Address, **Hale Estate**, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI.—About 1,200 acres, consisting of six quarter sections and some small pieces. This land with poor cultivation produces 25 to 30 bushels of corn per acre, also one-half bale cotton without fertilizer; also 100 bushels of either Irish or sweet potatoes. It is only two miles north of Iuka, on the Southern Railway, towards the Tennessee river; about 100 acres in cultivation and 400 acres level ground, worth $20.00 an acre. Well watered with springs and live creeks. Good farm house and outhouses; also good orchard and pecan trees. Ten thousand cross ties can be made from growing timber. This tract of land can be had with clear title at $6.00 an acre. It is a great bargain. An active man who knows his business can clear a first-class income. Near to market, at Memphis; live stock can be shipped by boat to St. Louis by driving a few miles. Two crops of sorghum, millet, peas in corn, and every known vegetable. White clover, spontaneous growth. Address, JOURDAN ESTATE, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Mississippi.—20 Acres.—A fine gravel hill. On line of Southern Railway, two miles east from Iuka, Miss. Will mine 100,000 carloads of what is famous as the Tishomingo gravel. Will cement together and make fine ballast for railroads or public roads and streets. It is accessible to railroad with cheap rates. Cash price, a thousand dollars. Buy it quick as a bargain. **Jourdan Estate**, care National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

WATER POWER AND BUILDING STONE in Northern Mississippi—120 acres—which includes a fine water power where a successful cotton mill was run until destroyed by fire. Water can be had in abundance with good fall and short dam between solid stone bluffs. The entire 120 acres are covered with fine building stone in quantities to quarry for the next century. Millions of tons of the finest building stone can be quarried in any size or shape. Owner would take some stock in company to develop this property. A spur can be put in from the new Illinois Central Line between Corinth and Birmingham to haul this stone. Prices and terms easy to the right party. Address, JOURDAN ESTATE, care National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS.

For farms and homes that will prove satisfactory and profitable write for our new illustrated list. One hundred farms described and priced. **Geo. W. Hamilton & Son**, Fulton, Mo.

OZARK FARMS For Cattle, Sheep and Poultry raising. Horse or Mule breeding. Fruit, General or Dairy Farming or Market Gardening. Beautiful climate, running water. Ideal conditions. Write to-day for our lists—**No property to exhange.**
PICQUET-HARTRICH REALTY CO., 55 Liggett Building, St. Louis, Mo.

NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI — 410 acres. Four miles from railroad at Iuka, Mississippi, and four miles from boat landing on the Tennessee river. This tract of land is one of the most valuable in the United States. A stock farmer can take this ground, obtain free and clear and guaranteed title for $1,800 cash down. It is a splendid property, and can be used as a dairy, vegetable, stock or fruit farm. Except a fair house, improvements are not much. Splendid climate. It is an hundred times a bargain. You deal direct with the owner. Write to HARRIS ESTATE, care National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI. 800 ACRES. MISSOURI. The best bargain. Adjoins railroad station. Two hours from Kansas City; six hours from St. Louis; twelve hours from Chicago. The land will grow 60 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre; 40 acres winter apple orchard. Improvements worth $15,000. It is just the farm for an Illinois man who is used to good land. Too fancy to describe. Price, $65 an acre; one-third cash, balance long time, six per cent. Also smaller farms. Write for particulars. **J. H. LIPSCOMB,** 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Missouri.—A Fine Farm, 180 acres, 3½ miles from Marshfield. Most all valley. 35 acres good timber. Good six-room house with cellar; well on porch. Several springs, with running water. Barn, 30x50. All necessary buildings, as granary, cribs, sheds, poultry and hog houses. Fruit. Model stock farm. Good, level roads. Price only $37.50 per acre. Send for price lists. **Wright & Waterstripe, Marshfield, Mo.**

Texas.—Fine Colonization Tract—10,000 acres ten miles west of Falfurrias Station, on Alice Branch of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad. All red and black sandy loam soil, artesian water strata at 265 feet, water rises to within nine feet of top. Will grow all fruits, vegetables and other crops that can be grown anywhere in Texas. Adjoining land being sold at $25.00 per acre now. Price of entire tract $9.50 per acre; the price is $10.00 per acre in 3,000-acre tracts. Terms, half cash, balance one and two years at eight per cent. interest. **H. M. & P. H. Thompson**, 215 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

TEXAS.—12,000 Acre Ranch For Sale! All together or in parts, in Uvalde county, Southern Texas, nine miles from Sabinal, an up-to-date and rapidly-growing town with fine schools, 71 miles from San Antonio, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Principal grasses, mesquite and rescue. An abundant and inexhaustible supply of pure water. The tillable soil is black hog wallow and chocolate and produces alfalfa, wheat, cotton, corn, rye, sorghum, broom corn, vegetables, fruits, etc.

No other locality is better adapted for the successful raising and fattening of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. The land all the way from town to this ranch is under cultivation. Owner being a non-resident, price $7.00 per acre.

Address, A. D. EVANS, National Stock Yards (East St. Louis), Ill.

GO TO TEXAS

and buy a home farm in the Red River Valley, just across the line from Oklahoma, in the beautiful

"CLUB Ranch"

Had 40,000 acres, sold 20,000 to actual farmers. Railroad through land—raise 40 bu. corn, 40 bu. wheat, 60 bu. oats, ½ bale cotton per acre. Fine grass; water 12 to 40 feet—rich alfalfa land. PRICES $8 to $18 PER ACRE, ¼ down, balance 2 to 5 years. Go along September 15 or October 20; $17.60 round-trip from Kansas City. Write for illustrated book and samples oats and wheat. Beautiful pocket map Texas 15c., stamps or silver. **LOTT,** "The Land Man," 130 W. 8th, Kansas City, Mo.

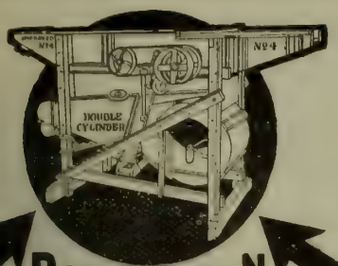
CLUB RANCH

VIRGINIA FARMS $5.00 per acre and upwards. Easy payments. Catalogue free. Loans made on country real estate. **George E. Crawford & Co.,** 1009 East Main street, Richmond, Va. Established January, 1875.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS, no matter where located. If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate or business anywhere, at any price, address, **FRANK P. CLEVELAND,** 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill. Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

At St. Louis, on September 1st, hard winter Nebraska wheat sold at 96 to 98c.; Kansas Turkey at 98 and 99c; No. 3 at 94 and 95c.; No. 4 at 92 and 93c.

At St. Louis, September 1st, No. 2 red wheat sold at 97 to 97½c.; No. 3 at 95 to 96½c.; and No. 4 at 91½ to 94½c.



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If you raise one acre or more of Beans or Peas, we have a **Special Thresher Proposition** to offer you, which is the most liberal ever made by any manufacturer. If you write us about it we will also send you free our new book on Bean and Pea raising. This book will show you how the

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BEAN and PEA THRESHERS

pay for themselves in a short time; how they are made in four sizes to suit both the small and large grower as well as the jobber; how they thresh directly from the vines without splitting the Beans or Peas, and separate the vines and pods. **Write to-day** for our special proposition and free book.

J. L. OWENS CO.,
680 Superior St., Minneapolis, Minn.
N. B.—Write for prices on Bean and Pea Harvester.

FINANCIAL COUNTESS.

Imported Jersey Cow Beats the Jersey Record in Official List.

Owing to her performance for one year in an official test under the rules of the American Jersey Cattle Club, Financial Countess, 155,100, takes first place in her breed in dairy capacity. She calved on June 1, 1907, and her record began on June 8. During the 366 days following, 1908 being a leap year, she gave 13,248 pounds of milk, containing 795 pounds 4.6 ounces of butter-fat, equivalent to 935 pounds 10 ounces butter 85 per cent. fat—just about 31 pounds less than her own weight of butter, her weight being 967 pounds.

This test was made by representatives of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station. The milk of every milking was weighed and the weight recorded by the owner. From July 3 to 16, 1907, the milk of every milking was weighed and tested by Mr. F. C. Tripp, representing the Experiment Station. During these fourteen days she produced 730.1 pounds of milk, containing 36.2874 pounds fat. During the month of August, 1907, and each month thereafter to April, 1908, inclusive, the milk of every milking for two days each month was weighed and tested by Mr. James J. Girardet, on behalf of the Station. From May 17 to 23, 1908, the milk of every milking was weighed and tested by Mr. Girardet, and during the seven days, after having been in milk for eleven and one-half months, she produced 214 pounds 9.6 ounces milk, containing 14 pounds 6 ounces fat, equivalent to 16 pounds 14 ounces 85 per cent. butter. On May 23 and 24, 1908, as an extra authentication, she was tested by Prof. E. J. Iddings, State Agricultural College of Colorado, when she produced 61.3 pounds milk, containing 4.186 pounds fat.

Financial Countess was scored by Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Dean of the State Agricultural College of Colorado, and he gave her 96.2 per cent. of the perfect score. Prof. Carlyle says of her: "Financial Countess is a strong, rugged cow, possessing great quality in finish, and, so far as my judgment goes, is the ideal what a Jersey cow should be for this country." "Financial Countess is the most nearly perfect type of a Jersey that I have ever seen. * * She is clearly a demonstrtion, it seems to me, of the importance of strength, constitution and vigor, as indicated by conformation, in order to produce a large quantity of milk and butter economically."

The average daily yield of Financial Countess for the entire year was 36.2 pounds milk and 2.19 pounds butter-fat, the average percentage of fat being 6.03.

The lowest percentage of butter-fat was 4.97, during the first two months of the test, when she was giving 1,520 pounds of milk in each month, and the highest percentage, 6.88, in the eleventh month. Her average daily yields during these months were as follows:

	Milk. lbs.	Fat lbs.
First month.. ....50.70		2.52
Second month.....49.03		2.44
Third month.....43.06		2.25
Fourth month.....40.57		2.48
Fifth month.....36.11		2.25
Sixth month.....32.25		2.03
Seventh month....31.68		2.02
Eighth month.....30.93		1.98
Ninth month.....30.26		1.99
Tenth month.....29.73		1.99
Eleventh month...29.96		2.06
Twelfth month....30.12		2.05

Financial Countess was bred by John G. Buesnel, St. Saviour's, Island of Jersey. She was imported in dam by Michel Hilgert, St. Joseph, Mo., January 16, 1900, her dam being Financial Queen, 155,098, P.S. 7,766, H.C., J.H.B., and her sire Financial King, 57,788, P.S., 2,624, H.C.,J.H.B. She is No. 96 in the A. J. C. C. Register of Merit, having been entered on a record of 12 pounds 15.8 ounces of fat in seven days, authenticated by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, the test being made when she was four years and ten months old, and owned by Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo.. At this age she was scored 91½ per cent. of the perfect scale of points by Mr. W. R. Spann. Her present owner is Mr. C. E. Parfet, Golden, Colo. During her year's test she was fed 1,380 pounds bran, 675 pounds ground oats, 1,277 pounds ground corn or chop, 649 pounds old process oil meal, 689 pounds cotton-seed meal, and 5,400 pounds roots, and was about three months on pasture. The hay fed was not weighed.

Before the test of Financial Countess was completed, the highest year's authenticated fat record of a Jersey cow was that of Olive Dunn, 188,832—671 pounds 13.8 ounces.—R. M. Gow.

Rusty Milk Cans.

Experiments made by Prof. Geo. A. Olson, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, indicate the milk hauled in poorly-tinned or rusty cans is materially injured for cheese-making. "The cheese factory operator should not hesitate to refuse milk which is hauled in poorly-tinned or rusty cans, for, in addition to the retarding influence of the iron on the rennet action and the neutralization of the acid by the iron, there are also produced taints or off flavors."

"The milk cans used to haul milk to the cheese factory are often of a cheap grade and are dented the first or second time that they are used, with a result that the tin cracks and the iron is exposed and rusts. At one factory a can was found that had been used for thirteen years and had been soldered forty times, with lead patches two inches in diameter in some places. Milk kept in such cans would take forty minutes longer to coagulate than that kept in good cans."

"In these experiments milk was placed in rusty tin cans and allowed to stand for different periods, while other samples of the same milk were kept in glass beakers. Every time that this experiment was repeated the milk kept in the rusty cans gave evidence of a retarding influence on the rennet action as compared with the milk kept in the glass beaker. Milk which was allowed to stand in iron utensils for several hours had a peculiar bluish color, indicating the presence of iron in solution. It was evident that the acid in the milk acted upon the iron and dissolved some of it. The maximum quantity of iron dissolved in the milk ranged from one to one and a half pounds for every thousand pounds of milk. This iron in solution at least partly causes the retarding influence of the rennet action, since it increases the solids in the milk."

THE PRICE OF AUGUST MILK.

Also a Few Remarks Concerning the Prospects For Winter.

St. Louis, Mo., August 24, 1908.
Editor National Farmer and Stock Grower:

Dear Sir:—As member of the Milk Committee of the Milk Producers' Association of Missouri and Illinois I desire to report that uncontracted milk delivered in August to the principal dairy distributors of St. Louis will be paid for at the rate of 12 cents a gallon, the shipper paying the freight.

My understanding is that during the summer months the milk supply has been considerably in excess of the requirements of the trade, but I believe all this will be cleared away by the end of September, and by that time the dairy companies will be anxious concerning future supplies.

I desire to report through your paper to members of the association and to others who are not members that in addition to the prospect of having to pay higher transportation rates on milk and cream we have also to look square in the face a determination on the part of the city dairy companies to force down prices for the winter months. They do not hesitate to say in advance that last winter's prices are too high for next winter.

The dairy companies say that the demand for milk, cream and ice cream is small; the trade that brings in the good money is less, and the trade that produces the least money is larger; for instance, it does not pay a city distributor to make butter and sell buttermilk, and yet more buttermilk is now being sold in St. Louis than ever before.

The city dairy operators go so far as to say large plants have been conducted at a loss, and $10,000 is mentioned as the summer loss by one great dairy. All this, however, can be accepted with considerable allowance. This is the day of exaggeration, and when we look at the surroundings of the dairies, their magnificent offices, well-paid managers, and consider the fact that all the new pure-food regulations are in the interest of the well-organized companies, we cannot help arriving at the conclusion that they are pretty well able to take care of themselves.

The Milk Committee of the association feel that it is our duty to warn shippers that there is a contest in front of them. Last year's prices may be maintained by a strong, determined effort on the part of the association, but not otherwise. We need the help of many milk producers who are not members. We know that it will be a hard pull and it will be still harder if some who ought to be pulling for us are pulling against us.

Respectfully submitted.
L. S. DORSEY, for Committee.

The September Meeting.

The next Directors' meeting of the Milk Producers' Association of Missouri and Illinois will be held at one o'clock p. m., Monday, September 28th, at the office of the Secretary, Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo. This will be the first fall meeting, and the principal subject before the house will be the programme of the annual meeting to be held on November 23d.

Stringing Telephone Wire.

The Wire Rope News, published by the American Steel and Wire Company at their Chicago headquarters, contains a double-page illustrated article entitled "Stringing Telephone Wire." Another chapter is devoted to maintaining a telephone line, another to telephone wire, and the conclusion relates to how telephone wire is made and the list of prices of steel wire strand. It is a very interesting subject and handled by headquarter experts. Write Frank Baackes, Am. Steel & Wire Co., Chicago, Ill., for a copy. You will surely keep it.

The Benefits Derived by Using a TUBULAR

are so many, that after a man buys one, he wonders why he waited so long, to "get wise."

Don't you wait and then regret; but investigate, now, the superiority of the Tubular Separator.

Easy filling—Waist low supply tank.
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Easy cleaning—Simple (3-part) bowl.
Clean skimming—Suspended bottom fed bowl.
Durability—Made to stand wear and tear.
Economy—Less attention—less repairs than other separators require.

These are some advantages found in the Tubular, only. To learn more write for Catalog 232.

The Sharples Separator Co.,
West Chester, Penna.
Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ill.

THINK OF IT!

BICKNELL, IND., June 26, 1908.
Have used a U. S. six months; it's perfectly satisfactory. I made 17 pounds of butter the week before using the U. S. The following week with the U. S. I made 27 pounds from the same cows, under the same conditions. It's the best investment I ever made. ALEX. NEAL.

An Investment Paying 33⅓%

and this is exactly what the U. S. earned for Mr. Neal over his former methods of skimming.
If you are not using a reliable

U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

but skimming your milk by some other method, you are losing just as large a per cent. of cream (which is money) as did Mr. Neal.
It is clean skimming that counts, and the U. S. holds World's Record for clean skimming, therefore it is the separator that every one ought to purchase.

Send to-day for Catalogue No. 125

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VT. FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

A COMPLETE CONDENSARY.

Description of the Model Plant at Pecatonica, Ill.—How the Product and Cans Are Made.

Pecatonica, Ill., is on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Elgin is forty-two miles from Chicago; Rockford ninety-two; Pecatonica 107 and Freeport 121.

The leading industry in Pecatonica, Ill., is the factory of the Wisconsin Condensed Milk Company, which was established in 1904. The plant consists of three brick buildings, office, factory and ware rooms. The concern buys the milk from 380 outlying dairy farms, which averages 75,000 pounds daily.

During the month of July, $1.05 per 100 pounds was paid for the milk. The factory has fifty-five employes and ships a car-load of its product daily to its distributing points in the large cities.

The process of condensing the milk is interesting and instructive. The milk is taken from the wagons of the haulers and thrown into seven large vats, each of which holds 5,000 pounds. From the vats it is run into the boiling wells, huge kettles, where it is boiled. The milk is then forced into ground wells, similar to the boiling wells, where it is thoroughly mixed with sugar, thirty-five barrels of the finest cane sugar being used daily.

From the ground wells the milk is drawn to the second floor by a vacuum pressure pump into three large condensers, where it is condensed by the "wet vacuum" condensing system. When the milk is condensed it passes into four large cooling tanks, which cool 144 ten-gallon cans of the milk in three-quarters of an hour.

From the cooling tanks it is taken to the filling machines, where 120 sixteen-ounce cans are filled per minute and passed along a runaway into the boxing room, where they are packed and boxed ready for shipment.

A. S. Howe is manager of the factory. The company also manufactures its own cans. This department manufactures between 50,000 and 60,000 cans daily. The cans are made from sheets of tin, 20x27 inches, which are put in a machine called a "slitter" and cut into strips, the width equal to the height of a can. These strips are fed into the "body former," where they are formed up and soldered, from thence into the "header," where the head of the can is put on; then through the crimper, where the edges are crimped. From the crimper they go to the "floater," which solders in the end and polishes the can. The can is then run into the testing and labeling machines and turned out complete. An automatic press makes the tops and bottoms of the cans, and at no time are these parts touched by human hands, the work being done by machinery, which is kept in a condition which insures cleanliness. The friction cap is used to seal the can and prevents scorching milk in the canning process. The company has a patent on this device.

A great amount of water is used by this establishment, and they have two wells, one 1,100 feet deep and another 700 feet deep, from which water is pumped into the huge cistern by means of compressed air.

It takes a great amount of power to operate the plant, which furnishes its own electricty and gas. This power is furnished by a seventy-five-horse-power engine and boiler power of 120-horse-power. The factory furnishes employment to from fifty to seventy-five people, distributes about $25,000 monthly to the farmers in the vicinity, and brings them to town when they deliver their milk.

In addition to the condensing plant the company operates a creamery which is making about 1,200 pounds of butter daily.

Too Rough For a Dairymaid.

Mrs. Rorer, of cook-book fame, tells of seeing a maid drop and break a beautiful platter at a dinner recently. The host did not permit a trifle like this to ruffle him in the least.

"These little accidents happen most every day," he said apologetically. "You see, she isn't a trained waitress. She was a dairymaid originally, but she had to abandon that occupation on account of her inability to handle the cows without breaking their horns."—Everybody's Magazine.

Pasteurized Milk.

From the Hospital, London, England: "Recently the committee appointed by the Central Hospital Council for London has recommended that the hospitals should adopt a form of contract with the milk dealers which will ensure a supply of pure, clean milk from healthy cows, unadulterated, unpasteurized, cooled down to at least 60 degrees Fahrenheit after milking, and containing 3.25 to 3.50 per cent. of fat. This may be taken as an authoritative expression of opinion of the necessity for pure, clean milk which is not manipulated in any way by the addition of preservatives to prevent the growth of micro-organisms or by heat to destroy those already present."

* * * *

"The history of the milk supply since the development of bacteriology is an interesting one. At first it was deemed essential to destroy all the microbes present by prolonged sterilization. Later on, this high temperature was realized to be a disadvantage in that it devitalized milk and made it less nutritious. Now there are two schools of thought. Some hold that milk should be given fresh. Others maintain that, because of the impurities so often present, it should invariably be heated to a high temperature, a few being satisfied with boiling in order to destroy the germs of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, etc. Eventually what we hold to be the rational view will prevail, that the milk must be pure, clean, unadulterated and unpreserved by heat."

* * * *

"Commercial pasteurized milk is, in the opinion of many, much more dangerous than the ordinary milk supply. In the process of making it the lactic acid bacilli are destroyed, as well as those organisms which may give rise to infective disease."

* * * *

"We may sum up the disadvantages of pasteurized milk as increasing the liability of diarrhoeal diseases, to scorbutic affections, anaemia, rickets and malnutrition generally."

Starting Cream Separators.

Bring the machine gradually up to its normal speed, and then turn the milk in slowly until the valve is wide open. Keep a constantly uniform motion of the handle during the entire run. When all of the milk has passed from the supply can, one quart or so of the skim milk should be caught and poured through to flush out the cream that will remain in the bowl. Unless this is done, some of the butter-fat will adhere to the surfaces and a small amount remain in the center of the bowl, not being able to get out of the machine because there is no more milk flowing in to force it through. Pouring in the skim milk forces it all out. Warm water may be used for this purpose, but usually it is not so convenient.—E. H. Webster, United States Department of Agriculture.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

In Chicago, after January 1st, all milk offered for sale in the city will have to be pasteurized, unless it comes from cows that have been tested with tuberculin within a year and proven to be free from disease. Ordinances have also been passed requiring that no butter or cheese shall be sold in the city unless made from the milk of tuberculin-tested cows or from pasteurized milk.

Director Neff, of Philadelphia, in his health bulletin, specially calls the attention of mothers to the need of caring for their milk supply between the hours of delivery and use. The Director insists that the city's whole milk supply is good, but that deterioration takes place in nearly every instance because of neglect on the part of the householder after delivery.—Milk Reporter.

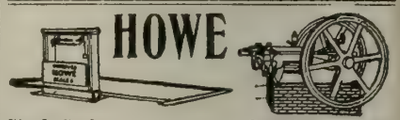
According to the Milk Reporter, the New York price of milk from August 1st until further notice is three cents a quart. We understand that this is net, the receiver paying the freight.

B. D. White, of the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture, said in one of his addresses: "Anyone desiring to know some means of ascertaining whether milk is unfit for use may do so by pouring some in a glass and letting it stand long enough for it to settle thoroughly. Then pour it out, and if any sediment is noticeable, I would advise against its use."

The Milk Reporter, published at Sussex, N. J., says: "The milkmen of Philadelphia are petitioning the railroads which carry milk to that city to supply refrigerator cars for this traffic. During the hot, dry season large quantities of milk soured before arrival in the city, and aside from the loss to the farmers, many dealers were short on their supply."

Make One Friend a Day.

One of the busiest men in a busy city says: "I try to make at least one friend a day." That seems more than most of us can manage, and yet the wayside spring of a country road makes a friend of every passerby.—Woman's Home Companion.



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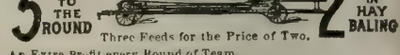
The World's Best. All Kinds for Farm Purposes.
Tell us your wants. HOWE SCALE CO. of Ill.
409 North Fourth Street, - ST. LOUIS, MO.



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An Extra Profit every Round of Team.
Beats a Steam Power Press for Profits.
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ADMIRAL HAY PRESS CO., Kansas City, Mo.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

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One man does all the work. Just the Press for the Farmer. All steel, full circle; we guarantee 1 man and 1 horse to bale 1 ton in 1 hour. We sell direct, on free trial; prices low. Write us.
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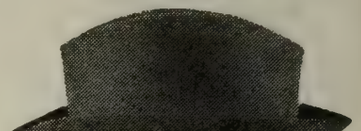


A MAGNIFICENT PREMIUM.

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is one dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us one dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color. A million and a half of these hats have been sold.

Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Send to J. Wilkes Jones, 606 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb., for the premium list of the National Corn Show.

How Animal Diseases Are Spread.

A few years ago an epidemic of anthrax broke out in Wisconsin and the state authorities took up the investigation of the matter to ascertain its origin. It was learned that the outbreak was confined to farmers whose lands ran down to the Black river. It was argued that the aniamls must either have drunk of the water in the river which might carry the germs of the disease, or that they must have eaten the grass on the lowlands that were supplied with soil water from the river.

It was further found that the disease was confined to a strip of territory on both sides of the river, which strip of contaminated territory ended at a tannery. Above the tannery no disease was reported. It was therefore suspected that the tannery had been handling contaminated hides.

On further investigation it was discovered that this tannery had for more than a year previously been tanning, at various times, hides brought from China. The certainty of these hides having been from animals killed by anthrax was established by tracing a part of the consignment that was sent to another tannery and in the vicinity at which anthrax also broke out.

The Chinese shippers of the hides did not know that the hides from anthrax-killed cattle were dangerous, or, if they knew it, did not care, as the hides would bring the same price as other hides and would disappear in a foreign country. That the germs of this dreaded disease could remain in the hides and retain vitality enough to become deadly in a country thousands of miles away shows the terrible virulence of anthrax, which also is true of some other diseases common to our stock.

We not only are therefore endangered by the diseases existing in our own midst, but also by diseases existing in the wild portions of far-away China and other countries. It shows the necessity there is of giving farm stock water from deep wells known not to be contaminated.

The case is famous of the hogs that in Indiana were given hog cholera by means of the streams that flowed through many farms and thus carried the germs from the infected herds to well herds. Is it not a dangerous thing to permit farm stock to drink from rivers and streams that flow through all kinds of localities where possible sources of contamination are numerous?

An animal generally takes in a disease through eating or drinking. In some cases the disease germs are breathed in; yet it is probable that the food and the drink contain the greatest dangers.

Confinement for long periods in close stables is the next surest way of conveying disease from animal to animal. Illustrations of this are seen in the herds that are kept in some places in conjunction with the production of and the feeding of slop in large quantities. All farm animals should as much as possible be given the protection of the open air.

Rates on Milk and Cream.

At Chicago, on September 6th, Hon. Chas. A. Prouty, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will hold a session and receive testimony from different interests in regard to the proposed advance in the transportation rates of milk and cream which the railroads have been trying to put into effect for over a year.

It appearing to be a matter of vital importance to the members of the Milk Producers' Protective Association of Missouri and Illinois, an emergency meeting was called by the President on Monday, August 24, to arrange for representation before the Commissioner.

As a result of this meeting, Mr. Wm. Nolle, of Orchard Farm, Mo., was selected to proceed to Chicago at the proper time to appear before the Commissioner and represent the association. Mr. Nolle is well qualified to attend to this business; he is milk producer and shipper of twelve-years' standing; he is the Delegate representing shippers on the Burlington Route; is a member of the Milk Committee of the association. It is hoped and believed that his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission will be of benefit to the milk-producing interests.

Dairy and Creamery.

The Holstein-Friesian breed has now twenty-four cows that have made four pounds of butter a day for seven days, which is twenty-eight pounds of butter in a week. This is by authenticated tests, which are official.

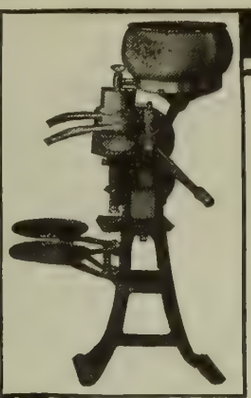
The advertisement of the De Laval Separator Company contains several addresses. The best way in writing is to address the nearest office, which in most cases will be 42 East Madison street, Chicago, Ill.. Kindly mention this paper when you write for the new catalogue. It is a magnificent description and price list of all their new makes and sizes.

The United States Department of Agriculture is conducting a demonstration dairy farm near Denison, Texas. C. O. Moser is expert in charge. We hope this government farm will be able to demonstrate that it will pay all officers and workers and current expenses out of the farm earnings and a profit besides. A demonstration showing how to make a dairy farm pay is the kind of demonstration that is worth something.

According to official records, 114 Holstein-Friesian females just tested, of which number 60 per cent. were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days 42,971.9 pounds of milk, containing 1,512.456 pounds of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.52 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal in one week was 376.9 pounds of milk, containing 13.267 pounds of fat, equivalent to 53.8 pounds, or 26 quarts, of milk per day, and nearly 15½ pounds of commercial butter.

If milking machines could only be as efficient and as economical as cream separators, the dairy business would soon be overdone. It would be too easy. The U. S. Cream Separator, for instance, enabled the farmer to increase his butter output one-third, whereas it is doubtful if the milking machines can strip the cows. If you are considering the purchase of a first-class cream separator, write to the Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, Vt., and ask for Catalogue No. 125. They have sixteen distributing stations in the country, but all correspondence should be addressed to Bellows Falls.

Ten ears of corn will win $1,000 in cash and a trophy valued at $1,000. Write to J. Wilkes Jones, 606 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb., for premium list of the National Corn Show.



ONE MILLION IN USE

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

First — Always Best — Cheapest

The World's Standard

Ten years ahead of all others in every feature of separator practicability

BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN
PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION
EVERLASTING IN DAILY USE

Send for handsome new catalogue illustrating and describing the new and improved machines in detail, to be had for the asking.

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42 E. Madison Street CHICAGO
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General Offices: 165-167 Broadway, NEW YORK.

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107 First Street PORTLAND, OREG.

FINANCIAL COUNTESS, 155,110—Imported Jersey cow. This cow takes first place in her breed in dairy capacity. In one year (leap year) she gave 13,218 pounds of milk, containing 795 pounds 4.6 ounces of butter-fat, equivalent to 925 pounds 10 ounces of merchantable butter 85 per cent. fat, just 31 pounds less than her own weight, her weight being 967 pounds. Previously FINANCIAL COUNTESS made a private churn test of 943 pounds 13 ounces of butter in one year. FINANCIAL COUNTESS is owned by Mr. C. E. Tarfet, of Golden, Colo. See article regarding this famous cow in another column.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

POLAND-CHINAS.

A few $25.00 Boars, selected to introduce our type of big, easy feeders. Get our special offer for the first five sold. Safe delivery and satisfaction.

KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM,

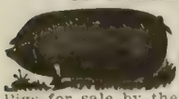
Importers of **SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.**

Write for catalogue.

BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS.

Buy right type, low-down, deep-bodied, compactly-built **Angus** of **J. P. Vissering, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.**

THE MAPLE DALE STOCK FARM HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



At the head of this herd are the two grandly bred Show Boars, **Keep On Sunshine** and **A. & W. Perfection.** We have an excelent lot of Spring Pigs for sale by them. Also some nice Fall Pigs. For sale Barred Rock Eggs, $1.00 per setting of 15.

A. A. OWEN & BRO., Bunker Hill, Ill.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS, Best of breeding, at reasonable prices. Give me your order. I can please you.

D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

Regenerated, long, heavy-boned, early-farrowed Boars and Sows, sired by 1,000-lb. Boars and out of high-class Sows. Only high quality shipped that must please; also a Fall Boar and a Bred Gilt. **J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.**

For Sale: Hereford Cattle -the low-down, deep-bodied, compactly-built type. Cows and Calves. **S. Slabaugh,** R. R. 2, Greentown, Ind.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Prices reasonable.

WILLARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kas.,

Breeder of Thoroughbred

REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS.

Goats for sale from imported Turkey and South African Bucks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Buck **DOUGLAS** and Doe **GRACEFUL** won the grand champion prize at the American Royal Show, Kansas City, in the fall of 1906.

JACKS AND SADDLERS.

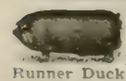
Imported Catalonian, Malyorca and Kentucky Mammoth Jacks, Saddle Horses, Trotting and Pacing Stallions and Tamworth Hogs. We are the largest breeders and importers of Jacks in America. Write us your wants.

J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.

KENTUCKY HEREFORDS.

Britisher and Acrobat blood stand at the top. Prices right. Will trade car-load lots of Hereford bulls for range steers.

GILTNER BROS., Eminence, - Kentucky.



Duroc-Jersey, Hampshire and Tamworth Swine; White Leghorn, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Red Chickens; Indian Runner Ducks; Narragansett Turkeys; Collie Pups. Send for circular now.

JNO. M. WHEELER, Winchester, Ky.

TWIN CEDAR STOCK FARM.

I am now offering Poland-China Spring Pigs, every pig sired by a Blue Ribbon sire and out of matured sows, at farmers' prices. Farm 2½ miles from Belle, on Rock Island Railroad. **C. O. Fritts,** Steen Prairie, Mo.

Double Standard Herefords.

Editor National Farmer and Stock Grower:

There seems to have arisen in many sections a misunderstanding of the term "Double Standard Polled Herefords" as applied to the new strain of pure-bred hornless Herefords. In order to set breeders right in the matter we ask that you kindly give space to the following short discussion of the subject in your journal:

Double Standard Polled Herefords are simply pure-bred Herefords without horns. They originated from freaks of nature which were hornless, although both sire and dam had horns. These freaks when mated with horned Herefords produced a large per cent. of their calves without horns, and these hornless cattle have since been developed in the new breed called Double Standard Polled Herefords.

The idea seems common among breeders that to be a "Double Standard" a Polled Hereford must have both sire and dam polled. This is not the case, however, as any pure-bred Hereford that fails to develop horns is a Double Standard Polled Hereford. The term "Double Standard" comes from the fact that these polled cattle are eligible to registry in two herd books, namely the American Hereford Record at Kansas City, Mo., and the American Polled Hereford Record at Des Moines, Iowa. They are thus double recorded; that is, they comply with two "standards" of requirement for registration, and hence are called Double Standard.

Any breeder of pure-bred Herefords can breed Double Standard Polled Herefords simply by using a Double Standard Polled Hereford bull with his horned cows. The use of polled cows is not necessary in the breeding of Polled Herefords, although of course the use of polled ancestors on both sides insures a larger per cent. of polled progeny and fixes the polled character a little more firmly in your herd.

Calves sired by a Double Standard Polled Hereford bull and out of registered horned Hereford dams are eligible to record in the American Hereford Record just the same as calves from the same cows by a horned Hereford bull, and so many of them as fail to develop horns are also eligible to registry in the American Polled Hereford Record.

WARREN GAMMON,
Secretary American Polled Hereford Breeders' Association, Des Moines, Iowa.

Fall Pigs.

In my opinion, more or less one-sided matter has been written about fall litters of pigs being unprofitable. While I do not wish to be understood as saying that I think them as profitable as spring pigs, I think they can be made fully as profitable if we consider the fact that the sows must be kept and the extra cost of the fall litter, figuring on that basis, will be reduced considerably. The man who is properly fixed for caring for fall pigs and brings them through in good shape can obtain much of their growth in fully as economical a manner as he can that of his spring pigs. They are in good condition to go on pasture in the spring and will utilize more of the clover, alfalfa and blue grass from the time they are turned out until fall than the spring pigs, and in this way much of the loss of winter feeding is returned in the form of increased gains on pasture.

They are then in excellent condition to fatten and put on the market in December, and should make a weight of 350 pounds each at twelve months. They also make more desirable pigs to follow the steers than the spring pigs, on account of not being as liable to injury.

The great difficulty that many hog raisers have in growing and developing fall pigs can be traced to wet bedding, dirty houses and lack of proper feed to build up good, strong, constitutional vigor. They are fed twice a day with corn and water. The water is cold and allowed to freeze in the trough, and the next day's water is turned on the ice. They then wonder how anyone can make money out of fall and winter pigs.

From my own experience, I find that they can be made almost as profitable as spring pigs, if rightly handled and properly fed until ready to put on pasture in the spring. I am very careful to give my fall pigs good feed and good care. I always make their ration as wholesome and tempting to the appetite as possible. They are given no stale or undesirable feed. Their troughs are kept clean, comfortable sleeping quarters are provided for them, and a plentiful supply of charcoal, ashes and salt are accessible at all times.—Wm. H. Underwood.

Blooded Stock.

Jno. M. Wheeler, of Winchester, Ky., a breeder of reputation, is advertising in this paper. His line of swine breeding includes Duroc-Jerseys, Hampshires and Tamworths.

Giltner Bros., of Eminence, Ky., are advertising their fine Hereford cattle. It is one of the best herds in the United States. They will trade a car of pure-bred bulls for some range steers. The advertisement is worthy of close and careful consideration.

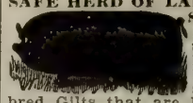
Mr. N. R. Powell, of Pettus, Texas, sold thirty-one head of registered Hereford and Shorthorn bulls and heifers about 1½ years old to Dr. G. Haase, of Guatamala City, state of Guatamala. They were shipped recently from New Orleans by the vessel of the United Fruit Company. This is the second sale by Mr. Powell to go to Central and South America during the present year.

Samuel Slabaugh & Sons, R. R. 2, Greentown, Ind., have the blood of Columbus and Dale in their herd of Herefords. This means good cattle that are beef to the finish. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

A Fine Proposition.

The ad. of J. L. Owens Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., printed elsewhere in this number, has something to say about a Special Thresher Proposition that will prove of deep interest to every grower of beans and peas. This concern has issued a little book on bean and pea culture which is brimful of timely and valuable information upon this vital subject, and they offer to mail you this book free for the asking. As the facts and the suggestions in this book are from the pens of men of long experience and high authority in bean and pea raising, no grower of beans or peas should fail to take advantage of their offer. And when you write for the booklet, don't forget to ask about their Special Thresher Proposition. Address, J. L. Owens Company, 680 Superior street, Minneapolis, Minn.

SAFE HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Herd is headed by an excellent son of the St. Louis World's Fair Grand Champion. I have bred Sows for sale, also bred and unbred Gilts that are hard to beat, and fifty head of early Pigs. Can furnish pairs not akin. I also have S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rock Chickens and M. B. Turkeys. Eggs for sale and a few pairs of Peafowls. The breeding of this stock and poultry is the best and will be sold at prices in keeping with the times.



M. W. MAGNUSSON, Owner, Safe, Mo.

100 HEAD OF PEDIGREED DUROC RED SPRING PIGS, $8.00 a head. CHAS. DORR, Osage City, - - Kansas.

FOR PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, Shropshire Sheep and Fancy B. P. Rock Poultry, write or call on **E. L. JOHN,** owner of Broadway Herd, **Broadway, Maries Co., Mo.**

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write me for catalogue. Also Jersey cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell)
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

FOR SALE: 3,000 FERRETS.
C. J. Dimick,
Rochester, Ohio.

THE AERIAL TROLLEY

Brings mail to parlors. Make a happy move by sending five names and P. O. of people who live 300 or more feet from their mail boxes, and in return receive descriptive price list.

HANDY CARRIER, Box 10, Godfrey, Ill.

A GREAT OFFER.—We will give every reader of this paper an 18-months' trial subscription to that handsome farm and story magazine **FARM LIFE,** printed in colors, for only 25 cents. Send the quarter to **FARM LIFE,** 310 Coca Cola Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

The Twice-a-Week GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

is a magnificent newspaper, containing all the latest home, foreign and political news. It is undoubtedly the best Republican newspaper in the United States. It is published at $1.00 per year, and is worth the price.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is a nice, clean, general farm monthly publication, full of practical, interesting and instructive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It is very useful to general farmers, to vegetable and fruit growers, and especially so to cattle, hog and sheep raisers and feeders, to horse and mule raisers and dealers, and it contains more good poultry facts than most of the poultry papers. It is published at 50 cents a year, or three years for one dollar.

COMBINATION OFFER.

On account of the interest in the present political campaign we are able to combine both of these papers for the price of one.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR

and we will mail to your address **The St. Louis Globe-Democrat Twice-a-Week Edition** for one year; also **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for three years.

Address,
EVANS SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY, 3552 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

HIS GREAT ACT.

Now, Johnny," sadd the Sunday school teacher, "can you tell me one of the most remarkable things Moses did?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the bright youth, "he broke all the ten commandments at the same time."—London Opinion.

Jones Bros. Mercantile Company advertise a good line of buggies on page 13.

A Simple Remedy For the Cabbage Worm in the Home Garden.

The public as a whole has come to hold in high esteem the use of poisons for the control of the insect and fungous enemies of cultivated plants. In fact, it has come to look upon the Experiment Station as a sort of dispensary of information as to how all diseases, insects and weeds can be eliminated, and people are inclined to be disappointed when told that for such and such there is no known remedy.

Fortunately a great many such problems have been solved, and many of them by the use of chemical poisons. However gladly the producer of crops on a business scale may welcome this advice, the person who has a small back-door garden seldom likes to scale down the quantities recommended in the formula for the preparation of a fungicide or an insecticide. Further, he dislikes the trouble and expense of applying the mixture. He doesn't believe it would pay him even to buy a small hand sprayer where he grows so few vegetables; so he either allows the insects to fatten at his expense, or buys his vegetables in the market, paying several profits for them and losing all the fun of seeing them grow.

Cabbages are subject to the attacks of several insects, but especially of the green cabbage worm and the cabbage aphis, for which various spraying mixtures are found to be highly effective. However, for the man who likes to make his sauerkraut himself, or to grow a few cabbages for his table, there is a simple remedy for these insects which involves very little trouble and for which the remedy is always at hand, and here is the story of its discovery:

A carpenter living in a town in New York was very proud of his little back-lot garden. In it he set several rows of fine cabbages one year. These grew well for a time until he was summoned away from home for a few days. Upon his return he went out to the garden and there beheld a sorry sight. The cabbages which had been his especial pride were honeycombed and contained hundreds of these voracious cabbage worms. His anger was frightful to witness, and his language unfit for publication. He dashed into the house to tell his wife what had happened during his absence, and beheld two steaming kettles upon the stove. Grabbing one in each hand he returned to the garden and poured boiling water over every cabbage. Thus his rage was satisfied and the worms punished. The cabbages were a sorry sight, appearing to be pretty thoroughly cooked. But to his great surprise, in the course of a week they began to head up and he had the best cabbages he had ever had.

Briefly, the secret is to pour about a cupful of boiling water into the cabbage, just after the inner leaves have begun to curve inward to form the head. The leaves thus cooked dry into a hard exterior, shutting out the worms from the inside and continue to grow from the internal but into a firm, solid head.—Leslie F. Paull, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Seeding Ground Now.

Have you a piece of land in oats or corn that you would like to get into a good meadow for next year? There is a way to do it, and a sure way. I hardly ever sow seed at any other time than in the fall any more. I find this to be the surest way.

This is the time of the year when nature seeds ground, and what better can man do than improve on nature? This is the duty of man. The fall of the year is when the seed falls off the timothy, if left to itself, and this will reseed well, and now if we go on the same plan and assist nature, are we not wise? The only way I see to do is to have a well-prepared seed-bed for the seed to fall in at this time of the year and sow the seed, and how can we be any surer of a stand? This is the only way I sow. I have a well-prepared seed-bed and sow the seed and cover lightly, and I am most sure of a stand of good meadow the following year, and, if it should fail, as all will occasionally, we have a chance to put in another crop of something else the next spring.

The best young meadow I ever saw was put in after the corn was cut off and the land was cut up with a disc and harrowed well and the seed sown. There is no better way than to plow the oat stubble and get it ready for seeding. Turn under the stubble and weeds early, and this destroys a crop of weed seeds and turns them into valuable humus for the soil. The best time to sow is during the latter part of August or early in September. I would prefer to have it sowed in August. We find this the best for many reasons. We have always found it the surest plan.—E. J. Waterstripe.

Not Altogether a Fake.

Read about the fairy Alaska wheat story on page 20. It is not altogether a fake.

Credit Subscriptions.

Three Years For One Dollar, Payable at the End of the First Year.

The publishers of **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** will be glad to furnish the paper three years for **One Dollar**, the same to be payable at the **end of the first year.** This edition is a fair sample of the paper. It is interesting and instructive. Those who read it over will find that it is a help to them in the conduct of their business. All who receive a sample copy are invited to send in a subscription on the following blank form, unless they prefer to pay in advance, thereby securing a premium.

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To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay **One Dollar** for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

Name.....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

Postoffice.....

GOOD BOOKS AND PAPERS.

An interesting feature of the September Century will be a discussion of "The Future Wheat Supply of the United States," by Edward C. Parker, assistant in agriculture at the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Minnesota. Mr. Parker will present with authority existing conditions in the United States and outline some of the many means at hand to meet the future demands for wheat. He declares that the science of agriculture is still in its infancy, and that the limit of its present possibilities will be set aside by a new limit set by each succeeding generation.

"THE FURROW" is published for free circulation by Deere & Company, Moline, Ill., and is edited by Frank D. Blake. It contains quite an amount of display advertising of up-to-date implements and vehicles. It also includes some splendid articles. "Dairying in the Corn Belt," by Charles L. Hill; "Smuts and Hints For Prevention," by Prof. E. M. Freeman; "Mosquito Bites Cause Sickness," by Prof. Henry J. Quayle, are samples. By writing to Deere & Company, Moline, Ill., you can get on the Furrow free list.

VETERINARY NOTES, a handsome quarterly publication, issued by Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, is sent free to veterinarians, and is interesting to all investigators of the cause and cure of animal diseases. The September number contains twenty-eight distinct articles.. "Future Work in Eradicating Tuberculosis," by Dr. Melvin, with comments by the editor, is specially interesting to stockmen who desire to have clean herds. "Formidine in Veterinary Surgery" is another interesting article, Formidine being an improvement in Iodoform. "Several Cases of Tetanus Cured With Anti-Tetanic Serum." This article by Dr. Ira G. Cable proves that animal lockjaw is not incurable. Other articles are equally instructive.

THE WINTER LAMB.— This is a handy little book published by J. E. Wing, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio. Mr. Wing is an expert sheep raiser and alfalfa grower. **THE WINTER LAMB** tells how to produce lambs for the high-priced markets. Mr. Wing is particularly interested in Dorsets, the breed that is an early lamb raiser. His book is most interesting. We do not know the price.

WHOLESALE PRICES DIRECT TO THE USER

We will sell you a **High Grade "Old Hickory"** buggy at the lowest wholesale price. We will **save** you **$25.00 on any vehicle** you buy. We have a complete line of the newest automobile seat buggies and surries manufactured, also **spring wagons, driving wagons, farm wagons,** carts and pony vehicles.

Every sale is made under a **written guarantee** for **two years.** "Old Hickory" vehicles are absolutely **high grade** in material, finish and workmanship.

FREE CATALOG Don't wait but **write today** for our handsome illustrated catalog of vehicles and wagons quoting wholesale prices direct to the consumer. You save all of the retailers and middlemans profit and get better quality. You are protected by our **binding guarantee** and our 30 day trial offer.

30 DAY TRIAL Every vehicle we sell is subject to 30 days trial. If you are not thoroughly satisfied after comparing it with other vehicles and examining it thoroughly we will take it back and **refund the purchase price** together with all freight charges you have paid. It will not cost you one cent to see and try one of our **"Old Hickory"** vehicles.

Write for the catalog now.

JONES BROS. MERC. CO. 918 Hickory St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Wholesale market for seeds at St. Louis as follows: Timothy—Ordinary at $3.40 to $3.50; clean bright at $3.65 to $3.75. Clover—Trashy to fair at $5.00 to $8.00; clean at $10 to $10.50; Red Top—Chaffy at $3.00 to $5.00; clean at $8.00 to $8.85—quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

BIG ROOFING BARGAIN!

LEADER RUBBER SURFACED ROOFING.

2000 ROLLS BOUGHT AT LESS THAN FACTORY COST.

ALL BRAND NEW

QUICK SHIPMENT. LOOK AT THESE PRICES.

1 PLY PER ROLL	$.95	COMPLETE WITH NAILS AND CEMENT
2 " " "	1.30	
3 " " "	1.60	

REDUCTION FOR 10 SQUARES OR MORE. 5¢ SQ. DON'T DELAY. THIS IS TOO GOOD TO LAST LONG.

A. J. CHILD & SONS MERCANTILE CO. Box 301, **ST. LOUIS, MO.**

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

11,000 ACRES ONLY $4.50

This land will subdivide into small farms in a few years at from $25 to $50 an acre. In its present condition it will fatten 3,000 head of steers from April 1 to November 1. I think 50 per cent. is tillable; the balance will grow the finest clover, timothy, blue grass and other grasses. Only 4½ miles to railroad station; 130 miles to St. Louis; 200 miles to Memphis and 300 miles to Kansas City. It has an average annual rainfall of 43 inches. Average January temperature, 35 deg.; average temperature for July, 76 deg. At present the finest blue stem prairie grass grows in the open; white and red oak timber. The timber will pay for this land three times over. You can cut out all the small timber and the little underbrush, and the annual growth of the timber left standing will pay big interest on cost of land and cost of clearing. You will have the pasture free and the increase in value of the land will be net profit. Where can you beat such an investment? You are close to schools, churches and fine people. One acre of this in its present condition will pasture more cattle than 10 acres in the Panhandle or Western Kansas. Abundantly watered with clear springs, creek and branches. The timber will cut from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 feet. Don't neglect. Look this up. Smaller and larger tracts in same locality. A home and fortune await the purchaser.

J. H. LIPSCOMB,

306 Fidelity Trust Building, Kansas City, Mo.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

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HORSE POWER AND BELT POWER

Our Various Styles Meet All Demands

SELF-FEED WOOD OR STEEL PITMAN

Quality Gives Best Results Send for Catalog

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY, 425 Mill Street, Kansas City, Mo.

BALDY, THE TRY HORSE.—In every market where horses are sold and guaranteed to be workers it is the rule to hitch them up and prove it. This necessitates keeping a wagon ready for use and a try horse. The try horse is hooked up on one side and the horse to be tried is hitched up on the other, and then the procession is supposed to move. Try horses, like poets, are born, and not made. A try horse must know his business; it is his duty to show off the other horse to the best advantage; if the strange horse when hitched up does not start off in a nice, clean-gaited, workable manner, the try horse is supposed to talk to him in the horse language something after this fashion: "You are recommended as a work horse; you are sold as a work horse; and now stop your foolishness and prove you are a work horse." About the time the strange horse thinks this over he finds himself working quietly alongside of BALDY to the satisfaction of all concerned. BALDY is perfectly capable of doing anything necessary to start the other horse off all right, and generally has his way. BALDY has been on the market about five years. He is a light bay gelding, 15½ hands, with a strong back and short legs. He is a Western horse without brand, with a little draft blood in his ancestry, and is given up to be the best try horse ever on Jones' Boulevard, which is the horse avenue at the National Yards. He is entirely willing, and has never been driven with a whip. Many attempts have been made on the part of the boys of the yards to provide this try horse with a more aristocratic name, but on looking at his face they forget it and fall back on "BALDY." BALDY is the property of the McFarlane Commission Company, the firm that sells horses at auction every Monday in the year. When Mr. McFarlane gave us the photograph for the purpose of publishing this picture he said: "In this company we are trying to do our duty to our friends and patrons as well and faithfully as "BALDY" does his.

Difficulties in Matching.

"The matching of horses in size, color, conformation, action and temperament is one of the most difficult problems in the commercial horse industry. The demand for matched pairs is always active at prices above what the animals would command if sold as individuals. Men who take pride in owning matched pairs of drivers or drafters know how difficult it is to fill their orders. It is not difficult to buy a good horse, but to secure two good horses of a class that closely match in every particular is a hard task. Horses are easily matched in one or more homogeneous attributes, but to match two horses is as difficult as finding twin foals when all desirable qualities enter into the problem. It is no marvel that well-matched pairs command good prices."—Spirit of the West.

A Pair of Imported Shires.

Perhaps the most sensational yearling Shire colt that has been imported to this country, at least in the last decade, was Wrydelands Clifton, which Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, of Bushnell, Ill., have sold since landing to that old Shire breeder, Edwin Hobson, of Clifton, Ill., together with the Shire filly, Wrydelands Duchess, both of which were included in their last importation. We believe that Wrydelands Duchess is one of the best fillies ever imported. She has been shown in England this year with great success, having won two prizes the day before she left England. It is needless to say that in Mr. Hobson's hands these two fine specimens of the Shire horse will be heard from later.

Care of the Colt.

The future usefulness of the colt depends to a great extent upon the condition in which it is kept during the first year of its existence. The colt is a more delicate animal than many would suppose, and in caring for it the exercise of good judgment is called for.

Kindness is one of the most important factors. Kindness goes a long way in caring for any class of animals, and there is not enough of it used.

Some farmers do not attempt to break a colt to work until it has reached the working age, and then have a difficult job of it, which could be prevented by beginning to handle it when young. A colt can quickly be learned to obey, and will not forget it.

Right now many colts are carrying a coat of unnecessary hair, which of course will finally fall off, but can be more quickly removed by a frequent and light use of a currycomb.

The colt should be given plenty of bone and muscle-making foods and all the good, pure water it will drink at all times. During the winter, good, warm quarters are essential.—Wm. H. Underwood.

Horse and Mule Notes.

Much interest was manifested among Central Illinois horsemen over the sale in August of Joe Joker, known throughout the West as the "Guideless Wonder." The animal was purchased by J. O. Vosseler, of Jacksonville, from Will McConnell, of Springfield, for $5,000. McConnell purchased the horse in 1904 and he is now nine years old. For several years he was trained to go without harness or driver, and his record without either is 2:16. Joe Joker is a pacer.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., have sold to George L. Levitt, of Wilson, Kas., the noted two-year-old Shire stallion, March Harold, that they imported from the stud of Mr. H. H. Truman, of March, England, his breeder. This is the sixth stallion that Mr. Levitt has purchased from Truman's in the past two and one-half years, and as he is an expert judge and has bought perhaps more stallions in his time than any private individual, it is evidence of the high character of the horses sold by the firm.

At the Great Western Circuit at Davenport, Iowa, August 20th, Minor Heir paced a mile in 2:02, failing in an attempt to reduce the track record from 2:01, set by Dan Patch. Minor Heir is doing pretty good for a green pacer.

The pair of black mules illustrated in the August number of The National Farmer and Stock Grower was sold by Messrs. Gillen, Heiman & Co., of the National Stock Yards, to the firm of Kilduff & Beall, of New Orleans, La. Four fine mules were in the sale, making the average about $300 each. The matched team, weighing 2,800 pounds in medium flesh, 16½ hands high, was estimated about $625 for the pair. In this connection it is proper to assert that more good mules are matched up and sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards than anyone has an idea of. Mules are bought to sell again, and it is no advantage to give particular sales too much notoriety.

According to the New York Herald, Mr. J. D. Carroll, one of the best authorities on the horse market, estimates a 50,000 shortage in the supply, which will show itself when normal conditions prevail. This opinion is based on the scarcity of horses in New York state, which is a great factor in supplying the Eastern trade. The present market range of values for rugged work horses is 15 to 20 cents less than before the panic, and is due to the fact that all horse users have kept as few as they can possibly get along with. Later on, Mr. Carroll believes, the demand will quicken and prices be restored to strong figures.

An interesting and instructive bulletin concerning cattle tick eradication is issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Send to J. Wilkes Jones, 606 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb., for the premium list of the National Corn Show.

DISTEMPER..

and its dreaded after effects completely cured by the use of **Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure.** Quick, sure and positive for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Epizootic, Pinkeye, and all Catarrhal affections in Horses, Sheep and Dogs. Used and endorsed by leading turfmen, breeders, shippers and farmers everywhere.

ONLY REMEDY SOLD WITH POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

On sale at all druggist or sent direct prepaid. **Price 50c and $1.** Send at once for **free booklet, "The Horse, His Diseases and Treatment."**

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17 Third St., Lafayette, Ind.

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. **Horse Book 5 D free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, $1.00 bottle) For Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 106 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

NEWTON'S HEAVE AND COUGH CURE
A VETERINARY SPECIFIC.
15 years sale. *One to two cans will cure Heaves.* $1.00 per can. Of dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet.
The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners, Teat Syphons, Slitters, Dilators, Etc. **Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis.** Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago.

HORSES Going Blind. **Barry Co.,** Iowa City, Ia. Can Cure.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it rems as today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

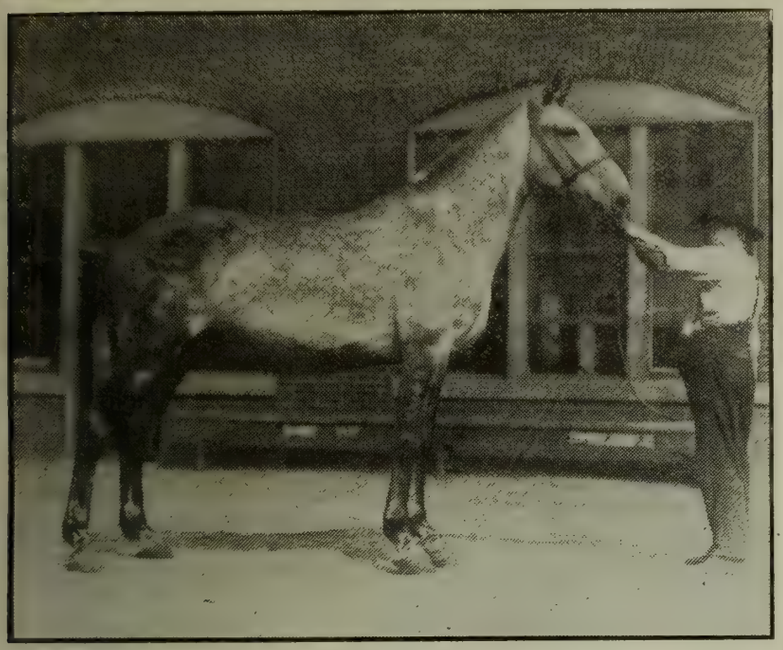
Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ills.

DICK'S FAMOUS Feed Cutters Excel All and Are LOW IN PRICE.
All sizes, for hand or power. Illustrated book free.
Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

First-class Veterinary Instruments.

Veterinary instruments for the use of horsemen, dairymen, swinemen and the general farmer are advertised in our columns by the well-known house of Haussmann & Dunn Co., 392 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., who will be pleased to forward their large illustrated catalogue to people who write them for it.



A GOOD MULE.—This is a picture of an exceptionally fine dapple-gray horse mule, 16.2 hands and weighing 1,400 pounds in fair flesh. This mule belongs to Messrs. Gillen, Heiman & Company at the National Stock Yards, Ill., the market of St. Louis, which is the greatest mule market in the world. Messrs. Gillen, Heiman & Company buy and sell mules on their own account in car-loads and train-loads and make a specialty of buying and matching mule teams of good size, weight and superior conformation. The postoffice address of Gillen, Heiman & Company is National Stock Yards, Ill.

THE VERY BEST MARKET, THE MOST CENTRAL HORSE MARKET ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH

—is at the—

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS in Illinois, right opposite the city of St. Louis.

Auction sales of Horses are held MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Horses are also bought and sold by personal contract every day in the week.

The concentration of Horses should be where all can be assembled, sold and distributed at the least possible cost. For this reason the growth of the St. Louis Horse Market is the Marvel of the Age.

THE CENTER OF GRAVITY IN THE HORSE TRADE IS AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Messrs. Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., write us as follows: "We have just had the pleasure of a visit from Messrs. Albert Zwicker & Sons, of Pre-Emption, Ill., who, I believe, are the largest breeders of Shire horses in this country. Notwithstanding the fact that we sold them a Shire stallion last spring, when they saw the two-year-old Chipping Statesman, weighing 1,900 pounds in his two-year-old form, they could not resist the temptation to own him. He has to his credit no less than nine first prizes, one champion and reserve for champion on the other side, and also holds a certificate of soundness from the Sire Horse Society of England. He is a beautiful dark bay with black legs, standing on tremendous feet and joints, and we consider him one of the very best colts we ever imported."

A HITCHING STRAP PREMIUM.

We will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years and one safety hitch strap by mail postpaid for one dollar. This is The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

It is published monthly. Read it through and through; you will find it to be interesting and useful. The hitch strap is very handy and simple. It does away with tying and untying the troublesome knot. Easy to hitch. Saves time, temper and lives. Everything handy, neat, durable and practical. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1907 says: "The work in breeding Morgan horses, which is being carried on in co-operation with the Vermont Experiment Station, has been greatly extended through the generosity of a public spirited citizen of Vermont, who donated to the Department a farm of 400 acres near Middlebury to be used in these operations. There were used in the Vermont stud on July 1st, 1907, one stallion, nine brood mares, one two-year-old filly, eight younger fillies and one weanling colt.

"The work in the breeding of American carriage horses in co-operation with the Colorado Experiment Station is progresing satisfactorily. During the year eleven foals, the progeny of selected parents, were dropped, two males and nine females. No additional horses were purchased." This is from the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1907.

Fifth Range Horse Sale.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, on Tuesday, August 25th, Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company held their fifth auction sale of Western horses, with thirty-five loads of unbroken stock and 200 head that had been broken to harness. The bunches that sold

below or around $40 were considered strong compared with former sales, and the loads that sold from $45 to $65 were considered $5.00 to $7.00 lower than similar quantity sold for at former sales. The weights average lighter than at any previous sale.

The following list of sales generally represents car lots:

1,000-lb. mares and geldings	$65.00
1,050-lb. mares and geldings	62.00
1,050-lb. mares and geldings	61.00
1,000-lb. mares and geldings	60.00
900-lb. mares (thin)	59.50
1,050-lb. mares and geldings	51.50
850-lb. mares and geldings	50.00
850-lb. mares and geldings	49.00
Two and three-year-olds	42.50
900-lb. geldings	40.00
850-lb. mares and geldings	40.00
900-lb. mares and geldings (thin)	40.00
Yearlings and two-year-olds	38.50
Two and three-year-olds	38.00
850-lb. mares and geldings	38.00
900-lb. mares and geldings	37.50
Yearlings and two-year-olds	37.50
Three-year-olds	36.50
850-lb. mares and geldings (thin)	36.00
750-lb. mares and geldings (thin)	36.00
700-lb. mares (fat)	32.50
700-lb. geldings (fat)	31.50
Unbranded yearlings and two's	31.50
Mares (colts at side)	31.50
Mares and geldings	31.00
700-lb. mares and geldings	30.00
Yearlings and two's	28.00
700-lb. mares and geldings, (thin)	25.50
Two and three-year-olds	25.50
Two-year-olds	25.00
Yearlings	20.00

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, there are 19,992,000 horses and 3,869,000 mules on farms in the United States. These are the largest figures ever reported by the Department. Ten years ago there were 13,960,911 horses and 2,190,282 mules. At present there are five states with upwards of a million horses on farms and ranches. They are Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas.

Send to J. Wilkes Jones, 606 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb., for the premium list of the National Corn Show.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price **$1.50** per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. ☞Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

Why He Joined the Sunday School.

"Tommy," said a young lady visitor at his home, "why not come to our Sabbath school? Several of your little friends joined us lately.

Tommy hesitated a moment, then suddenly he exclaimed: "Does a red-headed kid by the name of Jimmy Brown go to your school?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the new teacher.

"Well, then," said Tommy, with an air of interest, "I'll be there next Sunday, you bet. I've been layin' for that kid for three weeks, and never knew where to find him."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Western Horse Raisers

—are invited to—

REMEMBER

that we have conducted

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SALES of

Western Range Horses and Mules

ON RECORD.

By securing a superior class of offerings at the most Central Market in the country we always obtain a satisfactory attendance of responsible buyers.

Our sales for the season of 1908 commenced in June, and we will hold sales every other Tuesday to the end of the season.

September Sales on the 8th and 22d.

For further information address,

CAMPBELL & REID and WESTERN SALE STABLES CO.

J. J. SEARCY, Secretary,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

BE SURE TO CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP

To Be Sold For Good Prices at the

St. Louis National Stock Yards

Where They Will Sell to the Best Possible Advantage.

The Grand Central Live Stock Market in the United States.

Total Volume of Business in the Year 1907: 1,132,740 Cattle, 2,065,145 Hogs, 564,920 Sheep, and 117,379 Horses and Mules.

Hog Receipts and Sales the Largest Ever Known Upon the Market.

Cattle, Sheep and Car Receipts Larger Than During the Year Previous, Owing to Good Sales.

Great Record Made in Resisting Declines—Holding Up Values When Competitors Were Falling.

Range Horses and Mules Averaged Higher in Price Than During Any Previous Year in the Trade.

Day Records of the Year: 12,321 Cattle, 17,496 Hogs, 8,781 Sheep, and 1,909 Horses and Mules—A Fair Indication of Market Requirements.

The Most Competitive Market, the Most Active Market, and the Best Market on the Continent.

New Buyers Are Coming Into the Market Every Month in the Year.

Ship Your Stock to Commission Firms Doing Business at the St. Louis Market.

At St. Louis, on August 31st, two 490-pound hogs sold at 6½ cents a pound. That is $31.85 per head. Not bad for hogs which were really too heavy.

Tenth Range Horse Season.

The Tenth Range Horse Season conducted by Campbell & Reid and the Western Sale Stables Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards opened June 30th. September sales will be on the 8th and 22d. October sales on the 6th and 20th, and the last sale of the season will be on Tuesday, November 3d. All sales are held on Tuesdays. Particulars can be had by writing to J. J. Searcy, Secretary, National Stock Yards, Ill.

McFarlane's Market Report.

McFarlane Commission Company held auction sale of horses on Monday, August 31st. This is what they said: "The market was uneven. Extra good big draft horses sold all right; medium drafters were hard to place at remunerative prices; Southerners were about steady with a week ago."

On August 31st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, O. E. Converse, an Illinois stockman, shipping from Greene county, was represented on the market with ninety-four steers, average weight 1,277 pounds, that were good enough to sell at $6.65 per 100 pounds, and went to Swift for exjort.

September Sheep Opening.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, on September 1st, the good lambs were selling at $5.50 to $6.00 per 100 pounds. A variety of inferior llambs sold all the way from $3.00 to $5.25. The butchers and packers paid $4.00 to $4.25 per 100 pounds for native sheep and $3.75 per 100 pounds for a lot of 76-pound Western ewes. The stock sheep sold at a long range, from $1.75 to $5.00 per 100 pounds. A lot of 90-pound fine native breeding ewes brought the top price. The best breeding ewes outsold fat sheep 75 cents per 100 pounds. Bucks averaging 112 to 140 pounds sold at $2.50 to $3.00 per 100 pounds.

Stock Cattle Quotations.

At the opening of the month of September at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the trade was considered very quiet. Sellers claimed that buyers were getting the bargains. A fair supply of stock cows were to be had at $2.00 to $2.75 per 100 pounds. Native stock heifers, fair only, were selling at $2.50 to $2.75, and good stock heifers at $3.00 to $3.25. Light stock steers were quotable at $2.50 to $3.25, and the red kind, good stock steers at $3.30 to $3.75. Feeding steers, medium grade, 800 to 1,000 pounds, were quotable at $3.50 to $4.00, with good 1,000-pound steers selling up to $4.25. Strictly select feeding steers were quotable up to $4.50.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman.
General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Do not forget us when you wish to know anything about either the Sheep, Hog or Cattle Market or future prospect.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

James H. Campbell,

National Stock Yards, Ill.

EQUALLY EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK—SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Notice by McFarlane Commission Company.

We have set Monday, September 21st, 1908, as the opening day of the horse market for the season of 1908-09 at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. By that time the demand should be good, and from that time on we confidently expect a steady to strong market. Especially deserving horses will be shown in harness or under the saddle. Get your lines out; get the horses and have them with us. We will have the buyers.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. Every courtesy known to the trade is extended. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their customers. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Baby Beef Wanted.

At the St. Louis National Stcok Yards, September 1st, Fennewald Bros., of Audrain county, Missouri, marketed thirty-six head 760-pound heifers at $6.20 per 100 pounds, and thirty-eight head not so good, 754 pounds average, at $6.00 per 100 pounds. They were fine, fat, well-bred heifers. They brought $45.24 to $47.12 per head. Buyers can never get all they desire of this class of cattle. On the same day there were 760-pound heifers that sold at $2.60 per 100 pounds, or $19.76 per head. These low-priced cattle cost as much within $5.00 or $6.00 per head as the others. A little better breeding and a few dollars in feeding made all the difference. In the territory tributary to St. Louis 500,000 fat baby-beef steers and heifers can be raised cheaply, and St. Louis is the greatest market on earth on which to sell them. Ten to fifteen years ago the market was not within two cents a pound as good as it is now and has been all the year.

Arkansas steers, 930 pounds, sold at $3.25 per 100 pounds, could just as well bring $5.50. All that is necessary is a Hereford bull and two-dollars' worth of feed and grass, instead of brush in the pastures.

DISTEMPER DANGERS

Are prevalent in early autumn. Every horse owner needs to guard against it and the other troubles, such as shipping fever, which is abroad during Fair times, as well as coughs, colds and catarrhal affections, which affect also sheep and dogs. Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure, the well-known liquid treatment, when used as a tonic in advance, is a guaranteed preventive, and it is also the certain cure if properly used when any of these troubles are contracted. Our readers should note the announcement in our columns. If a druggist does not supply it, it may be ordered direct from the manufacturers, The Wells Medicine Company, 17 Third street, Lafayette, Ind.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Try us once. We can keep you posted. We have a great and expanding Market at St. Louis.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.
FORT WORTH, TEX., and at KANSAS CITY.

Hogs at St. Louis.

At St. Louis all weights and qualities of hogs and pigs are in active demand. On August 31st the bulk of the good-weight hogs sold at $6.75 to $7.00 per 100 pounds. The butcher qualities sold at $7.00 to $7.12½. The butcher weights were 236 to 283 pounds. Light hogs, 190 pounds average, sold up to $7.00, and 177-pound hogs sold up to $6.95. Good pigs, 121 pounds average, sold up to $6.10, with others down to $5.00. Heavy sows sold up to $6.50 per 100 pounds. In eight months hog receipts were 1,678,368 head, the largest number on record and 235,000 more than were received during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Native Beef Steer Quotations.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, September 1st, fancy beef steers, 1,350 to 1,550 pounds average, were quotable and did sell at $7.25 to $7.75 per 100 pounds. Good to choice steers sold readily at $6.25 to $7.25, and medium to good steers at $5.00 to $6.25. Common to fair steers sold at $4.00 to $5.00 per 100 pounds. Light, handy, fat yearling steers, baby-beef kind, were quoted at $6.00 to $6.75; a good but plain kind of yearlings at $5.00 to $5.75; common to medium light steers and yearlings at $3.50 to $4.75 per 100 pounds.

St. Louis is the best market of all.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY...

HORSE and MULE COMMISSION SALESMEN

AUCTION EVERY **MONDAY** IN THE YEAR.

These Monday sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are the best attended of all sales and produce the most satisfactory results for the shipper.

We also solicit consignments of Mules to be sold by the most competent salesmen on the best market in the country.

MULE DEPT.—W. R. McFarlane, Lan B. Morris.
HORSE DEPT.—E. L. Hawkins, S. B. Howell, Eddie O'Connell.
OFFICE—Frank Mulholland.
AUCTIONEER—Col. I. H. Howard.

YOUR CONSIGNMENTS ARE SOLICITED.

Write for Weekly Market Report.

McFarlane Commission Company
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

An Expert on the Mule Trade.

Mr. Lan B. Morris, mule salesman for the McFarlane Commission Company, says that feed is too high for dealers at the yard to pay a high price for thin mules in order to feed them. This is the time for farmers to send in good-conditioned mules. Good aged miners, sugar mules with quality and government mules sell very well. Cotton mules are hard to place so as to do the shippers any good. Watch the cotton quotations; if the price of cotton goes up, mules will follow. If the price of cotton continues to decline, the present price of cotton mules will be hard to maintain.

James H. Campbell,

Expert commission salesman, is now at the head of his own organization, with headquarters at the St. Louis market. He is one of the few who were at the opening of the National Stock Yards and is one of the most active men on the market right now —an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has the best market in the country to back him. Thoroghly competent and with a splendid expert organization, he is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Mr. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to James H. Campbell and consign cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Butcher Cattle at St. Louis.

At St. Louis, in the native cattle division, butcher cattle class, canning sows were selling at $1.50 to $2.35 per 100 pounds; fair cows, called cutters, at $2.40 to $2.90; medium to good cows at $3.00 to $3.50; good to choice cows at $3.60 to $4.25; fancy beef cows at $4.30 to $4.50. In the heifer class, fair to medium grades were selling at $2.75 to $3.50; good at $3.60 to $4.50; choice heifers at $4.60 to $5.40; and fancy heifers at $5.50 to $6.20 per 100 pounds. A fancy lot of heifers did sell at $6.60 per 100 pounds.

Southern Cattle Quotations.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, August 31st, the following were quotations for Southern cattle: Choice steers, $4.75 to $5.25; good steers, $4.15 to $4.65; medium steers, $3.65 to $4.10; common grassers, $2.75 to $3.60; good to choice cows, $3.25 to $3.75; fair to medium cows, $2.80 to $3.10; cutters, $2.50 to $2.80; canners, $1.50 to $2.35; bulls, $2.50 to $3.10; fair to choice vealers, $4.50 to $6.00; fair to choice heavy calves, $3.25 to $4.50; yearlings, $1.75 to $2.75—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

Fat Cattle at $7.75.

On the 1st day of September, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, fifteen head choice 1,556-pound steers were sold at $7.75 per 100 pounds and were bought by the United Dressed Beef Company of New York City. These cattle were fed by Lloyd Hayden, of Calloway county, Missouri, and shipped to market by Messrs. Heller & Akeman. They had been on full feed since January 1st and were considered as being a top load of cattle. They outsold all the cattle at Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha on the same day.

The hog and sheep receipts at the National Stock Yards during the month of August were the largest on record at the market. The seven-months' total is also the largest in both departments. This is entirely due to the activity of the trade at St. Louis and the competitive features which are unsurpassed. St. Louis can sell another million hogs a year and another million sheep a year to the advantage of all concerned.

St. Louis an Active Wool Market.

Sheep raisers who have wool on hand will find it to their advantage to write to A. J. Child & Sons, St. Louis, Mo., for their market reports. St. Louis is a splendid wool market, with buyers from many mills on hand all the time. If there is activity anywhere, St. Louis soon shows it. This spring the markets of the country were quiet and sluggish until St. Louis showed an active line of buying on account of interior mills. Messrs. Child & Sons do business promptly and satisfactorily.

WESTERN HORSE PAPER.

We are very much pleased with the horse paper issued at Des Moines, Iowa, and entitled **The Spirit of the West.** It is a very useful and practical publication. It keeps up with national affairs in good shape and gives to Western affairs the closest personal attention. Several writer on **The Spirit of the West** have clear conceptions of how to help a horse raiser in his business. For this reason we have made clubbing arrangements with that paper. Send us a money order for one dollar and ten cents and we will send you **The Spirit of the West** and **The National Farmer and Stock Grower,** both papers for one year. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Your Mind in Order.

Minds that are filled scientifically, like well-packed trunks, with everything in order, hold much more than those into which all manner of things are thrown man fashion, higgledy-piggledy. Woman's Home Companion for September.

The Horse Prices.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, at the opening of September, plug horses were selling at $15 to $40 per head; plain, light Southern horses begin to sell at $50 and up to $75 and $85 they are still plain; good Southern horses begin to sell at $100 and enter the driving class at $125 to $155. Substantial driving horses are quoted at $165 to $245. Eastern chunks sell at $110 to $155, and common to fair drafters at $160 to $195. Good drafters sell at $200 to $250. Horses fully up to grade and quality sell well and quickly. There is no premium on faults and blemishes; they cut down the price of a horse materially.

Mule Quotations Are Wide.

Common 14-hand mules at $65, and good ones at $90 to $115; common 14½-hand mules at $80 to $95, and fair to good at $100 to $130; 15-hand mules at $100 to $160, with bulk of sales at $135 to $145; 15½-hand mules at $115 to $175, the bulk of sales at $145 to $155; 16-hand mules at $130 to $225 in car lots, and select pairs at $450 to $650. The size, age, condition, color and quality have a large influence on mule prices, which are wide, because prices of good mules are high and all undergrades are far below the good ones.

Decrease in Horse and Mule Receipts.

In the first seven months of 1908, St. Louis received 68,666 horses and mules; Chicago, 63,693; Kansas City, 37,337; St. Joseph, 14,918; Omaha, 19,954; Indianapolis,13,302; Cincinnati, 11,286; Denver, 7,158; Fort Worth, 6,419; Sioux City, 6,331; and St. Paul, 3,450. The total is 252,508, which is 49,834 less than were received at the same markets during the corresponding period last year.

St. Louis has received as many as 1,231 cars of quarantine cattle in one week this season, which exceeds any other market by 548 cars.

FIVE TO TEN THOUSAND FULL AGE MULES

—can be purchased at the—
ST. LOUIS
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
any business day in the year.

Many, immense, substantial, well ventilated barns contain every commercial or military grade of Mules, which can be purchased and shipped on short notice.

THE ST. LOUIS MARKET
WAS ALWAYS
FIRST
IN THE MULE TRADE,
AND NOW
IT IS GREATER THAN EVER.

SHIPPERS AND SELLERS
—of—
STOCK AND FEEDING CATTLE
are reminded that the
ST. LOUIS
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
furnish by far the best market for their stock.

The cattle feeders of the states of Missouri and Illinois are large buyers on the St. Louis market and furnish a demand for more and better cattle all the time.

The Wabash Eastern Railway, the Chicago & Alton R. R., the Vandalia Line, the Big Four Route, the B. & O. Southwestern Railway, the Clover Leaf Route,the Chicago,Peoria & St. Louis R. R., the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and the eastern branches of the Burlington System, all start out from the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,

and their lines traverse a magnificent country, in which live stock feeding is a leading industry. On their valuable lands the stockmen on these lines cannot raise cattle cheaply, but they can feed them profitably. The stockmen of Indiana and Ohio are specially referred to.

The best market for all these successful stock feeders is St. Louis. They have short runs, favorable rates, quick service, small shrinkage. These people get their cattle home in good shape. There is never a glut of stock cattle at St. Louis. Western shippers of stock cattle can get their stock to the St. Louis market just as easily and as cheaply as they can to any inferior far West market, and at St. Louis there is quicker sale, better results, and in the shipping in, concentration, sale and outward shipment there is less expense, less shrinkage and less loss to come out of the cattle.

The market values advance and decline, sometimes in favor of the buyer and sometimes in favor of the seller; but the center in which all can be brought together and distributed at the least expense to all concerned is the best market of all.

THE BEST MARKET FOR ALL—
UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES—
IS ST. LOUIS.

Worth $200 a Bottle.

W. C. Hilton, of Dunkirk, N. Y., says that one bottle of Absorbine, for which he paid $2.00 last year, was worth $200 to him. He bought a driving mare with one hind leg enlarged to four times its natural size, paying $77.50 for her in one of the auctions at the East Buffalo Stock Yards. By using Absorbine according to directions he removed the swelling permanently and within three months sold the mare as absolutely sound for $250. W. F. Young, of No. 106 Monmouth street, Springfield, Mass., is the manufacturer of this remarkable veterinary remedy.

On September 1st, at the St. Louis market, No. 2 oats were selling at 49c. a bushel, and a fancy car sold at 49½c.; No. 3 oats sold at 48c.; No. 4 at 47½c; No. 2 strictly white oats sold at 51½c.; standard oats at 50½ and 51c.; No. 3 white at 49 to 50½c.; and No. 4 white at 48¾ and 49½c.

EARLY LAMBS FOR MARKET.

They Sell High in Spring and Sell Lower Later—The Way to Catch High Prices is to be Ready at the Right Time.

Any Farmer Can Buy a Few Ewes, Breed Them to Get Early Lambs, and Afterwards Fatten the Ewes and Send Them to Market.

The importance of this subject has caused us to refer to it three times in succession. It is not a new idea, but an application of an old and well-tried method to the territory which is tributary to the St. Louis market.

The suggestion is for the individual farmer to buy a number of ewes in the fall to breed them so as to have lambs come as early as he can safely raise them, then feed and force the lambs to suitable weight as fast as he can and ship them to the St. Louis market and afterwards shear the ewes and sell the wool at the proper time and then ship the ewes to the St. Louis market and get through with them.

This is an easy proposition from beginning to end. If the ewes are good and healthy the farmer ought to have no difficulty in carrying them on very little pasturage until lambing time. Farmers will differ very much in their methods; one will have his ewes covered with burrs and another lot will not have a burr on them; but even the burry lot will pay out if the range or pasture is good. If the ewes have good pasturage in a moderate climate, feeding the ewes any amount of grain before lambing will not be necessary; it is altogether necessary, however, that the ewes be in good condition at lambing time and that the lamb have a good start. The ewe must be able to give plenty of milk, because a vigorous lamb demands it and he needs a full ration.

In a very large section of country tributary to St. Louis there is pasturage all the year round. Many sheep and lambs actually come to market that have never had anything to eat except grass, but this experiment requires that the lamb shall be fed grain and fed all he can eat. It also includes the final fattening of the ewes with something besides grass, and nothing fattens easier than a ewe in spring that has just weaned her lamb, as weaned it should be when it goes to market.

Prof. Craig, a sheep expert, when in Wisconsin, began feeding lambs when they weighed 19 pounds and forced them along until they weighed 62½ pounds at a cost for feed (in addition to ewes' milk and what grass they could get) of 18 cents a head. This proposition of ours includes feeding each of the lambs about 18 cents' worth of bran, corn meal and cotton-seed meal—whatever is good for them at the time.

Mr. Joseph E. Wing, another expert, says that there is often danger of the ewes drying up and fattening too soon, therefore no one need be afraid of their not fattening in the end. As a matter of fact, if the ewes are properly handled, they will often sell for enough more in the spring than they cost in the fall to pay all expenses charged up against them and their lambs, leaving the wool and lambs as clear profit. As the lambs at 60 pounds weight ought to sell at $5.00 a head or better, it will pay to give each of them the 18 cents' worth of feed which he needs.

The principal difficulty in this experiment is the care of the flock during the lambing season. This to one man or woman is a pleasure and to others a burden. Lambing, however, is a chapter by itself. Another difficulty is dogs, and that is another chapter by itself.

One thing to avoid in this experiment is the Merino buck. We have nothing against the Merino as a wool-growing sheep, but for raising a quick lamb, Cotswold, Hampshire, Dorset, Lincoln, Leicester, Southdown or Shropshire bucks are better; in fact, absolutely necessary. The ewes might have a little Merino blood and be satisfactory; but a good, large ewe is what is wanted. The purpose is to buy the stock ewes as cheap as possible consistent with getting a good mother.

A Good Buck.

Stock ews are for sale at all great markets. At this time at the St. Louis National Stock Yards stock ewes fit for such an experiment are selling at about 3½ cents a pound, and fat ewes at about 4¾ cents a pound. The market is always changing, but there will probably remain a fair margin between the price of the stock ewe and the fat ewe. There would be a freight bill to get the ewes home.

This method of lamb raising for the spring market is a sure winner in the country tributary to St. Louis. St. Louis is becoming more important as a sheep and lamb market every year. The lambs sell according to weight and quality at 7 to 12 cents a pound. Sixty-pound fat lambs arriving on the April and May markets average from $4.20 to $7.20 per head, as the case may be, and the ewes' fleece ought to bring $1.50, and does so. one year with another.

The method suggested originated on the outskirts of the city of London. The farmers there never raise lambs to be a year old. They do not even keep bucks on their premises, as the ewes are bred in the western counties and then driven and sold to farmers of the counties of Kent, Surrey and Middlesex, where they are expected at the proper time, and each farmer buys a few ewes, knowing that he will have one or more lambs in addition to the mother ewe to sell in the spring. The English farmers produce lambs for the London market weighing 80 to 120 pounds, but we do not have to make them so heavy.

Another Good Buck

Farmers on railroad lines entering St. Louis can get their supply of ewes at the stock yards, or if the stock-yard supply is short, they can buy them upon the sheep ranges. On railroads that have one end at the market and the other end on the sheep range, this opportunity stands out very clear. The Cotton Belt Route, for instance, approaches the St. Louis market through Alexander, Union, Randolph, Jackson, Monroe and St. Clair counties, Illinois, and in all these counties there are but 15,000 sheep, whereas there are 250,000 sheep within the borders of the six counties adjoining that of Coryell, where the road terminates in Texas.

There is no better country for our lamb-raising method than the 200 miles between St. Louis and Springfield, Mo., through which the Frisco road runs. All the counties—seven of them—contain 65,000 sheep, whereas in Texas, at Brady, the end of one of the branches of the system, there are a half million sheep in seven or eight counties. If one asks, where can the ewes be obtained? this furnishes the answer to the question.

To return to the main subject again we desire to say that any farmer who desires to add to his income will find it to his advantage to study this simple proposition. One great advantage is that it does not require so much pasturage as where the ewes are kept all the year round. Eight months is all the time required. One week to receive and breed the ewes, twenty-one weeks before the lambs arrive, and in ten to twelve weeks thereafter to market the lambs, the wool and the ewes. From September 1st to May 1st is all the time necessary, except it may pay to hold some of the slow-growing lambs a little longer.

It is a simple experiment to buy the ewes in the fall, breed the ewes to lamb as soon as possible after the opening of the new year; give special care to the lambs that they may grow quickly to the marketable age; then sell them before grass lambs arrive in market; shear the ewes; sell the wool; fatten the ewes as well as you can and send them to market, so that no sheep remain on the farm except the bucks, and the bucks will pay their board bill with big fleeces.

The experiment can be conducted with either five ewes, fifty ewes, a car-load or a dozen car-loads, just according as the circumstances permit and there is safe pasturage for them. Let a few careful farmers' sons or farmers' daughters start off this special manner of handling sheep and we will be able to sell millions of early lambs and fat ewes each year at a good price on the St. Louis market, where there is a growing demand for them.

Using Cooper's Dip.

At the Royal Show in England there were 147 exhibitors, and 124 of them used Cooper's Dip. The total number of sheep exhibited was 1,124, and 1,023 of them were dipped in the Cooper Dip.

Premiums awarded were 268 and winners of 243 ribbons were Cooper dipped sheep. There were 20 breeds exhibited and 16 of them used Cooper Dip exclusively.

Comment is unnecessary.
Figures do not lie.

William Cooper & Nephews,
Leading Dip Makers for 65 Years
177 Illinois St., :: Chicago, Ill.

Blowing Her Horn.

Teddy had never seen a cow, being a city boy. While on a visit to the country, he walked out across the fields with his grandpa. There they saw a cow and Teddy's curiosity was greatly excited.

"What is that, grandpa?" he asked breathlessly.

"Why, that's only a cow!" was the reply.

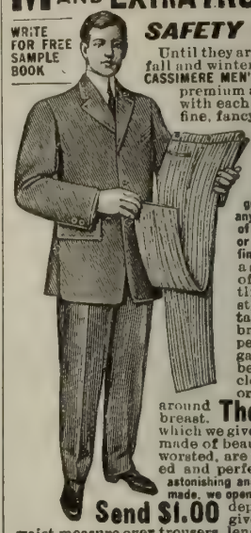
"And what are those things on her head?" was the next question.

"Those are her horns," was the grandfather's answer.

The two walked on. Presently the cow mooed loud and long. Teddy was amazed. Looking back, he exclaimed: "Which horn did she blow, grandpa?"—Farm and Home.

MENS FINE SUIT AND EXTRA TROUSERS $4.95

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE BOOK



SAFETY RAZOR FREE

Until they are gone, we will sell 15,000 fall and winter weight, NAVY BLUE, WOOL CASSIMERE MEN'S SUITS at $4.95, and as a premium and adv., we will give free with each suit at $4.95, a pair of fine, fancy stripe, worsted trousers, and if you order within 30 days we will throw in as a special premium with the suit and extra trousers at $4.95 a high nickeled, full size, safety razor guaranteed to shave as perfectly as any $5.00 safety razor, regardless of name or make. **The Suit** is a finest grade navy blue cassimere a splendid fast color fabric of perfect weave and beautiful changeless finish, handsomely stylishly made up by expert tailors in latest single breasted sack style to fit perfect, is serge lined, elegantly finished; guaranteed better than exclusive clothiers' $8 to $10 suits or no sale. Sizes 33 to 48 around breast. **The Free Trousers** which we give with the suit at $4.95 are made of beautiful dark fancy striped worsted, are very stylish, finely tailored and perfect fitting. This is the most astonishing and wonderful clothing offer ever made, we openly challenge any firm to equal it.

Send $1.00 deposit, mention No. X, give chest measure over vest, waist measure over trousers, length of inseam and height and weight, and we will send the fine navy blue cassimere suit and extra pair of elegant, fancy striped worsted trousers and fine safety razor by express subject to examination at the express office, you to pay the balance, $3.95 and express charges, after you examine the clothes and find them perfectly satisfactory, a perfect fit, the greatest clothing bargain you ever saw, and equal to any suit and extra trousers you ever saw at $10.00 to $12, and as stylish an outfit as there is in your neighborhood regardless of price; otherwise we will promptly refund your $1.00. Order the outfit today or send for our big cloth sample book which contains 175 fine cloth samples of readymade and made to order suits and overcoats at $4.50 up, trousers 98c up, fur coats $10.00 up, and complete stocks of duck, leather and corduroy clothing, cravenettes, mackintoshes, rain coats, etc. Made of best fabrics from World Famous Woolen Mills, critically assorted to suit every taste and every age. Order the outfit or write for the sample book today. Do it right now. We are headquarters for **Men's Furnishing Goods** at wholesale prices. Winter underwear 39c up, flannel shirts 39c up, leather gloves 22c up, winter caps 21c up, hats 45c up, silk ties 9c up, and every kind of apparel worn by men and boys at correspondingly low prices. WRITE FOR FREE MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS CATALOGUE TODAY

THE FREE SAFETY RAZOR

we give with each suit and extra trousers outfit at $4.95 is full size, high nickeled, complete with blade of finest razor steel, perfectly ground, honed and stropped, guaranteed to shave clean, cool and comfortable as any $5.00 safety razor or your money back immediately.

JOHN M. SMYTH CO. 150-194 West Madison Street **CHICAGO**

A VERY FINE BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST.

This is May Manton Pattern No. 6010. The simple shirt waist made in tailored style is absolutely necessary to comfort, and this one is tucked after an exceptionally attractive and becoming manner. In the illustration it is made of natural colored pongee stitched with Belding silk, and pongee is much in vogue for waists of the sort while it has a great many practical advantages; but the model is appropriate for all the seasonable waistings. Linen and madras, both white and with stripes and figures of color are much used, and this season there is a great fancy for making cross-barred dimities, batistes and the like in tailored style. The waist is made with the fronts and the back. There is a regulation box plait at the center front and a neck-band finishes the neck. The collar is of the turn-over sort and can be made from striped material as illustrated, or to match the waist, as liked. There are regulation sleeves with straight cuffs.

The pattern 6010 is cut in sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents; or, for 25 cents we will send the pattern and our interesting sixty-eight-page monthly **Universal Magazine** for one year. Address, **Hule Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.**

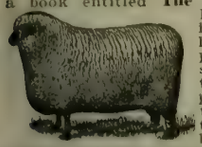
Don't Sell Your Eggs

When they are cheap; pack them with my new method—will keep two years—will be as fresh as new laid eggs. No special place required to store them. Cost only ½c. per dozen to pack them. Write me for circular.

MRS. B. F. WILCOXON,
Ft. Des Moines, Ia. Box 50.

THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.

There is one modern writer on Sheep Industry who has made his mark. It is Dr. Henry Stewart. He has written a book entitled **The Domestic Sheep.**



It is up-to-date in every particular. There are 384 pages, and besides going into the subject in a practical way there are illustrations of every breed and every subject belonging to the industry. For $1.50 we will send **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for one year and one copy of **The Domestic Sheep.** This is the time to study the sheep business. There is money in it. Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Use Pure-bred Rams.

The greatest mistake one ever makes in breeding sheep is to use a ram of mixed or cross breeding, no matter how good an individual he may be. The best quality a ram can possess is prepotency, the ability to fix his characteristics upon his offspring. No matter what good qualities he may possess, if he has not the power to transmit these good qualities to his offspring, he is of no value as a breeding animal, and we have learned by experience to look for this prepotency in pure-bred registered animals. By a long series of breeding and selection there has become fixed in these pure-bred animals the ability to transmit the desirable qualities that we want in domestic animals, and if we want these desirable qualities we must look first to the ability of the animal to transmit these qualities to his offspring, and you need never look for this ability in an animal of mixed breed, because experience shows in ninety-nine case out of an hundred that such animals have no prepotency; they are likely to produce animals inferior to the common ewes you would use in these cases and are also likely to breed back to some former unimproved type. There is very strong reason, then, for using pure-bred ram in these cases, and for using no other kind.—Wm. H. Underwood.

Turn Lambs Into Corn Fields.

The ideal pasture for the lambs, after weaning, is in the corn field. It is good for the field, because the lambs will eat d wn the weeds, and the corn blades make first-rate fly crushes. Of course, if your corn ground is clean, the lambs will eat the lower leaves of the corn, but this will do no harm. If the lambs are lightly grain-fed while they are grazing on the corn field, they will not be so likely to reach up after the ears of corn. It is best to carry out any stalks which have blown over. Lambs soon learn what is farther up the stalks, and they also quickly learn how to throw themselves upon the stalks and bear them to the ground. Whenever they get to doing this it is time to take them out. The lambs should be rounded up every evening to make sure that they have plenty of water. A few hot days in the field without water may mean heavy losses. Lucky is the man who has some rape coming on either in the stubble or in the corn field.

Feeding in the San Luis Valley.

The writer has just returned from a twelve-days' trip through the San Luis valley holding Farmers' Institutes. The attendance was larger than ever before and the interest greater. The San Luis valley stands almost alone in one particular this year. It has feed for fattening cattle, hogs and sheep in abundance and that will cost no more in other years. All appearances are that this will be the best year the valley has seen for profitable feeding, where judicious methods are followed. In the other chief lamb-feeding centers of Colorado there is not over half a crop of alfalfa hay, and the number of lambs fed is necessarily limited to the supply of alfalfa. In some sections of Colorado where alfalfa is fed to lambs, corn is fed with it, and all reports from the corn-growing states indicate a very short crop and extremely high prices. This means high-priced feed for the lamb feeders of Eastern Colorado. The field peas of the San Luis valley are in remarkably fine condition, and with proper care for the rest of the season will make a full yield at the usual low cost.

With these conditions in the San Luis valley every feeder should use his utmost endeavors to get the greatest gain from all his crops when fed to fattening animals.

With the peas left standing and the stock turned loose in the fields to gather them, the following average gains are made per acre: With lambs, 100 pounds; with pigs, 400 pounds. Careful tests show that where the peas are harvested and fed to the animals confined in small yards, at least double these gains can be made. In a test made one year ago hogs turned loose in a pea field gained 400 pounds per acre of peas. Hogs confined in pens and fed peas and vines gathered from the field made a gain of 800 pounds per acre of peas. The great difficulty has been a practical method of harvesting the peas. For years some of the farmers have harvested part of the crop by cutting the peas with a mower, raking, cocking and stacking the same as for hay. This requires a great deal of labor and the peas shell badly.

Last year a Manassa farmer tried an experiment of gathering the peas without mowing them. He used a regular hay stacking outfit, gathering the uncut pea vines with bull rakes and put them in the stack with an ordinary stacker. Where the bull rakes first entered the pea field some of the vines were missed; but after two or three forksful were gathered on the rakes the vines were taken up clean and there was no shelling. Using this method, three teams and five men will put twenty acres of peas in the stack each day.

This expense is small compared with its effect in doubling the gains on fattening stock.—H. M. Cottrell, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Sheep and Wool.

E. A. Van Sicklen, of Weiser, Idaho, has marketed 3,000 half-blood Shropshire lambs weighing 75 to 77 pounds. They were this spring's grass lambs and were sold in the middle of August and were not much over four months old.

Sheep raisers on the Western ranges are gradually improving their flocks in the direction of the mutton breeds. It is no longer any use to raise sheep that will not give a good lamb, and sheep raisers are finding it out.

Wool growers of the West are establishing storage warehouses for the purpose of dividing the sale of their wool into twelve months of the year rather than have it all dumped on the market at shearing time. The first warehouse was constructed at Omaha and the amount handled during the season was 4,000,000 pounds. It saved much wool from being sacrificed and the growers were able to secure advances that enabled them to hold for the restoration of the market.

In regard to the sheep proposition as advertised in this paper, Mr. F. W. Harding, of Waukesha, Wis., Secretary of the American Cotswold Registry Association, says as follows: "Referring to article on the raising of early lambs, will say that the proposition as outlined by you is working out all right and is really no experiment. I would only suggest that the class of ewes purchased for this purpose should have a predominance of English blood; that is, sired by rams of English breeds. By taking this precaution one will get ewes that will fatten more readily than ewes of Merino blood. They will also give more milk and raise their lambs better."

At a public sheep sale held by Chandler Bros., of Iowa, thirty-five head of Shropshire bucks sold at $51.17 per head, and the ewes averaged $26.33 per head. Mr. Jas. Miller, of West Point, Iowa, paid $107.50 for the top-priced lamb, and W. A. Graham, of Macksburg, Iowa, paid $77.50 for the top-price pair of ewes. Their show ram, Whittington Leader, brought $100, and went to J. A. Williken, of Youngstown, Mo.

Forage catch crops, such as rape, sown in the corn field at the last cultivation is the best way to insure breeding ewes being in good condition for early lambing at nominal expense.

Professor Shaw, of Iowa, says: "A car-load of lambs will do more good than harm to a forty-acre corn field, providing it is not lodged. They will clean up the weeds and the lower leaves, and if they are given a little grain in addition they will make the cheapest gains that can be made on the farm by any class of stock under any condition."

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer made by one of the leading ear specialists in this country. Dr. Branaman offers to all applying at once two full months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure permanently deafness, head-noises and catarrh in every stage. Address, Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1264 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.

Prime beeswax is selling at St. Louis at 28 cents a pound.

Castor beans are selling at St. Louis at $1.50 per bushel in car lots.

Choice sorghum is selling on the St. Louis market at 50 cents a gallon.

Send to J. Wilkes Jones, 606 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb., for the premium list of the National Corn Show.

GALVANIZED RUST PROOF IRON

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POSITIVELY THE BEST AND MOST LASTING COVERING MADE.

Requires no painting. Economical and easy to put on; no previous experience necessary. Absolutely guaranteed. Brand new, clean stock. Bright as a dollar. Sheets are full size. Comes in Corrugated, "V" Crimped, Standing Seam or Plain Flat Sheets. Heavily galvanized on both sides, with the most approved galvanizing material that will adhere forever. "Galvanized" means that the Iron has been coated with liquid Zinc, which makes it absolutely rust and weather-proof; not affected by heat or cold. Makes buildings warmer in Winter and cooler in Summer. Drains perfectly and does not soak. Does not taint rain water. Fire and lightning-proof. Makes your insurance cheaper. Sold direct from our own roofing factory—the largest in the world. Chicago House Wrecking Co. sells more roofing material than any other concern. We sell thousands of squares of "Galvanized Rust-proof" Iron every week. It is used in all climates and for every kind of building. Painted Steel Roofing at $1.25 per hundred square feet.

Also in stock a full line of painted Steel and Iron Roofing, Siding and Ceiling, all styles at prices from $1.25 per 100 sq. ft. up. Fill in the coupon below. We will send you samples free of charge together with a vast amount of roofing information. On application we quote FREIGHT PREPAID PRICES

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FREE OUR 500-PAGE CATALOG NO. 319 It is full of information for the shrewd, careful and economical buyer. Lists thousands upon thousands of rare bargains. Price offers that command orders. Millions of dollars' worth of merchandise, bought at Sheriffs', Receivers' and other forced sales, are plainly described in this book. Send coupon below and get a copy free.

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FAIRY WHEAT STORY.

The Idaho Man's Discovery in Alaska —Hard Wheat 222 Bushels an Acre—Winter or Spring Planting Equally Good Results.

His name is Abraham Adams, of Juliaetta, Idaho.

He went to Alaska in search of gold and he discovered that which is worth more than gold to himself and to his fellow-men.

There farming is limited to a few acres, but far away from even this experimental agriculture of Alaska he found that which could not have been planted by human hands.

In an isolated corner he came across a small patch of bird-eaten wheat. There were but few ears, and all of them had been picked over, yet even with his unpracticed eye he saw that he had made a discovery.

Packing his treasure away, he brought it to his own ranch in Latah county, Idaho, and there he sowed it, not expecting much return, but to his surprise the fall-sown wheat, amounting in all to an ounce or two at most, produced seven pounds of wheat the following spring.

And such wheat as no man had ever seen before. The kernels were four times as large as ordinary wheat and of a far better color.

Having demonstrated his seed was winter wheat, he passed up the fall sowing of 1905 and sowed the seven pounds in the spring of 1906, with the result that he harvested 1,545 pounds of spring wheat.

He did not skip the fall of 1906, but planted his 1,545 pounds of seed, and, notwithstanding hail storms of the worst kind, the harvest of 1907 gave him 53,000 pounds of seed, although other wheat crops in the same vicinity were a failure.

Examination by the chemist of the Idaho Experiment Station placed it No. 1 grade, with high protein content, in the spring samples.

The head of this Alaska wheat is about four inches long and from one inch to an inch and a half broad in its broadest part.

Adams' Alaska wheat yields up to 222 bushels per acre, whereas the average yield of the United States is less than twenty bushels.

This is practically the statement sent to the office of The National Farmer and Stock Grower before the publication in the Saturday Evening Post.

We have also received a sample of Adams' Alaska wheat amounting in quantity to one pound.

We have shown it on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange.

As far as the general appearance is concerned, it is considered very good.

The milling qualities are not yet proven.

The large yields are in doubt—there are no proofs — and the evidence so far is against the large yields.

The grain is hard—extremely hard.

Seedsmen refuse to believe that it will grow to do any good in a moderate climate.

Our sample arrived the day we print the paper.

Next month we will know more about it, and if there is any good reason for doing so we will obtain a sample for every subscriber to this paper.

In the meantime a sample of this wheat can be found at the Secretary's office of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis.

How Trees are Made Symmetrical.

The correction of the forked or defective crotch that is found to a great extent in our soft maples and elms and to a less degree in almost all our landscape trees forms a large part of the "tree surgeon's" work, says Cement Age, New York. This form of crotch usually has its origin in the destruction of the original head or leader. In a case of this kind a double head is formed by the forcing out of two lateral buds. As these shoot up, forming the new top, the old stump at their base gradually decays, allowing water to penetrate into the crotch. Nature tires desperately to heal this wound, but the imperfect joint is constantly forced open by the wind and prevented from uniting by the old stump, until finally, weakened by decay, the tree splits. Many of the finest trees are ruined every year by the splitting of these defective crotches.

These cases are often exceedingly difficult to treat. The decayed matter must first be removed with great care and thoroughness—in fact, the dentist is not more conscientious in removing decay from a tooth than is the "tree surgeon" in cleaning out these cavities. The opening is then packed tightly with cement or a preparation of oakum, tar and paint. Cutting watersheds in these crotches often takes all the workmen's ingenuity and patience, for, working in the narrow limits of the fork, as he is compelled to do, it is excedingly difficult to use his tools. But here most of all a perfect watershed is required, as the water running down the limbs and trunk would otherwise find lodgment behind the filling. In the case of a large tree the additional precaution is taken of putting a bolt directly through the crotch, while a chain is placed some twelve or fifteen feet up.

The old method of placing an iron band around a tree to prevent splitting often caused death, or at least deformity, for as the trunk or branch grew in circumference the stricture cut off the flow of sap, depriving the top of nourishment. The improved method consists in placing bolts directly through the limbs and securing them on one end by washers and nuts, while on the other a hook is formed, over which a chain is placed. This serves as a stay, enough play being given in the chain to allow the crown sufficient swing or way.

Fully half the cases of decay of the limbs or trunk were originally caused by improper pruning. Eight out of ten men in cutting off limbs will leave a stump projecting five or six inches. The bark along the circular edge deprived of nourishment dies back, leaving the face of the cut exposed. The unprotected cells cannot resist exposure, and, decaying, leave the heart of the tree exposed to myriad enemies. In many trees the cavity caused by the decay of the heartwood is large enough for a man to stand upright in, the entire trouble having been originally caused by a cut of not over eight inches.

Every cut should be made as close as possible, in order that the sap rising through the cambium layer may cover the wound with new bark. Where large branches are to be removed, the first cut should be made from below, so that as the branches fall there will be no tearing down of the sapwood or bark. The second cut is then made from above. In order to protect the exposed cells they are painted with a preparation of coal tar and paint. Where the cut is soft or of unsual size, a cap of zinc is fitted to the exact size of the cut just inside the bark and nailed tightly down to prevent moisture from reaching the exposed wood. The new layer of bark will eventually completely cover the zinc, leaving little or no scar.

WOOL MEN!

We can interest you. Do you know that St. Louis is a spot cash market? In 20 years we have handled **more separate lots of wool**, each season, than any other commission house here. Over **40 years' experience** in the business, and your shipments receive our personal attention. We guarantee **top prices, quick sales** and **prompt cash returns.** Write for our 1908 Wool Circular, giving full particulars and points in regard to the preparation of wool for market. Wool Sacks, Shipping Tags, Market Reports, etc., sent Free upon request. Write what you have to offer.

A. J. CHILD & SONS, St. Louis, Mo.

I'll Give You Plenty of Time to Prove that the CHATHAM Fanning Mill is the Best Seed Grader and Cleaner Made

Clean your grain—before you **sell** it—or before you **sow** it. **$1,000,000** lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling **dirty grain** is a low estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of **dirt** in every bushel. Pay me on time for a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill. Cleans** wheat for market. Takes oats, cockle, garlic, mustard and chess out of wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out buckhorn plantain. Cleans alsike clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed. **CHATHAM FREE BOOK** tells 100 ways you'll profit by having a Chatham. Illustrated—gives terms and low factory prices—full particulars. 30 Days' Trial without any advance payment, to prove it will do what we say it will. 250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations indorse them and Agricultural Papers recommend them. **Write nearest office** for New Catalog.

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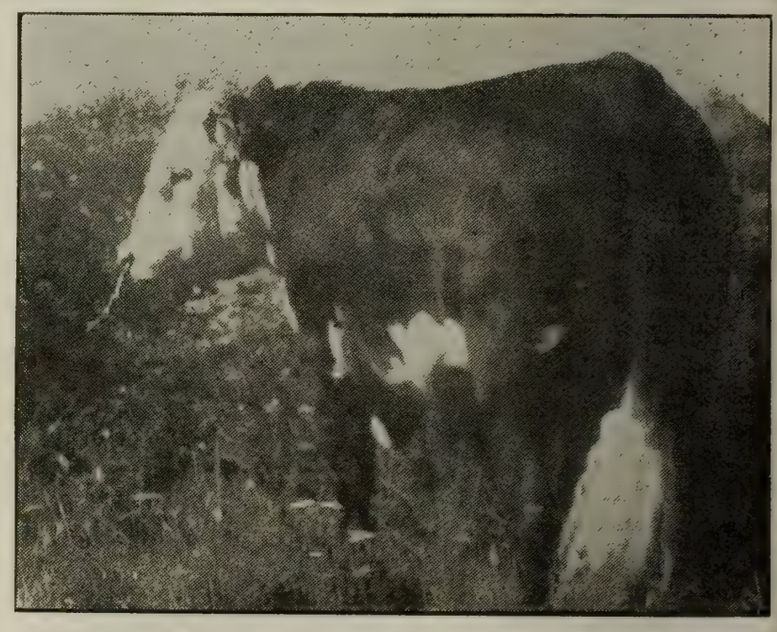


POLLED ADMIRAL—Polled Hereford bull. This bull is No. 179,209 in American Hereford Record and No. 295 in American Polled Hereford Record. This bull when photographed at two years and four months old weighed 1,727 pounds. He was bred in the herd of Warren Gammon & Son, of Des Moines, Iowa, and is now the property of the Wyoming State Agricultural College. This picture is published to show the grand conformation of a true beef bull. See article on Double Standard Polled Herefords in another column.

The Aerial Mail Trolley.

This is a great step and time saver for people who live back from their mail boxes. Instead of having the mail box stationary at the mail route, it is bolted to a carriage and passed back and forth between your mail route and your door along a cable by means of a crank wheel

This device is simple in construction, very durable, and moderate in price. Make a happy move by sending the names of five people who live 300 or more feet from the mail box, and in return receive a descriptive price list and find out all about it.

Address, The Handy Carrier, Box 10, Godfrey, Ill.

Benj. F. Yoakum, the well-known railroad veteran, says that in order to pay $240,000,000 in dividends the railroads also pay $840,000,000 a year for labor, besides other great expenditures.

A Clayton apple grown by C. M. LeGrand, of Meridian, Okla., weighed 17½ ounces and measured 14¾ inches in circumference.

England Has Queer Auction Custom.

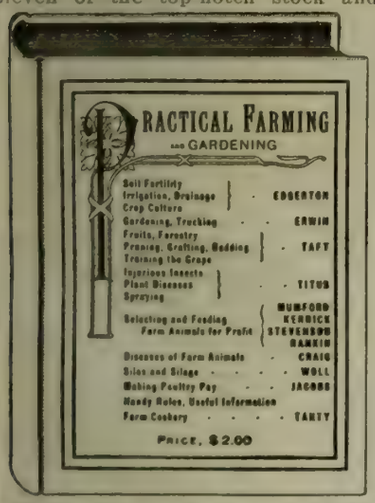
"Candle auction" is an ancient custom which still survives in Somersetshire, England. A valuable piece of meadow land in the village of Tatworth was sold recently by auction while the candle burned. The ceremony consists of the burning of an inch of candle, the last bidder before the candle's final flicker becoming the tenant for the ensuing year. Previous to the auction freeholders assembled for a supper of bread and cheese, beer and pickled herrings, the funds for this being provided from the "colting" of the new tenant. Fines are also imposed for speaking, nose blowing, laughing out loud and moving, other than bidding, while the candle is burning. —Pittsburg Chroncile-Telegraph.

Best Dehorners on Earth.

The dehorning clipper long and favorably known and of interest to cattle owners which has done the work satisfactorily for many years, is advertised in our columns by the manufacturers, the Leavitt Manufacturing Company, Urbana, Ill., who will supply this instrument direct to parties who are unable to procure it through local dealers. Correspondence invited.

Practical Farming and Gardening

is a book that weighs thirty ounces ready for mailing. It is a book of 500 pages 6x7¾ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart, which is the frontispiece, is worth more to a stock farmer than any publication heretofore issued. It is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. The book itself is a wonderful production. Soil fertility, irrigation, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, hog, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. Eleven of the top-notch stock and



agricultural experts compiled this book. They did the work so that farmers and farm boys could understand it. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. We buy large quantities at one time. We obtain this book for a very low price considering its value. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening**, postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. This is a grand offer Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Land Matters.

J. H. Lipscomb, of 306 Fidelity Trust Building, Kansas City, Mo., is very successful in obtaining sole control of first-class properties. He is advertising 11,000 acres in Missouri which will cut up finely. The wholesale price is only $4.50 per acre, and there is plenty of retail margin in it. Mr. Lipscomb is a land expert, thoroughly acquainted with the possibilities of the lands which he handles.

The Club Ranch in Texas, being cut up by Lott, "The Land Man" of Kansas City, is one of the best farming properties in the state. See the land advertising columns in this paper.

Several tracts of Mississippi lands are advertised very cheap. They are located in the northern part of the state, near the line of the Southern Railway, also near boat landings on the Tennessee river. These lands are now the cheapest lands in the United States and will not be so a few years hence. It is a good, healthy country, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower is opening up an experimental farm of 280 acres.

Growing Raspberries.

I have grown raspberries for a number of years and have always obtained a good price for the fruit, both in my local and the distant market. Some are of the opinion that raspberries can be grown successfully on any kind of soil, but I wish to state from my own experience that to produce raspberries of first quality the soil must be rich.

In preparing the ground, I plow very deep and put it in the best possible condition. I lay the rows off six feet apart and set the plants three feet apart in the row. This allows sufficient room for cultivation and afterward to pick the berries.

As to the best varieties to plant will depend to some extent on the locality in which they are to be grown. Some varieties will answer for one section, while others will not. For this reason it is best to obtain the advice of some local nurseryman, and, if possible, plant home-grown varieties. I am convinced of the fact that some have failed to be successful in growing raspberries simply because they tried to grow kinds that were not adapted to their soil and climate.

I usually plant raspberries in the fall, in October or November, as I have found that they do as well as when planted in the spring. The first season after planting I grow potatoes or some quick-maturing corn between the rows, which does not injure the plants, and at the same time practically pays for all expenses. I use the hoe freely and plow with a two-horse cultivator.

Red raspberries reproduce themselves by suckers; therefore, as the branches become older these suckers, if not kept off, will so completely fill the ground with a thick mat of plants as to produce very small and inferior berries. But if the suckers are cut off as soon as they appear for the first year or two, and kept well cultivated, they will continue to bear for many years.

It is a very easy matter to have plenty of red and black raspberries. All one has to do is to plant a row through the garden, each plant being three feet apart; plant half to red and half to black, or devote one row to red and one row to black, give good culture, and an abundant supply will be obtained.—Wm. H. Underwood.

MAGNETIC FORCE CURES DISEASE
WITHOUT A DROP OF MEDICINE

Fill the system to overflowing with Magnetic life and the vital organs must do their work in a healthy, vigorous manner.

The blood is the life of the body, but MAGNETISM IS THE LIFE of the blood.

In our new book "A PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH," FREE TO ALL who send us statements of their cases, we tell you how and why Magnetism acts to cure every known disease. We show that Magnetism holds the key for the establishing of harmonious vibration in the system.

We have demonstrated that more than 75 per cent. of all so-called incurable diseases can be cured with our powerful Magnetic Shields. There is no power on earth that can do what Magnetism is capable of doing. It is the one and only revitalizing agent in Nature. It can no more fail to do good when applied to the human organism, than oxygen can fail to do good when breathed into the lungs. Magnetism never has failed, it never will fail, and it never can fail to increase the circulation, for it is the primal energy in Nature. It is the very substance of all life.

We can show you the most incontestable proof that we have cured cases of Paralysis, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Locomotor Ataxia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Insanity, Diabetes, Nervous Prostration, Tumors, Obesity and a hundred-and-one other diseases that are called incurable. We have cured these cases after they had been given up to die, and the patients are sound and well to-day.

We will give you the names of doctors, lawyers, educators, merchants, ministers, and all other classes of people that we have cured of all so-called incurable diseases. You can make inquiry yourself of these people in order to substantiate our claims to your own satisfaction.

Read the following letters from grateful patients who have been cured by Magnetic Shields.

Think of living inside of a garment that is radiating over 800 streams of Magnetic force into the trunk of your body, feeding the nerves and vital organs with new life and energy. Keeping you constantly bathed in a stream of this revitalizing force. Such a garment is our MAGNETIC VEST, fitting the body like a glove. We make other Shields for every part of the body. All described in our New Book, **"A Plain Road to Health."**

CATARRH OF STOMACH AND BOWELS AND BORDERING ON PARALYSIS COMPLETELY CURED AFTER ALL HOPE OF CURE HAD BEEN GIVEN UP.

Jan. 16th, 1906:

For the benefit of the sick and suffering I wish to make the following statement:

I had been afflicted with catarrh of the stomach and bowels and general debility, bordering on paralysis, for the past fifteen years. For two years I lived altogether on fresh fish and dry bread and milk. After a while I had to quit fish, and for three months I lived on toasted bread and milk, and kept getting worse until I had to quit work, having no strength left. Myself and friends thought that my time in this world was short, having all this time been in the hands of twelve doctors, some noted specialists, and the doctors all diagnosed my case as catarrh of the bowels and stomach. After I had given up all hope of getting well again, a friend of mine who had taken Dr. Thacher's treatment advised me to consult the doctor. I wrote him and he advised me. I made up my mind to make one more effort and give him a trial, and the result was to-day I am as well and sound as ever I was, am attending to my business, which requires from sixteen to twenty hours a day. I eat anything that is set before me, having perfect digestion, and I think Dr. Thacher's treatment is a blessing to suffering humanity, and would advise persons with chronic diseases to consult him, as I honestly believe he can do for others what he has done for me. Yours truly,

J. Y. KECK,
17 E. Third Street, Pottstown, Pa.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF SPINAL DISEASE—HELPLESS FOR MANY YEARS—NOW COMPLETELY RESTORED.

Dear Doctor Thacher:—My experience has convinced me that there is no other healing agent like Magnetic Shields.

I used them for spinal trouble and the Shields did the work of lifting me from a chronic invalid to a well and busy woman, at the same time reducing my weight from 250 pounds to 180 pounds.

Obey nature's laws, wear Dr. Thacher's Shields, and you do not need to be sick. May the light of truth dawn on the intelligent minds and teach them the way to be healthy and happy. May God's blessing rest on your good work. Very truly yours,

MISS ADA DICKINSON,
Farmdale, Ohio.

Send a statement of your case today for our FREE advice, and get the new book "MAGNETIC VIBRATION A PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH," by C. I. Thacher, M. D.

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO. INC., Suite 249---169 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

At East St. Louis, September 1st, two cars of clover-mixed hay sold at $7.50 per ton, one car at $8.00, one car at $9.00, two at $9.50, one car at $10.50; one car No. 2 timothy sold at $8.00; one car at $8.50; two cars at $9.00; two cars No. 2 at $10, two cars No. 2 at $10.50; one car scant No. 1 at $12, three cars No 1 at $12; and three cars good No. 1 at $13, including St. Louis delivery. At St. Louis two cars prairie hay sold at $8.00 per ton, and two cars alfalfa at $12.50 and $13, and one car No. 1 at $14 and $15.50.

A NEW EGG FARM.

Stoddard's book entitled **A New Egg Farm**, is, in our estimation, the best book for a young poultry raiser to study. It shows the way to profitable production of eggs and poultry. He compares the best locations for the business. Tells how to build the houses for layers, breeders, sitters or chicks, adapted to the colony system, the yard system and other methods. How to breed and manage. How to breed and select. Choice of breeds and crosses. Management for mild or severe climates. How to feed fowls and keep them at exercise without hard work. How to manage hundreds of sitters with little labor. How to raise brooder chicks and keep them alive and growing. There are 320 pages of useful, attractive, illustrated information. The book is nicely bound, and we will send this book by mail, postpaid, and include a year's subscription to **The National Farmer and Stock Grower**, for one dollar. Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

New Ground For Poultry.

An English fancier of prominence has about twenty-five acres of land in poultry yards. He has this land divided into five poultry fields, and in use these yards are rotated.

In doing this the fancier has the idea of not only giving the poultry new ground every few months and with it a supply of green grass, but also a crop of insects, which the fowls hunt with enthusiasm.

An American fancier is trying to follow this method on a small scale and says that he gets good results with it. He does not depend on the grass alone, but in his rotation of poultry yard he includes an occasional supply of some crop like rape.

This is perhaps better than depending on a continual succession of rape. Where the poultry have a grass plot to use up in one period and a plot of rape to use in another, with a return to grass, they probably thrive better than when they continually feed on one kind of herbage.

But whether grass is grown, or rape, or some other crop, such as oats or rye, it is better to give new ground every few months. This prevents the contamination of the ground by the droppings of the fowls, which now and then contain disease germs.

On the farm this is a good course to follow if the poultry are confined. Even if they are allowed the run of the farm, it is a good plan to have several poultry yards in which may be grown crops of grass, rape, oats or rye, and into which they may be turned occasionally.

A week's confinement in a rape plot will result in the fowl eating more succulent food than would be the case if they have the run of the farm, especially in the fall of the year, when the drouth has affected the succulence of the ordinary grass growing on the farm.

By giving new ground the natural forces are given a chance to destroy the germs that may be in the droppings and also to annihilate the eggs of intestinal parasites that play some part in the lives of our fowls, though we have as yet paid little attention to that phase of insect life.

Keeping flocks on old ground is a fruitful source of disease. Fowls do not take diseases as quickly or as readily as people generally suppose, and a few germs in an old poultry yard will generally perish before they can do damage; but when the fowls remain in the same yard for a year at a time, and some of the fowls have diseases, the number of germs in the yard, on the surface of the ground, or in the top soil, runs into the millions, and the systems of the well fowls finally are unable to ward off the repeated attacks.

The newly-turned earth is a great purifier, and the turning under of germs that require sunlight and air will help to destroy them. This is an ally that the poultry raiser should enlist in his efforts to keep the poultry yard free from disease.

The First Step in Selecting Your Farm Power.

There is a gasoline engine made at Freeport, Ill., that seems to suit all farm-power users. Don't overlook it on any account if you are going to buy. It is a very simple, and, therefore, very dependable engine, made by an old, reliable concern, the Stover Engine Works. We feel that it must commend itself to you as being just what you are looking for. Write and get their free engine book and study the Stover Engine. The modest advertisement elsewhere in this paper cannot tell all the engine's virtues; but the book will give you reasons for its superiority that you can understand. Don't fail to write for it if you want reliable power for the farm or any other purpose. The book is free and sent postpaid. Address, Stover Engine Works, 47 River street, Freeport, Ill.

Money in Poultry.

At the Poultry Institute held by the Colorado Agricultural College in Greeley, August 17th, Prof. W. G. Chambers exhibited a Rhode Island Red hen that had laid 200 eggs in one year.

Professor Chambers keeps from forty to fifty hens on a town lot and has to buy all his feed. He keeps an accurate account of all expenses, and last year for feed, louse killer, straw and all incidentals, the cost was one dollar per hen.

He uses trap nests and keeps no hen that lays less than 120 eggs in twelve months. The average for his entire flock is a little over twelve dozen eggs a hen per annum.

The average price in the open market for the year for eggs has been 25 cents a dozen. This makes at market price an income of three dollars a hen for the year—two dollars a hen more than the cost of feed where all feed has to be purchased.

Professor Chambers has made more than this amount, because he has sold some of his eggs for hatching.

Professor Chambers ascribes his success to intelligent feeding, good care and trap-nesting.

His hens are given dry feed entirely. He gives a light fed of whole wheat and corn three times a day, scattering the grain in the litter.

He keeps before his hens all the time in self-feeding hoppers a dry mash made of the following mixture:

Bran.....	...200 pounds.
Alfalfa meal.....	200 pounds.
Corn meal.....	100 pounds.
Shorts..	100 pounds.
Linseed meal.....	100 pounds.
Meat, bone and blood.	100 pounds.

All mixed with a little salt and cayenne pepper.—H. M. Cottrell, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Send to J. Wilkes Jones, 606 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb., for the premium list of the National Corn Show.

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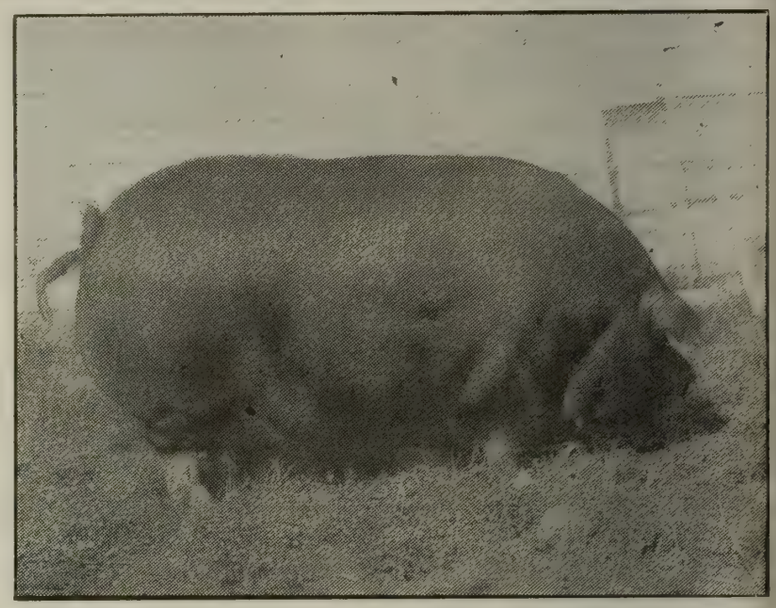
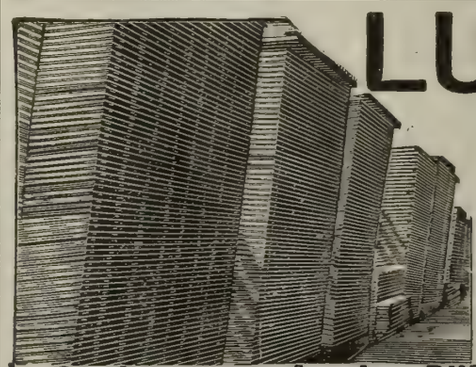


REPRESENTATIVE POLAND-CHINA SOW—First-prize winner and champion at the Minnesota State Fair, 1907. At the Kansas City market recently a load of Poland-China hogs fed at Dwight, Kansas, were eighteen to twenty months old, and averaged 535 pounds at home. Although these hogs show the wonderful capacity of the Poland-China to put on fat and to make money, the market report was obliged to say that they were too heavy for the market. Had they been sold at ten months old, weighing 300 to 325 pounds, they would have topped the market; but as it was, they were the grandest lot of hogs and the heaviest of their age ever known to be marketed anywhere, and were sold at a discount. These hogs were too heavy to be driven; the ordinary hoist could not raise them to the packers' killing floor without pulling their legs out, and they had to be raised in a net. Under up-to-date conditions, a load of Poland-Chinas, 335 pounds average, can be raised, fed and fattened on the feed that was required to put on the last 235 pounds on these extreme heavy hogs. At St. Louis, the best hog market of all, 275 pounds is as heavy as hogs ought to be.



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Poultry Facts Wanted.

Do you raise poultry? If so, what kind? How large a flock have you? What did your sales amount to last year? How many eggs did you gather during the year? How many during the best month? The poorest month? How do you house and feed your birds? Have you a good local market? Secretary Geo. B. Ellis, State Board of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo., will appreciate answers to these questions; also anything else concerning your experience with poultry. Mr. Ellis would also like to get some pleasing poultry pictures to be used in a pamphlet soon to be issued. We hope that many of our readers will write to him.

Poultry Notes.

Don't let the young and old stock run in the same flock yard if you can help it. Have them as near as possible all of the same age in each yard. Keep the birds busy by throwing the whole grain into the litter of some kind. Fowls will not exercise for the sake of exercising. When given a full feed in the morning, they will doze around until they are prompted by hunger to move.

A flock of chickens in an orchard will pick up thousands of insects and worms and the eggs that hatch them. Scatter grain occasionally in the orchard to encourage chickens to scratch.

One of the reasons why a small flock of hens does better than a large flock is because table scraps form a large part of the small flock's rations and they are an evenly-balanced ration. Poultry raising is similar to farming in that it is not so much the number of acres owned, but the number properly handled that gives the profits. Small, well-cared-for flocks always bring the best returns.

On the farm we should have utility in view all the time. Our standard breed should be one made up of table qualities, laying powers and hardiness.

It is the man who does one thing at a time, and that done well, who will succeed with his business. Begin with one breed and make a mark in poultry and success will come finally.

It costs about 80 cents to feed a capon from shell to market, and good capons should weigh nine to twelve pounds, and bring on market 14 to 24 cents a pound. Many capons do not reach the top in quality or the top of the market, but capon raising and fattening is a good business for those who are determined to succeed in it. To sell capons at $1.75 to $2.50 each looks like cashing chickens very well.

One capon grown and fattened by Mr. H. Dana Smith, of Massachusetts, weighed 14½ pounds, and sold at 30 cents a pound, bringing $4.28. This is from an article by A. F. Hunter in the American Poultry Advocate.

Instructive Chapter on Boilers.

About 200 B. C. Hero built the first steam engine, which was a sort of combination of boiler and engine. Since that time steam has been used for a number of different purposes, but in late years as a motive power, where it will no doubt continue to be used so long as it be regarded as less costly than other forms of motive power.

Boilers and vessels in which steam is generated have undergone great changes since their introduction. One of the first forms was spherical, made of cast iron or copper. This form came into use about 1700.

Boilers may be classified either from their forms, or the purpose which they serve—stationary, portable, locomotive and marine.

After the spherical came the Haystack, or Balloon boiler, so called because of its shape, and this in turn gave way to the one introduced by James Watt and called the wagon boiler from its resemblance to an old-fashioned wagon top.

Eary in the past century, what we may call the modern types of boilers began to be used. The simplest form of these is the plain cylindrical, set so that half of the circumference is exposed to the fire. In order to increase the heating surface without increasing the length or diameter of the boiler, the internal flue was introduced. First, one flue was introduced then two, and as a natural step from this we have our modern multitubular boiler. Flues are usually formed by bending sheets of iron into cylindrical form and riveting at the seams, while tubes are drawn or rolled, the seams being lapped and welded.

Time and space will not allow a detailed description of the different types of boilers, so the name and a few principal points of some of the boilers which have brought us to our present standard will be considered.

The Cornish boiler has but one flue, with the fire-box inside this flue. From this idea of the fire inside the flue the locomotive type was developed. Next, the Lancashire boiler, with two flues and a fire in each. The Galloway boiler, having the flues braced by hollow pillars forming a sort of water-tube boiler. The French, or Elephant boiler, having two smaller water cylinders just below the main cylindrical part and connected to it by means of water tubes or legs. From such types as these last no doubt developed the different styles of water-tube boilers of to-day.

The vertical fire-tube boiler is quite extensively used to-day, especially in small sizes and where floor space is lacking. A common form of this boiler is the one with tubes extending from the fire-box to the upper head, thus passing through the steam space, and therefore their upper ends liable to injury from overheating when heavy firing is employed.

A better form is the one with the upper ends of the tubes below the water line, thus keeping the tubes from overheating if the water level is kept where it should be.—F. N. Langridge, Assistant Department of Mechanical Engineering, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

The Chicago International.

Intending exhibitors and all others interested can obtain a copy of the premium list for 1908 by writing to B. H. Helde, General Superintendent, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

This great show opens November 28th and closes December 10th. The success in former years justifies the change in the closing date from the 5th to the 10th.

The entries in the individual classes close November 1st, as usual, and in the car-load classes on November 21st, one week prior to the opening date of the show.

The premium list shows that additional prizes have been offered for a competition of the live cattle entered in the slaughter test.

Additional special awards have been offered by Rosenbaum Bros. and Ingwersen Bros. in the "short fed special" classes.

Many new and additional awards are offered by breeding associations and individuals in the sheep department.

Special prizes offered by Wood Bros., with a view of encouraging an extension of the sheep industry on farms in the Central West, and another for the best four original papers on flock management by farmers' sons.

Many additional awards and trophies are offered in the horse department, and last, but not least, numerous prizes are offered to the stockmen of the future, in connection with the students' judging contest.

Copies of the premium lists will be mailed to any address on application, and the application should be made at once.

On August 27th the St. Louis market reported cider quotable at $6.50 per barrel, with none offering.

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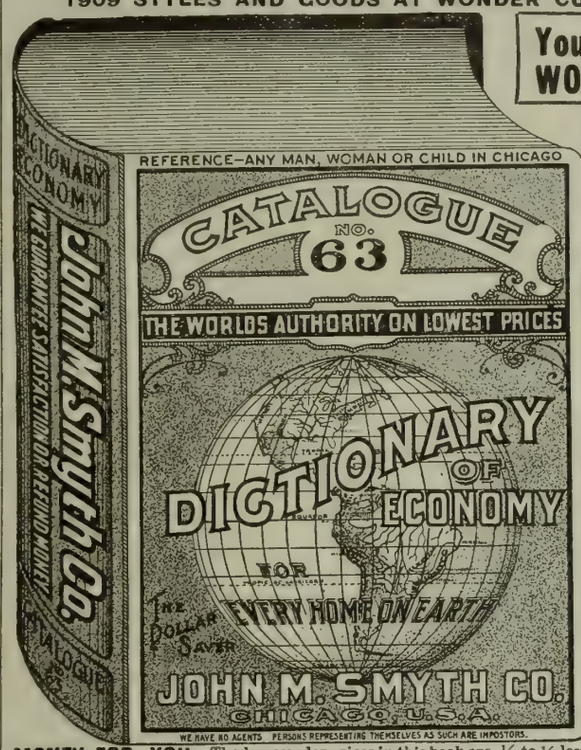
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How Do We Fertilize For Winter Wheat?

Editor National Farmer and Stock Grower:

Winter wheat favors a heavy, strong soil. Land previously occupied by fallow, rape, clover, peas, or any leguminous plant, is best fitted for winter wheat, as these plants draw a large amount of nitrogen from the air. Wheat demands easily available plant food in order to yield good crops. It prefers the original strength of the soil to dung. Fresh barn-yard manure often exposes wheat to rust and blight.

The strengthening of wheat soil by means of mineral fertilizer is highly recommendable. Use from 300 to 600 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing:

Nitrogen, 2 per cent.; actual potash, 6 per cent.; available phosphoric acid, 8 per cent.

Bulletin No. 62 of the Maryland Experiment Station says that the fertilizer which has been found best for wheat at the Station contained 2 per cent. nitrogen, 9 per cent. available phosphoric acid and 7 per cent. potash.

To obtain such a fertilizer, the following materials may be used, which will furnish about equivalent quantities of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, respectively:

Pounds of Material to be Used Per Acre.

Nitrogen—75 to 150 pounds nitrate of soda; or 60 to 120 pounds sulphate of ammonia; or 120 to 240 pounds dried blood.

Available Phosphoric Acid—160 to 240 pounds acid phosphate; or 140 to 280 pounds dissolved bone; or 200 to 400 pounds bone meal.

Potash—25 to 50 pounds muriate; or 25 to 50 pounds sulphate; or 100 to 200 pounds Kainit.

Out of these the farmer may choose the composition of fertilizer which is best and cheapest for him to obtain under existing conditions. A fertilizer composed solely of phosphoric acid is not sufficient for best results. Fertilization with nitrogen may be omitted if the wheat follows after red clover or another leguminous crop.

Special care should be taken to keep the soil clear from weeds. In the Southern States spring wheat is of little value on account of its liability to be killed by rust. Wheat should be sown rather early to avoid the Hessian fly; say at least two months before the usual time for heavy frosts. If the stand of winter wheat is weak, its condition can be improved in the spring by an application of muriate of potash. The use of liquid manure in winter time, and even in the spring, will help to bring on good results to the farmer without the risk of damaging his crop.—F. F. M.

Sweet Potatoes $10 a Barrel.

In St. Louis county, at Nursery, Mo., is the establishment of Weber & Sons, well-known nurserymen. This business was established by Mr. Henry J. Weber, who has given up the management of the business to his sons.

In talking over old times recently, Mr. Weber said that in the year 1869, finding that he had time to cultivate a little more ground, he decided to plant two acres in sweet potatoes, a crop he had very little knowledge of, but his father told him how to store and keep them over winter and he had splendid success. About the time he had stored them, along came some buyers from the Lucas Market, which was the best market in those days, and they said they heard he had sweet potatoes for sale. They had four empty barrels in the wagon.

Mr. Weber confessed to having a few sweet potatoes for sale, and in the absence of any knowledge of the market he offered to sell at $5.00 a barrel, which he thought a pretty good, stiff price, but they paid it. A few days later they came on for more, and they kept those four barrels going backward and forward.

Mr. Weber then began to think that the middle man was making too much money, and he went to town to see what was going on, and there he found them selling the sweet potatoes, not by the barrel, or by the peck, but by the single potato, and he went home and raised the price. The buyers came out and paid him $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 a barrel, and left a standing offer of 50 cents more per barrel than anybody else would pay, and in this before all the sweet potatoes were gone he was selling four barrels at a time at $10 a barrel. He sold all the sweet potatoes that were delivered at the Lucas Market that season.

As characteristic of market conditions forty years ago, Mr. Weber said that naturally his success caused others to follow his example and the next year he knew of twenty acres in sweet potatoes, and the result was that sweet potatoes were sold at a uniform price of 50 cents a bushel, or $1.25 to $1.50 per barrel. Although two acres kept the market high and excited, twenty acres swamped it.

Corn Show Premium List.

If we published all the interesting articles concerning the National Corn Show which will be held at Omaha in December, we would have nothing else in the paper.

The Special Premium List is out. It gives rules governing contests. It gives rules governing club exhibits. It gives a complete list of special premiums, and it will be followed by the complete premium list. Every farmer should write to J. Wilkes Jones, Manager, 606 Bee Building, Omaha, Neb., and obtain the premium list.

Welfare Work by the Harvester Company.

Under this title appears in Harper's Weekly a finely-written article by Mr. John Kimberly Mumford, one of the foremost writers of the day. It relates to the humane side of the International Harvester Company. It speaks of the lives of the men and women employed in the great plants. It speaks of the educational work which is constantly going on. In this edition we can only take an extract relating to the heads of the working departments, as follows:

"What singleness of spirit means I first discovered by going to a monthly dinner of the department heads of the Deering plant, an enormous institution away over on the North Side. It was a rainy night, as bad as bad could be, but a hundred and twenty of them were on hand when we got there, and dinner was ready on the long table. You might have thought it was a lodge meeting, there was that measure of fellowship. When the feast was cleared way, a big blackboard was brought, and E. C. Clarage, proprietor of a big steel plant in South Chicago, lectured for an hour and three-quarters on the chemistry of steel-making. The eagerness of these men to know was written in every lineament of them. The interest never waned until the lecturer stepped down. Then the fun-making began. There were two pianists and a 'cellist from the works; there was a man out of the rolling-mill who sang as good songs and did as good impersonations as you would be apt to see on Broadway. The cigars were as good as the dinner, and the spirit was better than all. They called on the General Manager for a speech without any warning, and he gave them a masterly digest of one of the Harper's Weekly articles on "Opportunity," and brought down the house. It's that sort of alacrity and good judgment that has made him manager of a $120,000,000 corporation.

A quiet, bearded man who bade us good night at the mill door was Christopher Borg, Superintendent of the whole big Deering establishment that in normal times employs 5,000 men. One morning in October, 1882, "Chris" Borg was hired from among the crowd of men at the gate at the Deering Works as a day laborer to do service by the day with pick and shovel. He is a whole chapter on what a man can do for himself in corporate employ."

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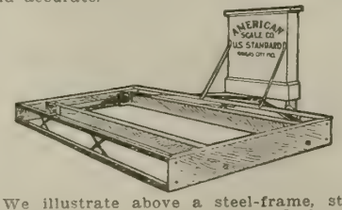

We illustrate above a steel-frame, steel-joist pitless scale manufactured by the American Scale Company. This scale has ball bearings, direct levers and automatic leveling device. This company has been manufacturing scales for fourteen years and they give an unlimited guarantee. If you are interested, they will send you free catalogue and special thirty-day offer on request. Write to the American Scale Company, 105 Indiana Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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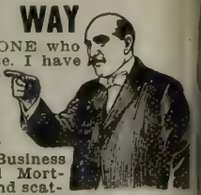
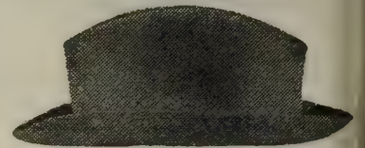
I POINT THE WAY



to SUCCESS to ANYONE who will follow my Course. I have shown Farmers, Laborers, School Teachers, Dressmakers and thousands of others HOW TO MAKE MONEY—I can show YOU. My Goods and Business Methods have lifted Mortgages, built Homes and scattered Prosperity everywhere. Get in line and write today for the "SAYMAN PLAN," full particulars and FREE Samples.

SAYMAN, 2404 Franklin Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

A GREAT OFFER.—We will give every reader of this paper an 18-months' trial subscription to that handsome farm and stock magazine **FARM LIFE**, printed in colors, for only 25 cents. Send the quarter to **FARM LIFE**, 310 Coca Cola Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7. They are hats suitable for men and boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. The hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats in this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is one dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us one dollar to us for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color. A million and a half of these hats have been sold.

Address, **The Hale Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.**

On August 31st, at St. Louis, pecan nuts were selling at 2¼ to 3¾c per pound; walnuts at 35c. per bushel; hickory nuts at $3.00 per bushel; shellbark and 35c. for large; hazel nuts at 4c. per pound.

Spasms
St. Vitus' Dance

Many persons who suffered untold agonies from epilepsy, fits, spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance are today well. The strengthening influence of Dr. Miles' Nervine upon the shattered nerves having restored them to perfect health.

"I endured agony that words cannot express from St. Vitus' dance, which followed a very severe spell of rheumatism. I doctored with a physician; but the more I took of his medicine the worse I got. My mother's devotion saved me. After she had become almost heart-broken, as well as physically exhausted from constant care, by the advice of a neighbor she procured a bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine. From the first dose to the last a continual change for the better was noticable, and when I had taken eleven bottles I was well, and in robust health."
EDWARD D. REAM.
North Manchester, Indiana.

"Our little boy Harry, had spasms for three years, and although we doctored with many physicians, he continued to grow worse until he had ten spasms in one week. About that time our attention was called to Dr. Miles' Nervine. We began giving it to him. His improvement seemed slow, but when he had finished the fourth bottle the spasms had disappeared, and have not been seen now for years. We shall always recommend Dr. Miles' Nervine."
MRS. BELLE M. TINDALL,
Hastings, Neb.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Modern Wheat Growing.

Wheat growing in the Central ates has passed through various ages until it has become one of the ain crops of the section. From e sickle and cradle to the self-nder has been a matter of comratively short time, a generation, a little more, perhaps.

Our good old fathers of three score d ten or four score often relate cidents of days when they swung e cradle along with their neighbor, llowed by other neighbors, who und the grain ready for the shock. kewise, methods of threshing have anged just as rapidly. Where the ntle old horse used to walk round d round on the wheat until the ain and straw were separated, lor to the fanning operation, now e steam engine easily pulls a resher into the field, and after a w minutes the wagons loaded from e shocks drive in pairs alongside e self-feeder. The bundles are rown onto the carrier and the next oment the straw, separated from e wheat, is blown far away from e fan in the rear, while the eaned wheat comes tumbling into e grain box, from which it is mped automatically into the wait-g two-bushel bags, just so many unds (usually thirty) each time.

Truly, these are wonderful anges. They have made it posble for farmers to handle it more dily and quickly. But have they de it possible to grow more shels per acre? No. The wheat rvester can only harvest and the dern thresher can only thresh the wheat after it is grown. They have nothing to do with the amount of wheat which the land produces. This is determined by other things.

Now, it would seem that the most essential thing would be the production of the wheat rather than the harvesting and threshing. These are important, but surely the amount of wheat grown is more important. But have methods of growing shown such improvement as methods of harvesting and threshing? Surely not. Certainly the yield of wheat per acre is no better than it used to be. We might truthfully say the yield on thousands of the older farms is much smaller than it was when the cradle was in use. But this is not the fault of the new methods of harvesting and threshing nor of the better methods of seeding.

The reason lies deeper, farther back. It lies in the treatment of the soil. It lies in the effect of many seasons on the soil. It lies in the growing of wheat after wheat for years. It lies in the burning of straw, which used to be common, and is sometimes practiced in the Central States now. It lies in the hauling of crops away from the farm. It lies in the waste of manure. It lies in the absence of clover or other legumes. In short, it lies in the depletion of the former stores of humus and plant food in the soil.

The wheat plant must have ten or twelve elements for its proper growth. Practically all soils contain an abundance of these elements with three exceptions — nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. These are apt to be deficient. Sometimes one, sometimes two, sometimes all. But in any case the deficiency will be shown in a reduced yield of wheat. In many cases an analysis may show plenty of plant food, especially potash, but it must be remembered that by far the largest per cent. of the plant food in a soil is not available. It exists in certain insoluble compounds which must be split up by action of weather, cultivation, presence of humus, and in other ways, before the plant can use it.

Just as the yield of wheat is reduced when the humus and available plant foods are lowered so the yield is larger when these things are increased. And just here lies the essence of the discussion of soil fertility so ably handled by Secretary Wilson and Hon. J. J. Hill at the Governors' Conference in Washington in May. They, like many of our earnest scientists and thinkers, recognize the pressing need of maintaining and increasing soil fertility and made suggestions such as have been made frequently by Experiment Stations and the agricultural press. Those methods for increasing soil drainage, thorough tillage, good seed, crop rotation, clover or other legumes, manure and commercial fertilizer.

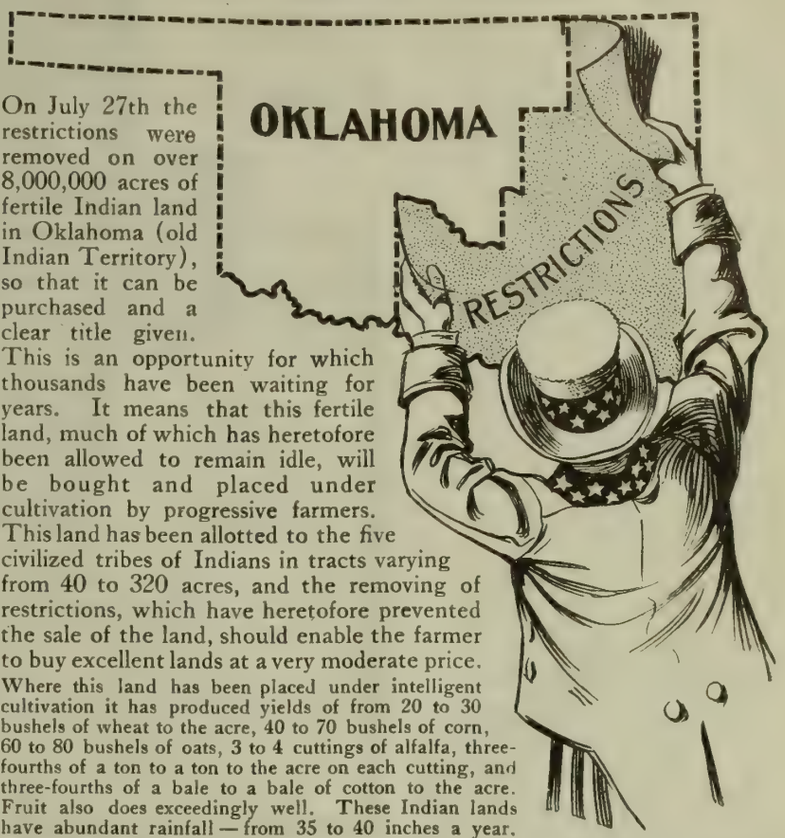
Inasmuch as unwise crop growing has reduced the store of available plant food so that the yield of wheat on hundreds of farms is barely enough to meet the cost of production, it is evident that this available plant food must be restored before profitable crops can be grown. Many farmers are doing this. More could do it at a big profit. After using crop rotation, clover and manure, the available food supply can be rapidly and profitably increased by the use of commercial fertilizers. In fact, this is the most feasible plan to maintain the supply of available potash and phosphoric acid in the best proportions.

These supplements to the successful farm contain available plant food in concentrated forms. An application of 200 to 300 pounds per acre of a good, high-grade fertilizer will pay for itself and give a big profit on the money invested. In the writer's locality some farmers used fertilizers on the wheat crop and recent threshing records show enough increase to pay for the fertilizer and give 50 to 75 per cent. profit on the money invested. This in addition to the increase in clover, which shows the good effects of the fertilizer plainly.

They used a fertilizer containing 3 per cent. nitrogen, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid and 6 per cent. potash. In one case the addition of fifteen pounds (about 37 cents) muriate of potash gave seven bushels of wheat.

It might be noted that numerous experiments in the wheat belt show that the average wheat fertilizer would be more profitable if the per cent. of potash were doubled. This can be easily done by adding, say, 10 or 12 pounds muriate or sulphate of potash to every 200-pound bag of fertilizer. The amount used per acre can also be profitably increased to 200 or 300 pounds. The real question is not what is "necessary," but how much and what kinds of plant food will give the greatest profit consistent with maintaining the productiveness of the land.—J. G. Gentry, Spencer county, Indiana.

Uncle Sam Removes Restrictions on Indian Lands



On July 27th the restrictions were removed on over 8,000,000 acres of fertile Indian land in Oklahoma (old Indian Territory), so that it can be purchased and a clear title given. This is an opportunity for which thousands have been waiting for years. It means that this fertile land, much of which has heretofore been allowed to remain idle, will be bought and placed under cultivation by progressive farmers. This land has been allotted to the five civilized tribes of Indians in tracts varying from 40 to 320 acres, and the removing of restrictions, which have heretofore prevented the sale of the land, should enable the farmer to buy excellent lands at a very moderate price.

Where this land has been placed under intelligent cultivation it has produced yields of from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, 40 to 70 bushels of corn, 60 to 80 bushels of oats, 3 to 4 cuttings of alfalfa, three-fourths of a ton to a ton to the acre on each cutting, and three-fourths of a bale to a bale of cotton to the acre. Fruit also does exceedingly well. These Indian lands have abundant rainfall — from 35 to 40 inches a year.

This territory has hundreds of towns and cities, many of which have all the advantages of older settled communities, such as schools and churches, hotels, libraries, electric lights, telephones and telegraph lines, street railways, etc. Only 11% of the present population of these Indian lands are Indians and they are civilized, law-abiding citizens. If you are not satisfied with the opportunities where you are now located, this is your one **great** chance to better your condition. Take a trip down there and look around; find the farm that just suits you and buy it while it is cheap.

The Rock Island-Frisco Lines have over 1300 miles of railway in the territory where the restrictions have been removed—over three times as much as any other line. Purchase your ticket over the Rock Island-Frisco-Chicago & Eastern Illinois Lines and you will see the best. Low round-trip rates will be in effect to all points in these lands and other parts of the Southwest on September 1st and 15th, October 6th and 20th, and the first and third Tuesdays of other months.

Rock Island

If you are interested, write for full information. We will post you on conditions and furnish you with names of reliable men who will aid you to get a desirable piece of land.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Pass. Traffic Manager
1768 La Salle Station, Chicago, Ill.
1768 Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.

FRISCO

Rock Island-Frisco-Chicago & Eastern Illinois Lines.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine, revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy. Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago.** THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

SELECTED POETRY.

THE CRICKET'S WARNING.

Outside my window there's a thicket
Where hawthorn branches intertwine,
And there, all night, a fretful cricket,
By accident or by design,
Proclaims that summer's on the wane,
Insists that autumn winds ere long
Will blow across the hills again
And leave the world bereft of song.

I wake at midnight from my dreaming
And restlessly toss to and fro,
What time the cricket keeps on screaming:
"The autumn winds ere long will blow!
The peaceful, restful summer days
With summer's joys will soon be past;
The sumac will be ablaze,
The nights are growing longer fast."

Out on you and your sad complaining,
Oh, foolish little pessimist!
I know the summer time is waning,
Therefore you may as well desist;
Prate not to me of autumn's ills,
Nor scold because the nights grow long,
For when the haze is on the hills
My dreaming quickens into song.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

PETER AND PAUL.

I came near falling the other day,
I wanted some money to give away,
And was strongly tempted at charity's call
To take from Peter and give to Paul.

Paul has money but Peter has none,
But Paul is the minister's only son,
And Peter a sinner with a judgment small,
So it sounds more tony to give to Paul.

It's easy to sell poor Peter a coat
For twice its worth and by taking his note,
And charging him interest a little tall
You'll have an extra for wealthy Paul.

It's often done by many a man,
He sells to the poor for all he can,
For the rich have power by a simple scrawl
To steal from Peter to honor Paul.

Now, hearken, my brethren, a warning take
And in giving your alms for the Savior's sake,
For God will not smile on your gift at all
If you rob poor Peter to honor Paul.

Let truth and honesty rule each heart,
And when from these earthly things we part
To stand at the judgment one and all,
We can see poor Peter and wealthy Paul.

And now if you've only a penny to give,
I will try my best as long as I live
To be honest with God and never fall
By taking from Peter to give to Paul.
—F. L. Roe

AN OLD STORY.

"I haven't any chance," he said; "the world
has closed the door
Of opportunity that opened unto men of
yore.
The songs have all been sung. The mighty
tasks are carried through.
The world, no longer young, leaves nothing
more for youth to do!"

And he watched the steamship hasten on
its journey far away
To lands that oped their treasures to us
only yesterday.
He saw the locomotive as it labored hard
for speed,
Its efforts insufficient for a waiting public's
need.
He heard the voices calling from the wil-
derness so deep;
"Come ye, with hearts of courage; come
and waken from their sleep.
The harvests that for centuries have
waited 'neath our soil,
Impatient for the cheery call of common
sense and toil."
The air is all a-whisper with the messages
that fly
To tell of years more wondrous than the
wondrous years gone by.

And still he cries: "I have no chance!"
And still the world sweeps on,
Nor heeds the plaint that it has heard
Since ages past and gone.
—Washington Star.

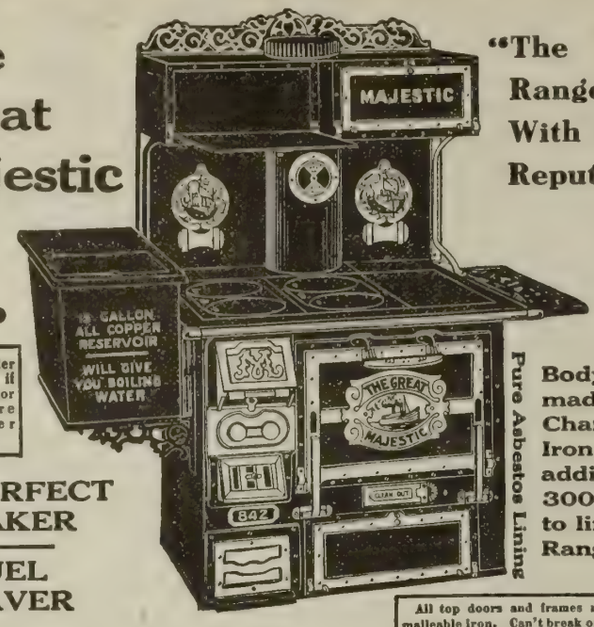
LOST.

From Paradise, one day, an angel brought
A radiant gem and placed it in the hand
Of one who waited. "Cherish it. Let naught
Its lustre mar; forget it not," he said.
"Its light, now flashing, it will steadfast
shed
As you are loyal to your love, and true.
It is the only one will shine for you."

The mortal looked upon the glowing thing
Exultingly. A great joy filled his heart
Like a bright dewdrop, where the sunbeams
cling.
Light shafts reflected, it lay glistening
there,
While in its pure, surpassing ray
The very kernel of all life, all truth,
The center of the heart of love of youth

As time went on the mortal's wonder died
That such a priceless gift should be his
own.
He tossed it high in foolish, boyish pride,
To watch its splendid rays flame in the
sun;
He felt himself of gods the favored one,
Till once, in careless mood at fatal day
He put it down forgetting, let it stay

The Great Majestic



"The Range With A Reputation"

With water fronts if wanted for pressure or other boilers.

Pure Asbestos Lining

Body made of Charcoal Iron, adding 300% to life of Range

PERFECT BAKER

FUEL SAVER

All top doors and frames made of malleable iron. Can't break or crack.

You don't buy a range every year. Therefore when you *buy* one, *buy* the *best.* At first the Great Majestic may cost you a very little more than an ordinary range, but in the end it is *much cheaper.* It has *durability* and will out-last three ordinary ranges. It is scientifically built—*no heat can escape or cold air enter*—will *save half* on your *fuel bill.* A perfect baker—*not one day good—next day poor—but always uniform.* Will save you from disappointment and poorly cooked meals. Your Best Guarantee: 1st—The reputation of the plant behind the range. 2d—Hundreds of thousands in use every one giving satisfaction. We want you to see *The Great Majestic.* If no dealer near you has it, write us—we will send you free our booklet "Range Comparisons," and tell you where you can see a Majestic—the range that gives satisfaction and out-lasts all others.

THE MAJESTIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

The Great Majestic Is For Sale In Nearly Every County In Forty States

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Then did he miss the light in two gray eyes
That he was used to see, complacently,
The light that beams with Love's sublime
surprise,
That touches earth with heaven's divinity;
The jewel! Vain the search. Swift penalty!
The angel's warning words remembered
Told him the gem was gone, that Love was
dead.
—Life.

THE CALL OF THE TOWN.

Oh, sing no more of the sylvan shade,
And the bee and the butterfly,
And the flowered expanse and the perfumed
glade
Where the hours go drifting by.
For the mind grows weary of branches
tossed
And the salt of the ocean spume,
And sighs as it dreams of autumnal frost,
"Sing hey for my furnished room!"

Somewhere there's a spot where you may
alight
From a swift, convenient car;
Where electric lamps will illumine the night
Instead of a distant star;
Where the katydid doesn't sing unbid
And mosquitoes do not presume
To follow, no matter where you've hid—
"Sing hey for my furnished room!"

Somewhere there's a place where the
warmth you'll get
Is measured by pipe and screw,
And the roof's 'way off, where you can't
get wet
If the rain comes trickling through.
No doubt ere long we will sadly miss
The breeze and the bounteous bloom,
But at present the song that soothes is
this;
"Sing hey for my furnished room!"
—Washington Star.

BE A BOOSTER.

When you hear a fellow knocking, 'cause
the times to him seem hard,
Be a booster!
Just slap him on the back and say: "Come,
now, cheer up, old pard!"
Be a booster!
You will find that knocking never helps,
while boosting always pays;
That a cheery smile will brighten up the
very darkest days;
So if you'd choose the surest of the joy-
inspiring ways,
Be a booster!
—Memphis Appeal

THE LAZY MILKMAID.

"I wish you'd turn to milk, she said,
"And save me all this clutter."
And Mooley winked the other eye
And turned instead to butt her.
—New York Press.

A LITTLE CHILD.

I paced one day along the dusty street
With heavy heart and inattentive mind,
When suddenly, with tiny, pattering feet,
A little child came softly up behind.

He joined me, and we walked on side by side,
Some spell of silence I could not define
Was on us; then, with blue eyes opened wide,
He looked at me and placed his hand in
mine.

A baby's hand, and yet so firm and strong,
It held my tired one with kindly grasp,
And as we walked still silently along
My heavy heart found healing in that
clasp.

What sweet, mysterious influence led him
there
I can not tell, but thus it seemed to me—
His guardian angel guided him to share
My burden with unconscious sympathy.

Unconscious, for as yet his tender mind
Had never learnt that love is kin to pain,
And this is sympathy, whose links can bind
Their heart to heart as with a golden
chain.

He needed naught of mine, he would not
miss
Me when we parted, nor would understand
My thanks, but on his brow I left a kiss,
And thanked God for the kindly baby
hand.
—Penny Post.

THE BREAD WINNERS.

We make the cotton that clothes us,
The corn for the bread we eat,
An' the stills that make the moon-shine,
An' the cider, sharp an' sweet!
Then it's "Hoe yer row!"
An' the world will know
That the country's hard to beat!

Don't care for the Wall street money
Where folks are takin' their ease;
The hives—they drip with honey,
An' plenty's left for the bees!
Then it's "Hoe yer row!"
An' the world will know
It's come an' go as you please!
—Frank L. Stanton.

WHOOP 'ER UP.

When business' growin' dull
Whoop 'er up!
The greater grows the lull!
Whoop 'er up!
And when times begin improving,
Keep a-hustling, keep a-moving,
Whoop 'er up!
Whoop 'er up!
Whoop 'er up!
Tri-State Fair.

MILK AND SUGAR.

The milkman and the grocer
Were walking on the strand.
"I dearly love the water!"
The former chuckled. And
The grocer with a wink averred
He just adored the sand!
—New York Press.

Insect Ways.

In some parts of the East the army worm is reported as making great havoc among the orchards, completly denuding the branches of apple trees. The late frosts led people to believe the fruit crop a hopeless loss, hence trees were not sprayed. When the enemy was really discovered the foliage was so dense that sprays failed to penetrate properly. The frost scare proved false, and now people are beginning to see that they have not only lost a fine yield of fruit, but their trees are in danger of weakened vitality if not death. Moral: It pays to keep at the spraying.

In other localities similar complaints come from the canker worm, and the same remedy is offered.

Don't get scared if you see something unusual in the realm of lower life. It may be a friend in disguise. There is scarcely a more repulsive-looking insect than the ichneumon fly, with its long ovipositor, which is usually mistaken for a stinger. Yet this fly deposits its eggs in the larvae of the Polyphemus, common upon the oak and elm, and its young literally devour the host worm.

If the ants are especially thick among your house plants, examine them for honey dew, a sticky substance deposited by the plant aphis. This calls the ants, and should also call attention to the presence of the pest, though our industrious insect friend preys upon its eggs and young as well as upon the sweet secretion afforded by them.—Bessie L. Putnam.

The Blame Was His.

Harrison Bowser, who lives near McGrann postoffice, in Pennsylvania, some days ago went to a celebration where he looked on the wine. When he reached home and could not find his wife he came to Kittanning and inserted in the town paper an "ad" that his wife had left his "bed and board."

Mrs. Bowser reached home later. A very badly battered Mr. Bowser paid for the following "ad" in the country paper:

"Last week I advertised that my wife had left my bed and board. That was only imaginary. My wife was on a visit to neighbors, and when I returned home under the influence of drink I imagined she had left me, and without any cause hastened to advertise that she had gone. I do this now to assure the public that there was no blame on my wife; that it was all mine."

To Economize Space in Clothes Presses.

"We have equipped each of the clothes presses in our house with long, nine-inch screw hooks, such as are used to suspend bird cages from," says a writer in Woman's Home Companion for September. One hook easily holds six skirt or waist hangers. Not only is the available space greatly increased, but 'finding things' is much easier than in a press where small hooks are used and things hang one over another."

AN EXCELLENT ATLAS

Offered as a Premium to be Selected by Those Who Pay One Dollar in Advance For a Three-year Subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is fifty cents a year, or one dollar for three years. We are glad to obtain subscriptions on credit, payable at the end of the first year, but we are better satisfied if the dollar is paid in advance; therefore we offer premiums to induce advance payments.

OUR MOST VALUABLE PREMIUM.

Our very best premium for the purpose of inducing the three-year subscription to be paid in advance is **HAMMOND'S HANDY ATLAS OF THE WORLD,** and it is remarkable what this wonderful book contains.

HAMMOND'S HANDY ATLAS OF THE WORLD consists of 107 pages, 6x8 inches; is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover, just as shown in the illustration. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns.

Every country in the world is shown by maps from the latest plates.

All maps are carefully printed in colors on best cream-laid paper, boundaries distinct, names of towns in graded type, indicating their size. A work of rare beauty and usefulness.

This Atlas contains arranged lists of cities, giving the latest census figures of all states and territories and foreign countries.

The chapter on the United States Reclamation Service, illustrated with a comprehensive map, gives latest and most complete data in regard to irrigation in our Western States.

A detailed description of the final plans for construction of the Panama Canal, accompanied with a profile and complete map of the Canal, is given.

Among other valuable features is a condensed biography of each of our Presidents, with likenesses in half-tone.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

We will send you **The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years and send you absolutely free, prepaid, Hammond's 1908 Handy Atlas of the World, all for One Dollar.**

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.:

I enclose One Dollar to pay for my subscription to your paper for three years in advance, on condition that you send me, free and prepaid, one copy of **Hammond's 1908 Handy Atlas of the World,** as per your guarantee above.

Name.....

R. F. D.....

Town.....

Circumstantial Evidence.

In a criminal case one day Senator Vest urged that no man should be convicted on circumstantial evidence.

"Why," he said, "when I was a boy I knew another lad who, while his parents were absent, went into the pantry and nearly devoured a custard pie. Then, fearing the consequences, he looked about for means of hiding the traces of his guilt.

"He seized the cat, smeared her face and paws with the custard, and then took the innocent animal into the back yard and shot her. As he did so, the boy observed to me:

" 'There goes one more victim of circumstantial evidence.' "

Vest won the case.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Our Debt to the Bugologist.

We have been inclined to treat the study of insects as a joke, and some of us possibly have looked at the dollars spent by Uncle Sam in maintaining a department for this purpose as money wasted. Yet now we are getting returns with big interest, and figures quite bewilder us with the possibilities of what might be in a very few years without this knowledge which their study has contributed.

A few years ago careful and conservative estimates placed the annual loss by insects at more than $700,000,000. Forest insects damage the great timber of the West more than the forest fires. The loss of life through malaria scattered by mosquitoes and flies is another recognized horror fearful to think of; while yellow fever, typhoid, Texas cattle fever and other calamities to man and beast have been traced to similar source.

The work of late has been upon the cotton boll weevil, Hessian fly, gypsy moth and San Jose scale, the worst four of pests to the farmer, brown-tail moth, white fly, insects attacking deciduous fruits, field crops and vegetables. Their direct economic relation to man has taken a most practical turn, and while much is yet to be done, the fact that $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 is saved annually on the wheat crop, $6,000,000 or more on apples, and the oranges and lemons saved from annihilation only by the introduction of an Australian lady bug is proof that the entomologists have richly earned their salary.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Low Priced Roofs.

Some ready roofings have so little protective quality of their own that they require painting every year, although there are better grades which can be left as long as three years without this protection.

The cheapest way out of the difficulty is to buy a roofing which **needs no painting whatever.** Such a roofing is Amatite, which our readers will find frequently advertised in these columns.

The mineral surface of this material scorns the protection of paint and faces the weather boldly. Rain, snow and wind have no effect whatever upon it, and it will give good service year after year in the most extreme exposures without any care or attention.

A sample of Amatite can be obtained by requesting same on a postal card addressed to the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans.

Three generations of Simpsons have made

SIMPSON

EDDYSTONE PRINTS

Founded 1842

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Investigate the Simplex School of Music advertised in these columns. The subject is an interesting one. A free book will be furnished if you write for it. Address, Conservatory 12, Simplex School of Music, Kansas City, Mo., and state if you have a piano or organ.

To Sharpen Scissors.

Cut them rapidly on the neck of a small glass bottle, or, better still, on a ground-glass stopper. It trues the edges and makes them cut like new. —Woman's Home Companion for September.

Why He Was Afraid.

Ralph W. Smith, the bondman, was dictating to his stenographer the other day when a woman entered the office, according to the Denver Post.

"Is this Mr. Smith," she asked.

"It is," was the reply. "What can I do for you?"

"I'd like to see you in private," said the woman.

"I never see anybody in private," Mr. Smith said. "Go ahead and talk right here. My stenographer knows all my business, anyway."

"No," said the woman, hesitatingly. "I want to see you in private."

"Impossible, madam."

"Not even for a moment?"

"No."

The woman smiled scornfully. "I suppose you're afraid of me just because it's leap year," she said.

Farmers' Institute Workers.

The next annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at Washington, D. C., November 16th and 17th.

At the same place and beginning November 17th will be held the annual meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. The Secretary of the Association of Colleges and Stations writes: "It seems impossible to secure reduced railroad rates."

Notice is sent out thus early in order that the Farmers' Institute Workers of the country may have time to arrange for attendance upon this meeting. A programme of the exercises will be published before the date of the meeting.

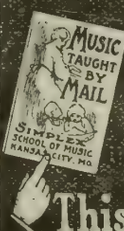
John Hamilton, Secretary and Farmers' Institute Specialist, can be addressed care Office Agricultural Experiment Stations, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Civil Service Book.

The International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., issue a free Civil Service Book, which contains the requirements necessary to pass government examinations. Young men and women who desire to better their condition educationally are invited to write for it. Address, International Correspondence Schools, Box 1153, Scranton, Pa.

At last reports the St. Louis beet market was firm at 50 cents a bushel.

Learn Music By Mail



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Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

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A Splendid Introduction to Grape Growing Under the Most Favorable Circumstances.

Every farmer or owner of a suburban home will find it pleasant and profitable to grow a few grapes. To enable our friends and patrons to make a favorable introducion to grape growing we will furnish them a collection of grapevines which will grow nicely on a trellis of which the diameter is fourteen feet.

Grape trellis which can be easily constructed.

The trellis is not necessary, however, the first or second year, as stakes can be driven to each vine. The trellis can be constructed when it becomes necessary. The time for planting is now until the ground freezes. We have arrangements with the best grape nursery in the country to mail out for us a special collection of the twelve grapevines indicated on the diagram showing the ground plan of the trellis.

Twelve grapevines: The **Concord,** black; the **Niagara,** white; **Catawba,** red; **Moore's Early,** black; **Elvira,** white; **Massalla,** red; **Ives,** black; **Moore's Diamond,** white; **Perkins,** red; **Norton's Virginia Seedling,** black; **Martha,** white; and **Aroma,** red; constituting the best possible collection of grapevines.

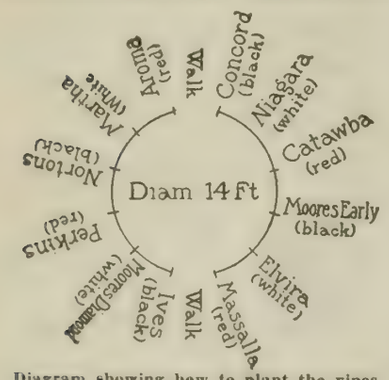

Diagram showing how to plant the vines.

Send us one dollar and fifty cents and we will credit you with two-years' subscription to this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower. We will also send you the twelve grapevines.

Each variety undergoes a local test. Those best adapted to climate, soil and local conditions and to tastes of the grower can be selected. The collection will furnish grapes for all of the family. Anyone having a small yard can grow these vines to excellent advantage. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.**

Ordinary maple syrup is quotable at 75 cents a gallon, with Ohio and Canadian up to $1.00.

Poisoning Prairie Dogs.

Attempts made last spring at poisoning prairie dogs in national forests on an extensive scale seem to have been highly successful in ridding selected areas of these small pests, and plans are now being made to carry on the work much more widely next year.

The first experiments in this line were made in New Mexico by a stockman who has since entered the Forest Service. In 1901, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Chief of the Division of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, made a report upon "The Prairie Dog of the Great Plains," in which the damage done by the dogs was pointed out, and various methods of poisoning them were suggested. This report of Dr. Merriam's may be said to have blazed the way for practical work in prairie-dog extermination.

Prairie dogs are very obnoxious to the stockmen, for they devour much grass and undermine the surface of the ground with their burrows. Where they establish themselves the destruction of the range is only a question of time.

Range improvement in national forests is one of the chief objects of regulating the grazing. For this reason the Forest Service is leaving no stone unturned to prevent range deterioration. Stockmen who had suffered heavily from the prairie-dog pest were solicitous to have the work taken up, and gladly offered to cooperate with the service in furnishing men and horses to distribute the poison.

To ascertain what success could be had in ridding considerable areas of the pest, a selection was made of parts of the Leadville and Pike National forests, which were badly infested. The region in these forests upon which the dogs were located aggregated 300 square miles or more. In order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the work an area of some 60,000 or 75,000 acres of actual dogtown was selected for the test. From 80 to 90 per cent. of the dogs were killed with the first distribution of the poison. It will be necessary to go over the ground a second time and by "spotting" the occupied holes the remaining dogs will easily be killed with a very small amount of the poisoning material. The average cost per acre for the poisoning material was only one and one-half cents, and even then it was found that more material had been used than was necessary.

The poison is prepared by coating wheat with a preparation of strychnine, cyanide of potassium, anise oil and molasses. When a sufficient quantity is ready, the poisoned wheat is carried to the field of operations. There the stockmen supply men and horses, the wheat is given out to the riders, and distribution begins.

Each rider carries the wheat in a tin pail supported by a gunny sack slung across his right shoulder and hanging at his left side. His left hand is free for the reins. With his right hand he uses a tablespoon to measure out the poison and drop it near the entrance of the holes. A little practice enables the men to drop the wheat while keeping their horses at a sharp trot. By crossing the town, to and fro, like a man sowing grain, they can cover a large area in a surprisingly short time.

The action of the poison is almost instantaneous. Most of the prairie dogs in a town are dead within an hour or two after the bait is dropped.

The work is considered to have demonstrated the entire feasibility of fighting the prairie dogs in this way. It was found, however,that to be succesful the poison must be scattered in the spring, when the dogs first come out from their winter quarters and before the green grass is offered to appease their hungry appetites. Next spring the poisoning will be undertaken much more extensively. Stockmen and others who wish to try the dog medicine on their own account can obtain the formula for its preparation and directions for its use from the Forest Service.

Getting Alfalfa Started.

Many who sowed $10-a-bushel alfalfa seed last fall are discouraged. Fields are overrun with weeds and grass, and the alfalfa plants have literally been crowded to death. This has been a season more favorable to the germination of weed seeds, and they have made the best of it. We wonder sometimes how so many of these seeds can find lodgment in a square foot of soil, but they manage to get in there from some source, and what a healthy, vigorous lot they are. In making some crop investigations in Central Illinois, the condition of many alfalfa fields was very noticeable. Many were so dominated by weeds that only an occasional alfalfa plant could be seen.

Alfalfa growers may just as well make up their minds that the tiny alfalfa plants cannot compete with hardy, vigorous-growing weed plants, and that a stand of alfalfa may be secured only when its plants have sole possession of the ground. Hence, unless one can sow his alfalfa seed in a clean seed-bed, he might as well leave alfalfa alone. A good seed-bed, mechanically, and a clean seed-bed are the things necessary to start alfalfa. The live weed seeds in the soil must be gotten rid of, and the only way to do that is to get them to grow.

The ground intended for alfalfa seeding this fall should have been plowed, or perfectly disced, two months ago, and then it should have been cultivated weekly up to this time. If this has been done, most of the weed seeds will have germinated and been killed by the cultivations. It is essential that this work be done thoroughly, for enough weeds and grasses creep in afterwards to make trouble until the alfalfa becomes well established.

The disc is the best weed destroyer, both before the seed goes into the ground and after the alfalfa has started. If new fields of alfalfa are well disced early in the spring, weeds and grasses are killed or kept in check, and the alfalfa plants appreciate the cultivation. Keep the disc busy until the alfalfa covers the ground. If the situation is so bad that discing will not clean the ground, then I should disc and cross-disc the entire field and seed down again. It seldom pays to bother with a very thin stand. The thing to do is to make the conditions more favorable, get some good, clean seed and try it again.—L. C. Brown.

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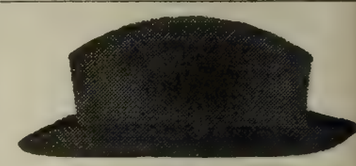
National Farmer and Stock Grower are honest, they would be pleased to extend credit to all of the readers of this paper. Write for free catalogue, and in doing so be sure and mention the fact that you saw their ad. in this paper. Address, The Century Manufacturing Company, Dept. 153, East St. Louis, Ill.



The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is one dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us one dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color. A million and a half of these hats have been sold.

Address, **The Hale Publishing Co. St. Louis, Mo.**

Selling Gowns to Americans in Paris.

Grace Margaret Gould, the Fashion Editor of the Woman's Home Companion, tells in the September number some of the ways the Parisian dressmaking establishments sell their goods to American women. Here is one ruse that she saw worked in one of the biggest establishments in Paris:

"There was a sudden and evident commotion among the employes. 'The Princess! The Princess! She has arrived!' they cried.

"American eyes began to bulge.

"Out from a magnificent equipage stepped a regally-gowned grand lady, attended by footmen and maid, and received the whole bowing establishment, to the neglect of all other customers. She was in a gracious mood this day, and easy to be pleased, praising their past efforts and selecting several of their new creations without regard to cost. After she had made her departure amid like ceremonies, there was no need of the saleswoman bothering her head over suggestions. Every American woman present wanted a gown copied from the one the Princess had bought, and she got it after much pleading and at a price far beyond the limit she had set.

"And the point of this fable is this: The Princess was no Princess, but an employe of the house.

"Every French gown has two prices—an American and a French price. It is needless to say which is the greater price.

"Along about April the cry goes up: 'The Americans are coming!' and then the prices go up, too.

"Along about November, when the Americans have left, you might almost say they are giving away gowns, only the Frenchman never does give away anything. Then it is that the Frenchwoman in general and the French actress in particular selects her wardrobe."

Sulphur Bleach For Fruit Stains.

Stained table linen follows the return of the fresh-fruit season as surely "as night follows day." For removing such stains there is nothing more effective than the sulphur bleach. Lay a spoonful of sulphur on a plate, and sprinkle with a few drops of alcohol. Over this place a tin funnel with the point upward. Touch a lighted match to the alcohol; wet the stained linen, and hold the spot over the opening in the point of the funnel. The sulphur fumes will remove the most obstinate stain, seldom requiring more than one application. Rinse and wash the linen at once, to prevent rotting the material. — Woman's Home Companion for September.

The Majestic Range.

This is a St. Louis manufacture and stands amongst ranges as a diamond amongst jewels. There are hundreds of thousands in use, giving perfect satisfaction. It is not constructed to be sold at a low price, but is manufactured to sell at a fair profit and to last for a lifetime and to always be the best range in the community. Write to the Majestic Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo., mention this paper, and ask for book entitled "Range Comparisons."

Washing Ginghams.

Many of the nice ginghams and percales that are warranted washable have a tendency to run and fade when they are subjected to the careless washing they often receive in the common laundry, yet it is possible to wash such material without having them faded and colorless in a few weeks. Nice ginghams will be freshened if the color is set before washing the first time, and to wash delicate ginghams without fading, add a tablespoon of turpentine to a gallon of warm water and soak the garment in this for an hour, then wash in clean, warm suds. If the color is green, a little vinegar should be added to the rinse water; if lilac or any shade of purple, a little ammonia; and delicate shades of pink or blue should be rinsed in salt water in which a small lump of alum is dissolved. The best way to preserve the color in nice gingham waists and dresses is to wash the garment in nice, clean suds made by stirring enough Pearline in warm water to make a good lather, and they should be washed, rinsed and dried as quickly as possible. Nice colored garments should always be turned wrong side out and hung in a shady place to dry, then they should be ironed on the wrong side with good, hot irons.

It is a good plan to wash and dry the irons every two or three weeks, and to keep them clean while ironing, rub them over coarse salt or a piece of green cedar. With a little care in the laundry one may dress one's self and children in any of the pretty ginghams, which often look fresher than new when washed and ironed in exactly the right way. Ginghams shrink considerably, and tucks should be taken in the waist, sleeves and skirt when making the garment, so they can be let out as needed, and, while this is more trouble at first, it certainly pays when you come to alter them.—A. M. H.

The Wants of the Army.

The Duke of Connaught is telling an amusing story of his recent tour of inspection to Egypt. While he was in Cairo he went for a stroll one morning, and on his way back to his quarters he came face to face with an old Englishman wearing the ribbon of the Indian mutiny on his breast. The Duke stopped and spoke to the man about his military service for some little time.

Presently the man said, not knowing, of course, to whom he was speaking: "Are you in the army yourself, then, sir?"

The Duke smiled and admitted that he was.

"Getting on all right?" was the next question.

The Duke smiled again and said that he had not very much to grumble at on the whole, though perhaps he was not doing quite so well as he could wish.

"No, and you never will, my boy," was the surprising retort of the veteran. "What you want in the army to-day is either brains or a tremendous amount of influence behind you. You take my tip, old chap, and chuck it!"—Boston Herald.

What Makes Good Seed Corn.

A Coles county (Illinois) farmer wrote to me the other day about his fine prospect of getting a great corn crop grown from seed selected from the crib just before planting time, while a neighbor who selected his seed out of the field in October had but half a stand. This is not to be wondered at; but ninety farmers out of every hundred would not have been as fortunate as this Coles county correspondent, simply because their corn was not in fit seed condition when it was put into the crib in the fall. I would rather take my chances on seed corn which I could personally select out of a crib in the spring than seed which was improperly cared for during the first three months after it was gathered. One who goes into his crib to get his seed corn will select thoroughly matured ears, and such ears will make the safest seed. I certainly do not advocate crib-selection of seed corn, because while you may get seed that will grow, you are working contrary to the natural laws of improvement in not selecting the best ears from the best stalks.

There is one thing which I am not in favor of; that is, selecting seed ears out of the field before the ears are fully matured. I believe that our whole trouble of recent years with late maturing corn has been brought upon us by using seed thus selected before it has fully matured, or by using seed which had been dried by artificial heat. I contend that corn which will not ripen sufficiently for seed within the normal growing season in the region where it is grown is out of its zone, and the longer such practices of seed selection are followed the worse will be the condition of our corn crops when frost strikes them. We are really worse off in the central corn belt than farther north. In the central belt early maturity has been sacrificed for a great, big stalk and a big, sappy ear. There is also another feature which has tended towards late maturity; that is, the depth of the kernel. We all know that it takes a kernel which is three-fourths of an inch deep longer to mature and longer to dry out to seed condition than a half-inch kernel.

Here are some things to think about. Let us be more particular about maturity. On the stalk is the natural place for corn to ripen. If you try to improve upon nature's reproduction methods you are working against natural laws, and not many succeed along those lines. Our Coles county friend found good seed in his crib last spring because it was good when it was husked and cribbed. But had his corn been immature when it was husked I will venture that not 25 per cent. of it would have grown. See that your seed corn is mature this year.—L. C. Brown.

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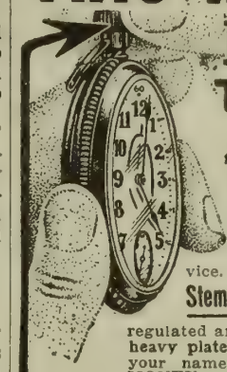

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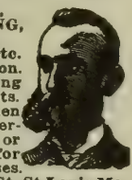

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Simply ask us to show you the "1900" Gravity Washer. We will send it to you, freight prepaid. You pay no deposit, give no security; you are under no obligation.

Use it for 30 days; do four washings with it. Learn how it saves your labor, and how it saves your clothes.

Then, if you want it, pay a little each week, or a little each month. No hurry; just suit yourself. If you don't want it, simply send it back.

The above offer—just as we state it—is open to anyone who is responsible.

Don't you want to see a washing machine that will stand such a test as that?

The "1900" Gravity is a machine that every woman will have when she knows it. That's why we want you to see it. It does washing solely by forcing soap and water through the meshes of the clothes. No rubbing, no stirring, no paddling; no wear of any sort on the clothes. They are simply held still, while the soapy water is forced back and forth, up and down, through the meshes.

Clothes are washed perfectly clean in this way in six minutes. It does away with the tub and washboard. Makes washing almost fun. Saves all the wear of washing, which means nine-tenths of all the wear on clothes. Cuts wash-bills in half.

We control this machine by patents which have cost us $50,000. So no other washer does what this does. It has built for us the largest washer business in the world.

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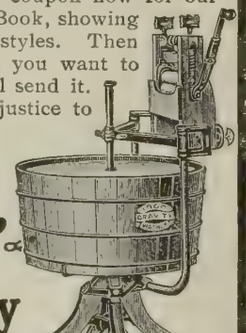
Address _____

We have a Canadian Factory at Toronto.



The "1900" Gravity Washer

TRANSPORTATION IN CHINA.

By Coolies, Pack Mules, Donkeys, Peking Carts and Mule Litters.

The following information regarding the means of transportation in the interior of China is furnished by Consul Wilbur T. Gracey, of Tsingtau, to the Bureau of Commerce and Labor:

"This (burden-carrying coolies) is the greatest means of transportation throught the Empire. A bamboo or wooden pole is slung across the shoulders with a burden attached to each end, or a long pole goes to the shoulders of two coolies, or more, with the parcel hanging halfway between the two. In Southern China this is the only means of transport. The climate being hotter in Southern China, and the coolies having less strength, not quite so large a load will be carried as in Northern China, nor will the distance covered in a day be so great.

"A Shantung coolie, carrying a load suspended from the two ends of a pole slung over his shoulder, can carry about 80 catties (106 pounds) or 40 catties (53 pounds) at each end. Packages should be so made that they will, as nearly as possible, approximate this weight. A coolie with a load of 106 pounds can travel about 80 li (27 miles) per day, and costs in Shantung Province approximately 50 cents Mexican (22 cents gold) per day.

"Two coolies will carry a load suspended in the middle of a pole slung between them, weighing 160 pounds. They will carry such a package a distance of about 28 miles per day, and cost 22 cents gold per day each. The cost per pound per mile for transportation by this method is, therefore, about the same as when carried singly, but a larger package can be carried.

"The best size package for one coolie is about that of a case of kerosene oil, or, say, 12 by 18 inches. A square or oblong package is usually preferable to any other shape for transportation in China.

Transportation by Wheelbarrows.

A Chinese wheelbarrow is so arranged that the wheel (which is about three feet in diameter) is in the exact center of the barrow, protected by a rough wooden crate, making it necessary to place packages on the two outriders on either side of the crate. Certain sizes of packages are much more adaptable to transportation on these barrows, and one of the most convenient is the cases in which the two tins of kerosene oil are packed. Six of these cases can be packed on either side of a barrow, making twelve cases in all.

"A Shantung one-man barrow will carry a load, over the usual Chinese country roads, weighing from 266 to 333 pounds. He can travel with such a load over the average roads in the dry season about 27 miles per day, and costs from 31 cents to 37 cents gold per day. In rainy weather the distance will be somewhat less.

"Two men with a wheelbarrow will carry a load of from 533 to 666 pounds. They can travel with this load about 27 miles a day, and cost from 28 cents to 33 cents gold each. Two men with a wheelbarrow to which a small donkey is attached will carry a load of from 800 to 933 pounds and will travel about 27 miles a day.

Pack Mules, Donkeys and Peking Carts.

"A large pack mule can carry a load of from 400 to 466 pounds. It can travel about 33 miles a day and costs 33 cents gold a day. A donkey with a pack can carry a load of from 266 to 333 pounds, can travel about 33 miles a day, and costs 28 cents gold per day.

"A large Peking cart with one large mule can carry a load of from 533 to 666 pounds, and can travel with such a load 33 miles per day, at a cost of 75 cents gold per day.

"A cart with two large mules can carry a load of from 1,200 to 1,333 pounds, and will travel 40 miles, at a cost of from 83 cents to $1.40 gold per day. A cart with three large mules can carry a load of from 1,333 to 1,860 pounds, and can travel 40 miles, at a cost of from $1.40 to $1.86 gold per day.

"A cart with four large mules will carry a load of from 2,000 to 2,666 pounds, and will travel 40 miles a day, at a cost of from $1.86 to $2.33 gold per day.

"Mule litters are also used to a considerable extent throughout Shantung, but practically never carry cargo, except such luggage as may be accompanying their passenger. They will carry one or two passengers, or three on occasions, and can travel about 40 miles a day, at a cost of from $1.40 to $1.86 gold per day."

My Fellow Plow Joggers."

In Lanesboro, a little hamlet in the county of Berkshire, Mass., the state of Massachusetts honored the memory of Jonathan Smith, a farmer, who, in 1788, by a speech addressed to "My fellow-plow joggers," carried the Massachusetts Convention in favor of ratifying the Constitution of the United States.

A boulder of flint, bearing a marker, was unveiled by Walcott Colt Treat, a descendant of Jonathan Smith. Lieutenant-Governor Draper, of Boston, brought the greetings of the state to the occasion. The historical address was made by former Attorney-General Herbert Parker, of Boston.

The memorial bears a bronze tablet with an inscription written by President Eliot, of Harvard. The inscription reads:

"In memory of Jonathan Smith, a plain farmer of Lanesboro, who, by a speech full of good sense and good feeling, carried the Massachusetts Convention, September, 1787, February, 1788, by a vote of 187 to 168 in favor of ratification of the Federal Constitution."

The Louisiana State Fair will be held at Shreveport, November 2d to 7th. L. N. Burggerhoff is the Secretary. Specially liberal terms are offered to manufacturers who desire to exhibit.

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

DIETZ LANTERNS

THERE ARE NONE "JUST AS GOOD"
WHEN YOU BUY A LANTERN INSIST ON A "DIETZ"
MADE BY R. E. DIETZ COMPANY NEW YORK
Largest Makers of Lanterns in the World
ESTABLISHED 1840
PIONEERS AND LEADERS

SHIRT WAIST EMBROIDERY PATTERN.

This embroidery pattern is No. 513, made by the Paris Modes Company. It is a wheat design in shadow and outline embroidery for shirt waist. It comes imprinted on light paper and is transferred to the cloth by pressing it with a hot iron. The pattern is good for two impressions.

We are sending out this pattern as a circulation premium in connection with the **Universal Magazine**. Anyone who will send 25 cents to pay for the **Universal Magazine** for one year can select embroidery pattern No. 513 as a free premium. The **Universal Magazine** is sixty-eight pages, published monthly, and contains a large amount of interesting reading matter. Address, **The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

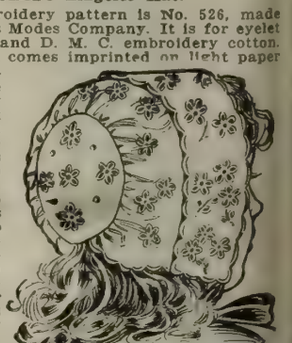
A BEAUTIFUL POCKET MIRROR.

The finest glass ever placed in a mirror is in our handy pocket toilette mirror. It is 1¾ inches in diameter, and is amply protected in a leatherette case. It will last a lifetime. The picture herewith fully represents it. Send us 30 cents and we will send you by mail one of these beautiful mirrors and we will send you for one year the **Universal Magazine**. This is the nicest, brightest, most interesting magazine now published. There are sixty-four pages of choice literature, stories, poetry, etc.

Don't forget to send 30 cents for one yearly subscription and one mirror, or get up a club of four mirrors and four magazine subscriptions for one dollar. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Child's Lingerie Hat.

This embroidery pattern is No. 526, made by the Paris Modes Company. It is for eyelet embroidery and D. M. C. embroidery cotton. The pattern comes imprinted on light paper and is transferred to the cloth by pressing it with a hot iron. The pattern is good for two impressions. Anyone who will send us 25 cents to pay for one-year's subscription to the **Universal Magazine** can select embroidery pattern No 526 as a free premium. The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, clean, interesting sixty-eight-page, two-column monthly paper, and it will please everyone. Address, **The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**



MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

Combination Subscription Premium With The National Farmer and Stock Grower and the Universal Magazine.

We have five thousand sets of beautiful pictures. They are called the Asti-Heads, being reproductions from paintings by the famous artist, A. Asti. These pictures are 8½x11 inches and reproduced in the richest and most delightful colors. When properly framed, they constitute beautiful adornments to any room in the finest houses. They represent four types of womanly beauty. This is the most elegant supplement or subscription premium we have ever offered.

Send us 25 cents in one-cent postage stamps and we will send you the four beautiful Asti-Head pictures, and we will also send you the nice, new, sixty-eight-page **Universal Magazine** for one year. This is a good publication, containing many new and interesting stories, selected poetry, etc. It is our own publication and will surely please you.

Address, **The Hale Publishing Co. 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.**

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

Very Elegant Fashion Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

Girl's Jumper Dress.

No. 6056.—Fresh and new designs for pretty jumper dresses are perpetually making their appearance, and here is one that is dainty and charming yet perfectly simple withal. The little skirt is made with two flounces, one of which is joined to and the other is stitched on over a foundation, and the blouse portion opens prettily to the waist line at front and back, so revealing the guimpe beneath. As illustrated, the dress is made of flouncing and, as all its edges are straight, it suits every variation of the bordered materials peculiarly well, but it is equally available for plain ones, for these always can be trimmed to give the effect. Lawn, batiste, chambray, the finer organdie and embroideries, all materials of the sort, are appropriate for warm weather wear, while for the cooler days, which are apt to seem even in midsummer, the pretty, simple, light-weight silks, challis and the like, are charming.

The dress is made with separate over blouse and skirt, which are joined by means of a belt. The blouse includes prettily-shaped sleeves and is laid in wide tucks over the shoulders. The straight flounces of the skirt are gathered and the foundation skirt is gored and simply fitted.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is 5¼ yards of flouncing 13 inches wide, with 5 yards 8 inches wide and ¾ yard of plain material 36; or 6½ yards of plain material 24, 4¾ yards 32, or 3⅝ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6056 is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten and twelve years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Girl's Dress With Nine-gored Skirt.

No. 6043.—To be made with high or low neck, long or short sleeves. Long, slender lines are as much in vogue for the school girls as they are for their elders, and this dress is constructed with direct reference to the fact. The skirt is nine-gored, so making a number of seams, and the blouse is laid in tucks, which are trimmed at their outer edges. In this instance the material is white linen, and the trimming is embroidery worked onto the material and embroidered insertion.

The dress consists of the blouse and the skirt. The blouse is made with fronts and back and is laid in tucks, at the outer edges of which the trimming is arranged. Whether the sleeves are long or short, they are gathered into cuffs. The skirt is nine-gored and laid in inverted plaits at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (twelve years) is 7 yards 24, 5½ yards 32, or 4 yards 44 inches wide, with 14 yards of banding.

The Pattern 6043 is cut in sizes for girls of eight, ten, twelve and fourteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Girl's Semi-Princesse Overdress.

No. 6049.—The dress that is worn over a separate guimpe is always a charming and girlish one, in addition to which it has practical advantages. Guimpes, being made of washable material, can always be kept fresh and dainty, while the dress itself can be made either from linen and cotton fabric or from the pretty wool and silks which are available at seasons, being not over warm for the cool days of summer. This one is suited to almost the entire range of girlish fabrics and becomes adapted to school or more dressy occasions, as one or another is chosen. In this case plain linen is trimmed with plaid, but pongee in pretty bright colors, and other simple silks are used for girls just now and are exceedingly practical as well as fashionable, while among the cotton and linen fabrics there is almost limitless variety, and such wools as cashmere and challis will be found admirable.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is 6⅝ yards 21 or 24, 4½ yards 32 or 3⅛ yards 44 inches wide, with 1½ yards 27 inches wide for trimming.

The Pattern 6049 is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten and twelve years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

French Chemise.

No. 6052.—To be made with or without trimming, and with or without frill at lower edge. The simple French chemise is one in great demand. It can be finished simply with a hand-scalloped edge and with button-holes through which ribbon is threaded; it can be more elaborately embroidered by hand, or it can be trimmed with lace or embroidery applied over it. Again, it can be worn over or under the corsets, and this one is laid in inverted plaits at the back, which give fullness in the skirt portion, while the garment is plain above. In the illustration it is held at the waist line by means of ribbon threaded through beading, but such treatment is optional. The trimming shown is a pretty one of lace applied over indicated lines, and there are touches of hand embroidery on the front, while an embroidered frill finishes the lower edge. Batiste, nainsook, thin silk, all the materials that are used for garments of the sort, are appropriate.

The chemisette is made in three pieces, there being a center back seam as well as those at shoulder and under arms.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3¼ yards 36, 2⅜ yards 44 inches wide, with 5 yards of insertion, 1¼ yards of narrow, 1½ yards of wide beading, 3 yards of edging, 4 yards of embroidery for frill to trim as illustrated.

The Pattern 6052 is cut in three sizes: Small, 32 or 34; medium, 36 or 38; and large, 40 or 42-inch bust, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Princesse Gown.

No. 6057.—Every variation of the Princesse model is being met with enthusiasm just now and many women who find the more severe style trying are sure to welcome such a pretty modified one as this.

The gown is made with a fitted lining on which the panels and the blouse portions, that are cut in one with the sleeves, are arranged. The chemisette is separate and is arranged under the blouse, so that if liked the lining can be omitted, making a thinner and lighter gown, which can be utilized for the simpler washable materials as well as for those already mentioned. The skirt portion is made with two gores at each side, which are joined to the panels, and the front and back edges of these gores and the edges of the panels are arranged to form inverted plaits.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10¾ yards 24 or 32, 7 yards 44 inches wide, ⅝ yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette, ½ yard 27 inches wide for the yoke and cuffs.

The Pattern 6057 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please address all pattern orders to **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St.Louis,Mo.**

Cherry Jelly From Apples.

To make cherry jelly out of apples, throw a handful of cherry leaves into the jelly while boiling. After the leaves have boiled some time they can be lifted out. Jelly made this way tastes exactly like cherry jelly.—Woman's Home Companion for September.

To Keep Salt Dry.

"To prevent salt in saltcellars from becoming damp and lumpy, when filling them put in ten to twelve pieces of rice," says Woman's Home Companion for September. "This will not come through the holes in the cover of the saltcellars, but will break the lumps of salt and gather the moisture; thus the salt is always dry and fine."

A Sample of Hoosier Justice.

When "Jim" Watson, Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, was practicing law in Winchester, he had a case before a local Justice involving the ownership of a pig. Testimony was submitted and the Justice reserved decision.

The Justice was a candidate for Mayor of the town, and Watson and the opposing counsel thought they saw an opportunity for a little fun.

"See here, Judge," said Watson, meeting the Justice on the street one day, "unless I get judgment in my favor in that pig case I'm going to oppose your election as Mayor."

The opposing counsel met the Justice and talked in the same strain. A couple of days later they went together to the Justice's office. He was out, but his docket lay open. Opposite the pig case was the entry: "Disagreed."—Indianapolis Star.

BROMO-SELTZER

CURES

HEADACHES

10¢, 25¢, 50¢, & $1.00 Bottles.

What's an Inch of Rain?

The rain fell in buckets, the thunder racketed terribly, and the lightning drew zigzag lines of bright gold upon the violet sky.

"So you, too, don't know what an inch of rain is exactly," said the weather clerk, as he looked at his rain-measuring instrument. "Very few people do, it seems. I'll explain it to you.

"An acre is 6,272,640 square inches. An inch of water on an acre is, therefore, 6,272,640 cubic inches. That amount, at 227 cubic inches to the gallon, equals 22,000 gallons, or 220,000 pounds, or 100 tons.

"An inch of rain is, in other words, rain falling at the rate of 100 tons to the acre."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Texas pecans at 7 cents a pound; Western at 6½c., the St.Louis market report says. Lots not kept in cold storage and exposed to the heat sell for less.

CANCER CAN BE CURED

My Mild Combination Treatment is used by the patient at home. Years of success. Hundreds of testimonials. Endorsed by physicians, ministers, etc. The local application destroys Cancerous growth, and the constitutional treatment eliminates the disease from the system, preventing its return. Write for Free Book "Cancer and Its Cure." No matter how serious your case, no matter how many operations you have had, no matter what treatment you have tried, do not give up hope, but write at once. DR JOHNSON REMEDY CO., 1233 Grand Ave., Suite 103, Kansas City, Mo.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE A TREAT.

The **Universal Magazine** is published monthly, and is an elegant sixty-eight-page publication. During this month we will issue to every new subscriber a set of the famous colored 6x8-inch pictures entitled the Sun-bonnet Twins. These pictures are most interesting and pleasing. Not less than a million sets have been issued by the publisher and the demand is still growing. The

Universal Magazine is fine. There are nice illustrated articles and interesting stories. The subscription price is 25 cents a year, including the twelve Sun-bonnet Twins picture supplements. Be sure you ask for the right supplements. Address **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.** Club raisers' rate, five sets and five yearly subscriptions for one dollar.

The Oat Situation.

Growers of oats find themselves in about the same situation that growers of spring wheat did a few years ago. Oat yields have been going from bad to worse on the majority of farms, and it seems we are unable to check the downward trend of yields. Spring wheat growers were forced out of growing wheat for many years, because the yield run down from eight to ten bushels per acre. After a while some ventured to sow winter wheat in what was considered strictly the spring wheat belt. The result was almost magical. From the beginning winter wheat was a success, and it has been raised with profit on the same farms for upwards of twenty years. This proved that the land was not exhausted, but merely plants of different habits found the soil congenial. From this beginning the winter wheat zone has been crowded north clear up into the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Up to this time no winter oats have been found which can be depended upon above latitude 40 degrees, and until such varieties are introduced and proved successful we must make the most of our spring varieties.

One thing is certain: We will never make much headway by sowing the quality of seed which was commonly used last spring. Growers have found that oats weighing but 22 to 26 pounds per bushel produce weak plants, which, under anything but very favorable soil and weather conditions, grow slowly, stool miserly and come to maturity in poor shape. There are sporadic cases of yields running from 35 to 50 bushels per acre this season and much above the average quality. These fields were sown with heavy, vigorous seed. In two threshing rings, in which there were twenty-seven growers, all in one county in Central Illinois, the highest yield was 30 bushels per acre. This was the crop produced on land worth from $150 to $200 per acre. No wonder oat growers are apprehensive.

There is no question that the habit of some varieties of oats better suit them for certain soils than other varieties. The early "Sixty-day" oats on one field (rich, black soil) produced thirty-seven bushels for every bushel sown. This was on a small acreage, but they were grown under ordinary farm conditions. In another instance "Swedish Select" outyielded all other varieties nearly two to one. The thing to do is to watch every local experiment with oats. If a neighbor has been successful with some particular variety, it is not unlikely that the same variety would do well with you. It certainly is high time that growers and Experiment Stations were concentrating some vigorous work on oat varieties and better methods of culture.—L. C. Brown.

THE CEMENT WORKERS' HANDBOOK.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement. How to mix mortar of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

THE NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCK GROWER Is a nice, clean, general farm publication, full of practical, interesting and instructive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It is very useful to general farmers, to vegetable and fruit growers, and especially so to cattle, hog and sheep raisers and feeders, to horse and mule raisers and dealers, and it contains more good poultry facts than most of the poultry papers.

Anyone who sends in One Dollar to pay in advance a three-year subscription to **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** can select the **CEMENT WORKERS' HANDBOOK** as a fee premium.

Address,
THE NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCK GROWER, 3550 Vista Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Dairy Show.

One of the features of the Third Annual Dairy Show is a contest and programme for the managers and secretaries of local creameries and cheese factories. At the suggestion of the Dairy Division, Washington, D. C., the National Dairy Show Association has placed at its disposal the sum of $2,000 to be divided pro rata among local creamery and cheese factory managers and secretaries. The contest and programme are under the supervision of Mr. B. D. White, Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.

Early Shredding of Fodder.

Those who have harvested their corn expecting to shred it for fodder, should take every pains to get it shredded and under cover at as early a date as possible after it is sufficiently dry. The time required to put it in the proper condition will vary with the condition of the corn at the time it was harvested, the size of the shocks and the weather. Generally corn can be shredded in four to six weeks after it is harvested.

The reason why it should be shredded early is that from the time it is properly dried out until it is consumed, corn in the shock deteriorates quite rapidly in quality. It makes prime feed in November and December. By January it becomes weather-beaten if left standing in the shock. In February it is still worse, and in March it is of comparatively little value, at least in the judgment of an experienced cow. She eats corn fodder rather unwillingly, not because, as some suppose, she is tired of it, but because it has lost feeding value, particularly in the important matter of protein.

Shredded fodder will not keep if it contains more than 25 per cent. moisture, or about the same amount as clover hay when put in mow or stack. I never pack shredded fodder when mowing it away.—Wm. H. Underwood.

St. Louis root quotations, August 31st: Golden Seal at $1.55 per pound; Ginseng—Wild at $5.50 to $5.75—large more; cultivated at $5.25 to $5.50; Lady Slipper at 18c.; Seneca, 32 to 33c.; Pink, 28 to 30c.; Black, dry, 8c.; May Apple, 3c.; Snake, 29 to 31c.; white, 2c; Angelica, 5c.; Wahoo—Bark of root, 15 to 18c.; bark of tree, 5c.; Blood, 4½c.; Blueflag, 5c.; Sassafras—Bark of root, 6c.; Wild Ginger, 11c.; Spikenard, 4c.; Skull Cap leaves, 8c to 9c.

Child & Sons Mercantile Company, 511 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo., have a special roofing offer in this paper on page 13.

HAPPY, THANKFUL PEOPLE
My Illustrated Book tells of a method by which people from every State in the Union, Canada and other foreign countries were cured of chronic Eye and Ear troubles, Deafness and Catarrh in their homes by My Mild Medicine. Most of these cases had been pronounced incurable by other doctors but they wrote for my book, followed its advice and today are cured.
DR. F. G. CURTS, The Great Eye and Ear Specialist.
MY FREE OFFER
TO ALL SUFFERERS FROM
Catarrh, Deafness, Eye and Ear Troubles
I want to place in your hands the instruments, the medicine and advice that will prove to you the really great value of my treatment. I want to send you my Nasal Douche or my Aluminum Eye Cup, 5 days' treatment and my illustrated book, all as a generous free gift, so that you can put me to the test, and so that you can prove that I always do exactly as I agree. No doctor has ever made it so easy for you to cure yourself of Catarrh, Deafness, Eye or Ear Troubles right in your own home and it will pay you to accept my free offer today.
TEST MY TREATMENT AT MY EXPENSE
Every year I successfully treat thousands of cases in all parts of the United States. There is scarcely a town or hamlet where I cannot point to a cured, satisfied patient.
NASAL DOUCHE
FREE TO YOU
MY EYE CUP FREE
My Nasal Douche is a practical invention, constructed on scientific principles, easily cleaned, perfectly sanitary and so simple that any child can use it. I've proved its value in thousands of cases of Catarrh, Hawking and Spitting, Headaches, Discharging Ears, Head Noises, Ringing or Buzzing in the Ears, etc., etc., and I want to convince you that I can cure you. Simply send your name and address and I will send my 50c Nasal Douche, five days' treatment and my illustrated book—all free.
My Aluminum Eye Cup is the newest, up-to-date and most effective way of applying remedies to the Eye. Is easily worth 50c to any sufferer. I care not whether you are suffering with the most serious and complicated disease of the Eye, whether you have inflammation of the Eye Ball or Granulation of the Eye Lids, or whether your Eyes are tired out and ache, burn or smart, you should have one of my Eye Cups in your house. I will send you one without a cent of cost so that you may prove its value.
All my dealings will stand the closest investigation. I claim most emphatically that in all probability I have cured more cases of Eye and Ear trouble and Catarrh than any other doctor. My Mild Medicine Method makes it unnecessary to submit to an operation. There is no necessity for seeing a doctor, and no interference with your daily duties. The larger portion of my patients I have never seen. By the aid of my Mild Medicine Method I am able to treat my patients as successfully as though they were to come to my office. I believe that any person having Catarrh, Eye or Ear troubles should read my book, which I will gladly send free to any afflicted one. It will bring them tidings of great joy. It will show them how easy it is to regain perfect sight and hearing.
My Illustrated Book acknowledged to be one of the greatest works of its kind ever published—full from cover to cover with information and advice you can't afford to be without.
It tells how to quickly relieve and cure Distressing Head Noises, Ringing and Buzzing in the Ears, Discharging Ears and Catarrh. It tells how deaf people, except those born deaf, may be restored to perfect hearing. It tells in plain, simple language how all diseases and defects of the Eye, such as Failing Eyesight, Cataract, Granulated Lids, Scums, Sore Eyes, etc., etc., may be successfully treated by my patients in their own homes. It tells all about my Mild Medicine Method which has cured so many Catarrh sufferers and has restored Hearing and Sight to scores of supposedly incurable patients.
BLINDNESS DEAFNESS AND CATARRH
THIS ILLUSTRATED BOOK FREE
Send No Money Simply your name and address in a letter, or a Post Card will do, and you will receive by return mail my Nasal Douche or Aluminum Eye Cup (whichever you need), my 5 days' treatment and my new illustrated book.
DR. F. G. CURTS, 298 Gumbel-Curts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Cross Eyes Straightened $500 will be paid by Dr. Curts for any case of Crossed or Turned Eyes that he fails to straighten in one minute without pain or chloroform.

National FARMER

Vol. XX. St. Louis, Mo., October, 1908. No. 4.

1908.

"To Whit-To Whoo!" cried the owl. See page 3.

Send for Paint Test Equipment. See page 3.

Don't fail to send for the new Montgomery Ward Catalogue. See page 32.

Enterprise Meat Chopper. See page 31.

Stoves and Ranges ready to ship. Low freight charges. See page 30.

Stevens Firearms. See page 3.

King Cumberland and Beau Carlos, Shorthorn and Hereford bulls. See pages 2 and 3.

Acetylene Light for farmers. See page 7.

Asbestos Fire-proof Roofing. See page 19.

The U. S. Cream Separator is advertised on page 10.

The National Farmer Hat is sent directly from the factory by mail to the wearer. See page 25.

Stoddard's book, "A New Egg Farm," advertised on page 22, always gives satisfaction.

Write Sharples Separator Company and ask for Catalogue No. 232.

Practical Farming and Gardening, on page 21, is a splendid book.

Simpson-Eddystone Solid Blacks are advertised on page 27.

Buggies for cash or on credit. See page 22.

Two Shropshire Sheep Champions. See pages 18 and 19.

New Steel Roofing. Page 22.

Read about the Base Burner on page 21.

Lumber Bargains. Write for Catalogue 319. See page 18.

The fourth page of this paper is noted for a number of very interesting single-column advertisements.

Interesting Land Advertising will be found on page 8.

Live Stock Breeders' Advertisements are on page 12. All of them are good and some are new.

Don't forget the St. Louis Horse and Mule Market. See pages 14 to 17.

Dietz Lanterns — especially for farm use. See page 30.

A nice lot of Poetry will be found on page 26.

Universal Magazine Advertising is on page 31.

Leavitt's Cattle Dehorner is advertised on page 12.

A surety bond with Congo Roofing. See page 18.

A sample of Roofing can be had by addressing Barrett Manufacturing Company. See address on page 9.

Well-drilling Apparatus advertised in this paper on two pages. There is money in them.

Horse Remedies are advertised on page 14 of this edition.

A splendid line of May Manton Patterns will be found advertised on page 28.

The Majestic—the Diamond of all Ranges. See page 26.

POLLED DURHAM HEIFERS—First and second prize winners at the Iowa State Fair. Polled Durham cattle are Shorthorns without horns. It is a fine family of domestic cattle. The Polled Durhams are not a numerous family, because the breed was only started in 1888, but they are fully up to all Shorthorn standards, and the champions of the Polled breed would give the champions of the horned breed a hard contest for show-ring honors.

THE ST. LOUIS DEMAND FOR LIGHT FAT CATTLE.—We wish to say a few words about the great demand which always exists at the St. Louis market for light, handy, fat beef steers and heifers which class as fancy. At the time of writing this item, steers of the kind mentioned, about 1,000 pounds average, are quoted up to 7 cents a pound, and the heifers averaging from 700 to 900 pounds are quoted up to about 6 cents a pound. Early in September, the only yearling steers near the class mentioned averaged 1,092 pounds and sold at $6.75 per 100 pounds, and the best load of heifers sold early in the month averaged 760 pounds and sold at $6.20 per 100 pounds. We have interviewed every buyer in the National Stock Yards concerning this class of cattle, and they all say the same: "We never get enough of them." No matter if the market is high or low, the strictly fat, choice-quality, light steers and heifers always outsell everything excepting the prime heavy steers that are just as fat and just as good quality. The market receives a few hundred such light cattle every month, but there is sale for twice as many thousands. A pure-bred bull of one of the beef breeds—Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns, Herefords, Galloways—if crossed on good, healthy grade cows will produce the quality required in the heifer and the steer that the market calls for, and when the quality is there they fatten quickly to the market finish. The ideal country for the production of the best light steers and heifers is distinctly tributary to St. Louis. On September 29th, Mr. W. A. Kuhlman, of Cole county, Missouri, marketed a few 956-pound steers at $6.65 per 100 pounds, and T. J. George, of Cass county, Missouri, sold fifty-five head 1,181-pound yearling steers and forty-seven head 990-pound yearling steers, all of which sold at $7.00 per 100 pounds. These are the cattle that can be best sold on the St. Louis market and best raised in the country tributary to St. Louis.

1908.

This is the best monthly farm paper, and is getting better all the time.

Buy your Flowering Bulbs. Beautiful and cheap. See page 26.

The subscription price of this paper is one dollar for three years. See last page.

Towers' Fish Brand Slickers are light, durable and clean. Page 6.

De Laval Cream Separator is advertised on page 11.

Indian Lands for sale cheap. This is the time to buy. See page 25.

Don't forget the Cement Workers' Handbook on page 13.

The Book of Practical Barn Plans is advertised on page 6.

The Manure Spreader—see about it at once. See page 10.

Very fine Horse Pictures on page 15.

Western Range Horse Sales. See page 15.

Louisiana State Fair at Shreveport, November 2d to 7th.

Four good farm papers for $1.00 a year. See page 29.

Enterprise Meat Choppers. See page 31.

Points on fattening cattle. See page 2.

Five standard makes of Hay Presses advertised in this paper.

Glenfoil Thickset, an Aberdeen-Angus bull. See page 5.

King Cumberland is a good young Shorthorn bull. See page 2.

Traction Engines and Saw Mills advertised on page 4.

Missouri State Fair at Sedalia, October 3d to 10th.

Read all the advertisements in this paper. They are addressed to you

Don't forget to subscribe for the Universal Magazine. See page 31.

A splendid Shirt Waist Embroidery Pattern. See page 30.

Wholesale-price Buggies direct to users. See page 20.

See the Special Shingle advertisement on page 20.

The best Live Stock Market is St. Louis. See that you read about it.

Stock and Farm Scales are advertised on pages 2 and 13.

Western Electric Telephone Service. See page 5.

Bean and Pea Threshers on page 5.

Mississippi lands at low cost, well worth the money, on page 8.

Gasoline Engines advertised on pages 6 and 9.

Remington Autoloading Shotguns. Eee page 13.

Some good Fence advertising on pages 4 and 13.

Live Stock Commission Firms advertised on page 16.

Read the good fertilizer articles on pages 3 and 32.

Don't forget to send for the Montgomery Ward Catalogue advertised on page 32.

The American Farmer Hat is a good thing. See page 25.

Cement on the farm. Page 13.

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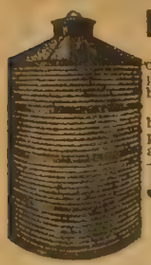

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Our Various Styles Meet All Demands

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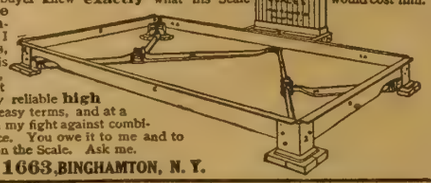

JONES, "HE PAYS THE FREIGHT," Box 1663, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

KING CUMBERLAND—Junior champion Shorthorn bull at the Iowa State Fair, and now on the circuit winning more honors. Among the young show bulls of the year 1908 he is probably the most outstanding winner. At the Iowa State Fair, in a class of fourteen excellent yearlings, he "wore the crown without dispute." KING CUMBERLAND was exhibited by H. H. Powell & Son, of Linn Grove, Iowa. It is not easy to obtain good photos of champions at Fairs in all kinds of weather, therefore it is not claimed that the picture does KING CUMBERLAND justice. Stockmen will recognize his good qualities. KING CUMBERLAND was calved January 26, 1907. His sire was Cumberland's Last, and his dam Miss Walpole. At the age of eighteen months (549 days) this great young bull weighed 1,500 pounds. It is not every stockman who can afford to buy a KING CUMBERLAND to head his herd, but there are hundreds of good pure-bred and registered yearling Shorthorn bulls that will add ten to twenty dollars a head to every calf they get when crossed on any common cow in the country, and they can be had around a hundred dollars a head. St. Louis is the great market for high-quality steers that can be fattened to marketable age as yearlings. Formerly it used to require four-years' growth and two-years' fattening to make a first-class steer, whereas now one can be raised in a year and a half. It cannot be done, however, by old-fashioned bulls running with common cows.

Time to Halt Soil Robbery.

Bumper crops mean that unusual amounts of crop-making elements have been taken from the soil. So it must follow that when soil is put in such good condition that crops grow abundantly and produce above the normal yield, that greater pains must be taken to return a much larger amount of fertilizing material.

This very thing was brought to my notice a few days ago while I was traveling through Central Illinois. The case in point was a splendid farmer, who had a thoroughly-kept farm. He had worked out successfully the problem of keeping his land in good condition. This he had done by a carefully-laid system of drainage and by knowing when to plow a field and when to leave it alone. Up to twelve years ago mixed farming was practiced here, and a considerable portion of the farm was constantly kept in meadow and pastures. Twelve years ago stock feeding was stopped and the whole farm was turned into grain fields. The natural result was that that farm soon became famous for its big yields of corn, oats and wheat. These unusual crops were taken off for nine years and then the yields fell off very alarmingly. What was the trouble? No doubt there is still a large amount of nitrogen in the soil, but it has been thrown out of balance by drawing too heavily on some other elements. Thousands of fine farms in Central Illinois are in precisely this condition to-day. Upon these farms cattle and hogs used to be fed, and little, if any, of the crops were ever hauled away from the farm. But after twelve or fifteen years of 75-bushels-per-acre corn crops, farmers find that they have gotten to the bottom of one of their soil bins. If these lands are handled right they are good almost indefinitely. But allow this one-sided cropping system to go on and on and the soil conditions here will soon be on the same basis as the southern section of the state. The thing to do is to keep this land in condition to produce bumper crops, but not to lose sight of the fact that a forty-bushel wheat yield per acre has used up a correspondingly large amount of food elements.—L. C. Brown.

Points on Fattening Cattle.

The digestive organs of cattle are very similar to the digestive organs of human beings, and are thus easily thrown out of perfect action by irregularity, just as human beings are frequently made sick by irregularities in eating.

This is due to the fact that certain juices required in digestion are produced at times when the digestive organs have been in the habit of digesting the food. Therefore it is extremely essential that cattle being fattened be fed regularly. At the regular periods of feeding the amount of digestive juices is greater than at any other time, and food taken in at that time is utilized to the greatest possible extent. In this time of high prices of feed, every particle should be utilized to its greatest extent, and this can only be done in case of absolute regularity.

It was long ago noted that regularly-fed animals fattened faster than those irregularly fed, but little attention was paid to it. It was not till cattle began to be scientifically handled and studied that regularity in feeding assured its real importance in the minds of those most closely observant. Even now, a great many feeders of cattle consult their own convenience in feeding rather than the eating habits of the animals. They pay for this in a reduced rate of gain in weight of the animals.

Changing the location of cattle on feed is always bad, especially if the animals have been long accustomed to a certain locality and certain animals. Farm animals are very susceptible to homesickness, and when feeding animals are changed into a new locality the mental disturbance occasioned by the loss of the old surroundings causes a derangement of the digestive system, which is followed by loss of appetite. The nerves that connect the brain and stomach are mutually affected. Therefore as much as possible animals that are being fattened should be kept in the same place.

Unlike people, animals do not seem to enjoy a radical change in their food supply. This is noted by careful observers of feeding operations. Thus, one feeder of cattle says that he feeds silage to his cattle as a large part of the ration the year around. The old silage gives the best results, and his animals seem to dislike being changed from the old silage to the new silage at the end of the summer. Animals like a variety of feed, but it is necessary to make all changes gradually.

Carrying feeding cattle through the winter is an expensive operation; that is, after the feeding period has actually begun. In a multitude of cases it has been proved that it costs more to make a pound of gain in the winter than in the summer or fall.

A common mistake with some in feeding fattening cattle is trying to work in straw as part of the ration. This gets rid of the straw, but it checks the gains of the animals. Straw contains such an excessive amount of fiber that it is not profitable to feed to cattle being fattened, where it is desirable to fill them with food easily digested.

$10 a day may be earned by a man using our machinery. Some earn more. FULL LINE for prospecting for water, coal, mineral, oil, etc. Any DEPTH, any DIAMETER. PUMPS also. Free catalogue.

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Potassium Points.

[Written specially for this paper.]

Potassium is absolutely necessary for the growth of plants. Had not the Creator spread this element widely, the earth would be now mostly a desolate waste. Here and there are localities deficient in potassium, and in those localities it is impossible to grow any plants of value. The illustration is found in many of our reclaimed swamp lands. Even hills are often found that lack the element and have been barren for ages. Doubtless many of our hill tops, that are now bare ledge, had on them, after the passage of the glaciers, an abundance of soil, but lacking potash. Being unable to cover itself with vegetation, the soil was in time entirely washed away by rains.

Much of the potash in soil comes from the decomposition of feldspar. Some comes from the decomposition of mica and like substances. Most clay soils contain some potassium, and it is the fact that makes the clays so retentive of fertility under severe systems of tillage and cropping.

The fact that potash is widely used in manure is indicated by the large amount of it found in the ashes of plants. The process of getting lye out of ashes resulted in the securing of a residue known as potash. This term has now become generalized and is used by people instead of the word potassium. Potash is used of different forms of the mineral, though not strictly accurate, from the standpoint of the scientist.

Potassium is not only found in the ashes of plants, but also in the ashes thrown up by volcanoes. On the sides of Mount Aetna in Sicily and also on the sides of Mount Hecla in Iceland are found a substance known as palagonite, which contains a great deal of potash and which decomposes so readily that it began to be extensively used for fertilizing purposes. But the opening of the German potash mines put the palagonite out of business as a fertilizer, or rather prevented its extensive use.

The amount of potash found naturally in soils depends on the source from which the soils came. Even some soils made largely by the grinding up of rock are poor in potash, because the original rocks had in them only a small amount of potash. Such soils respond very decidedly to applications of potash.

Gravelly drift soils are frequently very poor in their supply of potash, and on such soils applications of potash in almost any form give bountiful returns. Unfortunately, some of the farmers that have such soils have been cultivating them for many years without suspecting the real cause of their lack of productivity or how easily they might be brought to a high state of fertility.

Storer, the great writer on agriculture, bears testimony to one phase of potash lack as follows: "On a certain farm in Scotland, not far from Edinburgh, it was proved that clover sickness, as manifested in that locality, was caused by a lack of potash. At all events, those farmers of that region who had applied Strassfurt potash salts to land that was formerly clover-sick now raise splendid crops of clover. And they notice that their clover is no longer thrown out in the winter months, as was apt to be the case before potash was used."

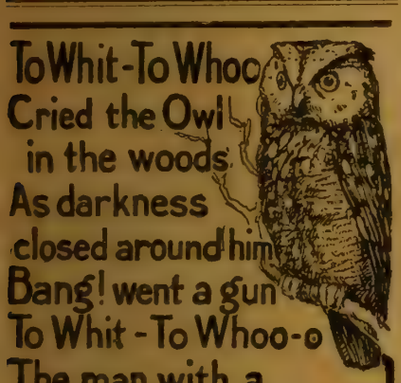
BEAU CARLOS—First-prize two-year-old Hereford bull at the Iowa State Fair. Exhibited by Cornish & Patten, Osborn, Mo. Stockmen who are raising scrub cattle and selling steers in market for less than half what a good, fat, well-bred steer will bring, are invited to take a good look at the picture of this fine young bull. The Herefords constitute a distinct beef breed; they raise their calves, but they do not claim to be dairy cattle. It is claimed that they are pure-bred way back to the time when Jacob ran stock on shares and was entitled to the white-face and line-back cattle. They have been bred straight for an hundred years in England. A pure-bred Hereford bull turned loose with a lot of young common cattle will make the owner feel better every time he looks at the calves. The calves will outrustle the common cattle, and when fed liberally will top the market as baby beef. At this writing, fat yearlings, Hereford bred and strictly fat, 900 pounds average, are selling at 6½ to 7 cents a pound, and common cattle of the same age are weighing 250 to 300 pounds less, and are selling at 3 cents to 3½ cents a pound. Read the market reports and understand the difference between tops and tailings.

How Late to Sow Wheat.

A Monroe county, Indiana, correspondent asks how late wheat may be safely sown. In the latitude of this correspondent I should say any time from October 1 to October 15 will be all right. Seeding all over the winter-wheat belt is bound to be much later this year than usual. The ground has not been in fit condition to plow, and many have been holding off for rains. Proper soil condition really has more to do in making a wheat crop than the time of seeding. That is, ten or twelve days later than usual will not likely prove any setback to the crop, providing the seed starts growth at once after it is sown. Wheat has been sown even so late as October 25, but that is rather late for the plants to make any material fall growth, and with unfavorable winter conditions the entire crop would likely winter kill. My advice is to get the wheat ground into condition just as soon as possible now, and sow as nearly the normal time as possible, using a little more seed per acre as the season advances.—L. C. Brown.

Great Days For Oklahoma.

A number of special days have been arranged for at the Oklahoma State Fair, October 1 to 10, each one of which will be replete with interesting events. Thursday, October 1, will be Oklahoma City Day; Friday, October 2, and Saturday, October 3, will be given over to the west and east side, respectively. A sacred concert will be given on Sunday, and Monday, October 4, will be Farmers' Day. A number of speakers of national prominence will be present October 6. October 7 is State Day; October 8, Derby Day. The last day of the Fair, October 10, will be Traveling Men's Day.



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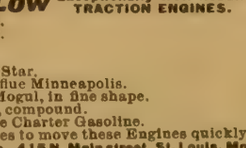

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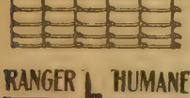
is the one which, bought at the right price, gives you the best service, lasts the longest, causes you no trouble.



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Brings mail to parlors. Make a happy move by sending five names and P. O. of people who live 300 or more feet from their mail boxes, and in return receive descriptive price list.
HANDY CARRIER, Box 10, Godfrey, Ill.

Selecting Seed Corn.

The annual advice about early selection of seed corn is now freely offered by the editor of nearly every farm paper in the land. These writers advise us to go into the fields during September and select the earliest-matured ears for next year's supply. I wish to condemn this practice. The whole theory of the value of early selection rests upon the idea that the ears which mature earliest this fall will produce an earlier crop next season. If an earlier-maturing crop is what we are seeking for, there is a much quicker way to get it than by this early selection. Simply plant an earlier-maturing variety. But that is not the object usually sought by most corn growers; rather an earlier-maturing strain of our biggest varieties is the thing most growers are striving for. My objection to the selection of the earliest-matured ears from the stalks is that this early maturity may not be due to any early-ripening characteristics of the stalk, but rather to the favorable condition of growth. Go into most any corn field and notice the disparity in the growth of even adjacent hills, and it will not take one very long to conclude that it is not the stalk itself that induces early ripening of these earliest ears, but rather it is the condition of the soil. I believe it is the greatest mistake to go into the fields during September and select seed ears.

There is only one thing that would induce me to select ears from stalks. If I wanted to breed corn for some particular characteristic of stalk or root growth, then I should practice field and individual stalk selection. But that particular phase of the work belongs to seed breeders and not to the general corn grower.

The safest corn to grow is the variety which will thoroughly mature within your own normal corn growing season. This very thing of trying to make a 140-day variety fit into a 100-day growing season, by selecting ears from stalks before the ears are sound, is responsible for the millions of acres of soft corn during the last five years.

We want thoroughly matured corn. We want corn that will mature on the stalk by September 20th. If you are growing that kind of corn, the best place to select your seed ears is right out of the wagon as you unload. Then you get the general run of your field. I have studied this seed-corn question for a good many years, and I believe we have overdone the thing. I advise every corn grower to keep these two things in mind—matured corn and the greatest amount per acre. Breeding corn for fancy points is good, but leave that to the corn breeder. Breeding corn for yield is good, but it takes several years to make much headway, and this work should also be left to the corn breeders. I believe that growers generally will find it much more profitable to plant well-know varieties, those which have been tried for several years under local conditions, and then handle their land so as to induce early ripening.

What advantage is an early-maturing variety of corn if it is put in late, or if the soil is in poor condition? I saw an illustration of this thing in Will county, Illinois, last week. Two neighbors own the farm machinery jointly. One planted his corn on a well-drained field; but before the second could plant his undrained field a heavy rain fell. The variety of corn planted was the same on both fields. There was only four-days' difference in the planting of the two fields, yet the first field is almost dead ripe, while the second is maturing very unevenly and is fully two weeks behind the first field. So I say, plant corn that will mature within your normal growing season; select the best ears from your general crop, and then put your ground in condition to push the crop from germ to maturity.—L. C. Brown.

LAND MATTERS.

The Club Ranch in the Red River Valley, Archer county, Texas, is being divided into tracts of 80 to 640 acres. There were 40,000 acres when they started cutting it up, and now there are less than 20,000 acres. It is a fine country to live in, and all that is raised of grain, vegetables and live stock can be sold to good advantage on the St. Louis market. See advertisement on page 8.

A number of farms in Tishomingo county, Miss., are being advertised on page 8. Iuka, the county seat, is on the Southern Railway, 114 miles east of Memphis; 21 miles east of Corinth; and Tishomingo county is just west of the Alabama state line. The new branch of the Illinois Central Railway between Jackson, Tennessee, and Birmingham, Ala., runs through the western part of the county. It is a good, healthy, well-watered and timbered section, easily accessible to good, active, competitive markets. Iuka has mineral springs, and is a delightful health resort.

We recommend our readers who wish to buy Missouri farms to correspond with Geo. W. Hamilton & Son at Fulton, Mo. Fulton is the county seat of Calloway, one of the richest of Missouri counties. Surplus products sold and shipped out last year to the amount of $2,539,939, including a million dozen eggs and a million and a half pounds of dressed poultry. Canned vegetables amounted to a half million pounds. Calloway county is also famous for live stock production.

There is a general and steady advance in land prices. High-priced lands are sold for what they will bring and not for what they are actually worth, but lands at $10 to $35 an acre will be forced up higher, because the cheap lands are becoming less and less each year. The farmer should settle himself on his permanent home as soon as possible, in order to get the benefit of the inevitable advance in values.

Ringbone Cured—Was Worth $100.

I had a horse that had been lame with ringbone for five years. Another horse had a curb, and a third had a bad blemish. I cured them all with one bottle of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. I then left the remainder of the bottle to neighbors and they cured several blemishes on horses. The ringbone cure was worth $100 to me.—LAWRENCE FITZPATRICK, Cape Wolf, Canada.

We cannot mention all the breeders who are advertising in this paper, but we wish to say that so far as we know they are selling good stock at very moderate prices. It is all very well for the breeder who is maintaining a show herd to obtain immense prices for one or two extra fine specimens that have a show-ring value, but the good which pure-bred stock does to the farmer is by the moderate-priced pure-bred animals that are the sons and grandsons of these champions. The best blood in the country and some of the best individuals are advertised by firms represented in this paper.

COUGH AND DISTEMPER TROUBLES

Should be guarded against with the approach of frosty weather. Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure will ward off the danger if given as a tonic. A small portion of this liquid is a preventive which has no superior. Those who neglect to use it as a preventive will find it a reliable cure if used promptly according to directions. It is recommended by many veterinarians and by the experience of a multitude of horse owners. Druggists should supply it. The readers should notice announcements in our columns from time to time of the manufacturers, The Wells Medicine Co., 17 Third street, Lafayette, Ind.

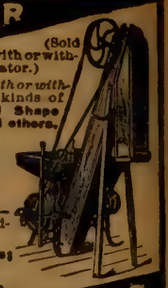
At St. Louis, October 1st, No. 2 rye was selling at 77 to 77½c. a bushel.

At St. Louis, on October 1st, No. 2 corn sold at 76½ to 77c. a bushel; No. 3 at 76 to 76½c., and No. 2 white corn sold up to 78c., delivered.

BOWSHER

(Sold with or without elevator.)

CRUSH ear corn (with or without shucks) and GRIND all kinds of small grain. Use Conical Shape Grinders. Different from all others.



LIGHTEST RUNNING

Handy to operate. 7 sizes—2 to 25 h. p. One size for windwheel use.

Also make Sweep Grinders; both Geared and Plain.

L.N.P. Bowsher Co.
SOUTH BEND, IND.

FEED MILLS

ONSTAD'S "ONE APPLICATION CURES"
LUMPY-JAW CAPSULES
GUARANTEED WRITE FOR PARTICULARS
THE ONSTAD CHEMICAL CO.
96 Key Street Indianapolis, Ind.

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our New Illustrated Catalogue No. 44. Send for it now. It is FREE.

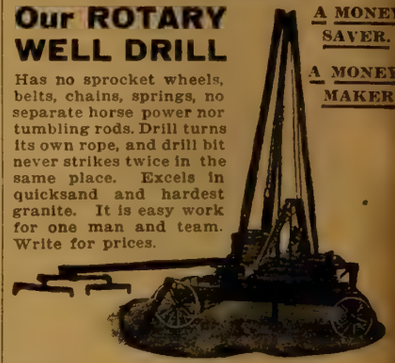
Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Our ROTARY WELL DRILL

A MONEY SAVER.

A MONEY MAKER.

Has no sprocket wheels, belts, chains, springs, no separate horse power nor tumbling rods. Drill turns its own rope, and drill bit never strikes twice in the same place. Excels in quicksand and hardest granite. It is easy work for one man and team. Write for prices.



Ft. Smith Well Drill Mfg. Co., Ft. Smith, Ark.

AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS

All steel and iron, 3 strokes to round; 2 men can run it. Record, 3 tons in 1 hour. A feed each stroke. Smooth bales; easy draft. Free trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ask for Catalog 6

Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1521 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

EVERLASTING REINFORCED CONCRETE **FENCE POSTS**
Send for full particulars of newly invented machine to make your own Reinforced Concrete Fence Posts for less than ten cents each. A $7.50 machine for $1.90. TUXEDO CO., 5 Tuxedo St. B. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Farmers' Sons Wanted

with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.

The Mitchell 20 H. P. "Model H," 4-cyl. Runabout is the best $1000 Automobile value in the market. If interested salesman will demonstrate. See sample. Country correspondence solicited.

Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

FARM TELEPHONES
Direct from Factory to You.
Over 12 years successful use everywhere and an Iron Clad guarantee protect buyers of "Central" phones. Not in the Trust. Makers of reliable goods at correct prices. Write for FREE 60 Page Instruction Book.
CENTRAL TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC CO.
Rural Dept 20, St. Louis, Mo. or Dallas, Tex.

At St. Louis, October 1st, No. 4 oats were quoted at 47½c. a bushel; No. 3 at 48c., and No. 2 at 48½c.; special grade No. 2 white sold up to 52c.

The Use of Belting.

Motion communicated by cords, bands or straps is remarkably smooth and free from noise or vibration, and on this account, as well as from the extreme simplicity of the method, it is always used in preference to any other except where motion must be conveyed in an exact ratio.

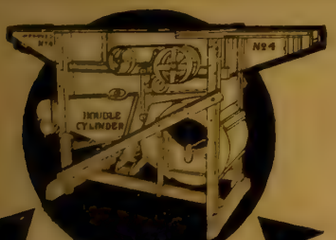
The communication of motion by the cord, band or strap is maintained by frictional adhesion between them and the wheel, and it may happen that it may fail through the band sliding on the pulley, but this is an advantage, for it enables the machine to stop or give way when some unusual strains are opposed to it. For example, suppose the pulley on a machine to which motion is communicated were to be suddenly stopped, the pulley at the other end of the drive would not stop at once, but would continue until the friction of the band upon the two pulleys had destroyed its motion, or the band had slipped off one of the pulleys.

It is a well-known fact that the looser a belt can be run the less power it takes to drive that belt, and in order to run the belt loose it must be in good order; so taking care of belts means less fuel for power and longer life to the belts.

Do not use any belt dressing that will make the belt stick to the pulley. Leather belting, if properly taken care of, will never need any patent belt dressing. The use of a little good oil occasionally, such as neatsfoot, to keep the leather soft and pliable, will give the very best results.

In the use of leather belts, always place the hair side (smooth side) to pulleys, for if the rough side is used, then what is lost in contact must be made up in strain on the belt, and this should be avoided as much as possible.

The ultimate strength of a single belt one inch in width and one-quarter inch thick is about 750 pounds, but from the weakening effect of the several methods of joining the ends not more than 200 pounds per inch in width should be depended upon for ultimate strain.



DO YOUR OWN THRESHING

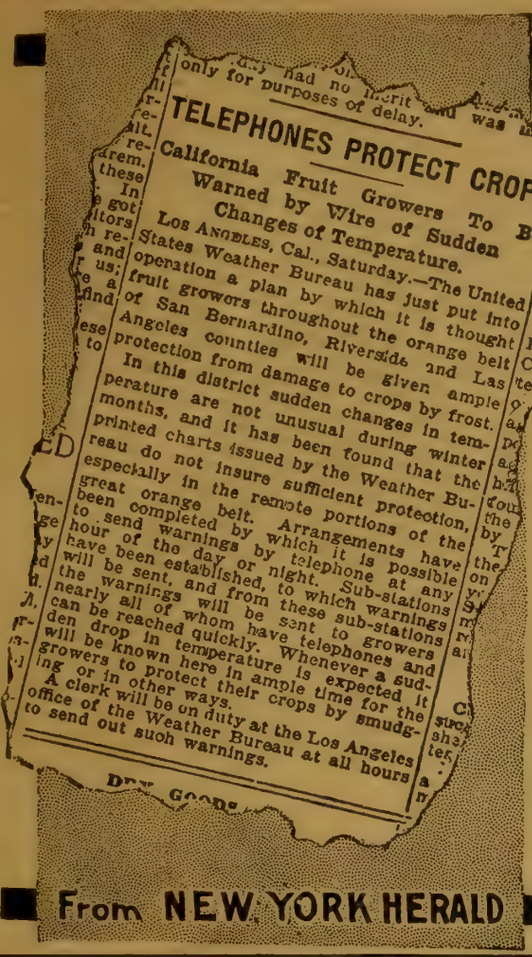
If you raise one acre or more of Beans or Peas, we have a Special Thresher Proposition to offer you, which is the most liberal ever made by any manufacturer. If you write us about it we will also send you free our new book on Bean and Pea raising. This book will show you how the

OWENS

BEAN and PEA THRESHERS

pay for themselves in a short time; how they are made in four sizes to suit both the small and large grower as well as the jobber; how they thresh directly from the vines without splitting the Beans or Peas, and separate the vines and pods. Write to-day for our special proposition and free book.

J. L. OWENS CO.,
680 Superior St., Minneapolis, Minn.
N. B.—Write for prices on Bean and Pea Harvester.


TELEPHONES PROTECT CROPS
California Fruit Growers To Be Warned by Wire of Sudden Changes of Temperature.
From NEW YORK HERALD

Crop Insurance

The telephone is a great protection against loss on crops due to sudden weather changes. It enables the farmer to obtain at any time the latest weather forecast fresh from his nearest station. Likewise, the telephone protects against loss through sudden market changes and enables the farmer to sell when prices are best.

Western Electric

Telephone Apparatus and Equipment

is made by a house having over 30 years' experience in the manufacture of telephone apparatus, and insures the reliability of service that is required in a rural line above all others.

Write for Booklet 43 "Rural Telephone Equipments"—Sent Free

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY

Manufacturers and Suppliers of All Apparatus and Equipment Used in the Construction Operation and Maintenance of Telephone Plants

Eastern—New York: Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Atlanta
Central—Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Saint Paul
Western—Saint Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Dallas, Omaha
Pacific—San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Salt Lake City
Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Montreal and Winnipeg

Use Address Nearest You

Belts will transmit a force of about fifty-five pounds for every inch in width, and taking the average thickness of belts at one-sixth of an inch, this means a strain of 330 pounds per square inch of section.

The horse power of a laced belt becomes a maximum at a speed of 87.41 feet per second, or 5,245 feet per minute.

One good method for lacing a belt is to punch the holes in two rows and zigzag; thus a six-inch belt would have seven holes, four nearest the end. The first row should be about three-quarters of an inch from the end of the belt and about the same from the sides. On larger belts the distance would be somewhat increased. Begin the lacing in the center of the belt and lace both ways; keep the ends of the belt in line and the tension on both ends of the lace the same. The lacing should not be crossed on the side of the belt that runs next the puiley, so that the lacing on that side will be parallel with the edges of the belt, while on the other side it will be at an angle. —F. N. Langridge, Colorado Agricultural College.

Make Ready For Winter.

Now is a first-rate time to clean up about the stables and feed yards. Haul out the manure and scatter it on the meadows or pastures; then when rains come, whatever leaks out will sink into the soil, where it is most needed. Many feeders make an annual cleaning-up of yards and pens this month. It is a good thing to do.

If the straw stacks are in the barn yards, keep them well cleaned up. Whatever straw is pulled out by the stock should be used for bedding, and the bottom of the stack should be kept so neat that stock will eat up all the chaff and grain. If one wants to be economical with his straw, better keep stock away from the stack altogether and use the straw under the sheds or in the stables.

The sheds and root cellars may need fixing up a bit. Do it now. Get the feed in handy for winter.—L. C. Brown.

GLENFOIL THICKSET, 2d—Champion Aberdeen-Angus bull. Exhibited by O. V. Battles, Maquoketa, Iowa. Aberdeen-Angus cattle reputation rests on beef excellence and nothing else. In Scotland their origin is not clear, but one man, who died in 1865, bred them fifty-six years. In this country they date from 1873. Bulls weighing 2,200 pounds are not unusual, and cows are easily fed to weigh 1,400 pounds. Aberdeen-Angus cattle stand high in market. Four times out of eight Aberdeen-Angus cattle won the grand championship in single steers and in car lots at the Chicago International Show. We have been asked which great beef breed we favor as best, and the answer is that either breed is best if you make your selection and stick to them through thick and thin to the end, and then let the second generation do likewise.

Fall Setting of Fruit Trees.

[Written specially for this paper.]

Fruit is something that we must have on our farms if we would provide the best food for our family. This I consider it our duty to do, and we cannot have the most healthy food for the children unless we have a variety of fruit. Someone has said that he considered it the moral duty of every land owner to grow at least enough fruit for his own family. I think this is right, and if all enjoy fruit as I do, we would not have to beg and advise one another to set out fruit trees. I do enjoy fruit, especially the apple, and know I feel better when I eat fruit daily with the meals, and think that sometimes an apple between meals is good for one.

The fruit is health in itself, and we know that the man who eats plenty of fruit does not require the doctor as much as the other man who does not eat any. I want fruit in plenty on our farms, and I especially want it on my own.

The only way to have fruit is to set out trees, and as trees do not live forever, we have to keep setting them out, if we want a continuance of fruit year after year. I have found that the most practical way for the farmer to have plenty of fruit is to keep setting out trees each year; just set a few each year and a variety of them, and you will have plenty and all kinds of fruit. We have always done this and were never without fruit unless there was a failure of the apple crop as there sometimes is, and then we have a variety of other kinds, for we always set out a variety, but we do miss the apples.

Some claim that spring is the best time to set the trees, and some think that fall is the best time. I think that if the trees are taken care of that there is no difference, and as we possibly have more time in the fall, it would be well to set some each fall; better still, set a few trees each fall and spring. One time is as good as another. We had better set some in the fall for fear we will neglect it next spring.

Some years ago we set an orchard in the fall. The land was in grass, and this was plowed and ordered before the trees were set, then we set the trees and a little extra care was given in setting. A hole was made in the ground and a mud puddle was made that the roots of the trees might stand in this for a time before setting. We then dug the holes good and wide and deep, and the tree was carefully set, then the dirt that came from off the top surface was placed around the roots, and about a half bucket of water poured in, and in a short time some more ground was put in and tramped, and last of all the clay which came from the bottom of the hole was scattered on top. I will say that we did not lose a tree of the apples, but did lose some of the peach trees, as some claimed it was too wet for the peaches.

We know of another orchard that was set at the same time and the trees came from the same nursery, and that orchard was all gone before it came into bearing.

Fall is as good a time as we can get to set trees, but trees need some care later, and if we do not intend to give this care, we had about as well not set them out at all.

We are going to have fruit at our house if there is any possible way of getting it, and so we keep setting trees each fall and spring, so that we will have plenty for our own use and occasionally a few to spare.

Often we can get better trees in the fall, as many do not believe in planting at this time of the year, and the nurserymen often send out the best trees in the fall.

Many of us are crowded with work in the spring, and, as I said before, if we set trees this fall, we will have more time and attend to them right. It pays to do a thing right, and there is something in the way we dig a hole for a tree. Get the trees this fall, and have them out of the way when busy spring comes. I do not see how some people think of getting along without fruit. A big apple or two at each meal is healthy and saves medicine.—E. J. Waterstripe.

PRACTICAL BARN PLANS.

This is the name of the best book out. Every farmer needs it. No matter what kind of buildings he may have on his property, he needs it anyway. It contains drawings, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house, ice house, silo, dairy barn, or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor.

A Practical Farm Barn.

Each and every plan in the book is accompanied by a lengthy written description, explaining and giving the details of the drawings, and so worded and arranged, numbered and indexed, that it must be readily understood by anyone who reads it.

Any carpenter or builder, or even a farmer himself who is handy with tools, can take our "New $5,000 Barn Book" and put up many of the buildings.

A Valuable Work.

We hope we have impressed you with the value of this book and that the nominal price asked is nothing by which the practical value of the book should be measured. This book is 8x10½ inches, contains 156 pages, is handsomely bound in cloth, stamped in two colors, and printed on fine glossy paper. Order to-day while you are in the mood. That's what to do. **Price, $1.00, Prepaid,** including one-year's subscription to this paper.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find $1.00, for which send to my address one copy **Book of Practical Barn Plans,** as described in your advertisement; also **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for one year.

Name. . . . . .

P. O. Box. . . . . R. F. D. . . . . .

Postoffice. . . . . .

A Sample of Seed.

The importance of insisting upon clean seed may be seen in the results of a recent analysis of Kentucky blue grass seed. This sample of grass seed was submitted to the writer with the understanding that it was "strictly pure." The analysis reveals that a pound of this "strictly pure" seed contains, approximately, 13,000 bad weed seeds and nearly 10,000 other grass seeds. Rather a mixed lot for seed sold as "strictly pure." One may imagine what the lower grades of this seed would contain. The safe way to buy seed of all kinds is to buy only upon a purity and germination guarantee. Growers of seeds sometimes make the objection that it is not practical for them to make such guarantees. Then they have no business selling and disseminating seeds. The time is past when one should buy seeds with his eyes shut. Every seller of seeds should stand behind his goods and sell his goods upon their merits. Then if buyers prefer low-grade seeds, at a low price, rather than clean seed, at higher prices, it is their own lookout. But it is foolish to consider one grade of seed as good as another. We are using a greater amount of all kinds of grass and clover seed every year, and if farms are to be kept free from weeds, these grass and clover seeds must be watched closely. Analysis is the only way to reveal just what any lot of seed contains. The other day a sample of a 125-bushel lot of timothy seed was sent me, with the statement that it was absolutely clean, as no weeds were seen in the growing crop. Analysis showed that it contained buckwheat, buckhorn and ox-eye daisy—three of as bad weeds as may be found. The thing to do is to insist upon clean seed, backed up by analysis.—L. C. Brown.

Clean Up the Machines.

If there is ever any cause for a show of bad temper let it be laid to rusty tools and machines, which have stood without proper cleaning since they were used the previous season. After a plow or cultivator has stood a few days with dirt on, it has been practically ruined, for no amount of grinding or polishing will restore its good condition. Severe cutting away, by grinding, destroys the fine edge of the plow share or cultivator shovels, and it is then a hard matter to get them to cut true. If each tool, machine or implement is carefully cleaned as soon as you are through with it for the season, and then painted over or carefully greased, and then put under shelter, there will be the minimum amount of trouble the next season, when the things are taken out to use again.—L. C. Brown.

Missouri State Fair at Sedalia, October 3—9.

The attendance at the State Fair promises to be large this year. More interest is being manifested in it than ever before and the attendance will be a record breaker. The Business Men's Association of Sedalia have organized the Bureau of Information on a larger scale than ever. Mr. J. W. Mellor, Secretary, is in charge, and promises that everyone who comes will be well taken care of and at reasonable rates. The Bureau of Information will be located where it was last year, at 404½ Ohio street, opposite the Court House.

The citizens of Sedalia will throw open their homes for the accommodation of State Fair visitors.

"STOVER"
Before you make up your mind on a gasoline engine let us tell you about the "Stover."
The All-Service Gasoline Engine
It's the greatest worker of them all, the simplest, easiest controlled, the most economical. You want to make sure of getting a power that will perform right at all work, in all weathers. We can prove to you that the "Stover" is that engine. Write and ask for our engine book.
STOVER ENGINE WORKS
47 River Street Freeport, Ill.

BOWSHER SWEEP MILLS
Different from all others. 4 or 2 horse. Geared 10 to 1 or 7 to 1. Grind Corn with shuck or without. And all small grains including Oats and Wheat. (Also make 7 sizes belt mills.)
L.N.P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.

BROADWAY VEHICLE COMPANY
VEHICLES and HARNESS
GET FREE CATALOGUE.
915 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS MO.

WHAT DO YOU SAY?
Several hundred thousand farmers say that the best investment they ever made was when they bought an
Electric Handy Wagon
Low wheels, wide tires; easy work, light draft. We'll sell you a set of the best steel wheels made for your old wagon. Spoke united with hub, guaranteed not to break nor work loose. Send for our catalogue and save money.
ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 222, Quincy, Ill.

HOWE
Stock Scales. Gasoline Engines.
The World's Best. All Kinds for Farm Purposes.
Tell us your wants.
HOWE SCALE CO. of Ill.
409 North Fourth Street, - ST. LOUIS, MO.

IF YOU'VE NEVER WORN TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
you've yet to learn the bodily comfort it gives in the wettest weather
MADE FOR HARD SERVICE AND GUARANTEED WATERPROOF
$3.00
AT ALL GOOD STORES
CATALOG FREE
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS
$8,500 for one invention. Book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patents advertised for sale at our expense in fourteen Manufacturers' Journals.
Patent Obtained or Fee Returned
CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Attys
Established 16 Years
948 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

Growing Plants From Cuttings.

Every land owner can easily secure a nice lot of grape vines and currant bushes with only a little labor. They are grown commercially from cuttings of the present season's growth. All that is necessary is to put the ripened wood in the ground, where it will start to grow next year and form a plant which will be suitable to transplant one or two years later.

Grape cuttings are made with either two or three buds. Well-ripened, short-jointed wood should be selected, and the lower cut made squarely across and close under the bud; the upper cut slanting and an inch or two above the bud. In this way the cuttings can be planted right side up. Currant cuttings are made six to eight inches long in the same manner, but they contain several buds.

The cuttings may be tied in bundles, with the lower ends even, and buried in moist sand over winter. The ends will callous over and they will be ready to put out roots as soon as planted in the spring. They can also be planted in the open ground as soon as made. The cuttings should be placed somewhat slanting in rich, mellow soil several inches deep and covered to the top bud.

A light mulch of coarse manure, when the ground freezes, will help to protect them from being thrown up by the alternate freezing and thawing. They should be planted in rows two and one-half to three feet apart and set four to six inches apart in the row. In one or two years they will make fine, handsome plants of the variety from which the cuttings are taken.—Wm. H. Underwood.

Getting Bigger Yields.

There are two factors in producing a crop of grain which are well worth bearing down upon at just this time. These two factors will put any crop away above the average, yet on thousands of good farms they are not employed.

The most important is proper condition of the soil. I have watched fields this season where manure and mineral fertilizers have literally been piled on, and yet the fields show the poorest kind of returns. The crop results from these fields simply prove that application of fertilizers alone will not produce a crop, but that good mechanical condition is the first essential before manure or other fertilizers may become available to the growing crops. A piece of ground may have in it all the elements necessary to make an eighty-bushel corn crop, but unless that ground is so handled that these elements are available at the proper growing stages of the crop, one is more likely to get a thirty-five-bushel crop. It is commonly stated that the analysis of any crop will show just the amount of fertilizers which should be applied to land to produce such crops. That may be correct as far as it goes, but the proper handling of the land is far more essential, in order that the crop may be fed continually throughout its growth.

The matter of adapted varieties is the other most important factor. Undertake to grow a crop out of its native zone and it will have to make a fight with untoward conditions. But use seed which finds the soil comfortable, and it will at once begin to make use of the food in the soil. The thing to do is to use seed which will do best under normal weather conditions. We have not learned yet to foretell just what the seasons will be, and it is foolish to be constantly changing about from a late-maturing to an early-maturing sort, or from wet-season to dry-season plants. If you have normally 120 days of good corn weather. I should grow the heaviest-yielding corn that will mature in that time, and then in an unfavorable season handle the ground so as to induce seasonable ripening. This will keep the cribs full much easier than shifting about from one variety to another.—L. C. Brown.

How Soils Are Spoiled.

This has been a season that has tried the resourcefulness of many good farmers. The condition has been just right for spoiling soils. That is to say, there was plenty of moisture during the spring, but this was followed by dry and hot June and July, and untimely plowing has left many fields in a badly-baked condition. If the results of such conditions lasted but one season the matter would not be so serious, but it has been frequently observed that land badly puddled and subsquently hard baked cannot be retrieved in many years. It is really more of a job to reduce such soil than the toughest hard-pan. Many have learned by costly experience that it requires several seasons of careful work to bring these soils into good condition again. We all know that it is a bad practice to stir ground when it is wet, yet the thing is done every spring. Commence with the seeding of oats. Crops are puddled in year after year, until it is a wonder that we get any crops at all from these fields. Such fields are the first to dry up when summer drouths strike us, for capillarity has been so completely destroyed that the crops cannot draw upon the water reserves, and the elements needed for growth of the crops are so securely locked up in the clods that they are not available. I have seen fields this season covered with clods from the size of an apple to those that would weigh forty or fifty pounds. These clods were baked almost as hard as stone, and no amount of rolling would reduce them. These fields were plowed late, because the ground was so wet early that teams could not be driven upon them. Most of these were undrained fields. Worse cases of puddling and baking I have never seen.

The natural tendency of all soil is to become firmer. It is tamped down by even the gentlest rains, and beating rains will render it almost impervious to water. Good farming must undo this work; that is, by stirring break up these crusts and thus keep the soil in good condition. All practical farmers know that soils are best by being plowed and cultivated at just the right time, but not many have the patience to stand by, when the season is getting late, or put off cultivation and allow weeds to get the upper hand. I agree with some writers. I believe there is more to be gained in properly working our soils than in fertilizing them.—L. C. Brown.

According to the Egg Reporter, the August receipts of eggs at the great markets were the highest since 1903, and the price, 20¾ cents a dozen, was the highest in six years. This applies to the New York market.

Slaves of the Lamp

By John E. Kennedy

HERE are *eight* lamps—waiting to be *cleaned!* They are Parlor Lamp, Dining Room Lamp, Upstairs Hall Lamp, Kitchen Bracket Lamp and three Bedroom Lamps.

Besides all these there is the Lantern, maybe.

Consider for a minute what *unpleasant* work these lamps call for *365 days in the year.*

1st.—Collecting them and carrying them to the kitchen.

2nd.—Taking off shades and chimneys carefully.

3d.—Scrubbing off soot from awkward inside of each chimney.

4th.—Careful snuffing and level trimming of dirty wicks.

5th.—Unscrewing of every burner or cap to let in Kerosene.

6th.—Filling bowl of each lamp with Kerosene.

7th.—Screwing on burners or caps again after filling.

8th.—Wiping off dirty old flies and Kerosene from bowl and stand of every individual lamp in the eight.

9th.—Screwing on cover of Kerosene Can and carrying it out to safe place in cellar or shed.

10th.—Putting on chimneys of every single lamp.

11th.—Carrying *each* lamp back to *its* particular bracket or place in the *eight* different parts of the house, and putting on shades.

12th.—Cleaning up table, storing away filthy old Kerosene cloths, and *trying* to wash from hands and clothes "the smell that *won't* come off."

* * *

Think of all *that!*

Ninety-six different processes to go through—while the stale Kerosene disgusts, soils and sickens.

And *this* must be done *365 days* in *every* year, wherever Kerosene lamps are used for lighting.

Get on your thinking cap, madam!

What does all this everlasting *daily* Lamp Slavery cost?

—In time, comfort, appetite, health and the days' happiness—what *does* it cost those who live in country homes?

Would any sane person choose to do that *kind* of work, year in and year out, for 2 cents per lamp, if they could avoid it?

Well, 2 cents per lamp means 16 cents per day, *exclusive* of breakages, new wicks, and waste of Kerosene.

Sixteen cents per day amounts to $58.40 per year, *without cost of Kerosene.*

—Then the soot and smell—the burning up of life-giving Oxygen in the air—the giving out of poisonous Carbonic Acid Gas from lamps, to be breathed and rebreathed by children, parents and guests in the homes.

Then the mean *yellow* light, the clouding chimney, the unevenly charred and smoking wick which *will* go wrong when you most need good light.

All *this* because "Mother used Kerosene lamps!"

Why don't you *stop* it?

You may if you *will*—and save money.

How would you like to roll all these dirty disagreeable 96-processes-per-day into a *once-a-month* session of *fifteen* to *thirty* minutes?

Thirty *minutes* per month instead of 30 *hours* per month.

You *can* save 25 hours lamp cleaning per month—if you want to.

You can *dispense* with Kerosene lamps and the dangerous Kerosene Can *forever* if you'll just *be modern* and use Acetylene Gaslight instead.

* * *

An up-to-date Acetylene Lighting Plant can now be completely installed in the average country home—ready to light up—in two-days' time without injury to ceilings, floors or walls.

And when once installed it will give you the *same* amount of light as you now use for *one-third less* than regular lamps will give with Kerosene at 12 cents per gallon.

That's *modern* Acetylene Lighting.

No more lamp-cleaning, filling, chimney-wiping, wick-trimming, breakages, soot nor smell of vile Kerosene.

Instead, Acetylene Light from permanent handsome polished brass brackets on the walls and neat brass chandeliers from the ceilings—city-like, elegant, up to date and out of the way.

Can't tip over (like Kerosene Lamps) where there are children—can't do anything but give you brilliant, beautiful, *white* light, whenever you merely turn a tap on wall bracket or chandelier.

Acetylene Light which does *not* need mantles, wicks nor chimneys.

Acetylene Light which is so pure, so free from soot and color-fog that you can distinguish pale blue, pale pink or pale yellow under its rays as clearly *at night* as you could in broad daylight.

Once a month the hired man must clean out and refill the generator in the basement. Takes him 15 minutes to 30 minutes *per month* to do this, if he isn't lazy—30 minutes per *month.*

"The cost of all this?" you ask? So *small* comparatively that the plant soon *pays for itself* through what you *save* on labor and chimneys and on the difference between the cost of Carbide and the Kerosene you are now using.

Shall we give you more *precise* figures about this "Rural Gaslight" Acetylene?

Then write us to-day how *many* rooms you've got in house, or hotel, or how large a store to light, so we can answer intelligently and to the point.

Address Union Carbide Co., Dept. B, 156 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

Published Monthly
By THE HALE PUBLISHING CO.
Philip H. Hale, Managing Editor.
Claude A. Cour, Advertising Manager.

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Office of Publication, 3550 Vista avenue, (corner of Vista avenue and Carr Lane avenue), St. Louis, Mo. Bell Telephone: Grand 400.

We are publishing pictures of prize winners at the State Fairs which are taken by our own special photographer. We consider these pictures worthy of more extended notice than is usually given them in farm papers. We will continue to publish these pictures every month until the list is exhausted.

If our readers will stand by us a little while they will see good pictures of nearly all the Western show champions of the season of 1908. We are making a collection for the purpose of interesting our friends and patrons.

We publish The National Farmer and Stock Grower at 50 cents a year, and we publish the Universal Magazine, three columns, thirty-two pages, at 25 cents a year. We club them together for 60 cents a year for both papers. The Universal Magazine is a very nice publication, full of interesting stories, poetry, information, etc.

A Useful Association.

During the month of September the editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower had the pleasure of attending the third annual meeting of the Military Tract Shippers of Live Stock Association, with headquarters at Monmouth, Ill., and had the privilege of addressing them upon the subject of the evolution of live stock markets. This association of live stock shippers was formed for the purpose of organizing themselves for mutual support and protection to secure better rates and facilities and to adjust railroad claims of its members upon an equitable basis for all concerned. It appears that under the conservative guidance of the officers of the association the stock shippers and the railroad officials are working in harmony and friendship, and that much has been done on both sides for the betterment of the live stock shipping interest. The officers of the association are: President, Wm. Firoved, Monmouth; Secretary, J. B. C. Lutz, Monmouth; Treasurer, S. Musgrove, Kirkwood. Other Directors—Edgar Rankin, Biggsville; R. H. Capron, Kirkwood; Samuel Laughead, Alexis; A. C. Clore, Berwick; A. L. Duncan, Seaton; and Eli Dixon, Roseville. We take this opportunity of thanking the officers and members of the association for many courtesies extended to the delegation from the St. Louis National Stock Yards which attended the meeting.

Three Great Herefords.

We beg to call attention to the three Herefords we will sell at the Combination Sale, October 13th, held during the Kansas City Royal Show.

One entry is the senior yearling bull "Chance," who won first prize in a large class at the Kentucky State Fair. This bull is by a prize-winning son of the $6,000 Protector and out of a Cherry Boy dam. He is the smooth, blocky type, with almost perfect head and horn. He is sure to prove a good sire as well as being a show bull.

We will also offer "British Corker," a son of the champion Britisher and from a Beau Roland dam. This calf has been to the leading State Fairs and is always in the money. He is level, smooth and full of quality. Both of these bulls are good enough to head the highest-class herds.

Our third entry will be a daughter of Britisher. This heifer is a beauty, with size and quality, and should be seen to be appreciated.

Prospective buyers should look these cattle up during the Royal and inspect them before the sale.

We are offering at private sale a great lot of young bulls and heifers. They are sired by such noted bulls as Britisher, champion of England and America; Acrobat's Beau Donald, champion beef bull of the South in 1905 and 1906; and Beau Roland, one of the best sons of the famous Beau Brummel.

We can fill orders for car lots of range bulls and have the best lot on hand we have ever owned, and we think we ought to know good range bulls, as we have been supplying some of the very best ranches in the West for a great many years. We would be willing to trade car lots of bulls for good steer calves, and parties in need of range bulls would do well to write us before making any purchases. We can also supply your wants in any kind of Kentucky stallion, brood mares or business horses.

We will be glad to hear from anyone desiring anything in our line.

GILTNER BROS., Eminence, Ky.

The greatest act of friendship which can be extended to this paper is to pass it around and interest others in it. When this is done we usually obtain a few new subscribers because there is valuable matter in every edition.

The state of Missouri averaged a wheat crop of only 10.7 bushels per acre. The excuses are too much rain, rust and overflow. But that is not all. When we condemn Alaska wheat as a fake, although they raised 35 bushels to the acre in a bad year, we ought to look for the fakes in Missouri. There is something radically wrong with a crop of less than 11 bushels per acre.

We would like to have the experience of a few farmers who are using hurdles in pasturing sheep.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ALABAMA COAL LANDS.—Fifteen thousand acres of mineral land. Right in the heart of the Warren coal lands of Alabama. These lands were purchased direct from the state under the land act of 1892. Lands in this section have yielded over $1,000 per acre on royalties of five cents per ton on coal.

The Illinois Central Railway has a survey completed through this body from Jasper, Ala., to Birmingham, which is expected to be built in the near future. The reason why the present owner is influenced to part with it is the need of ready money. No one need apply who has not the cash. Such a purchaser can get a bargain if taken up at once. Deed to this body of land will give purchaser title to over 6,000 acres good coal land worth when opened $100 per acre or more. This is an opportunity for a capitalist who can wait a few years to multiply his money. It takes fifty thousand dollars to buy and carry this proposition. Address, JOURDAN ESTATE, care National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Arkansas.—Fine lands on the Cotton Belt Route in Texas. All very valuable but cheap at this time. See page 30 and read the advertisement of **E. W. LaBeaume**, G. P. & T. A., 1551 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Mississippi.—160 acres land; four miles north of Iuka, Miss.; three miles from the Tennessee river. This can be made a good home. Has about 20 to 25 acres cleared; balance in small timber; also pretty good farm house. A quick buyer can get it for $500. What do you think of that? **J. W. Jourdan**, Iuka, Miss.

Mississippi.—320 acres, eight miles south from Iuka, Miss., and four miles from the I. C. Railroad. About half is fine bottom land and all has good growth of timber. Well adapted to corn and cotton and would make a good stock farm. Price, $1,600. It is worth $25 an acre. Address, **J. W. Jourdan**, Iuka, Miss.

Mississippi.—320 acres; a great bargain; on Yellow creek, twelve miles north of Iuka, Tishomingo county, Miss., and not far from the Tennessee river. This would make a fine stock farm. It is the cheapest piece of land in Mississippi and will not be on the market long, as it can be had for $2.00 an acre. **J. W. Jourdan**, Iuka, Miss.

Mississippi.—240 acres, two miles south from Iuka, Tishomingo county, Miss. About 30 acres clear land; has also 50 acres canebrake, which can be reclaimed and made worth $50.00 per acre. This will make a fine stock and fruit farm. Price, $4.00 per acre. **J. W. Jourdan**, Iuka, Miss.

NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI.—About 1,200 acres, consisting of six quarter sections and some small pieces. This land with poor cultivation produces 25 to 30 bushels of corn per acre, also one-half bale cotton without fertilizer; also 100 bushels of either Irish or sweet potatoes. It is only two miles north of Iuka, on the Southern Railway, towards the Tennessee river; about 100 acres in cultivation and 400 acres level ground, worth $20.00 an acre. Well watered with springs and live creeks. Good farm house and outhouses; also good orchard and pecan trees. Ten thousand cross ties can be made from growing timber. This tract of land can be had with clear title at $6.00 an acre. It is a great bargain. An active man who knows his business can clear a first-class income. Near to market, at Memphis; live stock can be shipped by boat to St. Louis by driving a few miles. Two crops of sorghum, millet, peas in corn, and every known vegetable. White clover, spontaneous growth. Address, JOURDAN ESTATE, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Mississippi.—20 Acres.—A fine gravel hill. On line of Southern Railway, two miles east from Iuka, Miss. Will mine 100,000 carloads of what is famous as the Tishomingo gravel. Will cement together and make fine ballast for railroads or public roads and streets. It is accessible to railroad with cheap rates. Cash price, a thousand dollars. Buy it quick as a bargain. **Jourdan Estate**, care National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

WATER POWER AND BUILDING STONE in Northern Mississippi—120 acres—which includes a fine water power where a successful cotton mill was run until destroyed by fire. Water can be had in abundance with good fall and short dam between solid stone bluffs. The entire 120 acres are covered with fine building stone in quantities to quarry for the next century. Millions of tons of the finest building stone can be quarried in any size or shape. Owner would take some stock in company to develop this property. A spur can be put in from the new Illinois Central Line between Corinth and Birmingham to haul this stone. Prices and terms easy to the right party. Address, JOURDAN ESTATE, care National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS.—For farms and homes that will prove both satisfactory and profitable, write for new illustrated list; 100 farms described and priced. **G. W. Hamilton & Son**, Fulton, Mo.

OZARK FARMS For Cattle, Sheep and Poultry raising. Horse or Mule breeding. Fruit, General or Dairy Farming or Market Gardening. Beautiful climate, running water. Ideal conditions. Write to-day for our lists—No property to exhange.
PICQUET-HARTRICH REALTY CO., 55 Liggett Building, St. Louis, Mo.

NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI — 410 acres. Four miles from railroad at Iuka, Mississippi, and four miles from boat landing on the Tennessee river. This tract of land is one of the most valuable in the United States. A stock farmer can take this ground, obtain free and clear and guaranteed title for $1,800 cash down. It is a splendid property, and can be used as a dairy, vegetable, stock or fruit farm. Except a fair house, improvements are not much. Splendid climate. It is an hundred times a bargain. You deal direct with the owner. Write to HARRIS ESTATE, care National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI. 800 ACRES. MISSOURI. The best bargain. Adjoins railroad station. Two hours from Kansas City; six hours from St. Louis; twelve hours from Chicago. The land will grow 60 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre; 40 acres winter apple orchard. Improvements worth $15,000. It is just the farm for an Illinois man who is used to good land. Too fancy to describe. Price, $75.00 an acre; one-third cash, balance long time, six per cent. Also smaller farms. Write for particulars. **J. H. LIPSCOMB**, 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Missouri.—11,000 acres at $4.50 per acre. The greatest bargain on earth. See on page 13 the advertisement of **J. H. Lipscomb**, 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI.—Fine Home Ranch. 1,000 acres; eight miles from this city, and five miles to another good railroad town. A fine ranch and a model home. Good house and barn. All necessary outbuildings. Good orchard. Fenced and cross fenced. Well watered by springs and creek. 375 acres bottom. About 475 acres in grass and cultivation. Rest in timber. A snap at $16 per acre. Smaller tracts for sale. Write for list of good and cheap lands. **Wright & Waterstripe**, Marshfield, Mo.

Montana.—Thousands of acres, fine lands, for sale cheap. Government homesteads close to towns yet available. Write for description, maps, etc. Address, **Geo. B. Haynes**, Immigration Agent, 348 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill. See page 23.

Oklahoma.—8,000,000 acres rich Indian lands on which restrictions have been removed. Can now be bought cheap with perfect titles. See advertisement on page 25 and write for particulars. Address nearest office, **John Sebastian**, 1768 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., or 1768 LaSalle Station, Chicago, Illinois.

Texas.—Farm lands; rich soil; nearness to market; mild and healthy climate. Two crops a year. Green pastures all the year round. See page 30 and write for free literature concerning lands which are valuable and cheap on the line of the Cotton Belt in Texas and Arkansas. Address, **E. W. LaBeaume**, G. P. & T. A., 1551 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Texas.—Fine Colonization Tract—10,000 acres ten miles west of Falfurrias Station, on Alice Branch of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad. All red and black sandy loam soil, artesian water strata at 265 feet, water rises to within nine feet of top. Will grow all fruits, vegetables and other crops that can be grown anywhere in Texas. Adjoining land being sold at $25.00 per acre now. Price of entire tract $9.50 per acre; the price is $10.00 per acre in 3,000-acre tracts. Terms, half cash, balance one and two years at eight per cent. interest. **H. M. & P. H. Thompson**, 215 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

Texas.—12,000 Acre Ranch For Sale! All together or in parts, in Uvalde county, Southern Texas, nine miles from Sabinal, an up-to-date and rapidly-growing town with fine schools, 71 miles from San Antonio, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Principal grasses, mesquite and rescue. An abundant and inexhaustible supply of pure water. The tillable soil is black hog wallow and chocolate and produces alfalfa, wheat, cotton, corn, rye, sorghum, broom corn, vegetables, fruits, etc.

No other locality is better adapted for the successful raising and fattening of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. The land all the way from town to this ranch is under cultivation. Owner being a non-resident, price, $7.00 per acre.

Address, **A. D. Evans**, National Stock Yards (East St. Louis), Ill.

Club Ranch (CLUB RANCH)

IN the famous Red River Valley, Archer county, North Central Texas, has been divided in tracts of 80 to 640 acres. Had 40,000 acres; sold 20,000 to actual farmers from the East, North and West. Grow corn, 40 bushels; wheat, 16 to 30; oats, 40 to 70. Rich, red loam soil; water 12 to 40 feet; 21 miles Fort Worth market; 1 to 8 miles county seat and railroad. PRICES, $8.00 to $18 Per Acre. Only ¼ down, balance two to five years. Your crops pay for it. Go along October 6th and 20th. Only $17.60 round-trip from Kansas City. Free sleepers. Send for illustrated book, samples wheat and oats. Beautiful map Texas, 25 cents, stamps or silver. Address, LOTT, "The Land Man," 115 W. 8th, Kansas City, Mo.

Texas.—1,107 acres in Jackson county, Southern Texas, four miles from town. A bargain at $10.00 per acre. Good for vegetables, fruits, cotton or live stock. Address, **Box 84, National Stock Yards, Ill.**

Texas.—Large and small farms for sale in the southern part of the state from $2.50 upwards. It will pay buyers of Texas land to address **Box 84, National Stock Yards, Ill.**

VIRGINIA FARMS, $5.00 Per Acre and upwards. Easy payments. Catalogue free. Loans made on country real estate. **George E. Crawford & Co.**, 1009 East Main St., Richmond, Va. Established January, 1875.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS, no matter where located. If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate or business anywhere, at any price, address, **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

A Bird's Eye View

of a city doesn't do justice to it, because it only gives an idea.

The same applies to this advertisement; it only gives a small idea of the Tubular qualities.

We want you to have a thorough understanding of the benefits derived from a Tubular Separator.

The simplicity, durability and efficiency of the Tubular are admitted by our competitors and vouched for by thousands of satisfied users.

It is built to skim clean and last a life time; and it does and will.

The Tubular bowl is so simple and so easy to handle that it can be cleaned in two or three minutes.

There are so many points of excellence to be found in the Tubular, that to get a thorough knowledge of them you must read Catalog 232.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,

West Chester, Penna.

Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ill.

SEPTEMBER MILK 14 CENTS.

Programme of the Missouri and Illinois Milk Producers' Association For October and November.

The Milk Producers' Association centering on St. Louis will hold a Directors' meeting on Monday, October 26th, and the annual meeting on Monday, November 23d. The Directors' meeting will be held at the office of the Secretary, Wm. A. Fischer, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo. The November annual meeting will be held at the rooms of the Produce Association of St. Louis.

A regular meeting of the officers and Directors of the Milk Producers' Association was held on Monday, September 28th, at the office of the Secretary, for the purpose of hearing from the Milk Committee and from Mr. Wm. Nolle, who attended the hearing before Commissioner Prouty in regard to the rates on milk and cream.

The Hon. D. I. Furbeck, President of the association, made the report in behalf of the Milk Committee, stating that the principal dairy companies of St. Louis had agreed to pay 14 cents per gallon for uncontracted milk belonging to members of the association that was delivered in September.

Mr. Wm. Nolle reported that he had gone to Chicago according to the instructions of the association; that he had attended the session an entire week, and that said session was adjourned until December 2d, when the Interstate Commerce Commission would listen to the arguments of the attorneys and render their final decision.

Mr. Nolle reported that the railroads were very strongly represented, also the large and small creameries. Milk dealers and city distributors, dairy associations, etc., were there in full force. From St. Louis the Colonial Creamery was represented by J. H. Curran, and the Grafeman and other dairies by Mr. Chas. Mannebach. The testimony before the Commissioner was voluminous, and much of it was ruled out as being on the order of asking reduced rates for themselves and high rates for their competitors. It was quite apparent that although the hearing was brought about by a contest of creameries, the entire milk schedule was involved. Railroads intended to put in higher rates last year on milk and cream, but being enjoined by the courts, after representation by the milk producers, they were reaching for the same result by using the cream dispute in order to advance rates generally.

Mr. Nolle reported that nothing further could be done; the evidence was all in, and after counsel is heard the Commission would render a decision. The Commissioner did rule that so far as the milk cans are concerned, the rate paid the railroad included the return of the cans without charge, and the railroads were responsible to the shipper for the return delivery.

Before adjournment, by resolution, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Nolle for his services in appearing before the Commissioner.

The Secretary announced to the meeting that for the first time in several years the association was in need of funds to defray current expenses, and the Directors were requested to round up delinquent members and to encourage others to join and assist in paying for the work that was being done in their behalf.

Between meetings the Secretary will receive communications for the good of the association.

Hand Cream Separators.

The farmer or dairyman who handles the milk from five or more cows for profit in butter-making or cream-selling should own a hand separator.

The hand separator, working under favorable conditions, leaves from one-fiftieth to one-twentieth of a pound of butter-fat in 100 pounds of skim milk. The gravity and the dilution (water separator) systems of securing the butter-fat, will leave, under the most favorable conditions, from one-third to three-fourths of a pound of butter-fat to each 100 pounds of skim milk.

The farmer who handles the milk from ten cows which produce 80,000 pounds of milk per year, should not lose over forty pounds of butter-fat in the separator skim milk. By the water separator (dilution) or gravity methods there would be a loss of 275 to 600 pounds of butter-fat per year. Figuring butter-fat at 20 cents a pound, there would be a loss between the hand separator and the other methods of from $45 to $110 a year. Thus the saving in one year would pay for the separator, and it would be good for many more years of service.

Advantages of the Hand Separator.

1. The machine not only secures practically all the butter-fat, but it delivers the skim milk in a sweet, warm and undiluted condition ready for the calves or pigs.

2. Less labor and dairy utensils are necessary than with the other systems.

3. The cream is of uniform richness. It has removed much of the fibrous and foreign matter.

4. The milk has had no chance to absorb bad flavors and odors from standing around, and the cream is produced in excellent condition.

5. There is a gain in the quality as well as the quantity of the butter obtained.

6. City dairies can improve the quality of their milk very much by running it through the separator and afterwards mix the skim milk and cream before bottling it. The milk is not only aerated, but many of the impurities are removed, thus making it sweeter and giving it better keeping qualities.

Size of Separator to Buy.

Hand separators may be procured in sizes varying in capacity from 150 pounds of milk (18 gallons) an hour to 1,200 pounds (144 gallons) an hour. The prices vary from about $40 for the smaller size, to $175 for the larger size.

The capacity of the machine per hour should not be less than fifty pounds for each cow milked. A ten-cow herd would then require a 500-pound capacity separator, and an eighteen-cow herd a 900-pound capacity.—H. M. Bainer, Professor of Farm Mechanics, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Note by the Editor.—We are advertising three cream separators—the De Laval on page 11; the Sharples on page 9; and the United States on page 10. These cream separators are all standard and the best three in the market.

UNTIL Amatite was put on the market a few years ago, practically everybody who used ready roofings had to paint them regularly. Some of the roofings required a coat every year; others every two or three years.

In all cases a good deal of expense and trouble was involved.

The popularity of Amatite is largely owing to the fact that its use does away with all such trouble and expense. This is due to its **real mineral surface** which is far more durable than any paint made. It is not affected by weather and will last indefinitely.

All that is necessary after laying an Amatite roof is to leave it alone. Leaks and dissatisfaction are left behind.

Every practical man will doubly appreciate the "no-paint" idea when we add to that statement the fact that Amatite is lower in price than most of the "paint-me-every-two-years-or-leak" roofings.

In addition, Amatite with its smooth lap edge, is easy to lay, and the necessary nails and liquid cement for laps are supplied free, packed conveniently in each roll.

Can any reasonable man ask more!

A Sample Free. Write to-day

Illustrations at top, from left to right, show: Chas. Johnson's Residence, Atlantic City, East Machias Lumber Co., East Machias, Me., A. J. Priebe's Barn, Petoskey, Mich. All covered with Amatite.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

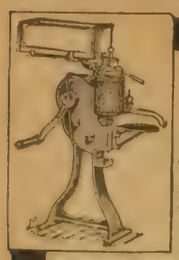
New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston Cleveland Cincinnati St. Louis Minneapolis New Orleans Pittsburg Kansas City London, England

2 H.P. Stationary Engine $29.50

Runs pumps, cream separators, churns, grist mills, corn shellers, washing machines, lathes, sawing machinery, etc. Uses alcohol, gasoline, naptha, distillate, kerosene, etc., without change in equipment. Starts without cranking, drop forged crank shaft, best grade babbit bearings. Other sizes proportionate prices. Free catalog tells how to save half cost of hired help. All sizes in stock ready to ship.

Detroit Engine Works,
383 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Alvey Bros., of Meriden, Kansas, have the O. I. C. swine that have been advertised in this paper before. They are reliable breeders, and we first met them in the show ring, where they were winning many prizes. Interested parties will be pleased with pigs bought of this firm.



The 1908 Improved

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

Meets every emergency in the Dairy

It has a solid, low frame; waist low supply can without the back breaking low crank; simple yet thoroughly efficient bowl, holding World's Record for cleanest skimming; is thoroughly lubricated, as gears run in a pool of oil, and has ball bearings at high speed points, making it the easiest running separator made.

Do not delay longer in the purchase of a separator and buy no other until you have seen our catalogue No. 125 sent to any address on receipt of a postal.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Prompt deliveries from 16 distributing warehouses in the U. S. and Canada

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How to Handle Sick Stock.

Place the sick animal in a well-disinfected and dry box stall with plenty of bedding and sunlight (avoid drafts). In cold weather, place a blanket on the animal, feed sparingly with digestible food, such as bran mashes made of linseed tea; keep manger sweet and clean. Water should be pure and clean and warmed when necessary. It is always necessary for new milch cows to be given warm water. An injection of warm water (per rectum) should be given all sick animals, excepting those afflicted with looseness of the bowels.—Dr. David Roberts, Wisconsin State Veterinarian.

The Oklahoma State Fair.

The Oklahoma State Fair of 1908 will be held in Oklahoma City, October 1 to 10, inclusive. It will be larger than many older Fairs. No industry will be neglected. It will not be strong in some particulars and weak in others, but every department will be equally attractive. Fully 200,000 visitors are expected to attend the Fair.

Clean Up the Feed Yards.

Now is the best time of the year to give the feed yards and barn yards a general cleaning-up. In fact, it would have been much better had the manure in these yards been scraped up, loaded into the spreader and scattered upon the wheat ground before the ground was plowed. It is surprising how a thin treatment of manure will push the wheat along. I saw a small field of wheat this season which had been covered with manure last August. It was double disced and harrowed and then seeded without further cultivation. That piece of wheat was worth going across the township to look at. It seemed that discing in the manure put it just where it was available, and the plants made the best of it. While plowing stubble ground is the usual practice, yet the results from this disced field show that the mechanical condition of the seed-bed is what counts.— L. C. Brown.

Succulent Food For Cows.

It is both uphill work and costly to undertake to run milch cows through the winter on dry feed alone. The man who intends to milk five or more cows will be thankful if he has put up silage for feeding during the winter and early spring. If that has not been done, better lay in a good supply of some other sort of succulent food. Most farmers grow a patch of either mangolds or sugar beets. These may be fed with profit. Turnips or rutabagas are perhaps the latest crops that can be grown in the fall. These are all right, but one must know when and how to feed them to get nicely-flavored butter. Mr. Hyatt was a firm believer in turnips. He fed tons of them to his milch cows every winter, and he supplied butter to the most fastidious Chicago trade. He knew how to feed turnips. By all means put in a supply of some of these roots for the cows this winter.—L. C. Brown.

RECREATION AT THE HARVESTER WORKS.

Extracts From an Article by John Kimberly Mumford in Harper's Weekly.

In the last edition of The National Farmer and Stock Grower we published an interesting sketch relating to the humane side of this great company. We now print another interesting extract from the same article, as follows:

"It would take a long time to enumerate the things that are done here and in other plants in the hope of bettering conditions and making people healthier, happier and safer. There are picnics up the lake in the summer time, rival ball nines and bowling teams; there are tennis games, fire drills in all the plants, and in musical Milwaukee a band of sixty pieces, which plays at the noon hour. There are physical-culture classes that work for an hour after closing time. There is a regular system of sick calls. The nurse, Miss Louise Palmer, who reports at the plant-surgeon's office morning, noon and night, and at a good many other times, is eternally on the go through the neighborhood.

The important question, however, is whether the purpose of the corporation, as enunciated by its President, pertains equally to all its establishments. In an office at the end of the long hallway in the company's headquarters in the International Harvester Building, Chicago, I found Miss Marie Goss. Miss Goss was for years employed in the offices of the Plano Works, another of the Chicago plants. When she was installed as Welfare Manager for the the International Harvester corporation, she took a big contract. There are fourteen plants in different parts of the country, all with different surroundings, different classes of employes, different local demands.

"There are a good many live wires in this work," said Miss Goss. "When a group of workmen think they would rather bring sandwiches, go get a pail of beer and sit on the curbstone to eat, they are apt to consider it interference if we send down the push-cart with an electric coil and kettles of hot soup and steaming coffee at noon. But two months after we started in doing this in one plant, the saloon-keepers came over and begged us to stop it, because it was driving them out of business. But we have a better and healthier workman, and the workman's wife has a steadier husband, with the beer habit cut out. To that extent paternalism pays.

"There has been too little education in some places, too much in others—education of the wrong kind; too much devotion to purely esthetic attempts, things that don't make for bread-winning. Technical training is of the first importance. We are looking only for practical benefits. The company believes that everybody ought to have an opportunity to work under the best possible conditions, and outside of work ought to have a chance for the best kind of fun.

"One of the most necessary things is to guard against accidents and to provide the best plan for medical and surgical treatment. In some of the plants this is well looked after, although not by the same system in all places. Where six or seven thousand hands are employed, where a hundred and sixty or more shops are full of diversified machinery, men are bound to be hurt, and where the population is ignorant of sanitary and physical laws, men are bound to be sick. Dr. Fisk and his assistant in the McCormick Infirmary treated twenty-five thousand cases last year. Sixty per cent. of these were surgical. While the great majority of the injuries were scratches, cuts and small abrasions, it is, of course, clear that prompt attention to them prevented no end of blood-poisoning and other ill results. Of amputations there were seventy-five, but only a few serious ones, which were removed to a neighboring hospital under Dr. Fisk's charge. The company keeps an ambulance for this purpose. In the course of the year he attended five hundred employes who were ill at home. There were three deaths from injuries recived in the works, one by the breaking of a grindstone, one from a collision in the freight yards, and one from the collapse of a section of flooring.

"Sanitary improvement will do away with a lot of medical cases, but to prevent accidents we will establish not only effective safety appliances, if possible, on all machinery, but shop rules which will do away with the carelessness of workmen.

"A 'relief' system is about to be put into effect also, to apply to every establishment we have. The technical schools for employes are to be widely extended, and here"—laying her hand upon a huge pile of letters—"are details of every industrial pension system in vogue in the United States. When, by study and comparison, the best features of all these can be combined, the International Harvester Company will adopt it.

"What we are trying to do as rapidly as may be is to get the whole situation systematized. When the plan is complete, getting it into operation will not be so difficult."

It is plain to see, and to feel, as you touch the personal mechanism of the International Harvester Company at its various points, that the work that is being done for the betterment of conditions has the best guarantee of success, to-wit: the appreciation and co-operation of everybody all down the line.

See about a Manure Spreader at once

A MANURE spreader is one of the best investments you can make. Don't delay.

It keeps up your soil's fertility, makes the manure go twice as far and saves you half the labor.

You are working at a disadvantage when you spread manure by hand. See the International agent in your town and talk the matter over and take a catalog along home with you.

The agent will be able to explain to you the strong features of the I. H. C. spreader he handles.

"Kemp 20th Century"—Return Apron Spreader
"Cloverleaf"—Endless Apron Spreader
"Corn King"—Return Apron Spreader

These machines are all made simple and strong, so that they give the least possible trouble in operation.

They are easy to operate and they handle manure perfectly in all conditions.

They are built to give many years' service. The materials and workmanship are of the best. With any one of the I. H. C. spreaders you will not be laying it up in the shed or driving it off to the shop for repairs every little while.

It pays every farmer to own a manure spreader.

It pays to buy the best spreader.

You know the International local agent, handling any of these lines. He will not misrepresent things to you. Go to him for a manure spreader catalog or, if you prefer, write direct to

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
Chicago, U. S. A.

The Ridd Milking Machine.

It appears that New Zealand is to furnish us Milking Machine No. 2 as well as the greater part of Machine No. 1.

The following are extracts from the New Zealand Dairyman of June 20th, 1908:

"We reached the milking shed in a semi-frozen condition (winter in June in New Zealand) and found things humming right merrily—they had just commenced on a herd of fifty cows. Most of these were spring calvers, and were, of course, in various stages of drying off. Mr. Buchanan, who greeted us very cordially, said that he would have turned them out long ago, but for the machine. Mr.Buchanan's brother was bringing in the cows, leg-roping them, and working the machines. Each machine consisted of a bucket with tubes and teat cups (to milk two cows simultaneously), attached to the lid. The pulsator is not in the lid of the bucket, but overhead at one end of the shed, and is a very simple-looking affair, consisting principally of a small wheel worked by a band off the main shaft, which opens and shuts a valve and gives about forty-five pulsations per minute. The pipe which carries these pulsations to the teat cups is a separate and smaller one from that which carries the suction from the vacuum tank. We noticed that the dial registered from thirteen to fifteen inches pressure.

"To turn on the taps and fix the cups on the cows' teats requires less than half a minute.

"Mr. Buchanan's brother informed us that he had, the other morning, driven in, bailed up, leg-roped and milked, with the machines, thirty cows in the hour.

"Mr. Buchanan, who was doing the stripping, showed me a little milk in the bottom of a bucket, the drainings of four cows. It did not amount to half a pint. He only did this stripping, he said, to see what the milk of each individual cow was like. If there was anything wrong with any of the herd, he was enabled thus to detect it. Sometimes, too, a cow would hold up her milk, but would give it down when hand-milked. In many cases there was nothing to be got from the cows after the machine had finished with them.

"The cows all stood very quietly during milking, and did not manifest any uneasiness even when the cups were being fitted on.

"The machine was installed in February, and had been working continuously ever since.

"During that time it has not once stuck up its owner, refused to do its work in a satisfactory manner, nor has it cost him one penny for repairs or renewals. No wonder he speaks with unreserved approval of his investment.

"The plant is driven by a three-horse-power oil engine, though we were informed that a two-horse-power would be amply sufficient. The owner spoke in delightful terms of this make of oil engine. It ran sweetly and smoothly all the time, and gave no trouble.

"We noticed, too, a pump at work, and were told that it did its work well, and was no trouble to look after.

"The simplicty of the whole plant from start to finish impressed itself very forcibly upon our minds. In fact, Mr. Buchanan endorsed our opinion very emphatically upon this point by saying that the farmer who could not run a Ridd Milking Machine had ceased to justify his existence for a day longer on the earth, and ought to be strung up."

Note by the Editor.—The principle of the Ridd Machine appears to be the same as the only machine which is now on the market in the United States; but it is the first time we have read anything so thoroughly conclusive in favor of any milking machine.

No Favoritism in Rates.

At the hearing in regard to milk and cream rates, Commissioner Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, did not appear inclined to favor rates for the purpose of assisting or destroying any industry. "You may assume," he is reported to have said, "that the Commission will endeavor to adjust these rates according to usual principles, not for the purpose of assisting either side nor for the purpose of interfering with anyone. It is perfectly evident that both forms of the industry will be allowed to survive and all the testimony as to the commercial effects has only a remote bearing on the final decision."

This attitude on the part of the Commissioner was very discouraging to those who were at the meeting for two purposes—first, to get a good rate for themselves; and,second,to get the rate raised on their compentitors.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

A writer in the Farmer and Stockman claims that painted cans keep milk cooler than the bright ones. He says: "I have found that of two cans, one painted and the other not, other conditions being exactly alike, the cream in the painted can remained at a temperature eight degrees below that of the other. The reason for this is that bright surfaces retain heat, while plain surfaces do not."

At the Minnesota State Fair, the top butter scores were 97½ by A. L. Radke, of Hamburg, and 97 by Alfred Anderson, of Litchfield. There were 399 tubs of butter exhibited.

Under the supervision of Chief Ed. H. Webster, of the Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture, there will be held a Dairymen's Convention at the Third Annual National Dairy Show, which takes place in Chicago at the Coliseum, December 2 to 10, inclusive. It is the purpose of this convention to deal with subjects of national importance, and the programme will be filled with men who will be eminently capable of dealing with subjects of the highest interest to dairy farmers.

The cheese exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair resulted in a tie score of 98½ points by J. T. McCarthy and Chris. Martig, both of West Concord. There were twenty-four exhibits in the class for American full cream—twins.

The New York Produce Review says: "A new method of purifying cream and milk has been devised by W.F.Jensen, of the Jensen Creamery Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Jensen has devised a machine in which the cream is subjected to treatment with rarefied air, his claim being that the action on the germ life in milk is as effective as the application of heat."

At the Iowa State Fair, two lots of butter, made, respectively, by P. N. Peterson, of Rake, and L. P. Anderson, of Algona, scored 97½ points. It is very seldom that such a high score is reached.

EVERYBODY
BUYING
DE LAVAL
CREAM
SEPARATORS

The wonderful improvements made in the 1908 DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS—added to their THIRTY YEARS record of ONE MILLION prosperous users throughout the world—have convinced practically all WELL-INFORMED buyers of their overwhelming superiority, as well as actual cheapness, and they are being bought in even greater proportion this fall than in the spring or ever before.

A catalogue to be had for the asking shows the reasons WHY.

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107 First Street PORTLAND, OREG.

FLORA, 90th—Grand champion Shorthorn female. Exhibited by D. R. Hanna, of Ravenna, Ohio. Every year or two a new queen appears in the show ring and the old queens retire upon their age and their laurels. The Shorthorn queen of the present is FLORA, 90th. The picture was taken at the Iowa State Fair, where she was first-prize aged Shorthorn cow and female champion of the breed. FLORA, 90th, was calved March 28, 1905; her sire was Old Lancaster, and her dam Scotch Lassie.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

POLAND-CHINAS.

A few $25.00 Boars, selected to introduce our type of big, easy feeders. Get our special offer for the first five sold. Safe delivery and satisfaction.

KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

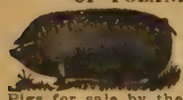
TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM,

Importers of **SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.**

Write for catalogue.

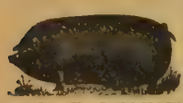
BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS.

THE MAPLE DALE STOCK FARM HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



At the head of this herd are the two grandly bred Show Boars, **Keep On Sunshine** and **A. & W. Perfection.** We have an excelent lot of Spring Pigs for sale by them. Also some nice Fall Pigs. For sale: Barred Rock Eggs, $1.00 per setting of 15.

A. A. OWEN & BRO., Bunker Hill, Ill.



POLAND-CHINA PIGS. Spring Boars, fine coat, fine markings, large frame, big bone, at $12 and $15; also Gilts, the same sired by Chief Perfection and Black Boy.

D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

Regenerated, long, heavy-boned, early-farrowed Boars and Sows, sired by 1,000-lb. Boars and out of high-class Sows: Only high quality shipped that must please; also a Fall Boar and a Bred Gilt. **J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.**

For Sale: Hereford Cattle—the low-down, deep-bodied, compactly-built type. Cows and Calves. **S. Slabaugh,** R. R. 2, Greentown, Ind.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Prices reasonable.

WILLARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kas.,
Breeder of Thoroughbred
REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS.

Goats for sale from imported Turkey and South African Bucks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Buck **DOUGLAS** and Doe **GRACEFUL** won the grand champion prize at the American Royal Show, Kansas City, in the fall of 1906.

MULES

For Sale: Twenty-six head coming four-year-olds; twenty-seven coming threes; thirty-two coming two years old. We sell Mules either broke to harness or halter, native-bred here in the alfalfa district, making Mules 15.3 to 16½ hands high, with plenty of width and bone. Mules from healthy mares, not branded stuff, but gentle and kind; blacks, bays, browns, iron grays, in good flesh and hair. Respectfully, **Wm. Colter,** Box 545, Garden City, Kansas.

JACKS AND SADDLERS.

Imported Catalonian, Malyorca and Kentucky Mammoth Jacks, Saddle Horses, Trotting and Pacing Stallions and Tamworth Hogs. We are the largest breeders and importers of Jacks in America. Write us your wants.

J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.

KENTUCKY HEREFORDS.

Britisher and Acrobat blood stand at the top. Prices right. Will trade car-load lots of Hereford bulls for range steers.

GILTNER BROS., Eminence, - Kentucky.

100 HEAD OF PEDIGREED DUROC RED SPRING PIGS, $8.00 a head.

CHAS. DORR, Osage City, - Kansas.

Breeders' St. Louis Special Semi-Annual Sales.

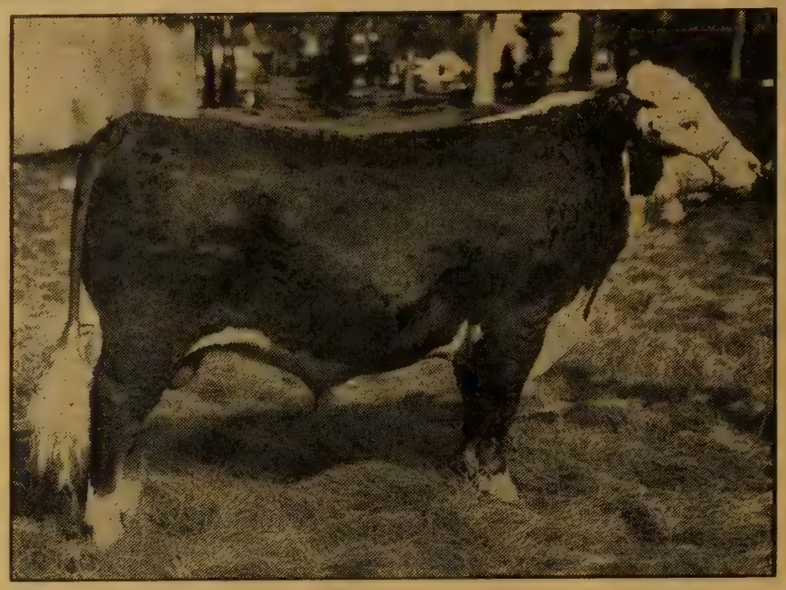
ABERDEEN-ANGUS, SHORTHORNS, HEREFORDS.

SPECIAL SALE PAVILION, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 11 AND 12.

One day being devoted to each breed. Entries solicited for each of the three days.

W. C. McGAVOCK, Sale Manager, Springfield, Ill.



CASTOR—Hereford yearling bull, calved January 1st, 1907, and now weighing about 1,375 pounds. Bred, owned and exhibited by Dr. J. E. Logan, proprietor of the Sunset Herefords at Kansas City, Mo. His show record for 1907 as a calf includes six first prizes at State, Interstate and International Shows, including the junior championship at the Chicago International. He started his show career of 1908 with a first prize at the Iowa State Fair, taking the prize in competition with twelve of the finest young bulls in the West; he thus presents an unbroken prize-winning record. CASTOR was sired by young Beau Brummell, the last living son of the famous old bull Beau Brummell. His dam is the Duchess of Sunset Farm, a daughter of St. Grove by St. Louis. There is no better pedigree in the Hereford family, and many good judges believe CASTOR to be the finest yearling of the breed. We understand that this magnificent bull will be sold at auction during the American Royal Show at Kansas City, which will be open October 12th to 17th. Our special interest in this bull is to ask our friends and patrons to consider the advisability of producing high-grade cattle, instead of producing and marketing a lot of low-grade scrubs. On account of unusual qualities, this particular bull will probably sell at a high price and be placed at the head of some great herd, but there are hundreds of good, blocky, pure-bred Hereford bulls selling around a hundred dollars per head that will do several thousand dollars' worth of good in producing the young beef calves that the market pays high prices for. A first cross of a Hereford bull upon any plainly-bred, healthy cow will produce a calf that will sell for twice as much as a calf that is sired by any bull that is not pure-bred. Choice steers that produce the high-priced cuts on the butcher block can only be produced with certainty by pure-bred bulls of the beef type; and the Hereford is one of the breeds on which no mistake can be made if you are looking for the beef type.

Blooded Stock.

M. W. Magnusson, proprietor of the Safe Herd of Large English Berkshire Swine, reports that he has a good supply of Berkshires of all ages that are healthy and doing well. His present herd boar, Charmer's Duke, 27th, 91,877, which has sired many of his fine hogs, is now for sale or exchange. He was sired by the noted Premier Longfellow, 68,600. He is coming three years old, will weigh about 600 pounds, and has a nice disposition. In order to reduce the size of his herd before cold weather sets in, Mr. Magnusson will make exceptionally low prices, and those wanting Berkshires for what they are worth should write at once.

In this issue of The National Farmer and Stock Grower appears the advertisement of Charles Dorr, offering 100 head of Duroc-Jersey spring pigs for $8.00 per head, mostly sired by a son of the great Kan't Be Beat, the $6,000 boar. Mr. Dorr is on Route 6, Osage City, Kansas, one mile north of Peterton, on the Santa Fe Route. He has a fine herd of Durocs, and sells them cheap.

A. A. Owen & Bro., of Bunker Hill, Ill., only thirty-nine miles from St. Louis, have a fine herd of Poland-Chinas. They are 1¼ miles from town, on Rural Route 17. They have a fine lot of pigs for sale, with color, bone, quality, size and top-notch breeding. Considering how hogs are selling in market, these pure-bred hogs, which are market toppers, are sold at very reasonable prices.

ALVEY FARM O. I. C. HOGS, where the progressive kind are bred. We have twenty head of June Pigs; they are bred right; are right, and will be priced right. Can furnish them not akin. They are strictly pure O.I.C. that are white and breed right. **ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kansas.**

4,000 FERRETS for sale. Write for price list and catalog; it's free. **De Kleine Bros.,** Jamestown, Michigan, Box 13.

TWIN CEDAR STOCK FARM.

I am now offering Poland-China Spring Pigs, every pig sired by a Blue Ribbon sire and out of matured sows, at farmers' prices. Farm 2½ miles from Belle, on Rock Island Railroad. **C. O. Fritts,** Steen Prairie, Mo.

SAFE HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Herd is headed by an excellent son of the St. Louis World's Fair Grand Champion. I have bred Sows for sale, also bred and unbred Gilts that are hard to beat, and fifty head of early Pigs. Can furnish pairs not akin. I also have S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rock Chickens and M. B. Turkeys. Eggs for sale and a few pairs of Peafowls. The breeding of this stock and poultry is the best and will be sold at prices in keeping with the times.

M. W. MAGNUSSON, Owner, Safe, Mo.

FOR PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, Shropshire Sheep and Fancy B. P. Rock Poultry, write or call on **E. L. JOHN,** owner of Broadway Herd, **Broadway, Maries Co., Mo.**

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write me for catalogue. Also Jersey cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell)
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

FOR SALE: 3,000 FERRETS.
C. J. Dimick,
Rochester, Ohio.

Big Money in Poultry.

Write for my Poultry Catalogue. **Day-old Chicks, Stock and Eggs for sale.**

MRS. B. F. WILCOXON,
Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

BEST DEHORNERS ON EARTH They make quiet cattle always. **15 years** on the market. Invention of a **veterinarian.** Ask hardware dealers for them. If they do not supply write for catalog and prices of **3 styles**

LEAVITT MFG. CO., URBANA, ILL.
LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF DEHORNERS

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Big Pay in Civil Service

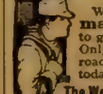
The pay is good, the work congenial, and promotion rapid in the U. S. Civil Service. If you are an American man or woman over 18 you are eligible for any government position if you pass the Civil Service Examination. To learn how you can qualify in *your spare time*, write for our free I. C. S. booklet.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,
Box 1153 , SCRANTON, PA.

LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY

and make **$2000** a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars Free. **Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.**

BE A RAILROAD MAN



We will fit you by mail for position of **Fireman** or **Brakeman** and guarantee position to graduates mentally and physically competent. Only school whose instructors are practical railroad men endorsed by railway managers. Write today, state age and ask for **free** catalog.

The Wenthe Ry.Cor.School, Dept.3-B-103 Freeport, Ill.

15 Cents a Rod

For a 24-inch Hog Fence, 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 23 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.

KITSELMAN BROS., Box 261, MUNCIE, IND.

National Field and Hog Fence

gives best service, lasts longest, causes no trouble. Don't buy a fence until you have written about this, our

RANGER HUMANE REVOLVING BARB WIRE

M. M. S. Poultry Fence, Steel Web Picket Fence, or Ranger Barb Wire. Tell us what you require and we will name you special delivered price.

DeKalb Fence Co., DeKalb, Ill. Kansas City, Mo.

FENCE Strongest Made

Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 256 Winchester, Indiana.

Century Manufacturing Company.

The Century Manufacturing Company, of East St. Louis, Ill., are said to be the largest sellers of buggies in the United States. They sell for cash or on easy monthly payments plan, and they would be pleased to extend credit to honest people located in all parts of the world, and knowing that the readers of The

National Farmer and Stock Grower are honest, they would be pleased to extend credit to all of the readers of this paper. Write for free catalogue, and in doing so be sure and mention the fact that you saw their ad. in this paper. Address, The Century Manufacturing Company, Dept. 187, East St. Louis, Ill.

Care of the Brood Sow and Litter.

It is very essential that brood sows be given good care and the right kind and amount of feed at farrowing time, otherwise bad results will follow. Some farmers have fixed rules and amounts for feeding for a certain period after farrowing; have water so the sow can get a drink as soon as she comes out of bed. Experience teaches us that we must be on the lookout for what the sow demands.

If my sows seem restless and hungry, I feed sooner and more than if they are quiet. I give a bran mash with a little middlings as the first feed, being careful not to give too much. I increase the feed gradually until the sow is on full feed, which is about two weeks from the time she farrowed.

In case the sow becomes feverish, it is likely to produce what is known as white scours in the pigs. To stop it, give her a little air-slacked lime in slop, which brings about the desired results.

The main ration of the sow should be that to produce a good flow of milk, but care must be exercised not to get her stuck on her feed. My sows are given bran, middlings, ground oats and all the good clover hay I can get them to eat. I keep close watch on the pigs, and if they become constipated I give the sow some oil meal in slop. As soon as the pigs begin to crack corn I provide a pen with a creep so they can be fed by themselves. I feed them corn, slop made with skim milk and ground oats with the coarse hulls screened out. Where one has not the milk, tankage is a good substitute. The ration for the pigs while growing is strong in muscle and bone-making elements. They have free access to charcoal, ashes and salt at all times and plenty of pure water.

One of the most important things is to judiciously determine the increase of feed for best results. I never make a radical increase, but let it be gradual, just as the pig increases in size and capacity I increase the feed. The pig's increase depends on the increase in the ration.

I do not let the pigs stop thriving, for the sooner they are brought to the weight wanted—those to be sold for slaughter—the more profit. For the finishing and fattening period I increase the corn ration for the last two months. I let the protein food of those I retain as breeders predominate. I often hear that pigs are ruined by overfeeding. This is true in some cases, but if the ration is balanced for growing or fattening as to end desired, pleasing results will follow.—Wm. H. Underwood.

CEMENT ON THE FARM.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement. How to mix mortar of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is a nice, clean, general farm publication, full of practical, interesting and instrutcive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It is very useful to general farmers, to vegetable and fruit growers, and especially so to cattle, hog and sheep raisers and feeders, to horse and mule raisers and dealers, and it contains more good poultry facts than most of the poultry papers.

Anyone who sends in One Dollar to pay in advance a three-year subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select the Cement Workers' Handbook as a free premium.

Address, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Salt and Ashes For Hogs.

When the hogs have the run of the pastures and can nose around among the grass roots they find all the minerals that the system requires. So when these hogs are shut up in yards for fattening, they relish an occasional dose of hard-wood ashes and salt. In fact, they will greedily pitch into coal cinders or any other mineral stuff which may be thrown into the yards. One of the most successful hog raisers I know of hauls out from town several wagon-loads of these coal ashes and cinders every winter and dumps them into his feed yard. Where cattle are fed, it is a good plan to rake the cobs about the yards into heaps and burn them. These leave something for the hogs to work over, and one will see these ash-pits surrounded nearly always.

Mr. Theo. Louis used to tell how he managed to always keep his hogs healthy. He kept the cobs about his feed yards well cleaned up. They were reduced to ashes and charcoal in the pits, then mixed with salt and copperas. When these home-made supplies are not to be had, hard-wood ashes may be bought cheaply. At all events, keep the ash-pits or the trough well filled with ashes and salt, and it will go a long ways in keeping the herd in thrifty condition.—L. C. Brown.

Remington
AUTOLOADING SHOTGUN
Loads itself with its recoil
Has a solid breech ITS SAFE
This is the greatest game gun in the world. Old hunters write us that it is hard hitting, quick in action and safe. The city sportsman, who shoots only occasionally prefers it, because of its light recoil. The Kick reloads it and you have 5 shots at your command. Five shots, solid breech, hammerless.
Write for descriptive folder and Game Laws of U. S. and Canada.
REMINGTON ARMS CO., Ilion, N. Y.
Agency, 313 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

11,000 ACRES ONLY $4.50

This land will subdivide into small farms in a few years at from $25 to $50 an acre. In its present condition it will fatten 3,000 head of steers from April 1 to November 1. I think 50 per cent. is tillable; the balance will grow the finest clover, timothy, blue grass and other grasses. Only 4½ miles to railroad station; 130 miles to St. Louis; 200 miles to Memphis and 300 miles to Kansas City. It has an average annual rainfall of 43 inches. Average January temperature, 35 deg.; average temperature for July, 76 deg. At present the finest blue stem prairie grass grows in the open; white and red oak timber. The timber will pay for this land three times over. You can cut out all the small timber and the little underbrush, and the annual growth of the timber left standing will pay big interest on cost of land and cost of clearing. You will have the pasture free and the increase in value of the land will be net profit. Where can you beat such an investment? You are close to schools, churches and fine people. One acre of this in its present condition will pasture more cattle than 10 acres in the Panhandle or Western Kansas. Abundantly watered with clear springs, creek and branches. The timber will cut from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 feet. Don't neglect. Look this up. Smaller and larger tracts in same locality. A home and fortune await the purchaser.

J. H. LIPSCOMB,

306 Fidelity Trust Building, Kansas City, Mo.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

AMERICAN PITLESS SCALE

Structural steel frame, ball bearing, direct levers. The mechanically perfect scale.

The American is recognized as the world's standard. Most economical. Unlimited guarantee behind it. If you will give it a trial we will ship it to you without a cent of deposit. Try it 30 days at our expense. If you don't want to keep it then, simply send it back at our expense.

Note features found only in American:—ball bearing and automatic leveling device, levers direct to beam, structural steel frames, all weight carried on foundation. Write for Big Free Scale Catalog. Also Describes Pit Scales.

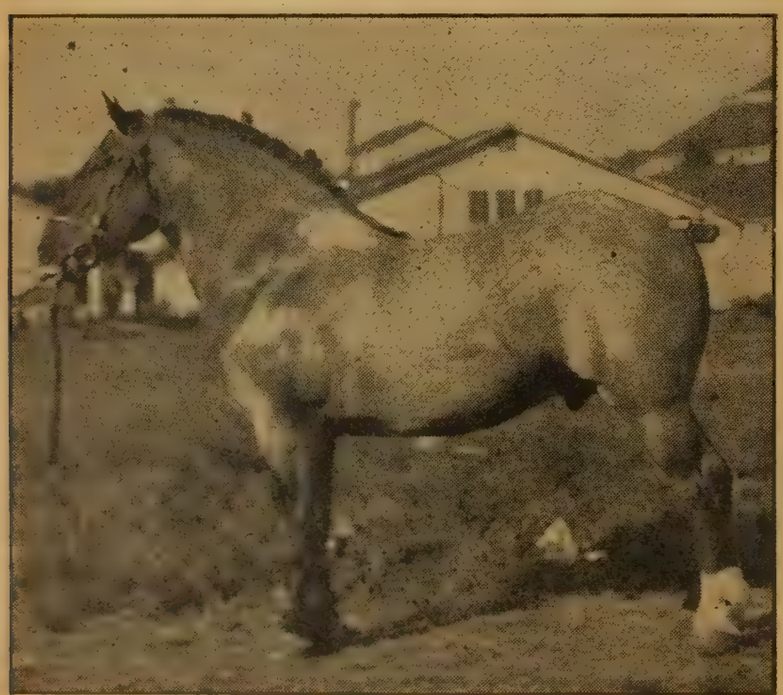
AMERICAN SCALE CO., 105 New England Building., Kansas City, Mo.

Lightning Portable WAGON AND STOCK Scale

All above ground. Steel frame, only 8 inches high. Octagon levers. Tool-steel bearings. Compound beam. Most accurate and durable. Write for catalogue and price.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY, 425 Mill Street, Kansas City, Mo.

WRIDELAND'S STARLIGHT—Champion Shire mare. Imported, owned and exhibited by Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill. The age of this wonderful mare is eight years; she stands 17 hands high; weighed 2,410 pounds the day her photograph was taken. She is sired by one of the very best horses in England; in fact, her grandsire on both sides is Harold (3,703), the best Shire stallion that ever lived. She has to her credit no less than forty-six first prizes, eleven championships and thirteen Society gold medals, all having been won in England. She has been shown twice since arriving on this side, which was at the Iowa State Fair, where she won the championship, and at the Indiana State Fair, where she again won the same honors. This mare was purchased by Mr. Truman for more money than ever was paid for a draft mare for export to the United States. She is simply in a class to herself, and as Mr. Truman had an opportunity of seeing all the leading prize winners of England this year, it is safe to say that there is no mare in England like her.



MARTIN DU HAYOIR—Bay Belgian stallion. First-prize winner and champion of his breed at the Iowa State Fair, 1908. Exhibited by Finch Bros., Joliet, Ill. Belgians are a straight, every-day, heavy-weight, draft breed of horses. A great middle and big ends are characteristic of the breed. Stallions that do not weigh 2,000 pounds are a disappointment.

Horses on Alfalfa.

There seems to be an almost universal opinion among horsemen, and especially among those that are raising heavy horses, that no other grass or combination of grasses equals or even approaches the value of alfalfa as a pasture for horses; and from an economical point of view it certainly has no equal, as it will furnish so much more feed per acre than any other grass. It will not only pasture more horses per acre, but it will produce horses of greater weight, larger bones and stronger muscles.

A horse that has been reared in an alfalfa pasture and fed a light ration of alfalfa all winter makes one of the finest horses to be found in any market to-day. To produce a horse of the highest type, with the cleanest bone, the best-developed muscle, the best temperament and the greatest action and finish, nitrogenous feed must be used, and in no other feed can this most essential element of nutrition be so cheaply and so abundantly supplied as it can with alfalfa.

The most successful producers of both heavy and light horses are today using alfalfa extensively in the development of their young horses. Its value for this purpose is not recognized by the Kansas feeder alone, for after seeing Kansas alfalfa-grown horses, Eastern breeders, where alfalfa cannot be grown, are sending their colts to Kansas alfalfa fields to be developed as they could not be at home.

A majority of horse owners are inclined to waste hay in feeding horses, i. e., they feed more than is necessary for the maintenance of the horse and more than he can economically take care of. This is true of other kinds of hay as well as of alfalfa.

Either heavy or light horses that are doing regular, steady work should not, if one wishes to feed economically, have more than one pound of hay per hundred pounds of live weight. That is, a thousand-pound horse should receive 10 pounds of hay per day and a 1,500-pound horse 15 pounds per day. A 1,500-pound horse that is doing steady work should have about 4 pounds of hay with his morning feed, the same amount at noon, and about double the amount at night. Many horses will eat 30 or 40 pounds of hay a day if they have free access to it. If a horse is allowed to eat such quantities, half of it is wasted, and if he is eating that amount of alfalfa hay, it is worse than wasted, for it does the horse an injury. From two to two and a half pounds of digestible protein is all that an ordinary horse can utilize in a day, and in 100 pounds of alfalfa there are 11 pounds of digestible protein. This fare of alfalfa, if too heavily fed, is likely to cause kidney disorder, and may even be responsible for abortion in pregnant mares that are fed too liberal a ration of it. It it does not cause abortion, weak, unhealthy foals will be the result.

Have alfalfa fed judiciously to pregnant mares, heavy or light work horses, and it is beneficial and should be used wherever it is obtainable, but it should never be used as the exclusive roughage. Some objection is made to it on account of causing looseness of the bowels and making the horses soft and easy to sweat. This is due to their having it in too large quantities. Alfalfa hay should be fed as part of the grain ration rather than a roughage. If fed in this manner its use will be found very satisfactory.—Kansas Agricultural College Bulletin No. 155.

DISTEMPER..
and its dreaded after effects completely cured by the use of Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure.
Quick, sure and positive for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Epizootic, Pinkeye, and all Catarrhal affections in Horses, Sheep and Dogs. Used and endorsed by leading turfmen, breeders, shippers and farmers everywhere.
ONLY REMEDY SOLD WITH POSITIVE GUARANTEE.
On sale at all druggist or sent direct prepaid. Price 50c and $1. Send at once for free booklet, "The Horse, His Diseases and Treatment."
THE WELLS MEDICINE CO.
18 Third St., Lafayette, Ind.

Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis are hard to cure, yet
ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6 D free.
ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, $1.00 bottle.) For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Goitre, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Allays Pain
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 106 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strong recommends. $1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid.
The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS (Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
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Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
and it rems us today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ills.

DICK'S FAMOUS Feed Cutters Excel All and Are LOW IN PRICE.
All sizes, for hand or power. Illustrated book free.
Weber Implement Co., 416 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Horse Notes.

The Spirit of the West says: "Don't put your horse away without examining seat of collar and the seat of the pad. Should there be any soreness at these places, have the collar and pad repaired."

There is a general idea that the so-called American Trotting Derby was a success and that future events of the same kind will be popular. It ought to be called the Socialistic Derby, with the largest prize for the slowest horse. Future events of the same kind will not fill with fast-record horses, or we are much mistaken.

WESTERN RANGE HORSES.

Two Sales Held in September, Two More in October and One in November.

In the month of September, Campbell & Reid and the Western Sale Stables Company held two auctions of Western range horses at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. About 3,000 horses changed hands. Most of the sales were in car lots. A bunch of 1,200-pound mares and geldings topped one sale at $90, and a bunch of 1,100-pound mares and geldings topped the other sale at $84. Other sales included 1,000 to 1,100-pound geldings at $43 to $80 per head, according to condition and quality; loads ranging from 850 pounds to 950 pounds sold at $35 to $53 per head. Other mixed loads, all light and inferior, sold at $12.50 to $40; and some of the fair to better class of two and three-year-olds sold at $32 to $44.50 per head; and $42 was paid for a good bunch of yearlings and two-year-olds. An extra good lot of weanlings sold for $29 around. Sales are scheduled for October 6th and 20th and November 10th. All these sales are held on Tuesdays.

THE VERY BEST MARKET, THE MOST CENTRAL HORSE MARKET ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH

—is at the—

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, in Illinois, right opposite the city of St. Louis.

Auction sales of Horses are held MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Horses are also bought and sold by personal contract every day in the week.

The concentration of Horses should be where all can be assembled, sold and distributed at the least possible cost. For this reason the growth of the St. Louis Horse Market is the Marvel of the Age.

THE CENTER OF GRAVITY IN THE HORSE TRADE IS AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Grade Stallions No Good For Breeding Purposes.

"The grade stallion may be, and sometimes is, a 'good looker' and possessed of superior vigor, by reason of hard work in harness, but there is little of any breed prepotency back of his good looks. His pleasing appearance often is like the thin layer of silver that gives a plated article its look of reality, but merely covers base metal; and as the base material predominates in the make-up of both, so in the scrub and low-grade horse the prepotency comes from the predominant elements which were derived from scrub ancestors and merely gives the owner the power of transmitting like undesirable elements. He may be stronger than many a pampered pure-bred, so far as begetting numerous rugged offspring is concerned, but he stamps all of them indelibly with the seal of the scrub. There is much need of making some of our pampered pure-bred stallions more vigorous and virile by work, exercise and sensible feeding, that their colts may be more numerous and more robust, but the unnecessary weakness of some pure-bred stallions is an insufficient argument for the general use of grades throughout the state.

"Water cannot rise above its level; neither can the grade or scrub stallion, however muscular and hardy, raise the 'blood level' of his progeny above that of his own veins in quality. The use of such sires, therefore, usually means no progress, no grading up and on, but mere maintenance of a dead level with a possibility of retrogression where unsound, unfit horses are employed."—Dr. Alexander, of Wisconsin.

CASTILLE—Champion Percheron mare. In the class of aged mares at the Iowa State Fair there were twenty-three magnificent animals shown, and CASTILLE was easily the winner. She was also champion mare of her breed at the show. Exhibited by Burgess & Son, Wenona, Ill. The picture herewith shows how perfect the Percherons are. It is not enough to have them broad and massive, but they must show for less than they really weigh. In other words, they must not be clumsy and sluggish, but strong, active and stylish. CASTILLE, one of the heaviest of the Percheron females, does not look her weight by several hundred pounds.

Tenth Range Horse Season.

The Tenth Range Horse Season at the St. Louis National Stock Yards is drawing to a close. These sales are conducted by Campbell & Reid and the Western Sale Stables Company. These sales opened on June 30th. October sales will be on Tuesday, the 6th and 20th, and the last sale of the season will be held on November 10th. All sales are held on Tuesdays. Particulars can be had by writing to J. J. Searcy, Secretary, National Stock Yards Ill

Monday Auction at St. Louis.

Do not forget it that the old, tried and true firm, the McFarlane Commission Company, hold the horse auction at the St. Louis National Stock Yards every Monday in the year. Shippers who wish to get good, reliable market information that "hits the spot" should be sure to write McFarlane to put them on the Monday market report list. It will help you, because it will fit in just right. That St. Louis is the best market for horses and mules is because such men as McFarlane have done great work to make it so. Keep your eye on the Monday auction. The McFarlane equipment includes Lan B. Morris, patient, persistent, perfect mule salesman. R. L. Hawkins, S. B. Howell and Eddie O'Connell are expert horsemen. Col. I. H. Howard is auctioneer. Remember McFarlane Commission Company, postoffice address National Stock Yards, Ill.

A Magnificent Percheron.

Under date of September 23d, Mr. J. G. Truman, Manager of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., wrote as follows:

"Yesterday we sold to those enterprising Percheron breeders, Messrs. J. H. Serven & Son, of Prairie City, Ill., the imported Percheron stallion Gedeon (70,236) at, we believe, one of the higest prices ever paid for a two-year-old Percheron stallion in this country. Before I left Europe this summer, Messrs. Serven practically gave me an order to buy the best two-year-old Percheron stallion I could find in France, and to this end, at least in their judgment, I found him.

"Gedeon is a dark grey, foaled April 26, 1906; weighs in ordinary condition 1,920 pounds; sired by Bath (54,319), dam Coquette (54,559). He is one of the thickest and widest colts I saw in France; stands on the very best of feet and joints, with plenty of bone, and is one of the wide-as-a-wagon sort. In purchasing this extraordinary colt, Messrs. Serven have the support of the leading breeders in their vicinity, who are to be congratulated in having a colt of this high character available."

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. ☞Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

Western Horse Raisers

—are invited to—

REMEMBER

that we have conducted

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SALES of

Western Range Horses and Mules

ON RECORD.

By securing a superior class of offerings at the most Central Market in the country we always obtain a satisfactory attendance of responsible buyers.

Our sales for the season of 1908 commenced in June, and we will hold sales every other Tuesday to the end of the season.

October Sales on the 6th and 20th.

For further information address,

CAMPBELL & REID and WESTERN SALE STABLES CO.

J. J. SEARCY, Secretary,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

The Southern horses never sold better since the world began than they did at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the last full week in September, but many inferior, light, outclassed horses could not find bidders at cost price in the country.

BE SURE TO CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP

To Be Sold For Good Prices at the

St. Louis National Stock Yards

Where They Will Sell to the Best Possible Advantage.

The Grand Central Live Stock Market in the United States.

Total Volume of Business in the Year 1907: 1,132,740 Cattle, 2,065,145 Hogs, 564,920 Sheep, and 117,379 Horses and Mules.

Hog Receipts and Sales the Largest Ever Known Upon the Market.

Cattle, Sheep and Car Receipts Larger Than During the Year Previous, Owing to Good Sales.

Great Record Made in Resisting Declines—Holding Up Values When Competitors Were Falling.

Range Horses and Mules Averaged Higher in Price Than During Any Previous Year in the Trade.

Day Records of the Year: 12,321 Cattle, 17,496 Hogs, 8,781 Sheep, and 1,909 Horses and Mules—A Fair Indication of Market Requirements.

The Most Competitive Market, the Most Active Market, and the Best Market on the Continent.

New Buyers Are Coming Into the Market Every Month in the Year.

Ship Your Stock to Commission Firms Doing Business at the St. Louis Market.

Sheep and Lamb Market.

Sheep and lamb receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, in September, were 63,915 head, the largest for the month since the establishment of the market. Closing prices included good mutton sheep at $4.00 to $4.10, and coarse and inferior ewes at $3.50 to $3.90 per 100 pounds. Good to choice lambs sold at $5.00 to $5.50, but the majority of the lambs were thin and inferior; they were fair at $4.50 to $4.90, but all kinds of culls and inferior lambs sold at $2.00 to $3.00 per 100 pounds. Good breeding ewes were selling at $4.25 to $4.40, and inferior stockers at $2.50 to $3.75; bucks at $2.00 to $2.50.

A native stag sold on the St. Louis market weighed 1,580 pounds and sold at $5.50 per 100 pounds. This is $86.90 for a worn-out bull that probably cost $100 as a yearling and sired a thousand calves.

James H. Campbell,

Expert commission salesman, is now at the head of his own organization, with headquarters at the St. Louis market. He is one of the few who were at the opening of the National Stock Yards and is one of the most active men on the market right now—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has the best market in the country to back him. Thoroughly competent and with a first-class, expert organization, he is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Mr. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to James H. Campbell personally and consign cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman.
General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Do not forget us when you wish to know anything about either the Sheep, Hog or Cattle Market or future prospect.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

James H. Campbell,
National Stock Yards, Ill.

EQUALLY EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK—SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Twenty-five Cents Difference on Tops.

Average price of top hogs at Kansas City during the first three weeks in September was 25 cents per 100 pounds less than the average top at St. Louis. Shippers of choice hogs should keep in touch with the St. Louis market, where quality counts.

Hog Market at St. Louis.

On October 1st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the best price for hogs was $7.00 per 100 pounds for several loads of choice butcher quality, weighing 222 to 290 pounds. The bulk or the hogs averaging 200 pounds and upward sold mostly at $6.75 to $6.90. On the same day, Kansas City did not sell any hogs above $6.80. Light hogs at St. Louis, 150 to 190 pounds, sold largely at $6.40 to $6.65. The demand for hogs is remarkably good at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, especially for top quality, which is very scarce.

More Sheep Wanted at St. Louis.

Sheep receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, so far this year, gained 62,000 head over the first nine months of 1907, and although this is an excellent showing, there is a larger, unsatisfied demand at St. Louis for sheep and lambs than there is at any other market. This was paticularly the case during the first six months in the year. Sheep raisers will find it to their interest to keep in touch with the market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

The St. Louis Sheep Opportunity.

Every farmer can buy a few ewes in the fall and breed them to have lambs early in the following year, then feed the lambs so as to sell them as spring lambs, then shear the ewes, sell the wool and afterwards sell the ewes on the market. This can be done with 10 ewes, 100 ewes, or 1,000 ewes, and it is always done at a good profit. The St. Louis market is always a quick buyer for fancy lambs at a high price when they come at the right time.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Try us once. We can keep you posted. We have a great and expanding Market at St. Louis.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.
FORT WORTH, TEX., and at KANSAS CITY.

Valuable Market Information.

The Godair-Crowley Commission Company, with headquarters at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, have made a thorough canvass of the cattle, hogs and sheep on feed and of the grain production of the states tributary to the St. Louis market. In order to do this they have communicated with stockmen and farmers and have received thousands of replies. This information has been carefully tabulated and is at the service of the friends and patrons of the firm. Messrs. Godair-Crowley Commission Company are one of the leading firms in the trade and have a card in this paper. If you are interested in marketing live stock, you can do no better than write to Godair-Crowley Commission Company at National Stock Yards, Ill.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., have an importation to leave England in October. It will include the aged Shire stallion Mazemore Harold (20,706). He weighs about 2,350 pounds, is the widest and thickest horse in England, and standing on the very best of feet, joints and legs. Another is the two-year-old Bilsby Charmer (24,938), prize winner in England as a foal, yearling and two-year-old. They are fine horses—the pick of the tops on the other side.

Consignments For the Sale.

Mr. W. C. McGavock, of Springfield, Ill., will hold a public auction of pure-bred cattle on November 10, 11 and 12 at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. There will be one day for Aberdeen-Angus cattle, one day for Shorthorns, and one day for Herefords. Entries are solicited. Mr. McGavock is an energetic, capable, expert manager, and will do everything that is possible to bring about a good sale. Write to him at once.

Milch Cattle at the Stock Yards.

An immense difference in the quality and condition of the milch cattle at the Stock Yards is the cause of an extreme range in price. There are common, thin cows with common, thin calves at $15 to $25; fair milkers, $26 to $35; good milkers at $37.50 to $45. A good string of sure-enough dairy calves will always sell on the market close up to or better than quotations.

"WE ARE THE RING LEADERS."

Leaders in the Market.
Leaders in Making Sales.
Leaders and Advisers of Successful Stock Raisers and Shippers.

The GODAIR-CROWLEY COMMISSION CO. . .

solicit your consignments of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, where there is a splendid market and where our selling force has no superior. We are energetic and careful, that our shippers obtain the highest prices and best service on the market.

For market information; for loans to buy feeders; for all facilities and courtesies, write or call on

GODAIR-CROWLEY COMMISSION CO.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,
Fort Worth, Texas. Kansas City, Mo.

At St. Louis, on October 1st, No. 2 red wheat sold at $1.03½ to $1.04½ per bushel; No. 3 sold at $1.01 to $1.02½; No. 4 at 95c. to $1.00 per bushel.

Government Mules.

While we were present at the National Stock Yards, one day in September, a car-load of government mules went by, consigned to Seattle and from there to the Philippine Islands. The mules were pack mules, 13½ to 15 hands. The government requires a 13.3 pack mule to weigh 850 pounds; 14-hand mules, 875 pounds; 14.1-hand mules,925 pounds; 14½-hand mules, 950 pounds; 14.3-hand mules, 975 pounds; and 15-hand mules, 1,000 pounds. All of these weights are hard to get in shipments from the country.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. Every courtesy known to the trade is extended. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their customers. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

Sixteen Per Cent. Gain.

Hog receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the first nine months of the year 1908 were 1,852,583 head, which is a gain of 267,000 over the previous year. The increase amounts to sixteen per cent., against a gain of six per cent. in Chicago. The increase is the natural consequence of the great activity and good prices paid at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

Hog receipts at the National Stock Yards during the month of September were the largest in the history of the trade.

SHIPPERS AND SELLERS
—of—
STOCK AND FEEDING CATTLE
are reminded that the
ST. LOUIS
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
furnish by far the best market for their stock.

A majority of the stock feeders of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio prefer to buy their feeders at St. Louis. They have short runs, favorable rates, quick service, small shrinkage. These people get their cattle home in good shape. There is never a glut of stock cattle at St. Louis. Western shippers can get their stock cattle to the St. Louis market just as easily and as cheaply as they can to any inferior far West market, and at St. Louis there is quicker sale, better results, and in the shipping in, concentration, sale and outward shipment there is less expense, less shrinkage and less loss to come out of the cattle. The center in which all can be brought together and distributed at the least expense to all concerned is the best market of all.

THE BEST MARKET FOR ALL
—UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES—
IS AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Horse Market Receipts.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, in the month of September, 9,935 horses and mules were received, making a total of 90,444 head during the first nine months of the year. At Chicago the receipts of horses and mules were 7,290 head during the month of September and 76,147 during the first nine months of the year. The St. Louis nine-months receipts were 14,297 in excess of Chicago, and 2,900 in excess of Chicago in September.

The Mule Market.

To all appearances the market was active, but at the end of September the dealers called the trade dull. One dealer said that his September sales were several hundred less than during the same month last year. Dealers buy only the mules they can surely class and sell. Even the matched teams of the best class were slow sale. Good miners and sugar mules sell readily. All quotations are indefinite. Fourteen-hand mules, $65 to $115; 14½ hands, $85 to $130; 15 hands, $95 to $155; 15½ hands, $115 to $175; 16 to 16½-hand mules, $130 to $225. There are several thousand mules on feed at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY. . .

HORSE and MULE COMMISSION SALESMEN

AUCTION EVERY MONDAY IN THE YEAR.

These Monday sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are the best attended of all sales and produce the most satisfactory results for the shipper.

We also solicit consignments of Mules to be sold by the most competent salesmen on the best market in the country.

MULE DEPT.—W. R. McFarlane, Lan B. Morris.
HORSE DEPT.—E. L. Hawkins, S. B. Howell, Eddie O'Connell.
OFFICE—Frank Mulholland.
AUCTIONEER—Col. I. H. Howard.

YOUR CONSIGNMENTS ARE SOLICITED.

Write for Weekly Market Report.

McFarlane Commission Company,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

How Native Steers Were Selling.

On September 29th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, thirty-one head of 1,498-pound steers sold at $7.35 per 100 pounds. They were pretty near top cattle, the highest possible quotation on same day being $7.50. Sales also included 1,481-pound natives at $7.15; 1,408-pound steers at $7.00; and 1,181-pound yearling steers at $7.00 per 100 pounds. They represent the top end of the cattle and the market. Other steers of all grades and weights sold from $3.50 to $6.75.

Horse Market at St. Louis.

At the close of September the horse and mule market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards was reasonably active for top Southern horses and good broke drivers, which were selling extra good. There was a quiet demand for chunks and drafters. The thin, aged, small and leggy stuff was hard to sell. The quotations were as follows: Plugs, $15 to $45; Southern horses, inferior and plain, $50 to $85; fair to good, $90 to $125; tops and extra, $130 to $155; drivers, choice to extra, $165 to $245; Eastern chunks, $110 to $155; drafters, light and common to fair, $125 to $165; heavy drafters, choice to extra, $175 to $250.

Several 1,400-pound native cows sold at $4.50 per 100 pounds, which is $63 per head for old, fat, worn-out cows that are well bred.

FIVE TO TEN THOUSAND
FULL AGE MULES

—can be purchased at the—
ST. LOUIS
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
any business day in the year.

Many, immense, substantial, well ventilated barns contain every commercial or military grade of Mules, which can be purchased and shipped on short notice.

THE ST. LOUIS MARKET
WAS ALWAYS
FIRST
IN THE MULE TRADE
AND NOW
IT IS GREATER THAN EVER.

Quarantine Division Cattle.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, opening of October market, good to choice Texas steers were quotable at $4.35 to $5.00 per 100 pounds; medium grades at $3.70 to $4.25; and common to medium grassers at $2.75 to $3.65. Canning cows were selling at $1.75 to $2.40; cutters at $2.45 to $2.70; butcher cows at $2.80 to $3.00; and good to choice cows at $3.15 to $3.50. Not many good cattle were coming, and the demand was particularly active for good steers.

Stock Cattle Market.

The market for native stock cattle at the St. Louis National Stock Yards is increasing in importance all the time. During the drouth period the trade was dull, but it has improved since the rains. Inferior to fair stock cows are selling at $2.00 to $2.75 per 100 pounds; fair to medium stock heifers at $2.50 to $2.95; good stock heifers at $3.00 to $3.25. Inferior and light stock steers are to be had at $2.50 to $3.20; medium to good at $3.25 to $3.50; feeding steers, 800 to 900 pounds, at $3.25 to $3.75; feeding steers, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, fair to strictly good, at $3.80 to $4.25.

HORSES. MULES.

Holland, Gilroy & Conway,

(Successors to John S. Bratton),
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

Horse Auctions Every Thursday.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States.

Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

Horse Department—T. H. HOLLAND and T. H. GILROY.
Mule Department—ROBERT CONWAY.

Write us for market information. Address,

Holland, Gilroy & Conway,
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

The Thursday Horse Auction.

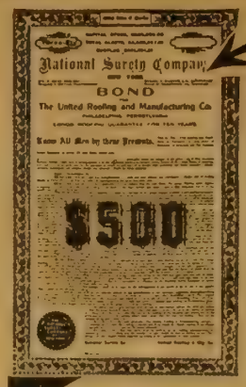
The great event in September at the St. Louis horse and mule market was the opening auction of the horse and mule commission firm of Holland, Gilroy & Conway. This firm is the practical successor to the late John S. Bratton. They have acquired the Thursday horse auction franchise at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. Robert Conway, the mule department manager of the new firm, is famous as mule expert and salesman, and has the confidence and patronage of leading shippers, due to the magnificent work he has done in their behalf. He has been so long and favorably known on the market as to need no formal introduction; he was several years a strong factor in the Bratton organization.

Messrs. T. H. Gilroy and T. H. Holland, the new arrivals, are from Kansas City. Their opening auction on the 17th with 415 horses shipped by old friends and patrons, indicates that it is a thoroughbred team which has come to add another hundred thousand head per year to the horse and mule trade of St. Louis. Col. Holland is an auctioneer of the first class—clean-cut, fair and impartial, with unusual staying qualities and getting the best from the bidders without apparent effort.

Tom Gilroy, of twenty-two-years' experience in handling horses, is organizer of the firm. His ten-years' service at Kansas City gave him many valuable connections that will derive great benefit by reason of his removal to St. Louis, where he can serve them better.

The firm has started under favorable auspices. They have helped to attract greater attention to the market in anticipation of the busy season, and they will enlarge the receipts so that buyers of all classes of horses can fill out their loads without loss of time. All shippers and buyers will be furnished correct and reliable market information by addressing Holland, Gilroy & Conway, National Stock Yards, Ill.

SHROPSHIRE RAM—First-prize yearling and champion. Exhibited at the Iowa State Fair, 1908, by J. M. & L. E. Bauer, Jameson, Mo. "For the production of prime fat lambs there is no better ram than the Shropshire, and the result is equally favorable where the ram is put to cross-bred ewes." There are many fine breeds of mutton sheep in England, and all are represented in the United States, and there are more Shropshires than any other one breed. If you have decided upon what buck to use—no matter to which English mutton breed it belongs—stick to it—don't change it; but if you are in doubt—take the Shropshire.



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This bond covers a period of 10 years and gives to the user of 3-ply Congo the most reliable guarantee. It is issued by the National Surety Company of New York, one of the largest and most substantial companies in the country.

Congo doesn't cost much. It is extremely waterproof and *always stays so,* and it's very easy to lay. The new galvanized caps (a new feature with Congo) do not rust and cause leaks like tin caps or nails.

Write for a Sample to-day and further information.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If any Congo rolls that you purchase do **not** contain Guarantee Bonds, write us at once, telling us where and from whom they were purchased, and we will at once mail you the missing bonds.

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Successor to BUCHANAN-FOSTER CO.
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Chicago and San Francisco

Sheep on Alfalfa.

The use of alfalfa cannot be too strongly urged with sheep, either the breeding or fattening stock. As the method of farming has become more intensified and the open range grows less each year, an acre of alfalfa must be made to take the place of many acres of range pasture.

Sheep, being ruminants, are able to handle a much more bulky feed than horses. A breeding flock of sheep can be carried through the winter season very successfully with but little grain in addition to alfalfa hay. The College flock, consisting of Hampshires, Shropshires, Dorset, Rambouillets and Cotswolds, have been wintered almost exclusively on alfalfa for the past three winters, and each spring have brought forth a good, large crop of strong, vigorous lambs. Ordinarily, the first cutting of alfalfa is not as good for sheep as the second and third cuttings, as it is usually coarse and stemmy and sheep do not eat these stems readily.

It is about as safe to pasture old sheep on alfalfa as it is cattle. They thrive on it and make excellent gains, but sheep bloat easily and there is likely to be some loss from this source. Lambs can be pastured on alfalfa with but little danger of bloat, and the way they grow on alfalfa is a delight to the shepherd. They should never be put on the pasture when they are empty and hungry, and it is always well to allow them access to some dry feed and keep them off the alfalfa until the dew is off; also on damp days. A mixture of alfalfa and brome-grass or alfalfa and orchard-grass is a safer pasture than alfalfa alone. A flock of ewes and lambs can be grazed for a short time each day on alfalfa with but little danger of loss. If a lamb-creep can be arranged from the sheep corral to an alfalfa pasture the lambs will soon learn what it is intended for and will do far better on it than if confined to a dry yard.

Newly-seeded alfalfa can be pastured with less danger of bloat than an old field, and the packing of the ground by the sheep passing over it is frequently a great benefit to the alfalfa. As a roughage for fattening sheep, alfalfa hay has no equal, and cases of bloat from the hay are exceptionally rare. Many prefer this method of feeding, claiming that there is less waste by it.

In feeding experiments at this Station with sheep we have never found any other roughage or any combination of roughages that would equal alfalfa for fattening sheep. In a feeding experiment at this Station, alfalfa and prairie hay were compared as roughages for fattening Western lambs. In the test the grain ration was corn and cotton-seed meal for both lots. Those receiving alfalfa hay made an average daily gain of 0.335 pounds per head, while the lot on prairie hay made only 0.188 pounds per head daily, the alfalfa lot making almost twice as great gains. The alfalfa seemed to give the lambs a better appetite and they were always ready for their grain, and as soon as their grain was cleaned up they were ready for the alfalfa.—Kansas Agricultural College Buleltin No. 155.

Select the Ram Early.

It never pays to wait until the flocks have been picked over, if one is at all particular about the sort of ram that is to head his flock next year. The first buyer always gets the best animal, providing he knows what to pick for. If one can go into the flock it makes his selection so much the easier. It is a good thing to see both sire and dam. If one is buying on mail order, be sure to bear down upon four points: Insist that the ram you get shall have short, wide face, short neck, deep chest and good width across his shoulders. Then, keen, alert eyes and carriage are characteristics to look for. I want a vigorous, confident ram. The slow, easy-going, sluggish ram is never a success. There are not many of just the right kind in any flock, so it pays to get your pick early.—L. C. Brown.

Two years ago not over 250 sheep were pastured on alfalfa in the warm valleys of Southern Arizona, whereas now 35,000 are kept in this manner. This is a change from the open dry range to irrigated farming.

Tunis lambs dropped in November at the Arizona Agriultural Experiment Station averaged 7.97 (nearly 8 pounds) at birth and averaged 74.75 pounds (nearly 75 pounds) the following April, when they were six months old. They were from native ewes by a pure-bred ram and raised on alfalfa pastues.

At the Arizona Experiment Station a few ewes which cost $4.50 per head realized $9.00 per year for each ewe.

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Send us your Lumber Bill for Our Estimate.

We bought at Manufacturers' Sale over 50,000,000 Feet of all kinds of Lumber and Finishing Material We are making special concessions, to those who buy at once. Even if you have no use for this lumber at once, it will pay you to buy now. Our prices will save you 30 to 50 per cent.

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THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.

There is one modern writer on Sheep industry who has made his mark. It is Dr. Henry Stewart. He has written a book entitled **The Domestic Sheep.**

It is up-to-date in every particular. There are 384 pages, and besides going into the subject in a practical way there are illustrations of every breed and every subject belonging to the industry. For $1.50 we will send **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for one year and one copy of **The Domestic Sheep.** This is the time to study the sheep business. There is money in it. Address.

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Beef Calves in Fall and Winter.

During the fall and winter beef calves should receive as good care as is given to dairy calves. I notice that a good many farmers give their dairy calves particular care but neglect their beef calves. They think that to get a good cow they must give the calf good feed and good care, and their opinion is founded on good reasoning. But the same is true of the beef calf.

An animal once stunted loses a great deal. What it is that interferes with future development I do not know, but certain it is that if a beef calf is underfed the first and second winters of its life it will get setbacks that may never be overcome. It is as necessary to keep the beef calf growing as it is the dairy calf.

The beef calf is often neglected, both in his feed and in his shelter. Being a young animal of the beef breeds, it is thought that the beef calf can stand a great deal of exposure without suffering anything. It is true that such calves do not require the amount of shelter that some have advocated, but they do require dry quarters, well sheltered from the cold winds. They also require as good food as at any other time of their existence.

Because they are not immediately productive some lose sight of the feeding of the beef calves, and I have seen such calves forced to make a large share of their living out of the straw stack. When an animal has filled up on straw he has packed his stomach with something that cannot possibly give him the nourishment required to make good growth.

Those that have analyzed the various straws to ascertain their food values assert that a half-grown calf would have to eat and digest 200 pounds of straw a day to get out of it the nourishment required to make a good growth. A little straw will serve as a help to other foods, but foods must be given that have in them a larger amount of digestible constituents.

There is no reason why the beef calves should not be given the same kind of food as the cattle that are being pushed forward to the time when the final effort shall begin. Good clover hay, good corn stalks and good silage are as profitable to put into a calf as into a maturing beeve.

If the calf is fed also some concentrated feeds, the same as the other cattle, and kept growing, he will make a larger frame than he otherwise would and will the more economically put upon it the meat necessary for profitable marketing. The man that neglects his calves saves a little money at first, but he will lose double the amount later on. —Wm. H. Underwood.

The Income of Farm Laborers.

The happiness of any rural community depends to a certain extent on the income of the farm laborers. Because of this, we find considerable difference in the prosperity of different agricultural communities in which general conditions are about the same.

Where the income of farm laborers is sufficient to provide for all reasonable needs we find little shifting about, and this is a condition that is to be desired. Also in such a community we find a considerable number of married men with families, and these are a part of the community life.

The farmer that tries to get his farm labor at the lowest possible price is not serving either his community or himself. A man with a family must have a certain amount to live on and properly support his family. If he has so little that he is in a state of semi-destitution all the time he will not have much enthusiasm about his work. A man must have his heart in his work to do that work successfully.

Where the farm laborer has a family, it is quite easy for the ordinary farmer to pay him good wages without greatly lessening his own income. There are many products of the farm that can be drawn on to increase the income of the laborer in addition to his cash salary. This addition should come not as charity but as wages.

Some employers of labor hold the idea that it is better to give these extras as donations rather than as wages, to make their own charitable inclinations the more apparent, but this is humiliating to the laborer of the right kind of spirit.

Some of our best farmers have the payment of these extra things carefully enumerated. If the laborer is to have the use of a cow, that is carefully specified. And, by the way, the use of a cow is one thing the laborer with a family should have as part of his salary. A good cow can be bought for fifty dollars and the interest on that is but three dollars a year, and if the cow lives five years (she generally lives more) the cost per year will have been but thirteen dollars. The pasturing of an extra cow is often not noticed, and the manure goes back to the land. This costs the employer a little, but it is a very considerable increase in the income of the farm laborer.

A part of the income of the farm laborer should be a house in which to live. The house should be of fair size, as this will help save the self-respect of the laborer and his family. The writer knows of one big farm on which the houses for the laborers are all small, mere shanties. The family living in such a house would lose its self-respect. The result on this particular farm was that none but single men could be induced to work on the farm. It was no wonder that the lady of the mansion became tired of being surrounded with such neighbors and finally insisted on moving herself and children to the city, leaving her husband to keep "bachelors' hall."

We understand that within six miles, two creameries at Hazen, Ark., are running with a big output, which is shipped to Little Rock, Hot Springs and Memphis. The Union Creamery Company has just opened up, making a total of fifteen creameries in the state. T. P. Young is President, and A. Benish, Secretary and Treasurer. The other is the Hazen Creamery Company, operated by W. A. Crow and J. S. Cartwel, the latter formerly of Little Rock.

Early spring lambs can be raised in St. Louis territory and result in rich lands and rich farmers.

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These make any farm building safer, look better, stand longer without repairs and more valuable in every way. They keep a building warm in winter and cool in summer, are not affected by fire, rot, rust or fumes, because of the indestructible mineral—Asbestos—construction. We have manufactured roofings for over 50 years. We are the largest makers. We can save you money.
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SHROPSHIRE EWE—Picture taken at the Iowa State Fair, after winning the female championship of the breed. Imported, owned and exhibited by Chandler Bros., of Chariton, Iowa. This is probably the best Shropshire ewe in the United States to-day. The picture is presented for the purpose of showing the standard of perfection as a Shropshire ewe. Every sheep raiser cannot produce grand champion ewes, but every sheep raiser can have a profitable flock of Shropshire sheep if he will only determine to breed towards the standard by the persistent use of pure-bred and registered Shropshire bucks. It is useless to breed to grade bucks. Half-breeds and three-quarter breeds make good market lambs and good wethers, but if they are used as bucks they are just as likely to get common lambs. To breed upward, pure-bred bucks are necessary; to breed downward, any good-looking grade buck will do.

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We prepare you by mail in from four to six weeks for either of the above positions. We have had more calls for our competent men than could be supplied. Positions are secured. Promotion rapid.

REMEMBER, this Association is directed by Railroad Officials of four of the largest roads in the United States. If you want to be a railroad man, cut out coupon and send to us at once for full particulars. Write name and address plainly. Many positions now open. Address

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A boy can do the work.

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Will reduce cost of insurance.

Handsome in appearance, the counterpart of the **finest cut wood shingles** at about one-half the cost. **REO Galvanized Steel Shingles** require no paint for years. In certain sections they are never painted.

Send us the size of your roof and we will give you exact cost of material delivered f. o. b. your nearest railroad station. **We are the largest manufacturers of Iron and Steel Roofing.** We make all styles—**Corrugated, V Crimp, Roll Roofing, Imitation Stone and Brick,** etc. Painted or Galvanized.

Catalog No. 57 sent free on request.

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THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.,
472-492 Lock St., - Cincinnati, Ohio.

Starting Cattle on Corn.

There should be no break in gain when steers are taken from pastures and started on corn. In fact, the change should be made so easy and gradual that the steers never lose one pound. I do not believe that it is a good practice to try to force stock of any kind onto a different sort of food. I get better results by placing the food before them and allow them to gradually work up to it. The first month after changing from grass to corn is the most trying time for the feeder. Some manage to get fine results by scattering well-dried fodder out on the pastures, while others prefer to get the steers started to eating at the bunks just as soon as possible. If shock corn is fed, be sure that it is nice and sweet, and fairly well matured. The trouble with so much shock corn is that it is cut too early, and if steers are crowded onto it it is apt to produce bad results. The practical feeder knows how important it is at all times to deal out nothing but sweet, wholesome food to fattening stock. Musty hay or fodder has a bad effect on the appetite of a hearty steer.—L. C. Brown.

Standard For Draft Horses.

Mr. J. D. Carroll, prominent in horse circles of New York City, is quoted by the New York Herald as saying that the standard weight for animals of the draft type has been steadily and rapidly raised in the last ten years, and is now close to a ton, while the minimum is around 1,500 pounds. Brewers, truckmen, contractors and others who use big horses want the weight because it helps the horse to work with ease to himself. A twelve-hundred-pound horse that is game and well-bred will often rival a Clyde or a Percheron five hundred pounds heavier in starting and moving a load, but he has to do it by sheer muscular exertion and nerve force and cannot keep it up day after day. The heavy drafter can accomplish as much or more with less exertion, because he can throw so much more weight into the collar. His weight alone enables him to move ordinary loads without really pulling, and when he is obliged to buckle down to work before a heavy load his weight makes it possible for him to utilize his muscular powers to the utmost.

Light For Farmers' Houses.

On a Burlington train going from St. Louis to Monmouth, Ill., to attend a meeting of live stock shippers, the editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower was a passenger in the chair car. It was brilliantly illuminated—all the globes were frosted so that there was not a sharp light in the car—but never was anything so handsomely bright, until after 10 o'clock most of the light was turned off. As the conductor passed us, we asked him: "What's this car lighted with?" and he answered: "Acetylene."

It was a revelation to us. Here we have hesitated to recommend the Acetylene to farmers, and yet the conductor on the moving train said: "The best, the cheapest, the brightest, the safest light we ever had."

An article in this paper, on page 5, is entitled "Slaves of the Lamp." This relates to the displacement of oil lamps by Acetylene in farm houses and suburban homes. The fact of the matter is that there never was and never will be a well-lighted house with oil lamps, and there cannot be an ill-lighted house if it is once lighted with Acetylene. We are asked why farmers' sons leave home; why farmers daughters are dissatisfied? It is the dark farm houses which are hundreds of years behind the time.

The lighting of the farm home is a great subject. Ask for light upon it. Write to the Union Carbide Company, Dept. B, 156 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill., and ask for information. No farm house is too large or too small. Acetylene is now used for lighting bicycle lamps.

How to Tell Mammoth Clover.

A correspondent from Piatt county, Illinois, asks how to tell Mammoth from common red clover seed?

You simply can't tell the seed apart. The only safe way to do is to buy seed either from a grower direct or from some seedsman who will guarantee the seed he sells Some people who sell clover seed will not give any statement whether it is Mammoth or common red, and from just such sources one is very apt to get uncertain seed.

One of my neighbors complains this summer that his clover did not head out as soon as his neighbor's, and after it was cut for hay the field seemed to stop growing. That is not to be wondered at. Of course he got hold of some Mammoth seed. This does not mature so early as common red, nor does it grow much of an aftermath.—L. C. Brown.

Where the Profit Comes In.

With a bunch of pigs on hand and with high-priced corn as the best fattening ration, will feeding make us any money this season? Much depends upon the make-up of those pigs. If they come from thrifty sows, and have the capacity to turn feed into pork, they will make some money for the owner. But if they lack that capacity, these fine-looking pigs may turn out very expensive feeders. This is a season when it will pay big to cut out all boarders on the farm. You may find several right among your best-looking shoats. It will pay to watch every animal on the farm. I believe in liberal feeding, but I do not like to pour feed into pigs unless I can see some gain. Keep the pigs going from now on. Turn out the kind of stuff that gets top prices. I can see some money in that kind of feeding. —L. C. Brown.

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According to the State Labor Bureau, in the year 1907 the state of Missouri marketed vegetables to the value of $5,635,625. Naturally, St. Louis county comes first with a valuation of $1,447,636; Buchanan county, supplying the city of St. Joseph, comes second with $777,-682; and Jackson county, supplying Kansas City, is third with sales amounting to $561,534.

The fur market at St. Louis is the largest in the world. The prices paid are in full accordance with the circumstances governing the market. The best way to keep posted is to write Myers-Boyd Commission Company, 207 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo., for their price list mentioning all furs from all sections. This is particularly addressed to trappers and traders.

A 20-Year Old Remedy—Try It.

James Law, Professor of Veterinary Science in Cornell University, writes: "Abortion in cows is either contagious or non-contagious." It is a common mistake to assume that if a cow loses her calf, or a mare her foal, that there must have been some accidental injury. As a matter of fact, abortion is almost entirely due to a disease which is commonly known as Contagious Abortion. H. W. Kellogg, a Wisconsin dairyman, suffered so much from this disease that he sold his herd only to find that he had not gotten rid of the disease. This was 20 years ago. To-day the Kellogg cure for contagious abortion which he then developed is recognized by thousands of breeders and large dairymen as the only satisfactory treatment. It cures abortion, failure to breed and failure to clean after calving. It is effective for horses, hogs and sheep; and is administered in the animal's salt, or in bran. Our readers are invited to write H. W. Kellogg Company, 959 Iglehart Ave., St. Paul, Minn., for booklet.

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RAILROADS WANT AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN.

Railroad business has shown a remarkable growth during the past ten years, and last year the railroads were not able to handle the traffic. During the past few weeks there has been a great revival following the general depression. The indications are for a very heavy fall business, and it is prophesied by some that the year 1909 will be the biggest in the history of the railroads. Railroads need hundreds of young men as firemen and brakemen, but they expect applicants for these positions to have some knowledge of the work, before taking employment. The National Railway Training Association supplies hundreds of young men for these positions, and we recommend that all who wish such employment, correspond with the Association in response to its advertisement on page 18.

Practical Farming and Gardening is a book that weighs thirty ounces ready for mailing. It is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¾ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart, which is the frontispiece, is worth more to a stock farmer than any publication heretofore issued. It is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. The book itself is a wonderful production. Soil fertility, irrigation, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, hog, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. Eleven of the top-notch stock and

agricultural experts compiled this book. They did the work so that farmers and farm boys could understand it. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. We buy large quantities at one time. We obtain this book for a very low price considering its value. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening,** postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. This is a grand offer. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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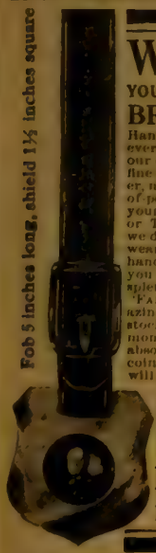

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FARM AND STOCK

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Alfalfa For a Dairy Farm.

Alfalfa holds a unique position among the crops produced upon the dairy farm, because it is so well adapted to the feeding of dairy cows. It is palatable and contains a large amount of protein, the constituent so essential to growth and to the elaboration of milk. Where alfalfa is available for dairy cows, the amount of protein that is necessary to feed in the form of expensive concentrates is materially and profitably reduced. For cows that do not give large yields of milk, a balanced ration can be made by feeding alfalfa hay and ensilage. This makes a home-grown ration that can be produced cheaply, a very important factor in the economical production of dairy products.

At the New Jersey Station a test was made with two lots of dairy cows to determine the comparative value of alfalfa and a combination of wheat bran and dry brewer's grain as a source of protein. In this test the alfalfa ration produced a daily yield of 20.8 pounds of milk and 1.06 pounds of butter, while the bran and brewer's-grain ration produced a daily yield of 21.8 pounds of milk and 1.08 pounds of butter, only a slight difference in favor of the more concentrated protein foods. Bran and dried brewer's grain each cost $17 per ton, on which basis alfalfa hay proved to be worth $11.16 per ton.

The New York Station reports the results of feeding home-grown rations, consisting of alfalfa hay and corn silage, feeding four cows for sixty days, in comparison with a purchased feed ration for the same number of cows for the same length of time. These rations cost respectively $30.03 and $47.05, or 12.5 cents and 19.6 cents per cow per day. This is a net gain of 24.3 cents per hundred pounds, and a half of a cent per quart of milk, or a saving of 33.7 and 31.5 per cent., respectively, for milk and butter in favor of the home-grown ration. They estimate that when purchased feeds average $25 per ton, alfalfa is worth $16.50 to feed with corn silage.

At the Maryland Station, alfalfa and corn meal gave better results than silage and commercial foods. Where alfalfa and silage were fed with and without grain, the grain feeding proved the more economical.

Experiments conducted at the Tennessee Experiment Station tend to show that one and one-half pounds of alfalfa will replace one pound of wheat bran.

The New Jersey Station concludes that three pounds of alfalfa are equivalent in feeding value to one pound of cotton-seed meal.

The Nebraska Station compared feeding alfalfa hay with the feeding of prairie hay, and decided as a result of these tests that alfalfa produced 10 per cent. more milk from less food.

The Utah Station found that adding corn stalks to a corn and alfalfa ration gave larger returns per unit of dry matter than alfalfa without stalks.—Kansas Agricultural College Bulletin No. 155.

The Unsung Durango Ram.

"I have before me a newspaper clipping which is headed: 'The Unsung Durango Ram.' The story goes on to state that a gentleman in Durango, Colo., had shipped from Vermont a very valuable ram for breeding purposes. He had not had the ram long when it was found dead on the range. A post-mortem examination revealed the cause of death was clogging of the stomach with little balls of gum. The little balls were taken to a chemist for analysis and this revealed the fact that they possessed all the property of India rubber. The story goes on to state that this was really the starting point of Colorado's rubber industry.

"We don't know anything about the truth of this story. It may be true. However, it is easy enough to manufacture a story to account for any unusual phenomenon. The fact remains that the story is perfectly possible and fits the conditions so perfectly that it would cause us to suspect that the story was manufactured to account for a condition—the rubber-weed industry—as the result of the experiences of the Durango ram.

"The so-called Pinguay weed, or rubber plant, is the cause of the death of thousands of sheep on the Western range.

"I have mounted specimens of the plant in my poison weed herbarium. At the same time, we know that the plant is not really poisonous, but that it does kill sheep because of the indigestible mass which finally accumulates in the digestive tract, producing fatal impaction.

"We are informed that the plant does not give a good quality of rubber; but to get the business on a commercial basis is a different proposition.

"The story of the Durango ram, however, is a good one, whether it is true or not."—Geo.H.Glover,D.V.M., Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

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These prices to you are actually lower than factory prices to dealers, on stoves of comparative merit. They are the lowest prices in the world; and every stove is perfect and guaranteed to suit you in every way. The Palace Windsor is shipped to you direct from factory, all blackened and polished and ready to set up and use; strongly crated. You do not want to buy a stove every year or two. Your stove must last and give satisfaction. And when you can get a stove that will last long, look attractive, burn little fuel, one that is easy to regulate and perfect in every way, and can do so at a very decided saving in money, it is certainly for your interest to give us your order. Our strong guarantee protects you in every way, and insures you perfect satisfaction in your purchase.

Get a stove that is adapted to your need and one large enough to do its work right.

Order your stove or range in time to have it travel the distance and get to you before you "must" have it. Allow at least two weeks for its being on the road. Railroads are often congested with freight and this causes delays. Order in ample time.

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Useful Roofing Information.

Anyone who is considering the roofing proposition should secure the booklet on Amatite which has just been published. This booklet is full of practical information. It gives pointers that will enable you to know what's what in the roofing line. This booklet is published by the oldest roofing manufacturers in the country and may be relied upon for accuracy. It is mailed free to anyone sending their name and address. A sample of Amatite, with its mineral surface, which has made such a success as a lasting protection against the weather, is also sent with the booklet. Both are free and are well worth inspecting.

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A NEW EGG FARM.

Stoddard's book entitled **A New Egg Farm**, is, in our estimation, the best book for a young poultry raiser to study. It shows the way to profitable production of eggs and poultry. He compares the best locations for the business. Tells how to build the houses for layers, breeders, sitters or chicks, adapted to the colony system, the yard system and other methods. How to breed and manage. How to breed and select. Choice of breeds and crosses. Management for mild or severe climates. How to feed fowls and keep them at exercise without hard work. How to manage hundreds of sitters with little labor. How to raise brooder chicks and keep them alive and growing. There are 320 pages of useful, attractive, illustrated information. The book is nicely bound, and we will send this book by mail, postpaid, and include a year's subscription to **The National Farmer and Stock Grower**, for one dollar. Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Saving Labor in Poultry Raising.

For the value of stock, more labor is required in poultry raising than in any other kind of live stock husbandry. It is this that keeps down the size of flocks, both on the farms and in villages.

It will pay every owner of a flock of poultry to sit down and figure out what can be done to lessen the amount of labor required daily. One will be surprised to find out how many useless steps are taken in the care of poultry on most farms.

In the first place, the drinking arrangements may easily be made such that several trips a day will not be required to keep the fowls in clean drinking water.

There is one principle in hydraulics that should be understood by every poultry raiser and that is, that if a jug full of water be inverted in a pan of water the water will run out only so fast as it is reduced in the pan. It is the pressure of air that holds the water back. The man that understands this principle can modify it to almost any extent. He can give the fowls a supply of water that will last one day or many days and which will flow out automatically only so fast as it is used by the poultry.

Self-feeding arrangements can be utilized quite extensively, especially in the feeding of oats. These self-feeders are hoppers that are filled with grain and let it out automatically at the bottom as fast as the grain is eaten out of the little space below the hopper.

Grit can well be supplied in the same way, and this is a common practice on some of our poultry farms. The advantage about supplying grit in this way is that there is no danger of the grit being eaten by rodents or birds or growing moldy from the presence of moisture. A supply for any length of time can be used.

Where the poultry flock is a large one, it will pay to run a pipe in the ground below the frost line, from the well or other water supply to the poultry house. This will cost something, but it is an initial expense that will not have to be repeated, and it will greatly reduce the amount of labor connected with supplying the poultry with drinking water and also in washing out the poultry house by use of the hose, which is a very good means of keeping down the army of mites that will invade about every poultry establishment.

The doors and windows should be constructed that they may be opened and shut with the greatest of ease, and some of them should be self-closing, with buttons to keep them from closing when it is desired for any reason to have one of them remain open.

Where a poultry house is cleaned out every day or every few days, the perfectness of the arrangements for cleaning will count for a great deal.

It is well for the poultry raiser to investigate the different appliances on the market to ascertain what he can secure to save his own labor. Many inventors are now laying awake nights trying to think up labor-saving devices in the care of poultry.

Good For Chickens.

Now that meat is so high a great many farmers are butchering their own beeves and hogs. In some communities they have co-operative societies for supplying the members with fresh meats, one member butchering one week and dividing the carcass among his neighbors and another member the following week, and so on till all have butchered. In nearly all these butcherings the blood of the animal is allowed to go to waste and here is where we want to speak for the hen. This blood, if saved and mixed with corn meal, makes the best kind of feed for laying hens. If it is desired to keep the blood for some days, it can be placed in a pot on the stove and cooked, when it will thicken and keep for quite a length of time.

Small and Large Numbers.

When hens are kept in small numbers and given free range, they do well almost anywhere. The reason why many poultry raisers fail to meet with success when they increase their flocks is that they fail to increase their accommodations in proportion; they fail to recognize the fact that large flocks are difficult to feed so that each individual may secure its allotted share; that various ailments have to be guarded against where large flocks are kept.

A great deal depends upon the location and construction of a plant. The scratching shed will more than pay for itself in an increased egg output. Houses should face the south. The scratching sheds should be more open than the laying house. But above all, the houses should be dry, warm and sunny. The house should be kept clean, so that no germs lurk in the floors and yards. Disinfect the floors by sprinkling with a solution of one pint crude carbolic acid to three gallons of water. The drinking vessels should be scalded out frequently to kill all germs of disease. The best way to handle a large flock is to divide it up into small flocks. The best way to increase the flock is to start a new yard or colony. Fifty hens in one flock is usually too many, but can be handled all right by careful poultry keepers.

Making Hens Moult.

One of the difficulties in poultry raising is to get the hens to moult early so that they will be ready to lay early in the fall when eggs are high.

Left to themselves, hens will take a long time to moult, and will not finish until cold weather sets in. They will not then lay much until January 1st, and all the profits for October, November and December are lost.

At the Poultry Institute held in Denver by the Colorado Agricultural College, J. R. Wilson, a poultryman of long experience in Colorado, gave

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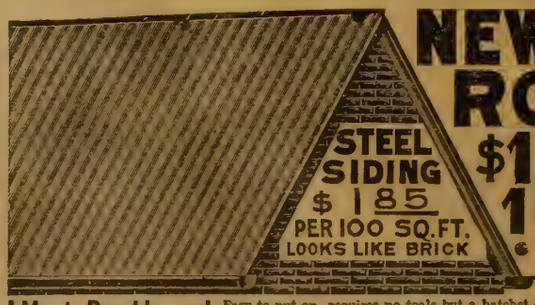

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his method of controlling the moulting of hens.

Mr. Wilson turns his hens for three weeks in July on alfalfa, feeding them in addition dry bran only. Under this treatment they get thin. The 1st of August he starts feeding them a mixed ration of grains and meat, giving a light feed in the morning and all they will eat at noon and at night.

Under this treatment they finish moulting quickly, get new feathers and begin laying the 1st of September. By October 1st they are in full laying and make a profit through the fall months.—H. M. Cottrell, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Poultry and Pet Stock Notes.

The principal interest we have in poultry raising is in the production of eggs and meat for market. "How can we produce a ton of chicken as cheaply as we can a ton of beef?" That is the question for which an answer is desired. We believe that the question can be answered all right.

Leghorns are good layers of fertile eggs and the cockerel makes a good broiler. They are the rustlers of the hen family. They are easier to raise and cost less to feed than the heavier breeds. They begin to lay when four to five months old, when the pullets of the larger breeds require about eight months. Thus in Poultry does Frank L. Morris boom the Leghorns.

A Utah man claims that a Columbian Wyandotte yearling hen lay 33 eggs in thirty-four consecutive days in midwinter. We don't like to say that it is a fairy story, but he is probably giving the favorite hen credit for some other hen's eggs.

I. K. Felch, famous poultry writer, is on record as saying that the Brahmas are the best large breed on earth, and very likely always will be.

There is some excuse for considering fancy points in poultry, but the fancier ought to be behind the breeder. The poultry shows seldom contain anything except exhibitions of feathers.

We are asked concerning Belgian hares, and all we can say is that Belgian hare meat can be produced cheaply and sold high; but the fakirs who wished to sell fifty-cent rabbits at $5.00 each caused people to expect too much, and the consequence is that Belgian hares are at a discount, because they do not represent a gold mine.

We are sending the Reliable Poultry Journal; Green's Fruit Grower; the Universal Magazine and The National Farmer and Stock Grower, all four first-class, interesting, instructive publications, one year for one dollar. All you have to do is to send us one dollar and we will see that the papers are sent regularly for one year. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A writer in the Reliable Poultry Journal says that the capacity of a hen to lay is bred in her. Special feeding will assist nature but not increase the number. What is necessary is to obtain a guaranteed laying strain and prove it by the trap nest. Another writer in another paper says exactly the reverse—that no system of breeding equals liberal feeding of the proper kind of feeds.

The red comb may not be an indication of a hen that is a large layer, but it is a pretty sure indication that the hen is laying or preparing to lay. If you wish to obtain layers at once—letting the future take care of itself—pick for the red comb.

It is a pretty good flock of pullets and hens that will be able to prove a laying average of twelve dozen eggs a year. Such hens can cost $1.00 for feed in a year and then show a profit of $1.40 per hen per year. This is according to The National Farmer and Stock Grower standard. It is difficult, however, to keep close to the business of egg laying when egg hatching and chicken selling interfere. The poultry business, however, is the only one that will pay two hundred per cent. per annum on the cost of the original stock.

The best tonics you can give your poultry are fresh air and exercise.

A healthy hen is always on the go; she is not mopish. When she has the fields to wander over in the summer, she always goes into winter quarters in a bright, healthy condition; and it is up to us to have her come out of it in the spring in the same condition.

It is utility that the keeper of farm poultry has in view. His standard should be one made up of table qualities, laying powers and constitutional hardiness. He may attach more or less weight to table qualities or laying powers, according to circumstances, but both must be kept in view. Make your choice. Utility first; beauty afterward.

We cut down the profits when we keep the old hen or by keeping the ones that are never found on the trap nest. Can you go among your flock and pick out the best layers? It pays well to be able to do this. The matter of knowing which are the profitable hens is really much more important than the majority of people think. This difference will prove a source of great surprise to you if you have not been a careful observer.

Do not hold back when you find what you want. If you need it, it is worth the price asked. Strive to do your best in getting those things you need in your poultry work, and before long you will be selling quality birds at the long prices that such birds command. Follow this into all the lines of your work.

The quality of the poultry in this country is improving rapidly. The improvement seen in the poultry shows during the last five years is nothing less than astonishing. Is this true of your flock, or are you contented to go along year after year in the old rut?

Hard times find the poultryman in better shape than many of his fellows. The public still want and will pay for what he has to sell. Luxuries may be dispensed with in times of financial depression, but the poultryman still finds a ready market for his produce.

Diet has an important effect upon the fertility of the eggs.

Sick birds should be isolated, as many diseases are contagious.

Boiled oats makes a good laying food; also other boiled grain.

Observation should teach one whether they are feeding their poultry enough food to get good returns.

The best breed is the one we like best. One may be successful with one breed, while another will be equally successful with some other breed. A great deal depends upon the man behind the feed pail.

Our hen houses should be warm for winter. I find that a hen will lay very few eggs in a cold house.

In Musselshell Valley Montana—Profits

Where a few years ago settlers in Montana were engaged principally in stock-raising, diversified farming is now being successfully carried on at great profit.

Large yields of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, vegetables, alfalfa and timothy hay are being produced in the fertile Musselshell Valley, in central Montana along the Pacific Coast extension of the

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Thousands of acres of fertile lands have been opened to settlement in Montana in the past year through the construction of this new transcontinental line. Land is still cheap there and plenty of government homesteads may still be secured close to the towns on this new line. These towns are growing and will provide additional markets for the crops.

It is well worth your while to make a trip there to see for yourself the opportunities now offered.

Maps and descriptive books regarding the country along the new line are free for the asking.

F. A. MILLER
General Passenger Agent
CHICAGO

GEO. B. HAYNES
Immigration Agent
348 Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO

It is better for the average poultryman to confine himself to one variety.

In order to have a hen lay 200 eggs in a year we must give her constant and diligent care. "Aim high" should be our motto in the poultry business as well as in other vocations of life.

On egg farms the profit is derived from eggs obtained in the fall and winter. In my experience in the egg business there has always been a shortage of eggs in the early fall and winter.

Nine-tenths of the diseases that afflict the laying stock come from derangements of the liver. Afflicted fowls have a dark comb, and sometimes it is black.

One of the best foods for making hens lay is lean meat. When the supply of eggs fail, begin feeding lean meat. It will be found to be superior to anything that can be used. It will be found cheaper than grain, because it will make eggs. One reason why the hens fail to lay when they have plenty of grain is that they require a change, and meat supplies the needful. One ounce of meat a day to each hen. Six ounces of food altogether. Try this method and watch the results.

The recent dried-fruit situation at St. Louis was as follows: Fair-grade evaporated rings apples at 5½c.; bright-sun-dried quarters apples would probably bring 4½c., and good sun-dried halves peaches nominally 4c. But nothing reliable or accurate can be said of the market, not enough fruit offering to draw out the extent of the demand or show the position of values.

Beans and peas were selling on the St. Louis market late in September as follows per bushel: White beans—Choice hand-picked at $2.55 to $2.60; machine-picked or screened, $2.40 to $2.45; imported, $2.40 to $2.45; country at $1.75 to $2.00; Scotch peas at $2.65; split peas at $2.10 per bushel or $6.75 per barrel of 3½ bushels; black-eyed peas, $2.50; Lima beans, 6c. per pound; lentils, 6½c.; California pink, 4¾c.; red kidney, 4 to 4¼c.

I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. I wore many different kinds of trusses. Some were tortures, some positively dangerous, and none would hold the rupture. The doctors told me I could not cure it without a surgical operation. But I fooled them all, and cured myself by a simple method which I discovered. Anyone can use it, and I will send the cure free by mail, postpaid, to anyone who writes for it. Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today.

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Dear Sir:—I wish you would send me your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

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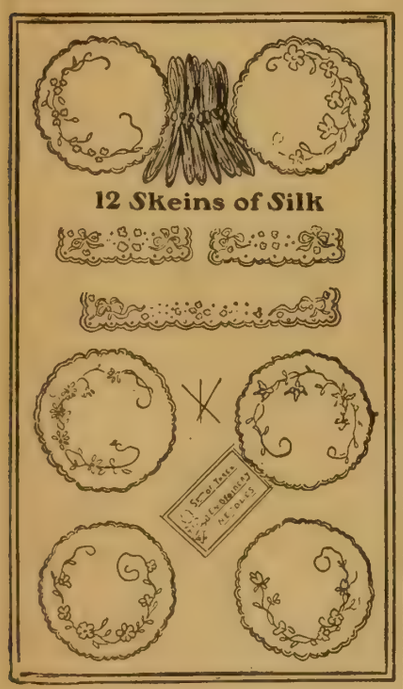
Everything must have a beginning, and this is the beginning of embroidery. This beautiful trial set consists of six fine linen doilies stamped, assorted designs, one linen collar and cuff set, one package of embroidery needles and pure silk, assorted colors, sufficient to work the same. This is well worth having and will give satisfaction to embroidery experts and beginners.



Send Us 30 Cents and we will send you this embroidery set by mail postpaid. We will also enter up a full year's paid subscription to the new and interesting monthly publication, the **Universal Magazine,** which has been a success from the start. This subscription to the **Universal Magazine** includes twelve beautiful colored art picture supplements, 6x8 inches, called the Sunbonnet Twins. These pictures will please everybody. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Coyote-proof Fence.

Fencing the range to protect sheep from the attacks of predatory animals has met with excellent results in the Wallowa National Forest, Oregon. The problem was to find a strong fence that would make the sheep secure, even without the care of a herder.

The chosen fence, which is built of woven wire with barbed wire on the top, has kept out all the minor animals, such as wild cats, lynxes and coyotes, but has not withstood the attacks of the grizzlies, which are apparently able to pass through it with little trouble.

Sheep numbering 2,200 head were placed in the enclosure with their lambs upon June 20th and have been allowed to graze at their free will with no attention whatever from any herder. They have done splendidly, and, as far as the observation of those in charge of the experiment goes, a given area grazed by sheep under such conditions will carry more sheep per acre than one grazed under the charge of a herder.

Tracks along the fence show that predatory animals come to the fence constantly and follow it around, but, with the exception of the bears, do not seem able to enter.

The hunter employed by the Service for hunting predatory animals in the vicinity of this fenced enclosure has killed no less than six large grizzlies this season, besides numerous other animals of the predatory class.

The results of this experiment are so satisfactory thus far that private individuals are profiting by it. Mr. J. W. Emmons, of Troy, Oregon, has a large area of private land fenced with a special wire fence in which he has this season lambed a herd of 670 ewes without a herder's care and with very little attention and great success. Mr. Emmons is extending his fence, for he finds it pays.

Careful record will be kept of the weights of lambs raised inside this fence with a view of comparing them with the same grade of lambs raised outside the fence on the same class of range, so that any gains or losses in weight and growth may be determined.

FREE WATCH FOR READERS.

A watch fob with your Presidential candidate's picture is a favorite piece of jewelry this fall. In fact, it is distinctly "the thing," much handsomer and more tasteful than the old-fashioned buttons or campaign badges.

Readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that they can have one of these watch fobs free by writing to the lively, interesting magazine, "Farm and Stock," St. Joseph, Mo. That publication has a number of the handsomest fobs yet made which will be distributed to the first applicants. So you stand a better chance of getting one if you write at once. The fob is made of a fine grade of seal-grained Russia leather, nickeled buckle, mother-of-pearl shield, containing a photograph of either Bryan or Taft.

The fob goes as a present with three-months' subscription to the Farm and Stock. The cost of mailing the fob and the paper is 10 cents, which should be sent either in coin or stamps with your letter asking for the fob. The fob itself is worth several times that amount.

When writing, be sure to say whether you want Taft or Bryan fobs, and do not forget the dime for mailing. Address, Farm and Stock, Box 355, St. Joseph, Mo.

Keeping Apples.

On every farm where apples are produced the problem of keeping them is an important one to solve. The man that has only a family orchard is as much interested as any other, for he desires to make the crop from his trees last through the winter as far as possible. If the apples cannot be kept beyond a few months, the owner must either get rid of them at any price or see most of them rot in the barrels and bins.

On the farm it is generally difficult to keep apples, because the temperature in which they are usualy kept is too high. The cellars of the old-fashioned houses were better than the modern cellars for keeping apples, because these cellars had fewer furnaces and stoves.

Even where there are two cellars, frequently the one in which the fruit is stored communicates by a door with the cellar in which the stove or furnace is placed. While the temperature of that cellar is several degrees lower than the cellar most used, yet the average temperature is several degrees higher than it should be to give the best results in the keeping of apples.

In the keeping of apples, thirty-two degrees is considered the minimum temperature, as fruit must not be frozen. In ordinary practice, however, it is found that the temperature in a cellar may be two or three degrees below the freezing point of water and the fruit not freeze. Thus, apples are said to stand as low as twenty-eight degrees above zero without freezing. This is four degrees below the point at which water freezes. Whether this temperature could be maintained for months and the apples not freeze has probably never been demonstrated.

Those that have had much experience in the keeping of apples have noticed the great difference there is in the keeping power of apples. The best keepers are not always the hardest apples. Ben Davis is an exceptionally good keeper, but it is not what might be called a hard apple.

One thing that makes some apples good keepers is the texture of the flesh. The flesh of the Ben Davis is of such a texture that when the apple is bruised on the outside the apple dries up instead of beginning to rot. This is generally but not always the case. Late in the winter the Ben Davis apples reach a mellowness where they will not stand bruising, as they will do in the fall and early winter. The Ben Davis is a rather dry apple, and such apples generally keep well. Juicy apples must be handled with the greatest care to prevent them being bruised and rot starting. If any person wants to notice the difference in two apples in this respect, let him bruise and lay aside for some weeks or months a Ben Davis and a Jonathan.

In keeping apples in a cellar, keep them shut from the air. Barrels should be kept covered, as the air will draw the moisture out of the apples very rapidly. Then keep a thermometer where it will show the temperature of the cellar. A little study of any cellar will enable the farmer to so adjust the supply of cold air from the outside that the temperature will be kept between thirty-two and forty degrees most of the time. Some of the windows in the cellars should be so made that they may admit a small stream of air whenever it is desired to lower the temperature.

BROMO-SELTZER

CURES

HEADACHES

10¢, 25¢, 50¢, & $1.00 Bottles.

Recent quotations for grass seeds at St. Louis were as follows—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds: Timothy—Dark, hulled, weedy, etc., at $2.25 to $2.50; fair grade, $2.75 to $3.00; clean bright, $3.10 to $3.25; high-grade more; clover at $3.00 to $5.00 for trashy and weedy up to $9.55 for best. Red Top at from $2.00 to $3.00 for chaffy to $6.00 and $7.00 for fair, and $11 to $11.50 for fancy; German millet, $1.10 to $1.30; common millet, $1.10 to $1.20; Hungarian, $1.00 to $1.50; mustard at 50c. to $1.00; buckwheat, $1.40 to $1.50; Siberian broom-corn millet, $1.10 to $1.40.

Impatient Susie.

"Oh, I can't thread this needle, ma,"
Was little Susie's cry;
"Just as the thread is going through,
The needle winks its eye."
October Woman's Home Companion.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 248 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay, but write to-day.

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SAYMAN, 2404 Franklin Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

A GREAT OFFER.—We will give every reader of this paper an 18-months' trial subscription to that handsome farm and story magazine **FARM LIFE,** printed in colors, for only 25 cents. Send the quarter to **FARM LIFE,** 310 Coca Cola Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. For circular, testimonials and free trial treatment, write
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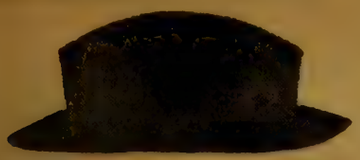


A MAGNIFICENT PREMIUM.

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is one dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us one dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color. A million and a half of these hats have been sold.

Address, **The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Fall Bearing Strawberries.

So delicious a berry is the strawberry; so obviously is it the queen of small fruits, or, perhaps as many would concede, of all fruits, that it is not to be wondered that man should endeavor to prolong the season wherein his palate is tickled by this dainty. Up to recent years, however, we have had to be content with a ratification of four or five weeks, no matter how grievously we regretted its ending. Occasionally, to be sure, scattered berries would be found on the old plants in the fall when a long drouth had been followed by soaking rains, but this supply was altogether uncertain and irregular, and was never to be depended upon. Now nature has graciously come to our assistance and at last we have a strawberry that for singularity of bearing is distinctly of its own kind.

This new variety, introduced about three years ago and known as the Pan-American, cannot be correctly described as a fall bearer; it is more than this—it is a true ever-bearer. From the usual season in the spring until cut down by frost, it continues without intermission to bloom and to ripen fruit.

It is a "sport" or variation by bud from the well-known Bismarck, and its berries and general appearance bear much resemblance to its progenitor. It was accidentally discovered in his berry patch by a veteran of the Civil War, Sam Cooper by name, who lives in Northern New York. Walking about one day, he discovered a mother plant and sixteen runners all in bloom at one time in the fall, and the circumstance struck him as so peculiar that he dug up all the plants and placed them where he could observe them with a view of ascertaining whether the ever-bearing habit was a fixed one or not. Their performance the next year convinced him that it was, and he thereupon set out propagating them in quantity.

Another unusual quality then made itself manifest; the plant proved to be unique in making very few runners, and on being forced by nitrogenous fertilizers into the greatest possible growth, made runners more freely indeed, but seemed to lose much or all of their prepotency to ever-bear. Here then was a serious defect which threatened the value of the plant as a commercial variety.

With the hope of obtaining a more ideal kind Mr. Cooper began to raise seedlings from it; in this he was only partially successful; he originated one he called the Autumn, a plant, strange to say, that bore no resemblance whatever to the Pan-American, and which, while it made runners quite freely, was not the equal of its parent in its ever-bearing proclivities.

Other experimenters have also been at work with some of the foreign varieties which showed some ever-bearing disposition, but without success, and it must be admitted that we are indebted solely to a caprice of nature for the only true ever-bearing strawberry ever created.

So far the Pan-American is not widely disseminated, though it has been tested in many sections of the country. The vital question is whether it will ever prove commercially profitable. So far experience answers in the negative. There are numerous reasons why this is so. One is the cost of the plants; at the present rate of propagation they can never become cheap; but there are weightier reasons; during the hot and dry summers of the Mississippi valley it is manifestly impossible to raise this most delicate and sensitive of all berries by ordinary methods. Its fruitage must be limited to the cool and moist fall months prior to frost. Even then it is probable that it will demand a high degree of intensive culture which will so increase the cost of production that a ready market at high prices must be near at hand. This intensive culture must take the form of heavy fertilizing and irrigation, and a copious supply of water is above all indispensable for fine berries. Given these, however, and, in addition, a section where frost comes rarely or not at all, as in the far South or California, there seems to be no good reason why specialists should not find commercial profit and perhaps an unusually good one in this latest novelty of the horticultural world.

In my own garden in Southeast Missouri the Pan-American has been steadily and regularly putting forth fruit stalks every week since April. We are told not to allow it to bear in the spring; but on those plants where this rule was disregarded there is no perceptible difference in yielding qualities at this time.

There is no reason why anyone who desires a family supply of the delicious strawberry during September and October should not be able to secure it on a few square rods by the expenditure of a little care and labor. I should plant on very rich ground, mulch heavily with cut grass or fine manure and give all the water that the plants can absorb without injury. Plant fifteen inches apart both ways and leave paths two feet wide every three plants.—L. R. Johnson.

World's Production of Metals.

The total production of metals of the world for 1907 showed that 713,000 tons of copper were produced; 992,800 tons of lead; 98,700 tons of tin; 738,400 tons of zinc; 14,100 tons of nickel and 19,800 tons of aluminum. Of the precious metals, gold, silver and quicksilver, there were no official reports.

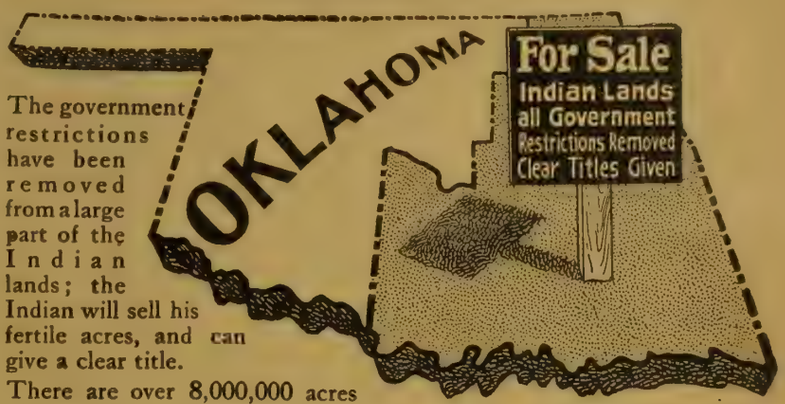
The Outlook For Stock Feeding.

To feed or not to feed must be decided pretty soon now. With corn at present high level it will take good feeding to handle cattle and hogs and show anything for the labor of handling the stock. When cattle and hogs sell around 6 cents, and corn is worth around 45 cents a bushel, the operation will work out usually with some profit. But reverse the prices and put 60-cent corn or 65-cent corn, which the new crop will likely sell for, into 6-cent stock and profits will not be in so easy reach. Much depends upon the men who handle the stock. One man may show a gain, while another will lose. I believe in feeding when odds are not too heavy against it, but this is a season when it will take good work to make the operation show any profit above the selling price of corn.—L. C. Brown.

We are sending Green's Fruit Grower, the best fruit paper; the Reliable Poultry Journal, the best poultry paper; the Universal Magazine and The National Farmer and Stock Grower, all four first-class, interesting, instructive publications, one year for one dollar. Search the world over and you cannot find a subscription proposition to equal it Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Indian Lands For Sale Cheap

Government Restrictions Removed
Clear Titles Given



The government restrictions have been removed from a large part of the Indian lands; the Indian will sell his fertile acres, and can give a clear title.

There are over 8,000,000 acres of these Indian lands on which restrictions were removed July 27th.

The Indian, though a peaceable, civilized citizen, cannot cultivate all his land, and most of them would rather sell it. This is the golden opportunity for the progressive farmer to get a splendid farm at a very reasonable price.

The land varies greatly in character. The rich bottom lands will raise from 40 to 70 bushels of corn to the acre, 20 to 30 bushels of wheat, 3 to 4 crops of alfalfa, averaging three-fourths of a ton to a ton per acre each cutting, or from three-fourths of a bale to a bale of cotton. The prairie lands raise from 25 to 65 bushels of corn to the acre, and other crops in proportion. The agricultural reports give the average yield of all staple crops as about the same as those of Illinois.

There are excellent fruit lands, similar to the famous fruit lands of the Ozarks.
The rainfall is abundant, averaging 35 to 40 inches.
This land can be bought in tracts of 40 to 320 acres at a very low price.
This territory has hundreds of towns and cities, many of which have all the advantages of older settled communities, such as schools and churches, hotels, libraries, electric lights, telephones and telegraph lines, street railways, etc. Only 11% of the present population of these Indian lands are Indians and they are civilized, law-abiding citizens.
If you are not satisfied with the opportunities where you are now located, this is your one **great** chance to better your condition. Take a trip down there and look around; find the farm that just suits you and buy it while it is cheap.
The Rock Island-Frisco Lines have over 1300 miles of railway in the territory where the restrictions have been removed—over three times as much as any other line.
Purchase your ticket over the Rock Island-Frisco-Chicago & Eastern Illinois Lines and you will see the best.
Low round-trip fares to all points in these lands and other parts of the Southwest on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.
You can go via one Rock Island-Frisco Line and return another without extra charge.

Rock Island

If you are interested, write for full information. We will post you on conditions and furnish you with names of reliable men who will aid you to get a desirable piece of land.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Pass. Traffic Manager
1768 La Salle Station Chicago, Ill. or 1768 Frisco Building St. Louis, Mo.

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SELECTED POETRY.

THE LANDLORD.

The landlord used to come around
As regular as a clock.
Upon the door we'd hear him pound—
Oh, 'twas a glad and joyful sound
To hear that landlord knock.

He knocked upon the entry-way,
He knocked upon the door;
He came around the first of May,
And saw the puppies at their play,
And then he knocked some more.

That landlord used to hand us knocks
Because we had a cat,
A bird, a rabbit in a box,
And half a hundred Plymouth Rocks—
What think you, now, of that?

But when he acted meanest yet
Was over Gwendolen;
When she was born, the little pet,
He growled and said: "You mustn't let
This thing occur again."

We have another landlord now
And he is different.
We've bought a parrot and a cow—
He doesn't holler, anyhow,
Or press us for the rent.

Now Gwendolen has sisters four
And she has brothers two;
They pound the walls and pound the floor
And still this landlord doesn't roar
Like that one used to do.

We've put that landlord mean to rout,
And I will tell you how:
We have a cottage farther out,
With vines and roses 'round about,
And I'm the landlord now.
—American Lumberman.

GOOD COUNTRY TO LIVE IN.

The German emperor and I
Within the self-same year were born,
Beneath the self-same sky,
Upon the self-same morn;
A kaiser he of high estate,
And I the usual chance of fate.

His father was a prince; and mine—
Why, just a farmer, that is all.
Stars are still stars, although some shine,
And some roll hid in midnight's pall;
But argue, cavil all you can,
My sire was just as good a man.

The German emperor and I
Eat, drink, and sleep in the self-same way;
For bread is bread, and pie is pie,
And kings can eat but thrice a day.
And sleep will only come to those
Whose mouths and stomachs are not foes.

I rise at six and go to work,
And he at five and does the same,
We both have cares we cannot shirk;
Mine are for loved ones; his for fame.
He may live best I cannot tell;
I'm sure I wish the Kaiser well.

I have a wife, and so has he;
And yet, if pictures do not err,
As far as human sight can see,
Mine is by long odds twice as fair.
Say, would I trade those eyes dark brown?
Not for an empress and her crown.

And so the Emperor and I
On this one point could ne'er agree;
Moreover, we will never try.
His frau suits him and mine suits me.
And though his son one day may rule,
Mine stands A 1 in public school.

So let the Kaiser have his sway,
Bid kings and nations tumble down,
I have my freedom and my say,
And fear no ruler and his crown;
For I, unknown to fame or war,
Live where each man is emperor.
—Boston Globe.

THE ATTIC.

High over the clamor and riot
We store the things that pass
In the great room dim and quiet—
Flower images under a glass.

Hopes long used and broken;
Dreams that have lost their wings,
Sweet words softly spoken
And priceless unuttered things.

No one would care to rifle
This chamber up in the air;
Where many a battered trifle
Is shrined with sacred care.

There dusty heaps are hidden,
In shadowy corners tossed,
And queer shapes rise unbidden,
For nothing is wholly lost.

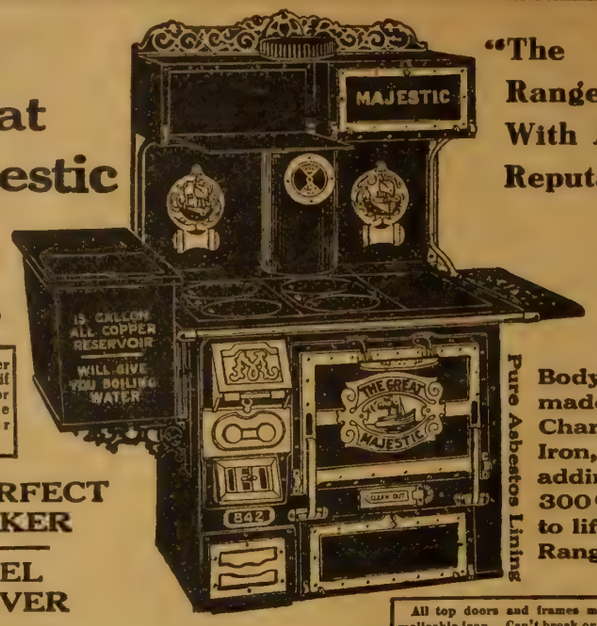
When the house of life is stilly
We creep up the strange old stair;
Where the echoing dusk is chilly
And the silence seems a prayer.

And there when the rain is falling,
Or the weirdly drifting snow
On the winds are voices calling
From haunts of the long agao.
—Ada Foster Murray.

"THE NINETY AND NINE."

There were ninety and nine that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold;
But one was out on the hills away
Far off from the gates of gold.

The Great Majestic



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With water fronts if wanted for pressure or other boilers.

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Body made of Charcoal Iron, adding 300% to life of Range

PERFECT BAKER

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Away on the mountains wild and bare,
Away from the tender Shepherd's care,

"Lord, thou hast here thy ninety and nine;
Are they not enough for thee?"
But the Shepherd made answer: "'Tis one of mine
Has wandered away from me;
And although the road be rough and steep,
I go to the desert to find my sheep."

But none of the ransomed ever knew
How deep were the waters crost,
Nor how dark was the night that the Lord passed through
Ere he found his sheep that was lost;
Out on the desert He heard its cry,
Sick and helpless and ready to die.

"Lord, whence are these blood-drops all the way,
That mark out the mountain track?"
"They were shed for one who had gone astray
Ere the Shepherd could bring him back."
"Lord, whence are thy hands so rent and torn?"
"They are pierced to-night by many a thorn."

But all through the mountains, thunder-riven,
And up from the rocky steep,
There rose a cry to the gates of heaven:
"Rejoice! I have found my sheep!"
And the angels echoed around the throne,
"Rejoice! for the Lord brings back his own!"
—Elizabeth C. Clephane.

THE BARN IN THE RAIN.

Gray barn and draggled meadow,
Blurred green of grass and leaves,
The sky an awful shadow,
For on her gray face weaves

The rain with silver threads,
That fleck the muddy puddle,
That rattle on the sheds
Where the cold cattle huddle!

Then oh, the haymow soft
And deep and dark and warm,
On sweet hay piled aloft—
While overhead the Storm

Sweeps the wet shingles, drips
At eaves, makes music wild—
We listen; the soul slips
Years back and is a child.

Somehow as at the start
We turn from Life's hot foam,
Get in the World's warm heart,
Yea, make Earth's heart our home!

And lie there warm, secure,
Yea, as a child of five,
Heart cleansed, serene and pure,
And glad to be alive.
—James Oppenheim, in Woman's Home Companion for August.

WHY THE EDITOR SWORE.

With a terrific cold in his head,
And his eyelids heavy and sore,
The editor sat in a broken chair
And bitterly, earnestly swore.

A youth had dropped in with a poem,
A man was there with a dun,
A chap had entered to tell him
How the paper ought to be run.

An irate subscriber had told him
That his sheet wasn't fit to be read,
While another had carefully promised
To punch the editor's head.

The foreman was yelling for copy,
And the wind was whistling in at the door,
And this, with a few other reasons,
Is why the editor swore.

But the angel who took it to heaven,
Recorded his verdict there:
"The jury will find in the present case
'Twas a justifiable swear!"
—Rochester Star.

PAIN.

Pain, pain, pain,
'Tis as old as the world is old,
And it never will end till life shall end
And we're laid beneath the mold.
There's the pain of millions moaning,
As they blindly grope for the light,
And the pain of the toilers, brave and true,
Who strive in a losing fight.

Pain, pain, pain,
Of the countless clans who die
Of hunger and cold and withering heat,
As they lift vain arms to the sky.
There's the pain of dreams that were shattered,
And the pain like a faded rose,
And the pain that follows a man to his grave
Where the wind of destiny blows.

Pain, pain, pain,
'Tis the earliest curse of all,
And upon the shoulders of woman-born
The pitiless scourge must fall.
There's the pain that comes at parting
And the pain no words ever told,
And it never will end till life shall end
And we're laid beneath the mold.
—Birmingham Age-Herald.

SORROW.

'Tis sent to make us better
And give us gentle ways—
The sudden grief that pierces
And on our heart's core preys.
Its mordant flame will chasten
And burn away the dross
Of souls that wax impatient
From carrying the cross.
—Birmingham Age-Herald.

MY HEART AND I.

We only know, my heart and I,
What made the day so bright;
We only know the secret, dear,
That turned the dark to light.

And when the brooding wing of night
Enwraps the silent town,
We close the door, my heart and I,
And pull the curtains down.

And there so cozily we sit,
Where none may enter in;
Alone with best of friends, our books,
The happy hours begin.

We understand each other so—
We laugh and sometimes cry—
But there alone, my heart and I,
We all the world defy.

We may by day our service give—
At night from bonds we're free;
Behind the door, where none may come
Except my heart and me.
—Jane Frances Winn.

GRASS.

The rose is praised for its beaming face,
The lily for saintly whiteness;
We love this bloom for its languid grace,
And that for its airy lightness.

We say of the oak: "How grand of girth!"
Of the willow we say: "How slender!"
And yet to the soft grass, clothing earth,
How slight is the praise we render.

But the grass knows well in her secret heart
How we love her cool, green raiment;
So she plays in silence her lonely part,
And cares not at all for payment.

Each year her buttercups nod and drowse,
With sun and dew brimming over;
Each year she pleases the greedy cows
With oceans of honeyed clover.

Each year on the earth's wide breast she waves
From spring until stern November;
And then she remembers so many graves
That no one else will remember.

And while she serves us with gladness mute
In return for such sweet deafings,
We tread her carelessly under foot,
Yet we never wound her feelings.
—Edgar Fawcett, in Kansas City Star.

JOY AND TROUBLE.

Trouble make a lot of noise;
Hardly ever hear our joys;
Trouble is a rampant fellow;
Joy is gentle, joy is mellow;
Trouble talks with roar of thunder,
Joy is soft as whisper wonder;
Trouble makes a lot of fuss;
Joy does quiet good to us.
—Baltimore Sun.

LIFE.

Life has its sorrows
And its tears;
Its heartaches and
Its hopes and fears.
But still with all
Its hurts and wrongs,
Life has its roses
And its songs.
—Detroit Free Press.

WHEN HE WOULDN'T PAY.

During the money stringency lately a certain real estate man, having nothing else for his clerk to do, sent him out to collect some rent that was overdue.

The clerk, being of Swedish nationality had their peculiar twang in his speech.

Returning from his trip, the Swede seemed very jubliant.

The proprietor, noticing his smile, said "Well, what luck did you have?" and the clerk answered: "Purty good."

"Well, did anybody pay you?"

"Yaas, Smith he pay, and Yones he say he pay in Yanuary."

"Are you sure Jones said he would pay in January? He never before has made such promises."

"Vell, I tank so. He say it bane a dam col' day when you get dot money, and I tank dat bane in Yanuary."—Scrap-Book.

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"I have been troubled with a terrible headache for the last ten years; the doctors could do me no good. I saw Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills advertised in the Sunday magazine, so I thought I would try a sample. I did so, and they helped me wonderfully. I had headache so badly I could hardly see to work, so I sent to the drug store and got a box. In a couple of hours I was all right, it was the first medicine to do me any good."

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Mistaken Identity.

Jacob Hope, whose phonograph school for parrots in Philadelphia has given him a deep ornithological knowledge, was praising the gray African parrot.

"It is the cleverest of the parrot family," he said, "and the best talker. You hear some remarkable tales about it, tales that make you think it must have a mind like your own.

"A Nicetown man came in the other day to tell me of a gray African parrot I had trained for him.

"He said that they kept the bird in the nursery, where it showed the most remarkable liking for the baby. It was especially interested in the baby's morning bath. All through the operation of filling the little tub, undressing the tiny child, scrubbing it, and so on, the parrot on its perch quawked and flapped its wings in the greatest excitement and delight.

"Well, one day the parrot was removed to the kitchen while the nursery was being papered. It passed several hours in the kitchen quietly, then, all of a sudden, it uttered a succession of ear-piercing shrieks.

"'Oh, the baby! Oh, the poor, dear baby!' it screamed over and again in accents of terror and despair.

"The entire household rushed to the kitchen. The parrot on its perch flapped its wings and tugged at its chain, while it watched with frantic eyes the cook preparing a little sucking pig for the frying pan.—Philadelphia Record.

Head Cheese.

Take a pig's head (upper parts only, using the lower halves for roasting), thoroughly clean, and let lie in salt water over night. Put on to boil in plenty of water, and boil until the meat drops from the bones. Strain the liquor it was boiled in and set away to cool. When cold, remove the fat, when the liquor will be ready to add to the meat, which must be looked over carefully, to remove any small bits of bone, and chopped very fine. Season to taste with salt, pepper and sage. Put on again to boil for about five minutes. Then pour into dishes and set away to cool If sage is not liked, add any flavoring desired.—October Woman's Home Companion.

Ruskin's Long Sentences.

Ruskin, it is said, has written more sentences of inordinate length than any other classic writer of modern English prose. Frederic Harrison some years ago counted the words in a number of typical sentences, finding that in the earlier books it was no uncommon thing for Ruskin to run beyond the page before permitting himself and his readers the relief of a full stop. But in every case the sense is as clear as day. Wordsworth's poem on the "Character of the Happy Warrior" is a notable example of sustained connections. Apart from the opening and closing couplets, the poem consists of two very long compound sentences almost entirely comprised of adjectival clauses. The longer of the two sentences contains fifty-seven decasyllabic lines. This is probably a record in English verse.

Too Old at ———?

In an age of hurry and "hustle" the value of experience is often overlooked, and the result is seen in the product, whether the work be manual or intellectual. If the older man has lost something of his "smartness," he has not lost the superficiality and carelessness of youth, and the employer who estimates agility above efficiency makes a bad bargain for himself in the long run.—Yorkshire Post.

Useful Remedies.

An excellent remedy for neuralgia and rheumatism is made of equal parts of witch hazel and alcohol, and it is well to rub the affected part with the fluid and then cover with soft, dry flannel; and for rheumatism, take ten drops of the oil of wintergreen on a little sugar two or three times a day; and this is not only a safe but a very pleasant remedy.

If you are nervous or neuralgic, try the olive-oil cure. Get the pure olive oil and take a teaspoonful three times a day, just after eating, or use it in salads at meals, and this is not only a medicine, but a nutritious food. It is fine for throat and lung troubles and is good for stomach troubles, too.

To brush the teeth after each meal is to follow a good rule, and one of the best and safest mouth washes that can be made is to add one ounce of borax to one pint of boiling water, and before this is quite cold add half a teaspoonful of spirits of camphor. This will keep the gums in a healthy condition and will remove tartar. The camphor is healing and soothing and the borax purifies and disinfects, and if the throat is sore, a little of this borax solution in warm water makes a gargle that is soothing and antiseptic, and there is nothing better for an ulcer in the mouth than boracic acid powder put on dry several times a day.—A. M. H.

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A golden eagle, supposed to be the oldest ever captured in this locality, was shot by George Dates in the Crow Creek district. From the tail feathers of the bird and other characteristics Curator Adams, of the State Normal School, believes that the bird is at least seventy-five years old. It measured over six feet from tip to tip and will be mounted.—Greeley Correspondence, Denver Republican.

At St. Louis, castor beans are selling at $1.45 to $1.50 per bushel.

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new treatment, called Protone, is a powerful inducer of nutrition, increases cell-growth, makes perfect the assimilation of food, increases the number of red blood-corpuscles, and as a necessary result builds up muscle and solid, healthy flesh, and rounds out the figure.

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Seven Gored Skirt.

No. 6060.—To be made in round or walking length. The seven gored skirt is always a graceful and attractive one and this model has the advantage of including the very latest features of the season. It is laid in two plaits at each seam, which provides just sufficient fullness for grace, and it can be closed either at the left of the front with ornamental buttons or invisibly at the back as liked. It is adapted to linen, to serge, to mohair, to all skirting and to all suiting materials, but as illustrated is made of Panama cloth finished with sailor stitching.

The skirt is cut in seven gores. The plaits effectually conceal the seams and are stitched flat well below the hips. It can be made either in walking length, adapted to the street, or in the graceful round one that is so well liked for indoor wear.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9¾ yards 24 or 27, 5½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide.

The Pattern 6060 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Boy's Russian Blouse Suit.

No. 6082.—The Russian blouse costume suits the small boy so perfectly that it has become an established favorite, and this one, while it includes some novel features, retains all the inherent fascination of the original garment. It is masculine without being overmature, and it allows all the freedom that the small boys need. The double-breasted coat is a smart and generally becoming one, and the separate shield can be made of contrasting material or the same as liked, while a practical feature is found in the ease with which several can be made to accompany one suit. The Knickerbockers are of the regulation sort that are drawn up by means of elastic at the knees. In the illustration white linen is made with collar and belt of blue, but all the materials in use for boys' suits are appropriate, the wool suitings, the mohairs and the silks, that are used for occasions of greatest dress, as well as the simple washable ones.

The suit is made with the blouse and trousers. The blouse is fitted by means of shoulder and underarm seams and finished with the big sailor collar and is closed in double-breasted style. The shield is buttoned into place beneath the collar and closed at the back, while the sleeves are tucked at their lower edges. The trousers are made simply with front and back portions, joined to waistbands that can be buttoned to the underwaist.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (six years) is 5⅜ yards 24, 4⅛ yards 32, or 2¾ yards 44 inches wide, with 1⅛ yards 27 inches wide for collar and belt.

The Pattern 6082 is cut in sizes for boys of four, six and eight years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Girl's Semi-Princesse Dress.

No. 6096.—The semi-Princesse dress is as great a favorite for the school girls as it is for their elders, and very charming are many of the new models that have appeared in this style. The one illustrated is among the latest and is adapted both to present needs and to the coming autumn. It can be made suitable for school or for afternoon wear, as one material or another is chosen, and as it is treated in one way or another, so that it is an exceedingly serviceable model. In this case a light-weight wool material is trimmed with banding, but were a plain fabric chosen and were the panel and yoke embroidered, the dress would become far more elaborate and adapted to occasions of greater dress. If the three-quarter sleeves are not liked, long ones can be substituted. Washable materials as well as light wools and the pretty simple silks are appropriate.

The dress is made with the yoke and panel, which are cut in one, the blouse portions and the skirt. The blouse and skirt are joined by means of a belt at the side and back and are both joined to the panel at the front. The closing is made at the back. The skirt is straight, gathered at its upper edge.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is 6¼ yards 24, 4 yards 32, or 3 yards 44 inches wide, with 9¾ yards of banding.

The Pattern 6096 is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten and twelve years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Fancy Ticked Blouse.

No. 6081.—To be made with long or three-quarter sleeves. The popularity of the fancy blouse is largely due to the fact that it is generally becoming and it consequently is likely to continue in favor indefinitely. This one is novel in many of its features and has the great advantage of being well adapted to the semi-Princesse dresses as well as to separate use. If a gown of the former sort is wanted it could be joined to any skirt and the trimming at the front edges extended down over the belt to give the continuous lines. As illustrated, however, it is designed to be worn with a separate skirt, either in matching or contrasting material, and is made of crepe de chine trimmed with heavy lace banding and with a center front, yoke and undersleeves of Valenciennes all-over, such combinations of heavy with thin lace being one of the notable features of the season. The narrow tucks give the effect of extreme daintiness and can be stitched by machine or sewed by hand as liked. The sleeves are distinctly novel, while the trimming over the shoulders conceals the armhole seams. All the materials that are thin enough to be tucked successfully are appropriate.

The blouse is made with a lining and itself consists of fronts, backs and plastron. The lining is faced to form the yoke at the back, but the tucked fronts are arranged over the plastron and the whole blouse is arranged over the lining, the closing being made invisibly at the back. The sleeves also are made over fitted linings that are faced at their lower portions with lace.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 24, 2¼ yards 32, or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide, with 1¼ yards 18 inches wide for the plastron and undersleeves, 4½ yards of banding to make as illustrated, 1⅝ yards of all-over lace if sleeves are extended to the wrists.

The Pattern 6081 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Princesse Gown.

No. 6090.—The semi-Princesse gown is such a graceful one and so generally becoming that it may safely be counted upon to increase in popularity for a long time to come. This one gives a guimpe effect, while the gown is all in one and can be made with the new long-mitten sleeves or with those of three-quarter length as liked. In the illustration one of the new silk and wool mixtures is trimmed with Liberty satin and combined with thin lace, the trimming on the chemisette being of a heavier sort. There are also handsome jeweled buttons, which give a distinctive effect. Almost all the materials that are used for entire gowns are appropriate for this one, however, and it will be found available both for indoor gowns and for street wear beneath the separate coat, which promises to be such a feature of the incoming season. The panel at the front gives the long, unbroken lines, while the fact that the blouse and skirt are joined by a belt at the sides and back relieves it of overseverity.

The gown is made over a fitted waist lining and the sleeves of this lining are faced with lace. If a transparent effect is desired, the sleeve lining would properly be cut from mousseline or similar material. The gown itself consists of the draped portions of the blouse, the plain backs, the sleeves, the panel and the skirt. These are all joined and arranged over a foundation, and the closing is made invisibly at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10½ yards 27, 9 yards 32, or 5½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1¼ yards of all-over lace for chemisette and undersleeves, ⅛ yards of heavier lace for trimming of chemisette, 2 yards 21 inches wide for folds.

The Pattern 6090 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

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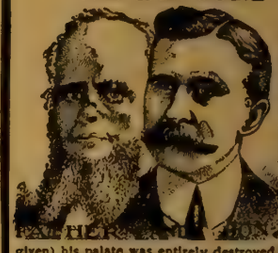

Forty-five years ago my father who was himself a doctor, had a vicious cancer that was eating away his life. The best physicians in America could do nothing for him. After nine long years of awful suffering, and after the cancer had totally eaten away his nose and portions of his face (as shown in his picture here given) his palate was entirely destroyed together with portions of his throat. Fisher fortunately discovered the great remedy that cured him. This was over forty years ago, and he has never suffered a day since.

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Gran'pa" Smith Talks About the Joys of the Country.

"I know of a case of courtship-by-correspondence. Matrimony-by-mail, you know.

"The woman thought the man had money. But after the honeymoon, she found that the dollars were about as rare as June Days in January.

"So one morning she snapped: 'I thought you were well-off, before I married you.' He said: 'I was, but I didn't know it.'

"I guess it's that way with a good many boys who want to leave the farm. They don't know when they're well off.

"I'm nearly sixty. Seen a good bit of life. In a good many different places. Went to college. And I've been around the country some. So my horizon is a little wider than this township. I don't believe I'm 'provincial' in my way of looking at things. Just got back from six weeks in the city. Staid with my married daughter. And I say, the only place to have plumb good fun is out in the country.

"Take a city fellow. Slaves away fifty weeks in the year so he can have two little weeks in the country. But just the same, a red-blooded city man, if he can get out in the country along in the fall of the year, and get in a couple of weeks good shooting, he thinks it's mighty well worth working fifty weeks for. And I guess 'tis, too. I guess these are the only two weeks he ever really enjoys himself.

"If you give a boy all the shooting he wants, I guess he'll never want to leave the farm.

"I used to have to work pretty hard when I was a boy, but by Jacks, the shooting I got along in the fall and winter was worth it all.

"Along after harvest, we used to have lots of quail and prairie chickens. They're scarce in some parts now—and the 'open season' ain't quite so long—but there's plenty of small game birds of other kinds.

"The first gun I had was a Stevens Rifle. And every gun I've had since has been a Stevens. They're the best guns I ever pulled trigger on. And I've handled a good many.

"With that little Stevens Rifle I used to fetch down a good many partridges, quail and such. I had a dog that was a dandy. And I tell you, we had to be mighty cunning and quiet, to steal up on 'em within rifle range. But getting within gunshot was all there was to it—that Stevens would sure shoot straight and far. And 'twas hard-hitting.

"I used to plug lots of rabbits, too. And chicken-stealing hawks. And crows that pestered the corn fields. Got a good many squirrels, too. My, but they were fine eating. I got a red fox now and then. And once a timber-wolf that had been marauding around eating young pigs.

"Then, when I was pretty well along in my 'teens, I got a Stevens Shotgun. Got it yet—hanging there on the dining-room wall. Used to wing lots of wild-duck with that along in the spring. Then in the winter I'd go up in the woods for a few weeks bigger-game hunting.

"I've got a keen shooting eye yet. Can bring down my bird with the best of 'em. Got one of the newest models Stevens Shotguns. I'm as hale and strong yet as a four-year-old colt. Never sick more n a day-at-a-time in my life. And I believe it's all because of that healthy tramping through woods and fields that I got with my gun and my dog when I was a youngster.

"Yes-siree-Bob. Let a boy have plenty of fun, with a good gun of his own, and he won't want to leave the farm.

"And if he does go to the city, he'll be more of a man—more able to make his own way.

"I taught every one of my four boys how to shoot. And there ain't any stronger or healthier or better men any place than my sons. They've amounted to something.

"And I'm teaching my grandchildren how to shoot, too. Boys and girls both. I sent and got a Stevens catalog—all about all Stevens guns. It tells you how to choose and care for a gun. 'Course I knew, but I wanted the kids to learn, too. I picked out a Stevens Favorite Rifle for one of the boys. It's a dandy—got a telescope sight. And I got a 'Crack-Shot' for my other grandson.

"Then I got 'em both a copy of Dan Beard's book, 'Guns and Gunning.' It tells about everything you could want to know about guns, and about shooting and hunting. About woodcraft, about camping, about small game, and all that. And it costs only 20 cents for paper cover, or 30 cents for board cover. Any boy or any man can get a lot of good from it. I learned a good deal myself—and I've been a hunter all my life.

"I'd advise any farmer or any farmer's boy to send for the Stevens catalog. Just send 5 cents for postage to the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, 390 Grove street, Chicopee Falls, Mass. And it'll do you good to get and read Dan Beard's book, 'Guns and Gunning.'"

Are Babies Moral?

"We do not expect paternal feelings in a child of five," says Dr. Woods Hutchinson in October Woman's Home Companion. "Why, then, should we expect any other of those race-regarding impulses which we term 'morality?' Even to appeal to the 'better feelings' of a child of eight or ten is often almost as irrational as the celebrated apostrophe of the emotional Irish barrister, who in the fine frenzy of his peroration whirled upon the judge with the thrilling appeal: "Sirr, was you iver a mother?' To appeal to a child's better nature, while excellent, in moderation, often does little more than make a hypocrite out of him before his time.

"He has got your hair, and his mother's eyes and voice, and some of your little tricks of manner—and temper—now, and he is just as safe to develop your superb self-control and civic devotion and consideration for others if you will only give him time—and set him a good example. Meanwhile preaching to him that he should possess these qualities will expedite matters precious little, and unless backed up by example, not at all. Remember that life and growth of all sorts are but a response to environment, and new responses can only occur as opportunity is afforded for them."

Goods That Don't Fade.

"I am fond of brown, and folks say it is very becoming to me, but I have never been able to get this color in thin dress goods that didn't fade. Do you know of an inexpensive, thin material that doesn't fade?"—A.S.G.

There is a charming material called Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown, made by a new process that makes it absolutely fast-color. Frequent washing does not fade it in the least. These goods come in many beautiful patterns, and I should say, would be just what you want. The price is very reasonable, and they make up into as stylish and attractive dresses as the high-priced cottons.

The Universal Magazine.

The Universal Magazine is published by this office at 25 cents a year. It is a nice, illustrated publication, containing stories, poetry and interesting information. Anyone sending 25 cents to pay for the Universal Magazine can select any May Manton pattern advertised in this paper as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Philadelphia Scrapple.

Boil three or four pounds of fresh pork (quite fat) until very tender; then take out the meat, and season the water in which it was boiled, and thicken it with yellow corn meal, as thick as for hasty pudding, and let it cook for a long time, to thoroughly cook the meat. Chop the meat tolerably fine, season well, and add it to the mush. When it is cooked, put it into square bread tins to cool; when cold, cut in slices, and fry in a spider until brown. It should not require any fat for frying. — October Woman's Home Companion.

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The National Fruit Grower, published monthly; the Universal Magazine, published monthly; the Reliable Poultry Journal, published monthly; and The National Farmer and Stock Grower; all four, one year for $1.00. These papers are all fine—the best in their class. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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Deaf or partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Stolz Electrophone at home. This is unusually important news for the deaf, for by this plan the final selection of the one completely satisfactory hearing aid is made easy and inexpensive for everyone. This new invention (U. S. Patent No. 763,575) renders unnecessary such clumsy, unsightly and frequently harmful devices as trumpets, horns, tubes, ear drums, fans, etc. It is a tiny electric telephone that fits on the ear, and which, the instant it is applied, magnifies the sound waves in such manner as to cause an astonishing increase in the clearness of all sounds. It overcomes the buzzing and roaring ear noises, and also so constantly and electrically exercises the vital parts of the ear that, usually, the natural, unaided hearing itself is gradually restored.

Mrs. C. Lidecka, 238 12th Ave., Maywood, Ill., wears an Electrophone. Less conspicuous than eyeglasses.

Prominent Business Man's Opinion

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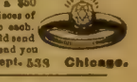

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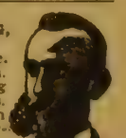

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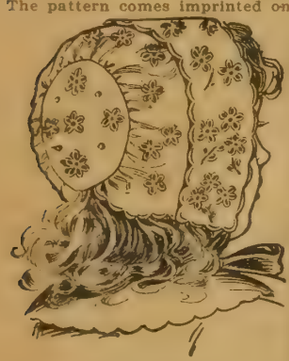
CHILD'S LINGERIE HAT.

This embroidery pattern is No. 526, made by the Paris Modes Company. It is for eyelet embroidery and D. M. C. embroidery cotton. The pattern comes imprinted on light paper and is transferred to the cloth by pressing it with a hot iron. The pattern is good for two impressions. Anyone who will send us 25 cents to pay for one year's subscription to the **Universal Magazine** can select Embroidery Pattern No. 526 as a free premium. The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, clean, interesting, thirty-two-page, three-column monthly paper, and it will please everyone. Address, **The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**



A Nutting Party.

The child who has a grove of nut trees at her command need have no fear that she will not be able to entertain her playmates for an afternoon in the most enjoyable manner.

There need be no premeditated program for the afternoon. With nuts in reach or even in sight, the children will find no trouble in passing away time.

The refreshments may be simple. Use nut filling for the sandwiches, made by grinding hickory nuts fine, seasoning with salt and using between the slices of bread and butter. A bit of cream or mayonnaise dressing may be used with a part for variety. Press halves of hickory or walnut into the top of each cooky and cover with granulated sugar just before they are put into the oven.

Add a teacupful of chopped hickory nuts to any good cake, bake in layers and fill with a nut dressing between the layers made as follows:

Heat a teacupful of milk. When this thickens like cream, add a teaspoonful of sugar and a heaping teaspoonful of flour, first stirred together and moistened with enough milk to flow readily. When this thickens like cream, add a teacupful of chopped nut meats and remove from the fire.

Frost the top with a soft icing made by boiling half a cup of sweet milk and a cup of sugar until it hairs. Remove and stir in a teaspoonful of corn starch or flour, stirring continually until of the right consistency to spread after adding a cupful of chopped nut meats. The cake can be frosted first and halves of hickory or walnut meats pressed in in fancy designs after the frosting has partly set, if preferred.

Delicious candies can be made by adding nuts, whole or chopped, to any good recipe for fudge. Half walnuts candied and other fanciful designs will suggest themselves. Salted home-grown nuts will be found quite as delicious as salted peanuts.

After the refreshments are served copies of this little story may be passed to each guest, with pencil to fill in the blanks with the names of nuts:

A monkey from—(nut) sat in a—(nut) chair on the porch, taking peas out of a —wishing they were—nuts. Presently it rolled its—eyes around until they met the—eyes of the Oriental servant, and proceeded to crack a joke which all pronounced a —. It leaned back against the—(nut), finished up with slice of bread and —(nut), and then ran off to play upon the—(nut).

After all are ready, compare answers and award prizes. The complete list reads as follows:

Brazil; hickory; pecan (pea can); peanuts; hazel; almond; chestnut; walnut; butternut; beechnut (beach).

For the prize, select one of the whitest and most shapely hickory-nuts. Pencil eyes, eyebrows, hair and mouth, using the prominence in the nut for the nose. Make a stylish costume of tissue paper, including a quaint or daintily-colored sun bonnet. The head can be fastened to the body by a bandage concealed by the big bonnet. If one is good at the use of paint and brush, the facial markings may be done in colors; and unless the nut is a very white one, a touch of "complection" paint may be added if desired.

Let the booby prize be a comical little old lady with a white cap or bandana handkerchief covering the brown hickory-nut head. A three-cornered shoulder blanket, old-fashioned dress and apron may complete the costume of Dame Nutt.

Those skilled with brush or pencil and wishing a more elaborate table will find suggestions for ornamenting place cards in the creamy tassels of the chestnut blossoms or the simple outlines of the familiar leaves. A cluster of green leaves of the various nut trees brightened by the yellow autumn tints of the hickory will find favor as a centerpiece.

Gilded beechnut burs tied with fancy ribbon are quickly made and acceptable favors. If there is a boy with a taste for whittling in the family, and the gathering is a small one, quaint and enduring little baskets may be shaped from hickory nuts. Yet it is unnecessary to exert unduly for remembrances of the afternoon—the children will have made it one not soon to be forgotten! —Bessie L. Putnam.

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Thought King a Culprit.

A service paper relates a good story of King Louis of Bavaria. His majesty was much annoyed on one occasion when the soldier on guard at the palace gates neglected to present arms. The truth was the soldier did not know his majesty by in sight.

"Why don't you present arms?" the latter asked, angrily. "Don't you know to whom you are indebted for your daily bread?"

The sentry glared angrily at the King, and, imagining him to be the army baker, replied: "So you are the miserable son of a baker who furnishes the soldiers with bread, are you? Well, I should like to have you by yourself in some quiet place. I'd spread your ungainly anatomy over three kingdoms. I'd make dough of you."—New York Herald.

The American navy has just ordered 1,275,000 pounds of canned meat of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, said to be the largest single contract for meat ever made in time of peace.

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THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE A TREAT.

The **Universal Magazine** is published monthly, and is an elegant thirty-two-page, three-column publication. During this month we will issue to every new subscriber who sends in this premium a set of the famous colored 6x9-inch pictures entitled the Sun-bonnet Twins. These pictures are most interesting and pleasing. Not less than a million sets have been issued by the publisher and the demand is still growing. The

Universal Magazine is fine. There are nice illustrated articles and interesting stories. Subscription price is 25 cents a year, including the twelve Sun bonnet Twins picture supplements. Be sure you ask for eight supplements. Address **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.** Agents' rates, five sets and five yearly subscriptions for one dollar.

An Amusing Autograph.

In Clyde Fitch's large collection of autographs there is none that he values more than a letter of the eccentric and brilliant jurist, H. H. Breckenridge, on dueling.

Breckenridge, a youth at the time, replied to the challenge of a British officer with this amusing letter. He said:

"I have two objections to this duel matter—the one is, lest I should hurt you; the other is, lest you should hurt me. I don't see what good it would do to put a ball through your body. I could make no use of you dead for any culinary purpose as I would a rabbit or a turkey. I am no cannibal to feed upon the flesh of men. Why, then, shoot down a human creature, of whom I can make no use? A buffalo would be better.

"You might make a good barbecue, it is true, being of the nature of a raccoon or opossum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing anything that is human now. As to your hide—it is not worth taking off, being little better than a two-year-old colt's.

"As to myself—I do not like to stand in the way of anything that is hurtful. I am under the impression that you might hit me. This being the case, I think it most advisable to stay in the distance. If you mean to try your pistol, take some object—a tree or a barn door—about my dimensions. If you hit that, send me word, and I will acknowledge that if I had been in the same place you might also have hit me."—Minneapolis Journal.

The Uses of Hot Water.

The best methods of using hot water are as follows: For sprains of the ankle and wrist, or any joint, the part should be thoroughly soaked for half an hour at a time, night and morning, in very hot water. Anyone suffering from a severe sprain will not require more than the first soaking to convince them of the advantage of hot over cold water. A flannel bandage should be applied firmly after each treatment. For bruises very much the same method should be followed, although the application need not be continued for so long a time. For wounds and sores the best method is to drip or pour for a few minutes. For styes and inflamed eyelids, and even for sore eyes, use hot water as hot as can be borne, by sopping. To stop the bleeding, very hot water applied to the raw surface will be found efficacious. For many forms of dyspepsia and biliousness, particularly a catarrhal condition of the stomach, a goblet of water, drunk after the night's fasting, will give relief. For continued application, in the form of a poultice, as in catarrh of the breast, pleurisy, pneumonia, etc., a jacket of cotton batting wrung out in very hot water by means of a towel and covered with oiled silk or waxed paper should be used.—The Family Doctor.

The Kind Captain.

At Portsmouth, N. H., where they were to unveil a statue to the memory of T. B. Aldrich, the painstaking writer, during an authors' argument on international copyright, Thomas Nelson Page broke up a rather acrimonious discussion by deftly interposing a story.

"After all," he said, "there is not much real help in that idea. It is such an idea as emanated from the mind of a hard, cruel sea captain.

"In midocean the cook approached the captain timidly.

"'Captain,' he said, 'the men are growling about the beef. They say they can't chaw it nohow. They say it's only fit to mend their sea boots with.'

"'How much beef are you giving 'em, cookie?' the captain asked.

"'A pound apiece a day, sir,' said the cook.

"'Well,' said the captain, gently, 'give them half a pound apiece from now on. I should be sorry to force 'em to eat what isn't to their taste.'"—Rochester Herald.

Scotch Hospitality.

George Conklin, the famous animal trainer, was talking to a reporter at the circus in New York:

"The secret of animal training is gentleness. Nothing sudden or brusque must be done. An unexpected caress may anger an animal more than a kick in the ribs.

"Sudden, brusque, unexpected things never go, no matter how well they are meant. Once I was showing in Scotland."

Mr. Conklin smiled.

"We trainers," he said, "supped one night with a Scotch admirer. The old man was the soul of hospitality, but I admit I was rather startled when he leaned toward me and said:

"'Stick in, man Conklin, stick in. Yer frien' Coot's two muffins aheid o' ye.'"—Rochester Herald.

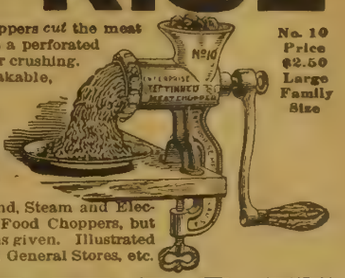
ENTERPRISE

Meat and Food Chopper

"Enterprise" Meat and Food Choppers *cut* the meat with a revolving steel knife against a perforated steel cutting plate without tearing or crushing. Easily cleaned. Practically unbreakable, and will last for years.

The No. 5 "Enterprise" Chopper costs only $1.75. No. 10, shown in cut, $2.50. They are standard family sizes, and not only save half the work at butchering time, but are useful in the kitchen every day in the year.

Made in 45 sizes and styles for Hand, Steam and Electric Power. We also make cheaper Food Choppers, but recommend the above for the reasons given. Illustrated catalog free. Sold at Hardware and General Stores, etc.



No. 10 Price $2.50 Large Family Size

ENTERPRISE

Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press

Lessens the labor at butchering time. Two machines in one. Well made and does its work quickly and surely. Cylinder is bored true and plate fits accurately. Pressure cannot cause meat to rise above the plate. The Patented Corrugated spout prevents air from entering casing, ensuring perfect filling and preservation of sausage.

Machine can be changed into a *Lard Press* in a minute's time. Can also be used as a Fruit Press.

Your dealer should be able to supply you with the "Enterprise" Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press. If not, order direct of makers.

No. 25—4 quart Japanned Price $5.50 4 sizes Tinned and Japanned

ENTERPRISE

Bone, Shell and Corn Mill

The **"Enterprise"** Bone, Shell and Corn Mill is a good, general mill for farmers, poultrymen, etc., and for compactness, strength and durability is unexcelled. Handy for grinding poultry food and making bone meal fertilizer. Mill shown in cut $8.50, weight 60 lbs., grinds 1¼ bu. corn per hour. Look for the name **"Enterprise"** on the machine you buy.

Grind up dry bones, oyster and other shells, corn, etc., for your hens and watch results.

Other famous **"Enterprise"** household specialties are: Coffee Mills; Raisin Seeders; Fruit, Wine and Jelly Presses; Cherry Stoners; Cold Handle Sad Irons, Etc., Etc.

Sold at Hardware and General Stores, etc.

Write for "The Enterprising Housekeeper," a book of 200 choice recipes and kitchen helps. Free on request.

No. 750 Price $8.50

For Dry Bones Only

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. of PA., 220 Dauphin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Doing Away With the Painting Nuisance.

Everybody recognizes now-a-days that the so-called Ready Roofing proposition has made good so far as giving thorough protection is concerned. There has always been the objection, however, that these materials were expensive in the long run because they required coating with a heavy paint about every two years. This objection has now been met by the well-known Amatite Roofing.

Amatite is provided with a top surface of crushed mineral. This surface needs no painting, nor indeed any care whatever. It is perfectly capable of withstanding any kind of weather, and will give continuous satisfaction without attention or repairs for many years.

Doing away with the painting nuisance removes the last obstacle to the wide use of ready roofings, and a great boom in this kind of business can be confidently predicted.

A sample of Amatite Roofing will be sent any inquirer on request. Address the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans.

CANCER CAN BE CURED

My Mild Combination Treatment is used by the patient at home. Years of success. Hundreds of testimonials. Endorsed by physicians, ministers, etc. The local application destroys Cancerous growth, and the constitutional treatment eliminates the disease from the system preventing the return. Write for Free Book "Cancer and Its Cure." No matter how serious your case, no matter how many operations you have had, no matter what treatment you have tried do not give up hope but write at once. DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO., 1238 Grand Ave., Suite 107, Kansas City, Mo.

Profit in Fertilizing Wheat.

With many farmers the use of commercial fertilizers in wheat seeding has become quite the rule. While, perhaps, they do not use very large quantities in any one year, they are in the habit of making use of a small amount with each annual seeding. They have found that such a course pays from a dollar-and-cents standpoint, and this is all that is required to insure a continuance of the practice.

In many sections wheat has become rather an uncertain crop, to say the least, and those who raise it year after year are finding it considerable of a lottery, unless, as intimated above, they are taking every precaution in furnishing complete cultural conditions which will reasonably assure fairly good yields and profits. Commercial fertilizer is no longer an experiment in wheat growing, and whenever it is used the farmer stands just that much more chance of realizing profitable returns from his seeding.

The past harvest presented some agreeable surprises in wheat yields, but no one has more reason to be pleased than he who had called to his aid specially-prepared plant food in the way of commercial fertilizer adapted to the needs of the wheat plants. The season has demonstrated that even in good wheat years, when fields without special treatment prove profitable, the application of fertilizer pays. If such can be said of the practice in such years as these, then how much more can be legitimately claimed for it in years when the general crop proves a failure? Then it is that the greatest benefit from its application is recognized.

One of the chief functions of the commercial fertilizer with wheat is to furnish the young plants with plenty of available plant food right at the start, enabling them to make a rapid, vigorous growth at the time when it will mean most to the later development of the plants. With such a start the roots soon reach down into the soil, where they may gather food from the less available sources, and there is no standing still of the plants just after germination, as is often the case where no fertilizer is used. The most perfectly-prepared seed-bed will not present the conditions for the most rapid growth unless there is plenty of available plant food near the surface where the first formed rootlets can readily find it.

And right here do we also find the reason for the necessity of giving special attention to the manner of application and distribution of any commercial fertilizer we may select to use. It is highly important that its distribution be such that the roots of every plant may come in contact with it at once after germination takes place. This means that it must be evenly and thinly spread at a depth equal to the seeding, a condition most satisfactorily brought about through the use of a fertilizer drill. Hand sowing and harrowing in will usually give good results, but is not as advisable where the former method can be followed. In this way small amounts of fertilizer can be used with the assurance that it will be properly distributed.

As with fertilizers for other crops, the selection of the particular mixture to use for wheat is often a quandary, especially to those farmers to whom the use of the commercial product is new. Just what is the best formula to use depends almost entirely upon the condition of the particular soil upon which the crop is to be grown. This, of course, can only be determined by a close study of the plant growth thereon, supplemented by actual experiment with various fertilizers. But for all practical purposes it is well enough to arrive at a starting point by a trial of an average grain fertilizer as recommended for ordinary soils. After making such a trial it is time enough for one to concern himself with the proposition of finding out just what is best for special soil conditions.

For ordinary good wheat lands a fertilizer having a formula of about 2-8-6 will be found to give good results when applied at the rate of from 200 to 600 pounds per acre. This, of course, is understood to mean one showing two per cent. of nitrogen, eight per cent. of available phosphoric acid and six per cent. of actual potash. A mixture of this kind furnishes the required elements in about the right proportion to be most useful to the wheat plants under average soil conditions.

There may be special cases where some other mixture would come nearer giving the best results. For instance, on soil where the straw yield is too heavy in proportion to the yield of grain, it would be better to use a fertilizer carrying no nitrogen. The excessive growth of straw in proportion to grain development indicates sufficient nitrogen in the soil but a lack of available mineral elements. The application of 200 pounds of acid phosphate and 30 pounds of muriate of potash per acre would undoubtedly prove very profitable under these conditions and would be well worth trying, as would also the complete fertilizer where the grain crops show more nearly the average soil condition.—N. E. Young.

Leading Missouri counties in the sale of wool: Audrain county, 401,862 pounds; Monroe county, 365,811 pounds; and Randolph county. 260,388 pounds. Leading in mohair: Buchanan county, 1,415 pounds; Scotland county, 800 pounds; Monroe county, 598 pounds. Harrison and Jackson counties have the most goats.

Credit Subscriptions.

Three Years For One Dollar, Payable at the End of the First Year.

The publishers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower will be glad to furnish the paper three years for One Dollar, the same to be payable at the end of the first year. This edition is a fair sample of the paper. It is interesting and instructive. Those who read it over will find that it is a help to them in the conduct of their business. All who receive a sample copy are invited to send in a subscription on the following blank form, unless they prefer to pay in advance, thereby securing a premium.

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Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay One Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

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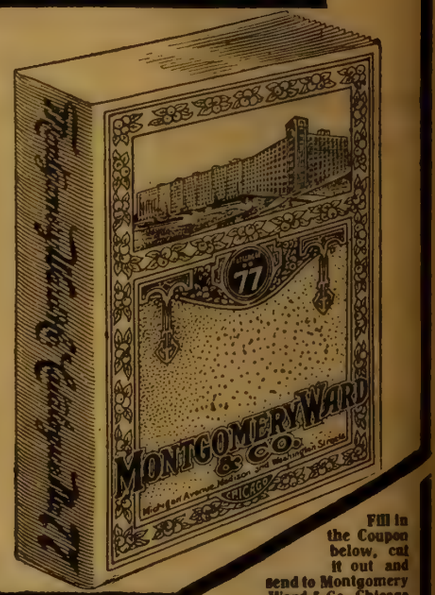

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National FARMER

Vol. XX. St. Louis, Mo., November, 1908. No. 5.

1908.

Sheep always make good. See page 18.

Stoves and Ranges ready to ship. See page 30.

Acetylene Light for farmers. See page 7.

The U. S. Cream Separator is advertised on page 10.

The National Farmer Hat is sent directly from the factory by mail to the wearer. See page 3.

Write Sharples Separator Co. for Catalogue 232. See page 9.

Practical Farming and Gardening, a good book. See page 19.

Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown is advertised on page 27.

Buggies for cash or on credit. See page 22.

A Grapevine Premium. Page 30.

Many good articles on grain growing will be found in this paper.

Traveling Salesmen earn money. See page 26.

For the Fruit Grower. Page 6.

Trees that grow.. See page 6.

The valuable Catalogue of Jno. M. Smyth & Co. See page 28.

Read all the advertisements in this paper. They are addressed to you.

Don't forget to subscribe for the Universal Magazine. See page 31.

A splendid Shirt Waist Embroidery Pattern. See page 30.

Wholesale-price Buggies direct to users. See page 20.

The best Live Stock Market is St. Louis. Read about it.

Western Electric Telephone Service. See page 3.

Bean and Pea Threshers on page 5.

Mississippi Lands on page 8.

Live Stock Commission Firms advertised on page 16.

Don't forget to send for the Montgomery Ward Catalogue advertised on page 5.

The American Farmer Hat is a good thing. See page 3.

Cement on the farm. Page 23.

Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat. See page 23.

Hog questions answered. See page 19.

Low Fares West. See page 18.

Folding Sawing Machine. See page 18.

Skins and Furs wanted. See page 18.

Horse Shoeing Without Nails. See page 14.

The Horseman Combination. See page 15.

New Club Shot Shells. Page 9.

Remember Coburn's Book on Alfalfa. It is advertised in this paper.

Some good Fence Advertising will be found on page 13.

Jno. M. Smyth & Co. issue a great merchandise catalogue which every farmer ought to have. See page 28.

Milk at 16 and 17 cents a gallon. See page 11.

There is great competition in Gasoline Engines. Read the advertisements.

HEREFORD CATTLE—Prize winners of the herd of Luce & Moxley, of Shelbyville, Ky. Photographed by Knight, of Lexington. This picture is published as a reminder of the great International Live Stock Show. Opens at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, November 28th, and closes December 10th. On Tuesday, December 1st, fifty select Aberdeen-Angus cattle will be sold. For catalogue, apply to Charles Gray, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. On Wednesday, December 2d, 100 choice Shetland ponies will be sold. For catalogue, apply to C. E. Bunn, Peoria, Ill. On Thursday, December 3d, fifty carefully selected Herefords will be sold. For catalogue, apply to C. R. Thomas, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo. On Friday, December 4th, fifty choice Shorthorns will be sold. For catalogue, address B. O. Cowan, Assistant Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. In regard to sheep sales, write for Shropshire catalogue to Mortimer Levering, Secretary, Lafayette, Ind. For Hampshire sheep sale catalogue write to C. A. Tyler, Secretary, Nottawa, Mich. For Cotswold sheep sale catalogue write to F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis. For catalogue of Rambouillet sheep sale address Dwight Lincoln, Secretary, Milford Center, Ohio. See advertisement on page 23.

ST. LOUIS MULES AT WORK—The picture presented herewith is a scene in which the leading teams consist of four mules bought upon the St. Louis market. They were sold last January to Mr. Smith Kirk, of Oblong, Ill., at an average price of $300 each by Mr. Joseph Maxwell, of the National Stock Yards. They are 16½ hands high, and the photograph shows them to be in good condition. At the St. Louis market where these mules were sold several thousand are always kept on feed ready for sale. From the smallest pit mule to the largest draft mule St. Louis can deliver the goods. If an army is to be supplied with mule trains St. Louis can furnish the mules in the shortest time. Commission firms solicit mules for sale on consignment. It is an open-all-the-year-round competitive market. There are buyers coming and going all the time from all sections, principally the East and South. There are mule dealers, mule feeders and mule contractors, who have their barns in and around the yards. They buy and classify, feed and match mules. The loads that come in mixed, of all sizes, some of them thin and immature, go out directly to do the work of the team owner. St. Louis is the great mule market of the world.

1908.

This is the best monthly farm paper, and it is getting better all the time.

The subscription price of this paper is one dollar for three years. See page 21.

Towers' Fish Brand Slickers are light, durable and clean. Page 6.

De Laval Cream Separator is advertised on page 11.

Indian Lands for sale cheap. See excursion days on page 22.

Don't forget the Cement Workers' Handbook on page 23.

The Book of Practical Barn Plans is advertised on page 6.

The Manure Spreader—see about it at once. See page 10.

Western Range Horse Sales. See page 15.

Four good farm papers for $1.00 a year. See page 27.

Enterprise Meat Choppers and Sausage Stuffers. See page 31.

Traction Engines and Saw Mills advertised on page 4.

Special Breeders' Sale of Purebred Cattle. See page 13.

Thirty days' approval on the Tongueless Disc Harrow. Page 2.

Steel Roofing and Cisterns. See page 2.

International Live Stock Exposition will soon open. See page 23.

Poultry Houses, Coops, Etc. See page 22.

Fire Proof Roofing. Page 19.

Let Us Tan Your Hide. Page 19.

The fourth page of this paper is noted for a number of very interesting single-column advertisements.

Interesting Land Advertising will be found on page 8.

Live Stock Breeders' Advertisements are on page 12.

Don't forget the St. Louis Horse and Mule Market. See pages 14 to 17.

Dietz Lanterns—especially for farm use. See page 30.

A nice lot of Poetry will be found on page 26.

Universal Magazine Advertising is on page 31.

Well-drilling Apparatus advertised in this paper on two pages. There is money in them.

Horse Remedies are advertised on page 14 of this edition.

A splendid line of May Manton Patterns are advertised on page 29.

The Majestic the Diamond of all Ranges. See page 26.

A Government Position. See page 26.

Hercules Stump Puller. Page 22.

Hunters' and Trappers' Guide. See page 11.

Farm Blacksmithing on page 6.

Did Your Corn Ripen? Page 2.

Milk Producers' Meeting. See page 11.

Souvenirs for Dairy Farmers. See page 22.

An excellent Atlas. See page 27.

St. Louis Live Stock Market. See pages 16 and 17.

Stevens Shot Guns vastly superior to all others. See page 5.

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On 30 Days Approval Test—Cash or Time—Freight Allowed

It costs you nothing—at our risk—to test the Detroit Tongueless on your work for a month.

We sell only direct, so take this way of proving to you that imitations of the Detroit Tongueless are in no way its equal. We have no dealers or agents so you save their profits on the price you pay us direct. Keep the difference in your own pocket and get the genuine, original and highest class, guaranteed

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The Forward Truck does away with all of the annoyance on the team of the old "tongue"—all neck weight—side draft and sore necks. Note back of the Disc Blades the TRANSPORT TRUCK—an extra attachment—upon which you can mount the machine, taking the Disc Blades off the ground, so you can drive over stony ground, rough and sandy roads, bridges, etc. Write today for our price—proposition to you and new 1908-9 Catalog sent FREE.

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902 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

Branch houses in all trade centers enable us to make prompt shipments. Get an American Manure Spreader or Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow by ordering early.

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To protect the health of every member of your family. Medical experts have pronounced the brick and wood cistern to be the cause of many cases of sickness.

A Cistern to be perfectly sanitary must be made so tight that no impurities can possibly get through. This can only be accomplished by using the Steel Cistern.

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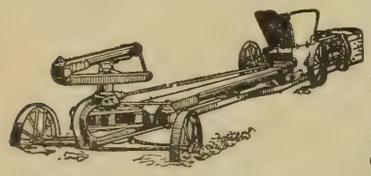
Stock and Storage Tanks, Wagon Tanks, Etc.
Send for Free Catalogue.

O. K. HARRY STEEL CO., 2353 Papin Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.



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Quality Gives Best Results Send for Catalog

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY, 425 Mill Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Keep Stock Growing.

Keeping young stock on a maintenance ration is never profitable, for it is the growth that brings the profits. A friend of mine recently sold a bunch of pigs which weighed around eighty pounds each at $2.75 a head. He claimed he could not see anything in them when feeding seventy-five-cent corn. I believe one can feed seventy-five-cent corn to seven-cent hogs and make some money. When grain is high and mill-stuff is high, many are apt to short-ration young stock, and try to get them to market on the least amount of grain possible. The result is poor stuff and poor price. I firmly believe in economical feeding, but skimping on the feed I do not consider economical by any means. High-price grains will undoubtedly insure high prices for live stock, even higher than the present level. The man who has the nerve to pour his costly feed into his stock will, I believe, make money, providing he looks after the other essentials of his operations. In the first place, I should feed out to only good animals, and in the next place I should have preciseness about my feeding methods. It will hardly do to be as loose in our methods as we were when corn was selling around forty cents a bushel.—L. C. Brown.

Sowing Spring Wheat.

A correspondent in Northern Indiana writes: "On account of the very dry fall I have not been able to sow any fall wheat. Would you advise sowing spring wheat?"

Spring wheat has not been giving a satisfactory yield in Northern Indiana and Northern Illinois, and has about been abandoned. I see no change in conditions now, and I do not believe one can afford to take further chances with it as a general crop. Winter wheat acreage has been cut down this fall considerably, but I would rather put in other crops which may be sown in the spring than take chances with spring wheat. —L. C. Brown.

White Grub Damage.

Many fields of corn in Illinois have been nearly ruined by the white grubs this season, and the pest is bound to be troublesome because we have found no efficient method of getting rid of them. I have seen patches of many acres in fields so completely ruined that no ears were produced and the stalks were not worth cutting for fodder. There is not much that can be done, because the white grub is one of the hardest corn pests to handle. About the only thing to do is to grow some other crop, say clover, for two or three years; that is, grow some crop which the grubs will not bother.

I have noticed for several years that spring-plowed sod ground was more generally filled with grubs than fall-plowed ground. For this reason I believe it advisable to fall-plow sod ground. This turns the grubs and other insects out where they will be eaten by birds, or are winter killed, and, besides, the sods become more decomposed than they would by spring plowing.—L. C. Brown.

Did Your Corn Ripen?

With a very favorable ripening period from August 15 to the end of September, still there are thousands of acres of corn which are not mature and will hardly make good fodder. We seldom have just the ideal conditions for ripening of corn, as we had for the six weeks ending September 26. Those who were caught with unripe fields should at once make up their minds that something is wrong. Either they are growing later-maturing varieties than they should, or something is the matter with their cultural methods. This thing has happened now for five years, and still they may go right ahead planting the same seed and handling their fields in the same manner. We cannot lay the blame on the season this year if we have unripe corn. The trouble is somewhere else. Corn which was planted before May 25 should have been out of the way of frost by September 25; and the fact that thousands of acres were caught simply shows that these fields have been loafing all summer. I have been investigating this matter now for several years, and after talking with growers and learning in detail how their fields have been handled, I have concluded that the whole trouble may be attributed to three things:

I walked through a sixty-five-acre field with one farmer as he was picking his seed ears for next season. Did he select the thoroughly ripe ears? Not a bit of it. He picked the biggest and finest-looking ears he could find, remarking that these ears would make just as safe seed as the smaller, well-ripened ears, as he would thoroughly dry them before cold weather came on. These big, sappy ears would be hung up in some dry place for a month or so and then wintered in an attic room. Right here I believe is the principal cause of so much unripe corn. Is it not reasonable that the continued selection of these big, immense seed ears, year after year, tends towards later maturing? Is not that precisely the way we would go at it, were we working for a bigger and later-maturing variety or strain of corn? Then what is the sensible thing to do? By all means select only thoroughly ripened ears for seed. In nature's own field work it is only the well-matured, hardy seeds which survive and bring forth the first crops the next season.

Let us accept the lesson. The seed ears which we can depend upon to produce a matured crop next year, under normal conditions, must be ears which are sound and good now. This matter of field selection of big, unripe seed ears is undoubtedly the cause of three-fourths of our immature corn this season.

Late planting of late varieties always brings trouble. On account of conditions many fields were not planted this season until after June 1st, and that in a territory where the normal planting period is from May 10 to May 15. One farmer in Grundy county, Illinois, told me he would have been $2,000 better off had he thrown away his seed of a late variety which he planted on June 6, and bought some ninety-day seed. He had tried out the matter himself. He did plant a small field of early corn, but he concluded to take his chances on the big, late variety pulling through before frost. The result is, his small field of early corn is really all the salable corn he will have on the farm.

There is still another essential in getting corn along to maturity. The corn stalk roots must have ample feeding ground. If this is restricted by the mechanical condition of the soil, or by improper drainage, there is bound to be slow development, and, consequently, late maturity. Unhappily we had some heavy rains during May this year. Those fields which were well drained were not impaired; but everywhere we may see what undrained lands bring forth. These undrained fields become water-soaked; they were much slower in drying off than the drained fields, so the planting was delayed a week or ten days; and then when the dry period struck us in August, these fields were checked, and the result is either immature or chaffy corn. I cannot put too much stress upon this great essential in making the corn crop. Good drainage stops excessive evaporation and it lowers the water-table, thus giving the roots a greater area of feeding grounds.—L.C.Brown.

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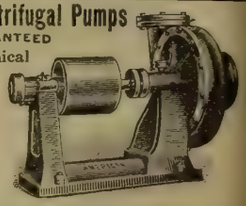

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Securing Nitrogen From the Air.

Nitrogen is one of the very important elements of fertility and must be supplied to the crops in large quantities if good results are to be obtained.

Also, nitrogen in its various forms is constantly slipping back into the air again, and so when once secured may escape before it can be used. The smell of ammonia is well known to most people. Whenever this smell is noticeable about a manure pile, it indicates that the nitrogen is getting away in the form of a gas. A poultry house that has been shut up all night frequently is so filled with the gas that comes from the nitrogen that the eyes smart when the house is first entered in the morning. This indicates something of how readily the nitrogen gets away from us.

Nitrogen is constantly being secured from the air by various means, and some of these means have been in operation for ages. It is now known that every rain storm brings down a certain amount of ammonia from the air. That is one form of nitrogen. The amount brought down by the rain is large enough so that rain water has the reputation of being soft and is used for many purposes for which ordinary water cannot be used.

This is a factor that counts for much in humid regions over rainless regions. In the arid sections of the world, where there are no rains, no nitrogen is brought from the air in this way, and for this reason the soil is naturally deficient in nitrogen. What we call the sands of the desert are often small particles of soil that would help make up good fertilizing lands if the nitrogen and other elements were present with them.

Another way of getting nitrogen from the air is that recently invented by which fire, lime and water are utilized to draw the nitrogen out of the air and fix it with lime for a base. A new commercial product known as lime-nitrogen has thus come onto the market and is being extensively sold.

Electricity is also being used to get the nitrogen from the air for the purpose of combining it with lime and making lime nitrogen. Water power is being utilized in the generating of this electricity, and new plants are being put up. This promises to greatly reduce the cost of commercial nitrogen and to make it more available for agricultural purposes.

It is also being discovered that some plants other than the legumes have the power of getting nitrogen from the air, either by means of specialized cells or by means of the hairs that grow on the stems and leaves.

But the way of getting nitrogen from the air that is best understood by our scientists is that by way of the legumes. On the roots of leguminous plants often grow nodules made by minute forms of vegetable life penetrating the root fibers and setting up an agitation that results in the forming of a root ball, in which millions of the minute plants develop and live.

These minute plants have the power of taking the free nitrogen from the air and fixing it in a form in which it can be used by plants. In many places nitrogen from the air can be secured in this way at less cost than in any other way.

Every farmer that can should grow one or more of the leguminous crops. Clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, soybeans, field peas, vetches and common beans are included in this list of plants that the farmer should grow in his rotation of crops to keep his land supplied with nitrogen and in shape to grow all of the commercial crops.

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Contamination of Stock Water.

In some parts of the country rainfall is so abundant that stock water is little contaminated. In the regions of small rainfall the stock water is often badly contaminated, due to the fact that the amount of water obtainable for stock-watering purposes is small.

Most people do not realize that there are wide areas in the Middle West where the farmers have to depend on ponds for the water with which they water their stock. Even in Missouri and the states in which the rainfall is good, conditions are such that ponds have to be made and the rain water caught for use.

In several counties in Illinois the soil is of a peculiar texture and soil water is hardly obtainable. Ponds have to be depended on. Even the wells in those counties are filled with surface water and not true soil water. In Missouri are large areas where the soil is porous down for hundreds of feet, and the water-table is hundreds of feet below the surface. A sample of this kind of area is seen at Columbia, where the State University is located.

In all such locations the study of soil water must include a study of its contamination. At Columbia the ponds that supply water to the stock are carefully fenced so that the stock cannot get their feet into the drinking water. Where they can do this the contamination of the water is extreme. Where the ponds are fully protected the water becomes quite free from germs in a few days after a heavy rain.

During the rain germs from the surrounding areas are washed into ponds. But in water a war between the germs is going on and with the supply of sunshine and pure air the germs begin to notably decrease, especially in the surface water. Without doubt, nitrification takes place very rapidly, and the surface water quickly purifies itself by the destruction of the germs and the precipitation to the bottom of the ash that is left of them.

Thus, for stock watering purposes, we want the water from the surface of a pond and from the surface of a well that is filled only with surface water; but if the well is supplied with soil water, we want the drinking water from as low down in the well as we can get it, because the greater the depths at which soil water is obtained the freer it is from germs.

Stock water that is most freely contaminated is that found in tanks in barn yards and barns. This is largely because all the farm animals have access to the tanks and drink from them. They leave some saliva in the tank, and other extraneous matter gets in. It is proven beyond all contradiction that this sort of contamination is a very dangerous one.

If tanks are to be used continually they should be flushed out at least once a day. On the approach of any contagion, such as anthrax, farm animals should be watered individually, for with any general watering trough contamination is certain and extensive.

Intestinal parasites are most frequently met with in the ponds that have the washings of pastures. The eggs of the intestinal worms and other parasites are thus taken by the animals in their drinking water and become the source of much trouble to the stock owner.

At the Agricultural Experiment Station at Gainesville, Fla., they produced 27,200 to 33,296 pounds of Dwarf Essex rape for winter forage—planting September 25th and harvesting December 6th. Not bad for a fall short crop.

At Kaufman, Texas, during the month of August, the rainfall was 16 inches. At Wills Point, in the next county, there was no August rainfall.

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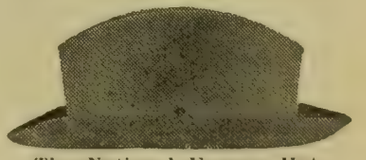

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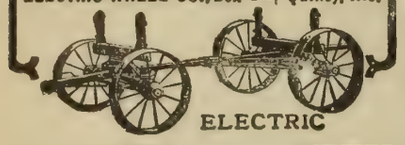
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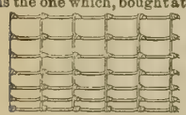
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Are Lands "Oats Sick?"

I must again refer to the last oat crop. There are some things about this crop that we do not quite understand. We have attributed all our ill-luck with oats, now for three years, to unfavorable weather conditions, but there is nothing certain about the matter, and experiments are not giving us much help. It might seem that we are now in precisely the same condition, as regards oats, as we were a few years ago as regards spring wheat. With wheat we found the crop growing smaller each year, notwithstanding that soil and weather conditions were practically the same. We found later that we could grow winter wheat where spring-sowed wheat was a complete failure.

I have noticed this season that spring-sowed oats did not do nearly so well as fall-sown wheat on adjacent fields. If weather conditions affected one, why not the other? We have not yet found varieties of oats which we can depend upon north of parallel 41, so must get at the proposition in some other way.

Oats should be sown early. Just as soon as the frost is out two or three inches is the time to sow oats; let that be in February or March. Many sowed their oats last spring in April. Right here is one cause of so many failures in getting a decent oat crop. Then again, the man who waits to spring-plow his oats ground and then sows his oats in this loose seed-bed invites failure No. 2. Let's get back to methods which gave us our biggest and best oat crops. Stalk ground is a good place for oats. Get the stalks out of the way while the ground is hard frozen, and then early in February, or whenever the ground has thawed out two or three inches, put in your oats. With early seeding any of our tried varieties should do well, but when later seeding must be done, I should sow only the earliest sorts. This early seeding starts the crop under the most congenial conditions, and it is under headway when the general spring break-up comes. I have seen thousands of acres of oats sown, during the last three years, just after the frost had gone out. At this time ground is not in fit condition for trampling nor seeding, and I have yet to see a good crop from fields sown under these conditions. You can't mud in oats any better than you can mud in corn, so let us quit it.

I do not believe our lands are "oat sick." I believe it is up to growers to put the crops in earlier and in a firm seed-bed.—L. C. Brown.

Lime For Farm Crops.

There is not much danger in overdoing the thing when we apply manure to farm lands, but when we begin to use mineral fertilizers and lime, then there should be preciseness about the work, in order to fetch best results. These things are too expensive to allow of any guesswork. We hear about the beneficial effect of lime on some soils, especially on ground which is to be sown to clover or alfalfa, and straightway many jump to the conclusion that lime is all that is needed to bring a big crop. This haphazard work sometimes produce results, because it happens that lime was the particular element needed; but it should not necessarily follow that an application of lime, under any and all conditions, will fetch the same good results.

It is a well-known fact that our limestone soils grow abundant crops of grasses and legumes, and for this very reason many argue that such soils do not need more lime. I believe we do not yet quite thoroughly understand the value of lime; but we are coming to it, and the proper use of lime is doing mighty things for us.

The chief benefit of lime is not as a fertilizer, but on account of its direct action upon the physical condition of the soil as well as upon the texture of the soil. This action is not by any means the same on all soils, and in some cases might be injurious. For this reason I would certainly know that lime was needed before I made its application.

It was considered, only a few years ago, that lime was necessary only to correct the acidity of certain soils. We have found out now that lime has the power of bringing together the finer particles of soils into coarser particles, thus improving its texture. This is called "flocculation," and it has been found that this action is most pronounced on clay soils. Liming these clay soils no doubt makes them mellow and of much more desirable texture and allows water to move in them with much greater freedom. Then again, lime hastens the decomposition of organic matter. For this reason many lime their lands when applying barn-yard manure or turning under a green crop. The best, and perhaps the most important, use we are now making of lime is on lands to be sown to alfalfa or clover. It is believed that lime helps the growth of certain organisms which seems necessary to the growth of these crops; so, too, lime helps dissolve mineral fertilizers and renders them easy plant food.

It is a mistake to consider lime as a fertilizer, for, strictly speaking, it is not, and the application of lime to thin, worn-out soils will be money thrown away. Lime will do much good on ground that contains plenty of the essentials of plant food, because it renders this food available for plant growth; it will better the texture of certain soils and in this way put the soil in condition to take fertilizers and put them to good use. All of these things are being tried out now by farmers themselves, and it will help us get to the bottom of the matter, if we will watch carefully the methods and results of those who are liming their ground.—L. C. Brown.

CATTLE IN STALK FIELDS.

There is unusual danger this season in turning stock into the fields where corn has been husked. Water is scarce, and the husks and blades of the corn are very dry and are apt to induce trouble.

Stock should be run on pastures part of the day, before they are let into the stalk fields; or, if the pastures are played out, fill up the cattle with other feed. For the first week or two leave them in the stalk fields only ar hour or two a day. Then make sure that they have salt before them all the time, and that they are in reach of water.

Impaction, due to eating too much dry stuff, and lack of water, makes most of the serious trouble. Every animal should be brought out of the fields at night and driven to the water tank. Frequently an animal will fill itself on corn husks and blades and then lie down in some comfortable place. These are the ones which must be hunted up and looked after.—L. C. B.

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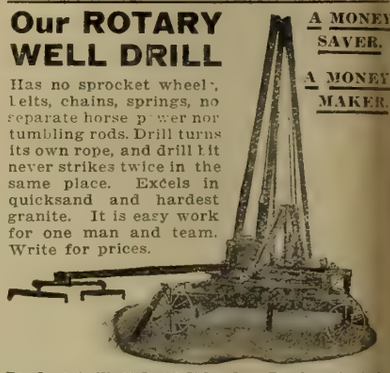
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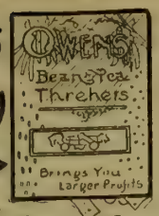

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By the severe winters the fruit op is rendered very uncertain in any places. This comes from the equent alternation of freezing and awing rather than from extreme old, but sometimes from long connued cold. To insure crops of spberries, blackberries, grapes, rawberries and peaches every year ithout fail, they must be protected om the cold.

Raspberry plants must be covered very season, if the best results in owing them are desired. The best me to do this work is as late as posble before the ground freezes, prefbly the middle of November. hree men will do the work the best d most quickly, though two can do successfully. One man with gloves asps a mass of the canes and with pull draws them over the ground, hile the others throw soil upon the s sufficient to hold down the canes. ometimes this is all the covering eed, but in many cases more soil is t on either with the spades or a ow run on both sides of the row.

The canes should be bent to the uth, as in this position the rays of e sun during the winter strike on e tips of the canes only, while if nt to the north they would strike ong the sides of them. It is very portant that the canes are uncovred as soon as the frost is out of the vering in the spring, otherwise the at of the sun on the soil may cause em to start growing too early.

Blackberry canes may also be laid down, but the roots must be first loosened with a spading fork, so that the bending shall come upon the roots rather than on the canes, in which case many of them would be broken.

Many varieties of grapevines, such as the Brighton, Wilder, Salem, Iona, etc., are often injured, but can be protected by laying them on the ground and covering with soil. All surplus wood should be cut off and the vines laid down along the row under the trellis. A covering of one or two inches of soil over the canes will be all that is needed. This should not be put on until severe freezing weather, but before the ground freezes permanently.

A light covering of cedar or pine boughs will insure better protection than soil alone, but a covering of material that is liable to heat may cause injury.

The strawberry is injured not so much by severe cold as by the alternation of freezing and thawing. The best material I have ever found to protect the plants is good, bright straw. No covering that will heat should be used, and only enough of any covering to prevent freezing and thawing.

I note that some growers do not put on the covering until the ground is frozen so as to bear a team, but if we wait for this time the ground will often freeze at night and thaw out during the day, many times, and the plants be seriously injured before this condition arrives. I always have a sufficient quantity of covering material on hand a few days in advance of the time it is to be used.

The only feasible way of protecting peach trees so the buds will not be injured is by laying the trees over and covering with some coarse litter. This may easily be done by cutting the roots on the north side and bending the tree to the south. If the roots are cut for a year or two after planting, this is comparatively easy, but with old trees very large roots sometimes have to be cut. When laid upon the ground in this manner and covered, mice sometimes injure them, but this can be prevented by spraying the trees before covering with a lime wash into which is put a tablespoonful of Paris green to six or eight quarts.—Wm. H. Underwood.

Grand Sweepstakes Seed Corn.

We have been in doubt whether we could obtain sufficient of the L. B. Clore Grand Sweepstakes White Corn to offer a small quantity to our readers for experimental purposes. We are not in the seed business, neither has Mr. Clore sufficient of his Grand Sweepstakes Corn to conduct a seed store with it, but he has promised to furnish us the same amount that we had last year. Mr. Clore won the grand sweepstakes prize at the National Corn Show of 1908. He also won the grand prize at the St. Louis World's Fair. He has probably won more corn prizes than any individual seed grower. We regard his corn as the very best white corn one can have for experimental purposes in the moderate corn-growing zone from Ohio to Kansas.

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The Hercules Stump Puller is triple power and is doing wonderful service. They are all steel, easily handled and guaranteed for three years. See advertisement on page 22 and write to Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. B 35, Centerville, Iowa, and ask for their new catalogue. Make short work of your stumps.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.'S NEW HOME

For nine years the celebrated Tower Building on the lake front at Chicago, of Montgomery Ward & Co., has been one of the sights of the city. It is one of the most substantial buildings and has attracted much attention from visitors. In addition to this mammoth building, Montgomery Ward & Co. have just completed a new plant at Chicago river and Chicago avenue, and there are fifty acres under the one roof. The building is built of solid concrete with steel reinforcements. There are nearly 2,000,000 square feet of floor space, and it is said to be the largest building ever constructed, occupied solely and entirely by the permanent owners. We reproduce herewith an illustration of the building, the Chicago river being in the foreground, skirting the building the entire length. The building, as will be noted, is nine stories high and railroad tracks run through the building from end to end, enabling entire freight trains of sixty-six cars to load and unload at the same time on long, covered platforms, giving wonderful shipping facilities. It not only gives the advantage of rail facilities, but also the cheap freight rates of the great lakes, vessels unloading right at the Montgomery Ward & Co.'s wharf and giving the firm direct connection with every part of the world at the minimum of freight rates. The building is thoroughly complete in all equipments, every labor-saving device known having been installed. There are automatic conveyors which transport goods mechanically everywhere within the building, saving much time. Montgomery Ward & Co. authorize The National Farmer & Stock Grower to extend its readers a cordial invitation to visit their new building when in Chicago. No firm doing a mail order business has a better reputation than Montgomery Ward & Co., and our readers should not fail to secure their large fall catalogue, as they can have same for the asking, provided they mention the paper. It lists absolutely everything that you could want to buy, from farm machinery down to the smallest household necessity, and it represents a big saving in prices which are ordinarily paid for like goods in your own town.

REQUEST FOR CATALOGUE.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.: Gentlemen—Please send the new, large No. 57 Catalogue without charge, as advertised in The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Name .....

R. R. ..... Postoffice .....

County ..... State .....

FOR THE FRUIT GROWER.

Someone in the family ought to be a fruit grower; and yet it is very hard to interest the stockman in fruits. We will do our best, however, by placing a good fruit book in the hands of our readers. The book entitled Amateur Fruit Growing was written by Samuel B. Green, a practical man and one of the best authorities on the subject. There are 134 pages, written with special reference to the growing of fruits for the home and the market. We will send the book entitled Amateur Fruit Growing and The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year for 55 cents. Send a money order to Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

New Law of Heredity.

Some time ago an English scientist, Mr. W. Beach Thomas, contributed to the English press an article on Mendel's great discovery concerning heredity in plant and animal life. "The scientific world," he said, "is on the point of giving full recognition to a new, strange and deep-rooted law, and it is a satisfaction to know that in a few months some of the most striking of its practical results will be published by a body of English scientists."

Briefly, the law which seems to touch the ultimate mysteries of heredity is this: When pure stock or strains are crossed, it is found that a certain list of qualities remain, so to speak, indestructible, and appear uncontaminated in a definite proportion of the offspring of all generations after the first.

Some concrete examples will best show the practical effect of the law. When the tall variety of sweet pea and the short variety of sweet pea are crossed, the first generation are all tall. Tallness is the dominant quality over shortness, which is called recessive. But in the second generation it is found that just one-quarter are dwarf, and not only are they dwarf, but they will remain pure dwarf, without any reversion, and when crossed with dwarf, will never again show signs of tallness. The other three-quarters will be tall, and of these tall again just one-quarter will be pure tall, and never again show signs of dwarfness. The remaining two-quarters will be impure, but again when crossed with their like will give both pure talls, pure dwarf, and mongrels in due proportion. So that we find in all grandchildren, so to speak, of pure strains the proportion 1:2:1 has a mystic application—that is, one-quarter of these grandchildren will be exact or pure reproduction in one quality of their grandmother, one-quarter will be pure reproductions of their grandfather, and two-quarters, though resembling one grandparent, will have latent in them the qualities of both. —November Technical World Magazine.

Cheat Becoming Common.

A correspondent in Knox county, Illinois, writes that he, himself, and neighbors have been troubled with cheat in wheat for several years. He still believes, with many others, that wheat degenerates into cheat, and says although he finds cheat in his wheat this season, as well as last season, yet he has never been able to get the cheat seeds to sprout when sown alone.

Chess, or cheat (Bromus secalinus) is becoming too common, especially in seed brought down from the north. This is one of the brome grasses, and as the seeds are rather small, they readily pass, when in wheat, without detection. Chess, or cheat, comes from its own seed. Its appearance in wheat is due to the seed being sown with the wheat, or it had been sown with some previous crop. While oats, wheat and chess belong to the grass family, yet it is improbable that the one dengenerates into the other. I advise close examination of all seed grains and grass seeds for this troublesome pest, chess or cheat.—L. C. Brown.

Wisconsin Holland seed cabbage was selling in St. Louis, October 30th, at $28 to $32 a ton, according to quality and place of delivery.

PRACTICAL BARN PLANS.

This is the name of the best book out. Every farmer needs it. No matter what kind of buildings he may have on his property, he needs it anyway. It contains drawings, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house. ice house, silo, dairy barn, or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor.

A Practical Farm Barn.

Each and every plan in the book is accompanied by a lengthy written description explaining and giving the details of the drawings, and so worded and arranged, numbered and indexed, that it must be readily understood by anyone who reads it.

Any carpenter or builder, or even a farmer himself who is handy with tools, can take our "New $5,000 Barn Book" and put up many of the buildings.

A Valuable Work.

We hope we have impressed you with the value of this book and that the nominal price asked is nothing by which the practical value of the book should be measured. This book is 8x10½ inches, contains 156 pages, is handsomely bound in cloth, stamped in two colors, and printed on fine glossy paper. Order to-day while you are in the mood. That's what to do. **Price, $1.00, Prepaid,** including one-year's subscription to this paper.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find $1.00, for which send to my address one copy **Book of Practical Barn Plans,** as described in your advertisement; also **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for one year.

Name.....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

Postoffice.....

Care of Corn Fodder.

Corn fodder makes splendid feed, but, like all other forage crops, it should be cut at the proper stage and then properly cared for to insure the best quality of feed. Corn harvesters and corn shredders have added many millions of dollars to the wealth of corn growers by making it possible to harvest and put up ten times as much as under the old system of doing all this work by hand.

This has been an exceptionally favorable fall for cutting corn when at its best. Now some vigorous work should be done in getting it put away in the best shape possible. The hum of the shredders will now be heard throughout the land. There is nothing, in the way of dry feed, any nicer than sweet, bright, shredded fodder; and what an enormous amount of feed a few acres produce. Once in a while we see a field carefully cut and shocked, but left to weather for three or four months. Such fodder does not amount to much, for it becomes bleached and tough and most of the leaves crumble and fall off in handling. When shredding is not done, by all means haul in the fodder from the field before winter comes on. Besides losing much of its feeding value and palatability, fodder left in the field until winter is hard to handle, and really takes twice the amount of work to get it out. Save the corn fodder. Make machines help you do it, and if you are not using a low-down wagon for hauling fodder, you are missing something worth while.—L. C. Brown.

Keep the Oats Clean.

While talking with an elevator man a few days ago, a farmer drove up to the scales with a load of oats. The grain was as fine a sample of white oats as I have seen in a long while, except some dark-colored grains. These grains made a difference in the selling price of those oats of just two cents a bushel, and the farmer had about 2,000 bushels for sale. Here was a loss of $40, caused by threshing a few spoiled bundles with the rest of the grain, thus mixing the damaged kernels through the whole lot. In the field where these oats were grown there was a small patch where a straw stack had stood. Here the oats grew so rank that they lodged and then became mouldy. When the field was harvested the machine was run right through this lodged piece and in this way gathered up some of the damaged grain. A little thought would have kept these damaged bundles separate from the rest of the crop, and this really would have made a difference of $200 in the value of the crop. These oats were free from weed seeds, were heavy, and could readily have been sold for seed stock at 10 cents per bushel above market price, had it not contained the damaged grains. Buyers of all kinds of grain are cutting from one to four cents per bushel for damaged and mixed grain. This is right, and it will bring growers to their senses about sowing clean seed quicker than anything else.—L. C. Brown.

Rich Indian Lands.

Indian lands were always the pick of the country. There is nothing that outclasses these rich lands in Oklahoma which are now for sale. Never again will such lands be sold in this country. The government has just removed the restrictions which have kept them off the market. See page 22.

GASOLINE ENGINES The "Stover" For Service
It leads them all. Don't buy till you know all about it. Write for catalog to
STOVER ENGINE WORKS
47 River Street Freeport, Illinois

BOWSHER SWEEP MILLS

Different from all others. 4 or 2 horse. Geared 16 to 1 or 7 to 1. Grind Corn with shuck or without. And all small grains including Oats and Wheat. (Also make 7 sizes belt mills.)
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Apple 7c, Peach 5c, Plum 10c, Cherry 10c. Best quality, good bearers, grafted stock, not seedlings. Concord Gr. per $2.50 per 100. Forest Tree Seedlings $1.00 per 1,000 up. We pay the freight.
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We have a complete line of Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds. Our large illustrated catalog free.
German Nurseries
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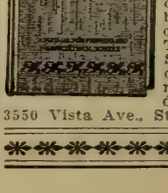
FARM BLACKSMITHING.

Here is a book for the farmer. The book was written by A. J. Drew. It is a complete treatise on blacksmithing from the farm standpoint. This book teaches how to profitably spend stormy days. Many thousands of farmers will find it to their interest to own a copy. There are 160 pages. It is nicely and clearly illustrated and bound in cloth. We credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send one copy of this book by mail for 65 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



Mistakes With Soil Bacteria.

There are many things that we o not know about soil bacteria, nough within the past ten years our nowledge has been greatly in-reased. The very minuteness of the oil organisms has made progress in nowing them slow.

Some of them so resemble each ther that even experts were at first eceived as to the kinds with which ney were working. In one notable ase an Experiment Station did con-iderable work with a kind of bac-eria suppposed to be alfalfa bacteria nd found in the end that they were orking with an entirely different pecies.

Some of the poor results obtained n the inoculation of fields has come rom an ignorance of some of the haracteristics of the minute forms of fe being dealt with.

It has now been discovered that the acteria that form the tubercles on ne roots of leguminous plants are asily destroyed by the light. When field is inoculated by having dry erm-filled soil spread over it, that oil should be harrowed in at once so nat the germs may be brought elow the layer of soil that is exposed o the light.

Sunlight is a destroyer of germs, nd will destroy beneficial germs as urely as it will destroy disease erms. Seed that is soaked in inocu-ating solutions should be kept in a ark place until used. It will be asily understood that the ground nat is plowed up and allowed to ecome dry is not the suitable recep-acle for the inoculation soils or ne inoculating solutions. It may be nat this destructive work of sunlight as at the base of the failure of some the liquid inoculations of which so uch was hoped but of which so little as realized by the users.

When a soil has become fully in-ulated with the kind of bacteria esired it should not be plowed up nd allowed to dry for weeks in the ull glare of the sun. The bacteria earest the surface of the plowed ound will be destroyed to the depth e soil ground dries out.

Nor is it desirable to plow an inoc-ated soil deeply. The bacteria ultiply most in the few inches of ll just below the surface. There e few of them down eight and ten ches. If the soil is plowed deep, e inoculated soil will be buried far ow the surface and the soil turned will contain few or no germs.

This deep plowing has probably used many an inoculated field be unresponsive. It should be derstood that the minute forms of cterial life are mostly in the part the soil where they can get oisture and air. Farther down the oisture is in excess and the air is in fficient supply.

Where soil is inoculated for the rpose of getting a catch of alfalfa of red clover, it is necessary to derstand the conditions of life der which the bacteria exist. A orly-drained field is likely to be oded for days at a time and the oculation has been killed out in at way. Water is destructive of cterial life, on account of the chem-l action constantly going on, and so on account of the activities of cteria that live principally in ter.

Walks Through Corn Fields.

To one who will observe closely a lk through any good field of corn this season of the year is well rth while. A well-bred field of corn has the greatest attraction for me. The characteristics which mark the difference between a well-bred ear and a mongrel ear are as out-standing as high-bred characteristics in animals. Place one of these well-bred ears alongside of one that has no particular breeding and the contrast is startling. There is the distinct solid color, the nearly perfect confor-mation of ear and uniformity of ker-nels, all of which are results of care-ful breeding. Of course yield is the standard by which we must measure all corn crops, and right here is where a well-bred field will show its superiority. The shelling test reveals the make-up of a well-bred ear, and not unfrequently such ears shell out from 10 to 20 per cent. more corn than an ordinary sort. A big cattle feeder tells me that he is willing to allow 10 per cent. premium for "Reid's Yellow Dent" grown from his own seed, because he knows that this high-bred corn will shell out from sixty-two to sixty-three pounds for every seventy pounds in ear.

Let anyone who doubts practical corn improvement come with me. I would like to take him through the field of pure-bred corn of a farmer in Mercer county, Illinois, who has been carrying on the breeding work now for nearly ten years. The stalks are sturdy, the leaf development is ample and the way this corn stands up shows that it has a well-spread root system. This same farmer breeds Shorthorn cattle, but I believe his corn shows greatest results. There is no smut, but very few nubbins, and, as one neighbor remarked, you could tell when a mile off that this field was well-bred.

I was particularly interested in this field. When walking through it with the owner, we frequently discovered several adjacent hills of corn which bore ears of precisely the same type. The type was a very desirable one, hence we took particular pains to find out the influences which pro-duced it. In several different sec-tions of the field we found precisely the same type, same color, same depth of kernel, same indentation, and almost uniform size of ears. The soil was practically the same over the entire field.. This showed to us that there had been an unusu-ally strong, well-bred seed ear in the seed planted, and that it had been pretty well distributed with the seed stock. Wherever a grain from this ear had been deposited it produced a stalk and ear which bore a distinct family resemblance, and this was so distinct that it was quite easy to pick them out in that great field where several types were common.

Here I also noticed another well-bred characteristic—the location of the ears on the stalk. On rich ground the variety planted here in-clines to grow a very tall stalk, and ears are out of reach. This farmer has practiced for some time the selection of seed ears which grew about five feet from the ground. The result was surprising. Once in a while you would find an ear out of reach, but most of the ears were within easy husking distance. These are things which we have talked about for years, but many seem to still look upon them as "fancy points." They show, however, what may be done when master hands go at the work, and when systematic lines of breeding are carried out.—L. C. Brown.

If you are interested in rape for winter forage write to the Director of the Experi-ment Station, Gainesville, Fla., and ask for a copy of Bulletin No. 95.

Sunlight=at=night

By John E. Kennedy

LIGHT, you know, is merely a stage of Heat. And Heat is just a vibration of Atoms.

When these vibrations reach 31,000 per inch Heat exhibits "Light."

At that earliest stage Heat gives a dull *red* Light. At 61,000 vibrations per inch Heat exhibits *violet* Light.

At varying stages between 31,000 and 61,000 vibrations all *other* colors of Light are in turn produced.

But, at *one* particular stage only is *white* Light possible.

Because *white* is a perfectly *balanced* and neutral blending of all other colors.

Sunlight is a perfectly balanced, and consequently, *white* Light.

Acetylene is the only *other* perfectly balanced Light—as *white* as Sunlight itself and the *only* Artificial Light under which pale-yellow, pale-blue, or pale-pink are clearly distinguishable.

This is a very important fact to remember.

Because, *white* Sunlight is the *only* Light Human Eyesight is *naturally* adapted to.

Kerosene Light, Gasolene Light, or City Gaslight, are *red* or *yellow* or both—and therefore *unnatural* to Human Eyesight.

Electric Light also is bluish, or violet.

This is why plants won't grow naturally under any Light but Sunlight and Acetylene, which are chemically identical and *white*.

Because, all things in Nature are naturalized to Sunlight through Ages of *adaptation* to it and Acetylene is practically Sunlight.

Now, Human Eyesight is no exception to this rule of adaptation.

That is why the Eye needs *four* times as much *red* Light, and 5½ times as much *yellow* light to read by as it needs of *white* Acetylene Light.

The *kind* of Light used every night of our lives in the home has therefore much to do with Eyesight, Health, Temperament, Cheerfulness, Mental Attitude and the *natural* development of Children.

On this account it is a serious mistake to use the *unnatural* yellow or red Light of Kerosene or Gasolene, or the violet light of Electricity under the mistaken impression that they are "softer than white Light."

The splendid brilliance of white Acetylene Light can be *softened* as much as you choose without adulterating, discoloring or *denaturizing* it.

Because, Acetylene is simply *all* Light — pure and unadulterated Sunlight, the most diffusive, far-carrying and *steadiest* of Lights.

Its *intensity* therefore depends entirely upon how *much*, or how *little*, Acetylene Gas you want to use at the burners.

And, you can look a brilliant, unshaded Acetylene Light in the eye with *less* injury than would attend the looking at any *other* artificial Light of equal volume, with no *more* injury than looking at Sunlight of equal strength.

Because, the eyes are *adapted* to brilliant, *white* Sunlight, which is identical in composition and chemical action with Acetylene-Light.

But, Eyes are *not* naturally adapted to the *red*, *yellow*, *blue* nor *violet* rays of Kerosene, Gasolene, City Gas or Electric Light.

This is why Acetylene *alone* is the ideal *Home* Light for reading, sewing, or general Illumination.

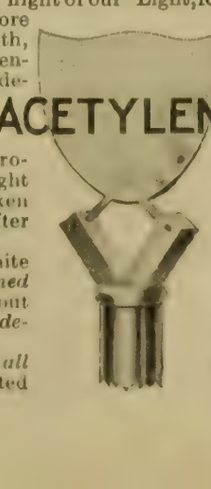
It is *natural* Light you see. It is just plain, every-day, world-old, Sunlight in fact, but muzzled so you can use it as "soft" or as brilliant as you choose, by the mere turning of a tap on the chandeliers, or by the use of plain white globes.

Moreover, Acetylene is practically *filtered* Light from which all useless or injurious color, soot, or excessive heat-producing factors are eliminated.

On this account an Acetylene flame *one-tenth* the size as that from Kerosene, Gasolene, or City Gas, gives *as much* reading Light as *ten-tenths* of other illuminants.

Which means, that Acetylene produces only a *fraction* of the Heat, Air-consumption, and Carbonic Acid Gas poisoning that *other* artificial Lights produce.

It also explains why *Acetylene* Gaslight costs a full *third less* than regular Kerosene Light, for the same identical candle-power, when once installed in a Country Home, Hotel, or Store.



About two days labor will so install it, and forever *dispense* with the disagreeable lamp-cleaning, filling, wick-snuffing, and chimney-wiping needed *365 times per year* with Kerosene Lighting.

Write us today how many rooms you've got, or how large your store.

Then we will tell you how *little* it need cost you to install a suitable Acetylene Lighting Plant, which will be good for 20-years' steady use afterward.

Address Union Carbide Co., Dept. I, 156 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

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By THE HALE PUBLISHING CO.
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Office of Publication, 3550 Vista avenue, (corner of Vista avenue and Carr Lane avenue), St. Louis, Mo. Bell Telephone: Grand 400.

The Agricultural Blue Book.

We are collecting the material for the first edition of the Agricultural Blue Book. It will be issued in January, 1909, and will be a most interesting publication.

The Agricultural Blue Book will contain the pictures of about 200 of the live stock champions of the State and National Fairs of 1907 and 1908. These pictures will be made from photographs taken from life. There will also be a number of pictures of farm scenes, taken upon some of the most famous farms and ranches of this continent.

The Agricultural Blue Book will also contain a select list of not less than 5,000 live stock breeders, representing a number in each and every state, and more particularly those who are actively engaged in the business and have stock for sale. The list will be classified by states and arranged in alphabetical order.

The Agricultural Blue Book will also contain in alphabetical order and by states a list of business firms engaged in manufacturing goods for farmers' use, such as agricultural implements, dairy apparatus, poultry supplies, stock foods, veterinary implements, medicines, etc.; in fact, all those who as principals do business with the agricultural and stock-growing interests.

The Agricultural Blue Book will be a valuable directory for the use of stockmen and farmers.

We are issuing a pamphlet of sixteen pages, showing exactly what the complete Agricultural Blue Book will be. All who are interested are invited to send their names, address and occupation and ask for circulars of the Agricultural Blue Book.

Address, National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

The Lumber Trust at Work.

Chicago is a great center for the sale of live stock and all kinds of farmers' products; so is St. Louis, and so is Kansas City. These great markets are of more real value to farmers and stockmen of the West than all the other cities of the world. These are the home markets of farmers and stockmen, and where they obtain most of their money.

When people say that you ought to patronize home industry that is what they mean. You sell hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of goods in these great cities, and if you are wise you will not fail to do some part of your buying where your money comes from.

The big market centers obtain for you the highest prices for your produce and they also concentrate all the goods that are manufactured for your benefit and sell them on a basis that is called "small profits and quick returns."

On the basis of "small profits and quick returns," some of the great houses and great centers have gone into the lumber business. There was no competition in this business. There is a very cleverly-organized combination in it, however, and they have divided up territory in the same.

Some of the Chicago firms doing a mail-order business saw that the Lumber Trust was obtaining extortionate prices for lumber and mill work, and they began to include sash, doors, blinds, etc., in their catalogues; and in other cities there was something of the same kind doing also. The farmers began to build their houses cheaper and better, and then the high-priced Lumber Trust had a fit and began a series of dirty business methods.

The lumber prices in the catalogues of the mail-order houses were reasonable and legitimate. The catalogues stated exactly what a man was going to get for his money, and he got it. Then the Lumber Trust passed the word to all their agents, advising them to write to the great catalogue houses to get their catalogues and burn them up. These catalogues were sent free and some of them cost a dollar each. The Lumber Trust agents wrote for these catalogues in fictitious names, as though they wished to buy something, and when these innocent mail-order houses sent them out without charge, the lumber dealers destroyed them. Honest farmers, what do you think of that?

And then they began to trace the shipments with a view of deceiving the buyers as to the quality of the goods sent out.

We do not receive The Scout, which is published at Detroit, Mich., but we understand it to be the organ of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. We have it from the Chicago House Wrecking Company that in the issue of The Scout of October 15th, on page 3, on what is known as the information page, appears as follows:

"Mr. Editor:—Yesterday I received a card saying that the Chicago House Wrecking Co. has shipped some sash and doors to a man in my town. Where did this come from and what was it sent to me for?"

The Scout cannot inform you whence this card came, as we do not know anything about it, but we would suggest the following as a good plan to follow: When you receive one of these cards, look up the man to whom the mail order house has made the shipment. Then tell him that you understand he has bought some material from whomever it is. Ask him if he has received it; if it's good stuff; how cheap he got it. And then no matter if it's really going to cause you a loss to back up your statement, tell him it's too bad he bought that without consulting you, 'cause you could have sold him just what he wanted, and at even less than he paid the mail order house. In other words, make him sick of his deal. You can do it, and you must if you want to put a crimp in this mail order house competition. Remember, a dissatisfied customer is a poor advertisement for a mail order house. Make this man dissatisfied.—The Scout.

That is nice literature to be issued by the alleged organ of a business association. These are the people who thought they had control of the lumber output; these are the people who would like to destroy competition; these are the people who are afraid of the United States mail.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is in favor of legitimate, open competition and honorable methods. The mail-order houses are a part of that competition. The lumber people who have an agent in each town have their rights also, but it is notorious that there is no competition between them. Such methods as those we have mentioned are degrading, and, sooner or later, they will recoil on the people instituting them.

Remember that the International Live Stock Exposition will be held this year from November 28th to December 10th. It is the grandest show on earth. The stockman who fails to attend denies himself that which is necessary to him in his business. Every standard of perfection in the production of live stock for market will be displayed there. Transit to the Exposition is easy and rapid. Lower railroad rates have been granted to visitors this year. Be sure to attend the International Show at Chicago.

The Youth's Companion.

Parents are under obligation to see that their young people obtain the most suitable and instructive reading matter. If they are not concerned in this subject, they will find later on that the reading matter was not the right kind. It is not easy to produce a reading combination that is just as interesting and as attractive as it is good. The Youth's Companion is one that fills all such requirements. Boys and girls, young men and young women, may not be quick to become subscribers, but when they are once interested the battle is won. The Youth's Companion is advertised on page 29. There is a free offer for the balance of the year, including the Christmas and holiday numbers, also the most beautiful thirteen-color picture "In Grandmother's Garden," in the 1909 Calendar. We earnestly advise our readers to subscribe for the Youth's Companion.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

Arkansas—Fine lands on the Cotton Belt Route in Texas. All very valuable, but cheap at this time. See page 28 and read the advertisement of **E. W. LaBeaume,** G. P. & T. A., 1551 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Arkansas.—EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN. 761 acres of good bottom land; 150 acres in cultivation; balance good timber. Price, $6,000, if taken soon. **D. H. Balfour,** Box 195, Warren, Ark.

Mississippi—160 acres of land; four miles north of Iuka, Miss.; three miles from the Tennessee river. This can be made a good home. Has about 20 to 25 acres cleared; balance in small timber; also pretty good farm house. A quick buyer can get it for $500. What do you think of that? **J. W. Jourdan,** Iuka, Miss.

Mississippi—320 acres, eight miles south from Iuka, Miss., and four miles from the I. C. Railroad. About half is fine bottom land and all has good growth of timber. Well adapted to corn and cotton and would make a good stock farm. Price, $1,600. It is worth $25 an acre. Address, **J. W. Jourdan,** Iuka, Miss.

Mississippi—320 acres; a great bargain; on Yellow creek, twelve miles north of Iuka, Tishomingo county, Miss., and not far from the Tennessee river. This would make a fine stock farm. It is the cheapest piece of land in Mississippi and will not be on the market long, as it can be had for $2.00 an acre. **J. W. Jourdan,** Iuka, Miss.

Mississippi.—High-grade farm lands in the famous alfalfa belt, pronounced by government experts to be the finest lands on earth. Four to five cuttings a year. Greatest chance in sight. We also handle pine and hardwood timber lands. Let us talk to you about it. **Hodges Realty Co.,** Meridian, Miss.

Mississippi—240 acres, two miles south from Iuka, Tishomingo county, Miss. About 30 acres clear land; has also 50 acres cane-brake, which can be reclaimed and made worth $50.00 per acre. This will make a fine stock and fruit farm. Price, $4.00 per acre. **J. W. Jourdan,** Iuka, Miss.

NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI. — About 1,200 acres, consisting of six quarter sections and some small pieces. This land with poor cultivation produces 25 to 30 bushels of corn per acre, also one-half bale cotton without fertilizer; also 100 bushels of either Irish or sweet potatoes. It is only two miles north of Iuka, on the Southern Railway, towards the Tennessee river; about 100 acres in cultivation and 400 acres level ground, worth $20.00 an acre. Well watered with springs and live creeks. Good farm house and outhouses; also good orchard and pecan trees. Ten thousand cross ties can be made from growing timber. This tract of land can be had with clear title at $6.00 an acre. It is a great bargain. An active man who knows his business can clear a first-class income. Near to market, at Memphis; live stock can be shipped by boat to St. Louis by driving a few miles. Two crops of sorghum, millet, peas in corn, and every known vegetable. White clover, spontaneous growth. Address, JOURDAN ESTATE, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Mississippi.—20 Acres.—A fine gravel hill. On line of Southern Railway, two miles east from Iuka, Miss. Will mine 100,000 carloads of what is famous as the Tishomingo gravel. Will cement together and make fine ballast for railroads or public roads and streets. It is accessible to railroad with cheap rates. Cash price, a thousand dollars. Buy it quick as a bargain. **Jourdan Estate,** care National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS.—For farms and homes that will prove both satisfactory and profitable, write for new illustrated list; 100 farms described and priced. **G. W. Hamilton & Son,** Fulton, Mo.

NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI. — 410 acres. Four miles from railroad at Iuka, Mississippi, and four miles from boat landing on the Tennessee river. This tract of land is one of the most valuable in the United States. A stock farmer can take this ground, obtain free and clear and guaranteed title for $1,800 cash down. It is a splendid property, and can be used as a dairy, vegetable, stock or fruit farm. Except a fair house, improvements are not much. Splendid climate. It is an hundred times a bargain. You deal direct with the owner. Write to HARRIS ESTATE, care National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI.—Fine Home Ranch. 1,000 acres; eight miles from this city, and five miles to another good railroad town. A fine ranch and a model home. Good house and barn. All necessary outbuildings. Good orchard. Fenced and cross fenced. Well watered by springs and creek. 375 acres bottom. About 475 acres in grass and cultivation. Rest in timber. A snap at $16 per acre. Smaller tracts for sale. Write for list of good and cheap lands. **Wright & Waterstripe,** Marshfield, Mo.

Montana.—Thousands of acres, fine lands, for sale cheap. Government homesteads close to towns yet available. Write for description, maps, etc. Address, **Geo. B. Haynes,** Immigration Agent, 348 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill. See page 18.

Oklahoma.—8,000,000 acres rich Indian lands on which restrictions have been removed. Can now be bought cheap with perfect titles. See advertisement on page 25 and write for particulars. Address nearest office, **John Sebastian,** 1768 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., or 1768 LaSalle Station, Chicago, Illinois.

Tennessee.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and price of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

Texas.—12,000 Acre Ranch For Sale! All together or in parts, in Uvalde county, Southern Texas, nine miles from Sabinal, an up-to-date and rapidly-growing town with fine schools, 71 miles from San Antonio, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Principal grasses, mesquite and rescue. An abundant and inexhaustible supply of pure water. The tillable soil is black hog wallow and chocolate, and produces alfalfa, wheat, cotton, corn, rye, sorghum, broom corn, vegetables, fruits, etc.

No other locality is better adapted for the successful raising and fattening of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. The land all the way from town to this ranch is under cultivation. Owner being a non-resident, price, $7.00 per acre.

Address, **A. D. Evans,** National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.

Texas.—1,107 acres in Jackson county, Southern Texas, four miles from town. A bargain at $10.00 per acre. Good for vegetables, fruits, cotton or live stock. Address, **Box 84,** National Stock Yards, Ill.

Texas.—Large and small farms for sale in the southern part of the state from $2.50 upwards. It will pay buyer of Texas land to address, **Box 84,** National Stock Yards, Ill.

VIRGINIA FARMS, $5.00 Per Acre and upwards. Easy payments. Catalogue free. Loans made on country real estate. **George E. Crawford & Co.,** 1009 East Main St., Richmond, Va. Established January, 1875.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS, No matter where you live. Write me today if you want to buy or sell any kind of Real Estate or business. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND** 1910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill

Dairy Hints

To produce that high scoring butter—you must insist on cleanliness; the proper care of your herd; and that the cream be in the best possible condition.

Tubular Separators

will assist you in your enterprise because they are easy to clean, due to their simplicity; and they produce a rich velvety cream in an unwhipped and unchurned condition.

Their simplicity, durability, efficiency and originality of design are recognized everywhere, by everyone.

Catalog 232 describes them fully, sent free upon request.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
West Chester, Penna.
Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Milk Market.

The price per eight-gallon can of andard milk at Chicago, as sug-ested by a joint conference of milk ealers and shippers, is $1.15 for ctober, $1.35 for November and De-mber, $1.30 for January and Febru-y, and $1.25 for March and April. he price is based upon delivery at nicago, the shipper paying the eight. Reduced to the price per illon this is 14.37½ cents for ctober, 16.87½ cents for November id December, 16.25 cents for Janu-y and February, and 15.6 cents for arch and April. This is from the ilk News.

gricultural Department Not a Detective Bureau.

A movement to separate the Mis-ouri Dairy Department from the ure-food Department was started n October 31st by the Missouri State airy Association. The reason for is is that the Pure-food Depart-ent, which is really a Police Depart-ent, is obscuring and retarding the structive and educational dairy ork which is of prime importance.

It is the same with the United tates Department of Agriculture. is degenerating into a Police De-artment. We attend a meeting of iry officials and we find they are lding a grand jury session behind osed doors and sending out sum-onses ordering people before them order to collect evidence for police osecutions.

In our opinion, the sooner the olice Department, the Pure-food epartment, and all branches of the epartment of Justice are separated om the Department of Agriculture e better it will be for all concerned, d especially for the Department of griculture.

FEEDING MILCH COWS.

Milch cows require different feed than beef cattle. You should not feed much fat-forming foods, as your cows would lay on fat instead of producing milk. Feed more silage or roots in the winter.

Daily feed for a thousand-pound cow: 40 pounds of silage, 7 pounds clover hay, 8 pounds of grain. The cows that are soon to freshen should be fed on succulent feed, such as silage or roots, bran, linseed meal with a little oats. Keep the bowels open and do not feed very heavy on grain just before or after calving.

After calving, give bran mashes and warm drinking water for a few days. Allow the calf to suck for about two days and then feed the mother's milk from a pail for about two weeks, about three quarts twice a day; after that reduce it with skim milk or warm water, so that at the end of the fourth week the calf will be getting all skim milk or half whole milk and half warm water, with some reliable stock tonic to aid digestion. Keep a supply of good clover or alfalfa hay within reach and also some ground oats, with a little linseed meal mixed with it.

After the calf eats the ground feed, gradually get him used to eating whole oats, as this is the best feed for him up to six months old.

The heifers should not be bred until fifteen or eighteen months old.—Dr. David Roberts, Wisconsin State Veterinarian.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

About 50 per cent. of the failures in dairy farming are due to underfeeding of succulent food. The dairy with a silo never fails; but the dry-hay dairies are always in trouble over the smallness of the milk checks. The dairy cow that is condemned because she has to produce milk when not fed any more than it requires to support her is often the cow that would pay a generous profit on liberal feeding.

The Chicago ordinance requiring all cows furnishing milk to that city to be tuberculin tested, and that all reacting cows be cut out from the herd, will go into effect January 1st, unless otherwise decided. If the milk is pasteurized it will be admitted, whether the herd is tested or not. The outlook then is to turn shippers into dumpers. It will be easier to accept the price at the pasteurizing station than to deal with the city of Chicago.

We are of the opinion that every dairyman should have his cows subjected to the tuberculin test by a competent veterinarian, that he may take suitable action on his own account to keep his herd free from disease. At the same time we are equally of the opinion that the tuberculin agitation is 80 per cent. rot and nonsense. Dr. Koch is of the opinion that bovine tuberculosis cannot be transmitted to human beings, and Dr. Bang says that heating the milk to 80 degrees Centigrade will kill the germs; therefore, what is all this fuss about?

An experienced dairy farmer writing to the Milk Reporter estimates that a farmer milking thirty cows will have to exchange about six cows a year to keep his dairy profitable. This of course must mean that he does not buy cows that are fresh and sell them when they are dry, because if he did he would have to exchange thirty a year, as many do who neither breed a cow nor raise a calf.

There does not appear to be any regular or systematic production of dairy cows for market. This is a misfortune, because it is a very good business for any farmer to engage in. It would be almost impossible to obtain a car-load of good milkers at the stock yards in one day, whereas there is an actual demand for a thousand cows a week from the dairymen who ship milk to St. Louis. The production of good milch cows as a separate and distinct business to sell them as springers in any stock yard in the country, would not fail to pay a good profit.

BUY DIRECT
From the Manufacturer and Crusher
COTTON SEED MEAL
Cracked Cake and Hulls,
—also—
Old Process Linseed Meal.
LOWEST CASH PRICES EITHER F. O. B. ST. LOUIS OR DELIVERED.
ROBERT B. BROWN OIL CO.,
Pierce Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

NEW CLUB SHOT SHELLS
in all combinations of shot and BLACK POWDER
These uniform hard hitting shells have stood the test of time; more are sold than all other makes of black powder shells *combined.* Their 20 years of popularity proves their superior quality. Only the best powder wads and shot used in their loading. Look for the red ball U. M. C. trade mark.
Write for Free Game Laws.
THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,
Bridgeport, Conn.
Agency, 313 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

At the Oklahoma State Fair the Alva Rose Creamery co. took first prize for tub butter, with a score of 91½; the Blackwell Creamery came second, with a score of 90, and the Fairview Creamery came third, with a score of 89¾.

An Ayrshire cow, Rena Ross, owned by John R. Valentine, Highland Farm, Bryn Mawr, Pa., has just completed a record of 15,072 pounds of milk in a year, from which was made 751 pounds of butter. We have made application for a photograph, and hope to publish her picture in the next edition of the National Farmer and Stock Grower.

National Dairy Show meeting will be held at the Coliseum, Chicago, Ill., December 2d to 10th, inclusive. H. B. Gurler, president; E. Sudendorf, secretary; A. J. Glover, general manager. Offices of the company, Record-Herald Bldg., Chicago.

The most profitable producer in the dairy herd of the Wisconsin Agricultural College in the past year was a Holstein cow. Her year's production was 13,186.2 pounds of milk, average 3.62 per cent fat, a total of 478 pounds fat, and equal to 557½ pounds of butter. Her product was valued at $140.59, and the total cost of feed was $45.28, leaving $95.31 for profit and pay for labor, etc. The least profitable cow in the same herd had only $16.53 over her feed bill.

At the Wisconsin Experiment Station, where they have 27 pure bred milk cows, their average milk production was 7,135.4 pounds of milk, 4.29 per cent fat, averaging 305.98 pounds of butter fat, equal to 356.97 pounds of commercial butter. The butter fat was valued at $76.49 per cow, and the skim bilk was valued at $11.42, a total of 87.91 per cow. The cost of feed was $33.84, leaving $54.07 per cow to pay for labor and to be credited as profit. These herds are conducted for profit, but there are experimental considerations which interfere to some extent with the final result. In other words, they sometimes have to keep a cow to conduct a valuable test that on a farm could be sent to the butcher.

October 26th the Elgin butter quotation was 27½ cents, the same as the previous week; 27 cents for the corresponding week a year ago; 26 cents two years ago, and 22½ cents the corresponding week in 1905.

The average production of the 110 Holstein cows, which were being tested for the Advanced Registry, was just about 2 pounds of butter per cow per day, and made from 6¼ gallons of milk per cow per day. Sixty per cent of them were heifers with first or second calves. The tests were made between July 14 and October 12.

All milkers of cows in St. Louis territory are pretty general in their reports that the flow of milk is less than it ever was before. One man said he was shipping only 1½ gallons per day per cow, whereas the usual average was 2½. Another said he was feeding high and shipping 2 gallons a day from 3-gallon cows. The milk distributers are paying no more than they are obliged to, but they are paying 2 cents a gallon more than they expected to.

The Milk Producers' Association of Missouri and Illinois, whose proceedings are to be found in this paper, has done considerable good for the dairy interest on very little means. It is only a year ago that the association was the prime factor in stopping the proposed advance in freight rates, and it was only a month ago that one of the directors appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission for the same purpose. The association is now short of funds. All milk producers in St. Louis territory ought to chip in $2.00 each to help along the cause, and to pay for a year's membership. Address, Wm. A. Fisher, Sec., 409 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.

During the first 10 months of the year 1908, the five principal live stock markets exhibited a decrease of 210,567 sheep, as compared with 10 months of last year. Chicago decreased 117,212, St. Joseph decreased 185,954, Omaha decreased 10,057. Kansas City increased 19,213 and St. Louis increased 83,443 head. This is a great showing for St. Louis, where the market is making great gains in the sheep trade.

Mr. A. M. Shultz, of Shipman, Ill., was in St. Louis to attend the directors' meeting of the Milk Producers' Association. He said that he milked 33 cows at present, and that he usually raised about 15 female calves each year. As a rule he disposed of about 10 dry cows every twelve months. Mr. Shultz said all the dairy cattle around him are Holsteins, and that grade Holsteins cows with calves sell readily at $65.00 to $75.00 per head. There is a demand for them beyond anything in the previous history of the trade.

ALFALFA.

The Most Profitable Crop in Existence—Can Be Successfully Grown in Any State in the Union.

The man who has done more to encourage the growth of alfalfa than all the balance of the world is Coburn, of Kansas. Coburn issued a book in 1901 of which there has been a great sale. This is Coburn's Original Alfalfa. It is nicely bound in cloth; there are 163 pages; the size is 5x7½ inches; it is well illustrated. The book includes history, description, varieties, length of life and habits of growth; climate and soil best adapted; seed bed, its preparation; time and method of seeding, harvesting, etc. For 60 cents we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and Coburn's Original Book on Alfalfa. Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

BEST DEHORNERS ON EARTH They make quiet cattle always. 16 years on the market. Invention of a veterinarian. Ask hardware dealers for them. If they do not supply write for catalog and prices of 3 styles
LEAVITT MFG. CO., URBANA, ILL.
LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF DEHORNERS

KEEP YOUR CATTLE QUIET
Dehorned cattle are quiet and docile. Cows give more milk, steers fatten quicker. Dehorn your cattle with the KEYSTONE DEHORNER. Easy, simple operation. The *Keystone* makes a clean cut; does not crush horn or bruise flesh. Money back if not satisfied. Write for booklet.
H. T. Phillips, Box 41, Pomeroy, Pa.

U.S. CREAM SEPARATORS

Hold World's Record for clean skimming

503

CAVENDISH, VT., Sept. 8, 1908.
Since purchasing a U. S. separator one year ago, we have gained $11.37 per cow over the water separator, from our herd of seven cows, though three of these are heifers and one cow had been milked two years.
ALBERT S. EATON.

A saving of $11.37 per cow in one year amounts with 7 cows to $79.59 or within 41 cents of $80, the price of a No. 6 U. S. separator.

Stop and ask yourself, "How much am I losing?" Perhaps not as much as Mr. Eaton, yet you may be losing even more.

You perhaps will say, "The calves and pigs must have something to eat. To be sure they have, but it is not policy to feed them butter fat at 32 cents a lb. when substitutes at one and two cents a pound are just as good.

You can't afford such robbery in your dairy, therefore send for Cat. No. 125 at once.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO
Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., U.S.A.
Prompt Deliveries from 16 Warehouses in U. S. and Canada

Disinfect Stables and Pens.

The season is now approaching when the cows are put in the stables and the pigs confined to pens, and before this is done there should be a thorough cleaning and disinfection of the stables and pens. After this whitewash should be used. It costs very little and will make the stables lighter, cleaner and sweeter.

We should have our periods of barn and stable cleaning and disinfection, the same as the good woman of the house has her times of house cleaning. It is a process that can no more safely be omitted than the thorough house cleaning. One affects the health of the family, the other the health of the live stock, and the comfort and prosperity of the family as well as our pocketbook. Someone has said that "Cleanliness is next to godliness." This maxim is exceedingly true.—Wm. H. Underwood.

A Miracle in a Dairy Herd.

A letter from the Secretary of the Belmont Dairy Farm says: "Our losses were so great from this trouble (contagious abortion and failure to breed) that had we not found some remedy we would have given up the dairy business. We began feeding Kellogg's Immunizing Cure for Abortion, December 10th last; up to that time for a year over half our cows aborted. Since January 15th, out of thirty-one cows only two lost their calves, one from being hurt and another that was sick. These figures are exact, as they are taken from our Record Book. It seemed almost a miracle."

The name of the writer of this letter with full particulars are given in a booklet published by the H. W. Kellogg Company, 959 Iglehart Ave., St. Paul, Minn., which any of our readers who are troubled with contagious abortion, failure to breed, failure to come in heat, etc., are advised to send for. This treatment is effective for cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and goats, and being administered in the salt that the animals take or in bran, it is no bother to give.

Making Good Butter.

For the production of a good quality of butter two very essential things are good care and good food for the cows. The cows must be provided with clean bedding and the stables need to be kept clean, well lighted and ventilated.

Before the milking begins on my place the sides and udders of the cows are carefully brushed, thus preventing dirt and dust from falling into the milk. The milking is done with clean, dry hands; to milk with wet fingers would be an extremely filthy habit. Just as soon as the milk is drawn from the cow it is strained through a wire gauze and three thicknesses of cheese-cloth. All the milk utensils are thoroughly cleaned after being used by first washing them in lukewarm water, in hot water, and then they are scalded in boiling water. Every dish or cloth that is used in connection with the milk, after being washed, is put in a clean place where there is a circulation of pure air.

The cream is separated from the milk with a hand separator and held until there is a sufficient quantity to churn. The churning is done three times each week with a barrel churn. In preparing the churn and butter-worker for use, they are thoroughly scalded with boiling water and then rinsed with cold water before the cream is put into the churn, or the butter put on the butter-worker. A thorough scalding and cooling of the butter-worker prevents the butter from sticking to it.

The cream is strained into the churn through a hair sieve and the churn is never filled more than half full of cream. The churn is not turned very rapidly, and is stopped several times at the beginning to remove the cork so as to allow the escape of gases. When the cream begins to break, care is exercised not to gather the butter granules into one large lump. The churning ceases when the butter particles are about the size of wheat kernels. Then the churn is fastened and the buttermilk drawn off. A fine hair sieve is used for the buttermilk to pass through, which catches any granules of butter that are likely to come out with the buttermilk.

When the butter is well drained from the buttermilk, it is rinsed with a little water, and after this has drained away the cork is put in the churn and half a pailful of cold water added to every ten pounds of butter. The cover is then put on the churn and the churn revolved slowly six or eight times; the water is now drawn off and the butter left to drain for about fifteen minutes.

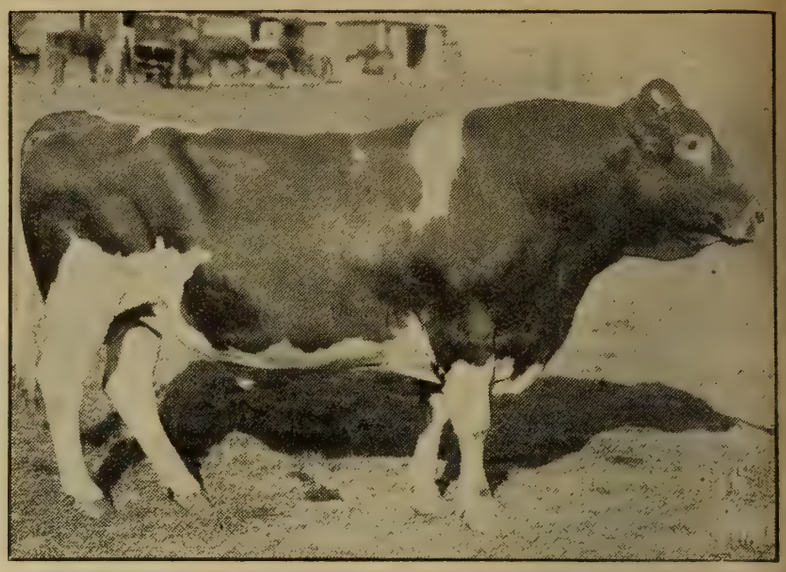
When the butter is well drained it is ready to salt, and this is done in the churn, when the butter is in granular form. Part of the salt is sprinkled on top of the small granules, and then the churn is turned enough to have the butter fall with the unsalted side up, and the rest of the salt is sifted on. Then the cover is put on the churn and it is revolved several times; after a few minutes the butter is taken out and worked.

About one and one-half ounces of salt is used for every pound of butter. This insures the right amount of salt when the butter is finished.

The butter is allowed to stand in the churn a few minutes so the salt will have a chance to dissolve; then it is taken out and put on the butter-worker.

It is a very easy matter to work butter too much and have it greasy. We never work the butter with the hands, because the warmth of the hands will make it greasy and give it a salvy appearance. We use the lever worker and press the lever on the surface, and occasionally fold the butter over with a ladle. The lever of the butter-worker or butter paddle is never allowed to slide over the surface of the butter, but it is pressed straight down when working the butter.

The butter is pressed into square one-pound prints and then carefully wrapped with parchment paper which has been soaked in salt water a few minutes before being used. The butter is sold in our local market at a good price, except what is used at home, and practically all the milk is fed to the chickens, hogs and calves. —Wm. H. Underwood.



GOLDEN BEN—Guernsey bull, six years old; weighs 1,625 pounds. The picture was taken at the Wisconsin State Fair, where he had just won the championship. GOLDEN BEN was sired by Ben Sampson, 5,480, and his dam is Nellie B., 12,305. We are informed by the owners and exhibitors, Messrs. A. W. & F. E. Fox, of Waukesha, Wis., that this great bull has a fine and gentle disposition, absolutely safe to ride, and anyone can get on and ride him. Besides winning first and championship, he stood at the head of the herd, winning championship over all other dairy breeds.

YOU SHOULD KNOW
the STRONG FEATURES of
I·H·C MANURE SPREADERS

THEY are great money-making machines.

If you will do a little figuring you will see that you could make no wiser investment.

An I. H. C. spreader will make manure go twice as far. That is proven by every user. The immediate benefit to the crop is greater and so is the permanent benefit to the land.

If you have manure to the value of $100 a year when spread by hand, it will be worth at least $200 when spread with an I. H. C. spreader.

That gain will very nearly pay for your spreader.

That is only one year's gain. Your I. H. C. spreader is good for many years. It will put the $100 of extra fertility into your soil every year.

The fertility of your land is brought up and maintained because the machine does the work so much better and makes the manure go so much further than when spread by hand.

Can you make a better investment?

Any I. H. C. spreader will be a money-maker for you.

Made in three styles:

"Cloverleaf"—Endless Apron Spreader
"Corn King"—Return Apron Spreader
"Kemp 20th Century"—Return Apron Spreader

They are all strong, durable machines, easily handled, light in draft.

You are losing money every year by not getting all the value out of your manure pile.

An I. H. C. spreader will stop this loss.

Take the matter up with the International local agent who handles any of these lines and see about buying a spreader. He will supply you with catalogs and all particulars. Or if you prefer, write direct to

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

This $10,000 Book for $2.00

This second revised edition of our Hunters' and Trappers' Guide, the acknowledged Encyclopedia of Hunting and Trapping North American Animals, contains 420 pages, handsomely bound in Leather and Gold, 250 illustrations true to nature.

Book is endorsed by sportsmen of national reputation, also by both young and old trappers. Positively the best book on the subject ever written. Thousands of testimonials. It reveals Trappers' Secrets; How to make Decoy, Bait, Traps; Lightning Method of Skinning; How to Handle Skins, but chiefly How and Where to

Hunt and Trap Successfully

It illustrates and describes all animals, their geographical locations, habits, mode of living, propagation; Game Laws; detailed description of **Skunk, Mink, Fox** and **Opossum Farms**, and how to raise them for profit, breeding, etc. Price, $2.00, express or postpaid.

We are the largest buyers of **Hides** and **Furs.** We buy one skin or a car load. Ship to us and obtain **10% to 50% more** money than by selling at home. Hides tanned into beautiful robes; also other tanning. Our Magnetic Bait and Decoy attracts animals to traps, price $1.00 per bottle, postpaid. We sell Steel and Wire Traps. Write for Hide and Fur price list; shipping tags sent free. Get copy of our Hunters' and Trappers' Guide today.

Andersch Bros., Dept. 87, Minneapolis, Minn.

MILK FARMERS TO MEET.

Annual Gathering of Milk Producers and Shippers to be Held Monday, November 23d.

A cordial invitation is extended to all milk producers and shippers to be present at the annual meeting of the Milk Producers' Protective Association of Missouri and Illinois, which is to be held at St. Louis on Monday, November 23d, at 1 p. m. The members and visitors will assemble at the office of the Secretary, Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, at 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo., and the meeting will probably be held at the new rooms of the Produce Association.

This is the eighth annual meeting of an association which has labored faithfully in the interest of all those dairymen who look upon St. Louis as their principal market. Without producing antagonisms or friction between the buyers and sellers of milk and cream, this association has been the means of instituting beneficial reforms that have increased the value of the product on the market and by conservative and consistent negotiation the Milk Committee has exerted an influence that has enabled many members and some non-members to make advantageous contracts, and the uncontracted product has been sold month by month at a fair price, all existing conditions being considered. In addition thereto the association has contested every advance in express rates on milk and calves, and was the prime factor in preventing the railroads from putting in advanced rates after the new rate sheets were issued. It is an association which has cost the milk producers little or nothing, and it has done an immense amount of good. Conservatively stated, the association has been worth fully two cents a gallon to all its members, and almost as much to non-members.

At the informal meeting held at the secretary's office on Monday, October 26th, the President, Hon. D. I. Furbeck, representing the Milk Committee, reported that the principal dairies had agreed to pay 16 cents a gallon for uncontracted milk belonging to members of the association delivered in October, and 17 cents a gallon for November.

The Secretary reported applications for membership from Mr. F. D. Terry, of Centaur, Mo., and C. D. Boisseler, of Chesterfield, Mo., and on motion they were admitted as members of the association.

The association represents in its membership a majority of all the milk producers who are shipping milk to the city of St. Louis and a large number of those who sell at local stations. The membership dues are $2.00 a year for shippers and $1.25 for those who sell at home. All members receive The National Farmer and Stock Grower, the subscription being paid out of the funds of the association.

We hope that this meeting will be well attended, as the proceedings include the election of officers for the ensuing year. It is the duty of shippers on the different milk routes to hold meetings early in November and select their Delegate to represent them in the association during the coming year. For information between meetings address Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, Secretary, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Ergotism.

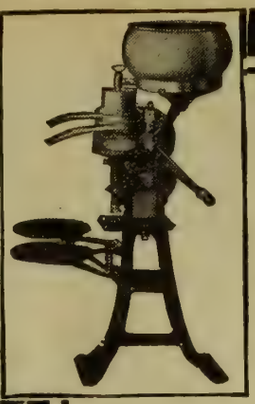
Ergot is a fungus that forms on the heads of grasses and grains. The ergotized seeds are several times larger than the natural seeds, are hard, black and slightly curved. Rye, blue grass, oats and red-top may contain the ergot. Ergot is most commonly developed in rich soils, in hot seasons, especially when considerable moisture is present.

Cattle are most susceptible to the disease. When eaten, ergot produces a contraction and finally a closing of the blood vessels in the extremities of the body—limbs, tail and ears—with the result that the parts below the line of obstruction die and later drop off. Pregnant sows may abort. It is not uncommon to see a steer or a cow with but one toe on a foot, or the absence of the entire foot.

The first symptom of ergotism is a slight lameness in one or more limbs, later a dark line forms around the limb, somewhere between the knee and the hoof. The line deepens into a crack containing pus. This crack shows the line of separation between the dead and the living tissues of the limb.

The affected animals should have a change of feed and should then be given a physic to get rid of any ergot in the intestines. Then give tannin in one-half drachm doses twice daily for a few days to destroy the ergot not absorbed. To increase the circulation in the extremities, chloral hydrate, in one-half ounce doses, twice daily, is often beneficial. Affected parts should be bathed with as hot water as the animal can stand; after this apply disinfectants to the skin, such as zenoleum (a teaspoonful to a quart of water.) When the foot has started to come off, nothing can be done for the animal, and it is best put out of misery.—C. L. Barnes, D. V. M., Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

At St. Louis, closing of the October market, small red onions were selling at 32 to 35 cents a bushel, but choice red onions were selling at 40 to 42½ cents in car-loads on track. The white onions, strictly choice, were selling at 75 to 90 cents a bushel.



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There never was a better time to buy the best of Cream Separators than right now.

The advantages derived from the use of the good Cream Separator are greater in the fall and winter than at any other time—when the cows are old in lactation, the loss of butter-fat is otherwise greatest, and butter prices are highest.

Likewise are the advantages of the superior DE LAVAL separators greatest over imitating separators when the milk is hard to separate and the weather cold and variable.

In every case a DE LAVAL separator, of suitable size, will surely at least save its cost between now and July 1st next, and go on returning 100% per year on the investment for twenty years to come.

The agricultural and particularly the dairying outlook was never brighter and more promising.

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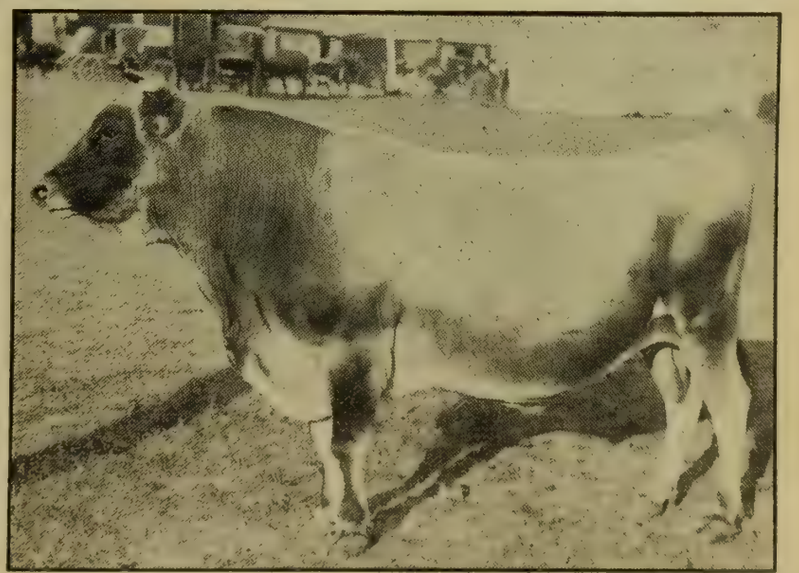


HOOD COMBINATION, 52,229—First-prize aged Jersey bull at the Wisconsin State Fair, 1908. Exhibited by E. R. Thomas & Son, Nashotah, Wis. This fine bull was bred by C. I. Hood, of Lowell, Mass., and was raised there until he was two months old. He is a half-brother to one of the noted bulls that heads the Hood Farm herd. This grand animal has headed the Glenwood Jersey herd for the past four years and has proven himself to be a great sire. The entire Jersey cattle family originated upon an island which contains less than fifty square miles. They could not ship their sweet milk to market because they were not near enough to the cities of England or France. They have about 40,000 cattle on the island, and their improvement has been towards the economical production of large quantities of first-class butter. Wherever the butter market is high and a premium is paid for quality, there the Jersey cattle are best placed. They also do well far away from market, where the butter or cream is shipped from the farm and the skim milk is fed to calves or pigs.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

KIRBY'S KIND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Boars ready for service sired by **On the Pike.** Write Kirby; he's got the kind.

KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

MY MASTODON HOGS the largest in America; have a **national reputation** for bone and size. Come and see them or order with confidence on my "Make Good or Money Back" proposition.

J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD.

We won the following premiums at the Indiana State Fair:

First and third, aged Shire Stallions; first and second, three-year-old Shire Stallions; first, two-year-old Shire Stallions; first, aged Shire Mares; first, aged Hackney Stallions; first, aged Hackney Mares.

Also the following premiums at the Illinois State Fair:

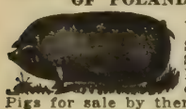
First, five best Shire Stallions; first, second and third, three-year-old Shire Stallions; first and third, two-year-old Shire Stallions; first, aged Hackney Stallions; first, aged Hackney Mares; second and fourth, aged Shire Stallions; first-prize and champion Shire Mare imported by us.

The above winnings clearly show that we have the best Horses in America, and they are all for sale at very reasonable prices, as we must make room for our new importation. If you are thinking of buying a Stallion, come to Bushnell and see our Horses. Get our prices and we will save you money, as there is no place on earth where you can get as much for your money as at Bushnell.

Send for catalogue and further information.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM, Bushnell, Ill.

THE MAPLE DALE STOCK FARM HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



At the head of this herd are the two grandly bred Show Boars, **Keep On Sunshine** and **A. & W. Perfection.** We have an excelent lot of Spring Pigs for sale by them. Also some nice Fall Pigs. For sale: Barred Rock Eggs, $1.00 per setting of 15.

A. A. OWEN & BRO., Bunker Hill, Ill.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS. Spring Boars, fine coat, fine markings, large frame, big bone, at $12 and $15; also Gilts, the same sired by Chief Perfection and Black Boy.

D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS for sale. Second, Third and Fifth Premium Boars at Illinois State Fair. Boars and Gilts, all ages, from First Premium Stock. Free circular.

W. A. HINKLE, Route 7, - Decatur, Ill.

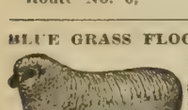
For Sale: Hereford Cattle—the low-down, deep-bodied, compactly-built type. Cows and Calves.

S. Slabaugh, R. R. 2, Greentown, Ind.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS; also PEKIN DUCKS. One Drake and two Ducks for $3.50. All prize winners. Large and healthy.

J. A. ROADRUCK, Route No. 6, Colburn, Ind.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.



Registered **Rams and Ewes** of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Prices reasonable.

WILLARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kas.,
Breeder of Thoroughbred
REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS.

Goats for sale from imported Turkey and South African Bucks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices on Bucks and Does.

VIEWS OF THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.—This snap shot was taken in order to introduce the central figure to our readers. He is Mr. T. H. Holland, recently of Kansas City, and senior member of the firm of Holland, Gilroy & Conway, now holding the Thursday horse auction at the yards. He is the auctioneer of the firm. On the right in the background is Robert Conway, mule salesman of the firm, who needs no introduction, being a veteran of the market. See statement by Mr. Gilroy on page 17.

Blooded Stock Notes.

The list of the purchasers of pure-bred Holstein cattle indicates considerable extension of this great dairy breed. Ohio seems to be filling up with Holsteins, and the Illinois list in particular is larger than it used to be.

Cattle breeding of the past few years has not been for size but rather for quality. Heavy weights could always be obtained by age and high feeding; in fact, heavy cattle were the thing fifty to a hundred years ago, but the weight was not where it ought to be and not where it now is—in the hips, back and loins, where the choice cuts are. The breeders' beef standard of the present day is weight for early age—not weight at any age. The market standard is not a big, coarse, heavy bullock, but fine cuts with just enough weight for the ideal joint, and no more.

On September 22d, at Palmyra, Iowa, Silas Igo sold Aberdeen-Angus cattle at auction. The result was an average of $197.25 for forty head. The bull calf Home Dale Kilburn sold at $400 to W. J. Miller, of Newton, Iowa, and the other two bulls sold at $100 and $140. The female top price was $500, paid by P. Leahy, of Williamsburg, Iowa, for an imported cow, Imp. Patricia of Alta, with heifer calf, and one other cow sold up to $400, which was bought by Mr. Miller.

One of the late September Shorthorn auctions was by C. T. Nelson and J. W. Dawdy & Son at Galesburg, Ill. The result was that forty-seven head averaged $158.72. There were seven bulls and the top price was $400, paid by B. A. Anderson, of Roseville, Ill., for Chief Sultan, a long two-year-old and first-class individual. A. J. Ryden, of Abingdon, Ill., bought the highest-priced female, Maud, 10, an aged cow, paying $400 for her.

The pure-bred hog is responsible for the fact that a 300-pound hog can be raised in nine to ten months. The Poland-China, the Berkshire, the Chesters, the Durocs, are seen in market, and generally at the top of it. A straight load of reds or whites always attracts the buyers, and ton loads of Berkshires and Polands are an every-day occurrence, because these breeds constitute the bulk of the good hogs on the market. Farmers who are fully convinced of their value should never be without a pure-bred boar. They are cheap enough compared with the wonderful value the boar can be in improving the farmers' stock.

Every stockman who comes to town should devote a few hours to a visit to the stock yards. During the busy hours is the right time—when there are cattle of all kinds on sale. Look for the Shorthorns, the Herefords, the Aberdeen-Angus cattle and see them go to the scales, topping the market. Look at the tops and then look at the tailings. Look at the hundred-dollar steers and then look at the twenty-dollar steers of the same age. Look at the yearling steers weighing 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. Look at the two, three and four-year-old steers weighing 900 to 1,000 pounds. Learn to distinguish strictly fat from half-fat cattle, etc. There is much to be learned at the stock yards by a personal visit.

The best herds of Shorthorn cattle are represented in the auction sale to be held at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, on November 12. All stock farmers ought to see them, even if they do not buy any. They are from the herds of N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; J. A. Gerlaugh, Harshman, Ohio; Howard Gerlaugh, Osborn, Ohio; Thos. Huntsman & Son, Jacksonville, Mo.; F. J. Diehl, Mattoon, Ill.; Chas. W. Arnett, Carlinville, Ill.; E. W. Cockrell, Jonesboro, Ark., and Ed. H. Williams, Chandler, Ind.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., have at the present time quite a number of imported Shire fillies, from two to four years old, which they are offering at practically their cost price. They are well up to the Truman standard. These fillies were brought over to stimulate the Shire breed of draft horses, that the future demands will increase because they thrive so well in this country.

On Tuesday, November 10, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the public sale of Aberdeen Angus cattle will include offerings from the good herds of D. Bradfute & Son, Cedarville, Ohio; H. W. Elliott, Estill, Mo.; J. R. & Morrison Hughes, Fayette, Mo.; I. D. Webster, Pleasant Hill, Ill.; E. T. Strubinger, El Dara, Il., and Maurer Bros., Boonville, Ind. They are all fine beef herds, every one of them.

RED POLLED DAIRY and BEEF CATTLE.

This is the oldest and best combination breed for production of fat cattle and rich milk. A farmer cannot go wrong who buys and sticks to them. I have four Bulls for sale at $100 to $125 each; good Bull Calves at $40 to $50; fair Heifer Calves at $30 to $40; and first-class yearlings, both sexes, at $50 to $100. Have the right kind of cattle on your farm that will thrive and fatten. Good milk and good beef production in the same breed.

C. M. CHAMBERS, Bartlett, Iowa.

FOR SALE: 3,000 FERRETS.
C. J. Dimick,
Rochester, Ohio.

PERCHERON AND MORGAN HORSES.

Imported Percheron stallion, ten years, black, 2,200 pounds; right every way; Percheron Stud Colt, large and bay; seven-year dark-gray Mare, 1,700 pounds, in foal and O. K. Old-styled Morgan Fillies and Stallions, various ages. All stock registered.

J. L. BUCHANAN, Sherodsville, Ohio.

MULES For Sale: Twenty-six head coming four-year-olds; twenty-seven coming threes; thirty-two coming two years old. We sell Mules either broke to harness or halter, native-bred here in the alfalfa district, making Mules 15.3 to 16½ hands high, with plenty of width and bone. Mules from healthy mares, not branded stuff, but gentle and kind; blacks, bays, browns, iron grays, in good flesh and hair. Respectfully,

Wm. Colter, Box 545, Garden City, Kansas.

100 HEAD OF PEDIGREED DUROC RED SPRING PIGS, $8.00 a head.

CHAS. DORR, Osage City, - Kansas.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The bacon hog the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature. Economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs, not akin, from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won seven out of nine first prizes at Lexington, Ky., 1908. Have added some imported stock that won at the Royal Show, England, 1907.

CHAS. FORD, Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

JACKS AND SADDLERS.

Imported Catalonian, Malyorca and Kentucky Mammoth Jacks, Saddle Horses, Trotting and Pacing Stallions and Tamworth Hogs. We are the largest breeders and importers of Jacks in America. Write us your wants.

J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.

KENTUCKY HEREFORDS.

Britisher and Acrobat blood stand at the top. Prices right. Will trade car-load lots of Hereford bulls for range steers.

GILTNER BROS., Eminence, - Kentucky.

ALVEY FARM O. I. C. HOGS, where the progressive kind are bred. We have twenty head of June Pigs; they are bred right; are right, and will be priced right. Can furnish them not akin. They are strictly pure O.I.C. that are white and breed right.

ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kansas.

4,000 FERRETS for sale. Write for price list and catalog; it's free. **De Kleine Bros.,** Jamestown, Michigan, Box 13.

VICTORIA AND ESSEX PIGS.

300 pounds at six months. The world is wondering what will come next. Write for catalogue. **E. P. OLIVER, Flint, Mich.**

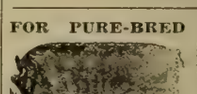
TWIN CEDAR STOCK FARM.

I am now offering Poland-China Spring Pigs, every pig sired by a Blue Ribbon sire and out of matured sows, at farmers' prices. Farm 2½ miles from Belle, on Rock Island Railroad. **C. O. Fritts,** Steen Prairie, Mo.

SAFE HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Herd is headed by an excellent son of the St. Louis World's Fair Grand Champion. I have bred Sows for sale, also bred and unbred Gilts that are hard to beat, and fifty head of early Pigs. Can furnish pairs not akin. I also have S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rock Chickens and M. B. Turkeys. Eggs for sale and a few pairs of Peafowls. The breeding of this stock and poultry is the best and will be sold at prices in keeping with the times.

M. W. MAGNUSSON, Owner, Safe, Mo.

FOR PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

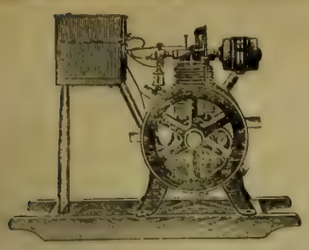


Shropshire Sheep and Fancy B. P. Rock Poultry, write or call on **E. L. JOHN,** owner of Broadway Herd, Broadway, Marion Co., Mo.

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old for sale at reasonable prices. Write me for catalogue. Also Jersey cattle

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.



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Every reader of The National Farmer and Stock Grower who is interested in farm power of any kind should send today for our catalog of the

White Lily Gasoline Engine.

It is the best, simplest and cheapest Three Horse Power Gasoline Motor in the world. Four cycle—air cooled—automatically governed.

It's the Engine You Need.

Will do more work with less trouble than any other Three Horse Power Engine. Runs smoothly without jar or vibration. Absolutely dependable. Get our prices and special proposition. Write today.

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High Carbon, Hard, Coiled Spring Steel No. 9 Wire Double Galvanized, Weather, Wear and Shock proof. Stout, durable, adjustable to all weather changes and uneven ground. 150 Styles at 15 to 35c per rod. WE PAY FREIGHT
We send free sample and catalog.
The BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
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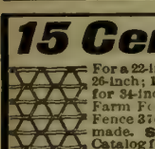
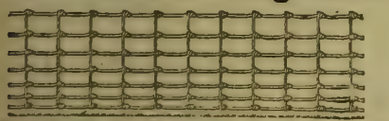
SAMPLE FREE

15 Cents a Rod



For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 60-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.
KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 261, MUNCIE, IND.

National Field and Hog Fence

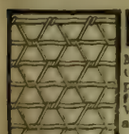


gives best service, lasts longest, causes no trouble. Don't buy a fence until you have written about this, our

RANGER HUMANE REVOLVING BARB WIRE

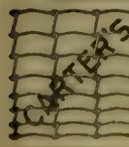
M. M. S. Poultry Fence, Steel Web Picket Fence, or Ranger Barb Wire. Tell us what you require and we will name you special delivered price.

DeKalb Fence Co., DeKalb, Ill. Kansas City, Mo.



FENCE Strongest Made

Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 256 Winchester, Indiana.



Make Your Own Fence

$10 For a Machine

Coiled wire at wholesale
Farm and Yard Gates
Write for free booklet.
Carter Wire Fence Machine Co.,
Box 114 Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

I DO—OTHERS DO SO CAN YOU MAKE MONEY Grow Mushrooms

Most pleasant highly profitable Business. In great demand at fancy prices—year round—grow anywhere, winter or summer. My Folder, how I made my first $100 growing mushrooms for a 2c stamp.
Mrs. Lina Feyrelsen, Dept. 11 2787 North Robey St., Chicago.

Blooded Stock Notes.

Sixty magnificent Herefords will be sold by W. C. McGavock, at auction at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, Wednesday, November 11. They are all from first-class herds. The following are represented: Pistauqua Stock Farm, McHenry, Ill.; H. J. Fluck, Goodenow, Ill.; George Hughes, Momence, Ill.; H. F. Mussman, Grand Park, Ill.; James Downen, Omaha, Ill.; Warren Sloan, Eldorado, Ill.; Joseph Doyle, Ridgway, Ill.; I. F. Smith, Norris City, Ill.; H. B. Wittenberg, Wellsville, Mo.; William Benner, Cuba, Mo.; D. W. Ohl, Stuttgart, Ark.

Messrs. Alvey Bros., breeders of O. I. C. swine, at Meriden, Kas., write saying that they have a fine lot of June pigs for sale—the best they ever had, also some bred gilts. They are doing finely, especially since the rains in the West improved the fall pastures.

The International Live Stock Exposition has added another educational feature by creating a competitive class in the judging of steers entered for slaughter. The contest is thrown open to the world on payment of an entry fee of one dollar. The money thus obtained will be distributed pro rata among the five contestants receiving the highest rating. The individual classes closed November 1, but the entries in the carload classes close November 21.

Mr. Chas. Ford of Mortonsville, Ky., breeder of Tamworth swine, is advertising in this paper. His stock is highly representative of this great breed. Tamworths are the large bacon hogs, not beautiful to look at, but they turn feed into meat, and if anyone will start with them they will be pleased. They were greatly admired at the St. Louis World's Fair. Mr. Ford has issued a circular concerning the history of the Tamworth swine, which it will pay to write for and read.

Mr. E. P. Oliver of Flint, Mich., is advertising Victoria and Essex swine. The Victorias are white and the Essex are black. They are fine, early-maturing hogs, and a farmer can do right by getting a start of either breed.

C. W. Chambers of Bartlett, Iowa, is advertising the Red Polled cattle as the best breed for the combination of milk and beef. He is not far from right. The Aberdeen Angus, the Galloways, and the Herefords are straight out-and-out beef cattle; the Jerseys, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Holsteins are strictly dairy cattle, and the contest for general utility, the farmer's cow, lies with the Red Poll and the Shorthorns. Two hundred and fifty years ago the Red cattle of Suffolk were furnishing most of the milk and beef for the London market.

J. P. Vissering of Godfrey, Ill., writes: If you are sick of ball-shaped, fine-boned hogs, write me about my big-boned, stretchy Poland Chinas. They are sired by such boars as "Ideal Jumbo," "Piasa Highware," "Jim Dandy," "King Mastodon," and other 1000-lb. hogs. But, while I breed for extreme size, I do not neglect short, wide heads, good ears, wide, sprung ribs, and straight, black coats with white points. If the stock on arrival is not as described, you can return it after resting five days. It is a "make-good-or-your-money-back" proposition.

The Chester White hog advertisement, with the cut on the left, represents the Jumbo strain, bred and owned by W. A. Hinkle, R. R. 7, Decatur, Ill. Mr. Hinkle issues a circular describing his boars and sows, and gives their records and winnings. Chester White hogs, when sent to market in car lots, always sell at the top price. There may be hogs of other breeds that sell as high, but none outsell them. A white load of hogs always causes the buyers to come quick for fear somebody else will get them.

Samuel Slabaugh, breeder of Hereford cattle at R. R. 2, Greentown, Ind., offers to sell some of his best cows with bull calves at side, at half value for the next thirty days, in order to make room for winter. He has cows that weigh 1,500 to 1,800 pounds; write him for prices.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm have made many sales recently, all of which we have not the space to refer to. A. & Chas. Waltz, of Spalding, Iowa, bought a pair of fillies, Boro Daisy and Eastern Princess, and they are show animals of the upper class. Geo. A. Metz, of Lacona, Iowa, bought one fine stallion and two fillies, all black with white markings. The Sugar Grove Percheron Horse Co., of Rushville, Ill., bought a fine imported Percheron stallion, this being the eighth stallion sold at that point by the Trumans. Remember that the address is Bushnell, Ill.

At the Hereford cattle sale, held at the American Royal Show, Kansas City, the 28 bulls averaged $190.54, and the 24 cows averaged $151.87. The top price bull was the yearling Castor, consigned by Dr. J. E. Logan, which we illustrated in our October number. He sold for $615.00 to Mr. F. L. Brown, of Sylvan Grove, Kansas. The top price female was Mildred, consigned by the Funkhouser Estate, and sold to T. F. DeWitt, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrangements have been completed for the Second Annual Fruit Show to be held at Purdue University during the week of the Farmers' Short Course, January 11-16, 1909. Great interest was shown by the fruit growers in the First Annual Show held last year. The exhibition this winter will be held under the joint auspices of the Indiana Horticultural Society and the Horticultural Department of the University. It is planned to make the fruit show bigger and better than ever. The society is providing generous premium list, over $200 in cash prizes being already assured. For premium list and further information apply to C. G. Woodbury, Experiment Station, Lafayette, Indiana.

There is a very fine monthly publication entitled The National Fruit Grower. It is practical and interesting for all who grow fruit for home or market. We have an advantageous offer from The National Fruit Grower, whereby we can send The National Farmer and Stock Grower and The National Fruit Grower, both papers, one year for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station has issued a bulletin entitled "The Twig Girdler." It appears that an insect is industriously engaged in injuring fruit and shade trees by girdling about the twigs and causing them to drop off. The injury is sometimes serious to young trees. All who are interested should write to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, Okla., and ask for a copy.

At St. Louis closing days of the October market, small red onions were selling at 32 to 35 cents a bushel, but choice red onions were selling at 40 cents to 42½ cents in car loads on track. The white onions strictly choice were selling at 75 to 90 cents a bushel.

Breeders' St. Louis Special Semi-Annual Sales.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS, SHORTHORNS, HEREFORDS.

SPECIAL SALE PAVILION, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 11 AND 12.

ONE DAY IS DEVOTED TO EACH BREED.
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.
HEREFORD CATTLE ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11.
SHORTHORN CATTLE ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

COME AND BUY THE CATTLE YOU NEED.

W. C. McGAVOCK, Sale Manager, Springfield, Ill.

ST. LOUIS AS A BEEF CATTLE MARKET.—The Eastern slaughterers of beef cattle prefer to buy at the St. Louis market to the fullest extent because it costs less to get the cattle home, and they arrive in better condition than if they were bought and shipped out from Kansas City. This difference in freight, time and shrinkage amounts to from 20 to 35 cents a hundred pounds. Although the Eastern buyers can afford to pay all this difference when they are obliged to, they surely endeavor to buy their cattle as cheap as they can; nevertheless it pays the shipper to send his cattle to be sold at St. Louis for the reason that there are three great interests—the butchers, the packers and the shippers—all competing for their cattle at the same time.

As an extreme example of the statement in regard to the benefits of shipping to St. Louis, Mr. T. C. Blackwell, of Jackson county, Missouri, had forty-four head of 1,232-pound steers on sale at the Kansas City market on October 28th. The best bid he could get for them was $4.40 per 100 pounds. Being dissatisfied with the bid, he decided to forward them to a better market. Fifteen years ago he would have shipped them to Chicago, whereas to-day the better market is at St. Louis, where they were sold the next day at $4.75 per 100 pounds. Mr. Blackwell estimated that his trip to St. Louis was worth a hundred dollars to him, and the buyer of the cattle did not consider them dear to him under the circumstances.

This applies to natives, Westerns or Texans. Twenty years ago Mr. E. B. Harrold, of Fort Worth, Texas, was a very active cattle shipper and feeder. He shipped cattle of the same grade and quality to Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. He was in a position to reach an accurate and impartial opinion, and he then said: "My shipments to St. Louis net me two dollars a head more than the cattle marketed at either Chicago or Kansas City." At that time the writer of this paragraph was receiving daily reports of every shipment from Texas, and he knew it to be the case. Since then St. Louis has increased in packing capacity ten to one, and it is now the most reliable and competitive beef cattle market on the continent.

The picture herewith represents a load of choice beef cattle that were sold early in September. They weighed 1,556 pounds, and were sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards to the United Dressed Beef Company of New York at $7.75 per 100 pounds. The market was then a little better than it is now. The picture shows a fine load of fat cattle shipped by Heller & Akeman, of Columbia, Mo., and sold at the National Stock Yards.

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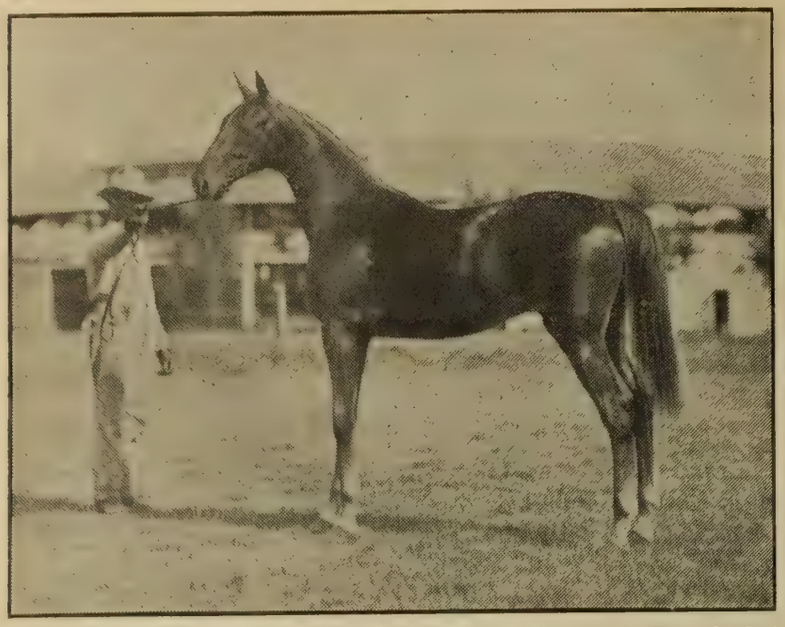

SIR BOURBON—Kentucky saddle yearling. First-prize winner at the Kentucky State Fair. Exhibited by Weissinger & Sons, Undulata Stock Farms, Shelbyville, Ky. Photograph by Thos. A. Knight & Co., of Lexington, Ky.

THE ST. LOUIS HORSE MARKET.

A Talk With McFarlane, Whose Auction Day is Every Monday in the Year.

Mr. W. R. McFarlane is head of the McFarlane Commission Company, and in addition to holding the Monday horse auction at the St. Louis National Stock Yards the firm continues selling horses and mules at private sale every day in the week.

In response to questions asked him in regard to the market, Mr. McFarlane said as follows: "What we call plugs are badly blemished horses which have already served their time. There are many poor horses, and there are people who are obliged to use them, therefore a liberal number of plugs are sold at various prices, but mainly at $35 to $50 a head, and they are well sold at those figures. There are some culls sold for less money, but they have no business on the market, and when they sell for more, they get out of the plug class.

"Plain Southern horses recently sold in auction at $50 to $70 usually stand under 15 hands and weigh from 800 to 900 pounds. Extra Southern horses selling recently at $75 to $100 should stand 15.1 and weigh 850 to 1,000 pounds; with increased weight there is expected to be more quality and better condition. Then there are toppy Southern horses, 15.1 to 15.3 hands, fat, well broke, good ages, weighing 1,000 to 1,050 pounds, and selling at $110 to $150. All these are averages. The market changes. A light horse may outsell the heavier ones. The difference between an active and a slow market will make considerable difference in the selling price.

"Chunks are the next grade on the market. They are useful, short-coupled horses, plain grades, usually weighing 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, and should be five years old. Many such chunks, inferior and blemished, have sold at $110 to $125. A better class of plain chunks sold at $130 to $150, and good, well-finished 1,200 to 1,350-pound chunks have sold recently from $155 to $175. In the auction they sell individually upon their merits, and no hard and fast range of prices can be given. Three and four-year-old chunks are held too high on farms to be sold at a profit on the market where there is no great demand for them.

"Most of the draft horses sold here range in weight from 1,400 to 1,550 pounds. Very few of them weigh up to 1,600 pounds. At present draft horses are selling largely at $175 to $225, according to age, soundness and finish.

"Saddle horses sell here very largely at $150 to $200, but they can sell for less or more, on account of inferiority or excellence. Saddle horses may range in height from 14.2 15.3, and the ideal standard for a saddle horse is 15.2. In these days the saddler must be a combination horse; that is to say, he must be broke to drive.

"Toppy drivers should be 15.2 to 16 hands and well broke to city traffic. Business drivers, storm-buggy horses and surrey horses sell very largely at $165 to $250. There are extra individuals which bring more, but they are not many.

"In considering the horse trade it must always be remembered that it is only a few years since there was any concerted effort to concentrate the trade. We bring the horses and the buyers together, and all the expenses have to come out of the price of the horse. At St. Louis we stand nearest to the largest number of shippers and the largest number of buyers. If we went into comparisons of the cost of shipping in and the cost of shipping out, and the expenses of the market, we would find that St. Louis as a horse market economizes the transaction better than any other center.

"I believe that by the concentration and active market, the saving in time to the shipper, the ability to quickly get a car-load together, on the part of the buyer, the quick sale and small expense, the central location minimizing freights—these and other considerations make St. Louis a better market by an average of $5.00 a head than any other market in the country.

"Sometimes the shipper and the buyer have to divide this together, and at other times the shipper or buyer gets it all. Sometimes the difference is more; sometimes it is less. I am not claiming that the St. Louis market is the highest for the shipper and the lowest for the buyer at one and the same time, and do not mean anything of the kind, but I do mean and fully maintain that even in our dullest, worst and least active period we have the best clearing house for horses and mules on the continent, and, year in and year out, the money that comes out of the horse is less at St. Louis than it is at any other market.

"The horse and mule trade at the St. Louis market was enlarging all the time, until last year's panic struck us, and we are getting over that. The East is in need of horses, the army is short of horses, the foreign countries are all in need of horses, and all that is necessary is a continuance of revival of business to make things satisfactory on the range and on the farm to all who will raise a good class of horses for commercial uses.

"Our market of St. Louis has built itself up against odds until it does the largest business on record, and the market is being pushed further to the front by active and honorable solicitation and first-class service."

Mr. J. L. Buchanan, of Sherodsville, Ohio, is advertising a first-class imported Percheron stallion, a large bay stud colt and a seven-year-old dark-gray mare in foal. He also has Morgan horses. All stock is registered. See breeders' cards.

The Horse's Foot.

In considering the diseases to which horse flesh is heir, there are two things that should always be considered as of special importance: The teeth and the feet. The average period of usefulness of the horse is curtailed several years by the inadequacy of the teeth. In most horses at the age of fifteen the teeth have become rough and uneven, and from that time on the horse is a hard keeper, and the real cause is not known by the owner. In buying horses the teeth and the feet should receive most careful examination. Ordinarily, in speaking of the feet of the horse, we mean the part inclosed by the hoof wall. Looking at it from a standopint of comparative anatomy, the foot includes all below the knee and the hock. The artificial conditions under which the horse is placed and the unusual demand exacted of him result in almost every case in diseased conditions which render him incapable of doing the work he would otherwise do. Shoeing, which places him under artificial conditions, combined with the hard roads, overwork and improper feeding, soon produce inflammatory conditions which may result in side bones, ringbones, coffin-joint, lameness, cracks in the hoof wall, contracted heels, and a great many more diseases too numerous to mention. In many cases the horse must be shod; but there certainly is far too much shoeing done. It is surprising how much work the horse can do under most conditions without shoes, if he be brought gradually to the work, and a little care and judgment be exercised in this matter during the first three or four years of the colt's life. There are three things especially to be remembered if you wish to give this subject a little extra thought: First, as long as you use horses that have weak or defective feet for breeding purposes, just so long will you have horses with a predisposition to these things, and you will lose money on them accordingly; second, do less shoeing; a horse with fairly good feet will not need to be shod unless he be worked on the pavement, race track, or in mountainous districts; third, do not allow any horseshoer to use the buttress on the soles of the feet, nor the rasp on the outside; do not leave the shoes on longer than four weeks without resetting.

In substance, remember that the foot is the weakest part of the horse; that the service of the horse is worth money to you. Take good care of the horse's feet!—G. H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

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will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Boils, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 7 D free.

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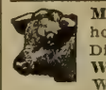

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THE VERY BEST MARKET, THE MOST CENTRAL HORSE MARKET ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH

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ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,

in Illinois,

right opposite the city of St. Louis.

Auction sales of Horses are held MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Horses are also bought and sold by personal contract every day in the week.

The concentration of Horses should be where all can be assembled, sold and distributed at the least possible cost. For this reason the growth of the St. Louis Horse Market is the Marvel of the Age.

THE CENTER OF GRAVITY IN THE HORSE TRADE IS AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

A HARD-LUCK RACE.

At Lexington, Ky., in the Tennessee stake for 2:06 pacers, there was an interesting record-breaking, hard-luck race, which did not attract so much attention as it would have done a few years ago, and yet it was full of startling incidents, and of a certainty the best horse did not win. This event, however, will always be used as an argument against the best three-in-five system, and it is well for our readers to know something about it.

In this race appeared the two sensational pacers of the year—Minor Heir, 1:59½, and The Eel, 2:02¼—and three others, five in all, and during the race no less than four of them won heats. The Eel and Minor Heir had met three times previously and in those contests the Heir had won twice and The Eel once.

First Heat, Minor Heir, 2:00½.

In the first heat as soon as the word was given, Dean shot Minor Heir into the lead at the first turn and took the pole, while The Eel was sent after him but kept slightly in the rear and still forcing the leader into a fast clip, and the quarter was made in a half minute flat, the half in 1:00½, the three-quarters in 1:30¼, and then McEwen pulled out and made a great drive, and for an instant it looked as though The Eel was gaining, but Dean went to the whip and shaking it hotly over the back of his horse, the latter responded and won by over a length in 2:00½.

In this heat the stallion record of 2:00½, made by Star Pointer at Springfield, Ill., in 1897, was equaled by Minor Heir. This is the world's record for a first heat, as the record made by Star Pointer was in the third heat.

Second Heat, Minor Heir, 2:02.

Going away in the second heat, McEwen dropped in behind Minor Heir and trailed to the stretch, where he cut loose. From there to the wire it was a great contest, both teamsters were working hard, but Dean manged to land his horse first by a head in 2:02.

Third Heat, The Eel, 2:05¾.

In the third heat it was seen that Minor Heir was not fitted for such strenuous racing, heat after heat, and he appeared much distressed when he was brought out again, and while he had been made the favorite after the first heat, the field now sold against him. However, he led the bunch to the half in 1:01½ in this heat, but was then passed by The Eel and Jerry B. about the three-quarter pole, and Dean pulled him up somewhat, while The Eel had no difficulty in winning from Jerry B. in 2:05¾.

Thus we have the finish of a race in which the fast horses exhausted themselves on the three first heats, and the slow horses reserved their energies for the final struggle.

Fourth Heat, Copa de Oro.

In the fourth heat, at the first turn, The Eel made a reeling, staggering break, then swerving into the sulky of Jerry B., tore off a tire from the latter's sulky, and then kept running. He did not lose much, and when he did regain his stride he was driven for the heat, but Copa de Oro had the speed and took the heat in 2:08½ by about four lengths. Jerry B. jogged in fresh and was given fifth place.

Winning Heats, Jerry B., 2:06½, 2:06¼, 2:07¼.

The fast horses now being tired out, the race belonged to Jerry B., whose record is 2:04¼. The driver of Minor Heir simply tried to hold what he had already gained. The Eel, however, fought for every heat and in this race showed himself to be one of the greatest race horses that ever lived. He won one heat and was second in the other six, showing that he was fighting from start to finish.

The sixth heat in 2:06¼, by Jerry B., equals the world's record for that heat; in the seventh heat he established a new record for a seventh heat, 2:07¼, and the seven heats are the fastest ever paced.

The Horseman says: "In the seven-heat race there was no true test of endurance among all the horses. The two best horses in the race were so sorely tried in this respect, the one against the other, in the first three heats, they were unable to beat horses of a slower class, which had not been raced out. The result was the best two horses were defeated. Neither was fairly beaten as to speed or endurance."

Belgium Horses at Home.

There are about 275,000 horses in Belgium.

In 1906 Belgium exported 29,000 horses, valued at $245 per head—about 25,000 going to Germany.

In 1907 Belgium imported 52,404 horses, including 25,891 for slaughtering purposes.

In 1907 the horse importations included 117 head from the United States.

In 1907 Belgium exported 571 horses to the United States.

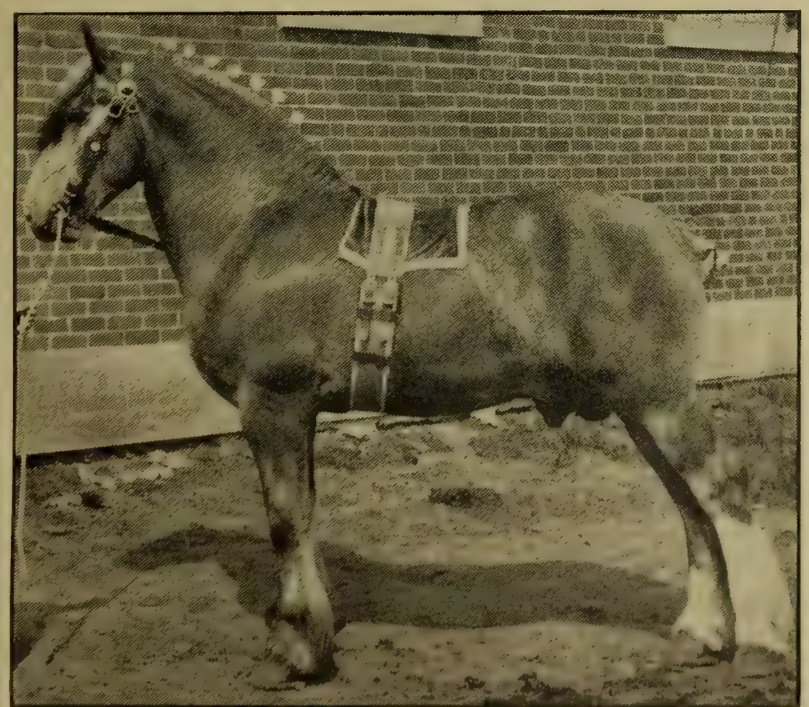
The Belgians send us draft stallions at a high price and buy an ordinary grade of American work horses at the auction market price.

The Belgian breeders are now making a point of keeping their best stallions and mares at home.

The owner refused $8,000 for the world's champion at the Vincennes Exposition of 1900. Twice as much has been refused for the champion of 1906-1908. The best mares sell or are refused sale at $3,000. Eighteen years ago the most noted of Belgian stallions sold for $1,200.

Belgium buys worn-out horses from England for slaughtering purposes and light draft and saddle horses from France and Holland.

The government of Belguim has found a way to encourage private enterprise in horse breeding.



BRADGATE BLUE JACKET—Shire stallion. Imported, owned and exhibited by Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill. BRADGATE BLUE JACKET is two years old; weighs 1,900 pounds; has the very best of style and action; stands on large, sound feet, with best of legs and joints. He was shown at the great London Shire Horse Show in April last, and in a class of 102 shown he stood fourteenth, which was inside the ribbons. He is a beautiful grey, and has started out well since arriving on this side, having won first at the Iowa State Fair and first at the Illinois State Fair this year. He will be seen at the Chicago International, where Messrs. Truman will show the most select and choicest exhibit of Shire horses ever seen in the United States.

Western Horse Raisers

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ON RECORD.

By securing a superior class of offerings at the most Central Market in the country we always obtain a satisfactory attendance of responsible buyers.

Our sales for the season of 1908 commenced in June, and we will hold sales every other Tuesday to the end of the season.

Write for November Sale Dates.

For further information address,

CAMPBELL & REID and

WESTERN SALE STABLES CO.,

J. J. SEARCY, Secretary,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

In New York City, early in October, at a special sale of draft horses, the best prices of the year were realized. The New York Herald said: "For a pair of blue roans weighing close to two tons a down-town trucking concern paid $800, the top price of the day. A pair of black geldings that tipped the beam at 3,800 pounds went to one of the big brewers for $775, while a pair of bays with a little less weight but quite as much quality brought $750, the buyer being a coal dealer who uses the best class of horses on his wagons."

Hamilton Busbey, a well-known authority on horse matters, says that on a visit to Kentucky he found that J. B. Haggin, breeder of thoroughbreds, had bred quite a number of thoroughbred jacks to mares. He also reports that others are breeding surplus thoroughbred mares to saddle stallions and to trotting horses. The fact of the matter is that all the race horses of merit will be saved for better times, and the sooner all the others are bred to raise a fine mule, a work horse or a cavalry horse, the better it will be for all concerned.

THE HORSEMAN COMBINATION.

The Horseman and Spirit of the Times is the oldest and best weekly horse paper in the United States. It is edited by the very best writers, and the Christmas edition alone is worth the subscription price. We have made arrangements whereby we can offer The Horseman for one year, The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year, and one copy of our cloth bound, 240 page Book of Live Stock Champions, all for two dollars. This is the grandest subscription combination ever offered. We have only 1,000 copies of The Book of Live Stock Champions remaining on hand. It was published in 1905. There are 500 pictures in the book, commencing with the Chicago World's Fair and ending with the World's Fair at St. Louis, there are pictures and records of champion cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, colts, mules and jennets. Send in your two dollars before it is too late. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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The Grand Central Live Stock Market in the United States.

Total Volume of Business in the Year 1907: 1,132,740 Cattle, 2,065,145 Hogs, 564,920 Sheep, and 117,379 Horses and Mules.

Hog Receipts and Sales the Largest Ever Known Upon the Market.

Cattle, Sheep and Car Receipts Larger Than During the Year Previous, Owing to Good Sales.

Great Record Made in Resisting Declines—Holding Up Values When Competitors Were Falling.

Range Horses and Mules Averaged Higher in Price Than During Any Previous Year in the Trade.

Day Records of the Year: 12,321 Cattle, 17,496 Hogs, 8,781 Sheep, and 1,909 Horses and Mules—A Fair Indication of Market Requirements.

The Most Competitive Market, the Most Active Market, and the Best Market on the Continent.

New Buyers Are Coming Into the Market Every Month in the Year.

Ship Your Stock to Commission Firms Doing Business at the St. Louis Market.

The Best Hog Market.

Owing to the great variety of hogs, from strictly common to the strictly choice, and from 75 pounds to 300 pounds average, the price is extended wider than usual, therefore comparisons are difficult. But when they sell tops at St. Joseph at $5.85; and tops at Omaha at $5.75; and tops at Kansas City at $5.90; and tops at Chicago at $6.07½; when tops are selling at $6.10 at St. Louis, as they did on October 30th, it is easy to figure which is the best market. The fact of the matter is that the increase of over 300,000 hogs at the St. Louis market is due to the fact that St. Louis is the best average market for the hog shippers of Iowa and all of Kansas. The Western Missouri shippers should by all means ship direct to the St. Louis market.

Native Beef Cattle.

Choice cattle are scarce. During the last week in October, the top price was $7.50 per 100 pounds. They were top cattle and not many of them. Good-weight cattle to sell above $6.75 had to be choice. Sales included some 961-pound steers at $6.75, although plain 1,425-pound steers sold at $6.25, and 1,300-pound steers at $6.00. It is a market on which quality and fatness count. Steers 1,148 pounds, high quality and fat, sold at $6.75; steers 1,194 pounds, half fat and without quality, sold at $4.90 per 100 pounds.

Quarantine Cattle at St. Louis.

It is usually worth $2.00 a head more to the shipper for the quarantine cattle to be at St. Louis over the results obtained at other markets. Sometimes more, sometimes less, but, year in and year out, it amounts to the $2.00 average. Prime meal-fed cattle are now, at opening of November, quoted at $5.50 to $6.40 per 100 pounds; good to choice fed steers, $4.75 to $5.50; good to choice grassers, $4.25 to $4.75; medium to good grassers, $3.65 to $4.25; common to medium grassers, $2.75 to $3.65; good to choice cows, $3.00 to $3.50; fair, medium cows, $2.65 to $3.00; cutters, $2.40 to $2.65; canners, $1.75 to $2.40 per 100 pounds.

James H. Campbell,

Expert live stock salesman, is at the head of his own organization, with headquarters at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has the best market in the country to back him. Thoroughly competent and with a first-class organization, he is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Mr. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to James H. Campbell personally and consign cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman.
General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Do not forget us when you wish to know anything about either the Sheep, Hog or Cattle Market or future prospect.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

James H. Campbell,

National Stock Yards, Ill.

EQUALLY EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK—SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Stock Cattle Market.

The market for native stock cattle at the St. Louis National Stock Yards is active to the extent of receipts. Inferior to fair stock cows are selling at $2.00 to $2.75 per 100 pounds; fair to medium stock heifers at $2.50 to $2.95; good stock heifers at $2.80 to $3.25. Inferior and light stock steers are to be had at $2.50 to $3.20; medium to good at $3.25 to $3.50; feeding steers, 800 to 900 pounds, at $3.25 to $3.75; feeding steers, 950 to 1,000 pounds, fair to strictly good, at $3.80 to $4.00. This is the time for those who have good pasture and feed to buy stock cattle.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Try us once. We can keep you posted. We have a great and expanding Market at St. Louis.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.
FORT WORTH, TEX., and at KANSAS CITY.

Sheep and Lamb Market.

Sheep and lamb receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, in October, were 65,000 head, the largest for the month since the establishment of the market. Closing prices included good mutton sheep at $4.00 to $4.60, and the bulk around $4.25. Good to choice lambs sold at $5.25 to $5.85, but the majority of the lambs were thin and inferior; they were fair at $4.25 to $4.50, but all kinds of culls and inferior lambs sold at $3.50 to $4.00 per 100 pounds. During the last week a load of choice 108-pound Western wethers reached $4.60. Good stockers were selling from $3.25 to $3.75. Fair grades at $2.50 to $3.00, and old common skins at $1.00 to $2.00. Most of the bucks are selling at $2.50, with a few good ones up to $3.00, and common ones around $2.00—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their customers. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

VIEWS AT THE YARDS.—Captain Chas. D. McCoy, of Charleston, S. C., one of the principal Southern buyers on the market. He is in conversation with John K. Maxwell. They are talking about the price of mules—not about the election.

The St. Louis Live Stock Exchange held the twenty-third annual meeting on Saturday, October 31st. The officers elected were: President, W. A. Moody; Vice-President, J. W. Sanders. The Directors are T. J. Daniels, E. E. Overstreet, F. C. Pinkerton, C. M. Hanna, E. C. Gibson and C. A. McCormack. Board of Arbitration—Wm. Cassell, Joseph Berry and W. A. Long. Board of Appeals—E. E. White, D. H. Sprecher and H. W. Mann. The Board of Directors re-elected H. F. Parry, Secretary.

"WE ARE THE RING LEADERS."

Leaders in the Market.
Leaders in Making Sales.
Leaders and Advisers of Successful Stock Raisers and Shippers.

The GODAIR-CROWLEY COMMISSION CO. . .

solicit your consignments of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, where there is a splendid market and where our selling force has no superior. We are energetic and careful, that our shippers obtain the highest prices and best service on the market.

For market information; for loans to buy feeders; for all facilities and courtesies, write or call on

GODAIR-CROWLEY COMMISSION CO.,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,
Fort Worth, Texas. Kansas City, Mo.

VIEWS AT THE YARDS.—Mr. Thos. H. Gilroy, recently from Kansas City, now of the horse and mule commission firm of Holland, Gilroy & Conway. This firm has been organized but two months and is now an important factor in the St. Louis horse and mule market. "Say for me and in behalf of Mr. Holland," said Mr. Gilroy, "that our short experience at the National Stock Yards has given us a feeling of satisfaction and confidence in the market. We commenced business in the midst of the uncertainty of a national election and with a drouth extending into some of the best buying territory, but we have no hesitation in saying that this is the proper business center for the concentration and sale of horses and mules. There are facilities we did not know of and we find new outlets and possibilities that tend towards the sale of greater supplies and enlarged service. We feel that there is a great future before us and we will not hesitate to ask our friends and patrons to consign their horses and mules. We congratulate ourselves that the market is full of life and energy. We find many business firms here whose names are honored in the trade by reason of their high character for commercial reliability. They have made the market favorably known to the ends of the earth, and we are proud to be associated with them. The firm of Holland, Gilroy & Conway will endeavor to live up to all standards and records of the market."

Milch Cattle at the Stock Yards.

The usual difference in the quality and condition of the milch cattle at the Stock Yards is the cause of an extreme range in price. There are common, thin cows with common, thin calves, at $15 to $25; fair milkers, at $26 to $35; good milkers at $37.50 to $50. A good string of sure-enough cows with calves would outsell the highest quotation.

The Pure-bred Stock Sale.

Mr. W. C. McGavock, of Springfield, Ill., will hold a public auction of pure-bred cattle on November 10, 11 and 12, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. There will be one day for each breed. The Angus cattle will sell on Tuesday, November 10; the Herefords on Wednesday, November 11, and the Shorthorns on Thursday, November 12. Mr. McGavock is too clever a salesman to hold a sale on Friday, the 13th, so he left that day open. The sale ought to be attended by a good number of buyers. Without the breeding on beef lines choice cattle cannot be produced.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY...

HORSE and MULE COMMISSION SALESMEN

AUCTION EVERY **MONDAY** IN THE YEAR.

These Monday sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are the best attended of all sales and produce the most satisfactory results for the shipper.

We also solicit consignments of Mules to be sold by the most competent salesmen on the best market in the country.

MULE DEPT.—W. R. McFarlane, Lan. B. Morris.
HORSE DEPT.—E. L. Hawkins, S. B. Howell, Eddie O'Connell.
OFFICE—Frank Mulholland.
AUCTIONEER—Col. I. M. Howard.

YOUR CONSIGNMENTS ARE SOLICITED.

Write For Weekly Market Report.

McFarlane Commission Company,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Fancy Butcher Heifers.

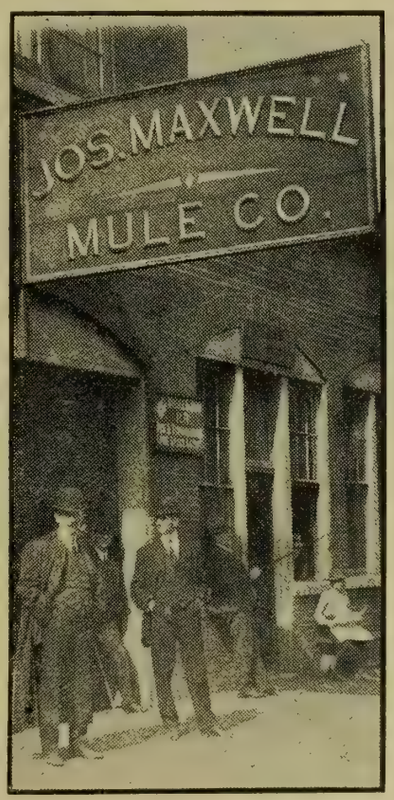
It is easy to quote fancy butcher heifers at $5.50 to $6.00 per 100 pounds, but not so easy to find them in the market. The St. Louis butchers telephone to their buyers saying: "Get us some of those fine, fat, light red heifers," and the answer comes back: "There ain't none here." The best demand on the market; the highest price paid for the weights, 800 to 950 pounds; the most profitable to raise, and none here. At the St. Louis National Stock Yards there is market for 100,000 of these heifers in a year. How to make them, breed the cows with pure-bred Shorthorn, Hereford or Aberdeen-Angus bulls, feed the cows a little besides grass just before and after calving. Feed the calf bran and corn meal while he is running with his mother, and keep him growing. He is worth $35 to $40 more as a yearling than the scrub calf will be that is running on short pasture.

Valuable Market Information.

It is the part of an active live stock commission firm to gather information for the benefit of their patrons. Some of the investigations require much original correspondence and careful arrangement. The Godair-Crowley Commission Company, with headquarters at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, have the investigation habit, and embody the results of their inquiry in their weekly circulars. They are figuring up the supplies within shipping distance of the principal markets. The advice the firm is able to give those who are preparing stock for market is well worth having. If in need of information concerning market prospects, address Godair-Crowley Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill. This is one of the leading firms in the yards, thoroughly equipped to do the best kind of service in all departments.

Western Range Horses.

The season of 1908 is drawing to a close. Messrs. Campbell & Reid and the Western Sale Stables Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards have sold thousands of them every other Tuesday. The November sale is set for Tuesday, the 10th inst. It is expected to wind up the season. It will pay horsemen to attend this last sale. There are bargains to be had. Last sale, mares sold from $17 to $73.50 per head. Considerable numbers of mares sold from $30 to $45. Colts sold from $10 to $26.50, and the best two-year-olds sold up to $45. There is money to be made buying these horses and fixing them up for the domestic sale ring.



VIEW OF THE YARDS.—Front door of the mule barn of the Joseph Maxwell Mule Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. The foremost figure in the picture is Mr. W. J. Burroughs, of Philadelphia, buyer of horses and mules for shipment to the East. It is said that he ships more horses to the East than any other dealer on the market. Frank Maxwell, standing near Mr. Burroughs, is a son of the veteran mule dealer, Joseph A. Maxwell. Inside the door stands Mr. W. E. Jameson, manager of the horse and mule market for the Stock Yard Company, and leaning against the window is the very indistinct figure of Mr. J. H. Timmerman, live stock agent of the Mobile & Ohio Railway, who has acted in that capacity since the opening of the horse and mule market.

Horse-radish is selling in St. Louis at about $4.00 per barrel.

HORSES. MULES.

Holland, Gilroy & Conway,
(Successors to John S. Bratton),
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

Horse Auctions Every Thursday.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States.

Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

Horse Department—T. H. HOLLAND and T. H. GILROY.
Mule Department—ROBERT CONWAY.

Write us for market information. Address,

Holland, Gilroy & Conway,
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Hog Market at St. Louis.

On October 31st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the best price for hogs was $5.90 per 100 pounds for choice butcher quality, weighing 259 pounds. The bulk of the hogs averaging 200 pounds and upward sold mostly at $5.60 to $5.80. It being Saturday, only 4,500 hogs were on sale. The highest price for hogs, 190 pounds average, was $5.65; the highest price for 150-pound hogs was $5.55. A number of lots of dry-weather pigs, 75 to 98 pounds average, sold at $3.50 to $4.75 per 100 pounds. During the month of October the hog market declined a good cent a pound. The quality is getting poorer and the average lighter.

FIVE TO TEN THOUSAND
FULL AGE MULES

—can be purchased at the—
ST. LOUIS
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
any business day in the year.

Many, immense, substantial, well ventilated barns contain every commercial or military grade of Mules, which can be purchased and shipped on short notice.

THE ST. LOUIS MARKET
WAS ALWAYS
FIRST
IN THE MULE TRADE
AND NOW
IT IS GREATER THAN EVER.

DORSET SHEEP — First-prize winners at the Wisconsin State Fair. Dorset sheep are great favorites with all who keep them. They are noted for lamb raising. The owner of these lambs sells lambs on the Christmas market. He breeds the ewes so that the lambs come in the fall, and, when lambs are scarce, receives high prices for them. Dorsets are advocated as being the lambs for the South. They can be made to bring lambs twice a year and often bring twin lambs. We are told by the buyers of the St. Louis market that if they could obtain a supply of half-bred Dorset lambs there would be market for a million a year at the St. Louis market alone. The winter and early spring months, before grass lambs come to market, is the time when lambs bring the highest price. Anyone desiring information concerning Dorset sheep can get it by writing to the editor of this paper, and anyone having experience with Dorset sheep are invited to sent it to the editor of this paper.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION, CHICAGO,

November 28 to December 10, 1908.

The organization of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago was one of the most important events in the history of the development of the live stock industry.

In December, 1907, there were on exhibition at this great show 7,523 of the finest meat and draft animals in the world, contributed by twenty-two states, one territory and four foreign countries.

These animals were entered in competition for more than 2,400 premiums, aggregating over $75,000.00, offered in upward of 600 classes of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, besides packing-house and other interesting exhibits, all of which were viewed by fully 400,000 visitors from nearly every state in the Union and foreign countries.

No such object lesson in everything which pertains to excellence in the breeding, feeding, marketing, manufacturing and distributing of animals and animal products was ever previously placed before the producers and consumers in this or any other country.

The success of this great annual show has awakened much interest both at home and abroad, and a marked improvement in American flocks and herds has been the result.

The object of this movement is to secure better animals for breeding, marketing and exporting, thus encouraging greater consumption of American animals at home and abroad.

The "International" has been a triumphant success from its very inception and each of its series of exhibitions has been an improvement over all previous shows.

The next grand annual exhibition will be held November 28th to December 10th, 1908, in the International Amphitheater and about twenty adjoining buildings at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Official correspondence with prominent breeders and feeders throughout the country demonstrates that the next show will undoubtedly be the most magnificent and successful one of the series, with a larger foreign representation than ever before. Competition bids fair to be most spirited in all breeds, and new features and attractions will be added to the many heretofore included.

No progressive farmer, feeder or breeder can afford to miss this leading annual event.

Sheep Always Make Good.

I do not believe that any reader of this paper can go wrong in keeping a bunch of sheep. They will do well in most any locality, except on very low ground, and they are the best animals to have around to keep things cleaned up. Begin with a small flock and learn how to take care of them; learn how to produce the nicely-flavored mutton which city buyers want, and the trick of money-making is done. Many do not understand sheep; they do not take the pains to learn how to breed and handle them, and after two or three years it frequently happens that the sheep are replaced with some other stock. Those who began with a dozen sheep a few years ago have increased their flocks, until to-day we see more small flocks on general grain farms than ever before. I saw a splendid bunch of lambs on a forty-acre corn field in October. They were making good, and they were not hurting the corn one bit. They lived there for three or four weeks, and their keep was almost nominal. —L. C. Brown.

SAW WOOD EASILY.

Have you wood to saw? Posts? Poles? Have you any sawing of any kind, including the sawing down of trees of good size in the woods?

If you have, let us tell you that the Folding Sawing Machine advertised elsewhere in this paper is a mighty valuable thing for you. Leaf through this paper until you find the little advertisement and read it. Then write to the makers and give them a chance to tell you about it—what it is, what it does, how much labor it saves, how easily it is handled, how easy it is to carry about from place to place, etc.

The advertising is just started in our paper. We welcome it because the Folding Sawing Machine is something every man with wood sawing to do ought to have. Don't fail to look up the ad and then write to the Folding Sawing Machine Company, Chicago, and let them tell you all about the machine. Kindly mention this paper.

Sheep Notes and Items.

A sheep raiser in Ohio mentions ewes that bred and were healthy up to eighteen years of age. This is entirely creditable to the ewes, but the right way is to send the ewes to market at latest when they are six or seven years old.

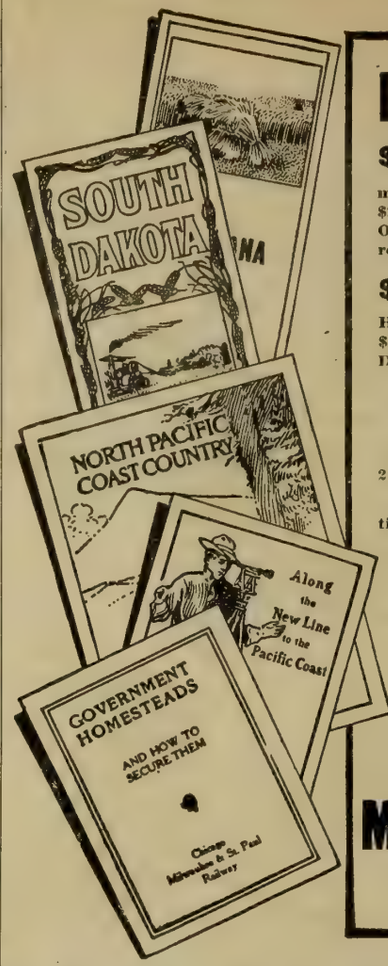
Mr. R. C. Johnston, of Lawrence, Kas., who has advertised Angora goats in the breeders' columns of The National Farmer and Stock Grower for the past five years, won two third prizes, three first prizes and one championship at the American Royal Show of 1908. He has a fine flock of high-bred, healthy goats.

The state of Ohio is coming back into the sheep business. Ohio formerly had the lead of all states in wool production, but, in line with other states, the production was decreased. They are picking up again, and the county of Knox in Ohio has upward of 125,060 sheep. This is an example to follow. Ohio has high-priced land, and if they can raise sheep there at a profit, two profits can be made in such states as Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri.

In a letter to the American Stockman Mr. W. S. Cooper, of Villa Nova, Miss., writes that he is making 60 per cent. per annum out of a small flock of sheep. This is the result of two-years' experience. He concludes his letter as follows: "I would say to my brother farmers, get you some sheep, give them a fair chance and you will find them to be your best friends in your business."

It is a remarkable fact that within the past twenty-five years the sheep of the United States have changed wonderfully. Formerly two-thirds were little Merinos and were raised mainly for wool, with mutton as the incident, whereas to-day two-thirds are English mutton sheep raised for meat, and with wool as the incident. There are many Merinos on the Western ranges, but most of them are fully one-third larger than they were in 1882, when there were plenty of sheep and not enough good muttons to talk about. The change was caused by the continual reduction in the price of wool, which closed many wool growers out of business. Now that the cnange has taken place, it is very good for those who remain or intend to go into the business.

"Shoe your horses without nails" is the novel advertisement of the National Nailless Horse Shoe Company of Philadelphia. For particulars address Dept. C, Nailless Horse Shoe Company, Twentieth and Commerce streets, Philadelphia, Pa. This is surely worth investigating. See advertisement on page 14.


SOUTH DAKOTA
NORTH PACIFIC COAST COUNTRY
Along the New Line to the Pacific Coast
GOVERNMENT HOMESTEADS
AND HOW TO SECURE THEM
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Low Fares West

$25 for the round trip from Chicago to Lemmon, S. D., Hettinger, Bowman, or Marmarth, N. D., and Mildred, Mont. $22.50 for the round trip from Des Moines, Omaha and many other points. $25 for the round trip from Kansas City.

$30 for the round trip from Chicago to Musselshell, Roundup, Lavina, Harlowtown, Moore, or Lewistown, Mont. $27.50 for the round trip from Kansas City, Des Moines, Omaha, and many other points.

November 3 and 17

Tickets good to return any time within 21 days.

Other low fares later. Complete information free.

A splendid chance to investigate a new and promising territory at small cost.

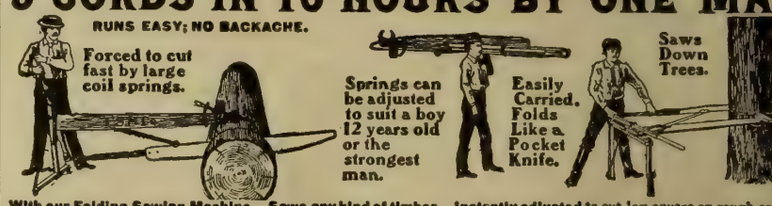
Books, describing in detail the new country opened and opportunities offered along THE PACIFIC COAST EXTENSION of this Railway, are free for the asking.

J. B. MARSHEL, Commercial Agent,
213 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago
Milwaukee & St. Paul
Railway

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS BY ONE MAN

RUNS EASY; NO BACKACHE.


Forced to cut fast by large coil springs.
Springs can be adjusted to suit a boy 12 years old or the strongest man.
Easily Carried. Folds Like a Pocket Knife.
Saws Down Trees.

With our Folding Sawing Machine. Saws any kind of timber. Instantly adjusted to cut log square on rough or level ground. Operator always stands straight. **One man can saw more** with it than two men can in any other way, and do it **easier. Saw blades** 5½, 6, 6½ or 7 ft. long **Champion, Diamond or Lance Tooth,** to suit your timber. Send for **Free Catalog** showing **latest improvements,** giving testimonials from thousands. **First order secures agency.**

FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 158-164 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Illinois

SKUNK Skins, HORSE and CATTLE HIDES

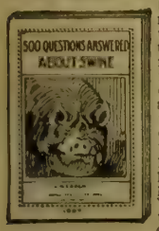
and all other kinds of RAW FURS bought for spot cash. 10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs and Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, Market Report, and about our

HUNTERS' & TRAPPERS' GUIDE 24 Edition. $10,000 Book

450 pages, leather bound. Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals. All about Trappers' Secrets, Decoys, Traps, Game Laws. How and where to trap, and to become a successful trapper. It's a regular Encyclopedia. Price, $2. To our customers, $1.25. Hides tanned into beautiful Robes. Our Magnetic Bait and Decoy attracts animals to traps, $1.00 per bottle. Ship your Hides and Furs to us and get highest prices. **Andersch Bros., Dept. 87 Minneapolis, Minn.**

THE 500 QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

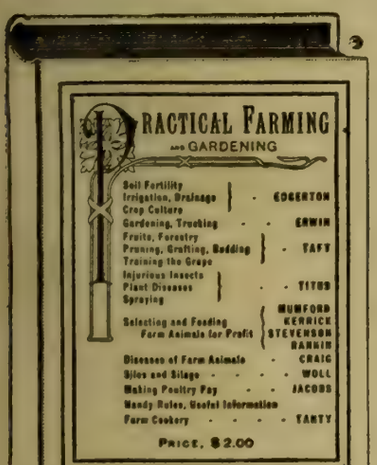
This is all about swine, and is a book by L. H. Cooch. There are 526 questions and 526 answers. They are natural questions and practical answers. The questions relate to breeding, mating, feeding, pasturing, fattening, management, diseases, etc., of swine. It is a complete veterinary authority on all swine diseases. The answers to questions on feeding alone, if properly attended to, will put enough pounds on one pig to pay for many books. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the 500 hog question book for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



Handling Fall Pigs.

The man who raises a bunch of September pigs and gets them through the winter in good condition has something of a job on his hands. In the feed lots, following cattle, may be a good place for the pigs to run, but their sleeping quarters should be separate from the older hogs. Several years ago we had about 100 fine fall pigs, which we run in the feed lots with the rest of the hogs. Our practice, then common with other stockmen, was to run all the hogs, big and little, after the cattle, from about November 1 to April 1. After the real cold weather came on there was hardly a morning when we did not drag out two or more of those pigs. They had piled in with the big hogs and had been smothered. By spring there were about a dozen left. Fall pigs need extra care, and while they may run after cattle during the day, if you expect to save them, get them out every night and house them where not more than a dozen will bunch together.

Practical Farming and Gardening is a book that weighs thirty ounces ready for mailing. It is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart, which is the frontispiece, is worth more to a stock farmer than any publication heretofore issued. It is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. The



book itself is a wonderful production. Soil fertility, irrigation, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, hog, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. Eleven of the top-notch stock and agricultural experts compiled this book. They did the work so that farmers and farm boys could understand it. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. We buy large quantities at one time. We obtain this book for a very low price considering its value. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening**, postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. This is a grand offer. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Best Sows to Keep.

When the market offers a premium for heavy hogs, many are tempted to send off their old sows and rely upon the young sows for the next crop of pigs. I have always had best success with sows that were two years old and over. A young sow does not finish her own development of frame and muscle until she is about sixteen months old. If we breed her so that she farrows her first litter when she is twelve or fourteen months old, we can hardly expect a robust litter. Old sows should be kept as long as they are good mothers and bring fair-size litters. They bring strong pigs and will lose fewer pigs than the young sows. In our own herds I have noticed that our old sows averaged better than six pigs, while the young sows, with first litters, averaged about four. Sometimes the pigs from young sows look nicer than the pigs from older sows, but the latter invariably finish out better, and I think are of more robust constitutions.—L. C. Brown.

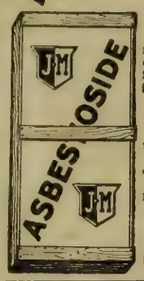
The Bushnell Horse Show.

Undoubtedly one of the most successful horse shows ever held in Illinois outside of Chicago and the Illinois State Fair was held at Bushnell, Ill., on Thursday and Friday, October 15th and 16th. This was the first annual show of the Bushnell Horse Show Association, of which Mr. J. M. Brandt is President, and Mr. J. G. Truman, the well-known Shire horse importer, is the General Manager. The show was open to the world, and when the entries closed on Wednesday previous to the show, they totaled 521. Regular classes were made for pure-bred Shire, Percheron, Hackney and Roadster horses, grade draft mares, geldings, and mules of all ages. In the driving and saddle horse classes some of the leading show horses of the country were on exhibition. One of the great attractions of the show was the special exhibit made by Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, which contained no less than forty Shire, ten Hackney and ten Percheron stallions, together with several of their noted show Shire and Hackney mares. Queen of Diamonds in her usual form was the star of the show and looked her best. The ribbons were awarded by Cols. J. F. Meyers and Matt Biers, and it is needless to say gave the very best of satisfaction. The parade of prize winners, which took place at four o'clock on Friday, was fully three-quarters of a mile long, and the finishing touch of the show was put on when a parade of thirty-five profusely-decorated automobiles fell in behind the prize-winning horses. Notwithstanding the fact that it was only some three weeks ago that this show was first talked of, it was very gratifying to the management and to the citizens of Bushnell to see the crowd on Thursday, estimated at 5,000 to 7,000, and on Friday 12,000 to 15,000 people.

FIRE PROOF CONSTRUCTION BEATS FIRE INSURANCE

Save Money, Get Fire Protection Without Extra Cost, Increase The Life and Value of Your Buildings by Covering Them With—

J-M ASBESTOS ROOFING



No other ready roofing offers fire protection—J-M is the **only** Asbestos roofing. Others are made of wool felt, rag stock, paper, shoddy, coal tar and other highly inflammable materials. **Asbestos**, the natural mineral rock, is the foundation of J-M Roofing. That's why **its wearing life is practically unlimited.** That's why—

IT NEVER NEEDS COATING OR PAINTING

Anyone can lay it with hammer and knife. And it stays laid and watertight, in all weathers, in any climate.

USE ASBESTOSIDE for siding any farm building. Easy to apply, low in cost, durable, attractive in appearance, fire resisting, needs no painting.

Write for Free Samples and Prices and our Book No. 61 This book figures out for you how to save about half your roofing money.

H. W. Johns-Manville Co. 501-505 North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

WHITE MARY, 5th—Champion Large Yorkshire sow. Bred, owned and exhibited by B. F. Davidson, Menlo, Iowa. The owner says that the picture does not do her justice. She shows a trifle wrinkly on account of the position in which the picture was taken, whereas she is as smooth as an apple. This sow was farrowed March, 1905. In 1907 she was champion at the Iowa State Fair, also in 1908 champion at the Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs. She weighs 640 pounds. Although it is difficult to show a white hog against a white background, we think this sow is worth studying. According to Professor Plumb, the Large Yorkshire is a superior bacon producer, and raises large litters. A sow is referred to that reared 153 pigs in 13 litters, and one of her daughters reared 33 pigs in 3 litters. A Canadian breeder raised 96 pigs in three years from an imported sow without apparent injury to her constitution.

How About That Manure Spreader?

It seems incredible, but there are still a number of farmers who continue to spread manure by the old fork method—or are letting it rot in the barn yard—which means less farm profits.

The manure spreader has come to be a farm necessity. The farm can only be made to pay by keeping the soil in the highest state of fertility. That means making the most of the manure, the best of all fertilizers, and the only one that is produced on the farm.

All agree that manure can be made to go farther and produce better results by spreading with a machine than when spread by hand. The popular estimate is that the spreader doubles the value of the manure. If this be true, or approximately true, it will be easy to arrive at the conclusion that a spreader will pay for itself in increased crops and soil benefits in one or two years.

With a view to preventing this great waste, the International Harvester Company of America is offering to the farmers of the country, through their local dealers everywhere, three most excellent machines. These are: Corn King, the Cloverleaf and the Kemp Twentieth Century Spreaders.

Write direct to the International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, Ill., for catalogues, booklets and complete information.

Described Him.

A gentleman who takes a business view of things, when recently asked respecting a person of quite a poetic temperament, replied:

"Oh, he's one of those men who have soarings after the infinite and divings after the unfathomable, but who never pays cash.'

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE,

Whether Cow, Steer, Bull, or Horse Hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin, soft, light, odorless and moth proof for robe, rug, coat or gloves, and make them up when so ordered.

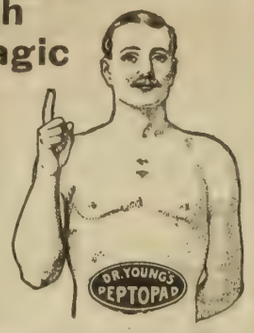
But first get our illustrated catalog, with prices, shipping tags and instructions. We are the largest custom fur tanners of large wild and domestic animal skins in the world.

Distance makes no difference whatever. Ship three or more cow or horse hides together from anywhere, and Crosby pays the freight both ways. We sell fur coats and gloves, do taxidermy and head mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic



FREE to Every Man or Woman

Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to, when you want to, without a chance for trouble in your stomach?

Would you like to say **farewell** for the rest of your life to Dyspepsia, **Indigestion**, Sour Stomach, Distress after eating, Nervousness, **Catarrh of the Stomach**, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and **Constipation**?

Then send me 10 cents to cover cost of packing and I will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They regulate the bowels, relieve soreness, strengthen every nerve and muscle of your stomach, relieve you at once and make you feel like a new man or woman. So write today enclosing 10 cents for the postage, etc., and get one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts that **are celebrated** because they **cure** where medicines fail. Write Dr. G. C. Young, 304 National Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

DIRECTIONS FOR SPRAYING.

Timely Information For Fruit Growers.

Two or three years ago spraying in the fall months was unheard of; it was confined entirely to the spring season. It is a good commentary on the rapidity with which discoveries in horticultural science are disseminated to realize that fall spraying is already well established over the country among progressive fruit growers and is not even a subject of discussion so far as its expediency and effectiveness are concerned. It is also a good testimonial to the work of our experiment stations, whose value to the nation is already beyond the estimate of words and is still increasing. It was, I believe, to a member of the New Jersey station that we owe the important discovery that fall spraying is even more effective than spring applications and there are subordinate features that add considerably to its value; one of these is the fact that the fruit grower has more time to spray in the fall than in the spring; another, that the weather is calm and settled, with a minimum of windy days, and thus offers much better opportunities than tempestuous spring for a work whose effectiveness lies largely in the thoroughness with which it is done; another, that the scale insects are young and tender, their shield covering not yet having hardened as it does during the winter, and much more sensitive to the various sprays, all of which must kill by actual contact with the bodies of these insects.

The time to begin this fall spraying is simply after the fall of the leaves, showing that the tree has become quite dormant and possesses no point of active growth which might be subject to injury by the spray. In fact, it may almost be called winter spraying. Growing leaves and buds are susceptible to damage from the sprays, both caustic and oily, so that the work for scale insects must be done between the fall of the leaf and the opening of the buds in the spring. Even if there were sprays harmless to the growing parts, the foliage offers such obstruction to the application of them that effective work could not be done anyhow.

The lime-sulphur mixture that has been in vogue so long as the cheapest and best, considering all things, is now being superseded to a large extent by mixtures whose insecticidal property is oil. Oil, as we all know, is death to all manner of insects by stopping up the pores of their bodies through which they breath and thus suffocating them; it thus differs from the caustic washes of which lime is always a leading ingredient and which kill by generating gases which suffocate or by eating through their scaly covering.

The problem was to prepare an emulsion of oil that would endure; oil alone was injurious to the foliage for the same reason it was fatal to insects: because it closed the pores through which the tree transpired and breathed in oxygen. Crude petroleum of a certain grade was found to succeed in a measure, but could not be depended on as a popular remedy. Finally man's ingenuity triumphed and almost simultaneously several preparations of what are called miscible oils were put on the market. These are a petroleum oil emulsion which will readily combine, even when cold, with water. At first it was thought that the price would be prohibitive for large orchards, but by manufacturing on a large scale the cost has been reduced until some are claimed to be as cheap as the lime-sulphur. Coutinued experiments by the stations have demonstrated that these oils are effective, and in one case even more so than the lime-sulphur; but the warning must be observed to dilute the oil as manufactured with less water than the formula sent by the company calls for. Probably the amount of water is made as large as possible so that the purchaser can figure on a cheaper rate per gallon of mixture for his orchard. This would appear to be poor policy on the part of the company, for if too much diluted the oil would not prove effective and the customer would condemn it and discard it forever.

In applying a spray this fall I should first prune back the tree as severely as I dared. This operation will get rid of most of the smallest branches and twigs and thus save much labor and spray liquid, for every side of the minutest limb must be covered in order to destroy the San Jose scale in toto. If a single pair of scales survive they will multiply into a million by the close of the next season. The work, therefore, cannot be done too thoroughly. If the trees are found to be very badly affected, they must be sprayed again in the spring at the usual time in order to doubly insure the complete destruction of the scale, though it may be admitted right here that it is practically impossible to rid a badly-infested tree in one year, especially if it be a large one; but careful work will so diminish the enemy that he will not be able to inflict any perceptible damage and allow the tree to continue to bear its usual crops.

A spray outfit for a small orchard of a few acres need not frighten anyone with its cost. A barrel pump and outfit will not cost more than $10 to $15. Be sure to get enough hose—25 feet we find about right for medium trees. Spare no pains to make the mixture according to formula and do not despise any detail as too trifling. Much also depends on the man who holds the nozzle and applies the spray. He cannot be too careful and attentive. Study out just what you need in vessels for mixing the spray and have plenty of room. Lime-sulphur is best cooked by steam in barrels. Factories will often give you connection with their boilers for a small sum or for nothing, as it doesn't take a great deal. If the sprays are caustic, protect your hands by rubbing them with axle grease.—L. R. Johnson.

FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

There is a very good book on the subject of Vegetable Gardening, written by Samuel B. Green. It is a manual that can be relied on. It is easy to grow vegetables and save them against the different diseases when at critical periods such a book can be readily referred to. There are 252 pages, nicely illustrated and practical throughout. We will send a copy of the book entitled Vegetable Gardening and The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SENT FREE—TWO PRACTICAL BOOKS THAT EVERY FARMER NEEDS.

Just Write the American Harrow Company, Detroit, Michigan, For Your Copies.

The farmer of today wants all the knowledge he can get that will increase the MONEY RETURNS from his labor.

And here are two books that are chock full of dollar-making facts and ideas.

Unless you already have the new 1909 American Manure Spreader Book and the new 1909 Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow Book, it will be worth your while to write for them at once.

The American Spreader Book goes thoroughly into the fertilizer question—giving valuable suggestions on soil, fertilizers, the value of manures, etc.

It fully describes the famous American Manure Spreader, the machine that has stood the hardest of tests and proved its service, its soundness and dependability. It is the result of over 25 years of broad manufacturig experience, and its many exclusive features are PRACTICAL improvements, every one.

The American Spreader will pay for itself in less than one year in what it will save in labor. One man and an American will do more work than three men and two wagons spreading manure in the old way—and do it better.

The American Manure Spreader is sold direct from the American Harrow Co.'s factory to your farm on a full month's approval test, for cash or on time payments—and is fully guaranteed.

The Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow is the greatest modern improvement in harrows. Cutting off the tongue and providing a forward truck does away with all jamming—end thrust—and whipping of horses that frets them and puts them out of commission just when you need them most. You can make the shortest turns with a Detroit Tongueless. On this harrow you can also have an extra attachment, the transport truck, which enables you to lift discs high off the ground when going over stones, sandy roads, bridges, etc.

Sold direct to you at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. Write for the free books today, mentioning this paper, to American Harrow Company, 902 Hastings Street, Detroit, Mich.

The National Corn Show.

Everybody ought to know that the National Corn Show of 1908 will be held at Omaha, December 9th to 19th.

The General Manager is Prof. J. Wilkes Jones, and his office is 607 Bee Building. Send to him for all information and catalogues.

Railroads have decided to haul exhibits for the Corn Show in baggage cars free of charge.

The first railroad to agree to furnish free transportation was the Chicago Great Western. Railroads have the right to transport exhibits for Fairs and Expositions free, but they don't always see their way clear to do it.

The plan is to have cars at all county seats in the states which will exhibit at the show in Omaha. Exhibitors need only express their corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa or other exhibits to the nearest point where the baggage car stops to have the exhibits brought to Omaha without charge.

The Exposition will furnish an attendant with each baggage car, who will be in charge from the starting place of the car until it gets to Omaha, seeing that the exhibits are properly handled. This insures the exhibits arriving in Omaha in the best possible condition and in the best time.

WHOLESALE PRICES DIRECT TO THE USER

We will sell you a **High Grade "Old Hickory"** buggy at the lowest wholesale price. We will **save** you **$25.00 on any vehicle** you buy. We have a complete line of the newest automobile seat buggies and surries **manufactured**, also **spring wagons, driving wagons, farm wagons**, carts and pony vehicles.

Every sale is made under a **written guarantee** for **two years**. "Old Hickory" vehicles are absolutely **high grade** in material, finish and workmanship.

FREE CATALOG Don't wait but **write today** for our handsome illustrated catalog of vehicles and wagons quoting wholesale prices direct to the consumer. You save all of the retailers and middlemans profit and get better quality. You are protected by our **binding guarantee** and our 30 day trial offer.

30 DAY TRIAL Every vehicle we sell is subject to 30 days trial. If you are not thoroughly satisfied after comparing it with other vehicles and examining it thoroughly we will take it back and **refund the purchase price** together with other vehicles and examining it thoroughly we will take it back and **refund the purchase price** together with all freight charges you have paid. It will not cost you one cent to see and try one of our **"Old Hickory"** vehicles.

Write for the catalog now.

JONES BROS. MERC. CO. 918 Hickory St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

SALESMEN WANTED.

All of the big employers of salesmen increase and make changes in their sales forces in the early winter and spring. Thus there are always hundreds of good openings for salesmen at that time. Most houses, however, object to breaking in a green man, and therefore prefer a trained salesman, as he secures better results. The National Salesman's Training Association, fills a long-felt want in the business world, by training men for high-class positions as expert salesmen. They take good care of their graduates and have placed hundreds of them in good positions with reliable firms. Salesmanship is the most attractive and best-paid profession in the world. A good salesman earns from $1,000 to $10,000 a year and all expenses. If you are interested in bettering your condition and earning a good salary, write today for their free book. "A Knight of The Grip" and list of good positions now open. Address Dept. 237, National Salesman's Training Association, New York, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Kansas City. Write nearest office.

RELIABLE GASOLINE ENGINE.

A very effective demonstration of the comparative value of different gasoline engines accidentally took place at the Topeka, Kas., Fair, in connection with the exhibit of the DeVore Milking Machine.

This machine is operated by a gasoline engine, and on the first day of the fair one of those being exhibited on the grounds was installed for this purpose. As it failed to do the work properly, another engine was secured from another exhibit, and this also proved unsatisfactory. The White Lily Gasoline Engine, from the exhibit of the White Lily Mfg. Co., of Davenport, Iowa, was then tried and worked perfectly during all the time that the milking machine was in operation.

This engine, which is advertised elsewhere in this paper, has always proved itself reliable and fully equal to any work which it is claimed to do. Full particulars and illustrated catalog can be obtained from the White Lily Mfg. Co., 1570 Rockingham Road, Davenport, Iowa, who will be glad to give all information, not only concerning the engine, but also as to the very many ways in which it has been and can be used.

THE STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the Stover Gasoline Engine, which is now being advertised in the columns of this publication.

The name "Stover" has come to stand as a symbol for high-grade goods and a guarantee for square dealing. Their engine seems particularly suited for all farm users. It is simple, easily controlled and economical. It can always be depended upon, and is just what a farmer, who is looking for a first-class gas engine, needs.

Their catalog will give you the reasons for its superiority that you can understand, and will be sent free to anyone who desires a copy. Address Stover Engine Works, 47 River St., Freeport, Ill.

Big Money in Poultry.

Write for my Poultry Catalogue. **Day-old Chicks, Stock and Eggs** for sale.

MRS. B. F. WILCOXON, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

DEAFNESS CURED By New Discovery

"I have demonstrated that deafness can be cured."—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

The secret of how to use the mysterious and invisible nature forces for the cure of Deafness and Head Noises has at last been discovered by the famous Physician-Scientist, Dr. Guy Clifford Powell. Deafness and Head Noises disappear as if by magic under the use of this new and wonderful discovery. He will send all who suffer from Deafness and Head Noises full information how they can be cured, absolutely free, no matter how long they have been deaf, or what caused their deafness. This marvelous Treatment is so simple, natural and certain that you will wonder why it was not discovered before. Investigators are astonished and cured patients themselves marvel at the quick results. Any deaf person can have full information how to be cured quickly and cured to stay cured at home without investing a cent. Write today to Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 3634 Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., and get full information of this new and wonderful discovery, absolutely free.

The regular and continued advance in the price of land is not as generally understood as it might be, but the farmers who are on the ground understand it distinctly. Many a farmer has failed to add to his farm the outlying piece of land which would make another homestead for one of the growing members of the family, and many a farmer's son has reluctantly moved away from happy homes and delightful associations because every availuable near-by farm is held above any value which a farmer who had to work it could set upon it. The day is rapidly advancing when all the farm land in the United States will be held at a premium—and that day is not far away.

Credit Subscriptions.

Three Years For One Dollar, Payable at the End of the First Year.

The publishers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower will be glad to furnish the paper three years for **One Dollar,** the same to be payable at **the end of the first year.** This edition is a fair sample of the paper. It is interesting and instructive. Those who read it over will find that it is a help to them in the conduct of their business. All who receive a sample copy are invited to send in a subscription on the following blank form, unless they prefer to pay in advance, thereby securing a premium.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay One Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

Name.....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

Postoffice.....

THE FEEDING SITUATION.

A banker in North Central Illinois tells me that the feeders in that section have been losing money right along now for several years; and, while high prices have prevailed for both corn and fat stock, yet those farmers who have been the biggest feeders have been gradually reducing their bank balances, while renters and grain farmers have been steadily increasing their balances.

Sheep feeders in this same section are sore. They bought high-price feeders last season and fed high-price feed, and got nothing for their trouble. This season feeding sheep are reasonably cheap, but they are eating up high-price feed, and the outlook for a favorable selling market is far from encouraging, for farmers are filling up their feed lots with sheep and leaving cattle severely alone. This thing is being done on an extensive scale in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and the natural results will surely follow when all of this stuff is dumped onto the market. Most of these feeders have the same idea in mind. Sheep will eat up the roughness and require less corn to fatten than steers, and they may be turned quick. These feeders are trying to make the best out of a discouraging situation, and while they hesitate to quit feeding altogether, they are putting in sheep really against their best judgment, with the forlorn hope that something will turn up.

Let us look at the situation square in the face. What is the sensible thing to do today? My advice is, feed cattle, and feed mighty good ones. Feed the sort that will go onto the market as "prime" stuff. My one reason for offering this advice is this: In feeding operations it never pays to follow the crowd. The essential thing is to determine which way the crowd is going, and then switch. I firmly believe the man who has the nerve to fill his feed lots now with first-class steers, and feed them out, will make more money this season than the man who sells his corn at 60 cents a bushel. And the very fact that so many have been losing money on cattle right along and will now hesitate about tackling the game again, makes the outcome surer for the men who will feed.

There is something wrong with this whole feeding business. Prices for fat stuff have ruled high, and still feeders are losing ground, and many have been forced out of the business. No wonder men who have been feeders all their lives are now sizing up the situation. They say, "What's the use of butting up against a stone wall any longer?" The result is many are going back to grain farming. The move is a disastrous one for the lasting good of these farms. However, the move may be short-lived, for when so many feed lots are kept empty, prices will be forced to a basis that will make feeding profitable.—L. C. B.

American Acetylene gas machines are used for lighting the railway cars of Australia and Tasmania. There were some serious objections raised by the Legislature because home machines were not used, but the Minister of Railways said that they adopted the best system.

At the five principal Western live stock markets there is a decrease of 856,206 cattle, as compared with the corresponding period the previous year. The St. Louis decrease is only 29,423 head.

Ten months' receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards were 958,976 cattle, 2,072,273 hogs, 591,071 sheep and 92,432 horses and mules.

Opening November sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards include 100 head of Oklahoma steers, 1,224 pounds average, at $4.80 per 100 pounds.

A Coaching Competition.

A feature of the National Horse Show which is to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York, November 9th to 14th, is a coaching contest, which will certainly be very interesting. The cup, valued at $700, is donated by Ben Riley, is called the Arrowhead Challenge Cup, and it will bring out strong competition.

The route is from Arrowhead Inn, at Fort Washington avenue and Depot Lane (177th street) down the hill to the Boulevard Lafayette, to Broadway at 157th street, to 135th street, to Riverside Drive, to 120th street, to Claremont avenue, to 116th street, to Morningside Drive, to 110th street, to Central Park, through Central Park by the East Drive to Fifth avenue at Fifty-ninth street, down Fifth avenue to Twenty-sixth street, to Fourth avenue and Madison Square Garden. The teams will finish in the show ring and be judged according to their speed, road qualities, appearance and condition. It is a contest for four-in-hands, and over the familiar course of the New York Coaching Clubs.

Destruction of Trotting-bred Stallions

The New York Herald of October 25th said: "Several Eastern dealers in high-class carriage horses of the fashionable type are advertising for trotting stallions in the Spirit of the West, a horse journal which circulates extensively among breeders and farmers in Iowa and other Western States. 'Some speed and high action wanted' are words which plainly reveal the purpose of the buyers. These stallions when bought are to be withdrawn from the stud, destroyed for breeding purposes and transformed into high-acting carriage horses and show horses. Thousands of trotting-bred stallions of the heavy harness type have been 'consumed' in this way in the last fifteen years, and thus has been lost the foundation stock from which American breeders might have evolved a family of carriage horses surpassing any other in the world if they had not been so shortsighted as to 'kill the goose that laid the golden egg.'"

New Method of Icing Cars.

According to Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal, a new method of refrigerating perishable products while in transit has been introduced by C. A. Moore, of St. Paul, Minn. It is claimed that a great saving in ice is made by the method and experiments which have been conducted bear out this claim. Mr. Moore has just landed in Springfield, Mass., a carload of 22,000 pounds of Minnesota butter, bringing it through in five days of record hot weather on an expenditure of only 2,400 pounds of ice, yet preserving a temperature of 38 inside the car, when the thermometer on the roof registered from 110 to 115.

The car, which is the first experimental one run for any such distance, is built from Mr. Moore's own patents, with double walls, divided into circulating flues, which make the car available for either refrigeration or heating, according to season, yet economizing ice, as he claims 40 to 50 per cent. over present methods. Further, he claims the space economy of the refrigerating features is such that he can pack into twenty-eight cars what now require thirty-five and keep it better cooled and ventilated and perfectly dry. He hopes to secure the co-operation of the trade for its adoption in the shipment of all perishable freight.

Coal Robbery STOPPED

A terrific blow has at last been delivered to the crushing robbery of the Coal Trust. Every man who reads this paper has the opportunity right now of defying the Coal Trust and buying his coal direct from the coal mines at a saving of from $1 to $3 on every ton of coal. The coal which every one may buy in this way is the best coal that can be mined.

To every one who writes at once to the Harman Coal Company of Chicago an opportunity will be given to get one ton of this coal absolutely free. Every person who reads this column should not lose one moment before writing. There will be found a coupon at the bottom, which should be signed and sent to the Harman Coal Company.

Full explanation will then be made of how every one may buy coal direct from the mine at the wholesale price, and how every one who writes may have the opportunity of getting one ton of coal absolutely free.

Coal Facts
COAL TRUST ROBBERY STOPPED
NO MORE TRUST PRICES FOR COAL! THE COAL PROBLEM SOLVED! THE BEST COAL—FULL WEIGHT—HONEST VALUE
THAT IS WHAT THIS BOOKLET OFFERS TO THE CONSUMER DIRECT

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK "COAL FACTS"

Every reader of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is asked to send for this free book today. On page 29 of this issue you will find an article by the editor of this paper about the fight being made by the Harman Coal Company against the Coal Trust. The free book tells you all about that sensational fight.

This book has aroused the whole country. The Coal Trust is preparing to spend millions of dollars to put this book out of print. But it is being circulated yet. Mr. Harman wants to send every reader of this paper a copy and every reader should tell Mr. Harman that he wants a copy.

This book tells you how you have the opportunity to throw off the shackles of the greedy Coal Trust. If you read this book you will never buy another pound of trust coal. It tells you about the terrible crushing ways of the Coal Trust. It tells you how you have been compelled to pay much more than you should pay for inferior coal. It tells you why coal prices have been going up—up—up; why you have been robbed year after year; why you have been paying enormous prices for coal hardly fit to burn. It tells you of greed, robbery, extortion, threats, blacklists, blood money and tribute. Every man who burns coal should send for this great free book and read it. All along you have known that something was wrong. This book tells you just what is wrong. Send for it today. Learn how you can buy coal direct from the mine at the wholesale price.

Whether you want coal merely for your stoves or whether you want it for a steam thresher, a steam plow, a creamery, a brick kiln, a steam plant or anything else that burns coal, you can buy direct from the mine. Everybody should find out all about this greatest coal offer. We want every reader to find out all about it. You owe it to yourself to send for this free book.

Clip Out and Sign This Coupon and Get the Free Book

Do it right now. Don't hesitate. Do it while you have the paper in your hands. If you can save $25 on your coal bill you want to do it. Sign and send the coupon now. The free book will reach you immediately. Don't buy your winter's coal supply until you read this book.

Harman Coal Co., Dept. 668,
355 Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Without any obligations on me, please send me your free book, "Coal Facts," and explanation of your "Ton of Coal Free" offer.

Name.....

Address.....

LOW FARES to the Cheap Lands

Plan to go on one of these days—

Nov. 3d & 17th, Dec. 1st & 15th

The trip will not cost much. These special low-fare tickets over the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines will allow you to go one way and return another, without extra cost. You will see more of the Southwest than you could in any other way, and can better decide where to locate.

Ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines, either through Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Memphis or Birmingham.

If you will tell me where you want to go, I will tell you the cost of a ticket and send you a map-schedule.

I will also send you some interesting books about the Southwest. They will inform you of opportunities waiting for you there, and will open your eyes to new possibilities. Write for free copies today.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Pass. Traffic Mgr.
1937 LaSalle Station, Chicago
1937 Frisco Building, St. Louis

Rock Island SOUTHWEST FRISCO

Methods of Feeding.

Bulletin 249 of Cornell University Experiment Station gives comparison of four methods of feeding early-hatched pullets. It is by James E. Rice, and a summary of the findings which the bulletin states should not be taken as final without further experiment is as follows:

1. Forced pullets made a better profit than retarded pullets.
2. Forced pullets ate less food per hen at less cost per hen than retarded pullets.
3. Forced pullets produced more eggs of a larger size, at less cost per dozen, than retarded pullets.
4. Forced pullets produced more eggs during early winter than retarded pullets.
5. Forced pullets gave better hatching results of eggs than retarded pullets.
6. Forced pullets made a greater percentage of gain in weight than retarded pullets.
7. Forced pullets showed less broodiness than retarded pullets.
8. Forced pullets had less mortality than retarded pullets.
9. Forced pullets showed better vigor than retarded pullets.
10. Forced pullets showed the first mature molt earlier than retarded pullets.
11. Retarded pullets gave better fertility of eggs than forced pullets.
12. Hopper-fed dry mash gave better results in gain of weight, production of eggs, gain in weight of eggs, hatching power of eggs, days lost in molting, mortality, health and profit per hen, than wet mash.
13. Wet mash and grain-fed pullets consumed slightly less food at less cost, and produced eggs at slightly less cost per dozen than dry-mash and grain-fed pullets.
14. Wet-mash and grain-fed pullets produced slightly larger eggs of slightly better fertility and showed less broodiness than dry-mash and grain-fed pullets.
15. Dry-mash and grain-fed pullets laid eggs of good size at an earlier period than wet-mash and grain-fed pullets.
16. Hopper-fed pullets ate more than hand-fed pullets.
17. Pullets having whole grain ate more grit and shell than those having a proportion of ground grain.
18. Pullets fed on grain were more inclined to develop bad habits than those having a mash.
19. Earliest producers did not give as many eggs in early winter.
20. Early layers gained as rapidly in weight as those beginning later to lay.
21. Prolificacy made but slight difference in weight of hen and weight of egg.
22. The most prolific pullets did not always lay earliest.
23. Pullets did not as a rule lay while molting.

Poultry Fanciers' Mistakes.

In reviewing the result of the Australian egg-laying contests which he conducted for six years, Professor D. S. Thompson, the poultry expert of the Hawkesbury Experimental College, is very severe on the chicken fancier who is improving the different breeds of fowls the wrong way. He has no patience with those who are breeding for feather points or ear-lobe points, and who neglect the utility points; and, for the sake of being clearly understood, we will say that utility points are eggs and meat. The Professor, being more interested in eggs than in meat, naturally leans that way.

He states that originally the Black Spanish were practically the first and best European fowl, and that by breeding for a black fowl with white legs and afterwards for a white ear-lobe, the breed has become indifferent layers and a poor fowl generally. He says that the Cochins were bred for feathers until they are simply large balls of fluff; that the Brahmas have lost their winter laying and table qualities by placing feather points before utility; also that the game fowl by being bred for height has lost their table quality and what little egg-laying ability they once had.

The Minorcas he considers were injured by breeding for a large comb until it lost its egg-laying capacity of half a century ago.

The Langshans were bred for size, reach, game type and close feather until to find a good laying bird one has to go back to the original type if one can find it. In support of this he refers to the winning pen of six hens in a two-year competition were descendants of an importation from China. These produced 247 eggs per hen the first year and 167 the second, and they were not birds that would not stand well in a show competition. In fact, the fancier had no chance to spoil them.

Inasmuch as the first eleven pens out of a hundred were White Leghorns, it would appear that the fanciers had not done much to spoil them. He regards the White Leghorn as an Albino sport of the original Black Spanish, and that their structure and temperament denote the greatest precocity, and no doubt the breed can eclipse anything and everything in egg production. In America, he says that they have lost stamina in confinement through the insertion of Hamburg blood, also that the English crossed with Modern Minorca to obtain pure and that the increase in size has been at the expense of egg production. The Australian Leghorn has been crossed with both American and English birds, producing a medium bird which eclipses both.

Undoubtedly the fanciers neglect the utility points to a large degree; this can be said even by one who is not conversant with the fine show points in show effects. The exhibitions neglect the meat-production demonstrations, also the egg-laying records. Claims of laying sometimes stuck up on a show coop in a show room may be on fowls that could not lay 150 eggs even in the pullet year; and thousands of prize-winning show hens would find the tail end of an egg-laying contest, or, in meat production, a weight-for-age competition.

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HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. B 35 Centerville, Iowa, U. S. A.

Big Feeders Not Wanted.

The demand for certain classes of feeding cattle is a pretty good indication of what will go into feed lots this season. Last fall the demand was for cattle weighing around 1,200 pounds. Such cattle could be finished out with a short feed and they were the kind that made the most money. The demand this fall is for light cattle, those running about 800 pounds. These cattle will be carried through the winter on an economical basis and then finished out on pasture next spring. While new corn is offered freely in the feeding districts at about 60 cents per bushel, yet feeders are cautious about filling their feed lots with high-price, heavy cattle. One must have an exceptionally good bunch of cattle to pull any profit out of sixty-cent corn and high-price roughness.—L. C. Brown.

Souvenirs For Dairy Farmers.

"The Separator News," published by The Sharples Separator Company, West Chester, Pa., is being sent out to readers.

In this issue of "The Separator News" is more than the usual variety of sound dairy counsel from many different sources.

Farm separating, of course, occupies a prominent place in the discussion, because farm separating is the policy which is most promising and most helpful towards farm improvement everywhere and practically brings more money regularly into dairymen's hands than any other branch of agricultural industry.

What forehanded and enterprising dairymen are doing is told in many ways.

The possibilities for enlarged money making in the dairy are presented in facts and figures.

A new bird's-eye view of the office and factory at West Chester is shown for the first time.

Offers of souvenirs, including a new book just being published, the words and music of over forty favorite songs, will appeal to every music lover.

Another piano offer for purchasers of Tubulars during the year July, 1908, to July, 1909, is made and a brief narration of the awarding of the first piano, in January last, is printed.

"The Separator News" will be mailed, prepaid, to those who ask for it. Write to the Sharples Separator Company, West Chester, Pa., mention The National Farmer and Stock Grower and ask for Catalogue 232.

Poultry and Pet Stock Items.

In The Standard of October 17 there appear some first-class plans of portable poultry houses, and mentions their use in the colony system of poultry raising. The Standard is a bi-weekly publication, issued by The Standard Company, Quincy, Ill., at 50 cents a year.

The Missouri Poultry Show, opening at Trenton, Mo., December 8th, pays in cash prizes on pens $10 for first, $5 second, and $2.50 third; and on single entries, cock, cockerel, hen and pullet, $5 for first; $3 second, and $1.50 third, and only charges 50 cents entry fee on singles and $2 on pens. In addition to paying the largest premiums paid in America, nearly all the specialty clubs have offered silver cups and ribbons at this show, also specials by the American Poultry Association, also many other silver cups and cash specials. The show will be cooped with uniform coops, which are furnished free to every exhibitor, and everything done to make the show as attractive as possible. For catalogue address T. E. Quisenberry, Secretary, Slater, Missouri.

Mr. J. A. Roadruck, of R. R. 6, Colburn, Ind., is advertising Buff Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets. He can satisfy anyone, as his stock is pure and healthy. He can also furnish a start in Pekin ducks at a fair price. His advertisment is with the breeders' cards.

The Missouri State Poultry Show will be held at Trenton, Mo., opening on Tuesday, the 8th, and closing on Saturday, the 12th of December. Breeders of pure-bred poultry should not overlook this show. Trenton is the county seat of Grundy county, and on the Rock Island road, and on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Route. This is the official organization of the state and receives a biennial appropriation of $4,000. For premium list address T. E. Quisenberry, Secretary, Slater, Mo.

POULTRY HOUSES, COOPS, ETC.

This is an up-to-date poultry book, written by H. A. Nourse, editor of the Poultry Herald. It was prepared during the past year and is the result of many years' study and experience. It is a book of newest plans for building poultry houses, with description of coops, fixtures and poultry utensils for the farm, village or suburban poultry keeper. It is a book of 100 pages, and is finely illustrated. It is worth its weight in gold. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the book Poultry Houses for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Best Egg Year.

In Australia, at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, for six years an egg-laying contest has been conducted. The first four were simply one-year contests, and each year after the results were announced the pens were disbanded.

There being a natural desire to obtain information concerning the laying of hens one year following the other, forty pens of six hens each were carried over from the fifth to the sixth year, so that both could be compared.

In ths fifth year the layers were generally started into the contest as pullets, and in the second contest they were, of course, a year older.

The first year the pullets averaged 180 eggs per hen, and the second year the same 240 hens averaged 124 eggs per hen.

The first year the financial result was as follows: Average egg production, $4.12 per hen; cost of feed, $1.68 per hen; net profit, $2.44 per hen over cost of feed.

The second year the financial result was as follows: Average egg production, $3.01 per hen; cost of feed, $1.49 per hen, and the net profit was $1.52 per hen over cost of feed.

Many other interesting facts were brought out by the contest, but at this time we are looking only to the difference in egg laying, one year with another.

There is no getting away from the fact that the second year all the forty pens averaged 56 eggs per hen less than the first year. The twelve Langshans, which averaged 210.6 the first year, fell down to 138.5 the second. The forty-eight White Leghorns, that averaged 201.2 the first year, fell down to 144.8 the second. The six Buff Orpingtons, that averaged 182.6 the first year, produced an average of 161 eggs per hen the second year, and that was the best second-year showing made. Seventy-two Black Orpingtons averaged 187.7 eggs the first year and 115.7 eggs per hen the second year.

If we remember right, it was the Utah Experiment Station that the first time demonstrated the pullet year to be the best laying year; the next year to be the next best, and the third year to be no good at all.

From the egg-farm standpoint, the first requisite of success is a good supply of laying pullets, and the next requisite of success is to sell them before the end of the second year. The successful conduct of a poultry farm in a district where eggs are a good average price depends upon the intelligent feeding of young hens; and a failure can at any time be assured by keeping a lot of old hens.

The Twice-a-Week GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

is a magnificent newspaper, containing all the latest home, foreign and political news. It is undoubtedly the best Republican newspaper in the United States. It is published at $1.00 per year, and is worth the price.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is a nice, clean, general farm monthly publication, full of practical, interesting and instructive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It is very useful to general farmers, to vegetable and fruit growers, and especially so to cattle, hog and sheep raisers and feeders, to horse and mule raisers and dealers, and it contains more good poultry facts than most of the poultry papers. It is published at 50 cents a year, or three years for one dollar.

COMBINATION OFFER.

On account of the interest in the present political campaign we are able to combine both of these papers for the price of one.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR

and we will mail to your address **The St. Louis Globe-Democrat Twice-a-Week Edition** for one year; also **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for three years.

Address,

EVANS SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY,
3552 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

CEMENT ON THE FARM.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement. How to mix mortar of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is a nice, clean, general farm publication, full of practical, interesting and instructive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It is very useful to general farmers, to vegetable and fruit growers, and especiallly so to cattle, hog and sheep raisers and feeders, to horse and mule raisers and dealers, and it contains more good poultry facts than most of the poultry papers.

For sixty cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of **The Cement Workers' Handbook.**

For one dollar we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years and a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

By-products For Poultry Feed.

One of the great values of farm poultry is found in the fact that by-products can be used for feed more than with other farm stock.

The American family is notably wasteful. The American nation is charged with wasting enough to feed the French nation. We believe the charge cannot be substantiated, but it must be acknowledged that the waste from American tables would go a long way in feeding some other nations.

Naturally this waste is the first by-product to be considered in the feeding of poultry. At the presnt time much, but not all, of this waste is utilized, because many farmers have no bone mills with which to grind the bones that come from the family kitchen. With this addition, every farmer would be able to utilize all this waste.

There are thousands of cities and villages in which the hotels and restaurants pour out a steady stream of waste material that should go to the feeding of poultry. The bone content of this material is very great, and no farmer is in position to avail himself of this material till he has come into possession of a machine for cutting or grinding the bones.

Consider the number of hotels and restaurants in the United States and then consider that every one of these institutions is a producer of the waste food product. Only a few, comparatively, have an arrangement with some farmer that takes the daily waste to his farm for feeding purposes. It often goes into garbage.

No other nation has such a waste, because no other nation has such an abundance of food as has the United States. It is a pity that food once produced should not be fully utilized in some way.

A by-product that is often allowed to go to waste on Western farms is the percentage of small potatoes and scabby potatoes that are left in the field at digging time. A scabby potato is good enough for the fowls if it is cooked, and on most farms are to be found large cookers for the utilizing of such by-products.

The small potatoes should be all gathered up and cooked as soon as needed for the fowls. One farmer known to the writer has a cooker that will hold about a barrel of material. This cooker is filled with small potatoes and they are boiled. Then they are put into a barrel with bran and ground oats and mashed up. They are a great food for the big flock of poultry he owns, and in the winter time the mash can be kept for several days without spoiling.

The best by-product on the farm is the supply of skimmed milk or sour milk. If it is desired to feed a very large amount of it, the end can be attained by permitting the milk to sour enough to make a soft cottage cheese from it. This does not improve it as a feed, but it elliminates the surplus water and permits the fowls to eat more of it.

One of the best by-products for poultry feed is the small growth of clover that can be mown in the fall of the year and cured by drying. It will be mostly leaf, which is rich in protein. In the winter it can be fed dry or wilted with hot water and mixed with meal, in which case a great deal of it will be eaten.

International Live Stock Exposition,

Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, November 28th to December 10th.

Twenty buildings filled with Pure-bred Live Stock. A liberal education in feeding and breeding of Live Stock. A Season of Entertainment and a Trip to Chicago—all in one. No Farmer or Stockman can afford to miss this splendid Show.

Daily Sales of Pure-Bred Breeding Stock.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1 P. M.

50 Selected Aberdeen-Angus

From the Leading Herds.

For Catalogue, write
CHAS. GRAY,
Secretary American Aberdeen-Angus Association, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2d, 1 P.M.

100 Choice Shetlands

At Auction. Sale under Auspices of Shetland Pony Club.

For Catalogue, write
C. E. BUNN, Peoria, Ill., or
G. H. SIMPSON, Wheaton, Ill.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3d, 1 P. M.

50 Carefully Selected Herefords.

For Catalogue, write
C. R. THOMAS,
Secretary American Hereford Association, Kansas City, Mo.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1 P. M.

50 Choice Shorthorns

For Catalogue, write
B. O. COWAN,
Assistant Secretary American Shorthorn Association, U.S. Yards, Chicago.

Daily Auction Sales of Pure-Bred Sheep

Selected from Leading Herds of this Continent.

Shropshire Sale.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2d, 1 P.M.
For Catalogue, write
MORTIMER LEVERING,
Secretary American Shropshire Association, Lafayette, Ind.

Hampshire Sale.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3d, 1 P.M.
For Catalogue, write
C. A. TYLER,
Secretary American Hampshire Sheep Association, Nottawa, Mich.

Rambouillet Sale.

For Catalogue, write
DWIGHT LINCOLN,
Secretary, Milford Center, Ohio.

Cotswold Sale.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1 P.M.
For Catalogue, write
F. W. HARDING,
Secretary American Cotswold Registry Association, Waukesha, Wis.

LOWEST SPECIAL FARES ON ALL RAILROADS.

BROMO-SELTZER

CURES

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10¢, 25¢, 50¢, & $1.00 Bottles.

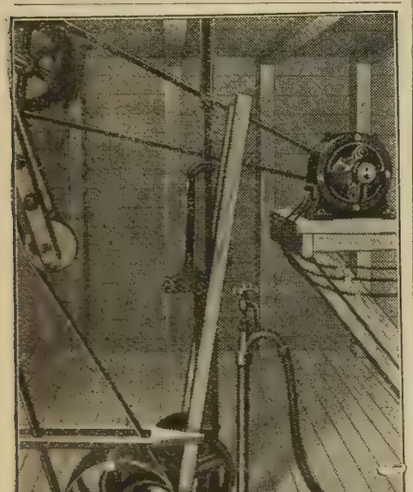
ELECTRICAL POWER ON THE FARM.

The suburban and interurban electric railways have shown such rapid growth during the past few years that the country is becoming a regular labyrinth of electric lines. When these roads first made their appearance the farmer could not see how they would ever be of any use to him. Today he realizes the advantages of such a system as a means of transportation, but so far he has overlooked the greatest advantage of all—that of obtaining power to operate electric motors.

The electric railway company is willing to supply the power at a nominal sum, the manufacturer stands ready to furnish a reliable motor, and it remains for the farmer but to express a little interest and all the advantages of modern electricity will be at his command. As the electric railways operate at 500 volts direct current, the power can be wired direct to the motor without the use of any of the auxiliary apparatus necessary on a high tension alternating current system and a motor once installed needs practically no attention.

Few people realize the varied uses to which such an electric motor can be put on the farm or dairy. A few of the many machines now being driven by electric motors are: churns, cream separators, ensilage cutters, corn shredders and shellers, grist mills, feed grinders, saws, grindstones, ice cream freezers and all kinds of pumps.

Every farmer needs water and needs it badly In the dry season and no investment pays as sure returns as a permanent, reliable water supply for the house, dairy, barn, lawn and fire protection. A farmer on a visit to the city is always strongly impressed with the advantages of running water in the house, and goes home discontented with the old method of pumping and carrying water, not realizing at what a small cost he could have a better water supply than his city friends. For what could be more simple and efficient than a motor-driven pump?



ELECTRIC MOTOR ON FARM OF A. L. FEIGHNER, MARION, IND.

Mr. A. L. Feighner, a farmer residing near Marion, Ind., has solved this problem of an adequate water supply at a low cost, in a highly satisfactory manner. He has a pumping jack and a small Western Electric Co. direct-current motor. His equipment, as shown in the illustration, makes it possible for him to have an unlimited supply of fresh water at a low cost. The pumping jack can be readily adjusted to any pump and disconnected by simply removing a single bolt. The power necessary to run the motor is supplied at a very low cost by an interurban railroad which crosses the farm. Mr. Feighner is so well pleased with his outfit that he contemplates operating some additional apparatus from the line shaft in the near future.

This application brings out clearly the many advantages of electric motor drive, namely—economy, flexibility, reliability, simplicity and availability. An engine which cannot be depended upon to start quickly and positively is of no account to the farmer whose jobs require frequent starting and stopping. An electric motor of standard manufacture once properly installed can be relied upon for instant service. Any man, woman or child can start an electric motor by simply throwing a switch. As to economy, the electric motor can be operated just as cheaply as a gasoline engine and much cheaper than the steam engine.

We find in the electric motor a power always available, right at the point of application, thus avoiding any loss of power in transmission. In other words, we find the electric motor to be a clean, cheap and reliable source of power, available at all times and so simple that even a child can operate it.

RICE ON THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.

Stuttgart, Ark., October 26, 1908.

Dear Sir:—I will say that I have grown 100 acres of rice for three successive years on the same land without any fertilizers of any kind.

The first year, 1905, I harvested 6,148 bu.
The second year, 1906, I harvested 5,500 bu.
The third year, 1907, I harvested 6,400 bu.

and sold the rice for $1.00 per bushel. The spring of 1906 was exceedingly late, cold and wet, and planting could not be done until very late in the season, after which it turned off dry and did not rain for three months. This caused the lighter yield of that year.

It costs about $25.00 per acre to grow and harvest rice, counting costs of every expense, the balance is profit. There are 4,500 acres in rice in this Arkansas county this year (1907) and will not be less than 10,000 acres sown to rice in this county in the spring.

The Stuttgart Rice Mill Company, of which I am President, has a large up-to-date mill at Stuttgart. This acts as quite a stimulus to the rice-growing industry, and I predict that within five years there will be 50,000 acres of rice grown in this and adjoining county.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed) C. W. FAGAN,
President Stuttgart Rice Mill Company.

BETTER SAUSAGE MORE LARD LESS WORK.

Probably there is no more disagreeable work connected with farming than "Hog Killing." Butchering is a disagreeable job, but the preparation of the meat for winter keeping, making sausage and trying out lard, involves downright hard work of the roughest kind. Much of this labor can be avoided by having proper tools, and nothing will prove more effective than an "Enterprise" butchering outfit, consisting of an "Enterprise" Meat and Food Chopper and an "Enterprise" Lard Press and Sausage Stuffer. These are labor-saving devices of incalculable value, but they also increase the earnings from your hogs. This outfit will pay for itself in one season.

The "Enterprise" Meat Chopper chops meat quickly, uniformly and perfectly. It cuts the meat without crushing or grinding, so that each minute piece will retain all of its natural goodness and flavor.

This increases the value of your sausage—it's better flavored—better tasted in every way and will command a better price.

The drudgery of lard rendering and the hard work of sausage stuffing are overcome by the "Enterprise" Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press. You get more lard and better lard with this machine than in any other way, with one-tenth the work.

The "Enterprise" Sausage Stuffer has a patented corrugated spout which prevents air entering the casing, thus assuring the preservation of the sausage. You can't stuff sausage skins as effectively by hand nor with any other machine.

A most practical and economical way of increasing the yield from poultry is to get an "Enterprise" Bone, Shell and Corn Mill. Put a few cents' worth of dry bone, old shells or corn into an "Enterprise" Bone Mill and it will increase its value tenfold as a poultry food.

There's no food so good for poultry as variety, nor a way to save money so easily as to grind your poultry food, using an "Enterprise" Bone Mill.

Send your name and address to The Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pa., 220 Dauphin Street, Philadelphia, for a copy of the "Enterprising Housekeeper." This is a cook-book containing over 200 choice recipes and other practical kitchen helps.

Horseradish is selling in St. Louis at about $4.00 per barrel.

Living Out of Doors.

A great deal of interest is now being shown in the question of how to get good ventilation. There was never a time in the world before when people appreciated as much as they do to-day the great necessity there is of having absolutely pure air to breathe. This was first appreciated in the care of live stock, but it is now being applied to human beings.

Had man and beast continued to live in the open air, it is probable that tuberculosis (consumption) would be almost wholly unknown either among people or animals. Tuberculosis is a house disease. It spreads among human beings that are shut up within four walls during a considerable part of their lives, and it spreads among live stock in proportion as they are shut up in tight barns.

Recent investigations by the United States government showed that about 10 per cent. of all the dairy cows tested had tuberculosis, while of the beef cattle investigated only about 1 per cent. were tuberculous. There is no reason to believe that dairy cattle are more subject to this disease than are beef cattle. The difference is that our dairy cattle have been coddled more than have our beef cattle, because they feel the cold more, other things being equal.

We have compelled our dairy cows to breathe the same air over and over till it contained a greatly reduced percentage of oxygen. This meant a weakening of the life functions and a letting down of the defenses raised up by nature for the keeping out of diseases. The germ-destroying elements in the blood themselves become so weak that they were unable to do succsssful battle with the enemies that got into the system.

In the close stable the warm air is breathed into the lungs again and again. The tubercular germs that one cow casts into the air are taken into the lungs of all the animals and come into contact with tissues weakened by the absence of the life-giving oxygen. The effect would be the same with any kind of living being.

In some parts of Alaska the natives live for several months each year in underground houses, as many as fifty people being found sometimes in a single house. Tuberculosis is enormously prevalent in those houses, and it is said to be the most terrible scourge known to the Esquimaux, who live a part of the year in snow houses absolutely sealed against fresh air.

If in the cold north, where there are fewer germs than elsewhere, it is not safe to shut up animals or people in close houses, how much more unsafe is it to live in too tight houses and stables in a mild climate in which disease germs abound?

We can check the terrible white scourge by living more out of doors and having our animals live more out of doors, where they will get that constant change of air required. This matter reaches even to our public assemblies and to our school houses, many of which are so tight and illy ventilated as to be a means of spreading the dreaded disease.

That the people of this country are waking up on this matter is shown by the numerous devices that are appearing on the markets to enable people to sleep out of doors or to live under canvas and screens rather than in close houses.

Already canvas houses are being put on the market and are attracting a great deal of attention. It is safe to foresee a time in the no distant future when canvas houses will be as much the rage as the automobile now is.

At the Missouri State Fair the sweepstakes prize in yellow corn was awarded to Christ Ohlendorf, of Boonville, and the sweepstakes on white corn to S. W. Howell, of Oak Grove. Earnest L. Hughes, of Glasgow, Mo., also won first prizes on yellow and white corn..

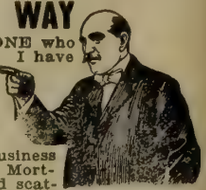
Farmers Institutes, under the auspices of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, will be held at Doniphan, Nov. 11th and 12th; Cape Girardeau, 13th and 14th; Charleston, 23d and 24th; Marston, 25th and 26th, and Campbell, 27th and 28th.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 248 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay, but write to-day.

I POINT THE WAY



to SUCCESS to ANYONE who will follow my Course. I have shown Farmers, Laborers, School Teachers, Dressmakers and thousands of others HOW TO MAKE MONEY—I can show YOU. My Goods and Business Methods have lifted Mortgages, built Homes and scattered Prosperity everywhere. Get in line and write today for the "SAYMAN PLAN," full particulars and FREE Samples.
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DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. For circular, testimonials and free trial treatment, write
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Gold Watch AND RING FREE

We positively give both a Famous Alton Watch, Stem Wind, beautifully engraved and Gold Laid case, American movement, factory tested, guaranteed five years; also a Solid Gold Laid Ring, set with a Congo Gem, sparkling like a $50 diamond, for selling 20 pieces of handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 piece and when sold send us $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch, ring and chain. **ALTON WATCH CO. Dept. 538 Chicago.**

A GENUINE 21 JEWELED $50.00 GOLD WATCH. $3.75 to

$3.75 buys an elegantly engraved DOUBLE HUNTING CASE WATCH fitted with an accurate STEM WIND and SET, high-grade RUBY JEWELED movement,
GUARANTEED FOR 25 YEARS
and a handsome "Gold" watch chain and charm. Send us this ad and write if you want Ladies or Gents Watch & watch chain, & we will send them for FREE EXAMINATION & after you examine the watch & watch chain at your express office & find it is equal to a 21 jeweled $50 Gold Watch pay $3.75 and express charges and they are yours
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K.B.F. Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

THIS KNIFE FREE

It has 2½ inch blade. Send us the name of 5 boys and we will send you this knife and our catalog of novelties for your trouble. Enclose 10c to pay postage.
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The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is one dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us one dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color. A million and a half of these hats have been sold.

Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 8550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Barn-yard Manure.

Whenever I note an article upon this subject I always read it, for there is nothing that should interest the farmer more than the question of manure, and that of increasing the fertility of his soil, for it is upon the fertility of the soil that our success depends as a foundation. Should we not then be interested enough to keep up our land and see that it is not run down so that our children will starve?

Occasionally we see a man who says that manure hauling does not pay; but for the good of the nation it is a good thing that those men are getting less in number each day. Farmers used to move their barns away from the manure pile in order to save hauling away the manure, and we used to hear of one man who thought he had the grandest idea for the farmer that he could have—he had his barn built upon the bank of the creek, and all he had to do was to throw out his manure through the window, and that was all he had to bother with, and it was out of the way. Yes, he had it handy, but how does the owner of the farm have it to-day? Hardly making a living. We like to have things handy, but we do not want that kind around us. We like to be bothered about the manure accumulating in the way and that we have to haul it out. There is no work that we like to do better, and there is none that pays us better. I once kept account of what profit I got in hauling manure. I hauled the manure on ground that I was going to put in corn, and where I left off hauling I could see the difference, and in gathering the corn I figured it out. I knew how many loads I had put on across the field, and how many loads I had hauled away, and with the difference in the yield of the corn I could easily figure something near it. I found that the increase in the first year's corn crop gave me $2.00 per day for hauling, and I had no spreader, but used a fork to haul and scatter. This gave me good wages for the first year, and as thick as I put it on and the kind of ground, it will do as well for five years, and after that it will do some good for five years longer. It surely pays to save all the manure we can get and put back on the land, and I do not see how we can figure it out any other way.

I never haul any feed onto the farm or haul any off the farm without thinking of one profit that we get when hauling on that we cannot help but keep, and of the loss of fertility we lose when we sell feed; and you can guess that I do not sell very much; but, on the other hand, I like to buy a lot, to have a lot of manure to haul on my own land, and it pleases me more to know that a good part of it has come from the other man's soil and I have gotten it honestly. If we are compelled to buy feed at any time, there is one good thing; and that is, we are sure of one profit, no matter what the stock market will be; we get a gain in fertility if we save it.

There is no manure just like farm manure. Do not think that you can sell your hay and grain and replace it with commercial fertilizers. We can buy these and they are all right, and especially fine to use with farm manure. First, they are costly, and you do not get what you get in the farm manure. We get a fertilizer far richer in some elements, but it lacks some, too. The large amount of vegetable matter in the farm manure that adds humus to the soil is also valuable. Do not try to sell off all what is grown on the farm and try to replace it with fertilizer on the market. With judgment we can use much of this to increase the value of our manure, but we cannot do and get along very well without some of the farm manure.

It does not take an expert to note the difference in two farms, the one of which has been farmed on the grain plan for twenty years, from which all the hay and grain have been sold off, and of another farm which has been a stock farm and where all the feed raised has been fed. The one is growing better each year and the other is growing poorer.

Which way is your farm going? What kind of a farm are you planning to leave your boy to work? Better management and saving of the farm manure is the only practical hope for the farmers of the future. Hauling manure is hard work, but what makes it easier with me is that I know that from every forkful I throw on the soil I will get a return, and that at a good profit. The surest work investment.—E. J. Waterstripe, Marshfield, Mo.

Bright Lights For Farm Homes.

Again we take pleasure in calling attention to the Acetylene advertisement which appears on page 7. The article was written that people may understand the difference between one light and another. Acetylene is not any too well understood, but wherever it is started it causes others to start. Whether it be in a store, residence, in a city or on a farm, it is there to stay. The best, the brightest, the purest white, the softest to the eyes, and the cheapest light known. For full particulars address Dept. I, Union Carbide Company, 156 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

I Want to Loan You a Pair of TRUSIGHT SPECTACLES on Six Days' Trial

FREE!

NO MONEY DOWN --- No Deposit

Send Me Your Name I will send you my perfect Trusight Eye Tester with which you can test your own eyes as well as the most skilled optician. When you return the tester with your test I will send you a pair of **Genuine Trusight Spectacles** that will **fit you perfectly, in a 10-K Gold Filled Frame guaranteed for 10 years,** without a cent of money down—no deposit—not even a reference. Wear the glasses in your own home **for six days,** and if perfectly satisfactory **in every way**—if they are the best glasses you ever saw **at any price**—pay me my small price (which is less than half what your optician would charge you) and the glasses are yours. If the glasses for any reason, do not suit you—if you don't believe them to be the best bargain you ever had—return them and you are out nothing. Send no money - just your name. Address **E. O. KOCH, Pres., 1644 Friend Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

A ROOFING OF ASBESTOS.

Asbestos is a material with which the manufacturing world is a great deal more familiar than is the agricultural world. We are sure many of our readers would like to know more of this remarkable mineral. For it is a natural mineral and not a manufactured product, as is supposed by those who have heard of it incidentally as a fireproof material. While Asbestos is used and is a necessity in a thousand-and-one ways, yet it is Asbestos as used for roofing and siding buildings which is of greatest importance to farmers. Therefore, we wish to call attention to a book, offered free by one of our advertisers, which not only explains what Asbestos is, where it comes from, and how and where it is used, but more particularly tells of its advantages when made up into ready roofing and ready siding for farm buildings.

Asbestos Roofing has many advantages over the ordinary prepared roofing, which are summarized as follows: It costs less per year than any other; it is the only permanently durable prepared roofing; it affords the best kind of fire protection; it requires no coating or painting; it is cheaper than shingles, tin or sheet iron roofings; it is absolutely water-tight in all kinds of weather; it keeps the building warm in winter, cool in summer, comfortable always. It gives a building an attractive appearance without painting; it does not taint rain water; it can be applied by anyone, no specials tools being required. It comes ready to lay, with nails and cement in each roll.

Such are the claims made for J-M Asbestos Roofing, and the book gives sufficient reasons in proof of these claims. The roofing is made only by the H. W. Johns-Manville Co., with headquarters in New York, and branch stores in all large cities. This firm is one of the largest and most reliable concerns in the roofing business, having been established over fifty years ago and having a world-wide reputation for producing nothing but the best. The firm will be glad to mail this book to all our interested readers, whether they intend to buy roofing just now or not. Write for their book No. 61 and samples, to the nearest address, which is as follows: H. W. Johns-Manville Co., 501-505 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

WHAT THE GROUND CONTAINS

Is a question which many farmers have never tried to answer. Its treasures of minerals and of pure water should be revealed by the use of "American" Drilling Machinery. Every neighborhood should organize a company and by working together and sharing the profits and advantages wherever found, great additions to the wealth of the community as well as the individual would result. Any who are interested in this question should write for the new illustrated drilling catalog of the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill.

Wisconsin Holland seed cabbage was selling in St. Louis, October 30th, at $28.00 to $32.00 a ton, according to quality and place of delivery.

Lecturers: S. M. Jordan and F. G. King, of the Missouri Board of Agriculture, will hold Farmers' Institutes, at Gibbs, 9-10; Holliday, 11-12; Marshall, 14; Houstonia, 16-17; Grain Valley, 18; Concordia, 19; Foster, 20-21; Granby, 23; Pierce City, 24-25, and Easton, 27-28.

Ten-months' receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards show an increase of 2,171 car-loads of stock over the previous year.

CANCER CAN BE CURED

My Mild Combination Treatment is used by the patient at home. Years of success. Hundreds of testimonials. Endorsed by physicians, ministers, etc. The local application destroys Cancerous growth, and the constitutional treatment eliminates the disease from the system, preventing its return. Write for Free Book, "Cancer and Its Cure." No matter how serious your case, no matter how many operations you have had, no matter what treatment you have tried, do not give up hope, but write at once. DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO., 1238 Grand Ave., Suite 103, Kansas City, Mo.

CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Century Manufacturing Company, of East St. Louis, Ill., are said to be the largest sellers of buggies in the United States. They sell for cash or on easy monthly payments plan, and they would be pleased to extend credit to honest people located in all parts of the world, and knowing that the readers

of The National Farmer and Stock Grower are honest, they would be pleased to extend credit to all of the readers of this paper. Write for free catalogue, and in doing so be sure and mention the fact that you saw their ad in this paper. Address, The Century Manufacturing Company, Dept. 205, East St. Louis, Ill.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single-cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

SELECTED POETRY.

HULLO!"

W'en you see a man in woe,
Walk right up and say: "Hullo!"
Say "Hullo," an' "How d'ye do?"
"How's the world a-usin' you?"
Slap the fellow on his back,
Bring yer han' down with a whack,
Waltz right up, an' don't go slow,
Grin an' shake an' say: "Hullo!"

Is he clothed in rags? Oh, sho!
Walk right up an' say: "Hullo!"
Rags is but a cotton roll
Jest for wrappin' up a soul;
An' a soul is worth a true
Hale an' hearty "how d'ye do!"
Don't wait for the crowd to go;
Walk right up an' say: "Hullo!"

W'en big vessels meet, they say,
They saloot an' sail away.
Jest the same are you an' me,
Lonesome ships upon a sea;
Each one sailing his own jog
For a port beyond the fog.
Let yer speakin'-trumpet blow,
Lift yer horn an' cry: "Hullo!"

Say "Hullo!" and "How d'ye do?"
Other folks are good as you.
W'en ye leave yer house of clay,
Wanderin' in the Far-Away,
W'en you travel through the strange
Country t'other side the range,
Then the souls you've cheered will know
Who ye be, and say: "Hullo!"

—S. W. Foss.

THINGS TO FORGET.

If you see a tall fellow ahead of a crowd,
A leader of men, marching fearless and proud,
And you know of a tale whose mere telling aloud
Would cause his proud head to in anguish be bowed,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a skeleton hidden away
In a closet, and guarded, and kept from the day
In the dark; and whose showing, whose sudden display
Would cause grief and sorrow and lifelong dismay,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a thing that will darken the joy
Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy,
That will wipe out a smile or the least way annoy
A fellow, or cause any gladness to cloy,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

—Answers.

THE FRIEND OF MY HEART.

Commend me to the friend that comes
When I am sad and lone,
And makes the anguish of my heart
The suffering of his own;
Who coldly shuns the glittering throng
At pleasure's gay levee,
And comes to gild a somber hour
And gives his heart to me.

He hears me count my sorrows o'er,
And when the task is done
He freely gives me all I ask—
A sigh for every one.
He cannot wear a smiling face
When mine is touched with gloom,
But, like the violet, seeks to cheer
The midnight with perfume.

Commend me to that generous heart
Which, like the pine on high,
Uplifts the same unvarying brow
To every change of sky;
Whose friendship does not fade away
When wintry tempests blow,
But, like the winter's icy crown,
Looks greener through the snow.

He flies not with the flitting stork
That seeks a southern sky,
But lingers where the wounded bird
Hath lain him down to die.
Oh, such a friend! He is in truth,
Whate'er his lot may be,
A rainbow on the storm of life,
An anchor on its sea.

—Answers.

FRIENDS.

When a fellow's kind of wobbly and uncertain on his feet,
And has to work like sixty for to get both ends to meet—
When he's not of much account and has to take what he can get—
The people don't come flockin' to be friends of his, you bet!
They don't come saying: "Old chap, I'm the only friend you've got,"
And "Remember that we're brothers," and that kind of tommyrot,
No, indeed!
And they don't get jealous of you when friends are what you need.

If a fellow's kind of lonesome and would like a friend or two
Just to come around and jolly him when things are lookin' blue;
If the shirt that he's wearin' is the only one he's got,
And he never showed the public that he's really on the spot,
They don't come crowdin' round him, nor stick out their hands and say:
"We're your friends, old man; we love you—we've the same blood anyway"—
No, indeed!
But they watch to give the boot to you when friends are what you need.

When things have got to comin' as a fellow wants 'em to,
When his pockets are all bulgin' and his clo's are fine and new;
When he steps out proud and lordly and ain't got a thing to fear,
There's a sudden change comes over folks that used to wink and sneer;
They come runnin' then to tell you that they're all your friends, and say
That they've always been dead anxious for to help you out some way—
Yes, indeed!
Friends are always mighty plentiful when friends ain't what you need.

Tit-Bits.

EQUALITY.

Come, give me your hand, sir, my friend and my brother;
If honest, why, sure, that's enough!
One hand, if it's true, is as good as another,
No matter how brawny or rough.

Though it toil for a living at hedges or ditches
Or make for its owner a name
Or fold in its grasp all the dainties of riches—
If honest, I love it the same.

Not less in the sight of this Heavenly Maker
Is he who must toil for his bread;
Nor more in the sight of the mute undertaker
Is majesty shrouded and dead.

Let none of us jeeringly scoff at his neigbor
Or mock at his lowly birth.
We are all of us God's. Let us earnestly labor
To better this suffering earth.

—Matthias Barr.

HE'S NONE THE WORSE FOR THAT.

What though the homespun suit he wears,
Best suited to the sons of toil—
What though on coarsest food he fares,
And tends the loom, or tills the soil—
What though no gold leaf gilds the tongue,
Devoted to congenial chat—
If right prevails, and not the wrong,
The man is not the worse for that.

What though within his humble cot
No costly ornament is seen—
What though his wife possesses not
Her satin gowns of black and green—
What though the merry household band
Half-naked fly to ball and bat—
If Conscience guides the heart and hand,
The man is none the worse for that.

True worth is not a thing of dress—
Of splendor, wealth, or classic lore;
Would that these trappings we loved less,
And clung to honest worth the more!
Though pride may spurn the toiling crowd,
The faded garb, the napless hat,
Yet God and Nature cry aloud—
The man is none the worse for the.

—Exchange.

BETTER LUCK ANOTHER YEAR.

Oh never sink 'neath Fortune's frown,
But brave her with a shout of cheer,
And front her fairly—face her down—
She's only stern to those who fear!
Here's "Better luck another year!"
Another year!

Aye, better luck another year!
We'll have her smile instead of sneer—
A thousand smiles for every tear,
With home made glad and goodly cheer,
And better luck another year—
Another year!

The damsel Fortune still denies
The plea that yet delights her ear;
'Tis but our manhood that she tries—
She's coy to those who doubt and fear—
She'll grant the suit another year!
Another year!

Here's "Better luck another year!"
She now denies the golden prize;
But, spite of frown and scorn and sneer,
Be firm, and we will win and wear,
With home made glad and goodly cheer,
In better luck another year!
Another year! Another year!

—W. Gilmore Simms.

PAYING THE PIPER.

The Piper sat by the river, his tireless pipe in his hand,
But ere the sun set and the white stars met
He scratched with a stick on the sand.
"My bills are due," quoth the Piper, "and now they pay," quoth he.
"Who danced and played from the sun into shade.
Now render account to me."

"Here is one for a year," quoth the Piper; "a year of love's delight;
A heart that is dead and a soul unwed
Shall cancel a debt so trite!
I need not dun," quoth the Piper—and laughed, but nobody heard,
A chill in the air, and a shudder somewhere—
"They will render without one word.

"And this for my maddest playing"—oh, he wrote as he chuckled and laughed—
"I will make my dole an immortal soul,
They shall drain where they only quaffed!"
So, he did his sum in addition, till the rose and the star had met,
But although he ried to thrust it aside,
One name lay unchallenged yet.
Complacently, knave and sinner, apportioned he each his due,
But when it was o'er there remained one more,
And its pattern the Piper knew.
"Rascal or thief," mused the Piper, "I play for their dancing and smile,
They have their way for a little day,
I have mine after a while.

"I can score each knave," quoth the Piper, "in Life's ill-sorted school,
For they take and they take their greed to slake,
But I am no match for the Fool!
For he pays as he goes," frowned the Piper, "pain, laughter, passion of tears!
He claims no pelf from Life for himself,
But gives his all without tears.

"The rest of my dancers laugh not, and I hold each one as a tool,
But he pays as he goes, be it rapture or woes,
And I have no bill for the Fool!
He loves and he lives," frowned the Piper, "and such poor returns suffice,
For he cries: 'Voila le diable!' and gives himself as the price!"
Then, with chagrin and reluctance, as the star sank into the pool,
The Piper made claim on each separate name,
But receipted in full—for the Fool.

—Virginia Woodward Cloud.

ABOU BEN ADHEM.

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold;
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said:
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,
And with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answered: "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still, and said: "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow-men."
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again, with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed—
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!

—Leigh Hunt.

PROMISES.

"Your feet shall find the roses' path,"
I said, long years ago;
And yet, for all my promises,
Your feet have found but snow.

"Your gown shall be but cloth of gold,"
I said with laughter soft;
Your garments, love, are old and thin,
And mended oft and oft.

"Your hands shall wear but rings of pearl!"
Ah, love, how vain the phrase!
Your little hands are hard and worn,
And scarred in many ways.

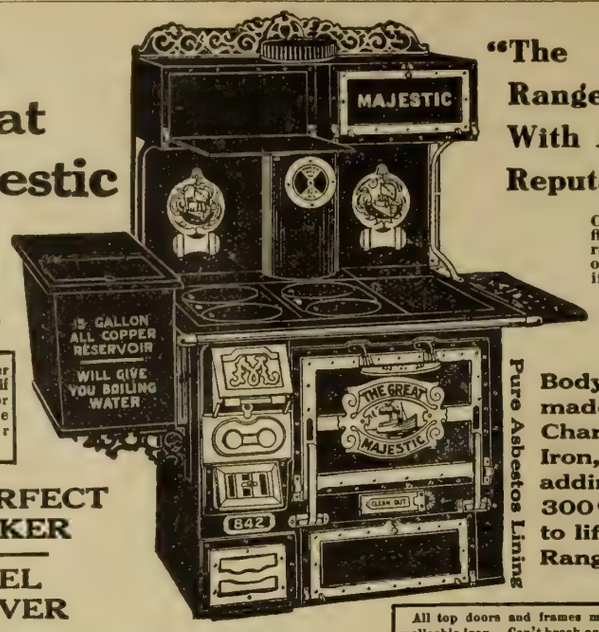
And yet, at times, when even comes,
I look across at you,
And see your silver silken hair,
Your eyes so deeply blue.

Then somehow, in your angel face,
I find content and rest;
And, though I planned so differently,
Perhaps just love was best!

—Lilla B. N. Weston, in Cavalier.

The Great Majestic

"The Range With A Reputation"



Can furnish reservoir flush with top if desired.

Can furnish flush reservoir on right if desired.

With water fronts if wanted for pressure or other boilers.

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Body made of Charcoal Iron, adding 300% to life of Range

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You don't buy a range every year. Therefore when you *buy* one, *buy* the *best.* At first the Great Majestic may cost you a very little more than an ordinary range, but in the end it is *much cheaper.* It has *durability* and will out-last three ordinary ranges. It is scientifically built—*no heat can escape or cold air enter*—will *save half* on your *fuel bill.* A perfect baker—*not one day good—next day poor—but always uniform.* Will save you from disappointment and poorly cooked meals. Your Best Guarantee: 1st—The reputation of the plant behind the range. 2d—Hundreds of thousands in use every one giving satisfaction. We want you to see *The Great Majestic.* If no dealer near you has it, write us—we will send you free our booklet "Range Comparisons," and tell you where you can see a Majestic—the range that gives satisfaction and out-lasts all others.

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[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

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Ask your druggist about them.

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to refer to the Dr. Miles Anti-Pain Pills as the best remedy we have ever had in our house for the prevention and cure of headache. My wife who has been a constant sufferer for years with the above complaint, joins me in recommending Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, hoping they may fall into the hands of all who suffer."
J. I. BUSH, Watervleit, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

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The Hunting Nuisance.

More and more each year is this getting to be a burden to the farmer who finds his gates left open, his stock terrified, if not perforated with shot; his woods set on fire from the spark of the gun, and even his own life jeopardized if he happens to step into a thicket unannounced. Not only are his best friends, the quail and grouse, all but exterminated, but not infrequently his domestic turkeys are shot through the mistake (?) of the sportsman.

Of course it is very mean and stingy in the old farmer to object to the weary city man having a little fun at his expense. It is all right for him to pay taxes on the land, doctor up his wounded stock, or give them away if he finds them not worth the doctoring, and spend a week or two of the hardest kind of work fighting a fire that this few hours of sport has cost him, perhaps to watch some of his best timber totally being destroyed despite his best efforts. Yet farmers in many parts of the country are beginning to face the matter squarely and demand their rights. Even if they do have to pay for the advertising to protect their own property from the hunter, it is being protected by newspaper and poster. The illegitimate use of other's people's property has been carried to such an extent that the owner is compelled to defend himself. Forest fires have wrought too great a havoc to be smiled at. It is high time that people were taught to respect the rights of others. Protect your insect-destroying and weed-destroying birds, your stock and your forests. It is your right, your duty. Neighbors who once scoffed now see the necessity for this, and posterity will thank you most richly.—Bessie L. Putnam.

For Washing Wool Articles.

White shawls and hoods that are made of soft wools and are only slightly soiled may be cleaned by rubbing them in several changes of flour and magnesia mixed. Rub them through this mixture as if washing in water, and when they seem clean, take out the articles and shake well out of doors, then brush every particle of the flour out with a clean, soft brush. Never try to sponge any woolen article with gasoline to clean it, for this only spreads the spots, but dip the whole garment into it and be sure it is thoroughly saturated, then rub and squeeze with the hands, and if the garment is much soiled, let it remain in the fluid for two hours; but the only safe place to use gasoline is out of doors. The temperature of the waters in which woolen articles are washed and rinsed and the atmosphere in which they are dried should be the same, for change of temperature is what shrinks them, and in no case should they be rubbed hard or twisted in wringing. A woolen waist or dress skirt or any soft white woolen articles, such as the baby's flannels, may be kept soft without shrinking by washing them through warm suds in which a teaspoonful of borax has been dissolved, as the borax softens the water, and hard water will shrink any woolen fabric and will ruin nice flannels. Clean the articles by pressing and squeezing between the hands and rinse through two waters with a little of the borax in each, and if the articles are very soiled, more borax should be used in all the changes of water. Much, however, of the success depends upon the drying process, as the shawls, hoods or garments must be thoroughly stretched while wet, then they should be kept pulled into perfect shape while drying. The best way to dry knitted or crocheted articles is to squeeze the rinsing water out, then put them on a clean, large dish and place near the stove, and shake and turn them often so they will dry evenly.—M. A. T.

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Ask your dealer for
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Fast Hazel Brown
The fastest and most beautiful Brown on the market.

You think it impossible to get brown that will not fade in cotton dress-goods. We make it—a beautiful rich shade that perspiration, sunlight or washing cannot budge. This color, combined with superior quality and beautiful designs, makes these calicoes ideal for stylish dresses.

Beware of all imitation Browns. They are *not* "just as good." If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown, write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg Co Phila, Pa.
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

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The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is fifty cents a year, or one dollar for three years. We are glad to obtain subscriptions on credit, payable at the end of the first year, but we are better satisfied if the dollar is paid in advance; therefore we offer premiums to induce advance payments.

Our Most Valuable Premium.

Our very best premium is Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World, and it is remarkable what this wonderful book contains.

Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World consists of 107 pages, 6x8 inches; is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns.

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All maps are carefully printed in colors on best cream-laid paper, boundaries distinct, names of towns in graded type, indicating their size. A work of rare beauty and usefulness.

This Atlas contains arranged lists of cities, giving the latest census figures of all states and territories and foreign countries, and a vast amount of interesting information.

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We will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years and send you absolutely free, prepaid, Hammond's 1908 Handy Atlas of the World, all for One Dollar.

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National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

I enclose One Dollar to pay for my subscription to your paper for three years in advance, on condition that you send me, **free** and **prepaid**, one copy of **Hammond's 1908 Handy Atlas of the World**, as per your guarantee above.

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Poultry Pays on Dry Farms.

Prof. H. M. Cottrell, of the Colorado Agricultural College, says that he has found in widely different sections of the state, skilled poultrymen on dry land farms are making a net profit of $2.00 per hen a year above cost of feed. Four hundred hens can be kept on a 160-acre farm.

The most money is in eggs, and a special egg-producing strain and breed should be selected.

Not over fifty hens should be kept in one house, and the best house for the plains is a well-built sod house with canvas windows. This is cheap, warm and dry, and gives thorough ventilation without draughts.

The hens should be cared for by the farmer and not by his overworked wife. They should be fed and cared for three times daily, kept free from vermin and the houses cleaned daily. Under these conditions 400 hens will give a yearly income of from $500 to $800.

DON'T STAY FAT

Obesity Quickly and Safely Cured. No Charge to Try the NEW KRESSLIN TREATMENT.

Just Send Your Address and a Supply Will Be Sent You FREE—Do It To-Day.

Fat people need no longer despair, for there is a home remedy to be had that will quickly and safely reduce their weight, and, in order to prove that it does take off superfluous flesh rapidly and without harm, a trial treatment will be sent, free of charge,

This represents the effect the Kresslin Treatment has had in hundreds of cases.

to those who apply for it by simply sending name and address. It is called the KRESSLIN TREATMENT, and many people who have used it have been reduced as much as a pound a day, often forty pounds a month when large quantities of fat were to be taken off. No person is so fat but what it will have the desired effect, and no matter where the excess fat is located—stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck—it will quickly vanish without exercising, dieting, or in any way interfering with your customary habits. Rheumatism, Asthma, Kidney and Heart Troubles leave as fat is reduced. It does it in an ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS way, for there is not an atom in the treatment that is not beneficial to all the organs. So send name and address to the Dr. Bromley Co., Dept. 156 E, 41 West 25th St., New York City, and you will receive a large trial treatment free, together with an illustrated book on the subject and letters of indorsement from those who have taken the treatment at home and reduced themselves to normal. All this will be sent without one cent to pay in any shape or form. Let them hear from you promptly.

STOP SELLING YOUNG STOCK.

Young, immature hogs are being rushed to market all over the West.

Farmers have made up their minds that the most money lies in sacrificing all their young stuff and selling their corn. It seems now that the only thing that will check this movement is a wide break in the price of corn. The situation is perplexing, yet if feeders will analyze it they will see they are losing out by marketing the young stuff and are likely to lose out on their corn. Eliminate the feeding demand for corn and prices will go down the toboggan slide faster than hogs have been going the last month.

Keep the young hogs back. It looks now that the feeders who will make their hogs fat by February will be well paid for their corn. Big lard hogs will be wanted mighty bad by that time.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

This is a beautiful study, and it is elegantly explained by the most satisfactory methods. There are twenty-four post cards, and each post card shows a different flower, grouped in such a way that the sentiment that each flower represents is spelled out by the flowers. For example, the violets of the violet card spell "Faithfulness;" the roses "Love;" clover, "Be Mine," etc. Each post card is different, finished in many colors and glossed.

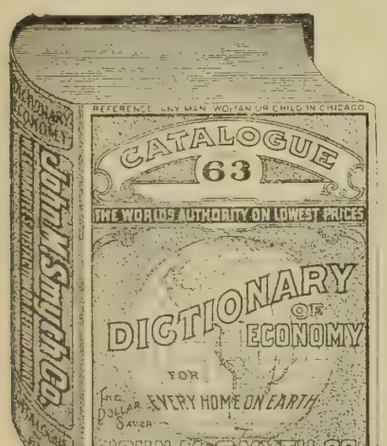
THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE

is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine, published at 25 cents a year, and the post cards can be selected as a free premium by anyone who sends in cash in advance. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

First prize at Missouri State Fair was awarded on white winter wheat to Chris Smith, Bunceton; on red winter wheat to Christ Ohlendorf, Boonville; on rye to Chas. Romig, Sedalia; on white oats to Simon Baumgartner, Pierce City, Mo.; on black oats the same; on red oats to Wm. Romig, Sedalia; on winter oats to C. M. Shepard, Lamonte; on barley to Simon Baumgartner, and on speltz to Wm. Romig.

YOU CAN SAVE AT LEAST $25.00

On every hundred dollars' werth of goods you buy from this book. It is the great Fall and Winter Catalogue. Contains all the 1909 styles of goods at wonder cut prices.



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BATTLES WITH COAL TRUST.

Chicago Dealer Stands Alone and Fights the Giant Combination.

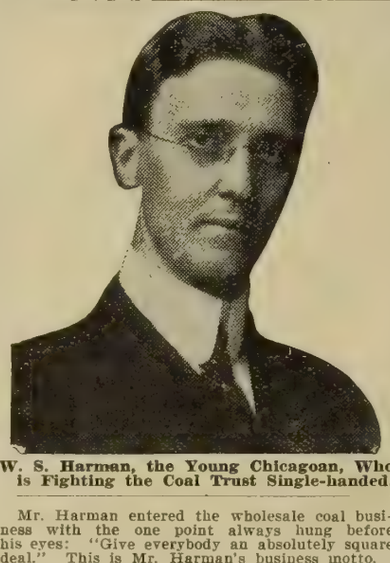
Mr. W. S. Harman, whose picture is shown herewith, is the president of the W. S. Harman Coal Company of Chicago, which is selling coal direct from the mines at the wholesale price, thus defying the coal trust and bringing down the wrath of that organization on his head.

Mr. Harman is probably carrying on a more vogorous fight against the coal trust than was ever before carried on by any individual, single-handed, against any other combination so supremely powerful.

Mr. Harman is in possession of the innermost secrets of the coal trust. These he has had printed in a booklet which he calls "Coal Facts," and which he is willing to send to those who may wish to read it and learn just how the coal trust has managed to go on stripping the pockets of the people for so many years.

Mr. Harman has for some time past been carrying on a heavy advertising campaign in the columns of farm papers. He advertises to save from $1 to $3 a ton on coal, and in addition he advertises to give a ton of coal free with each car.

The people have been quick to respond to the offers made by Mr. Harman, and the indications are that he will have hundreds of customers throughout the country in a short time.



W. S. Harman, the Young Chicagoan, Who is Fighting the Coal Trust Single-handed.

Mr. Harman entered the wholesale coal business with the one point always hung before his eyes: "Give everybody an absolutely square deal." This is Mr. Harman's business motto.

One of the things which Mr. Harman does, and does in every case, is to make good any shortage which occurs in a car of coal from any reason whatsoever. If the coal is stolen in transit Mr. Harman sends the consumer a check for the entire amount which is missing. If the weight of the coal shrinks from the mine to the place of destination a check is sent in full for the amount of coal which the car is short. This one feature probably has done as much to build up his business as any other, although it is only one of the many things which Mr. Harman does to satisfy each customer. Mr. Harman believes that a satisfied customer is better than all the advertising he can do.

Mr. Harman is still a very young man, but he is old in experience as far as the coal business is concerned. Despite his comparative youth he has given the coal trust a harder jolt than it ever received before, and, naturally, that organization has done everything in its power to put him out of business.

Mr. Harman's place of business is 355 Dearborn St., Chicago. He has a column advertisement and a blank to be signed on page 21.

THE MASTER WORKMAN ENGINE.

The Temple Pump Company, of Chicago, is the pioneer in the manufacture of the Multiple Cylinder Gasoline Engine. The Master Workman, a double-cylinder gasoline engine was the first in the field. Now the whole course of progress in the making of gas engines is towards the multiple cylinder type, engines of two, four, six and eight cylinders being made. The Temple Pump Company are now manufacturing two and four cylinder engines for general farm use.

The advantages of the two and four cylinder engines for the farm are: Economy in the use of fuel, greater certainty of continuous running, quick and easy starting, less cumbersomeness and adaptation, not only for stationary use, but for portable and traction use. Sooner or later the need of an engine for traction purposes as well as for stationary will be felt by every agriculturist. This is the 55th year of the Temple Pump Company.

WHY CORN SPOILS IN CRIBS.

Grain buyers complain that too much spoiled or damaged corn has been dumped onto them during the past two or three years, and they are now trying to get at the real causes of so much poor stuff.

In the first place, many are planting varieties which are too big to ripen. Corn to keep well and come out of the crib in good condition should be thoroughly mature before it is husked.

We have got to rushing things too fast; we are husking corn too soon. I saw huskers in the fields of Northern Illinois this season the first of October. That is three weeks too soon even for the earliest varieties. The ears will dry out better on the stalks than they will in the cribs.

Then, poor cribs often are the cause of much spoiled corn. Cribs should be built on solid foundations, and at least 18 inches from the ground. Put on a water-proof roof, and leave ample space for ventilation. Cribs should not be boarded up solid, nor should they be made too wide. Double cribs are all right, providing the driveway is not filled up with corn. Leave the doors open and give all the ventilation possible until freezing weather comes.

Throw out rotten ears when the wagons are unloaded, and insist upon the corn going into the cribs as clean as possible. There is too much dirty husking. These husks prevent free access of air and the result is mouldy corn. With men husking at 3 cents per bushel, they are bound to do dirty work, leaving much silk and husk on the ears. Insist upon cleaner work, give the corn free ventilation from all sides, and you will not have to take a crowbar to pry your corn loose next Spring.—L. C. B.

Farming Without Live Stock.

The biggest mistake that many farmers are making is trying to farm without keeping live stock. We are up to a point now in Indiana and Illinois where it is simply impossible to produce profitable crops on many farms held in the market at about $150 per acre. It is high time we were undeceiving ourselves as to the actual value of these lands as we are now handling them, and get down to the hard, solid facts about the soil condition. Not many are willing to confess that they have been soil robbers for twenty years or more, and they go right on planning one grain crop after another, and spend two months each season hauling their grain to market.

The older these farms become the greater the need of live stock to keep up fertility. It seems very strange that so many never give this matter any consideration. With object lessons in every township, yet thousands shut their eyes and are planning another raid on their worn-out fields. I wish that every man who doubts the efficiency of live stock could walk with me for a half day over two adjoining farms in Du Page county, Illinois. On one, cattle, hogs and sheep consume every bushel of corn raised. On the other, the live stock consists of the work teams, a Collie dog and some chickens. This man could not or would not understand why his corn was caught by frost and would yield only about half as much as his neighbor's across the road. I asked another near-by farmer what made the difference. He said: "That farm is all run down. There has not been a load of manure hauled upon it in years, while the other farm has always been a stock farm."—L. C. Brown.

Opening November sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards include sixty-two head good, fat, 1,579-pound steers, sold at $7.00 per 100 pounds. Shipped by Fennewald Bros., Audrain county, Missouri.

Total receipts of hogs at the St. Louis National Stock Yards in ten months of the year 1908 were 2,072,233 head, the largest number ever received at the market.

Sherman Jeffords of Elgin, Okla., won highest honors at the State Fair on white corn.

Do you want a fine farm for little money

—a farm that is bigger than you can afford to own where you live now?
—a farm that will grow bigger crops than you can grow on your present farm?
—a farm that will make you a good living and leave you some profit besides?
—a farm that will grow more valuable each year?
You can get such a farm

in the Southwest

along the Cotton Belt Route in Southeast Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.
Some of the finest land in the Southwest lies along this line. It can be bought on easy terms for $5 to $25 an acre.
The low rates offered by the Cotton Belt each month would make a trip of investigation very cheap and profitable.

COTTON BELT ROUTE

Do you want to know more about this land? Write me for free copies of beautifully illustrated books about this great country. It will pay you to read them. Write today.

E. W. LaBEAUME,
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DR. M. NEY SMITH, 814 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower

12 fine **POST CARDS** and **50 CALLING CARDS**, your name and address, all for 25 cents. **J. W. PRITCHETT, 46 Clark Place, Columbus, Ohio.**

GALL STONES or any LIVER DISEASE. Write me ALL about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Address CAL. COVEY, R.F.D.5, Lansing, Mich.

$90 A MONTH, $60 Expense Allowed at start, to put out Merchandise & Grocery Catalogs. Mail order house. American Home Supply Co., Desk D11, Chicago, Ill.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.

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Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01.
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CATALOGUE FREE.
C. E. BROOKS, 7717 Brooks' Bldg., MARSHALL, MICH.

FOR RUPTURE

A GREAT OFFER.—We will give every reader of this paper an 18-months' trial subscription to that handsome farm and story magazine, **FARM LIFE**, printed in colors, for only 25 cents. Send the quarter to **FARM LIFE**, 310 Coca Cola Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PILES CURED Nature's Remedy. Contains NO DRUGS. For Hemorrhoids and Constipation. Sent direct by mail in plain cover. 50c. per box. Send for FREE booklet.
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Misses' Kimono.

No. 6102.—The kimono that is made with sleeves and body portion in one is one of the newest and prettiest that has appeared, also is so simple to make that it involves almost no labor, consequently allows of variety with the minimum of cost as well as effort. The material illustrated is one of the pretty new figured cotton crepes, trimmed with bands of wash silk, but those that are available for kimonos are almost without limit. Oriental crepe and oriental silks are always charming, but the inexpensive printed wash fabrics are always obtainable and always pretty and can be trimmed with any contrasting bands, while later the model will be found a good one for cashmere, albatross, wash flannel and the like.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen-year size is 6 yards 24, 32 or 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of silk for bands for the long kimono; 3 yards 24, 32 or 44 inches wide for the short kimono.

The Pattern 6102 is cut in sizes for girls fourteen and sixteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Boy's Russian Suit.

No. 6106.—The suit made with the real Russian coat that buttons up to the left shoulder is always a favorite one for the small boy, and this model is simple as well as smart. In the illustration it is made of serge and worn with a leather belt, but there are various other light weight wool materials that are appropriate, while a great many mothers use the heavy washable fabrics throughout the entire autumn, and this model suits all equally well. Galatea, khaki, heavy linen, soft finished pique and viyella are admirable for hard usage throughout the cooler months. Among the wool fabrics serge and mohair are especially well liked, and for very dressy occasions white is a favorite.

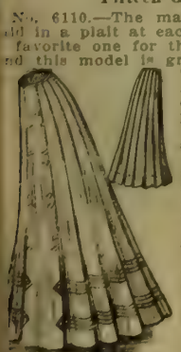
The suit consists of the coat and the knickerbockers. The coat is made simply with seams and back and closes with buttons and button-holes, while the sleeves are laid in tucks at the wrists. The knickerbockers are of the regulation sort, drawn up by means of elastic at the knees.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) is 4⅛ yards 24, 4¼ yards 27, 2½ yards 36, or 2 yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6106 is cut in sizes for boys of two, four and six years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the FashionDepartment of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Fifteen Gored Skirt.

No. 6110.—The many-gored skirt that is laid in a plait at each seam promises to be a favorite one for the autumn and winter, and this model is graceful in the extreme. The front gore is arranged to give the effect of a tapering box plait, which is exceedingly becoming, and allows effective use of buttons as trimming, although these last are not obligatory. Broadcloth trimmed with soutache braid is the material illustrated, but all the suitings and all skirtings of the season can be utilized for the design with trimming braid, or bands of the same or contrasting material, as liked, or there can be a finish of a stitched hem only, as



ain skirts will be exceedingly fashionable. The skirt is cut in fifteen gores and is laid plaits that conceal all the seams. The ldditional fullness at the back is laid in inrted plaits and all are stitched flat well low the hips and pressed into position low, so that they give the fashionable ng lines

The quantity of material required for the edium size is 11¼ yards 24 or 27, 6¼ rds 44, or 5½ yards 52 inches wide. If material has figure or nap; 9½ yards 24, 9 yards 27, 5 yards 44, or 4⅞ yards 52 inches wide if material has neither figure nor nap.

The Pattern 6110 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Surplice Over Waist.

No. 6103.—Surplice styles are always pretty and feminine in effect and are also among the most fashionable of the incoming season. This over-blouse is simple, graceful and novel in one and is adapted to a great variety of materials. All satin-finished fabrics are promised great vogue for the autumn, however, and the model is made of messaline satin with trimming of chiffon velvet and soutache. The softly-draped girdle is attached to the lower edge and the closing is made at the left of the front. Side and front closings make notable features of the season, both for blouses and skirts, and the over-blouse, in addition to being attractive in itself, can be combined

with one of those new skirts to give a semi-princesse effect without the least difficulty whatever.

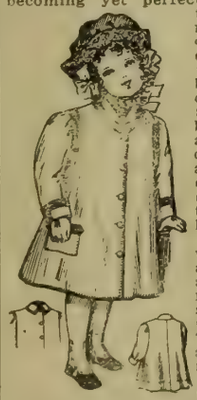
The sleeves and body portion of the over-blouse are cut in one and are joined to a foundation girdle over which the full one is arranged. The right front is lapped over the left and the closing is made invisibly.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2 yards 21, 24 or 27, or 1 yard 44 inches wide, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for the trimming and girdle.

The Pattern 6103 is cut in three sizes—small, 32 or 34; medium, 36 or 38; large, 40 or 42 inches bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Child's Coat.

No. 6107.—The coat that completely covers the frock is the most desirable one for small children, and this model is pretty and becoming yet perfectly simple withal. In the illustration it is made of broadcloth in one of the new peacock shades trimmed with black silk braid, but all seasonable cloaking materials are appropriate. White broadcloth finished with a scalloped edge is dainty and charming, and the darker broadcloths and the plain cheviots and the mixtures are admirable for hard usage.



The coat is made with fronts and backs and can be made high at the neck with a rolled-over collar, or slightly open with the shawl collar, as liked. The sleeves also allow a choice of plain or rolled-over cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (six years) is 3¾ yards 27, 2½ yards 44, or 2 yards 52 inches wide, with 4 yards of braid.

The Pattern 6107 is cut in sizes for children of two, four, six and eight years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Circular Skirt.

No. 6098.—Every variation of the skirt that is close-fitting and gives long lines is to be noted among incoming styles. This one is exceptionally graceful, but quite simple. It is circular in cut, yet has inverted plaits at the front and back, so doing away with overseverity and making a comfortable flare at the lower portion. It is adapted to all seasonable materials, and can be utilized both for the street and the house, inasmuch as it can be made to either round or walking length. When the material is close woven and is not likely to sag, the skirt can be cut in two pieces, which are joined at front and back; but should the fabric be of the sort which is likely to stretch, it is better to make each circular portion in two pieces with seams over the hips. The trimming can be arranged as indicated, or in any way that may be preferred.

The skirt consists of two circular portions. There are extensions on the front edges that extend to about the depth of the trimming indicated and which form the inverted plaits, but the plaits at the back are also laid for the entire length. When the seams over the hips are used the back portion is so cut as to bring the straight edge at the front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6½ yards 24, 5¾ yards 27, 4 yards 44, or 3¼ yards 52 inches wide, without seams over the hips; 5½ yards either 44 or 52 inches wide with seams over the hips, with 3 yards of braid to trim as illustrated.

The Pattern 6098 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address clearly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Please address all pattern orders to **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

HE CAUGHT IT ALL AROUND.

I just caught the train with the young lady in it,
In spite of the crush and the crowd that was there.
But was down on my luck the very next minute,
I just caught the train with the young lady in it;
For a rip and a cry and scream rent the air,
And the dancers all stopped—'twas rent past repair.
I just caught the train with the young lady in it.

—Puck

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This is a nice, thirty-two-page, three-column magazine, issued monthly. It contains illustrated reading matter of interest to all the family. There are nice stories, historical sketches, selected poetry, a splendid line of patterns and a number of original household articles. The subscription price is 25 cents a year, or five subscriptions for one dollar. Anyone sending in a subscription can select as a free gift a Mascot Mirror. These are circular mirrors, 2¼ inches in diameter, and are said to bring good luck, fame and fortune. They are also of fine glass and will last a lifetime. Five subscriptions for a dollar, including five mirrors. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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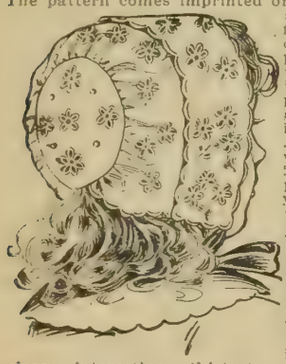
SHIRT WAIST EMBROIDERY PATTERN.

This embroidery pattern is No. 513, made by the Paris Modes Company. It is a wheat design in shadow and outline embroidery for shirt waist. It comes imprinted on light paper and is transferred to the cloth by pressing it with a hot iron. The pattern is good for two impressions.

We are sending out this pattern as a circulation premium in connection with the **Universal Magazine**. Anyone who will send 25 cents to pay for the **Universal Magazine** for one year can select Embroidery Pattern No. 513 as a free premium. The **Universal Magazine** is thirty-two pages, published monthly, and contains a large amount of interesting reading matter. Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CHILD'S LINGERIE HAT.

This embroidery pattern is No. 526, made by the Paris Modes Company. It is for eyelet embroidery and D. M. C. embroidery cotton. The pattern comes imprinted on light paper and is transferred to the cloth by pressing it with a hot iron. The pattern is good for two impressions. Anyone who will send us 25 cents to pay for one year's subscription to the **Universal Magazine** can select Embroidery Pattern No. 526 as a free premium. The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, clean, interesting, thirty-two-page, three-column monthly paper, and it will please everyone. Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



The Moth Pest.

The malodorous moth ball, indispensable in many homes, is really not a cure but a preventive, and if the pest is present it will get in its work. But if clothing is put into tight sacks of paper it is safe. And if the remedy is placed in the closet, the pest will not be so ready to enter. But do not shut your insects, balls and goods together and expect no harm to come.

There are two kinds of old-fashioned moths—the naked and the case-bearing; the latter chew flannel or silk and convert it into a covering, the mantle naturally assuming the hue of the cloth from which it was made; and if it must be enlarged later, the added gore may be of another color, in case a new garment is attacked.

In many places the buffalo moth is now a recognized pest, working not only upon wool and silk, but delighting equally in cotton goods or piles of papers. Unlike the case-bearer, it moves quickly when disturbed, sliding along in a very peculiar manner. The larva is shaped like a pumpkin seed, with a large head, and covered with black fur. When crushed, it reduces to a dark powder. The beetle is smaller than a lady-bug, being often mistaken for this friend among insects. But while the lady-bug is bright red with black dots, the buffalo bug is a mingling of black and white with a narrow stripe of dull brick red along each side. It is frequent on windows of infested houses in the spring, and can be easily killed.

Many remedies have been suggested, some effective for the time, but all requiring the follow-up system. Gasolene, benzine and similar remedies will destroy the insects, but care must be taken not to enter the room with a light until all the fumes are dissipated. Carbon bisulphide is a still more potent power, being fatal to all insect life in a closed room, and as fatal to human life; hence it must be used with great caution.

Our grandmothers prided themselves on their lavender-scented linen; and those who still adhere to this dainty perfume will find it the easiest way of keeping the moth pest in check. It is more successful than the odious mothballs, and most people enjoy the fragrance.

Lavender seed can be obtained of any leading florist and the plants raised in the garden. Gather and dry before they commence to bloom. Or, for fifteen cents enough oil of lavender can be purchased at the drug store to last the entire season. Used in this form it is not so permanent as the leaves, but must be renewed every week or two. If you have an atomizer, use it; if not, invert the bottle and then remove the cork and touch it here and there about the places likely to become infested. It will also tend to drive away flies and mosquitoes.

The fish-moth, readily recognized by its fish-like form, silvery hue and rapid movements, is not quite so easily disturbed by the lavender, but may still be kept at bay. It delights in flour and paste, hence infests flour bins and book shelves, attracted to the latter by the paste in book bindings.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Daintiness Counts.

The dainty girl has learned that it not only adds to her own self-respect and pleases her friends for her to dress tastefully and becomingly, but that it actually pays from a financial point of view, as clothes that are well cared for will last twice as long as those that are carelessly treated.

Neglected clothing is always unattractive and repulsing; and hats and dresses cannot long be thrown around carelessly without giving strong evidence of such lack of care. Every girl should learn to mend and darn neatly, if she is to keep her wardrobe in order. A ripped glove or a wrinkled skirt will spoil an otherwise perfect toilet and mark the wearer as a careless woman.

After purchasing a pair of gloves, select a spool of cotton thread of the same shade for darning the gloves, as silk cuts the kid and is always more noticeable than cotton thread. Sometimes a rent in a woolen garment can be easily darned with ravelings of the same material. Thread an embroidery needle with the ravelings and carefully darn the place, then dampen and press on the wrong side.

By being careful with her hats, the dainty girl can often make her summer hats for two or three seasons, and any good straw hat can be brought up to date by changing the shape or style of trimming. A white straw hat may be cleaned beautifully with oxalic acid, and five cents' worth will clean two or three hats. Dissolve in warm water and allow it to stand for two hours, then brush the hat vigorously with a soft brush dipped in the oxalic solution, and when the hat seems clean, rinse with clear water, put into shape and dry in the house, and if the work is carefully done the hat will be as nice as new.

Pretty neckwear often makes a plainly-dressed girl look well dressed, and with a little patience and ingenuity most of one's neckwear may be made at home from all bits of silk, linen or lace, and every girl who wants to economize should learn to take proper care of her small belongings, and such articles need frequent cleaning to keep them clean and fresh looking.

The small white collars, neckties and laces may be kept beautifully clean by washing them through a warm Pearline suls, and if nice handkerchiefs are put to soak over night in the suds they will need very little rubbing, and these bits of linen are short-lived if sent out to be laundered.

Veils, ribbons and laces should all be kept smooth by winding over a roller instead of folding, as they will look daintier and wear longer without creasing. By being careful with her clothes, the girl who is dainty and neat is enabled to buy many little extras to replenish her wardrobe, for articles of wearing apparel often become soiled and shabby more from neglect than from real use, and the careful girl often appears as well dressed as her neighbor who spends twice the amount of money on her outfit of clothing, because one cares for her clothes, while the other neglects them, and a fine garment that is soiled and wrinkled looks far worse than a cheap one that is fresh and dainty looking.—A. M. H.

For Children's Wash Dresses.

Patience P., of Kansas, writes: "What is a good kind of material for children's wash dresses?" In answer we desire to say that one of the most beautiful, practical and inexpensive wash goods is Simpson-Eddystone Prints. There are so many pretty patterns and the fabric is so substantial. It stands the frequent washing that children's dresses must have, and it doesn't fade. Make them up simply. They are so pretty themselves that they do not need elaborate trimming. The Shepherd Checks are particularly good for children's dresses.

Ready to Ship From

FARGO, SIOUX FALLS, ST. PAUL, WATERLOO, DAVENPORT, MILWAUKEE, ST. LOUIS, OMAHA, CHICAGO, WICHITA, NEWARK, HARRISBURG, ALBANY, KANSAS CITY, GRAND RAPIDS.

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SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

A GRAPEVINE PREMIUM.

Every farmer or owner of a suburban home will find it pleasant and profitable to grow a few grapes. To enable our friends and patrons to make a favorable introduction to grape growing we will furnish them a collection of grapevines which will grow nicely on a trellis of which the diameter is fourteen feet.

The trellis is not necessary, however, the first or second year, as stakes can be driven to each vine. The trellis can be constructed when it becomes necessary.

Twelve grapevines: The **Concord**, black; the **Niagara**, white; **Catawba**, red; **Moore's Early**, black; **Elvira**, white; **Massalla**, red; **Ives**, black; **Moore's Diamond**, white; **Perkins**, red; **Norton's Virginia Seedling**, black; **Martha**, white; and **Aroma**, red; constituting the best possible collection of grapevines.

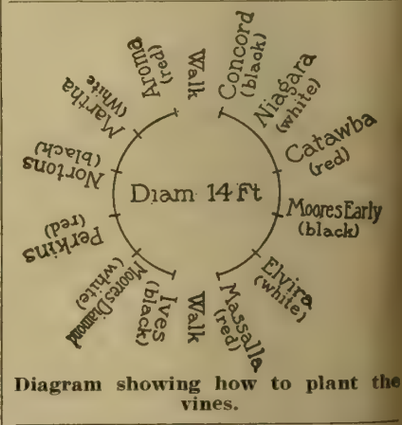

Diagram showing how to plant the vines.

Send us one dollar and fifty cents and we will credit you with two-years' subscription to this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower. We will also send you the twelve grapevines. Anyone having a small yard can grow these vines to excellent advantage. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

Combination Subscription Premium With The National Farmer and Stock Grower and the Universal Magazine.

We have five thousand sets of beautiful pictures. They are called the Asti-Heads, being reproductions from paintings by the famous artist, A. Asti. These pictures are 8½x11 inches and reproduced in the richest and most delightful colors. When properly framed, they constitute beautiful adornments to any room in the finest houses. They represent four types of womanly beauty. This is the most elegant supplement or subscription premium we have ever offered.

Send us 25 cents in one-cent postage stamps and we will send you the four beautiful Asti-Head pictures, and we will also send you the nice, new **Universal Magazine** for one year. This is a good publication, containing many new and interesting stories, selected poetry, etc. It is our own publication and will surely please you.

Address, **The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE A TREAT.

The **Universal Magazine** is published monthly, and is an elegant thirty-two-page, three-column publication. During this month we will issue to every new subscriber who selects no other premium a set of the famous colored 6x8-inch pictures entitled the Sun-bonnet Twins. These pictures are most interesting and pleasing. Not less than a million sets have been issued by the publisher and the demand is still growing. The

Universal Magazine is fine. There are nice illustrated articles and interesting stories. The subscription price is 25 cents a year, including the twelve Sun-bonnet Twins color supplements. Be sure you ask for the right supplements. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Club raisers' rate, five sets and five yearly subscriptions for one dollar.

SALESMEN WANTED to introduce our new **Commercial and Statistical State Charts** for office and general use. The work congenial and profitable, the earnings big according to your ability. **A thorough training is given** before the work is started. **Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, Ill.**

To Drive Away Rats.

A band of rats will eat and destroy more in a night than your large family would consume in a day. Think twice before you ignore their presence. They are cunning, and one must often try many means to thwart them; but there is usually some way if we but persevere. Concentrated lye and molasses, or soft soap smeared about their haunts will often drive them away. Traps of various kinds, it may be conceded, will decimate their numbers. A good cat or ferret is often effective. Copperas sprinkled in their runs will frequently cause them to leave.

All Around the Farm.

The farmer is fast learning the necessity of spotting both the bug and the humbug.

It matters not which was created first—the hen or the egg. We have found out that first-class eggs can lots of them can not be expected from poorly-fed hens; neither can first-class hens be grown out of anything but first-class eggs.

The farmer who leaves his calves out in the first snow storms because they are less valuable than the grown stock, will in a couple of years find this stock grown up less valuable than first-rate calves should be.

The "green pastures" are as alluring to the modern city dweller as to the psalmist of old. The trend of life is countryward. The grand panorama of nature is a perpetual delight to the true ruralist. The more he stops to admire its phases the more of an enthusiast he will become. His home will be a truer home.

Better winter well half the stock you handle and sell the rest, even though prices are low, than half-winter the whole of it.

Cull out the poor sheep that are problems as to getting through the winter. Even if they go at small price, it is better to save the feed and time. The rest of the flock will more than make amends for the absence of these questionable members.

Once in a while we see a bit of refuse dumped on the premises of a neighbor, evidently to get rid of it. If you have any brush or trash of any sort that you do not want on your own land, just imagine that the other fellow is equally fastidious. At least it is hardly fair to poke it into his field, even if it does happen to be a back field and on the other side of the place from his house. Passers-by will detect the source and score it up against you, even if he does not.

A kicking horse is not a profitable investment, especially if there are children around.

The farm is a great school, with lessons for us every day of the year.

"Farming on paper" has proved itself no joke, whether it be in the form of the printed sheet or the memorandum which the careful culturist finds it profitable to always keep with him.

People object to farm life because of the lack of social advantages; yet there is more true sociability on the farm than anywhere else in the world.

All business optimists have on their banner the words: "Crops Excellent." Surely the farm is the hub of the commercial world.

Scales and separator both prove that guesswork is unprofitable.

Poor fences, especially line fences, make poor neighbors.

Large Family Size. No. 10—Price $2.50.

No. 25. 4 Quart Japanned. Price $5.50. 4 sizes. Tinned and Japanned.

No. 750 Price $8.50 For Dry Bones only.

It is really better to own an "Enterprise" Meat Chopper and cut your sausage meat easily, quickly and well, than to trust to a borrowed machine to "grind" it. The

Half the work at butchering time is spent in lard and sausage making. You can increase your products and lessen the time and labor of Sausage Stuffing and Lard Pressing if you use an

Cracked corn, ground bone, oyster and other shells, etc., are important items of egg-making material and *must* be furnished in winter to secure an abundance of high-priced eggs. They *can* be furnished at lowest cost by the use of an

ENTERPRISE

Meat and Food Chopper

is made in standard family sizes, and not only saves half the work at butchering time, but is useful in the kitchen every day in the year. "Enterprise" Meat Choppers *cut* the meat with a revolving steel knife against a perforated steel cutting plate without crushing, and make tough meat tender. Easily cleaned, practically unbreakable, and will last for years.

Made in 45 sizes and styles; for Hand, Steam and Electric power. No. 5, Small Family size, $1.75; No. 10, Large Family Size, $2.50. Sold direct if not to be had from your dealer.

Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press

Stuffs sausage quickly and uniformly. Patented Corrugated Spout prevents air entering the casing, thus assuring the preservation of the sausage. Cylinder is bored absolutely true. Meat cannot rise above the plate.

Can be changed into a Lard Press in a jiffy. Machine is strongly made and will last for years.

Other famous "Enterprise" household specialties are Coffee Mills; Raisin Seeders; Fruit, Wine and Jelly Presses; Cherry Stoners; Cold Handle Sad Irons, etc., etc.

Look for the name "Enterprise" on the machine you buy.

Bone, Shell and Corn Mill

Order one early in the season, and the hens will surely pay for it. The mill shown in cut costs only $8.50. Will grind corn, *dry* bones, oyster and other shells, etc., making valuable poultry food. May be used for making bone meal fertilizer.

A good all-round mill for farmers and poultrymen, and for strength and durability is unexcelled. Weight, 60 lbs. Capacity, 1¼ bushels of corn per hour. Look for the name "*Enterprise*" on the machine you buy. Sold by Hardware and General Stores, etc.

FREE—The "Enterprising Housekeeper"—a book containing over 200 choice recipes and kitchen helps. Sent on request.

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. OF PA., 220 Dauphin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't employ the same rules for judging dairy stock that you do for beef.

The little potatoes, nubbins of corn, small apples and various other culls in the line of fruit and vegetables will come handy in making up the poultry ration before spring.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Feathers.

So few who have an abundance of them about realize the many uses to which feathers—even chicken feathers—can be put. While during the moulting season they are not worth the work of sorting and curing, when the pin feathers are grown they may serve in various ways. As porch cushions one can scarcely have too many, and if there is a surplus, one may find ready sale for them. Do not attempt to palm them off for anything but what they are. It is impossible to have them as light as goose feathers, yet for cushions they serve the purpose nearly as well.

The wings make such admirable dusters, easily cleaning out the cracks and corners. If one wants to wash a window and have it free from lint, the wing is a most convenient cleaner, getting into the corners much better than a sponge. If one has no plant sprayer, a very good substitute is a wing dipped in water and the spray tapped off with the hand.

Turkey wings are much better than those of the chicken on account of their larger size and more velvety texture. The tail feathers may be fastened together into admirable dusters. Some of the wings and tail feathers are quite as handsome for millinery goods as those in the shops. If not originally of the right color, white ones may be tinted any color fancied. City cousins will appreciate the feathers, whether they come in the form of pillow or duster. And if you would fully appreciate the good they may accomplish, just use them for making Christmas presents.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Flower Language Post Cards, a Set of 12 FREE.

Do you know the "Language of Flowers?" If you will send 10c. for a six-months' trial subscription to our large family paper, The Epitomist, we will send to you, free, a set of twelve beautiful flower postcards. Each card is different and represents the natural colors of the flowers and every card has the language of the flowers portrayed in verse. These cards are strictly HIGH-CLASS and are not like any you have seen, for they are entirely new.

Write us to-day and we will lose no time in sending them to you. Ask about the surprise which we are sure will interest you. We have only a limited supply of these beautiful cards, so send to-day if you want them. Address,

THE EPITOMIST,
237 Barnes Block, Spencer, Ind.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

All readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower who have sick friends, suffering from rheumatism or kidney trouble, will be interested:

FINDS NEW KIDNEY CURE

Dr. T. Frank Lynott, New York Specialist, discovers remarkable remedy.

At last a perfectly harmless and positive cure appears to have been found. Dr. T. Frank Lynott, formerly of the New York University, New York, later of the famous Bellevue hospital, and now a celebrated specialist in Chicago, has a very quick acting formula which has been approved by the best doctors.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower saw the above clipping from the Inter-Ocean and wanted to know of this new formula for curing kidney trouble.

Arrangements were then made by which Dr. Lynott offers National Farmer and Stock Grower readers a **free treatment.** Dr. Lynott, however, says that he proposes to give the free treatment only for a limited time to convince the public in every part of the United States of the positive wonderful efficacy of his treatment.

Furthermore, Dr. Lynott wants to make it clear that he has no "cure-all." He is a specialist in kidney and bladder diseases and rheumatism, so please do not write to him unless you have one of these diseases. If you write at once, both the medical advice and the medicine are entirely free.

The editor of this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, feels that with such a free offer, anybody who stays sick with kidney trouble or rheumatism deserves to be sick.

I know that a good many free offers have been advertised where the public had to send money, **but this free offer really IS A FREE OFFER.** And remember that instead of getting an ordinary physician, you get the medical advice free direct from America's greatest of all specialists on these diseases. See Free treatment certificate at bottom of this page and get relief **right now.**

STOP!

Stop that back breaking, twisting, terrible, terrible unbearable agony! Oh, that awful, awful digging soreness—the back all bent—the joints stiff, the heart-wringing pain—*stop that pain RIGHT NOW!*

Yes, Write For the Free Treatment—

a REAL Free Treatment that will give you relief—relief at once—not next week, not tomorrow, but relief AT ONCE—**immediately** after starting the treatment. It is so **simple,** so mild, yet so scientific and so **sure**—this treatment for rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble. Write now, today.

See the Free Treatment Certificate below—sign it and send it today. **No money—no obligation. At last you** can get relief and, if you write at once, you get the treatment absolutely free. Just think—a genuine **free** treatment by America's and Europe's **leading** specialist—absolutely free—really and genuinely free **to convince the public.**

If you have Kidney or Bladder Trouble or Rheumatism (the cause of those pains), then **it's your loss** if you suffer any longer. When Dr. Lynott says free, he means free—not one cent to pay; and it is "up to you" whether you want the best medical advice and medicine all without a cent of cost. Don't miss this wonderful liberal offer. See the Free Trial Certificate at the bottom of this page.

Look at these poor sufferers all bent with nerve-racking pain—they are victims of kidney trouble; they think it is a rheumatic twitch. Friends say they grumble, but considering their awful pain, they bear it most bravely.

Oh, it is terrible that there should be such suffering, when you can be relieved so quickly, so surely, so simply, and right **now, free of charge.**

Writing of Dr. T. Frank Lynott, who gives the medical advice free, a brother specialist writes as follows:

"I have for years been considered an authority on urinary diseases, but I must confess my respect, my profound sense of esteem, for Dr. Lynott, whose wonderful success in treating urinary diseases has surprised us all. Dr. Lynott, by the way, is making a most remarkable free offer—the most genuine and generous offer ever made by a high grade physician. It seems to me the medical world ought not to be jealous of his success, but should praise him for what he has done and is doing for humanity."

Dr. T. Frank Lynott

whose photo is printed here, is, as you perhaps know, the world's greatest authority on kidney and bladder trouble and rheumatism. Never before has a physician of such high standing offered to treat patients by mail. But Dr. Lynott *wants* the people to get the benefit of this free treatment.

His cures have stirred America and Europe. In fact, Dr. Lynott received a special diploma on urinary diseases from the great New York University—of which the famous Bellevue Hospital, NewYork is now an honored part.

WATCH These Symptoms!

Trouble in the kidneys begins slowly, slowly. It creeps upon the unsuspecting patient like a thief in the night. Slowly, slowly, those stinging, racking pains foist themselves upon the sufferer; gradually, gradually the pains increase into a daily, nightly, constant, endless torture. Watch the symptoms, and cure yourself. Here are the principal symptoms of uric acid disease:

The Symptoms

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic Trouble.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Constipation or liver trouble.
9—Pain or soreness under right ribs.
10—Swelling in any part of the body.
11—Palpitation or pain around the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain and swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

NOW THEN, This Certificate is FREE

You get the treatment, the medicine and Dr. Lynott's personal attention absolutely free, if you write at once. **Instant Relief** for those terrorizing pains!

Send no money—read the certificate, note that it puts you under no obligation. Dr. Lynott is **glad** to see a sufferer cured—write at once and get the free treatment.

JUST Your Name and Address and the Symptoms

of your disease given by number. That is all Dr. Lynott wants. Read the free treatment **certificate;** read how it puts you under **no obligations** whatever, how it says specially and distinctly that you are not now nor later under any obligations whatever.

SEND NO MONEY—just write for the free treatment

REMEMBER:—This free treatment offer is LIMITED. Only a certain number will be taken, all under Dr. Lynott's personal care. If you answer this offer the first time you see it you are GUARANTEED the FREE treatment. So better send the free treatment certificate today, at once, and remember, you need INSTANT, IMMEDIATE relief from those awful pains.

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT, 2192 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO

If you have a friend suffering with kidney or bladder trouble or other uric acid disease, such as rheumatism, don't you feel that you owe it to your friend to tell him or her of this free offer?

Free Treatment Certificate

What is Your Name?.....
State plainly, Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

Your Address?.....

What Symptoms Have You?.....
Give numbers from table above—that is all

What is Your Age?..... *Married?*.....

Just fill out the above—nothing to sign, you see. Just answer the questions and be sure to give your name and address. You are under no obligations whatever. The **FREE** treatment will then be sent **at once, prepaid.** Cut out this certificate (or write a letter describing your symptoms) and **get INSTANT relief from those racking, rocking pains.** Address personally

Dr. T. FRANK LYNOTT
2192 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

National FARMER

Vol. XX. St. Louis, Mo., December, 1908. No. 6.

1908.

The subscription price of this paper is one dollar for three years. See page 21.
Towers' Fish Brand Slickers are light, durable and clean. Page 6.
De Laval Cream Separator is advertised on page 11.
Don't forget the Cement Workers' Handbook on page 28.
The Book of Practical Barn Plans is advertised on page 30.
Four good farm papers for $1.00 a year. See page 27.
Enterprise Meat Choppers and Sausage Stuffers. See page 31.
Traction Engines and Saw Mills advertised on page 4.
Thirty days' approval on the Tongueless Disc Harrow. Page 2.
Steel Roofing and Cisterns. See page 3.
International Live Stock Exposition is now open. See page 23.
Poultry Houses, Coops, Etc. See page 22.
Nitro Club Shot Shells win. See page 7.
Buy Cotton Seed direct. Page 9.
Agricultural Blue Book on page 8.
John Deere Light-draft Plows the standard. See page 9.
White Lily Gasoline Engine. See page 13.
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Incubator Season is here. Page 22.
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The best Live Stock Market is St. Louis. Read about it.
Western Electric Telephone Service. See page 3.
Bean and Pea Threshers the best of all. See page 10.
Live Stock Commission Firms advertised on page 16.
The American Farmer Hat is a good thing. See page 28.
Cement on the farm. Page 28.
Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat. See page 23.
Hog questions answered. See page 11.
Folding Sawing Machine. See page 6.
Skins and Furs wanted. See page 5.
The Horseman Combination. See page 15.
New Club Shot Shells. Page 7.
Remember Coburn's Book on Alfalfa, advertised on page 9.
Some good Fence Advertising will be found on page 13.
Jno. M. Smyth & Co. issue a great merchandise catalogue which every farmer ought to have. See page 28.
The U. S. Cream Separator is advertised on page 10.
The National Farmer Hat is sent direct from the factory by mail to the wearer. See page 28.
Write Sharples Separator Co. for Catalogue 232. See page 10.
The 1900 Gravity Washer. See page 27.

WHAT COMPETITION HAS DONE FOR THE ST. LOUIS MARKET.

The great eleven-months' record of the St. Louis Live Stock Market: Cattle receipts, 1,067,742 head, the largest total ever received—other markets falling off. Hogs, 2,301,297 head, an increase of 400,000 head. Sheep, 630,789 head, nearly—100,000 over the previous year. Horse and mule receipts, 100,406 head, the largest at any market.

PRIME LAD, 9th—Hereford bull. A champion at many important Fairs and one of the best, if not the very best, bull of the Hereford breed. PRIME LAD is son of the St. Louis World's Fair Grand Champion, and was bred by W. S. Van Natta & Son, of Fowler, Ind. This picture is published for a purpose. Beef cattle are now sold on their condition, weight and quality. Heavy weight is no longer necessary to top the market. The steers must have fat and be of the beef type. This is the beef type. No better picture was ever presented to show the beef-type bull. When a load of yearlings in the St. Louis market outsells inferior steers of the same weight by two cents a pound or from $20 to $30 per head, it often happens that they are Hereford grades. They may be Shorthorns or Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The breed furnishes the quality; the feed furnishes the fatness. The St. Louis market is in need of 500,000 more fat high-quality beef steers every year. It is easy to raise them. Pure-bred bulls, recorded, that will produce the right kind can be bought at $100 to $150. Such bulls are each good to sire a thousand calves. If you feed the calves right they are thousand-pound steers as yearlings. On November 3d, Clark & Bledsoe, Missouri stockmen, marketed two loads, forty-eight head, 998-pound yearling steers at $7.10 per 100 pounds. On the same day, other plain, under-bred and under-fed cattle twice as old sold at $4.15 per 100 pounds, a difference of $29.44 per head in favor of the best cattle. On November 10th, C. W. White, another Missouri stockman, marketed twenty-five fine 826-pound steers and heifers at $7.25 per 100 pounds. They were Shorthorns, fed from birth, finished on corn, about 400 days old. They sold for $59.88. On the same day, many steers without quality, not fat, sold at $3.50 per 100 pounds, a difference of $28.90 per head in favor of the right kind over the wrong kind. The country to raise these fat young cattle is directly tributary to St. Louis, the best market for handy fat cattle in the world. Watch the St. Louis market. Your good fortune is there.

1908.

Sheep in the Southwest. See pages 18 and 19.
New Steel Roofing. Page 13.
Mules by car and train lots. See page 14.
The Home Builder in Oklahoma. See page 18.
Uncle Piper, Subscription Editor. See page 20.
Grand Sweepstakes Corn. See page 21.
Aermotor Gasoline Pump. See page 5.
Wagon and Stock Scales. See page 13.
Let us tan your hide. Page 19.
Interesting Land Advertising will be found on page 8.
Don't forget the St. Louis Horse and Mule Market. See pages 14 to 17.
A nice lot of Poetry will be found on page 26.
Universal Magazine Advertising is on page 29.
A splendid line of May Manton Patterns are advertised on page 29.
Horse Remedies are advertised on pages 5 and 14.
Live Stock Breeders' Advertisements are on page 12.
Dietz Lanterns. See page 30.
The White Slave Trade. See page 32.
Your name in gilt letters. See page 29.
Hercules Stump Puller. Page 22.
Farm Blacksmithing on page 6.
Flower Language Post Cards. See page 31.
An excellent Atlas. See page 21.
St. Louis Live Stock Market. See pages 16 and 17.
Stevens Shot Guns vastly superior to all others. Se page 15.
Write for the More Corn Book, No. 97. See page 5.
Easy to Dehorn. See page 5.
Don't have a blind horse. See page 5.
Foot-power Sharpener. Page 6.
New Country of Opportunities. See page 7.
Do you hear well? Page 29.
Patent your ideas. See page 29.
Free Presents for Girls. Page 32.
Practical Farming and Gardening a good book. See page 7.
Simpson-Eddystone Calico Prints are fine and stylish. See page 27.
Buggies for cash or on credit. See page 22.
Many good articles on grain growing will be found in this paper.
Traveling Salesmen earn money. See page 5.
Trees that grow. See page 6.
A splendid Shirt Waist Embroidery Pattern. See page 30.
Raw Furs wanted. See page 3.
Commercial Fertilizers pay if there is enough potash. Page 2.
Wanted young men. Page 3.
Feed Mills on pages 4 and 6.
Hides tanned; trappers, etc. See page 5.
New Deere Corn Planter. See page 5.
Learn Music by mail. Page. 22.

5 Cents a Copy. Published Monthly by The Hale Publishing Co. 50 Cents a Year.

and Stock GROWER

Late Planted Corn.

In my observations of corn-field results in Bureau county, Illinois, I find much additional evidence supporting my contention that results, in yield of sound corn, are measured more by field management than by climatic conditions. And another thing: That every farmer who grows corn has a proposition of his own, and he must work it out under his own land conditions. He may get some help, in a general way, from Experiment Station work, and from work of other corn growers, yet the measure of his own success, in producing bushels of corn, depends upon how well he grasps his own proposition and how well he works it out. I speak of these things so frequently because I believe it is high time that we were casting aside any fast rules or practices in the production of the corn crop. While it is all well enough in theory to say that corn should be planted, say, between May 1 and May 10, and then cultivated four or five times, yet the essential thing is to know how to handle the crop when other conditions are met with.

A thorough-going farmer in Bureau county tells me he never considers it too late to plant corn up to July 25, and in thirty years of corn growing he has never failed in getting a good crop. Last spring continued rain prevented planting a piece of fall-plowed ground until the 18th of June, and the field was not finished until June 24th. This ground became very weedy, but nothing was done on it until the top soil had dried off so that it would turn nicely. Then six horses were put upon a disc, which was followed with a smoothing horrow. The disc was set to cut deep, and was lapped one-half. This was slow work, but it cleaned the field of weeds, and the planter following right upon the heels of the smoothing harrow, put the seed in as nice a seed-bed as one could wish for. Within four days that corn was showing in the rows and it prospered so that only two cultivations were necessary. That field overtook and passed other fields planted two weeks earlier and at husking time turned out 75 bushels per acre of good, sound corn. The thing learned here is, it does not pay to work ground out of condition; a delay of two weeks, or even four weeks, may be offset by vigorous handling of the ground whenever it is in a fit condition to be worked.—L. C. Brown.

Restrictions in Farm Leases.

When much live stock was kept upon leased farms it was not a difficult matter to so arrange leases that each farm produced its own fertilizing material. But with a tendency nowadays towards grain farming land owners are seeking to restrict leases so as to conserve every bit of stuff which will make fertilizers and which may easily be returned to and kept upon the land. Many Illinois farm leases do not allow any straw or corn fodder to be hauled from the land. This has worked a hardship this season in those sections where renters were caught with soft corn, which was fit only for fodder. These renters were not in a position to buy stock to consume the feed, and they could not sell it off the farm to neighboring dairymen or stock feeders. It seems that land owners are inclined to put the burden of keeping up the fertility of $150-acre land on the tenant. The restrictions as to what crops must be grown in rotation and what must be fed upon the farm and what may be sold, are driving the best renters from Illionis farms.—L. C. Brown.

Keeping Potatoes in Pits.

A correspondent wants to know how I keep potatoes in a pit. Locate the pit on any well-drained piece of ground and trench around so that rain or melting snow will not run into the pit. The success of keeping potatoes or other vegetables in this manner lies in keeping the temperature just above the freezing point. If they are covered too deeply the temperature becomes too warm and decay sets in. Cover the potatoes with a layer of clean straw, say four or five inches deep. This neutralizes the heat coming from the ground beneath the potatoes. Then keep just enough dirt thrown over the straw to keep frost out of the pit. There is no hard and fast rule as to the amount of dirt to use, and one must be guided by experience as well as the character of the weather. I should not cover with coarse manure, and really it is not necessary. When straw is used liberally over the potatoes, there is no further need of ventilation. Other vegetables, such as cabbage, turnips, parsnips and carrots, may be kept in these pits in good condition, providing they are covered just enough to keep out frost, and no more.—L. C. Brown.

National Corn Show.

Our sister republic, Mexico, is very much interested in the National Corn Exposition which will be held in Omaha, December 9 to 19. The Honorable Zeferine Dominguez is having a special trophy made, a bust reproduction of President Dias, cast from solid silver, which will be awarded on corn in the students' judging contest. This bust will be mounted on an onyx base. And now comes the report that the Department of Agriculture of the Republic of Mexico has appointed the following gentlemen as Commissioners to the National Corn Exposition:

Sr. Felix Foex, 7a, Guillermo Prieto 121, Mexico City.

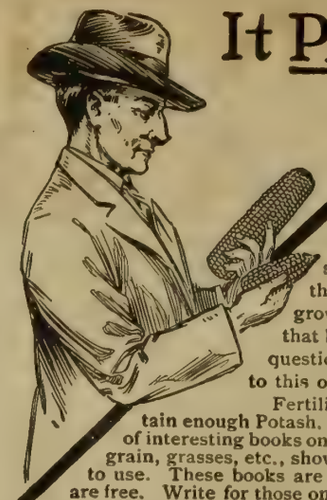
Sr. Ramon Garcia Oses, Estacion Agricola, San Luis Potosi.

Sr. Javier Espinosa Cuevas, San Luis Potosi.

Mexico has wonderful agricultural possibilities, and these announcements are evidence of a keen interest in agricultural advancement.

Yield Per Acre.

While the present corn crop is fifty million bushels more than last year, and is of much better quality, yet the yield per acre in some of the great corn-growing states is below last year and really below the ten-year average. Illinois this year has a yield of only 31.6 bushels per acre, as against 36 bushels last year. Indiana has only 30.3 bushels per acre, as against 36 bushels last year. Missouri is also below the average. While unfavorable weather conditions no doubt had much to do in reducing yields, yet almost precisely the same conditions were met with in Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska and Pennsylvania, where rate yields were materially increased over last year. This matter is significant, because clover growing and stock feeding have been waning in Indiana and Illinois, and consequently these corn fields may not have had the rich nutrition they were formerly used to. All of these things receive only scant attention during the growing season, but between now and the next planting season is a good time to hunt out the factors which produce results in the greatest number of bushels per acre.



It PAYS

Find Out How Fertilizers Pay

If fertilizers pay, if their use results in bigger, sounder crops, then whether or not they are absolutely "necessary" is of little importance.

So, when you attend the Farmer's Institute this winter, don't bother about whether the soil *needs* fertilizers, but find out how *profitable* their use is, how they produce more vigorous growth, bigger yields, and crops of better quality, that bring more on the market. When you ask questions, pin the answers down to this one point—*profit.*

Fertilizers always pay, if they contain enough Potash. We have published a series of interesting books on the various crops. On fruit, grain, grasses, etc., showing just how much Potash to use. These books are prepared by experts, and are free. Write for those on the crops in which you are interested.

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Atlanta, Ga.—Candler Building

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

When the Corn Will Go.

With the splendid corn crop safe in crib, growers are now turning their attention to the most profitable means of marketing it. The substantial advance in prices of fat cattle has given feeders more confidence in the situation, and more corn is going to finish out cattle than was counted upon sixty days ago. Then there is also more inquiry for heavy feeders, which indicates that more cattle are being sent into feed yards. There is also something doing in hogs. The more confident feeders are picking up young hogs at rather low prices, with the intention of giving them a four or five-months' feed. Packers are keen buyers now every day, and that would look like they expected higher prices after the first of the year. Commission men and other close observers all talk high prices for both cattle and hogs during the spring months. But while considerable feeding may be done, it will not be on anything near the scale of former years. This leaves the bulk of the crop to market or to be held. So confident are many in seventy-cent corn again that new cribs have been built, and the corn has gone in to stay for higher prices. After a careful survey I do not look for much higher prices.—L. C. Brown.

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Write To The AMERICAN HARROW CO.
902 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

Getting Alfalfa Started.

A Mercer county, Illinois, farmer tells me he has tried out every suggestion which might be helpful in getting a catch of alfalfa, but has never been able to get a spear to grow. His land is a rich loam, just the quality that will produce good crops of corn, and it grows clover without any trouble. He has limed his soil and has tried to inoculate it by fetching in soil from a distant alfalfa field. But one failure follows another, until now he has about made up his mind that he is out of the alfalfa belt.

He is in the alfalfa belt all right, so we must look deeper for the cause of the failure to secure a stand. Let him go over into Putnam county, near Granville, and take a look at as fine a field of alfalfa as one would see anywhere. The field now stands about six inches high and as thick as hair on a dog's back. This stand was secured in this way: The ground was plowed last fall. This spring it was thoroughly disced and then it was cultivated and harrowed all through the season up to the 10th of August, when twenty pounds of alfalfa seed per acre was sown. There was hardly a weed in sight when the alfalfa seed was sown, and the seed-bed was in almost perfect condition to give quick germination. That alfalfa field seemed to defy the drouth. There were no weeds to hinder growth by sucking up the moisture. The tiny alfalfa plants began to grow under comfortable conditions, and that growth has been steady and continuous all the fall. The necessity of this thorough preparation is nothing new, yet most of us do everything else first before we get down to the real essentials. It takes nearly a year to make a nice alfalfa seed-bed, and the price of success is thorough work.—L. C. Brown.

Immunization of Animals.

During the past ten years we have heard a great deal about the immunization of farm animals against diseases of a contagious and infectious nature. The men that have been carrying on the work have accomplished much, but not so much as they themselves believe. It is natural that an enthusiast should see things in their rosiest colors.

There are two methods of rendering aniamls immune to diseases. One of these consists in vaccinating with the product of a process. The other consists in exposing the animals to the disease till they are so permeated with it that they become resistent, though some animals must be sacrificed to the disease in attaining this immunization.

One of the most prominent veterinarians in this country told the writer that he had immunized all the hogs at his station by keeping hog cholera constantly among them. The trouble was, he said, to keep the disease from dying out, as it seemed to destroy itself. He declared that after the disease had been absent from the premises for some months the hogs would again take the disease and die. He at first advocated keeping hog cholera on every farm, but in a year or two changed his mind and said that it was impractical. It became evident to him in time that it was better to keep the disease away altogether than to try to keep it perennially present.

Some years ago a man in the Middle West devised an immunizing process and sold his secret to men who were in turn under pledge to keep the secret and not try to make money by selling it to others. It had a great run for a time, but finally resulted in spreading hog cholera over many farms where it had not been previously known. It was reported that whole herds had been wiped out by the disease thus introduced. The secret came into posession of the writer. The process consisted in burying the carcass of a hog that had died of hog cholera and leaving it in the ground till it had partly decayed. Then it was dug up and fed to well hogs for immunizing purposes. It was believed that sows that ate this immunizing morsel would produce pigs immune to hog cholera.

The process seems to have died out but may be looked for to appear again in another form. It must be said, however, that the theory was in part correct. It is, however, such a dangerous thing to deal with that most men will not experiment with it and do not like to have a neighbor experiment with it. Immunizing product as mentioned, when introduced into a locality in which there had been no hog cholera, might become a cause for much apprehension on the part of other farmers, if they knew what was going on. It is doubtful if a man has a moral right to so jeopardize th live stock interests of a community.

That animals do become immune to disease is well known, and this principle is demonstrated in the case of the dreaded Texas fever. Animals takn from the North into the territory infested with the cattle tick soon die with the disease, while Southern animals infested with ticks from calfhood live and thrive. Nevertheless, the government is rightly trying to exterminate the disease rather than trying to get all of our cattle immunized to it.

Tongueless Disc Harrow.

It costs you nothing to test it. It is sent on thirty-days' trial. You can obtain the original invention direct from the manufacturer. You can first obtain the catalogue and further study the subject from a practical standpoint before ordering. This implement is only sold direct from the factory. Write for price proposition to-day. Address, American Harrow Company, 902 Hastings street, Detroit, Mich.

Push the Drainage.

It takes a season like the one just passed to show the benefit of thorough drainage. Lands which were well drained took care of the excess water during the earlier part of the season, and their reservoirs were full when the drouth came on later in the fall. On the undrained fields it seemed that cultivation was a detriment to the growing crop, for the ground turned up wet and cloddy and became badly baked. Each successive cultivation released the water from the subsoil, until by August 1st growth of the crop had been severely checked from lack of moisture. Many who had undrained fields gave their corn only one or two cultivations and then stopped. It became apparent that they were injuring the crop. Land covered with an efficient system of tile drains prevented the soil from becoming excessively wet when rains were pouring down daily, and at the same time they conserved sufficient moisture to carry the crop through the dry fall months. The loss of crops this year on undrained fields will emphasize the importance of drainage, and more are tiling this fall than we have seen before in many years.—L. C. Brown

The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Company, formerly of Topeka, Kas., but now located at Kansas City, Mo., report a very encouraging increase in business in their new quarters. Their office at 1521 West Twelfth street is in a very handy location for most of their customers, being on the route from the Union Depot to the Stock Yards, near the largest implement section of Kansas City. Their new factory is a large concrete building, four times the size of their former building, equipped with new up-to-date machinery for turning out the three-stroke self-feed hay press which is proving to be very popular with practical hay men. For further particulars, address Auto-Fedan Hay Press Company, 1521 West Twelfth street, Kansas City, Mo., and ask for Catalogue No. 6.

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Bee Keeping and Fruit Growing.

Three years ago, with considerable misgiving as to my future experience, I bought one colony of bees from a neighbor, a gentleman of over seventy, who was caring for forty stands. For some years past I had been feeling that I was not doing my full duty as a horticulturist in being without bees, but I was in total ignorance of their management and felt no natural predilection for their company that would assist me in learning how to work with them. My friend, however, seemed to take pleasure in answering my numerous questions and I felt much more confidence in feeling assured of his advice on any occasion.

The first swarm that issued in the spring was prepared for with much trepidation; my costume when ready for the fray resembled the armor of some mediaeval knight, but I had carefully considered my course of procedure, and to my great delight I succeeded far beyond my hopes. The result was an immediate accession of confidence that greatly assisted me on the next emergency. I venture to say that the most fearful and timid soul will soon be reassured if he will faithfully try to accustom himself to the company of the honey bee; of course I mean the Italian bee, which is gentle and peaceably inclined; the wild bee, which is smaller and darker, has a much more hasty temper, and even my experienced friend told me that he had destroyed several swarms whose vicious temper and off color revealed the intermixture of wild blood.

Later in the season, when bees were supposed to have laid up a good store of honey, we made our first attempt to rob them. I did not consult my friend on this occasion, and, reasoning from general experience, we decided that night must be the most propitious time, for we knew that the bees always retired early and presumably were totally unable to move about in the darkness. Here, however, we discovered that reasoning from analogy could not be depended upon in the apiary, for the bees did come out when they found that robbers were trying to plunder their stores, and, flying blindly about, lit upon our clothes, and straightway proceeded to search for a vulnerable opening in the armor of these depredators. It was not long until sundry exclamations, quite irrelevant to the work in hand, were heard from the members of our party, and in a very short time we were following the lantern in ignominious retreat. My old friend laughed heartily when I ruefully related our experience as midnight robbers, and told me that bees should never be molested in the night; the best time was on some fine day when the workers were busy in the fields; at such time there were many less bees at home and those that were would be found in the best of bee humor.

Thus little by little we gained knowledge of these wonderful insects and gained more confidence in the handling of them until the capturing of a swarm became enjoyable sport. As I gain experience, however, and begin to dip into the voluminous literature on the bee, I begin to realize that in magnitude and variety of knowledge, scientific bee keeping is well entitled to be called one of the professions, and that as yet I am only a simple novice at the business.

I realize, too, that I cannot forever go on in this easy fashion by which I welcome every new swarm as a valuable addition to the apiary and make no advancement toward penetrating into the interior life of each colony and acquainting myself with its condition. There must be a limit fixed for the expansion of the apiary, and a speedy one, or else in a few seasons the increase is excessive and the keeper overwhelmed with work that he cannot possibly cope with in a profitable way. There will also be inevitable degeneracy of the Italian stock, for there is no way to prevent the crossing that is certain to take place to some extent with the wild bees. This means that pure-bred queens will have to be scientifically reared, which only masters of the art are capable of doing, or bought from some specialist for from one to ten dollars. The capturing and destruction of the old queens when new ones are to be introduced is no easy task in itself. Finding a queen in a populous colony is a nerve-racking job with me and something like finding the proverbial needle in a haystack. First the brood sections have to be taken out, which means tearing a colony all to pieces, and then each section has to be taken up in your hands and the queen looked for among a mass of bees an inch deep. Both sides of every one of the eight sections have to be scrutinized and the bees stirred up with a smoker so as to reveal the queen who tries to hide. Standing thus, peering into a crawling myriad, with myriads of others at your feet and a number in the air, it is necessary to move slowly and circumspectly and to show no nervousness.

Now as the result of three-years' experience, I have twenty-one colonies that up to this date have just paid all expenses for material, which amounted in the gross to about $100. The improved hives, which are indispensable, are costly, and an addition of a few colonies means a considerable cash outlay. The character of the season as it bears on the honey flow has much to do with profit and loss. The character of the queen is a factor of equal importance. To illustrate the difference in the ability of colonies to make honey, will say that one of mine made seventy-five pounds, while the next best yield was only twenty-six pounds. Why this one did so much better than the rest I am unable to say unless it was due to the queen. There was nothing externally to distinguish it from the others. The insurance of the perfect pollenization of the fruit blossoms on a fruit farm, so far as the bees are capable of doing it, also has a cash value, which should be taken into the final accounting with the apiary.—L. R. Johnson.

Only a Lack of Facilities.

Clara's aunty took her for a visit to Niagara Falls. After viewing the great waterfall for some time, and the little girl failing to make any remarks, aunty tried to draw some expression from her as to what she thought of the spectacle. Finally she said:

"Clara, don't you think the falls are beautiful, wonderful?" and was amazed at the child's nonchalent reply:

"Oh, yes, I s'pose so; but I fink our creek at home could do it if it had a place."—Woman's Home Companion.

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Wealth of the Corn Crop.

The business atmosphere has cleared up and the outlook is brighter since the bringing in of the golden corn crop. The influence of "King Corn" has spread all over this great land and has assured doubtful ones that wealth, beyond measure, has again been poured into our almost empty granaries. This stream of golden corn started in September and steadily increased in volume each day until tens of thousands of extra wagons were pressed into service to bring in the great crop. Now that the old cribs have been refilled and many new ones built, and they filled to utmost capacity, corn growers and all other business men are going forward with other affairs with the confidence that sufficient has been gathered to supply all home needs and spare some to other people. Harvest time has never failed him who plants and tills wisely. The corn grower himself has the utmost confidence in his own ability to do his work right, and Mother Earth richly rewards him, commensurate with his skill and toil.

We little realize how much depends upon the outcome of the corn crop. The eyes of the business world are kept upon the corn fields from planting time until harvest time. Every shower of rain is looked upon as a blessing, or otherwise, as it affects the growing crop. Even hot, sultry days are gladly borne with patience by city people, because "it is good corn weather." And when October came with great, sturdy stalks carrying a burden of golden ears, ripe to maturity, no wonder the toil of the whole year was forgotten, and we voluntarily give thanks to Mother Earth for dealing so richly to us out of her vast resources.

With a corn crop of over two and a half billion bushels, all practically secured, a feeling of security has settled upon us. It has revived timid industries, and farmers are planning improvements in farm homes and other buildings, which would not have been undertaken under less favorable conditions. What does this great corn crop mean? Over twelve hundred millions of dollars added to the nation's wealth by the crop alone. Surely we have reason to be glad of the year's outputs. What gold mine has ever approached this stupendous production of wealth? There is nothing fictitious about the value of corn. It can be cashed in most any market of the civilized world.

The Crop Started With a Handicap.

Never have I seen a corn crop started with such a handicap as we had last spring. There were continual and beating rains all through May and part of June over most of the corn belt. This was the most critical time of the year, for unless the seed could be planted near the normal period the chances of a crop would be alarmingly reduced. The general use of strong, hardy, tested seed helped matters. This seed had the vigor to withstand all sorts of punishments and then mature the ears. Most of the crop was planted between showers, which of course was a hindrance. After the seed was in the ground, then the real problem of making the crop began. It called for skilled work and experience to combat with the unusual conditions. The pounding rains beat the ground until it baked almost as hard as the road. The problem now was to break this crust gently, so as not to disturb the young plants which were doing their best to get to daylight. This was not an easy matter, for one rain quickly followed another, and it was not until along in July that much help was given the crop. When the rains finally ceased it was a nice piece of work to handle the field with the double purpose of keeping down weeds and get rid of excess moisture. On fields well drained so that they had not become waterlogged this was not difficult, as the tiles quickly carried off all excess moisture and the ground became workable. But on fields that lacked proper drainage there was a problem hard to contend with. Right here was the great damage done to many fields. Something had to be done towards cultivating these fields, with the result that by August 1st all soil moisture had been dissipated, and the corn right up to the stage when it most needed moisture. We all know the result. The wide range in yields of almost adjacent fields this year may be largely attributed to different methods of cultivation. However, notwithstanding this severe handicap, the temperature of the summer and fall months was extremely favorable and really was the making of a larger and sounder crop than we had last year.

Good Time to Sow Clover.

Clover seed is cheap now and it is the best quality we have had for several years. Don't be stingy with it next spring. Clover seed at $5.00 a bushel is mighty cheap fertilizer if sowed merely for that purpose alone. We have not been sowing enough clover; and last spring, on account of very high price of seed, an unusually small acreage was sown. Get it right back now into the farm system. Don't get out of the clover habit. Next spring early will be a good time to fix up the meadows and pastures which have been seriously injured by the dry fall. It will require good work now to bring these fields back without a loss of one season's crop or feed. We take it that stock has been kept off these stricken pastures. Keep the stock off. Let the pastures have the benefit of all growth made by the late rains. Then next spring, just as soon as the frost is out a few inches, go on with a disc drill and sow plenty of clover and timothy seed. Look around for good places to sow some of this low-price clover seed.—L. C. Brown.

Shipping Timothy Hay.

A correspondent at Burlington, Wis., writes: "For several years I have been shipping timothy hay to Chicago, but no matter how good a quality I send, I have never been able to get top prices. I can't understand it.

There is not much timothy hay that will grade choice, and when it grades No. 1 or 2 there is quite a spread in the prices. As a rule, hay and grain sell for all they are worth, when consigned to reliable houses, for they are inspected and graded by disinterested men, and they are usually graded high. The trouble, no doubt, in the case of our correspondent, is, he does not know what constitutes the best grade of hay. One should send for grading rules and post up on the various grades. If hay is clean of weeds it will help the grading; in fact, if one ships hay, he had best ship his best, for that quality is really the only kind worth while to ship.—L. C. Brown.

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Insects Stored in Corn, Wheat, Etc.

A number of letters have recently been received in regard to various insects infesting corn and wheat while stored, either in the field, cribs or bins. There are two insects which are responsible for the great majority of these injuries. One of them, known as the Angoumois grain moth, is, as a rule, responsible for the bulk of this work.

This is a minute moth, of a grayish brown color, and about one-half inch across its expanded wings. The adults hatch out in the spring, usually in the stored corn or wheat, whether it be in the field, crib or bin, and, leaving such situation, fly to the wheat, where they deposit their eggs upon the heads when the wheat is in the milk stage. The young larvae hatching from these eggs are extremely small, and they enter the kernels of wheat and feed within, passing all through their transformations inside of the kernels. When the adults appear, most of them leave the wheat, if they can escape from where it is stored, and deposit their eggs on ears of corn, which are far enough advanced at this time, and the larvae then, on hatching, enter the kernels of corn, feeding upon the substance within and pass through all of their stages of growth or transformations inside the kernels of corn.

If the corn be left in the field, either standing or cut and stacked in shocks, the insects will multiply there. If the corn be carried into the crib or stored in a building, the insects are carried with it and they there, on emerging, lay eggs for another brood, always of greatly increased numbers, and hence do a great deal of injury. The same is true of wheat, the corn and wheat becoming originally infested while in the field. When the wheat is threshed these insects are in it, and when put into the bin they multiply, causing increased damage, just the same as is the case with the corn stored in similar situations.

If the winter be a mild one, or the wheat or corn be in a room where the temperature does not keep sufficiently low to prevent their increasing, they will multiply very rapidly indeed, so much so that in the spring when the wheat or corn is removed a large part of it will be eaten out and rendered unfit for germinating purposes. It is very doubtful indeed if corn infested with these insects is particularly injurious to stock fed upon it, but whether this be true or not, the corn is greatly injured, and, in the case of wheat, rendered less valuable for milling purposes; and for germinating purposes both corn and wheat are greatly damaged.

Another insect, known as the grain weevil, is a small beetle, about one-seventh of an inch in length, and of a glossy, chestnut brown color. This weevil, however, does not infest the wheat and corn out in the field while standing, but gets into the granary and other places where the corn or wheat is stored, and there deposits eggs, the young entering the kernel and feeding upon the inside the same as the Angoumois grain moth, passing through all its transformations there, and on emerging depositing eggs for a greatly-increased brood.

These weevils, if left to themselves, will do more damage to stored wheat and corn than the moth, because of the fact that they are stronger and can reinfest the kernels deeper in the pile.

Both of thse insects are to be combated in the same way. In neither case can they be successfully fought out in the field or in open cribs or open bins, and in neither case can they be fought unless the wheat be thrashed and the corn be husked.

After the wheat is thrashed and put in a closed, tight room or bin, and the corn is husked and put in a similar closed room or bin, it becomes a very simple matter to kill these insects and prevent any further damage. This is accomplished by the use of bisulphide of carbon, the fumes of which are poisonous not only to those insects but to all other insects as well. The first requisite then is to have the corn husked and the wheat thrashed, and the room in which these are placed, if not already tight, should have all cracks and crevices stopped up as much as possible either with batting or rags or other material, so as to render the room as nearly air-tight as can be conveniently done.

The bisulphide of carbon is then put in shallow dishes and placed on top of the grain. It is of vital importance that this substance be placed on top, because the fumes are much heavier than the air and settle rapidly. If it be placed near the bottom, the fumes will not rise, and hence the wheat or corn will not be fumigated. Use two pounds of bisulphide of carbon for every five hundred cubic feet of room space, regardless of the amount of grain in it.

As soon as the bisulphide of carbon is properly placed, the room or bin should be closed tightly and not opened for at least three days. It may then be opened and air out. Incidentally, this fumigation will kill not only all the insects that are reached, but will also kill rats and mice.

In about six weeks it might be advisable to fumigate again, so as to kill what insects might have escaped the fumes by being within the kernels and have later matured and escaped into the room. All wheat and corn should be fumigated in the fall or early winter, and it is always advisable to fumigate again in the spring before warm weather, otherwise some of the insects may escape and reinfest the wheat and corn out in the field.

Bisulphide of carbon is perfectly harmless to use. It will not injure the grain, either for feeding purposes or for germinating purposes, and a person will not stay in the room long enough to be injured by the fumes. The only precaution in its use is not to have a lighted lantern or pipe or other light in the room where the fumes are present.

Bisulphide of carbon can be obtained from the manufacturer in fifty-pound drums for ten cents a pound. It is therefore a very cheap as well as the most effectual method we have for the ordinary agriculturist to use in combating insects in similar situations.

These directions apply not only for wheat and corn, but also for insects infesting cowpeas, beans and similar seeds, and also dried fruit. With very little expense and with very little trouble one can prevent any appreciable injury from insects infesting stored corn, wheat, oats, beans, peas, dried fruit, and the like.

No one should attempt to try and fight these insects in anything but a closed or practically air-tight room. Most of the letters received this fall in regard to these insects complain of the injury in cribs or out in the field, either in shocks or in standing corn. Obviously, there is nothing we can do to fight these insects in these situations. Husk your corn and put it in a tight bin or room and then fumigate it.—J. M. Stedman, Entomologist, Missouri Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

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Farmers' Week at Columbia.

We are requested to announce that Farmers' Week Convention in the Agricultural College, to be held under the auspices of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, will convene January 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Columbia. A number of leading speakers from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and from the leading Agricultural Colleges of the United States, have been invited, and some of the best men of Missouri will also take part in the proceedings.

The programme this year will contain more demonstration work than heretofore, and will be more interesting than usual. The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture invites our readers, one and all, to attend these meetings, and he would like to hear from them in regard to the subjects they desire to have discussed.

Practical Farming and Gardening is a book that weighs thirty ounces ready for mailing. It is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart, which is the frontispiece, is worth more to a stock farmer than any publication heretofore issued. It is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. The

book itself is a wonderful production. Soil fertility, irrigation, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, hog, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. Eleven of the top-notch stock and agricultural experts compiled this book. They did the work so that farmers and farm boys could understand it. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. We buy large quantities at one time. We obtain this book for a very low price considering its value. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening**, postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. This is a grand offer. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Spread of Disease on Farms.

The farm is so naturally protected from disease by its separation from the great mass of human habitations that if it were not for the carelessness of farmers the country homes would seldom be invaded by deadly disease of a contagious nature. The one very great means of contagion is the drinking water in the cities and towns to which farm people are continually making trips.

In many of the cities the water is so bad all the time, so contaminated with sewage, and thus with disease germs, that the boiling of all drinking water is practiced quite largely, while others filter the water they drink. Also in the cities there has sprung up a great trade in the sale of pure water for drinking purposes. In such ways the people of the cities try to protect themselves from sources of contamination.

But when the country person goes to the city he takes no such precautions, but drinks freely of the unboiled water as it comes from the pipes. In many cases he goes back to the farm and comes down with typhoid or some other disease, whose beginning was in the water of the city. The increasing populations of the cities are making their drinking water ever worse, in spite of the great movements on foot to improve the water supply. This fact should be kept in mind by every farmer going to the city, and he should drink as little as possible of the water coming fresh from the mains, unless the city has a good supply of pure water. Reference is had not only to the big cities, but also to the small ones, some of which are very poorly supplied with water.

The next step in the spread of disease on the farms is from the persons that have the diseases, through the lack of sanitation on most farms. The old-fashioned outhouse is the most common means of spreading diseases. Two ways are adjuncts; the percolation of the liquids through the soil into the well when it is too near to the outhouse, and flies, which carry the germs of disease onto the table of the farmer's family. Probably, taking all things and all seasons of the year together, flies are the most common carriers of disease. This can be easily prevented by making the outhouses so tight that it will not be possible for flies to have access to the under portions of such houses, and then by the further use of dust, lime or ground plaster. Lime is less advisable than the others on account of its tendency to let loose the ammonia.

By the use of dry earth and proper construction of the outhouses almost perfect conditions can be obtained. The organic matter of excreta is completely destroyed by dry earth or dust, and this of course prevents the flies from getting at the disease germs or the disease germs from being washed through the soil to the neighboring well. The best place to prevent the washings getting out of the closet is in the closet itself, by the absorption of the liquids.

A third way of spreading diseases is by the interuse of milk, but this is not great, as farmers do not buy milk from each other in any large amount, and the skim milk that comes back from the creamery is fed to stock, and but little is used for human consumption. However, it is best to make sure that the milk is not contaminated through the medium of milk vessels that have been washed in contaminated well water.

More Barley Will Be Sown.

In many sections where the dry fall prevented sowing wheat and rye, farmers are talking barley again. This crop used to be grown quite extensively, but of late years not much has been sown in Indiana and Illinois. Barley makes a first-rate nurse for spring grass or clover seeding, and barley prices have been fairly remunerative of late years. The demand, however, for barley is limited, and a large acreage with an ordinary yield would no doubt depress prices below the profit line. Wisconsin barley growers are having a taste of it this season. The crop of 1907 sold at 90 cents to $1.00 a bushel. The crop this year is now going at 60 to 65 cents per bushel. With so much ground left over for spring seeding, many no doubt will be tempted to try some new crops. Go slow on barley, except what is sown as nurse.—L. C. Brown.

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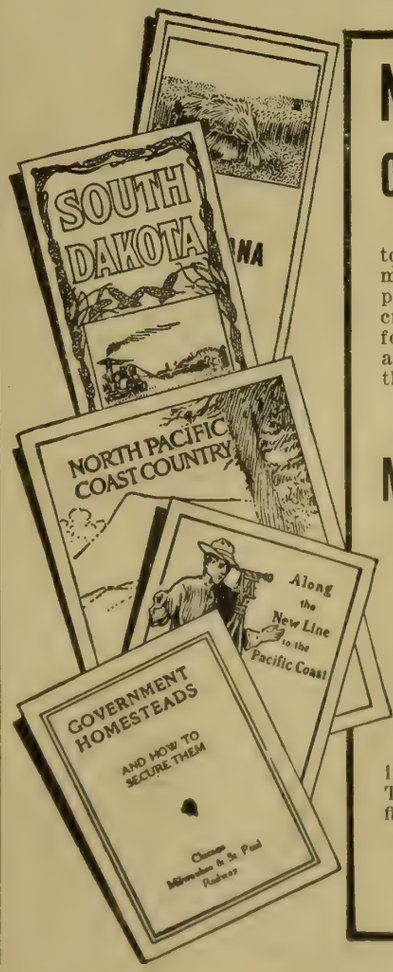
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The Agricultural Blue Book.

We are collecting the material for the first edition of the Agricultural Blue Book. It will be issued in January, 1909, and will be a most interesting publication.

The Agricultural Blue Book will contain the pictures of about 200 of the live stock champions of the State and National Fairs of 1907 and 1908. These pictures will be made from photographs taken from life. There will also be a number of pictures of farm scenes, taken upon some of the most famous farms and ranches of this continent.

The Agricultural Blue Book will also contain a select list of not less than 5,000 live stock breeders, representing a number in each and every state, and more particularly those who are actively engaged in the business and have stock for sale. The list will be classified by states and arranged in alphabetical order.

The Agricultural Blue Book will also contain in alphabetical order and by states a list of business firms engaged in manufacturing goods for farmers' use, such as agricultural implements, dairy apparatus, poultry supplies, stock foods, veterinary implements, medicines, etc.; in fact, all those who as principals do business with the agricultural and stock-growing interests.

The Agricultural Blue Book will be a valuable directory for the use of stockmen and farmers.

We are issuing a pamphlet of sixteen pages, showing exactly what the complete Agricultural Blue Book will be. All who are interested are invited to send their names, address and occupation and ask for circulars of the Agricultural Blue Book.

Address, National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Give the Boys a Chance.

I want to take my hat off to the five thousand Indiana boys who belong to county corn clubs in that state. These boys show the mettle which makes the sort of farmers who do things. No one questions the value and importance of the work of these five thousand boys; and when such sturdy, manly fellows, without any scientific training, can go out, plant and cultivate corn and get a yield from 75 to 80 bushels per acre, we need have no fear of the permanency of agriculture in Indiana. While college experimenters and scientific farmers are doing their utmost to get increased yields, these untrained boys are showing us how to do things and get results.

These boys have the capacity to absorb practical knowledge. They are capable of growth along lines which mean the most good for the agricultural interests of the state, and for this reason they should be given every opportunity to mingle and work with progressive men. Not all farmer boys will have an opportunity to take a four-year course at college, yet many of them can attend the "Short Course," and most of them no doubt can attend Institutes and Corn Shows and hear what other men and boys are doing. Indiana, Illinois and Missouri boys have the energy and they have the temperament to do great things. Now give them the opportunity. Let them work out these hard-crop problems in a practical way. Give them a chance to show their worth.

Here is what the "Short Course" at Madison, Wis., did for a bright German boy. While at Madison he learned how to raise oats so that it would make good seed. So when he went back home he told his father that it would pay to clean their seed thoroughly and keep their fields clean. The weed seeds were cleaned out of their seed oats and shocked carefully and carefully graded before they were offered for sale. The whole crop of 1,400 bushels was sold at 75 cents a bushel for seed. That was three years ago. That boy set the pace for boys in his county, and now many of them are growing seed crops, which they are selling at from 10 cents to 25 cents above the market prices.—L. C. Brown.

The Safest Investment.

While farmers have been prosperous now for several years and have had a neat surplus at the end of each year, yet too few have used even a part of their surplus to improve the home and home farm. The craze has been for more land, and when additional farms could not be bought near-by, thousands have gone Southwest, and many more thousands have gone North and Northwest. We do not question the safeness of land investments; in fact, we do not believe that anyone can go wrong in buying new, good lands at reasonable prices. But there is another form of investment that will pay big. How about the barns and other buildings? Are they kept well painted and in good repair, so that they are not depreciating in value every year? Are the machines and tools so housed that they give the maximum amount of service? Are the barns and sheds fitted out with modern labor-saving devices for handling feed and manure? If any of these things are lacking, right here is the best place to invest some money this season.

Then it is not just to pass the home by. If it has not been painted for several years, set that down as one item for next spring. Perhaps a new rug is needed or a new kitchen cabinet. These are things which will make the home life more cheerful, and a hundred dollars or so invested here will yield the biggest kind of returns. Mother and the boys and girls have all helped, so let them all have some of the good things.—L. C. Brown.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ALABAMA COAL LANDS—Fifteen thousand acres of mineral land. Right in the heart of the Warren coal lands of Alabama. These lands were purchased direct from the state under the land act of 1892. Lands in this section have yielded over $1,000 per acre on royalties of five cents per ton on coal.

The Illinois Central Railway has a survey completed through this body from Jasper, Ala., to Birmingham, which is expected to be built in the near future. The reason why the present owner is influenced to part with it is the need of ready money. No one need apply who has not the cash. Such a purchaser can get a bargain if taken up at once. Deed to this body of land will give purchaser title to over 6,000 acres good coal land, worth when opened $100 per acre or more. This is an opportunity for a capitalist who can wait a few years to multiply his money. It takes fifty thousand dollars to buy and carry this proposition. Address, JOURDAN ESTATE, care National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Arkansas.—Want To Borrow $2,000, first mortgage on 730-acre farm with good improvements; well worth $8,000. Write **D. H. Balfour,** Box 195, Warren, Ark.

Arkansas.—Fine lands on the Cotton Belt Route in Texas. All very valuable but cheap at this time. See page 21 and read the advertisement of **E. W. LaBeaume,** G. P. & T. A., 1551 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Idaho.—Cheap lands on the line of the most progressive and liberal railroad sytem. For the farmer, the dairyman, the fruit grower, stockman and poultry raiser. Get maps and particulars by writing to **F. A. Miller,** G. P. A., Chicago, Ill., and kindly mention this paper.

Michigan.—I sell Farms in Oceana, the best county in Michigan. Fruit, Grain, Poultry and Stock Farms. Write for list. **J. D. S. Hanson,** Hart, Mich.

Mississippi—160 acres of land; four miles north of Iuka, Miss.; three miles from the Tennessee river. This can be made a good home. Has about 20 to 25 acres cleared; balance in small timber; also pretty good farm house. A quick buyer can get it for $500. What do you think of that? **J. W. Jourdan,** Iuka, Miss.

Mississippi—320 acres, eight miles south from Iuka, Miss., and four miles from the I. C. Railroad. About half is fine bottom land and all has good growth of timber. Well adapted to corn and cotton and would make a good stock farm. Price, $1,600. It is worth $25 an acre. Address, **J. W. Jourdan,** Iuka, Miss.

Mississippi—320 acres; a great bargain; on Yellow creek, twelve miles north of Iuka, Tishomingo county, Miss., and not far from the Tennessee river. This would make a fine stock farm. It is the cheapest piece of land in Mississippi and will not be on the market long, as it can be had for $2.00 an acre. **J. W. Jourdan,** Iuka, Miss.

Mississippi—240 acres, two miles south from Iuka, Tishomingo county, Miss. About 30 acres clear land; has also 50 acres canebrake, which can be reclaimed and made worth $50.00 per acre. This will make a fine stock and fruit farm. Price, $4.00 per acre. **J. W. Jourdan,** Iuka, Miss.

WATER POWER AND BUILDING STONE in Northern Mississippi—120 acres—which includes a fine water power where a successful cotton mill was run until destroyed by fire. Water can be had in abundance with good fall and short dam between solid stone bluffs. The entire 120 acres are covered with fine building stone in quantities to quarry for the next century. Millions of tons of the finest building stone can be quarried in any size or shape. Owner would take some stock in company to develop this property. A spur can be put in from the new Illinois Central Line between Corinth and Birmingham to haul this stone. Prices and terms easy to the right party. Address, JOURDAN ESTATE, care National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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MISSOURI. 800-Acre Farm. MISSOURI. Note what I say: It is a great bargain; it adjoins railroad station; it will grow 60 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre; it is underlaid with coal; it is in fine locality; it is about two hours from Kansas City, six hours from St. Louis, and twelve hours from Chicago. Price, $75 per acre; easy terms. Other farms for sale. **J. H. Lipscomb,** 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Missouri.—560-Acre Home, eight miles from this city and five miles to another railroad town. 350 acres in cultivation. Level land and mostly free from rock. Good fences. Good five-room house; two tenant houses. Barn, 36x50; three other barns. All necessary outbuildings. Wells and spring. 10 acres young bearing apple orchard. Various other fruit. 70 acres meadow. 100 acres pasture. Close to school, churches and store. Free mail. Phone. Covered stock scales. Price, $20.00 per acre. Have also larger and smaller tracts for sale. Write your wants. Send for lists and descriptions of the county. **Wright & Waterstripe,** Marshfield, Mo.

Montana.—Thousands of acres, fine lands, for sale cheap. Government homesteads close to towns yet available. Write for description, maps, etc. Address, **F. A. Miller,** G. P. A., Chicago, Ill., and kindly mention this paper.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS.—For farms and homes that will prove both satisfactory and profitable, write for new illustrated list; 100 farms described and priced. **G. W. Hamilton & Son,** Fulton, Mo.

Oklahoma.—Land Auction. Farms and lots will be sold to highest bidder December 17, 1908. Write for particulars. **Illinois Trust & Inv. Co.,** Morris, Okla.

Missouri.—The Ozark Country. For raising fat cattle, sheep especially, hogs par excellence, and the land of the Big Red Apple. Cheap lands now, but rapidly advancing. Write for maps and particulars. Address, **John Sebastian,** 1768 Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Tennessee.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and price of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

Texas.—12,000 Acre Ranch For Sale! All together or in parts, in Uvalde county, Southern Texas, nine miles from Sabinal, an up-to-date and rapidly-growing town with fine schools, 71 miles from San Antonio, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Principal grasses, **mesquite and rescue.** An abundant and **inexhaustible supply of pure** water. The tillable soil is **black hog wallow** and chocolate, and produces alfalfa, wheat, cotton, corn, rye, sorghum, broom corn, **vegetables,** fruits, etc.

No other locality is better adapted for the successful raising and fattening of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. The land all the way from town to this ranch is under cultivation. Owner being a non-resident, price, $7.00 per acre.

Address, **A. D. Evans,** National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.

Texas.—1,107 acres in Jackson county, Southern Texas, four miles from town. A bargain at $10.00 per acre. Good for vegetables, fruits, cotton or live stock. Address, **Box 84,** National Stock Yards, Ill.

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Texas.—Farm lands; rich soil; nearness to market; mild and healthy climate. Two crops a year. Green pastures all the year round. See page 21 and write for free literature concerning lands which are valuable and cheap on the line of the Cotton Belt in Texas and Arkansas. Address, **E. W. LaBeaume,** G. P. & T. A., 1551 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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A Michigan Cow Test.

The Cow-testing Association at Freemont, during its first year, contained in all thirty herds of cows scattered promiscuously about the vicinity near Freemont, Mich. These herds contained a total of 239 cows. Now this is just an ordinary dairy community. Of course, more cows are kept on an average than in many communities in the state, but no more on the average than in many dairy communities. While the farmers are fairly good farmers, I do not think they are above the average of the ordinary dairy community. These 239 cows were charged with all the feed they consumed, at market prices, just what the farmer could get, had he sold this feed in the open market and hauled it to town. Then they were credited with the milk which they produced, or, rather, the butter-fat which they produced, not at fancy prices, but at the regular price at the creamery.

All of this milk, practically, went to co-operative creameries in the vicinity of Freemont, and the cow was credited with the butter-fat at the price paid at the local creamery. Now, on the average for the 239 cows, the farmer received $1.71 worth of milk for each $1.00 worth of feed. Doesn't that prove that dairying is profitable?

The farmer raised a large part of the feed on his own farm. He bought some at market prices, but figuring all at what he could sell it for, instead of drawing it off his farm and selling it in the open market, he sold it to his cows, and at those prices, by feeding it to his cows, he got $1.71 for every $1.00 worth of feed. He not only received more for his feed by feeding it to his cows, but he saved the expense of hauling this feed to market. Not only that, but he saves all the vegetable matter that would have been taken off the farm in the manure, and puts that back to keep up the fertility of the farm.—Colon C. Lillie, in Michigan Farmer.

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The man who has done more to encourage the growth of alfalfa than all the balance of the world is Coburn, of Kansas. Coburn issued a book in 1901 of which there has been a great sale. This is Coburn's Original Alfalfa. It is nicely bound in cloth; there are 163 pages; the size is 5x7½ inches; it is well illustrated. The book includes history, description, varieties, length of life and habits of growth; climate and soil best adapted; seed bed, its preparation; time and method of seeding, harvesting, etc. For 60 cents we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and Coburn's Original Book on Alfalfa. Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Keep Live Stock Comfortable.

As we are entering upon the winter season of the year, we dread it in some respects, knowing that much of the live stock will suffer for want of proper shelter and feed. More possibly from the want of a little shelter than from want of food. We had better cut down the feed a little if really necessary and have a protection from the rough weather than to have an oversupply of feed and have nothing but a barb-wire fence to protect them.

The stock that make gains have to be kept comfortable, and stock will not make gains at all, to say nothing about profitable gains, when they are not comfortable, for when stock of any kind are putting on the pounds it is when they can go and eat and then have a comfortable place to lay down. If they have plenty to eat, and ice water to drink, and then have no protection and have to stand in the cold mud and shiver, they are shaking off more pounds of flesh than they are putting on. I like to use bedding material liberally for the stock, and give them a good place to lay down, and it is then that they are putting on the weight that will count in market.

There are some who say I am wasteful for using so much bedding, but I know it pays me well. The material which is used is worth little or nothing for feed, and what better can we do with it than to give the stock a good, dry bed? Make use of the straw stack in this way, and of course let the stock eat some of the straw, but on every farm there is some spoiled hay or leaves or anything that will add to the comfort of the animal, and will pay to use for the purpose, and later you have the increase of the manure of the material that you use, and so I claim that we have a double profit.

The main object is to keep the stock comfortable, just as we want to be kept comfortable. Have the sheds tight, so that there will be no draft. Many times it will only take a few minutes to close up the cracks in the barn, which will give the stock comfort all winter and in what better way could you employ your time?

A comfortable barn need not be an expensive one, for a straw shed can be made comfortable, and it is all the same to the stock, though a better-built barn is more convenient, and of course we all want them as soon as we can have them. However, until we can get them, we ought to give ample shelter and protection to our live stock, both for the sake of humanity and for the sake of profit.

I have heard one man say, and he lived farther north than this is, that he could turn his horses out on the meadows with nothing but the barb wire for shelter, and they would get tough and used to it, and come through the winter as well as any horse! I do not believe it, and if it will work so well on a horse, and make him strong and give him good health, why not try living that way himself? Not this plan for me; it is cruel, and, I claim, unprofitable.

One thing that hurts stock as well as people is the sleeping in draft with the cold blowing over them when warm, and this should be avoided in all things. You can specially notice this in the chicken house, for if you allow the hens to roost in a draft in the winter you need not count on many eggs.

Let us plan to have our buildings comfortable, so that it will be more pleasant for ourselves while out feeding the stock, for if we can do the feeding in comfortable barns we will not be in such a hurry to get back to the stove and will take more interest and do it right. I know this to be true, for I fed in all kinds of ways before I was able to have a barn, and was always in a hurry to get back to the stove. I consider it a waste of feed to keep stock and feed them on high-priced feed in winter and allow them to suffer from the cold, and we had better not keep any more than we can properly take good care of. It will pay us best in the end.—E. J. Waterstripe.

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What Are Your Seeding Conditions?

Have you any peculiar seeding conditions confronting you? Are there any particular seeds that you want to plant? Here is a chance for our readers to get, free of all cost, any special information they may desire.

The American Seeding Machine Company, incorporated, Richmond, Indiana, manufacturers of the Hoosier Grain Drill, will be pleased to furnish any special information along this line to any farmer who will write and ask for it. If it is a matter of sowing fertilizers, or grain, or style of furrow opener best adapted to your needs, they will tell you frankly and honestly what they have found out by years of practical experience. This information places you under no obligations whatever. The Hoosier Drill is manufactured in many different styles and sizes, and the farmer can get a Hoosier Drill that will do his work as it should be done. Write them and ask for a free copy of their Hoosier Drill catalogue, then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Hoosier Drill before you purchase any other make. Every Hoosier Drill carries with it a guarantee that is of vital and protecting importance to the purchaser. Therefore no farmer takes chances on buying the Hoosier, because it must, and will, do all that any reasonable man could ask. This is fair and honest and absolutely protects the purchaser.

Feeding Cows Profitably.

The kind and amount of feed that should be given to a cow depends upon what kind of a cow she is and what she is doing. The less feed given a scrub cow the less will be the loss in keeping her at the end of the year. The more feed given a good cow up to a certain limit and providing the food is of the right kind, the greater will be the profits.

The nutrients an animal uses in rebuilding the tissues of the body as they break down from day to day are known as the food of maintenance or support. The amount of food an animal needs for this purpose depends upon its size, disposition and surroundings.

The beef animal uses the food it consumes for bodily support and the laying on of flesh, first meeting all the requirements of the former demand. The dairy cow supplies this demand and converts all excess into milk. The larger the cow, other things being equal, the more food is needed for support, although the small cow requires relatively more food for this purpose than does the large one. The timid, discontented cow will need more than the docile, contented cow.

The cow should at all times have enough food to satisfy the appetite, and the more palatable the food the more she will consume. The proportion of rough feeds to grain must be adjusted to her actual needs. A dry cow, or one that is giving very little milk, does not require very much grain, and it is not economical to feed more. If she is doing just medium work, about one-third of the nutrients necessary for milk production should be supplied in the grain feed and two-thirds in the roughage. If she is in full flow, the proportions should be about equal.

A cow will give better returns if she relishes her food. It is very important that the food reach her in a palatable condition. The rough feed too often reaches the cow in a condition unfit for food.

The daily ration should be composed of a reasonable number of feed stuffs, since a mixture is relished better by the cow than a single kind of grain or roughage, although all changes should be gradual.—Wm. H. Underwood.

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Are you one of those men who have to see it—to believe it?

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SEVENTEEN CENTS A GALLON

The Price Set For November Milk and Agreed to by Dairy Companies — Annual Meeting — Reports of Progress and Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Milk Producers' Protective Association of Missouri and Illinois was held at St. Louis on Monday, November 23d. Most of the officers and Directors were present, but visitors were few.

This was the eighth annual meeting of the association. It was organized at a time when 9 or 10 cents a gallon represented summer prices and 13 to 14 cents a gallon represented the best winter prices. The association has been the principal agency in bringing about a better state of affairs. Quite recently summer prices have been advanced to 12 and 13 cents and winter prices have reached 16 to 17 cents. Without any friction, disturbance or strike, without anything but persistent and reasonable negotiations, the condition of the milk shipper has been materially improved and the Milk Committee has been able to place St. Louis prices in full accord or even at a slightly better range than at New York or Chicago.

In addition to the beneficial influence in the matter of bringing about better prices the association has done active work whenever necessary to prevent imposition in the matter of advancing transportation rates. When the railroads issued new advanced rate schedules for both milk and cream, affecting all territory from Illinois to the Rocky Mountains, this association took the lead and furnished the evidence which threw the case out of court, and in the recent contest before the Interstate Commerce Commission the association was one of the first to appoint and send a Delegate to appear before the Commission and to testify impartially as to actual facts and conditions.

The most that any milk shipper has paid towards the work of the association is two dollars a year, and those who sell at the home stations pay less. Furthermore, in addition to giving their time freely, the officers have had to pay expenses out of their own pockets until by slow collections the members have paid in their dues and so liquidated the debt. It has been the constant study of the officers of the association to keep the organization out of debt and yet be on hand to guard the interests of the producer.

In opening the annual meeting the President, Hon. D. I. Furbeck, congratulated the members that they were in good commercial standing with the distributing agencies. The fact that the certified dairies had organized city distributing facilities and after successfully conducting city operations for a year or more had thought fit to sell out their wagon equipments and contract their own product, was sufficient evidence that a good market for the producer was easier, if not better, than the farmer taking upon himself the conduct of a highly-competitive city business in addition to the cares and troubles of a milking outfit on the farm. He was glad to say that between the creameries, the condensaries, the dump stations and the city distributors there was hope for the farm dairyman, and with a united organization assisting the shippers to find buyers, and the buyers to find shippers, and the milk producers standing by the elected officials and all producing pure and honest milk and cream, he saw no reason to despair of the milk farmer getting his rights.

The members of the Milk Committee, consisting of the President and Mr. L. S. Dorsey, reported that they had seen most of the city dairymen, and that the price of uncontracted milk delivered by members of the association in the month of November would be 17 cents a gallon, the shipper paying the freight.

A discussion for the good of the association was on the subject of buying concentrated feeds, the Secretary being empowered to make purchases for association members and to give them the benefit of any rates obtained.

Before the election for officers took place it was decided by resolution in the interest of efficiency and economy that for the ensuing year the President-elect should act as Executive of the Milk Committee with power to call upon any Delegate when in his opinion assistance became necessary.

At the instance of Mr. F. X. Speidel, of Knorpp, Mo., representing milk shippers on the Mississippi River and Bonne Terre Railroad, a committee was appointed to make an effort to have milk trains on this road run at a better time to suit the shipping interests. Although this is considered difficult of accomplishment, it was done on other roads upon similar representations.

Mr. Wm. Nolle, of R. R. 4, St. Charles, Mo., reported that a meeting of shippers had been held upon his route, and that he had been reappointed Delegate for the shippers on the Burlington System. The dues for the said membership would be forthcoming at the expiration of the time already paid for.

Mr. A. M. Shultz, of Shipman, Ill., on the C. & A., and L. S. Dorsey, on the New York Central, stated that the meetings on their routes had not yet been held, but they would endeavor to make good reports at the next meeting. Other routes were not represented by Delegates at the meeting.

Messrs. J. H. Harms and Wm. Niemeyer, of Lebanon, Ill., and Mr. Chas. D. Boisselier, of Chesterfield, Mo., being in attendance at the meeting, paid their annual dues to the Secretary.

Mr. F. X. Speidel then submitted report of a meeting held at Flucom, Mo., on November 18th, with Mr. J. H. Morse presiding, and Adolph Schmidt, Secretary. The milk producers upon the Mississippi River and Bonne Terre Railroad agreed to give their full and hearty support to the association for the ensuing year and re-elected Mr. F. X. Speidel as Delegate by acclamation. The following paid their dues for the year ending next November: J. H. Morse, Valles Mines, Wm. Matthes, Wm. Gretchel, C. F. Knorpp, Joseph Bellville, A. Schmidt, Fred Mathes and Wesley Knorpp, all of Knorpp, Mo.; and J. J. Schmidt and Ed Kleinschmidt, of Flucom, Mo. The dues were paid over to the Secretary of the association.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the shippers on the Bonne Terre Route for their prompt and considerate action.

The election of officers being next in order, Hon. D. I. Furbeck was placed in nomination by Mr. L. S. Dorsey, seconded by Mr. Wm. Nolle, and unanimously elected; also Mr. F. X. Speidel, Vice-President; and Mr. Wm. A. Fischer re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Ben Shomaker, of Carlyle, Ill., the retiring Vice-President, for his great and valued services to the association.

Before adjournment, by vote of the meeting, it was decided to make a strong effort to extend the organization, and it was decided that whenever and wherever a number of milk producers can be brought together the President of the association will endeavor to be present to address them. He will of necessity be given due and timely notice.

The financial affairs of the association are not in bad condition, although there are some few back payments to be made up on account of printing, postage, the representation before the Interstate Commerce Commission, etc.

It was decided that no meeting be held in December, owing to Christmas festivities, but that the Milk Committee will make the usual report through the columns of The National Farmer and Stock Grower. The January meeting will be held on the fourth Monday, at 1 o'clock p. m.

During intervals between meetings the Secretary, Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, 409 Frankiln avenue, St. Louis, Mo., will be glad to receive applications for membership. Those who ship to St. Louis pay annual dues amounting to $2.00 a year, and those who sell at home pay $1.25 a year. The National Farmer and Stock Grower, the official paper of the association, containing report of proceedings, is paid for out of funds of the association. On routes where there are many shippers the dues should be paid to the Delegates; but where shippers are few, individual dues should be sent direct to the Secretary.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

The Alvin Creamery in Southern Texas turned out 84,680 pounds of butter in the month of September and distributed $3,000 in cash among its patrons. Alvin is near to Galveston and Houston, and is in a good vegetable country also.

In Jamteland, Sweden, ten cheese factories have formed an association with a central management, whereby the milk is paid for alike, the manufacturing carried out on the same system and the sales are made jointly. The factories are represented by a delegate in all the e matters and these choose five as Directors, but all other matters are kept separate for each factory. In business circles this is called a Trust, and in farming it is called co-operation.

The hired man of to-day—if he is any account—is the farm owner of to-morrow; that is, if he is any account. This country has no generation of farm laborers. It is doubtful if one full-grown man raised as a farm laborer can be found whose father was also raised as a farm laborer before him.

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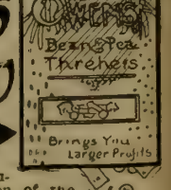
See our latest-style U. S. Cream Separators at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, December 2-10; National Corn Show, Omaha, December 9-19.

Well Tools and Drillers.

Attention is invited to the card of the Fort Smith Well Drill Company, which will be found in this paper. This is a drilling machine with twenty points of excellence claimed for it. It can be set up and operated by one man and only requires one team. The subject is very interesting and should be investigated. Kindly mention this paper when writing for particulars and prices. Address, Fort Smith Well Drill Mfg. Co., Fort Smith, Ark.

MONEY IN THIS BOOK FOR YOU



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RENA ROSS, 14,539—Champion cow of the Ayrshire breed of dairy cattle for milk and butter. Owned by John R. Valentine, of Highland Farm, Bryn Mawr, Pa. See article giving her year's record of expense, production and profit.

CHAMPION AYRSHIRE COW.

Rena Ross, 14,539, a Cow That Gave 196 Gallons of Milk in Thirty Days, and 1,884 Gallons in a Year. Butter Production, 751 Pounds.

The grand cow, Rena Ross, No. 14,539, is owned by Mr. John R. Valentine, of Highland Farm, Delaware county, Pa. The postoffice address is Bryn Mawr, Pa., which is a suburb of the city of Philadelphia. Dr. Philip C. Palmer, V. S., is Manager of the herd, and has brought it to a high state of perfection.

Rena Ross made her record under the official direction of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station and the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, and has been admitted to advanced registry with a year's record of 15,072 pounds of milk and 751 pounds of butter. This is the highest official record, both in milk and butter, of any Ayrshire cow, either in the United States, Canada or Scotland. She is a strong, rugged cow, of great constitution, weighing about 1,100 pounds. She is, as one can readily see from her picture, a good type of a business cow.

Rena Ross was sired by Major Ayer, 5,533, who has seven daughters in the Advanced Registry, including two world's champions and two home dairy test winners. Her dam, Rena Webb, 12,479, has an official record of 9,366 pounds of milk and 425 pounds of butter. She is also dam of Rena Ayer, 21,247, with a two-year-old record of 6,929 pounds of milk and 357 pounds of butter.

Rena Ross is half sister to Colonel Ayer, 7,168, the present stock bull of Highland Farm, with eleven daughters in the Advanced Registry. She traces back twice to the old imported cow, Queen of Ayer, 1,766, a cow that gave 10,632 pounds of milk at sixteen years of age.

Rena Ross is descended from the famous imported cow, White Lily, 811, a cow that gave 75 pounds of milk in one day, and is, in fact, one of the very best bred cows of the Ayrshire breed in addition to being the champion performer.

Being close to the city of Philadelphia, Rena Ross is near one of the best butter markets in the country. Her butter sold at an average of 32 cents a pound, and there being 751 pounds, the returns for same amounted to $240.32; then there were 1,790 gallons of skim milk, which, at 2 cents a gallon, amounts to $35.80. The total production for the year is valued at $276.12.

During seven winter months Rena Ross consumed 12 pounds of concentrates a day or 2,520 pounds, at $32 per ton; 40 pounds of ensilage a day, which is 8,400 pounds, at $1.50 per ton; and 10 pounds clover hay a day, or 2,100 pounds, at $20 per ton.

During five summer months concentrates were fed to the extent of 8 pounds a day, and she is charged up with five-months' pasture at $3.00 per month. She is also charged up with $40 for proportion of labor, care and marketing the product, making a total expense of $141.67. After deducting $141.67 from $276.12 there remains a clear net profit of $134.45 for the year's production of this great cow. She also contributed a fine heifer calf for which a large sum of money has been offered and refused.

The best day's milk production was 7⅛ gallons; the best thirty-days' milk production was 196 gallons, or a little better than 6½ gallons a day; the year's production was 1,884 gallons, which is an average of about 5 1-6 gallons of milk for every day in the year.

A picture of this magnificent cow is presented herewith, and we are indebted to Dr. P. C. Palmer for the particulars here given.

Milk Preservatives.

When milk is intended for human consumption, milk preservatives ought not to be used in any case. This is a hard theory to impress on many of the producers of milk, for the reason that they are much closer to some of the sellers of milk preservatives than they are to the people who make a study of the effects of milk preservatives on human stomachs.

Many milk producers have gotten into the habit of using preservatives and have followed the practice so long that they have come to look upon the use of preservatives as harmless. This is one of the most formidable obstacles in the way of inducing them to abandon the habit of using such chemicals in that way.

Oftentimes the farmer is credulous and believes the statements that are made on the wrappers. He is told that he is using not some of the chemicals known to be harmless, but a newly-discovered something which is perfectly harmless but preserves the milk perfectly. The package of chemicals is often represented as a newly-devised combination which is to prove a boon to the human race. Many a farmer that would not knowingly buy formalin for use in his milk will buy these concoctions with high-sounding names.

Many of our state pure-food commissions have investigated these mysterious combinations and have found them to consist of the well-known poisonous chemicals compounded often with some harmless ingredients to disguise them. There are only about so many germicidal agents among the chemicals and these have to be drawn upon when a milk preservative is produced. The farmer should understand that no matter what the wrapper of a package says, or what the agent of a milk preservative may claim for his product, poison is contained in it, in some quantity or other.

The claim of the agents as to harmlessness is more dangerous than the mere fact of the preservative being used. The convincing of the farmer that the preservative is harmless makes it all the more likely that he will use more than the required amount, and often several times the required amount. If the wrapper said plainly: "This package contains a harmful drug when used in more than the prescribed quantity," the farmers would be likely to confine themselves to using only the amount necessary to the preservation of the milk. But in this case little of the stuff could be sold, for the truth would condemn it. It is safe to say that practically all preservatives are sold on the claim of being harmless.

It has been concluded by some of our experimental workers that if formaldehyde is used in milk to the amount of one part of the preservative to forty thousand of milk, the fermentation of the milk will be delayed for many hours and no injury come to the stomach taking it. This conclusion is probably correct, but it would take a chemist to compound with such accuracy. The ordinary mortal soon swings off entirely from all rules and puts in his chemical by guess work.

The use of chemicals in milk becomes all the more dangerous when the milk passes from the hands of the milk producer, not directly to the consumer, but indirectly reaches the consumer by way of wholesalers and retailers, especially the shop retailers. It then stands a chance of being "doctored" by three persons, the producer, the wholesaler and the distributor. Milk so poisoned may be very harmful to the stomach.

The only preservatives used should be cold and cleanliness. These two in combination make for healthiness and not for harmfulness of the milk.

Milk and Cream Contest.

At the National Dairy Show to be held at Chicago, December 2d to 10th, the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture will conduct a milk and cream contest which will be open to all producers of market milk in the United States. Space has been allotted for the use of the Dairy Division in making the exhibit. Since the first national contest several states have had similar exhibits, including New Hampshire, Ohio, Connecticut, Illinois, Missouri, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Michigan. The object of this contest is educational and for the benefit of all interested in pure milk. The milk and cream will be carefully analyzed and scored by experts from the Department of Agriculture. Forty points will be allowed for flavor, 25 for composition, 20 for bacteria, 5 for acidity, and 10 for appearance of package and cleanliness of milk. The quality of the milk will be clearly shown by the score. A comparison of methods employed and results obtained should prove helpful. After being examined by the judges, the product will be placed on exhibition accompanied by the score. Dairymen producing milk or cream for city consumption are invited to exhibit in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the entry blank.

SO WOULD OTHERS.

Little Freddie was told by the nurse one morning that the stork had visted the house during the night and left him a little baby sister, and asked if he would like to see her.

"I don't care nothing about the baby," said Freddie, "but I'd like to see the stork."—The Delineator.

In England the milch goat is being advocated as being the poor man's cow. The day will come when there will be as many milch goats as there are milch cows.

THE 500 QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

This is all about swine, and is a book by L. H. Cooch. There are 526 questions and 526 answers. They are natural questions and practical answers. The questions relate to breeding, mating, feeding, pasturing, fattening, management, diseases, etc., of swine. It is a complete veterinary authority on all swine diseases. The answers to questions on feeding alone, if properly attended to, will put enough pounds on one pig to pay for many books. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the 500 hog question book for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

KIRBY'S KIND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Boars ready for service sired by **On the Pike.** Write Kirby; he's got the kind.

KIRBY STOCK FARM,
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FINE BUFF ORPINGTONS and **Leghorns,** cockerels and hens, that are beauties. Eggs in season. **Mrs. P. E. Kirby, Marmaduke, Ark.**

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MY MASTODON HOGS the largest in America; have a **national reputation** for bone and size. Come and see them or order with confidence on my **"Make Good or Money Back"** proposition.
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POLAND-CHINA PIGS. Spring Boars, fine coat, fine markings, large frame, big bone, at $12 and $15; also Gilts, the same sired by Chief Perfection and Black Boy.
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CHESTER WHITE HOGS for sale. Second, Third and Fifth Premium Boars at Illinois State Fair. Boars and Gilts, all ages, from First Premium Stock. Free circular. **W. A. HINKLE,**
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BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS; also **PEKIN DUCKS.** One Drake and two Ducks for $3.50. All prize winners. Large and healthy.
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BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Prices reasonable.
WILLARD MILLER,
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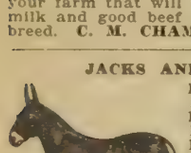
REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS.
Goats for sale from imported Turkey and South African Bucks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices on Bucks and Does.

RED POLLED DAIRY and BEEF CATTLE.
This is the oldest and best combination breed for production of fat cattle and rich milk. A farmer cannot go wrong who buys and sticks to them. I have four Bulls for sale at $100 to $125 each; good Bull Calves at $40 to $50; fair Heifer Calves at $30 to $40; and first-class yearlings, both sexes, at $50 to $100. Have the right kind of cattle on your farm that will thrive and fatten. Good milk and good beef production in the same breed. **C. M. CHAMBERS, Bartlett, Iowa.**

JACKS AND SADDLERS.



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100 HEAD OF PEDIGREED DUROC RED SPRING PIGS, $8.00 a head.

CHAS. DORR,
Osage City, - Kansas.

ALVEY FARM O. I. C. HOGS, where the progressive kind are bred. We have twenty head of June Pigs; they are bred right; are right, and will be priced right. Can furnish them not akin. They are strictly pure O.I.C. that are white and breed right. **ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kansas.**

O.I.C.

Blooded Stock.

Andrew Johns, of Rosendale, Mo., sold Poland-Chinas on November 24th. The top of the sale was $40, paid by M. G. Mohler, of Hamilton, Mo., for Black Chief's Lady, 3d, a two-year-old sow by Missouri Dude. The next highest price was $38, paid by W. J. Wright, of Rosendale, Mo., for Missouri's Novelty, a sow by Missouri's Black Chief I Am.

Farmers had best get busy raising good hogs. There is a surprising shortage of hogs to develop in the year 1909. Canada is short, and, owing to the drouth, many young hogs have been marketed in the fall of 1908 that would otherwise be held over. At this time a pure-bred boar is an especial good investment. Start right in breeding and give the young stock the advantage of quality; then at the right time finish them on corn. The market will furnish the money.

At Kansas City, Friday, November 27th, T. J. Wornall & Sons, of Liberty, Mo., sold forty head of Shorthorns at an average of $200.52. The seventeen bulls averaged $182.35, and the thirty-one females averaged $210.48. The bull sales included the yearling May King by Choice Goods, sold for $875 to Dr. H. K. Givens, of Fayette, Mo., and the females included the yearling Rosette of Grassland by Imp. Conqueror, sold to Carpetner & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, for $505. W. K. Burgess, Fort Worth Texas, paid $500 for Floral King, also sired by Imp. Conqueror.

On November 16th, at Jeromeville, Ohio, E. L. Metcalf sold forty-seven head of Poland-Chinas at auction, averaging $61.76 per head. A boar, Impudent by Perfection E. L., sold to Silas Pyers & Son, Nashville, Ohio, for $490, and a sow by Impudent sold to John McCulloh of Mt. Victory, Ohio. This was the first of a series of sales in which 273 Ohio Polands averaged $55.57 per head.

At Pattonsburg, Mo., R. E. Maupin sold Poland-Chinas at auction. The boar average was $27.87; the female average was $22.26; and the general average for fifty-seven head was $25.11. The top price for a boar was $100 in two places—one bought by J. Walter Garvey, of Auburn, Ill.; the other by C. E. Tennant, of New Hampton, Mo. The top price for a sow was $65, paid by J. M. Kemp, of Kenney, Ill.

Early in November, at Montrose, Mo., forty head of Poland-Chinas were sold by Chas. A. Lash at an average of $26.50 per head. The top-price boar sold to G. W. Wilson, of Montrose, Mo., for $68; and the top-price sow sold to Fred Richards, of Montrose, Mo., for $100.

Wm. Mincer, of Spencer, Iowa, disposed of his Aberdeen-Angus cattle at auction on November 11th and realized an average of $126.61 for forty-six head. His eight young bulls averaged $75.31, and thirty-eight females averaged $137. The top price was $400 for the two-year-old heifer Blackbird of Spencer, sold to J. R. Horswell, of Estherville, Iowa.

At a sale of Duroc-Jersey swine held by S. R. Murphy, of Savannah, Mo., a famous brood sow, Savannah Belle, sold to Ernest Pancake, of Ransom, Ill., for $525. Her litter of nine sired by Proud Chief sold in the sale for $605. The general average for fifty-one head was $50.51.

At Mexico, Mo., November 13th, in a sale conducted by S. P. Emmons, forty head of Shorthorn cattle averaged $118.20. Secret Goods, a son of White Goods, and grandson of Choice Goods, weighing 1,500 pounds as a long yearling, sold for $500 to C. W. Daugherty, of Sedalia, Mo. Lavender's Diamond, a calf of 1904, by Bapton Diamond, out of Imp. Lavender Lily, topped the sale at $525, going to J. D. Morgan, of San Benito county, California. The females included Fernwood Sybil, 2d, sold to C. Pitzer, of Louisiana, Mo.

At the Pabst Stock Farm, Oconomowoc, Wis., November 9th, thirty-eight head of Percheron stallions and mares sold at auction for an average of $309. The top-price stallion was the black two-year-old Holocaust, sold to H. H. Fields, Osseo, Wis., and the mare Pet, a daughter of Baccarat, a black four-year-old, sold to S. F. Guttenstein, of Milwaukee, Wis., for $585. Ten Hackney mares were in the sale and averaged $186.50, the top price being $315, paid by Geo. McKerrow & Son, Pewaukee, Wis., for the mare Southorpe Bentley.

I. N. Chase, at Brandon, Vermont, sold the Forest Park Farm herd of Ayrshire cattle at auction, October 26th. The average for ninety-five head was $95.05. The top price was $310 for the cow Lady Beppo.

The twelfth annual sale of Percheron horses by H. G. McMillan, of Sioux City, Iowa, held November 17th and 18th, resulted in a general average of $460 for eighty head. The thirty-three stallions averaged $498, and forty-seven mares $435. The top price was $1,000 for the black two-year-old stallion Viborg, which sold to George Holmes, of Wibaux, Montana. W. H. Kerr, of Bennington, Neb., paid $830 for the gray mare Zambea, a four-year-old, and topped the females.

At Worthington, Minn., on October 28th, Messrs. Patterson & Erickson sold a fine lot of Percheron horses at auction. Twelve stallions averaged $515.40 per head, including the two-year-old black Lyceen, which sold to John Martins, Belvidere, Minn., for $1,015. The female average for twenty-seven head was $421.50, and the top price was $900, paid for Her Majesty, a gray matron, foaled in 1903, and bought by E. C. O'Dell, Fargo, N. D.

Colonel Geo. P. Bellows, of Maryville, Mo., live stock breeder and auctioneer, has just returned from a trip to England and Scotland. He says that over there all farmers use pure-bred bulls. All the grades are raised as steers and sent to the butcher, where they bring good prices. Mr. Bellows considers it a good example to follow in this country.

Land Items and Sales.

Quality being equal, the most important item influencing land values is the nearness or accessibility to market. Peter Henderson said: "I would rather pay $50 per acre per annum rent for land where I want it than have inaccessible land as a free gift."

Messrs. Geo. E. Crawford & Co., of Richmond, Va., issue a very attractive list of Virginia properties. Some of them are illustrated, and every property is fully described. Virginia is a grand state, and it contains opportunities which are surprising. Address, Geo. E. Crawford & Co., 1009 East Main street, Richmond, Va.

In the whole of Europe to-day it is not possible to purchase a piece of land at a price an industrious farmer can afford to pay for the purpose of making a living upon it. The same condition is rapidly arriving in this country. Most of the lands in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York are held far above what they are actually worth. All the lands that are worth the money are in the West, and even in the West there are some lands that have advanced to the limit. Sensible men who wish to own farms and conduct them for the purpose of supporting their families cannot find a permanent home too soon. Ten years from now unoccupied Western lands will sell 50 per cent. higher than they do to-day, and to-day these Western lands are very much higher than they were ten years ago.

MULES For Sale: Twenty-six head coming four-year-olds; twenty-seven coming threes; thirty-two coming two years old. We sell Mules either broke to harness or halter, native-bred here in the alfalfa district, making Mules 15.3 to 16½ hands high, with plenty of width and bone. Mules from healthy mares, not branded stuff, but gentle and kind; blacks, bays, browns, iron grays, in good flesh and hair. Respectfully, **Wm. Colter,** Box 545, Garden City, Kansas.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The bacon hog the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature. Economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs, not akin, from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won seven out of nine first prizes at Lexington, Ky., 1908. Have added some imported stock that won at the Royal Show, England, 1907. **CHAS. FORD,**
Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

4,000 FERRETS for sale. Write for price list and catalog; it's free. **De Kleine Bros.,** Jamestown, Michigan, Box 13.

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Three real nice, smooth, young Black Jacks, well broke; two Registered Saddle Stallions—Chester Dare blood; good ones; one Standard and Registered Trotting Stallion, three years old, by the great Gambetta Wilkes, 2:19¼, sire of 200 in the list, dam Nuthurst, 2:12, by two High-class Combined Saddle and Harness Geldings. We also sell Cowpeas in small or car lots. Come to see us, or write for description and pedigrees.

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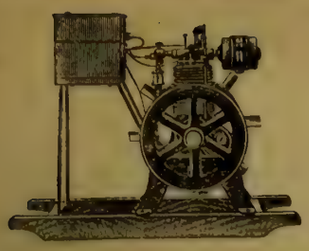

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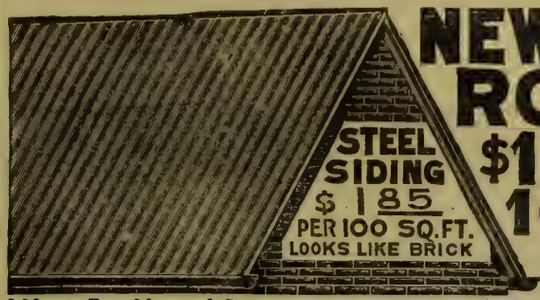
Eighty Bushels of Corn Per Acre.

While eighty bushels per acre may not be an extraordinary yield, yet when so much good, merchantable corn is produced over a considerable acreage, under conditions which most any good farmer can duplicate, it is well worth some study. I am referring to a field in Bureau county, Illinois. This field is outstanding, because this crop was produced under precisely the same weather conditions as surrounding fields which produced only from thirty-five to fifty bushels per acre. The seed planted on two of these fields came from the same source, so that they had practically an equal chance at the start. It was nip and tuck between the two fields clear through the season up to August, when the drouth became severest; then the field first mentioned never slacked growth, while the other soon began to show effects of the lack of moisture. These fields were watched and commented upon by passers-by all through the summer and fall season, and of course the management of the field which produced the eighty bushels per acre came in for considerable discussion. This field was sod ground. The fall previous to planting to corn it was covered with a thin coating of manure. It was worked down this spring, so that the seed-bed was in ideal condition, and was planted between the 16th and 20th of May. There was a vigorous start and the humus in the soil kept the ground from baking after the heavy rains during the spring months, and it conserved moisture to promote steady growth right up to the ripening period. Stock had never trodden upon this field when it was soft and there was no time during the season when it showed the least tendency to bake. The other field especially referred to was also sod ground. It was not manured. It seemed it could not stand the dry weather. It baked and worked hard all season. It showed faulty plowing and cultivation. Each cultivation seemed to do more harm than good, and this became so apparent that cultivation was stopped altlogether on a part of the field after it had been gone over twice. The yield here was about forty-five bushels per acre. We cannot attribute the eighty-bushel yield wholly to the manure, for both of the fields were strong enough to produce such a crop. After knowing the details of the management and observing the physical condition of the ground, I unhesitatingly give the man who secured the eighty-bushel yield the credit of producing his fine crop by better handling of his ground. both in seed-bed preparation and in subsequent cultivations.—L.C.Brown.

Getting Winter Eggs.

With eggs now worth more than oranges, it stands us in hand to coax Biddy to do her best for the next three months. It is surprising what good care and proper feeding will do in producing eggs; and, on the other hand, no other branch of farming will show quicker losses than carelessness in handling the winter layers. Start with comfortable quarters. The layers want plenty of room, plenty of sunlight and ample ventilation. One cannot be too careful about the ventilation. A cold draft during one night will check egg production and likely leave several ailing hens. Keep the hen house clean and dry, and then feed properly and you will get eggs. Feed egg-making foods. On farms feed a variety of grains, with clover, alfalfa and other green stuff, and let the midday meal be a mash made of bran and corn meal, with some green cut bone. Surprise the hens with a tempting variety of mixtures of foods; keep pure water before them, and keep the hen house so clean that any part of it may be used as a scratching floor.—L. C. Brown.



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BRILLIANT D.—Percheron stallion. Owned and exhibited by Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill. His age is three years. Weight 2,250 pounds. He won first in class and reserve champion at Iowa State Fair, 1908. First and champion at Nebraska State Fair, 1908; first and champion at Wisconsin State Fair, 1908; and first and reserve champion at Illinois State Fair, 1908. This picture was taken at the Iowa State Fair.

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May run into Heaves. Give **FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER AND COUGH CURE** and cure him in three to six days. **FRAZIER'S** destroys all germs and reaches the seat of the trouble in a few days. One dose will prevent Distemper, Pinkeye, Influenza, Catarrhal Fever, Shipping Fever and all Nose and Throat Diseases. Guarantee one 50c. bottle to cure and prevent any of the above diseases. Sold by Druggists or prepaid from

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ST. LOUIS THE GREATEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD—A rest at the noon hour. From left to right: James Kirk, horse dealer, whose life has been devoted to the market; Harry Gillen, President of the Gillen-Heiman Mule Company, the first firm of mule dealers to be established at the St. Louis National Stock Yards; Robert Conway, expert mule salesman of the commission firm of Holland, Gilroy & Conway; Isaac Morris, pioneer horse and mule buyer. Representing different interests—each man an artist in his line.

Economical Handling of Manure.

A correspondent in Benton county, Indiana, raises a question about the proper handling of manure in order to make it go the farthest and at the same time give the maximum results. Not many farmers have sufficient barn yard manure to dress all of their fields, so the question naturally arises whether it is better to haul out the fresh manure as it is made or leave it to accumulate in the yards and haul it out after it has become well rotted. It has been shown by actual tests that manure piled in heaps in the field or in the yard loses practically from one-fourth to one-third of its bulk within six months after it is deposited. So if one has a certain area to cover it would seem best to scatter the manure when it had the greatest bulk possible. Aside from the question of bulk, fresh manure has lost nothing from weathering, while manure piled in heaps in the field or left about the yards is bound to shrink and lose some of its best plant food. Many still cling to the old system of keeping the manure about the yards and stables until it is well-rotted and then hauling it to the fields and depositing it in heaps. This makes double work; it reduces the area which may be covered, and hand-spreading is not nearly so even as machine work. Then aside from all of these things, the well-rotted manure piled up in these heaps is liable to greater loss from rain, because it contains so much larger amount of soluble matter than fresh-made manure.

This question of applying the manure fresh or well-rotted has another bearing; that is, the character of the soil upon which this manure is applied. It is well known that light soils should be manured thinly and often, because of its leaching tendency; whereas clay soils may well be treated more heavily and as frequently as the physical condition of the soil requires. I believe it is now becoming pretty well understood that we must depend upon farm-made manure and green crops to improve the mechanical condition of our fields and then supplement these home-made supplies with artificial fertilizers. Here then is another reason why it is best to apply manure to land when it is of the greatest bulk. —L. C. Brown.

FIVE TO TEN THOUSAND FULL AGE MULES

—can be purchased at the—
ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
any business day in the year.

Many, immense, substantial, well ventilated barns contain every commercial or military grade of Mules, which can be purchased and shipped on short notice.

THE ST. LOUIS MARKET WAS ALWAYS FIRST IN THE MULE TRADE AND NOW IT IS GREATER THAN EVER.

The Farm Horse.

In these days of suburban trolley and telephone it is not necessary for a farm horse to be a great trotter, but it should be a great walker. Some horses that will get over a long distance in a day, if allowed to take their own gait, will go at a snail's pace when required to walk. Remember that you do not want a trotter in the plow. When testing the draught horse, make its walking gait an important item.

No wonder the old jockey always looked at the teeth of the animal for which he proposed to trade. This was presumably to tell the age, but it approximated a more vital point. This is the weak point with many horses, and if the veterinarian's skill could be extended to dentistry and worn-out teeth replaced by an artificial set, the period of usefulness might in many instances be prolonged many years. When the teeth get uneven and do not do their work properly, the system begins at once to run down, and, while filing may retard the process, it is one of sure decay.

If you have a family pet thus afflicted, favor it by giving ground grain. This pension is its right. Justice demands it as a reward for faithful service.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Keeping the teams on the farm busy is one of the secrets of success not only in farming for profit but as well for the benefit of the horses. Spasmodic work for horses is injurious. Steady employment, with good care, contributes more to the good condition of a team than anything else, and its days of usefulness are often lengthened by constant use. A day off does not do an animal much good. —Spirit of the West.

HORSE AND MULE NOTES.

In a pamphlet issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry Dr. Geo. M. Rommel invites attention to the fact that Denmark, the foundation sire of the breed of American saddle horses, was foaled in 1839, and Hambletonian, 10, the foundation sire of the standard-bred trotting horse, was foaled just ten years later. Many people imagine that the saddle horse came from the trotter.

We would advise all horsemen to write to the Secretary of Agriculture and obtain a copy of Circular No. 137 issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry. It is by Dr. Geo. M. Rommel, who has charge of the United States horse breeding experiments, and is entitled "The Preservation of Our Native Types of Horses."

According to the Spirit of the West, there have been 270 horses driven to records of 2:10 or better in the last twenty-four years.

The Farmers' Home Journal says that at a sale held at Carter's Creek, Ky., by Isaac Wooldridge, a span of horse mules sold for $256 and a span of mare mules for $369.

Spirit of the West says: "When a horse meets an object which excites his fear, by all means leave the whip alone. A firm hand, cool head and soothing word will accomplish far more than punishment in such cases. Common sense and some drivers have been thoroughly divorced, if they were ever companions."

Allen Winter, 2:06½, winner of the great American trotting handicap Derby, has been sold to Louis W. Winans, of Brighton, England. This horse has trotted a half mile in 1:01½ and a quarter in 29¾ seconds. Mr. Winans is an American, who is living in England, and is making a showing for the American trotter and harness horse.

J. F. Cook & Co., of Lexington, Ky., have shipped to their branch barn at Wichita, Kas., one of the finest loads of jacks and stallions that have ever went West. There were fourteen jacks and four stallions. Among them were: Greatland, 1,470, their premium six-year-old jack; King of Giants, 1,836, a 15¾ hands, two-year-old; four imported Malyorca's, and the other Kentucky jacks, three to seven years old. The stallions were all three years old, one by Jay Bird, one by Liberty Chimes, one by Prodigal, and a saddle stallion by Jarvis, out of a Black Squirrel mare. They were in charge of Mr. J. C. Kerr, who has been the manager of Cook & Co.'s Western Department for the last five years.

ST. LOUIS THE GREATEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD. Adolph Heiman, one of the men who has helped to make it so. For the first six months at the opening of the market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards he bought all the mules that arrived. The Gillen-Heiman Mule Company buy and sell mules and will fill orders satisfactorily. Address, National Stock Yards, Ill.

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Pinkeye, Epizootic, Catarrhal Fever, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, etc., are all positively prevented and quickly cured by Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure. Once used always used. Guaranteed to cure. **50c & $1** at druggists or direct prepaid. "Veterinary Pointers," new book, free.
Wells Medicine Co., Lafayette, Ind.

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. **No blister, no hair gone.** $2.00 per bottle, deliv'd. **Book 8 D free.** **ABSORBINE, JR.**, for mankind, $1. Removes Painful Swellings. Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores. Allays Pain. Book free.
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NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid.
The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

HORSES Going Blind. **Barry Co.** Iowa City, Ia., Can Cure.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS (Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, Etc. **Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis.** Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
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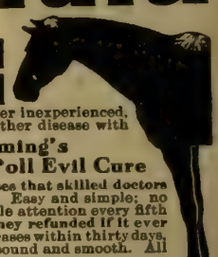

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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We guarantee all Mules to be exactly as represented.

We make a specialty of Logger Mules, Railroad Mules and Big Miners.

We have constantly on hand and for sale all grades of Mules from which purchasers can make selection. All orders promptly filled. Correspondence solicited.

Remember the sale of jacks and jennets to be held at the Limestone Valley Farm, Tuesday, March 2d, 1909. Send for catalogue at once and get your name on the list. Address, L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo. This is the great prize-winning jack farm and the most important sale of the year.

THE VERY BEST MARKET, THE MOST CENTRAL HORSE MARKET ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH

—is at the—

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, in Illinois, right opposite the city of St. Louis.

Auction sales of Horses are held MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Last year's receipts at this great market

Exceeded Chicago by....15,000
Exceeded Kansas City by..55,000
Exceeded Omaha by.....73,000

THE CENTER OF GRAVITY IN THE HORSE TRADE IS AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Colic Due to Corn.

When corn chop alone is fed to a horse it often produces stomach indigestion and bloating, which in the horse is a very serious form of indigestion or colic.

The reason that corn chop produces this condition is owing to the fact that it lies compactly in the stomach. The stomach juices cannot thoroughly permeate it to digest the nutrients, and as a result unnatural fermentation takes place. The gas causes distention of the stomach wall, and stomach or gastric colic is the result.

This is a serious form of colic because of the peculiar arrangement of the stomach. The horse cannot vomit or belch gas unless the walls be so greatly distended that there is a modification or stretching of the part of the stomach at the point where the esophagus enters it, and consequently there is great danger of rupturing the walls of the stomach with a fatal termination.

During the past summer oats have been very high and many horse owners have resorted to corn chop as a more economical feed. If the corn chop be fed with bran or cut hay, then there will usually be no ill effects, because the material will not lie compactly in the stomach, and as a result the stomach juices can get at all parts of the feed and digest it thoroughly. Many will not feed wheat bran, claiming that it is of poor feed value. The fact is that it contains more protein or muscle-building substance than oats, and when mixed with corn or corn chop, in proper proportions, makes a well-balanced, heavy feed.

The frequency of gastric colic among horses has increased with the feeding of corn chop since the high price of oats.—B. F. Kaupp, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Oats vs. Corn For Horses.

For a long time there has been a notion among horsemen that oats are superior to corn for feeding, either driving horses or farm teams. Oats contain an excitant, which brightens up the animal, and, as we say, makes him show his mettle. For this reason oats are fed almost exclusively to driving horses, race horses; in fact, to all horses where action and spirit are wanted. But observing farmers have learned that the farm teams do equally as well when fed on corn, and by many it is thought that corn-fed teams have greater endurance than the oat-fed ones. I have fed hard-worked horses right through the severest work of the whole year on corn. They kept up in good flesh and were well-hardened, but after a month's feeding of new oats they became so weak that they were scarcely fit to do the fall plowing.—L. C. Brown.

He is a Wonder.

From a compilation of Minor Heir's starts the past season it is learned that this son of Heir-at-Law started in eight regular races, winning six, was second in one and third once. He also started in ten special events, making eighteen times that he started in public. Minor Heir went twenty-nine miles in standard time, twenty-six of that number being faster than 2:10, eighteen in 2:05 or faster, and thirteen in 2:02 or faster. What other horse, starting green in any season, established such a claim to greatness? What other horse, his first season out, ever gained so many world's records? No other horse, in his first season's racing, has stepped a half-mile track as fast as 2:05, yet this is what Minor Heir did. No other horse ever paced a mile in 2:02 in a race during his first season's racing, yet Minor Heir paced thirteen in 2:02 or better, nine being in 2:01 or better. Only four horses have ever won heats in 2:01 or better in actual races, match races or exhibitions between two horses. Star Pointer paced one mile in 2:00⅛; Prince Alert and Bolivar pacing one each in 2:00¾. Star Pointer's mile was gained in a special race, that of Prince Alert was made in the second and final heat of a regular class event, while Bolivar's was made in the first heat of a regular race. At the time Star Pointer paced his mile in 2:00½ he was a seasoned campaigner and had a previous record of 1:59¼, gained in an effort to beat 2:00½, the record of John R. Gentry. Prince Alert was likewise a horse with long racing experience and possessed of a record of 2:02. Bolivar was far from being a green horse being nine years old, having raced four previous seasons.—Spirit of the West.

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The love of a gun is born in a boy. Nothing will delight him more than a good gun of his own.

Why not let him have his long-wanted gun and learn how to shoot? It will please him immensely.

Moreover, that's by far the best way to insure his safety. For most boys will handle a gun every chance they get, whether you know about it or not.

Give him a Stevens Rifle for Christmas and see how happy it makes him. Then see how he'll take to outdoors—how he'll tramp the woods and fields—how manly and sturdy and healthy he'll grow out in the open air. See how keen of sight he becomes, how quick to think and to act. It's a good way to develop character in a boy.

Stevens Rifles are the safest of all guns and they're steady and true to the aim—straight-shooting, hard-hitting. And a Stevens Demi-Bloc Double-Barrel Gun, or any Stevens Shotgun, will please a man just as much as a Stevens Rifle will please a boy.

Send for the Stevens Catalog and learn how thoroughly well-made, how moderate in price these guns are. Tells how to choose and care for a gun. 5c for postage brings it.

Then, Dan Beard's book, **"Guns and Gunning."** A book boys revel in. Full of the lore of the woods and the camp—about birds and small game—hunting and shooting—and all that a boy wants to know about guns. Sent postpaid for 20c, paper cover, or 30c, cloth cover.

Your dealer can show you Stevens Rifles, Pistols, Shotguns, or if not, we supply you direct on receipt of catalog price.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY
390 Grove Street
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS., U.S.A.

Good For the Goats.

An item from Lawrenceburg, Ind., is to the effect that a load of goats have cleared the brush off ten small farms in five years. As soon as their owner discovers that there is nothing left for the goats to feed on but tame grass they are loaned or sold to another farmer for a similar purpose. This is a good recommendation for goats, especially as the farmers kill and eat as many goats as they buy before pasing them on.

THE ONLY FOOT-POWER GRINDER.

The Luther Foot-Power Grinder, as advertised on another page of this issue, is a simple, effective, durable and inexpensive device. Every farm ought to have a rapid grinder. Nothing on the market approaches the carborundum wheel, according to the opinion of hundreds of users. The old-fashioned grindstone is too slow. A carborundum wheel will do better work and grinds twenty times faster. Luther Bros., of Milwaukee, are making a special introductory offer. Write them for particulars. Address, Luther Bros. Co., 101 James st., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE HORSEMAN COMBINATION.

The Horseman and Spirit of the Times is the oldest and best weekly horse paper in the United States. It is edited by the very best writers, and the Christmas edition alone is worth the subscription price. We have made arrangements whereby we can offer The Horseman for one year, The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year, and one copy of our cloth-bound, 240-page Book of Live Stock Champions, all for two dollars. This is the grandest subscription combination ever offered. We have only 1,000 copies of The Book of Live Stock Champions remaining on hand. It was published in 1905. There are 500 pictures in the book, commencing with the Chicago World's Fair and ending with the World's Fair at St. Louis, there are pictures and records of champion cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, goats, jacks and jennets. Send in your two dollars before it is too late. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3050 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

COMPETITION

Makes the Reliable Market.

ACTIVE COMPETITION FROM MANY AND DIVERSE PURCHASING INTERESTS.

The Superior Location and the Push and Energy of the Market Firms Have Made the

St. Louis National Stock Yards

THE GREAT CENTRAL LIVE STOCK MARKET OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Applies to Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules.

During the First Eleven Months of the Year 1908 the St. Louis National Stock Yards Have Made A BETTER SHOWING Compared With Former Records, Than Any Other Live Stock Market in the Country.

SHIP YOUR STOCK

To the Best Market, Where Business is on the Up-grade; Where There is the Greatest Competition.

St. Louis Market Receipts.

Receipts for the first eleven months of 1908 at the St. Louis National Stock Yards were 1,067,742 cattle, 2,301,297 hogs, 630,789 sheep, and 100,406 horses and mules. Compared with former records, this is the best showing of any market in the country.

Heavy Native Beef Steers.

Fancy beef steers, 1,300 to 1,550 pounds, were quoted at $7.25 to $7.75 per 100 pounds at the St. Louis market at the opening of December. During the previous week, in car lots, 1,300 to 1,450-pound steers sold at $5.75 to $7.60 per 100 pounds; 1,200 to 1,290-pound steers at $5.20 to $6.00 per 100 pounds; 1,100 to 1,190-pound steers at $4.65 to $6.30 per 100 pounds; 1,000 to 1,090 pound steers at $3.85 to $5.35 per 100 pounds.

Heavy Native Steers at $7.60.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, November 24th, seventeen head of 1,395-pound steers sold at $7.60 per 100 pounds. These were high-bred cattle, Hereford and Shorthorn blood, had been fed all summer and came near classing as Christmas beef. They were shipped by Dennis Bros., of Saline county, Missouri. They were the highest-priced cattle sold on the market since the middle of July.

James H. Campbell,

Expert live stock salesman, is at the head of his own organization, with headquarters at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has the best market in the country to back him. Thoroughly competent and with a first-class organization, he is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Mr. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to James H. Campbell personally and consign cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Cows and Heifers in Market.

A wide range in price and an equally wide range in quality. A thin cow can sell for 1½ cents a pound and a fat one at 4½ cents. By the hundred pounds on November 30th, cows and heifers were selling to butchers as follows: Common, thin cows, classed as canners, $1.50 to $2.25; a little better, classed as cutters, $2.40 to $3.10; medium to good cows, $3.15 to $3.75; good cows, $3.80 to $4.25; choice fat cows, $4.30 to $4.75. Heifers, common to fair, $3.00 to $3.75; medium grades, $3.80 to $4.25; good heifers, $4.30 to $5.00; choice heifers, $5.10 to $5.70; fancy tops, $5.75 to $6.25.

Montgomery County, Illinois, Lambs.

Montgomery county, Illinois, topped the St. Louis lamb market on November 6th with seventy-five head of lambs, 81 pounds average, that brought $6.25 per 100 pounds. This was the highest price paid for more than a month, but lambs like these three months earlier sold much higher. Montgomery county has about 16,000 good sheep, and there is room for 25,000 more in the county.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman. General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Do not forget us when you wish to know anything about either the Sheep, Hog or Cattle Market or future prospect.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

James H. Campbell,

National Stock Yards, Ill.

EQUALLY EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK—SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Stock Cattle and Feeders.

Since the rain the stock cattle trade has improved. At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, December 1st, good to choice feeding steers were selling at $4.10 to $4.40 per 100 pounds; medium to good feeders, $3.50 to $4.00; good to choice stock steers, $3.40 to $3.75; common to good stockers,, $2.75 to $3.40; good stock heifers, $2.75 to $3.25; stock cows, $2.00 to $2.75; medium stock heifers, $2.50 to $2.60.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Try us once. We can keep you posted. We have a great and expanding Market at St. Louis.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL. FORT WORTH, TEX., and at KANSAS CITY.

Good Lambs at $6.35.

On the last day of November, G. D. Gilliland, shipping from Saline county, Missouri, marketed 100 head of 66-pound lambs, which sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards at $6.35 per 100 pounds. In this connection it is well to say that Saline county always markets good sheep and lambs, but not enough of them, there being about 5,000 sheep in a county that is well able to support 100,000 sheep without detracting from any other interest.

A Great Hog Market at St. Louis.

On the last day of November, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, a load of 199-pound hogs from Monroe county, Missouri; a load of 211-pound hogs from Cooper county, Missouri; a load of 200-pound hogs from Nodaway county, Missouri; a load of 266-pound hogs from Mills county, Iowa; and a load of 203-pound hogs from Daviess county, Missouri, all topped the market at 6 cents a pound. A load of 232-pound hogs from Stone county, Missouri, were sold at $5.95. In fact, there was not a good-quality load of 200-pound hogs that did not sell above $5.80. At Kansas City the top of 10,000 hogs was $5.90; at St. Joseph, $5.85; and at Omaha, $5.80.

Southwest Steers at $6.00.

Laclede county, Missouri, was repsented on the St. Louis market on November 27th with twenty steers, 1,304 pounds average, sold at $6.00 per 100 pounds. These were very creditable cattle and nothing in the market that day outsold them. They were shipped by Shantz & Warner, well-known stockmen.

Sheep and Lamb Prices.

At St. Louis, during the last few days in November, sheep and lambs were quotable by the hundred pounds as follows: Good to choice lambs at $6.00 to $6.50; medium grades, $5.25 to $5.85; fair, $4.50 to $5.00; culls at $3.50 to $4.00, with the little common kinds selling from $2.00 to $3.00. Good mutton sheep from $4.25 to $4.50; stockers, $2.50 to $3.50, and bucks, $2.25 to $3.25. On Monday, November 30th, several hundred Western yearlings fed in Missouri averaged 95 pounds and sold at $5.25 per 100 pounds; and 100 lambs, 66 pounds average, sold at $6.35.

Valuable Market Information.

It is the part of an active live stock commission firm to gather information for the benefit of their patrons. Some of the investigations require much original correspondence and careful arrangement. The Godair-Crowley Commission Company, with headquarters at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, have the investigation habit, and embody the results of their inquiry in their weekly circulars. They are figuring up the supplies within shipping distance of the principal markets. The advice the firm is able to give those who are preparing stock for market is well worth having. If in need of information concerning market prospects, address Godair-Crowley Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill. This is one of the leading firms in the yards, thoroughly equipped to do the best kind of service in all departments.

"WE ARE THE RING LEADERS."

Leaders in the Market. Leaders in Making Sales. Leaders and Advisers of Successful Stock Raisers and Shippers.

The GODAIR-CROWLEY COMMISSION CO. . .

solicit your consignments of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, where there is a splendid market and where our selling force has no superior. We are energetic and careful, that our shippers obtain the highest prices and best service on the market.

For market information; for loans to buy feeders; for all facilities and courtesies, write or call on

GODAIR-CROWLEY COMMISSION CO.,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., Fort Worth, Texas. Kansas City, Mo.

ST. LOUIS THE GREATEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD! Three of the men have helped to make it so. From left to right—J. J. Searcy, Secretary of the firm of Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.; Joseph A. Maxwell, mule dealer; and Frank Sloan, dealer in driving and work horses. In the development of the horse and mule market these three have done great work—well worth recording in history.

Southern Cattle Quotations.

The St. Louis market on November 30th was selling common grass steers at $3.30 to $3.55 per 100 pounds, and prime meal-fed steers of the first class were quotable at $5.50 to $6.40. The fair to good grassers were selling at $4.15 to $4.55. Official quotations were as follows: Prime meal-fed steers, $5.50 to $6.40; good to choice fed steers, $4.75 to $5.30; good to choice grassers, $4.35 to $4.95; medium to good grassers, $3.75 to $4.35; common to medium grassers, $2.75 to $3.75; good to choice cows, $3.25 to $3.75; fair to medium cows,$2.75 to $3.25; cutters, $2.50 to $2.75; canners, $1.75 to $2.40; bulls, 2,25 to $3.00; fair to choice vealers, $4.75 to $5.50; fair to choice heavy calves, $3.25 to $4.25; yearlings, $1.75 to $2.75—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

Oklahoma Steers at $6.50.

On November 9th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, M. D. Proctor, shipping from Welch, Oklahoma, marketed fifty-six head of 1,338-pound steers, which sold to the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company at $6.50 per 100 pounds. They outsold any other quarantine cattle on sale that day, and all the natives, except a fine lot of 1,204-pound steers, which sold at $7.10. There were 9,000 cattle on sale that day, which shows good for the Oklahoma cattle.

The Right Kind of Cattle.

On November 3d, Clark & Bledsoe, Missouri stock raisers, gave an exhibition of baby-beef cattle at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, showing how to top the market. There were forty-eight head of yearling steers, 998 pounds average, which sold at $7.10 per 100 pounds, which is a total of $70.86 per head. These cattle were highly bred and almost perfectly fed. They outsold any other cattle on the St. Louis market by 55 cents per 100 pounds. They outsold the tops on the Chicago market on the same day by 35 cents per 100 pounds. These are the cattle that Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Southern Illinois can raise by the hundreds of thousands. The St. Louis market is in need of all that can be raised.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY...

HORSE and MULE COMMISSION SALESMEN

AUCTION EVERY MONDAY IN THE YEAR.

These Monday sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are the best attended of all sales and produce the most satisfactory results for the shipper.

We also solicit consignments of Mules to be sold by the most competent salesmen on the best market in the country.

MULE DEPT.—W. R. McFarlane, Lan. B. Morris.
HORSE DEPT.—E. L. Hawkins, S. B. Howell, Eddie O'Connell.
OFFICE—Frank Mulholland.
AUCTIONEER—Col. I. M. Howard.

YOUR CONSIGNMENTS ARE SOLICITED.

Write For Weekly Market Report.

McFarlane Commission Company,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.
Fancy Butcher Heifers.

The Horse-market Situation.

The McFarlane Commission Company held the usual Monday horse auction at the St. Louis National Stock Yards on November 30th. After the sale Mr. McFarlane said: "There were more buyers, but no more money. It was a quiet trade and the purchasers were taking no chances. People who buy horses for shipment South or East to sell again are up against ordinary conditions and they are working on small margins. Trade may develop a stronger basis after the holidays, but we hardly expect it before. We hold auction every Monday in the year. We get the cream of the buyers and will be glad to advise shippers by letter or wire. In quick times and in dull times St. Louis outclasses any other horse market on the continent."

Illinois Lambs in Market.

On November 5th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, J. T. Rigsby, of Greene county, Illinois, marketed ninety head of 71-pound lambs at 6 cents a pound. Greene is a splendid sheep-raising county, and there are about 12,000 sheep in it. On the same day, Smith & Mills, of White county, Illinois, marketed ninety-five head, 75 pounds average, which also sold at 6 cents a pound. White county—one of the best in Illinois for sheep growing—has about 7,000 sheep. Had these been marketed earlier in the season and weighing the same, they would have brought 7 to 9 cents a pound. It is the early lamb that takes the cream of the prices.

High Prices For Hogs at St. Louis.

On December 1st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, several loads of 237 to 277-pound hogs sold at $6.20 per 100 pounds, and the bulk sold at $5.60 to $5.90. Chicago did not sell any hogs above $6.10, and the bulk sold at $5.50 to $6.00. Kansas City sold tops at $5.90, and the bulk at $5.30 to $5.80. St.Louis, as usual, was a good shipping and profit margin above Kansas City.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their customers. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Yearling Steers at $7.50.

There were only a few of them, but they were a fine sample of what Audrain county, Missouri, can do. It was November 11th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, when C. Anderson sold six steer yearlings, 1,006 pounds average, at $7.50 per 100 pounds. His other cattle were cows, that topped the market at $4.75. His full-blood yearlings outsold 1,447-pound steers that were well sold at $7.15 per 100 pounds. It is a pretty good market where 1,000-pound steers can sell at $75 per head.

Yearling Steers and Heifers at $7.25.

C. W. White, of Wellsville, Montgomery county, Missouri, set an example to stockmen by shipping twenty-five head of strictly fat steers and heifers to the St. Louis market, where they sold at $7.25 per 100 pounds on November 10th. They were pretty near pure-blood Shorthorns. They were raised by Ben Graham, in the same county. They were short yearlings, strictly corn fed, and averaged only 826 pounds. These cattle outsold the next best native cattle of the same weight 40 cents per 100 pounds; they outsold some of the native cattle of the same weight $3.75 per 100 pounds; they outsold Mississippi steers of the same weight 4 cents a pound. There is a fashion for light-weight cattle, and Mississippi is a great state to raise them.

Record-breaking Hog Receipts.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, November 6th, hog receipts were 16,027 head, the largest Friday run ever received at the market. Notwithstanding the big run, the top price was $6.20 and the bulk sold at $5.70 to $5.90. Kansas City, with 5,000 less hogs, sold tops at $6.05, and sold the bulk at $5.40 to $5.95. Whenever all markets receive a big run of stock, then St. Louis looms up as the best market.

Angus Steers at $7.20.

On December 1st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, W. S. Cotton, of Pettis county, Missouri, marketed two cars grade Polled Angus steers, 1,329 pounds average, at $7.20, the top price paid on that day.

Light Oklahoma Steers at $5.25.

The best price for Oklahoma steers on December 1st was $5.25 for steers weighing 1,048 pounds. In the same lot were some 748-pound steers sold at $3.90 per 100 pounds.

Choice Yearling Sheep.

On December 1st, at St. Louis, Wm. Redshaw, of Scott county, Illinois, marketed a load of 113-pound sheep that sold at $5.50 per 100 pounds. He bought these at St. Louis last July, when they weighed 71 pounds.

HORSES. MULES.

Holland, Gilroy & Conway,

(Successors to John S. Bratton),

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

Horse Auctions Every Thursday.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States.

Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

Horse Department—T. H. HOLLAND and T. H. GILROY.
Mule Department—ROBERT CONWAY.

Write us for market information. Address,

Holland, Gilroy & Conway,
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Light Native Steer Cattle.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, November 30th, the light steers in the native division were quoted as follows: Yearling steers, common to fair, $3.00 to $3.75 per 100 pounds. These are neither well bred or fleshy, not good enough quality to be sold as stockers and hardly fit to kill; fair to medium, a little heavier and slightly better quality, $4.00 to $4.50; medium to good yearling steers, $4.75 to $5.25; good, light, fat steers, 900 to 1,000 pounds, $5.25 to $6.00; choice steers, $6.10 to $6.50; fancy steers, highly bred, strictly fat, $6.75 to $7.25—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds. In this class there is a difference of 4¼ cents between the top and bottom of the market.

The Thursday Horse Auction.

The firm of Holland, Gilroy & Conway hold the Thursday horse auction at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, and sell mules and horses at private sale every day in the week. It is a new organization of experienced men and is rapidly coming to the front. "We like this market," said Mr. T. M. Holland, "and every day brings us new evidence of the great economical advantages afforded here. It does not take all the money the horse brings to pay transportation and other expenses. We are closer than we have ever been before to the Eastern and Southern trade, and we can let a shipper know what he has to expect. The highest aim a commission firm can have is to serve its patrons well and faithfully. To do this we now have a first-class distributing center. It is the natural meeting house for the horse and mule seller and buyer, and we make no mistake when we ask our friends and patrons to send their consignments to this market, or when we invite buyers to attend our auction."

CHAMPION SHROPSHIRE RAM at Sioux City and other Shows. Exhibited by Binnie & Son, of Alta, Iowa.

A Sheep Market Interview.

Mr. H. C. Brigham makes a business of buying stock sheep at the St. Louis National Stock Yards and sorting them up for sale to farmers who desire to buy and breed them. He also selects thin wethers which farmers buy and fatten for market. The Stock Yard receipts are mostly bought by butchers, packers and shippers for slaughtering purposes, but there is always a percentage of the total which are classed as stock lambs, stock ewes and feeders, because they are not fat enough for slaughter. Mr. Brigham has sent out many loads of stock ewes that were bought for breeding purposes, and has seen the lambs marketed which the ewes have raised and he has seen the ewes come back and be sold to the butcher. He is therefore an authority upon sheep raising and sheep marketing.

Mr. S. A. Hughes, General Immigration Agent of the Rock Island-Frisco Railway System, and Mr. Philip H. Hale, editor of the National Farmer and Stock Grower, were at the Stock Yards during the last week in October, looking over the sheep that were for sale and investigating the subject generally.

Mr. Brigham, being interviewed, said: "There never was a car-load of stock sheep to leave these yards that did not double the money in eight months. These ewes," he said, pointing to a pen, "are for sale at 3½ cents a pound. I have sold many loads like them. They will average about 90 pounds and cost the buyer $3.50 a head on his farm. They are good and healthy and are bred to lamb from February to April. These ewes will easily shear a dollar a head in wool at shearing time next spring; they are good to raise lambs such as averaged $4.80 per head in market this year. After the lambs are weaned next year the farmer can fatten the ewes to weigh 100 pounds and if he is inclined to send them back to market to be sold to the butcher, a fair price to figure them is 4½ cents a pound. Here we have ewes that cost $3.50 each with a reasonable probability of selling at $10.30 for lamb, wool and herself. From this amount $1.30 can be deducted for feed through the winter and for return freight and market expenses. This leaves $3.50 to repay the cost of the ewes, $3.50 for the 100 per cent. profit, and two dollars per head margin to spare. These are ordinary, every-day market figures and for nothing extraordinary in sheep or lambs. From almost any shipping point in Southwest Missouri sheep and lambs can be shipped to market for 25 cents a head and 10 cents will pay yardage and commission charges.

"What do you think about sheep from the Ozark country?" said Mr. Hughes. "This much I know," said Mr. Brigham, "that there are many points where they raise strong, healthy sheep which are a credit to themselves and the market. Wherever they use good black-face, pure-bred bucks they send in lambs that sell up to the best from Tennessee, Kentucky or North Missouri. The best lambs from the Ozarks have sold here from 6 to 9 cents a pound. We see common sheep from the Ozarks because they are not improved and are not fat, but they are always bright and healthy, and we can see that they are improving in quality every year. Most of the Kentucky and Tennessee lambs that come here every year are from stock ewes that were shipped in here from Southwest Missouri and sold to Tennessee buyers, but the Missouri farmer does best when he sends in the lamb first and the ewe afterward. You need not hesitate to exploit the Ozarks as a sheep-raising country. We can prove that any day in the year on this market, because this market receives and sells nearly all the sheep raised on the lands traversed by the Frisco System, and the best authorities here consider the Ozarks superior to any other country in the Southwest for sheep raising."

Sheep Notes and Items.

In regard to the spring-lamb proposition, Mr. F. W. Harding, of Waukesha, Wis., Secretary of the American Cotswold Registry Association, says as follows: "Referring to article on the raising of early lambs, will say that the proposition as outlined is working out all right and is really no experiment. I would only suggest that the class of ewes purchased for this purpose should have a predominance of English blood; that is, sired by rams of English breeds. By taking this precaution one will get ewes that will fatten more readily after their lambs are weaned than ewes of Merino blood. They will also give more milk and raise their lambs better."

Anyone in Missouri and Arkansas can raise grass lambs to be marketed in June, but the market calls for them in February, March, April and May. That is what the butchers say: "Get us early lambs, when we can buy them high and sell them high."

In April and May, because of the scarcity, butchers will buy spring lambs averaging 40 to 50 pounds, but they are really too light, and spring lambs should weigh 60 to 75 pounds to bring the top price on the market.

The period of pregnancy in sheep is 21 weeks, which is 147 days. The breeding tables usually allow the ewes 150 days; thus, a 1st-of-January lamb would arrive from August 5th breeding. A 1st-of-January lamb ought easily to weigh 60 pounds by the 1st of May.

Dwarf Essex rape is yearly growing in favor as a fall pasture crop for sheep and lambs. At the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, which is pretty far north, lambs gained 2½ pounds per week per head. In one test 48 lambs gained 501 pounds on rape, against 325 pounds gained by another lot on blue grass.

At the Iowa Experiment Station they wintered ewes of different breeds at an average cost for feed of one cent and a tenth of a cent a day. This is on a basis of sufficient hay and grain to keep them in good winter condition and paying out cash money for the feed. On a Missouri farm ewes can easily be wintered in good condition for 50 cents a head or less.

George Keiffer, of Bexar county, Texas, who is profitably running a small bunch of sheep, is producing lambs which at six months old outweigh the grown native sheep. This is because he is breeding with rams of the mutton breeds and taking good care of the lambs.

At the Michigan Experiment Station 125 grade Shropshire lambs made a gain of three pounds per week for 7½ weeks on a pasture of Dwarf Essex rape.

At the New York Agricultural Experiment Station Shropshire lambs averaged about 12 pounds at birth and in nine weeks later they averaged 42¾ pounds. The Dorset lambs averaged about 11 pounds at birth and weighed 53½ pounds at nine weeks old. Dorset lambs gained as much as 4½ pounds a week for twelve weeks. This would make 67-pound Dorset lambs in three months.

Many a man who joins in the anvil chorus would be ashamed to play second fiddle.

THE DIFFERENCE—

IN ARKANSAS	IN YOUR STATE
Farm Lands cost $5 to $10 an acre	Farm Lands cost $50 to $75 an acre
Yield 500 to 1000 per cent on investment	Yield 10 to 25 per cent on investment
Crop Growing season nine months	Crop Growing Season six months
Products include grain, grass, fruits, truck, cotton, and live stock.	Products Limited to grain, grass and Live Stock.
Short Feeding Season	Long Hard Winters
Cost of Fuel and Clothing 10 per cent of Earnings	Cost of Fuel and Clothing 25 per cent of Earnings

WHO HAS THE ADVANTAGE?

The Railroad Company desires only to see you pleasantly located in this prosperous State. It makes no difference from whom you buy your land, but for your information, attention is called to the fact that the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain has 750,000 acres of the best farm and fruit land that it will sell you on easy terms.

THE HOMEBUILDER IN ARKANSAS

Thousands of acres of unoccupied lands await the settler in Arkansas at prices and on terms which make it possible for any man, who has the will, to build a home and secure independence upon the rich soil of one of the greatest general farming and fruit growing States of the mid-continent. These lands are now made available by the cutting up into small tracts of the large farms and plantations and the rapid clearing of timbered lands. Diversified methods are succeeding the one-crop system and room is being made for the new comer.

YOU WILL FEEL AT HOME IN ARKANSAS.

The same crops are grown in this State and the same methods of cultivation are used as in Illinois, or Iowa, Indiana, Ohio or Michigan. You can raise corn, wheat and clover, breed your thoroughbred cattle, hogs and horses, but more than that, you can raise two crops of potatoes, five crops of alfalfa, and grow sorghum, Bermuda grass, fruits and vegetables, which are not on the list of the northern farmer. You have the advantage of a long grazing season, a mild winter and the best of markets. Arkansas is in the heart of the rich Mississippi Valley; Its neighbors are Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Kansas.

The coupon below with your name written in, will bring you our handsome 88-page book, "The Homebuilder in Arkansas." Send for it to-day.

B. H. PAYNE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Room 1560, Missouri Pacific Building,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Send me Arkansas book, map, list of lands for sale and information regarding cost of trip.

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Address _____

MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN

THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.

There is one modern writer on Sheep industry who has made his mark. It is Dr. Henry Stewart. He has written a book entitled **The Domestic Sheep.**

It is up-to-date in every particular. There are 384 pages, and besides going into the subject in a practical way there are illustrations of every breed and every subject belonging to the industry. For $1.50 we will send **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for one year and one copy of **The Domestic Sheep.** This is the time to study the sheep business. There is money in it. Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Additional Sheep Notes.

Mr. Albert D. Evans, of the Evans-Montague Commission Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, said: "We can sell another million sheep a year at St. Louis to the advantage of all concerned. The market is growing and will continue to grow in strength and importance. Most of our sheep shippers are doing finely, especially when they bring in lambs for the early spring market. The Southwest country in particular produces them so cheaply that there is good margin of profit for the sheep raiser. I look for the Ozark region to make a great reputation for raising early lambs."

Mr. F. A. Hunter, Manager of the St. Louis house of Swift & Company, was very busy when called upon to say something in regard to sheep, but he said: "We would be glad to buy more sheep at St. Louis, because we need them. It is our business and duty to buy our live stock as cheap as we can; therefore the market has to take care of itself, but there is so much competition here that we are on a strain all the time, and the shippers of sheep get the benefit of it. We like to buy two to three hundred thousand fat sheep and lambs every year, and we have to send to other markets for some of them, notwithstanding we are paying very strong prices at St. Louis."

The Godair Commission Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards sell a good many sheep and lambs, and in their operations have been able to demonstrate that St. Louis is the best market of all. The quality is improving, the number is greater than formerly, and the market is better because the people have learned to eat mutton. "You can say for us," said Mr. Godair, "that the best market and the best sheep-raising country are very close together. If the farmers of the Southwest will raise more and better sheep they can cash them to advantage at St. Louis.

Mr. Robt. Conway, Manager of the St. Louis house of Armour & Co., says that, although they have bought more sheep on the market than usual this year, they have been unable to fill all their mutton and lamb orders. They have many car-loads to ship and they often have to send to other markets for sheep. The farmers of Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma may just as well have the money, as they have the best country in the world for sheep raising."

Ernest Krause, who came to Pulaski county, Missouri, from Wisconsin, says that his 100 sheep will clear him $400 this year. His lambs averaged $4.00 per head, and the wool from the sheep pays their keep.

Mr. James H. Campbell, live stock commission salesman at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, being interviewed in regard to the sheep market, said: "The St. Louis market receives more sheep and lambs now than used to arrive, for the reason that farmers have discovered that Missouri and Arkansas are splendid sheep-raising states, but we can sell a million sheep a year more than we have ever received. We are constantly turning away buyers who would like to make regular purchases here, and that is because we cannot guarantee to fill their orders. Although we have sold the local packers 100,000 more sheep this year than last, they have had to go to other markets and buy 40,000 more to fill their regular orders. This is a great and growing sheep market center, and people who contemplate opening farms in Missouri can be assured that they will always have a splendid market for their cattle, hogs and sheep."

Mr. Thos. J. Honey, whose farm is 1½ miles from Salem, Mo., on the Frisco System, reports that it does not cost him over 25 cents a head to winter his sheep in good condition. He keeps them on pasture except when there is snow and ice, when he keeps them up and feeds them.

In marketing sheep at the St. Louis National Stock Yards the expenses on account of selling and transportation are very light. The freight amounts to about 25 cents a head and the selling charges, including yardage, amount to about 10 cents a head. These figures represent the average of a large number of shipments from Southwest Missouri, which is a first-class sheep-raising section.

At St. Louis, on April 23, 1908, a small lot of 40-pound spring lambs sold at 12½ cents a pound. They were not over 2½ months old and came direct from the mother ewes. They had not been fed any grain, although they may have nipped a little grass.

In the spring of 1908 the state of Tennessee shipped many lambs to the St. Louis market, where in the month of May all the good ones sold at $7.00 to $8.40 per 100 pounds. The first lot arrived on May 11th, and they came freely after that date. These lambs weighed from 61 to 72 pounds and the prices ranged from $4.25 to $5.90 per head. All of them were 1908 lambs, raised by their mother ewes on grass.

Many thousands of native spring lambs were sold at the St. Louis market in April and May of the spring of 1908 at 8 to 8½ cents a pound. This price was paid for 50 to 68-pound lambs. Later on the came kind of lamb sold at 7 to 7½ cents a pound. It is the early lamb that brings the most money.

In the year 1908, E. A. Van Slicken, of Weiser, Idaho, marketed half-breed Shropshire lambs, 4 to 4½ months old, weighing 75 to 77 pounds on the scales at the Stock Yards. These are the kind of lambs to raise in Missouri for sale on the St. Louis market.

Mr. Frank S. Springer, of Springfield, Ill., Secretary of the American Southdown Breeders' Association, states that the article on ewes and lambs for market is very clear and practical and will work out just as we say. The Southdown ram is a splendid sheep to use to produce the very best of lambs.

New York City begins to receive fall lambs about Christmas and then they follow on until spring lambs come in. At first a lamb that dresses 28 pounds is just the thing, but later on the butchers like them to dress 33 pounds. The New York butchers will be very glad to buy such lambs on the St. Louis market.

On April 15th, 1908, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, ninety-two head of Tennessee lambs averaged ninety pounds and sold at $7.75 per 100 pounds, or $6.97½ per head. These were late lambs of the year before and strictly grass raised.

Twenty car-loads of New Mexico lambs were shipped in November from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Colorado, and the average weight was 68 pounds. These were grass lambs in good range condition and will be fattened on peas and alfalfa. Such lambs sell this season in New Mexico for 3¼ to 3½ cents a pound. In Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma the farmers can raise 68-pound lambs and market them on the St. Louis market from May to July at fat-lamb prices.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN RAM—Champion of the breed at the Iowa State Fair, 1908, and other shows. Exhibited by F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis. In our articles setting forth the great business opportunity for farmers to raise early spring lambs for sale on the St. Louis market we mentioned that Mr. Harding said that to carry out the programme successfully, all that was necessary to start was to secure good, thrifty ewes, and to breed them to rams of the English mutton breeds. The Hampshire Down is one of the English breeds, and this particular ram is one of the best of the breed. In England, rams weigh 250 pounds and ewes about 190 pounds. Ten-months' lambs weigh 100 to 115 pounds. Professor Plumb, of Ohio, says that the lambs mature early and fatten easily.

Winter Care of Sheep.

Sheep do not require much care in the summer season. The more liberty they can have the better; but in the winter season they may be kept in a shed, open on the sunny side if necessary. It is usually better to arrange so that it can be closed in case of storm. If possible, sheep should have the liberty to range on dry and firmly sodded pastures in the winter when these are not covered so deeply with snow as to make it impossible for them to get food by scraping for it with their feet.

It is not necessary that they should be kept on anything else than an earth floor, provided the same is dry and kept well bedded. Fresh bedding should be added every two or three days. Confining the sheep in a small and ill-ventilated building would soon prove fatal.

Sheep are fond of a change in diet; consequetnly the greater the variety of feed, fine in character, the better the results. While they are in winter quarters they should be given a small quantity of grain, in the absence of roots. Usually one pound per head before the season for lambs will be enough. No grain is better adaped for such feed than oats. A little bran added will make an improvement. After the lambing season the flock may be safely given about all the grain that will be eaten up clean. No kind of hay is better for sheep than clover or alfalfa.

The sheep has the most delicate sense of smell of any domestic animal, and the racks and troughs from which they eat will offend more or less if not kept perfectly clean. They will not eat unclean food nor drink unclean water, unless compelled by hunger and thirst to do so. Cleanliness is a matter of necessity and must be kept in force, if the best results to be attained are desired.

Another very important feature is to keep the animals as quiet as possible. They are very timid, and dogs and boisterous men and boys should not be permitted to go about them.—Wm. H. Underwood.

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and save trouble. It is very easy to do so with ear tag or button label. F. S. Burch & Co., of Chicago, can supply you.

FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

There is a very good book on the subject of Vegetable Gardening, written by Samuel B. Green. It is a manual that can be relied on. It is easy to grow vegetables and save them against the different diseases when at critical periods such a book can be readily referred to. There are 252 pages, nicely illustrated and practical throughout. We will send a copy of the book entitled Vegetable Gardening and The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Where the Roses Come From.

In a little town, some thirty miles up the Hudson, along the Albany post road, there is a little principality known as the Rose Kingdom. If one can imagine the ground between Fifth avenue and Eighth avenue, from Twenty-third street to Thirty-fourth street, New York, covered with nothing but greenhouses, and these filled with nothing but American Beauty roses, one will have some idea of the glory of this domain. The ruler of this flowery land is Paul M. Pierson, who for the last twenty years has raised nothing but this one variety of rose. How great this output is may well be judged from the fact that last June he supplied three-quarters of a million of roses to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia alone. About seven millions are sent away each year. Mr. Pierson tells of his subjects as follows in the New York Press:

"In the open air American Beauties cannot be raised successfully. One thing that means their death is the heavy dew. 'Unusual condensation' is the technical term that describes this. Too much moisture on the leaves causes the 'black spots' to appear, and when this comes it is all over with the roses affected, and they have to be dug up and destroyed. Too much moisture about the roots is the cause of another of the American Beauty roses' deadliest menaces. The roots begin to rot almost in a day, and the work has to be done all over again.

"Sunlight is our capital. If we didn't have plenty of that, rose-growing would be out of the question. June is the month of the year in which the conditions for rose culture are the most favorable—the ideal month. June is the month, too, when most roses are used; it far leads all the others, even the winter months, when entertaining in the big cities is at its height. You see, there are more weddings in June than at any other time of the year. Then there are the commencement exercises, that take a vast number of roses. Aside from these the increase is principally due to the number of people embarking for Europe at that time.

"Yes, during June we frequently send away 20,000 beauties, and even more, in a single day. Another reason why these roses are used so largely in June is that they cost less to raise then and are cheaper than in any other month of the year. They touch the top price about Christmas time, and we generally get a dollar and a half apiece for them from the big florists in the great cities. How much they sell them for I don't know.

"Did you ever know that a rose needs sleep? It needs sleep just the same as a person. But less of it, curiously enough, in the summer than in the winter. We have been making some experiments with some of the new artificial lights to see if we cannot fool the roses during the winter into thinking that the days are twelve or fourteen hours long. I do not think it would be practicable to try to force American Beauties or any other roses by attempting to grow them under a combination of artificial light and sunshine without giving them any rest at all.

"American Beauties are divided into six grades: 'Specials,' 'Fancies,' 'Extras,' 'Firsts,' 'Seconds,' and 'Thirds.' These terms are used to designate the degrees of perfection in the blooms that are hardly apparent to anyone not an expert. Each has a different price from the 'Specials,' which are most perfect in every detail, down to the cheapest, the 'Thirds,' which have the most defects. This is the way they are bought by the dealers. When they are bought by the general public the grading is not used. As a general thing, the biggest dealers buy only 'Specials,' the magnificent long-stemmed varieties. The others go to the grades down the line.

"No attempts have been made to change the color of the American Beauty. It can be made a little brighter by keeping the temperature of the greenhouse a little lower than is customary, but this hardly pays on account of the risk. If the temperature gets a shade too low it starts all sorts of things."

OBSERVATIONS BY UNCLE PIPER.

The Subscription Editor is Allowed to Say a Few Words Because Christmas is Coming, With New Year's to Follow.

Your Uncle Piper, subscription editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, has done pretty well, thank you, during the past year, and without difficulty has been able to hold up his end of the business. Here is Christmas come again, and the boss editor says there is room for congratulations. The boss editor has a good time congratulating himself that all the subscriptions are attracted by his writings. When he has cut up an Experiment Station bulletin and stuck it together again with all the "milk in the cocoanut" left out, he imagines that he has done all that is necessary to cause the farmers to rush in by the car-load to plank down their wealth of subscriptions, and he has a private opinion of his own that the business manager and the subscription editor conspire to do him out of the credit for the success of the paper. All the boss editors feel that way, and our boss editor is no exception.

Uncle Piper.

Your Uncle Piper would like the boss editor to hear what is said when the subscription solicitor has talked to thirty farmers in one day and taken subscriptions from two of them. The editor always expects eighty bushels of subscriptions to the acre, but the subscription editor is thankful to get the Missouri wheat average—thirteen bushells.

However, as subscription editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, it is my duty to invite attention to a little book entitled "Poultry Houses, Coops, Etc." We are offering a copy of this book and the paper for one year, all for 60 cents. There are 96 pages and 80 illustrations in the book, and the first ten pages are worth all the money. Don't think that an architect is necessary in order to build a chicken coop. Some of the coops designed in this book can be made out of dry goods boxes. See page 22.

Down in the left-hand corner of page 6 will be found a short advertisement of a book enttled "Farm Blacksmithing." A farmer does not have to be a blacksmith unless he has an inclination that way, because a little iron work which the farmer cannot do on the farm furnishes a good excuse for going to town—and going to town sometimes needs an excuse, even for the boss farmer. On a little blacksmithing job one can start early and stay late, and nothing can be said by the good wife when the old man returns home. However, your Uncle Piper will furnish a good book entitled "Farm Blacksmithing" and a year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for 65 cents. The book says: "There is no good reason why every farmer who has any mechanical ability cannot do nine-tenths of the work which he usually hires done by the blacksmith."

Now comes another useful work which your Uncle Piper discovered. Many of the subscriptions which the boss editor congratulates himself upon getting came to us because the people must have this book. The boss editor explains it this way: "We sell the paper and throw in the book." The subscription solicitor says: "We sell the book and throw in the paper." It makes no difference so long as the people are satisfied. I refer to the Cement Workers' Handbook. The price is 60 cents, including the paper for one year. When President Roosevelt's Commission wrote to a farmer, asking what he needed to make him happy, the answer was: "We don't require anything, now that we have the Cement Workers' Handbook." This is a sure cure for town fever. A farmer only needs a little sand and a little cement and he can build a town of his own.

"Practical Farming and Gardening" is another book that keeps the postoffice busy. Sixteen cents' postage on each book soon mounts up, and Uncle Sam gives no credit. There are 500 pages, and the colored feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to a stock feeder. A copy of the book and the paper for one year, both for a dollar. We ought to sell ten thousand books and throw in ten thousand papers. Read about this book on page 7.

The sale of the "Book of Practical Barn Plans," which we advertise on page 30, indicates that many buildings are going up. It is an architect's book, and a good one. The people who publish it claim that the first copy cost $5,000. Well, we will take their word for it, because we have sold many, and the book gives excellent satisfaction. All we charge is $1.00 for the book and one-year's subscription to the paper.

We wish also to invite attention to a clubbing arrangement with two great newspapers—one is the Semi-Weekly St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a Republican paper, and the other is the Semi-Weekly St. Louis Republic, a Democratic paper. Anyone who will send us one dollar in advance for a three-year subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select either of these papers for one year as a free premium.

We had a great time with a subscriber to the Globe-Democrat, who, before subscribing, thought it was a Democratic paper, and for seven months he read the Republican dope in it, until he could stand it no longer. He tried to get the Globe-Democrat to let up on William Jennings Bryan, but it was no good, neither could we get them to refund the money. In subscribing, be sure which paper you wish to have; then go ahead and send in your dollar.

We are not allowed sufficient space to say what we need or we would have a page about our new book, "Five Hundred Questions Answered About Swine." This book is advertised on page 11. It is a book that gives good measure. The questions were all asked, and the answers "hit the spot." There are 83 questions about breeding, 150 about feeding, 51 about pastures, 143 about diseases, 29 on comparison of different breeds, and 78 are miscellaneous questions, about all kinds of subjects. We sell the paper for one year and a copy of the book for 60 cents.

In conclusion, we wish our readers to believe that all of our premiums are selected with the view of serving our patrons well and faithfully. We give good value for the money. It is a case of "small profits and quick returns." In conclusion, we wish our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Uncle Piper, the Subscription Editor.

FREE PRESCRIPTIONS
For Liquor and Tobacco Habits.

Officers of Anti-Saloon Leagues of several states have endorsed a plan of mailing out free prescriptions for the relief of the liquor and Tobacco Habits, that is being carried out by F. Gray, 725 New Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Either prescription can be given secretly, and filled by local druggist. The only request made is that you enclose stamp when writing for them and do not sell the recipes but give free copies to your friends.

Washing Machine $1.95

Slightly damaged by smoke, but satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Positively the best, and washes anything in half time required with others. Guaranteed 5 years. Just 500 washers at this price to get acquainted. We are the cheapest supply house in the world. Send today for full description and big bargain catalogue of everything for Home, Farm and Factory, save two-thirds.
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Most pleasant highly profitable Business. In great demand at fancy prices—year round—grow anywhere, winter or summer. My Folder, how I made my first $100 growing mushrooms for a 2c stamp.
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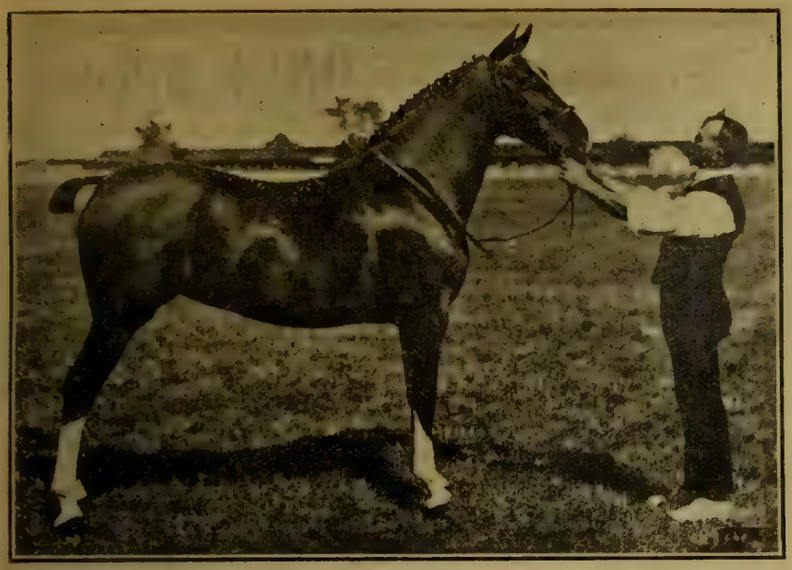
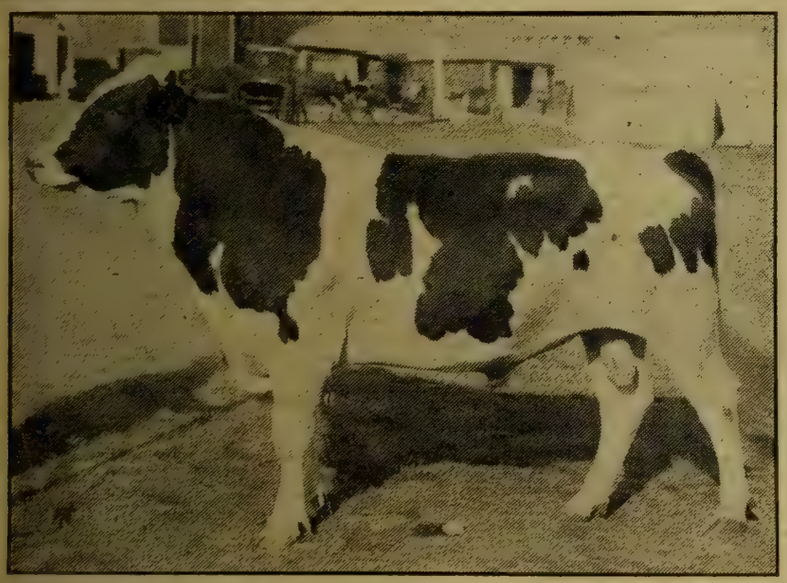
How Mike Backed a Horse.

"Did you ever back a horse in your life, Mike?" "Yes; once and only once." "Did you win anything?" "No, begorra; that I didn't. You see, I backed the blessed hoss through a shop windy and I had to pay $10."—Breeders' Special.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.



QUEEN OF DIAMONDS—Famous Hackney mare. Sired by Forest King, the first-prize winner and champion in high-stepping classes at the New York Show for three years, a record held by no other horse. QUEEN OF DIAMONDS has won first and champion at the Horse Show in Chicago two years; first and champion at Kansas City; first and champion at Illinois, Indiana and Iowa State Fairs. She was also a winner at the great London Hackney Show prior to importation. This great mare is owned by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm. This is the great firm engaged in importing Shire and Hackney horses, bringing to this country the best in England. Send for catalogue of imported Shire mares and fillies to be sold December 17th. Address, Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.



JOHANNA PONTIAC DE KOL—A Holstein champion bull. He was calved February 25, 1908, and now in ordinary condition weighs 1,700 pounds. He has a very good disposition. This picture was taken at the Wisconsin State Fair, where he was champion bull of the breed. JOHANNA PONTIAC DE KOL is out of a cow which has a butter record as a two-year-old of 16.07 pounds in a week. He is descendant from cows with records from 22 to 26.67 pounds of butter per week. He is a grandson of Sarcastic Lad, the St. Louis World's Fair champion. This bull is in the herd of Rust Bros., of West Allis, Wis., who have a herd of eighty pure-bred Holsteins, run as a butter dairy, and all of it is sold to private custom in Milwaukee, Wis. We present this picture to show the herd bull of a Holstein herd that dates back twenty-six years.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES CORN.

We have been in doubt whether we could obtain sufficient of the L. B. Clore Grand Sweepstakes White Corn to offer a small quantity to our readers for experimental purposes. We are not in the seed business, neither has Mr. Clore sufficient of his Grand Sweepstakes Corn to conduct a seed store with it, but he has promised to furnish us the same amount that we had last year. Mr. Clore won the grand sweepstakes prize at the National Corn Show of 1908. He also won the grand prize at the St. Louis World's Fair. He has probably won more corn prizes than any individual seed grower. We regard his corn as the very best white corn one can have for experimental purposes in the moderate corn-growing zone from Ohio to Kansas.

We use this seed as a premium to encourage our readers to experiment. Whether they succeed or fail, they obtain valuable experience. We will therefore credit up one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send by mail one pound of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn for 60 cents. The extra 10 cents over the price of the paper is to pay the postage on the corn. This offer will last until the corn gives out. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Soil Pores Stopped Up.

A correspondent from La Porte county, Indiana, writes: "I have a forty-acre field which was in corn this season and made about thirty-eight bushels per acre. This ground is well drained and has always been quite easy to keep in good condition until this season. After the heavy spring rains it seemed to dry out slowly, and there was never a time during the whole summer when I could get it back into even moderate tilth. Can you suggest the trouble?"

It is rather unsatisfactory to reply to this inquiry without knowing more of the details of how the field was managed; that is, character of the soil, when it was plowed and how it was managed up to planting time. I am inclined to think the trouble came from early spring plowing, followed by two or three weeks of beating rains. This had the effect of sealing up the surface soil, and this hindered the free movement of water when it was most needed later on. This happened last spring even on thoroughly drained fields. The surface soil became so compacted that proper aeration was impossible and capillarity was almost suspended.—L. C. Brown.

AN EXCELLENT ATLAS.

Free Premium and the Best Farm Paper For Three Years For One Dollar.

The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is 50 cents a year, or $1.00 for three years. We are glad to obtain subscriptions on credit, payable at the end of the first year, but we are better satisfied if the dollar is paid in advance; therefore we offer premiums to induce advance payments.

Our very best premium is Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World, and it is remarkable what this wonderful book contains.

Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World consists of 107 pages, 6x8 inches; is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns.

Every country in the world is shown by maps of the latest plates.

All maps are carefully printed in colors on best cream-laid paper, boundaries distinct, names of towns in graded type, indicating their size. A work of rare beauty and usefulness.

This Atlas contains arranged lists of cities, giving the latest census figures of all states and territories and foreign countries, and a vast amount of interesting information.

Our Subscription Offer.

We will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years and send you absolutely free, prepaid, Hammond's 1908 Handy Atlas of the World, all for One Dollar.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

I enclose One Dollar to pay for my subscription to your paper for three years in advance, on condition that you send me, free and prepaid, one copy of Hammond's 1908 Handy Atlas of the World, as per your guarantee above.

Name.....

R. F. D.....

Town.....

Do you want a fine farm for little money

—a farm that is bigger than you can afford to own where you live now?

—a farm that will grow bigger crops than you can grow on your present farm?

—a farm that will make you a good living and leave you some profit besides?

—a farm that will grow more valuable each year?

You can get such a farm

in the Southwest

along the Cotton Belt Route in Southeast Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

Some of the finest land in the Southwest lies along this line. It can be bought on easy terms for $5 to $25 an acre.

The low rates offered by the Cotton Belt each month would make a trip of investigation very cheap and profitable.

Do you want to know more about this land? Write me for free copies of beautifully illustrated books about this great country. It will pay you to read them. Write today.

COTTON BELT ROUTE

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Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent,
1551 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

No farmer should be without a pure-bred boar of his favorite breed, and he should change his boar every year or two. At R. E. Maupin's annual sale held at Pattonsburg, Mo., in November, the average for twenty-nine boars was $27.87 per head, and the sow average was $22.26 for twenty-eight head. These are good pure-bred Poland-Chinas.

At Cameron, Mo., early in November, Wheeler & Miller sold at auction forty head of pure-bred Duroc-Jersey swine at an average of $22.50 per head.

Credit Subscriptions.

Three Years For One Dollar, Payable at the End of the First Year.

The publishers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower will be glad to furnish the paper three years for **One Dollar**, the same to be payable at the **end of the first year.** This edition is a fair sample of the paper. It is interesting and instructive. Those who read it over will find that it is a help to them in the conduct of their business. All who receive a sample copy are invited to send in a subscription on the following blank form, unless they prefer to pay in advance, thereby securing a premium.

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Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay One Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

Name.....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

Postoffice.....

POULTRY HOUSES, COOPS, ETC.

This is an up-to-date poultry book, written by H. A. Nourse, editor of the Poultry Herald. It was prepared during the past year and is the result of many years' study and experience. It is a book of newest plans for building poultry houses, with description of coops, fixtures and poultry utensils for the farm, village or suburban poultry keeper. It is a book of 100 pages, and is finely illustrated. It is worth its weight in gold. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the book Poultry Houses for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo

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But Is It Fire-Proof? Is It Insurable?

Why Take Risks when you can buy **Cyphers Fire-Proofed Insurable Incubators**—for years the leader in hatching **more and stronger chicks** than any other? Our 212-page Poultry Guide Book is full of valuable poultry information, as well as illustrated description of these Insurable Incubators. It is **Free** if you send us **names and addresses** of two acquaintances who keep poultry. Address nearest office:
CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y.
New York City, Chicago; Boston; Kansas City, Mo.; Oakland, Cal.

Hatch Chickens by Steam

Stahl "Wood-en Hen" and "Excelsior" Incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free.

GEO. H. STAHL, Box 5 B, QUINCY, ILL.

We Guarantee to Make Hens Lay

Our Automatic Non-freezing Drinking Fountain furnishes fresh warm water for fowls and makes them lay during cold weather when eggs bring high prices. It takes the chill from the hen house. Costs only about 5 cents a week for oil. Water cup fills itself automatically. Wont freeze in zero weather. **Guaranteed to increase your egg output ⅓ during winter.** Shipped on 15 days trial. SEND FOR CATALOG.

Automatic Hatching Co., Box 25, Flint, Mich.
We also make the famous Mother Hen Brooder.

World's Best Incubator

Has stood all tests in all climates for 15 years. Don't experiment, get certainty. Get a

SUCCESSFUL

Incubator and Brooder. Anybody can operate them and make money. Let us prove it to you. Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10c. Poultry paper, 1 year, 10c. Write for free catalog.

Des Moines Incubator Co., 161 2nd St., Des Moines, Ia.

Duck Laying Contest.

The first annual duck laying competition organized by the Australian Hen, conducted at the Reliable Poultry Farm, Blackwall, terminated with the month of June. Twelve Buff Orpington ducks laid a few more than one hundred and sixty-three eggs each during the twelve months. Fifty-four Indian Runner ducks produced a little more than one hundred and sixty-one eggs each. Six Blue Japanese produced one hundred and forty-nine; twelve Pekin, ninety-five each; and twenty-four Muscovys, seventy-one each. The profit obtained from the Indian Runner and Buff Orpington is very marked. Nineteen pens competed, six ducks to the pen. The winning pen's total, 1,326. This, divided by six, gives 221, which was obtained by a pen of Buff Orpington ducks belonging to Mr. Ahern. The average per duck of the entire lot was 133 each. This shows the possibility of growing ducks to an egg production equal to that obtained from the best hens of the world. We have illustrated and told frequently in the columns of our paper of the value of the Australian-bred Indian Runner duck and the Buff Orpington for producing eggs.—The Feather.

Railroad Rates to the International.

There will be excursion rates to the Chicago International Show from all adjacent territory which it will pay stockmen and visitors to look out for.

There will also be fare-and-one-half round-trip tickets on sale November 29 and 30; December 1, 2, 7 and 8, from all Missouri river points, and intermediate territory east of the river. All tickets will be good to return until December 12.

The Central Passenger Association, including all railroads entering Chicago from the east, have made a flat fare-and-a-half rate, and tickets are to be on sale November 28, 29, and December 1, 2, 3 and 4, also good to return until December 12.

Every progressive farmer, breeder and feeder should avail himself of these exceptionally low rates, and improve the grand opportunity which they give for a visit to Chicago and to the greatest and best live stock exhibition ever held in this or any other country; also to attend the magnificent "Chicago International Horse Show," to be held at the International Amphitheater during the last four nights of the International Live Stock Show.

Remember the dates of the show, November 28 to December 10, inclusive, also the dates for sale of tickets at the greatly reduced rates as above stated.

Telephones For Farmers.

It is a significant fact that the farmers of the South have been somewhat slow to recognize the importance of the rural telephone, and we have wondered a good deal as to the cause of the failure of our people to more readily adopt this means of increasing the earning power of their farms, and increasing the safety of their homes.

From what we can learn, the cause of so comparatively few rural telephone lines lines in the South is due largely to the belief that the cost of a system is out of the reach of the average farmer.

We have been aware of the enormous use made of the rural telephone in the Western States, and not believing that such a development as has been secured there could be possible with an expensive system, we have lookd into the subject somewhat, and what we have found will be of interest.

The total cost of material (less poles) required to build a ten-mile line with fifteen telephones installed, ready for service, is but $332.40, or an average of $22.16 for each subscriber.

Additional subscribers could be added, and the line lengthened at the same average cost per subscriber, provided there continued to be an average of two telephones for every three miles of line.

The average life of a properly-built telephone line is about ten years. The line usually requires rebuilding in from nine to twelve years, but good telephones (the most expensive part of the system) will last for a longer period, if properly cared for.

We have given the cost of the most expensive rural system. This system is required on long and heavily-loaded lines, and frequently lines forty miles long are found having as many as thirty telephones installed thereon.

Lines can be built for less money—for instance, material for a six-mile line with ten telephones on it, could be purchased for $182.44, or an average of $18.24 per each subscriber.

Farmers find no trouble in putting these lines up, and free bulletins "showing how" are furnished by the dealers. Each subscriber furnishes a like number of poles or the equivalent in money, and the labor of setting the poles and stringing the wire is an easy matter.

Just think of it—for an investment ranging from $18.24 to $22.16 per family, our rural homes can be put into direct communication with each other, and with their nearest market centers. How could a similar investment be made that would bring greater economy, greater enjoyment, greater safety, greater general advantages to the Southern farmer?

Poultry-fattening Rations.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of the Pennsylvania State College suggests the following grain rations for fattening poultry as having been used with success by them:

Where yellow flesh is wanted for market, a ration made as Ration 1 will give good results. Ration 2 will produce a whiter flesh.

Ration 1—Corn meal, 5 parts; ground oats (hulls removed), 1 part; animal meat, 1 part. Mixed with sour milk.

Ration 2—Corn meal, 2 parts; ground buckwheat, 2 parts; ground oats, 2 parts. Mixed with sour milk.

Ration 3—Barley meal, 2 parts; middlings, 2 parts; buckwheat, 2 parts; corn meal, 1 part. Mixed with sour milk.

Ration 4—The refuse from shredded wheat and sour milk.

When birds are confined for fattening, sour milk aids digestion and keeps the system from getting feverish. If no milk is available, some form of animal or green food must be supplied to make the best gains. Should a chicken for any reason go off its feed, a good plan is to turn it out in the yard. It will usually recover in a short time.

Water should be given once a day in warm weather and grit twice a week. The rations should be fed rather soft, about like porridge. The food should never remain before them from one meal to the other. Take it away twenty minutes after feeding.

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Catalogue FREE.

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Cash, balance $5.00 a month, buys this 3-year guaranteed Buggy—$33.50 on time payments or $29.50 cash. We trust honest people located in all parts of the World.

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HERCULES STEEL STUMP PULLER

Absolutely the first Triple Power and only genuine Steel Stump Puller. 60 per cent lighter, 400 per cent stronger than any other. Guaranteed for **three** years. Catalog free. Address

HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. B 35 Centerville, Iowa, U. S. A.

An exchange says that a new celebrity has joined the ranks of poultry women. Mrs. Jane Dowie, widow of the late "Apostle" Dowie, has established a poultry plant on Ben MacDhui, Dowie's costly farm at Muskegon, Mich. Dowie expended immense sums of money on his farm, which was one of his pet projects.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Miller Purvis, editor of Poultry, published at Peotone, Ill., says that he will pay $50 each for twelve hens that will lay 200 eggs per hen per year; and he means what he says.

We desire to say that for one dollar, paid in advance, we will send the National Fruit Grower, the Reliable Poultry Journal, the Universal Magazine and The National Farmer and Stock Grower, each a first-class monthly paper, for one year. This is half price. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

People who talk about the wonderful production of the American poultry yards should not forget the vast benefits of cold storage. Take away the cold-storage influence from the great markets and the wonderful hen productions could not be held to be sold. Cold storage takes off the surplus and saves the glutted market from demoralization. Later on cold storage lets out eggs when there is need of them and supplies the market when fresh deliveries are scarce.

We are often asked how many eggs a hen ought to lay in a year, and the answer is that after starting as a pullet, the first year 144 eggs, the second year 120, and the third year 100, would be a good record.

If you wish to obtain an up-to-date catalogue of poultry appliances, including the famous Mother Hen Brooder and the Automatic Non-freezing Drinking Fountain, address Automatic Hatching Company, Box 25, Flint, Michigan.

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Feed the Brood Sows Hay.

I have raised a good many thousands of pigs, but if anyone had suggested to me ten years ago the feeding of alfalfa or clover hay to brood sows I should have considered him crazy. But we learn by experience. If any man has reached a point where he will not profit by the work of others, he has passed the stage where further growth is impossible. December 1 is none too early to sort out the sows which will be bred for the next pig crop. Get these sows out of the feed lot and out of the fattening pens. In fact, get them out now where they will have ample range. Let them out into the pastures or stalk field. Feed sparingly of corn, but give them a good feed of clover or alfalfa daily. Some merely toss in the hay to the sows and allow them to work it over. A more economical way is to cut the hay up fine and feed it with a warm mash. Hay-fed sows are thrifty, and they bring thrifty litters. If you really want to save corn, cut down this part of the ration of the brood sows and feed plenty of alfalfa or clover hay. —L. C. Brown.

Feeding Out Young Hogs.

There is too much grass pork marketed nowadays. With corn hovering around 60 cents a bushel feeders are reluctant about feeding any of it to their young hogs, but it is a big mistake. While these young hogs, which practically are nothing but grass pigs, have brought fairly good prices, simply because packers could not get other supplies, yet consumers are finding fault with the qualtiy of the young stuff, and this in time will tell in the lessened demand for pork products. These young pigs, weighing from 75 to 150 pounds, are marketed because they have been carried up to this time at very little cost, and feeders consider it safer to flood the market and accept any price rather than feed them.

Feed out these young hogs, make them weigh 250 to 300 pounds, or even more. Fat lard hogs will bring good money after a while. The demand for pork products has been built up on the superior flavor and texture of grain-fed hogs, and consumers are losing their good opinion of pork simply because they must eat this immature stuff. Give us more of the good, big fellows that run around 300 pounds.—L. C. Brown.

The Twice-a-Week GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

is a magnificent newspaper, containing all the latest home, foreign and political news. It is undoubtedly the best Republican newspaper in the United States. It is published at $1.00 per year, and is worth the price.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is a nice, clean, general farm monthly publication, full of practical, interesting and instructive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It is very useful to general farmers, to vegetable and fruit growers, and especially so to cattle, hog and sheep raisers and feeders, to horse and mule raisers and dealers, and it contains more good poultry facts than most of the poultry papers. It is published at 50 cents a year, or three years for one dollar.

COMBINATION OFFER.

On account of the interest in the present political campaign we are able to combine both of these papers for the price of one.

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and we will mail to your address **The St. Louis Globe-Democrat Twice-a-Week Edition** for one year; also **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for three years.

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"Save Your Threshing Expenses

And make every cent of profit that your crops possibly can produce." This is the message that the J. L. Owens Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., send to every farmer in the country. They make a line of threshers—The "Owens Bean and Pea Threshers"—that they offer to send on a six-days' approval test to every farmer in need of such a machine.

While the Owens Threshers are built especially for pea and bean threshing, they will also thresh, as regularly equipped, corn, buckwheat and Kaffir corn, and all kinds of cane, and, when equipped with extra pulleys, all kinds of small grain.

The Owens Threshers are built in four different sizes, so as to suit the need of both the small and large grower as well as the job thresherman. The Owens is guaranteed to thresh any and all varieties of peas and beans directly from the rankest-growing vines without splitting the seed. The "Owens" will separate and clean the pea and bean seed in absolutely first-class shape for market, demanding highest market prices, and it will shred the vines, making the fodder much more valuable, whether fed or sold, than as taken from the field; because the cattle will relish it much more.

The J. L. Owens Company have published a book giving some valuable information on bean and pea culture, besides describing in detail the different sizes of the "Owens" Threshers. This book they will gladly send free to every farmer writing for it.

You can not get all the profits from pea and bean growing without proper threshing. Send for the "Owens" free book and learn their special proposition direct from the factory.

Write them to-day. Address, J. L. Owens Company, 680 Superior street, S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Time to Oil the Gun.

Hunting days are here and it's time to oil up the gun. Inside the barrel the burnished steel must be made to dazzle the eye that looks through it at the light. Then over fields in the bracing autumn air and through the woods where the hunter's eye must be keen indeed to separate his quarry from the riot of turning foliage.

The day of the aforetime universally popular double gun, by the way, is passing. The superior accuracy, speed and ease of handling of the single-barreled repeating or autoloading shot gun is crowding out the heavy two-barreled arm. Remington autoloading shot guns were used by the winner of the Grand American Handicaps of 1907 and 1908—America's greatest shooting honors. The Remington repeating shot gun, called by sportsmen the "pump," was used by the winners of the Southern and Eastern Handicaps—the big shooting tournaments of these sections.

International Live Stock Exposition,

Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, November 28th to December 10th.

Twenty buildings filled with Pure-bred Live Stock. A liberal education in feeding and breeding of Live Stock. A Season of Entertainment and a Trip to Chicago—all in one. No Farmer or Stockman can afford to miss this splendid Show.

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50 Selected Aberdeen-Angus

From the Leading Herds.

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100 Choice Shetlands

At Auction. Sale under Auspices of Shetland Pony Club.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3d, 1 P. M.

50 Carefully Selected Herefords.

For Catalogue, write
C. R. THOMAS,
Secretary American Hereford Association, Kansas City, Mo.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1 P. M.

50 Choice Shorthorns

For Catalogue, write
B. O. COWAN,
Assistant Secretary American Shorthorn Association, U.S. Yards, Chicago.

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Selected from Leading Herds of this Continent.

Shropshire Sale.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2d, 1 P.M.
For Catalogue, write
MORTIMER LEVERING,
Secretary American Shropshire Association, Lafayette, Ind.

Hampshire Sale.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3d, 1 P.M.
For Catalogue, write
C. A. TYLER,
Secretary American Hampshire Sheep Association, Nottawa, Mich.

Rambouillet Sale.

For Catalogue, write
DWIGHT LINCOLN,
Secretary, Milford Center, Ohio.

Cotswold Sale.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1 P.M.
For Catalogue, write
F. W. HARDING,
Secretary American Cotswold Registry Association, Waukesha, Wis.

LOWEST SPECIAL FARES ON ALL RAILROADS.

fields were making a too rank growth, for the pasturing retards the growth sufficient to prevent lodging. I believe it is much safer to keep this idea foremost, rather than pasturing merely for the sake of the green feed obtained. But in a season like the present, when moisture is scant and seeding was done late, I should keep off all stock and allow the young plants to make the most out of an unfavorable season. I noticed a bunch of sheep on a patch of fall rye the other day. Sheep are the worst of all animals to graze on these fields, and I would not give much for the rye crop from that field if sheep are allowed to eat it down this fall.—L. C. Brown.

Pasturing Fall-sown Grain.

In seasons when grain is sown early and it makes a luxurious growth, it may do good to feed it off with cattle during the fall, or even in the early spring. The value of this practice has been tested out where

The Automatic Non-freezing Drinking Fountain advertised by the Automatic Hatching Company is well worth investigating. It furnishes fresh warm water during the cold weather. This firm also make the famous Mother Hen Brooder. Send for catalogue and address Automatic Hatching Company, Box 25, Flint, Michigan.

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When buying a remedy from your druggist for the prevention or cure of distemper, influenza, shipping fever, catarrhal fever, pinkeye, colds, and other nose and throat troubles. You will receive a liquid of the highest obtainable purity which enjoys the confidence of 90 per cent. of the owners, handlers and breeders of horses. "Frazier's" has been the standard distemper remedy in this country for the last quarter century. Insist upon Frazier's, the guaranteed remedy. The $1.00 bottle holds three 50-cent bottles. All first-class druggists sell Frazier's, or direct prepaid. Binkley Medical Company, sole owners, Nappanee, Ind.

Of 101,470 barrels of apples shipped from Atlantic ports in one week, the United States sent out 30 per cent and Canada 70 per cent. This is not because Canada grows more apples than the United States, but because the Canadian population does not consume so large a proportion of the home crop as we do

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10¢, 25¢, 50¢, & $1.00 Bottles.

Selection of Breeding Hogs.

In this section of country several breeds of hogs, such as the Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey, Chester White and Berkshire, are bred, but only one market type is produced—the fat hog. True, all grades from half-grown pigs to old sows and stags go to market, but the real standard market hog at the Central West live stock markets is the fat hog weighing from 250 pounds to 350 pounds. Pure-breds or grades of any of the above breeds are expected to and will develop into 300-pound hogs under one year if well fed and cared for. Taken as a whole, there is no marked difference between the early-maturing qualities of these breeds of hogs. Neither has it been proven that one has any marked superiority over the other as to the rate at which flesh may be laid on or the cheapness of gains. The characteristics of these breeds are well marked, and there are special points of excellence that one breed may possess to a greater degree than the others; still, considering the factors which determine almost entirely the profit or loss in hog raising, namely, fecundity, rate and cheapness of gains, a more marked difference will be found between individuals of the same breed than between any of the above breeds taken collectively. It is therefore necessary whether breeding pure-bred hogs or grades to consider the individual carefully when selecting breeding animals.

Fecundity.—The fecundity of sows always appeals to hog raisers. The size of litters varies with breeds to some extent, but still more with individuals. Statistics compiled by the Indiana Experiment Station show that the average size of several hundred Poland-China, Berkshire and Chester White litters were: Poland-China, 6.8 pigs to the litter; Berkshire, 7 pigs to the litter; and Chester White, 7.5 pigs to the litter. However, litters of these breeds will vary from 3 or 4 to 10 or more to the litter. Confinement and over-fattening tend to reduce fecundity. Again, sows that are sluggish or over-refined in type are usually indifferent breeders. So far as known, the sow controls the size of litters, and since fecundity is largely an individual or family characteristic, it is good policy to select brood sows only from litters of which at least seven pigs have been successfully raised.

Type.—In selecting breeding hogs, either male or female, the following points should receive consideration: Form, size for age, quality, and feet and legs.

To thoroughly inspect a hog, it is necessary to view it from the side, front and rear, both standing and in motion. From the side the hog should show a rather short head, full jowl and neck, a strong rather arched back without any depression back of the shoulders or at the loin, a deep body of good length and a deep, well-rounded ham. From front and rear the side lines of the body should be straight and parallel, and this will be true if the development of shoulder, spring of rib and ham are uniform.

Good quality is indicated by fine hair, medium bone, absence of wrinkles and general coarseness. Hogs coarse in type mature slowly and fatten indifferently. Those possessing harsh hair and skin and showing wrinkles will produce inferior pork.

Breeding hogs should have short, strong legs and strong, upright pasterns.

Common Defects.—Lack of sufficient bone, as shown by weak, broken-down pasterns, is a common defect noticeable in brood sows, especially those that have been fed largely on corn. In fact, feed has much to do with development and strength of bone. A low, weak back indicates weakness, and no young sow showing such a defect should be saved for breeding. These two defects—weak pasterns and backs—may be readily noticed when the pig is moved and often when standing. Other common faults are coarse shoulders open on top, poorly sprung, short ribs and narrow loin.

Selection of Boar.—None but pure-bred boars of good form should be used, and only those possessing early-maturing qualities. By selecting vigorous, well-formed sows of prolific families and pure-bred, early-maturing boars of good quality, the best combination is secured. This combination of good qualities may be secured in one breed, but more often hog raisers attempt to secure them by selecting sows of one breed and boars of another. There is nothing radically wrong with this plan if market stock is the object, still equally good or better results can be obtained by sticking to one breed and making a careful selection of all breeding stock.—Press bulletin issued by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station.

Barley and Rye as Hog Feed.

A correspondent asks whether barley and rye are as good for feeding hogs as corn, and wants to know how these grains should be fed.

There is not much difference in the feeding value of barley as compared with corn, although the value of barley-fed pork is said to be much better than corn-fed. Barley when fed with alfalfa produces pork of the finest quality. Rye has practically the same nutritive ratio as corn, and it can be best made use of when fed with skim milk. Hogs will not take greedily to rye, neither does it produce as nicely-flavored meat as either corn or barley. Both barley and rye had best be ground before feeding.—L. C. Brown.

Feeding Young Dairy Calves.

In the raising of dairy calves much good judgment must be used if good dairy cows are expected to develop out of them. It is one thing to raise a calf for beef making; it is another to raise a calf that is to go into the dairy and become not only a good producer of milk but a good producer of other calves to grow into other cows.

The writer has in mind a wonderful dairy cow that was famous for the amount of butter-fat and milk she produced but never had stamina sufficient to enable her to make a record as a breeder. From calfhood she had been subject to stomach disorders, and we doubt not these had been induced in the first place by improper feeding. A calf being raised by hand can be so fed that will have a perfect digestion, and she can be so fed that she will have a disordered digestion.

The calf that is allowed to run with her mother till she is weaned naturally will have the right kind of a digestion, for nature has arranged a method of feeding that is perfect. The nearer the human being comes to imitating the process of nature the greater will be the success attained in the raising of calves.

In the first place, the milk given by the cow to her calf is always warm. Without doubt much damage has been done by feeding calves cold milk. Young calves especially are injured by cold milk, even milk cooled to fifty degrees. What then is to be thought of the practice of giving calves milk that is almost ice-cold?

The writer has many times seen calves as old as a month injured by being given milk at low temperatures, and always found that warming the milk had a curative effect. On many of our farms the milk that comes back from the creamery is very cold, especially in winter, and from creameries where pasteurization is not practiced, which would result in at least heating it up after separating. In cases where the milk comes back cold no effort is generally made to keep it from remaining cold. This is an argument in favor of the hand separator, by the use of which milk may be rendered fit for feeding immediately after being drawn. Even then the milk is sometimes permitted to become cold before feeding.

The most important factor in the feeding of the dairy calf is the quantity of milk that is given at any one time. The writer has seen many calves brought to a bad condition of scouring by the feeding of milk in large quantities. Milk so fed is gulped down without being mixed with saliva and goes through the calf but imperfectly digested. This is what induces scouring, more often than any germ.

The calf that is able to take and digest a great quantity of milk fed in such a way is more likely to form the fattening habit than the habit of building a large sparse frame, which is desired in the calf going towards a dairy cow. For this reason the ration should be one inducing growth rather than flesh making. Skim milk is good if it is fed in small quantities and more than twice a day.

The slower the dairy calf is compelled to drink the better will it be, as in that case more saliva will be worked into the ration than would otherwise be the case, and this saliva is needed for the digestion of the food.

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The Century Manufacturing Company, of East St. Louis, Ill., are said to be the largest sellers of buggies in the United States. They sell for cash or on easy monthly payments plan, and they would be pleased to extend credit to honest people located in all parts of the world, and knowing that the readers

of The National Farmer and Stock Grower are honest, they would be pleased to extend credit to all of the readers of this paper. Write for free catalogue, and in doing so be sure and mention the fact that you saw their ad. in this paper. Address, The Century Manufacturing Company, Dept. 232, East St. Louis, Ill.

How He Got Rid Of Consumption

Remarkable Rescue of Prominent Indiana Man A Matter of Life-and-Death Interest To All Throat and Lung Sufferers.

For Benefit of National Farmer and Stock Grower Readers, He Tells How He Cured Himself at Home—Costs Nothing to Try.

"I think I owe it to all sufferers of lung and throat trouble and consumption to tell them some mighty good news, a sure way to cure themselves right at home with little trouble," said E. S. Stroh, of Angola, Ind., yesterday, as he passed through.

"Coming from me, probably, some people might doubt this, but let me tell you," he said, as his 66-year-old face flushed with a resurrected, youthful smile, "over two years ago I was a weazened-up wreck, a consumptive at 63. Three lung specialists passed me up. Every day I would cough up about a pint. I had chills and fever every afternoon. I could hardly eat, even the plainest food, coughed nearly all night, and was down to 137 pounds when I hit on the cure. Well, you see me now. I weigh 166 pounds, frisky as a boy at 66, can do a big day's work, and eat like a prince.

"Now, I am not trying to boost anybody, but I must give credit where credit is due. Dr. J. Lawrence Hill, 139 Hill Building, Jackson, Mich., the well-known lung specialist of America and probably so far the only successful one, cured me. That was two years ago. I have just had my lungs examined again and there is no trace of consumption nor danger of its returning. Dr. Hill makes a specialty of treating throat and lung sufferers at a distance who have not the means of visiting his office personally. That's the way he cured me, and I know of many others who had one foot in the grave almost brought back to life by what he calls his Rational treatment. It certainly is a wonder.

"I wish every reader of your paper who has weak lungs, catarrh of the bronchial tubes or catarrh in any form, chronic bronchitis, asthma, chronic hacking cough, loss of flesh, night sweats, hemorrhages, soreness or pain in the chest or under the shoulder blades or any other deadly symptom of consumption, to send to Dr. Hill for his free package. This treatment checks at once further progress of the disease, develops atrophied cell tissues and brings on new resisting power, appetite, flesh and good health." Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

Free Package Treatment Coupon

Dr. J. Lawrence Hill, 139 Hill Building, Jackson, Mich.

I am suffering from throat and lung trouble, so please send me your large free package in plain, sealed wrapper, that I may try it and see for myself if it will do what you claim it will. I enclose 10c. to help pay for packing, etc., and as an evidence that I am not sending for the free package out of idle curiosity.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Fires From Spontaneous Combustion.

Those people that have had no experience with fires from spontaneous combustion seldom realize how common they are or that they exist at all. The hired girl and the hired man that have not been impressed with the danger of fires from such a source are very likely to be sometime the innocent cause of loss from such fires. Therefore, all should be instructed relative to this matter.

The writer's first experience with this cause of fires came in a great factory in which starch and paper pails were manufactured. One day the oiler put too much oil on one of the "bearings" of the shaft that ran through the factory, and some of the surplus oil dripped down into the dust coming from the scouring machines. That night the watchman swept up the dust and put it in a pail. The next morning there was a smell of fire and the workmen went hunting for it. Its source was a mystery till one of the men kicked over the pail of dust, which burst into flame. A year or two later dust and oil accumulated in an out-of-the-way place near the roof, and one night this pile of dust and oil burst into flame in the very face of the watchman. Two watchmen could not extinguish the flames, and the whole factory, worth a hundred thousand dollars, went up in smoke. So much for spontaneous combustion under such conditions, which is recognized as one of the most common sources of fires in factories.

Three times the writer has had narrow escapes from having his house burned down from fires coming from the spontaneous combustion of oily rags left in a dish or in a dark corner after the floors were oiled. In a hot day in summer, rags thrown by the hired girl under the sink were ignited in a few hours, and in another case the same thing occurred in moderately cold weather, but the rags were in the house.

Green clover hay has more than once been destroyed by spontaneous combustion. Even clover hay stacked out of doors has been found to be all charred on the inside of the stack without any fire being seen on the outside. One farmer tells about having such a stack and falling into it when he tried to walk over it. He first learned that green clover hay will sometimes thus char when he tumbled into it. Another farmer that has had experience says that this is caused by the hay having outside moisture on it at the time it was put up. He says that if the hay has in it only its original moisture it will not undergo incineration. This is a point asserted but not proved.

Many barns are burned through the ignorance of men regarding what oily rags will do when rolled up into a wad and thrown into a place where they may be pressed down under other obstacles. In the case of oily rags being left about, they should be spread out to the air, in which condition they will do no harm.

In Germany, experiments were made with moist hay stored in a mow, and chemical processes were engendered that raised the temperature to 374 degrees. While fire was not produced in these tests, so far as reports are at hand, it is asserted that clover hay is likely to ignite at any temperature over 302 degrees, if air is kept away and the temperature is kept up, and after the temperature reaches 392 degrees it is regarded as certain that clover hay will ignite. This explains some of the cases in this country, in which clover hay in mows has taken fire, notably the fire occurring at the Pennsylvania Station.

I Want to Loan You a Pair of TRUSIGHT SPECTACLES on Six Days' Trial

FREE!

NO MONEY DOWN --- No Deposit

Send Me Your Name I will send you my perfect Trusight Eye Tester with which you can test your own eyes as well as the most skilled optician. When you return the tester with your test I will send you a pair of **Genuine Trusight Spectacles** that will **fit you perfectly, in a 10-K Gold Filled Frame guaranteed for 10 years,** without a cent of money down—no deposit—not even a reference. Wear the glasses in your own home **for six days,** and if perfectly satisfactory **in every way**—if they are the best glasses you ever saw **at any price**—pay me my small price (which is less than half what your optician would charge you) and the glasses are yours. If the glasses for any reason, do not suit you—if you don't believe them to be the best bargain you ever had—return them and you are out nothing. Send no money - just your name. Address **E. O. KOCH, Pres., 1644 Friend Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

Care of the Orchard in Winter.

Every year during the early part of winter I remove from my orchard all dead and decaying limbs and trees, pile them outside the orchard and burn them. In this way a large number of injurious insects are destroyed and the orchard is given a better appearance by the removal of these useless limbs and trees. I then plant a young tree, of some good variety, in the center of the spot from which the old tree was taken. I then build up a mound of earth around the young tree and carefully wrap the body with screen wire or other similar material, to keep the rabbits and mice from gnawing the bark during the winter. The mound of earth around the tree keeps the wind from blowing it back and forth and causing it to lean too far in one direction, which would otherwise be the case. The tree is also better protected from the cold.

As the orchard must have plant food, I give it a good coat of well-rotted manure. This is not placed closer to the trees than two and one-half or three feet, as it would likely injure the trees if placed close up around the trunks. I apply the manure during the early winter and in the spring turn it under. I believe the trees receive the greatest amount of fertilizing elments when the manure is thus used.

My orchard pays well and I put forth every effort to keep it in a thrifty condition. There are a large number of orchards, especially small ones, that are seldom pruned, cultivated or given any care at all. Not long since I passed a farm and was greatly impressed with the lack of care and attention of a small orchard which was composed of not more than fifty trees. The orchard is at an age when it should be producing its best crops of fruit. It stood in a hard-packed sod ground, and large bushes, which almost reached the top of the trees, grew in abundance. Some of the trees had begun to die. Those large bushes had robbed them of practically all the plant food. The orchard had not been pruned for years, as the trees were covered with large, useless water-sprouts. If that orchard had been given the proper care and attention it would have produced enough fruit to supply the needs of the family for many years. —Wm. H. Underwood.

A SUCCESSFUL STOCK FARM.

H. G. McMillan, proprietor of Lakewood Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, under date of October 29, 1907, writes: "To Whom It May Concern: For several years we have used Absorbine at Lakewood Farm with splendid results. It is one of the very best remedies we have ever used to reduce any kind of a bunch or bruise on the ankle, stifle or hock. In many cases we have entirely cured valuable horses that had received serious injuries to the joints. At Lakewood Farm, Absorbine is always kept in the medicine chest." Absorbine penetrates to the seat of the trouble promptly and effectually, without blistering or removing the hair. Does not require the horse to be laid up. Mild in its action but positive in its results. It will give you satisfaction. $2.00 a bottle at druggists or express paid. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 196 Monmouth street, Springfield, Mass.

Chanticleer Egg Cozy.

"New York girls are making for Christmas presents this year fascinating little rooster heads in flannel of two colors," reports the Woman's Home Companion for December. "Each head is cut double and wadded on the inside with cotton batting. The roosters are invariably white, with a comb and wattles of scarlet. When completed, Sir Chanticleer makes a novel egg cozy to slip over the breakfast egg in the egg cup when cereal or some other breakfast preliminary is to be eaten first."

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engines; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

SELECTED POETRY.

OH, LITTLE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM.

Oh, little town of Bethlehem,
How still we see thee lie!
Above thy deep and dreamless sleep
The silent stars go by;
Yet in thy dark streets shineth
The everlasting light;
The hopes and fears of all the years
Are met in thee to-night.

For Christ is born of Mary,
And gathered all above,
While mortal sleep the angels keep
Their watch of wondrous love!
Oh, morning stars, together
Proclaim thy holy birth,
And praises sing to God, the King,
And peace to men on earth.

How silently, how silently,
The wondrous gift is given!
So God imparts to human hearts
The blessing of His heaven.
No ear may hear His coming,
But in this world of sin,
Where meek souls will receive Him still,
The dear Christ enters in.

Oh, holy child of Bethlehem!
Descend to us, we pray,
Cast out our sin, and enter in,
Be born to us to-day.
We hear the Christian angels
The great glad tidings tell;
Oh, come to us, abide with us,
Our Lord Emmanuel!

—Phillips Brooks.

THE WONDERFUL STAR.

In heaven afar there shown a star
Of clear and beautiful light,
And sent its gleam o'er land and stream,
With radiance fair and bright.

Chorus—
It was the star of Bethlehem,
The star, the star!
It shone, it shone on Christmas Day,
To guide the wise men from afar,
To where the Christ-child lay.

Led by its light on that glad night,
Their toilsome journey they made;
And frankincense, and gold, and myrrh,
At Jesus' feet they laid.

The star divine it still doth shine
With bright and luminous ray,
To cheer the sad, and make them glad,
On this, the Christmas Day.

THE OPEN ROAD.

A footpath journeyer here am I,
Bearing my little load;
But on beyond the bend of the lane
Spreads out the Open Road.
I whistle and loiter along the path,
Make use of an idle day,
To mend the lane, lest some groping foot
Should stumble on its way.

A worker in small and trivial things,
With neither creed nor code,
Save to love and to work and to sing the while,
And dream of the Open Road.
Useless you think my gypsy songs?
Perhaps, but who shall say
How useless the transient song of a bird
That makes musical one glad day?

Year followed by casual year,
Filled with its pleasure and pain,
Shall find me at last with feeble step,
Down at the bend of the lane.
May I not fear to leave behind
My narrow, earthly abode!
May I be strong to keep pace with those
Who have reached the Open Road!

—Frances Chapman.

THE HEN AS A HUSTLER.

The hen is a mighty fine hustler,
I like how she works at her trade;
Not a word does she say,
Though she's busy all day,
'Cept when eggs in the nest she has laid.

I'd feel a lot better, I tell you,
If some people I know would keep still
And have nothing to say
Till they'd worked a full day—
Then I'd holler for them with a will.

—E. Ph. Brown, in Egg Reporter.

THE IRISH BIRD CHARMER.

Wid more or less o' tuneful grace,
As fits a Celtic singer,
I've praised the "great bird of our race,"
The stork, the blessin' bringer.
When first to my poor roof he came,
How sweetly he was sung to!
I called him every dacint name
That I could lay my tongue to;
But, glory be! that praise from me
So pleased the simple crayture
His visits have come to be
A sort o' second nature.
I'm glad to see him now an' then,
But, glory be to heaven!
If here he isn't back again,
An' this is number seven!

Och, though this gift o' song may be
In many ways a blessin',
It brings some popularity
That gets to be distressin'.
Now, mind, I love this Irish bird—
We couldn't live widout him—
An', sure, I'll not take back a word
I ever said about him.
But now, when all these mouths to feed
Ate up our little savin's,
The birds whose visits most we need
Are ould Elisha's ravens.
Begor'! if they were 'round these days
An' I could make them hear me,
I'd sing them such a song o' praise
'Twould keep them always near me.

—T. A. Dale, in Globe-Democrat.

Send No Money

Until you use it for 30 days

We mean that exactly; please take us at our word.

Simply ask us to show you the "1900" Gravity Washer. We will send it to you, freight prepaid. You pay no deposit, give no security; you are under no obligation.

Use it for 30 days; do four washings with it. Learn how it saves your labor, and how it saves your clothes.

Then, if you want it, pay a little each week, or a little each month. No hurry; just suit yourself. If you don't want it, simply send it back.

The above offer—just as we state it—is open to anyone who is responsible.

Don't you want to see a washing machine that will stand such a test as that?

The "1900" Gravity Washer

is a machine that every woman will have when she knows it. That's why we want you to see it. It does washing solely by forcing soap and water through the meshes of the clothes. No rubbing, no stirring, no paddling; no wear of any sort on the clothes. They are simply held still, while the soapy water is forced back and forth, up and down, through the meshes.

Clothes are washed perfectly clean in this way in six minutes. It does away with the tub and washboard. Makes washing almost fun. Saves all the wear of washing, which means nine-tenths of all the wear on clothes. Cuts wash bills in half.

We control this machine by patents which have cost us $50,000. So no other washer does what this does. It has built for us the largest washer business in the world.

The "1900" saves so much, and costs so little, that it is far cheaper to have it than to go without it. So send now for our New Washer Book, showing the different styles. Then tell us which you want to see, and we'll send it. Do this in justice to yourself.

A post-card with your name and address sent to us *today* brings you the book *by return mail, postpaid.*

Address—The 1900 Washer Co. 1266 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Or—if you live in Canada, write to the Canadian 1900 Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

NEARLY LOST HIM.

We're feelin' kind o' lucky, down to Pohick on the crick;
We thought that Uncle Jim had learned the politician trick,
And got himself elected so he'd be compelled to roam
Amid the halls of greatness, 'stid o' stayin' here at home.
We put him on the ticket, as we've done in years gone by,
To show our 'preciation of his qualities so high.
We knew the opposition chances couldn't well be spoiled;
Uncle Jim could have the honor while the other feller toiled.
He's a wonder as a speaker; he's a giant in debate;
His talents have their finest chance when he's a candidate.
An' so we nominate him. But, of course, we never meant
To doom him to an office, with its silent discontent.
But when they counted up the votes 'twas mighty near a tie.
But now we're feelin' better. The returns are quite complete,
An' we're all a-jollifyin' over Uncle Jim's defeat!

—Washington Star.

THE CHAP THAT HUMPS.

The chap who humps and never stops
To register complaints,
May lack the wisdom of the wise,
The perfectness of saints;
And what is more, mayn't know what 'tis
To bear a famous name,
But, spite o' what the neighbors say,
He gets there just the same!

—Birmingham Age-Herald.

THE DAY AFTER.

"Licked to a frazzle!" But, say,
What is the use of repining?
Home at the close of the day—
Arms of our loved ones entwining.
Out of the fret and the worry,
Out of the din and the strife;
Out of the battle and worry—
Home and the joytime of life.

Downed in the battle! But, say,
What is the profit in sorrow?
Love is still lighting the way
On to a glorious morrow.
Out of the turmoil and fuming,
Out of the worry and wiles,
Love with its welcome is looming,
Beckoning on with its smiles.

Whipped to a standstill! But, say,
Still there is joy in the losing
If love binds the wounds of the fray
After the battle's confusing.
Out of the smoke and the battle,
After the heat of the fray;
After the din of the battle,
Love lights the close of the day.

—The Commoner.

WATER POWER HELPS BUILD RAILROAD.

Electricity Generated From Mountain Streams Bores Tunnel Through Mountains.

Will Also Drive Trains Through Tunnels.

Never before in the history of railroads was a greater building project carried out so quietly as the Pacific coast extension of the St. Paul road. In this great undertaking, which means so much to the Pacific Northwest, more than $100,000,000 is being expended with as little fuss as an ordinary business enterprise would make in expending a few thousand dollars. The St. Paul road is not coming into a country that needs the aid of the promoter or the land agent. In timber alone there is almost a competency for the new line, for the St. Paul management has been given assurance that not fewer than 50,000 car-loads will be given it the first year after the work has been completed.

One of the wonderful facts regarding the construction of this new transcontinental line, which will stretch from Chicago and the Twin Cities by the way of Butte, Montana, to Seattle, and Tacoma, Washington, is the thoroughness with which it is being constructed. It is not generally known, for example, that over the 800 miles of mountain stretches electricity is to be used as the motive power, and the engines will be 200-ton electric motors. Down the sides of the Bitter Root mountains are pouring a sufficient number of streams to furnish abundant power for all of the electric motors which the St. Paul will need to handle its trains over the mountain division. These streams are to be harnessed at the cost of millions. The boldness of conception and the unobtrusive way in which the work is being executed challenge admiration. Through the fastnesses of the Bitter Root range a tunnel 8,750 feet long is being constructed by electrical power and through it will be operated trains hauled by motors. One end of this tunnel will open in the state of Montana and the other will land the traveler in Idaho, and its grade will not exceed .02 of 1 per cent.

In general, the work on the west end of the road between Butte and Seattle is nearly finished on some of the divisions, but the long tunnels and the heavy fills will take some time to complete. Rails are now laid in five different sections, but the track is not continuous for more than 120 miles. On the Seattle-Tacoma line the track has been finished from Black River Junction to Summer, Wash. East of Seattle the road is completed for a distance of seventy-five miles, and work over the Snoqualmie Pass of the Cascades is being rapidly pushed. On one division there are at least sixty fills to be made of an average depth of seventy feet, and the road between Black river and the tunnel will cost probably $75,000 a mile.

Through the St. Paul Pass, in the Bitter Root mountains, work is further along; the grading is completed and the bridges are built. In Seattle the terminal work is scarcely begun. In view of the fact, however, that the greater part of the extension has been done during a time of financial depression, the work in general is a marvel in the annals of railway construction.—Exchange.

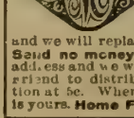
CANCER CAN BE CURED

My Mild Combination Treatment is used by the patient at home. Years of success. Hundreds of testimonials. Endorsed by physicians, ministers, etc. The local application destroys Cancerous growth, and the constitutional treatment eliminates the disease from the system, preventing its return. Write for Free Book, "Cancer and Its Cure." No matter how serious your case, no matter how many operations you have had, no matter what treatment you have tried, do not give up hope, but write at once. DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO., 1238 Grand Ave., Suite 103, Kansas City, Mo.

Gold Watch AND RING FREE

We positively give both a Famous Alteo Watch, Stem Wind, beautifully engraved Solid Gold Laid case, American movement, factory tested, guaranteed five years; also a Solid Gold Laid Ring, set with a $50 Gem, sparkling like a $50 diamond, for selling 20 pieces of handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch, ring and chain. ALTON WATCH CO. Dept. 538 Chicago.

Signet Ring FREE



This ring is an extremely fancy one with beautiful engraving. It is similar in appearance to a ring that would cost $25 at any jewelry store. Any initial desired will be engraved on it **free of charge.** We **guarantee** the ring to wear for three years and we will replace it with a new one if it does not. **Send no money.** Simply send us your name and address and we will send you six copies of The Home Friend to distribute with a three months' subscription at 5c. When sold send us the 30c and the ring is yours. **Home Friend, Dept 206, Kansas City, Mo.**

Headache

Take ONE of the Little Tablets and the Pain is Gone

NEURALGIA BACKACHE

"I have used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for years and find that they are the one thing that will certainly give a sufferer the desired relief."
Mrs. J. P. Brissell, Tonopah, Nev.

AND THE PAINS OF RHEUMATISM and SCIATICA

25 Doses 25 Cents

Your Druggist sells Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and he is authorized to return the price of the first package (only) if it fails to benefit you.

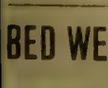
FOUR-PAPER COMBINATION.—For one dollar, paid in advance, we will send the **National Fruit Grower**, the **Reliable Poultry Journal**, the **Universal Magazine** and **The National Farmer and Stock Grower**, each a first-class monthly paper, for one year. This is half price. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

TAPE WORM Expelled alive in 6 minutes with head or no fee. No fasting required. Send 2c. stamp for 44 page Booklet. DR M. NEY SMITH Specialist, 814 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower

FAT reduced by a simple remedy—Sample Box, etc., mailed free to any address. Hall Chem. Co., Dept. 502, St. Louis, Mo.

BED WETTING Cured. 25c. Pkg. FREE. C. H. ROWAN, Dept. 103, London, Can.



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MARRY RICH Big List of Descriptions and Photos FREE (Sealed). STANDARD COR. CLUB, Grayslake, Ill.

PIANOS Slightly used Steinways, 1909 Model Lyon & Healys; and other remarkable Bargains. **Lyon & Healy, 80 Adams St., Chicago.** *World's Largest Music House*

Our Great Re-Building Sale is Now in Progress!

A GREAT OFFER.—We will give every reader of this paper an 18-months' trial subscription to that handsome farm and story magazine, **FARM LIFE**, printed in colors, for only 25 cents. Send the quarter to **FARM LIFE**, 310 Coca Cola Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Home-made Rugs.

There is material found in every household that can be made into pretty and serviceable rugs, and nothing repays one so well for the time spent upon it as a pretty, substantial rug. Serviceable rugs and mats can be made from burlap, and plenty of burlap sacks are found in nearly every farmer's barn.

First make a foundation of the burlap of the size and shape you want the rug to be. Draw out a thread every six inches in a piece of burlap and cut apart where the threads are drawn, then draw out the threads two and a half inches on each side, leaving one inch not raveled in the center. When you have a quantity of strips fringed, double them in the middle and sew them to the foundation by the unraveled center one inch apart. One of these makes an excellent carriage mat, or it may be made as large as wanted, then lined with nice cloth and be used as a lap robe, and if they are neatly made they resemble the handsome woolen robes, and they can be made in a very short time and at very small cost. The braided rugs can be made at almost no expense and they are pretty and serviceable if the work is neatly done.

Some light-colored and faded woolen pieces were colored a rich dark red with Diamond dye for wool, then they were cut into strips and braided and made into a rug of the desired size, but the dyes for cotton are used for coloring the burlap for making into rugs. For a square-braided rug, take five strands for the braid and leave three or four inches at the end before commencing, and the braid should be fastened firmly to board or table with strong tacks. Sometimes the braid runs crosswise instead of lengthwise, and when the rug is finished the strips left at each end are cut into fringe, and they must cut very fine.

For a square rug take five strands, and each strand can be of a different color, or the outside can be solid and the center mingled, and one can use their own taste in selecting and arranging the colors.—M. H.

Good and Bad by Turns.

At a banquet recently given by the business men of this city, the Rev. Dr. C. R. Hudson told the following story, which made a big hit. He said two men, who had not met for many years, but who had been warm friends, were talking about how things had been with them. Each said he had the usual ups and downs, some good and some bad.

"Well, I was married," said one.

"That's good," said the other.

"Well, it wasn't so good. The woman was awfully mean."

"That's bad," commented his friend.

"Well, it wasn't so bad, either, She had a lot of money."

"That was good," again remarked his friend.

"Well, it wasn't so good, either. I invested the money in sheep and they all lay down and died."

"That was bad."

"Well, it wasn't so bad, either. I pulled off the wool and sold it for more than the sheep were worth."

"That was good."

"Well, it wasn't so good, either. I put the money in a house and one night the house burned down."

"That's bad."

'Well, it wasn't so bad, either. The woman burned to death in it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Dress Economy

Simpson-Eddystone calico prints are fine long-wearing cotton goods. The patterns are stylish and beautiful, and the colors are absolutely fast. Some designs in a new silk finish. They solve the problem of stylish dressing at little cost.

Standard for over 65 years.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Three generations of Simpsons have made

SIMPSON TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
EDDYSTONE PRINTS
Founded 1842

To Make It Even Forty Years.

Garge—"Ef t' missus doan' get better by next Tewsday fortnight I'll sen fer t' doctor."

Farmer—"Why not before, Garge?"

Garge—"Wull, it'll be fowrty year, nex' Tewsday fortnight since we 'ad t' doctor, an' I'd like t' make it even fowrty."—The Tattler.

The Cow's Signal.

Railway men — conductors, engineers and brakemen—are so accustomed to communicate with each other by means of gestures that the habit of looking for such dumb signals becomes a kind of second nature. A complaint was received at headquarters that a valuable cow had been killed on a certain day and by a certain engine. The case was referred to the proper department, but reference to the files showed that the engineer had failed to report such an accident. Accordingly he was sent for and asked why he had omitted to report the matter.

"I didn't know I hurt the cow," he said.

"Then you remember hitting her?"

"Yes, and I slowed up as she rolled over on her back; but she waved her feet for me to go ahead and so I concluded she was all right."—Harper's Weekly.

TWO HUNDRED RECIPES FOR ENTERPRISING HOUSEKEEPERS.

Every woman who prides herself upon the variety and tastiness of her "table" will be interested in the new of recipes by Helen Louise Johnson.

The important point about Miss Johnson's recipe book, which is called the "Enterprising Housekeeper," is that it contains over two hundred tested recipes calling for the use of meats, fowl and other things left over from previous meals. This book will be sent free to any woman sending her name and address to The Enterprise Mfg. Company of Pennsylvania, 220 Dauphin street, Philadelphia.

The primary reason for distributing the cook book "Enterprising Housekeeper" is to demonstrate the possibilities of the "Enterprise" Meat and Food Chopper in the preparation of deliciously appetizing dishes that contribute both to the pleasure of the table and to economy in household maintenance.

The "Enterprise" is the only true Meat and Food Chopper that actually **cuts** meat so that each minute piece retains its goodness and flavor. The "Enterprise" cuts by means of a four-bladed steel knife and perforated steel-cutting plate that does the work thoroughly.

With the "Enterprise" Chopper and the "Enterprising Housekeeper" the housewife is ready for guests expected or unexpected, knowing that her table will be a credit to her ability as a versatile cook and housekeeper.

By the Way.

Don't trade your Jerseys for Holsteins at a sacrifice, simply because Jones is making money from his black-and-white stock, while you are losing on the yellows. Find out just how he manages. Think what would happen if the methods of care were exchanged. Any good breed will do with proper care. With improper care none will give pleasing results.

Keep the cattle out of the orchard if you would avoid choking. It takes good fences to do this, for a cow will scent an apple a long way.

The great danger of stock choking is caused by chasing the cow when she is in the act of swallowing. This may be through the owner, a dog, or another cow. In either case, the animal hurries to get the apple down lest she lose it, and the mischief is done. If a choked animal commences to bloat, force a large stick between her jaws, securing it at both ends with straps, and it will give relief until a veterinarian can be summoned. Severe mechanical measures should not be attempted by an unskilled hand. Lard or oil forced down the throat will sometimes loosen the apple, or it may be felt and carefully forced up or down, as seems most practicable.

C. C. Carroll, a New York doctor, claims to have perfected a method of killing the germs of tuberculosis by electricity. If his claims materialize the dairyman will speedily avail himself of the new treatment, which is said to be a sure cure for man and beast.—Bessie L. Putnam.

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FOR THE FRUIT GROWER.

Someone in the family ought to be a fruit grower; and yet it is very hard to interest the stockman in fruits. We will do our best, however, by placing a good fruit book in the hands of our readers. The book entitled Amateur Fruit Growing was written by Samuel B. Green, a practical man and one of the best authorities on the subject. There are 134 pages, written with special reference to the growing of fruits for the home and the market. We will send the book entitled Amateur Fruit Growing and The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year for 35 cents. Send a money order to Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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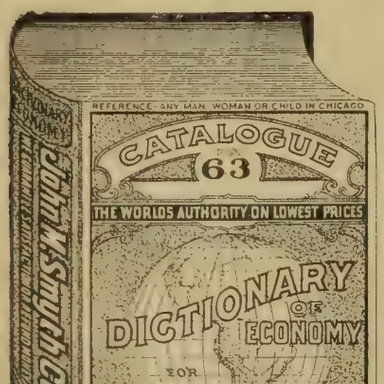

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National Horticultural Exposition and Meeting.

The National Horticultural Congress will be held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, December 14th to 19th. Practically every state and territory is to be represented. The list of cash and merchandise premiums is very large, and the citizens of Council Bluffs subscribed $30,000 towards the construction of the Exposition buildings. Special rates have been granted by all the railroads. The National Corn Show, which is to held at Omaha, December 9th to 19th, is just across the river, and the two great events are by no means rivals. Mr. J. P. Hess is President of the National Agricultural Congress; W. S. Keeline, Vice-President; and G. W. Reye, Secretary. The office is in the Day & Hess building, Council Bluffs, and Mr. Freeman L. Reed is General Superintendent. A great Horticultural Exposition and a National Corn Show coming together ought to double the interest on the part of the farmers.

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The Most Valuable Help That Farmers Ever Had in a Book.

The Cement Workers' Handbook is the name of it. This book is designed to teach anyone how to work with cement. How to mix mortar of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls. floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cistern, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is a nice, clean, general farm publication, full of practical, interesting and instructive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It is very useful to general farmers, to vegetable and fruit growers, and especially so to cattle, hog and sheep raisers and feeders, to horse and mule raisers and dealers, and it contains more good poultry facts than most of the poultry papers.

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is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine, published at 25 cents a year, and the post cards can be selected as a free premium by anyone who sends in cash in advance. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

How the Russian Throne Got Its Heir.

A curious light on superstition in high places is related in the Woman's Home Companion for November. In this issue Kellogg Durland, writing of the Tsaritsa of All the Russias, tells the following:

"When three children had been born, and no heir, the Tsaritsa turned an open ear to various men who claimed supernatural power and control. Before the birth of Anastasic the aid of eminent medical and scientific men had been sought to influence the sex of the child, but all to no avail. And so, when science failed, religion was appealed to.

"The example of their trust in miracle working which history has been called upon to remember, is that of the dead and buried priest who was supposed to have finally brought them a son, and who was canonized by the Emperor! The day of St. Seraphim is now one of the holiest of days in Russia and is celebrated throughout the empire.

"Seraphim was an old priest of Saroff, in the interior of Russia, who according to local tradition was a kind of soothsayer and local medicine man. His particular power is said to have been in endowing barren women and children.

"Seraphim had been dead seventy years, but the Tsar was so anxious to leave no stone unturned to procure a son, and, encouraged by the Tsaritsa, Seraphim was canonized!

"When the remains of the old priest were unearthed it was found that the body was badly decomposed, and to canonize a man whose body yields to the influence of decomposition is contrary to the traditions and customs of the church. The Orthodox Bishop Dmitry of Tambof ventured to call attention to this and protest the canonization to the Tsar, but for his temerity he was deprived of his see and exiled to Viatka. Nicholas held that the preservation of bones, hair and teeth sufficient qualification for saintship.

"So Seraphim was canonized with great pomp and ritualistic solemnity, and the next child born to the Tsaritsa was a son! If anything were needed to fasten the belief of the Tsar and Tsaritsa in these extreme forms of religion, it was an answer to their prayers at this time. The boy was called Alexis, and he was born on July 30, 1904, according to the Russian calendar, and ever since the Tsar and Tsaritsa have been given more and more to the pursuit of spiritualistic religion."

BUSINESS INCREASING! RAILROADS WANT MEN!

The election is past; industries are renewing operations on a gigantic scale. The United States Steel Corporation is re-employing hundreds and thousands of its old men. Other large companies are doing the same. The railroads are doubling their orders for steel and equipment. People everywhere are preparing for an enormous business during the coming year. When business is good in other lines the railroad business increases proportionately, and railroad officials are expecting a vast increase in the next few months. They will then need hundreds of young men for firemen and brakemen, and an excellent opportunity will be offered those who are employed to make fine wages at regular and pleasant employment.

In our judgment, the average young man of the farm and small town can find no better or more satisfactory work than that of fireman or brakeman, considering the very short preparation which is necessary for one of these positions.

The National Railway Training Association of Omaha and Kansas City prepares young men for these positions and assists them in securing employment. Our representatives are personally acquainted with the officers of this institution, and we take pleasure in recommending them and suggest that you reply to their advertisment on page 3.

The household freight-payer doesn't need a calendar to tell him when the first day of the month has arrived.

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Girl's Dress.

No. 6124.—One-piece dresses are being much worn this autumn by the younger girls and they unquestionably possess a great many practical advantages. This one includes a little yoke that can be of lace or embroidery or contrasting silk and which is trimmed to give the Princesse idea. In the illustration it is made from one of the pretty plaid materials with trimming of plain cloth in matching color, while the chemisette is of lace. Plainer dresses, however, can be made by using tucked taffeta for the chemisette and the material of the dress for the bands with some finish of soutache or other braid. For school and occasions of the sort chiffon Panama cloths and materials of similar weight are much to be commended, and the plaids of the season are unusually handsome, while they are always becoming to the younger girls and always satisfactory.

The dress is made with blouse and skirt joined to a belt. The blouse is tucked and made over a fitted lining, while it is closed at the back, and the sleeves are trimmed after a pretty and novel manner. The skirt is cut in seven gores with the trimming extended over the left front seam. This feature could be omitted, however, if something very simple is wanted, and the trimming be allowed to finish at the belt. The closing is made invisibly at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is 7⅝ yards 24, 6⅛ yards 32, or 4¾ yards 44 inches wide, with ⅛ yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette, ¾ yard 27 inches wide for trimming.

The Pattern 6124 is cut in sizes for girls of eight, ten, twelve and fourteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Loose-fitting Coat.

No. 6120.—Long, loose-fitting coats will be extensively worn throughout the autumn and winter for a variety of occasions. This one can be made adapted to general use, to travel or to evening wear, as it is made of one material or another. In the illustration, black broadcloth is trimmed with wide braid and with soutache and handsome buttons, and the coat is designed to be the generally useful one that can be slipped on over any gown. Were it made from white or light-colored broadcloth and with the open sleeves, however, and with the neck trimming of some handsome banding flannel with long cord and tassels, it would become adapted to evening wear, while if it were made from rain-proof material it would become suited to motoring and to harder usage. However treated, it remains graceful in all the lines, and the sleeves can be gathered and finished with cuffs or the open ones can be used, as found more satisfactory.

The coat is made with fronts and backs. The seam at the center back means shapeliness, and there are extensions on the under-arm seams that are lapped over onto the backs and attached by means of handsome buttons. A shaped collar finishes the neck. The sleeves are of moderate width and can be gathered into bands and finished with rolled overcuffs or left loose and finished with banding as liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 7½ yards 27, 4½ yards 44, or 4 yards 52 inches wide, with 4 yards of wide braid, soutache according to design.

The Pattern 6120 is cut in sizes of 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Girl's Tucked Dress.

No. 6114.—Tucked dresses are always becoming to young girls. The effect is a youthful one and the result certain to give satisfaction. This model is as pretty as well could be and is adapted to the cashmere, Henrietta cloth, to challis, to veiling, to all materials that can be tucked successfully. As illustrated, however, it is made of Henrietta cloth in one of the beautiful new rose shades known by the name of Tangara, which is indescribable as to color but exceedingly lovely, and is trimmed with heavy oriental banding and combined with a chemisette with a simple all-over lace. If something more sturdy is wanted or a frock for school is in demand, one of the pretty plaid or striped materials would be charming, with the chemisette of tucked taffeta and bands of plain taffeta as trimming.

The dress is made with blouse and skirt. The blouse consists of the front and the backs and is made over a fitted lining, and this lining is faced to form the yoke. The moderately full sleeves are tucked to give the effect of deep cuffs and they and the neck edge are finished with bands. The skirt is straight, laid in rather wide tucks above the hem and in plaits over the hips that are stitched flat.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (twelve years) is 6⅝ yards 24, 5¼ yards 32, or 3½ yards 44 inches wide, with 3 yards of banding, ⅜ yard of all-over lace.

The Pattern 6114 is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten, twelve and fourteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Plain Blouse or Shirt Waist.

No. 6134.—Plain blouses, such as this one, are to be extensively worn this season. They will be made from washable material, from the pretty washable flannels, from taffeta and from various other materials. They will be utilized both for entire gowns and for odd blouses, and this model is an exceptionally desirable one, for it affords opportunity for embroidery, for braiding with soutache, or with fancy braids, or for any trimming of the sort. If a slightly more dressy effect is wanted, the sleeves can be cut off in three-quarter length.

The waist is made with front and backs, and the sleeves that are cut in one piece each. There are wide tucks over the shoulders which conceal the armhole seams, and whether the sleeves are made in full or three-quarter length, they are finished with straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 yards 24, 2¾ yards 32, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 2 yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

The Pattern 6134 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Nine Gored Skirt.

No. 6135.—Such variations of the plain-gored skirt as this one are exceedingly fashionable this season, while they can be utilized both for one material throughout and for combinations with equal success. This one is made with narrow straps, that are laid under the gores at their edges and glimpses of which are caught as the wearer walks, so that when contrasting material is used the effect is an exceedingly desirable one, although it is by no means obligatory. The skirt can be trimmed as illustrated with strips of the material or with buttons or with braid used in the same or in some similar fashion, or it can be trimmed with buttons only, or it can be left quite plain, all these styles being equally in vogue. All suiting and all skirting materials are appropriate. Broadcloth in one of the new peacock shades is the material illustrated and the buttons are covered with the material embroidered in a simple design.

The skirt is cut in nine gores. The edges of these gores are turned under and arranged over straight strips, to which they are stitched. The fullness at the back is laid in inverted plaits.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 7½ yards 27, 4⅛ yards 44, or 3¾ yards 52 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 6½ yards 27, 3¾ yards either 44 or 52 inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap.

The Pattern 6135 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Girl's Apron.

No. 6123.—With the coming of school time attractive aprons always are in demand, and this pretty one can be made either with or without a sash. Plain and cross-barred lawns, linens and all materials of the sort are used for the white ones, and, if something very sturdy is wanted, chambray or checked ginghams will be found satisfactory, while for the neck and the armholes frills of the same or of embroidery or simply the stitched bands can be utilized. The pockets are sure to be welcomed, and the apron is so pretty that it is to be commended from that point of view as well as from the one of usefulness.

The apron is made with front and backs and can be cut to form either the square or round neck. The armholes are large and ample and the patch pockets are arranged over the front. When the sash is used it is attached to the underarm seams and bowed at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is 2¾ yards 24, 2⅛ yards 32, or 1⅝ yards 44 inches wide, with 3½ yards of ruffling, 1 yard of any width for the sash.

The Pattern 6123 is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten and twelve years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Child's Tucked Coat.

No. 6116.—Such a pretty little coat as this one cannot fail to find its welcome. In the illustration it is made of cadet blue broadcloth and is embroidered with silk of matching color. White broadcloth is more dainty, however, and much in vogue; wine red and brown, too, are favorite colors, while if the embroidery means too great an amount of labor, some pretty braid or banding can be substituted. Again, the collar can be used to finish the neck, if liked, and if a very useful coat is wanted, the fancy yoke and panel can be omitted altogether. Also there can be used rolled-over cuffs or plain, straight ones, so that practically there are two coats in one. For the plain coat, dark blue serge or cheviot will be found satisfactory, and there are many pretty novelty weaves offered this season in addition to the familiar ones.

The coat is made with tucked fronts and back which are joined to a plain yoke. When used, the fancy yoke with panel is arranged over it and the neck can be finished as illustrated or with the rolled-over collar. The sleeves are gathered into bands, and the cuffs, which are optional, are joined to their lower edges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) is 3⅜ yards 27, 2 yards 44, or 1⅞ yards 52 inches wide.

The Pattern 6116 is cut in sizes for children of two, four and six years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address clearly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

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"Skeered."

Two typical Alabama negroes, a yaller girl and a mahogany-hued man, were strolling along the other night.

Said the girl:

"Ise show skeered mos' to def, Rastus."

"What am 'yo' skeered ob, woman?" returned Rastus.

"Ise skeered yo's gwine to kiss me."

"How kin I kiss yo' when Ise got a bucket on ma haid, a wash pot in one hand an' a turkey gobbler in de udder?"

"Oh, well, yo' fool, I wuz thinkin' yo' could set de bucket o' watah on de groun', put de turkey down and turn de wash pot ovah him, den set me on de wash pot, frow yo' ahms around me and des he'p yo'sef."—Montgomery Advertiser.

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The Christmas Dinner Table.

A simple arrangement for the table is gained by using a thick holly wreath tied on two sides with broad red ribbons and placing in the center a crystal candelabra filled with tall candles.

Another plan is to have a centerpiece of wedge-shaped boxes holding slices of rich fruit cake or Christmas bonbons, with the points of the boxes holding rosebuds with candles. These boxes may serve as souvenirs. A vase of holly or mistletoe is placed in the center of the table. Little candles in star holders can be arranged about the outer edge of the boxes, which are tied with red and green ribbons. The place cards suitable for the season are laid on each plate, while in the napkins are placed crisp bread rolls.

For a family dinner, a glass punch bowl filled with polished fruit, may be used for the center of the table, making a mass of rich and glowing color. A wreath of grapes and holly may be placed about it and silver candlesticks can hold the tall red candles, which may have red shades, if one desires. The place cards represent poinsettias. On the napkins are placed Swedish soup crisps, rolled into cornucopia shape. Use the finest damask cloth and the best china and glass.

A star of brown and green pine cones makes another effective centerpiece, each point ending in a fan made of green pine needles. At each intersection may be arranged a small red electric-light bulb, the light being supplied by a battery hidden beneath the poinsettia that is arranged in the center. At each cover is placed a sprig of holly. Bonbons and menu carry out the Christmas colors as far as practicable. —Woman's Home Companion for December.

Dressing at Moderate Cost.

A Colorado ranchman's wife writes for information as follows:

"The magazines have lots of articles on 'Economy in Dressing,' 'Dressing on Dimes,' etc., etc. They describe the styles but none of them ever tells what materials to get, and it's the material that costs. Do you know any dress stuffs that are pretty, and really cost dimes, not dollars?"

In reply we desire to say that she can purchase as pretty designs and stylish-looking goods in Simpson-Eddystone Prints as any one can wish and their cost is extremely moderate when you consider their substantial quality and attractive appearance. Their greatest economy is in their non-fading colors and durable material which make them wear unusually long. All who purchase are delighted with these goods.

Western Canada as Seen by a Noted Writer.

Emerson Hough, the celebrated novelist, who made a somewhat extended trip through Western Canada, during the past summer, grows enthusiastic in his description of "The Last Best West," which comprises the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as all other writers who have ever visited that great country. To extract from what he has said we find the following:

"That black strip across the landscape—it was not the shadow of a passing cloud, but the record of a plow! These yellow gray bands were the fields of stubble already reaped. These other bands of green, of pale yellow, of deep bright yellow —they were the fields of wheat, among which the binders were yet to do their work! The centuries-old soil was finding its first upturned exposure to the sun. Surely the plow had come! There is no more thrilling experience than this, of seeing the ancient wilderness just passing into the first loose fingers of civilized man's occupation.

"Here was the wheat, crowding up to the trail, high as the wagon seat as we drove through. At the edge of a grumbling cow man's unowned but long occupied range, we reached down and plucked off ripe wheat in handsful, crumpling out into the palm the full ears of triple-rowed kernels, magnificent grain, the food which the world must have—that grain upon which the whole civilization of the earth seems so stangely to depend; for, when the wheat has come, civilization has taken hold of the land never again to loose its grasp. One who loves the open air and the wild world cannot suppress a sigh of regret at first thought of the passing plains, at the thought of the dead romance of the rancher; but, none the less, there must come the soberer thought that the wilderness of this world, as well as the scant fields of the older world, belong to the world and the world's peoples.

"Extended personal inquiry in the course of a long journey failed to discover one farmer who was homesick or discontented, or who declared that he was going back to Old England or to the States. Without exception they declared that they were not only contented, but prosperous. In most cases their one or two crops had given them their lands and their first farmstead buildings of rude comfort, at least, fully paid for; and this land was their own. No basement life for these settlers, nor for their children, nor their children's children; no rack rents, no struggle with a worn, exhausted soil; no captouching to a so-called superior class. Here was a different field for humanity. Is there any difficulty in predicting the difference between the product of such fields and those of the 'pent and huddled East?'

"It was a fascinating sight, this middle land between the old and the new. Most fascinating of all was the air of hope and confidence. Something set the blood tingling in the veins. No one here spoke of despair or discouragement. These men made no repining at their lot as frontier farmers. Their sole and engrossing concern was the question of means of getting out their wheat to the markets—for even in Western Canada farming has run in advance of transportation.

"In such regions as this, one still travels as one likes across country, paying no attention to roads; although now and again one comes upon roads rudely plowed along the section lines, in some case, near the railroads, fairly well worked. The time of the 'main-traveled road' is passing rapidly, even in Canada. Soon the fences will come along the highways, and all travel will follow the lines bounding artificial rectangles. Exulting in our liberty, for the most part our party continued to travel direct toward a destination. We still held to the prairies; and still on every side of us was wheat, wheat, wheat!"

The 1900 Washer.

When you write for a free copy of the New Washer Book, which every housekeeper ought to have, use a postal card and address The 1900 Washer Co., 1266 Henry street, Binghampton, N. Y.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two-months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1264 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.

SHIRT WAIST EMBROIDERY PATTERN.

This embroidery pattern is No. 513, made by the Paris Modes Company. It is a wheat design in shadow and outline embroidery for shirt waist. It comes imprinted on light paper and is transferred to the cloth by pressing it with a hot iron. The pattern is good for two impressions.

We are sending out this pattern as a circulation premium in connection with the **Universal Magazine.** Anyone who will send 25 cents to pay for the **Universal Magazine** for one year can select Embroidery Pattern No. 513 as a free premium. The **Universal Magazine** is thirty-two pages, published monthly, and contains a large amount of interesting reading matter. Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CHILD'S LINGERIE HAT.

This embroidery pattern is No. 526, made by the Paris Modes Company. It is for eyelet embroidery and D. M. C. embroidery cotton. The pattern comes imprinted on light paper and is transferred to the cloth by pressing it with a hot iron. The pattern is good for two impressions. Anyone who will send us 25 cents to pay for one year's subscription to the **Universal Magazine** can select Embroidery Pattern No. 526 as a free premium. The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, clean, interesting, thirty-two-page, three-column monthly paper, and it will please everyone. Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A Christmas Blotter.

"With two large sheets of blotting paper of contrasting colors and an ordinary little calendar pad may be made an extremely useful gift," says Woman's Home Companion for December. "Out of the large blotters cut twelve small ones of uniform size, about ten by four inches. Paste a 'month' from the calendar, one on each small blotter, and with the colors alternating. Keep the twelve together by tying ribbon around them, with a pretty bow on top. Each month a fresh blotter may be slipped from under the ribbon and the month's calendar is right at hand. Red and green blotters tied with red ribbon are a Christmas combination."

The Home Garden.

If you would have your garden soil well pulverized, plow in autumn or winter and let the frost do the rest. This also winds up the cutworm.

Ground designed for melons, cucumbers, cabbage, tomatoes and onions should be well fertilized. Nothing is better than clearings from the hen house, and if applied in the fall and plowed in, they will be so thoroughly decomposed before spring that even the most fastidious could not object to their condensed form.

Cut out the old canes among the raspberries and blackberries if this was not done immediately after fruiting. Burn, and thus destroy any insect life which may be there. Apply a top dressing of manure or of bone dust; wood ashes are excellent for garden or fruit. If any varieties are not strictly hardy in your locality, bend down and cover with just enough soil to hold them in place.

A root or two of parsley makes a fine ornament for the kitchen window in winter and will be quite as useful in the preparation of soups or stuffing. Besides, it is never so pretty a garnish as in mid-winter.

Tie each head of winter cabbage in a stout paper covering, first removing all loose leaves. Hang up in a dry, frost-proof cellar.

Squashes, like potatoes, must be harvested without bruising to keep through the winter. If ripe, unbruised and sound, the Hubbard squash winters nicely in a dry, warm room with good circulation and a temperature not lower than fifty degrees. The stems should be left on in gathering and the skin unbroken, if they are expected to keep.

Mulching strawberries in early winter prevents the plants from being upheaved by frost. Swamp hay, straw, corn fodder and leaves are used successfully, but the best mulch is well-rotted horse manure. This not only protects from freezing in winter, but holds the plants back long enough in spring to guard against the late frosts. Do not be afraid to cover the plants during the winter, raking the mulch between the rows as warm weather comes.

The asparagus and rhubarb require a liberal dressing now if they are expected to be at their best next spring.

Cling to the best that you know, both in variety and culture; but give just a little space and time to experiment every year, remembering that improved methods of culture and better varieties are steadily marching on. Some of them may not be the best for you, soil, individual taste, etc., being considered, but others are likely to be.

Which garden crop paid best last season, and why? Are there any vegetables that are regularly failures with you? If so, why? May be it will pay you better to raise a surplus of some crop especially adapted to your soil and buy what you have so poorly grown.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Commission on Country Life.

Responses to the dozen questions recently sent to all parts of our land by this Commission in its interest of country life and its improvement did fair to create a consternation in all circles—none more forcibly than that of the farmer himself. Yet while in a few localilties the dire reports of "the poorest table in the world" may be in a measure true, it is to be remembered that to the farm homes are city people now flocking for their vacation, with an assurance of pure air and an abundance of fruit, vegetables, flesh and fowl of the very best quality.

Physiology, now taught in most of the public schools, has informed the present generation of the need of ventilation; and the conditions which prevailed a half or even a quarter of a century ago are now the exception. While the sleeping rooms may not be either large or elegant, the air that reaches them is pure, and the sanitary conditions quite as good as can be those in crowded city homes, where the folding-bed in the dining room is the only way to solve the sleeping problem, and with no chance to air it, unless it be the roof garden.

Possibly no greater good for the cause will be accomplished than that of a general awakening throughout rural districts of their advantages. They will more appreciate the fresh butter and fried chicken, the singing birds and the fragrant flowers, when a few are pitying them for their poverty and degradation. There is still room for improvement in even the best of farm homes; but the poorest have greater resources than the city slums, and in few localities are the middle class not well fed. In fact, city dwellers would gladly have the gleanings that go to the chickens and pigs.—Bessie L. Putnam.

A School Children's Fair.

In Boone county there was held, last week, a School Children's Fair. It was not the first held in Missouri, but it was one of the best. At this Fair, which was held in connection with the meeting of the Boone County Teachers' Association, there were more than thirty entries of corn and some fifty specimens of needlework, all the exhibitors being eighth-grade pupils in the country schools. J. Kelly Wright, the progressive County School Commissioner, was the moving spirit in the Fair, and in his effort to make it a success he had the co-operation not only of the teachers, but of many of the merchants of Columbia and other Boone county towns, who donated the more than fifty premiums. First, second and third premiums were given on both yellow and white corn. There was also a sweepstakes prize for the best ear, and a prize of $25 in gold for the best ten acres. The corn was judged by F. H. Demaree, of the Missouri Agricultural College, and the boys were given lessons in corn selection and judging. This year they were allowed to pick the corn from their fathers' cribs, but next year the exhibitors must grow their own corn, also write a 300-word composition, teling how it was cultivated, on what kind of soil grown, etc.

M. R. Helton, of Pettis county, is another teacher who has taken an active part in interesting his pupils in agriculture. He first set apart a period each Friday afternoon for agricultural instruction, talking to his pupils about plants and animals, the soil and its products, and those things with which they lived. He went further and took up some simple experiments and demonstrations with seeds. After this work had been carried on for several weeks a meeting was held at the school house, when the older people of the district were invited to come, enjoy a basket dinner and attend the School Fair. The boys made a fine display of corn, and the girls equally as creditable a showing of pantry and kitchen stores.

At Marshall there was held a school boys' corn exhibit arranged by W. C. Fisher, County School Superintendent of Saline county. Others, too, are manifesting great interest in the teaching of agriculture in the public schools. The meaning of it all is that there is being brought about a change in the ideals of the country schools. As has been pointed out by Prof. M. F. Miller, of the Missouri Agricultural College and Experiment Station, our country schools have too long trained their pupils for city life rather than the life of the country. F. B. Mumford, Professor of Animal Husbandry in the Missouri Agricultural College, is also enthusiastic in his suport of agriculture in the rural schools. One suggestion made by him is, that every rural school should have an agricultural library.

Mr. Orlando Harrison, a prominent American fruit grower, discovered that in Europe they do not eat fruit as freely as we do in America, and that the trade can be cultivated and enlarged by sending them fruit which can be sold at prices within reach of the laboring man. This view he obtained from the editor of the Gardeners' Chronicle, who said that by this means the English consumption of American fruits could be multiplied.

The Illinois State Horticultural Society will hold the Fifty-third Annual Convention in the Agricultural Building, University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill., commencing on December 8th and closing on the 18th. A very interesting meeting will be held. Fifty different addresses by eminent horticulturists will be delivered on the most practical and up to date subjects. Mr R O Graham, of Bloomington, Ill., is President, and W B Lloyd, of Kinmundy, Ill., is Secretary.

ENTERPRISE

Meat and Food Chopper

"Enterprise" Meat and Food Choppers *cut* the meat with a revolving steel knife against a perforated steel cutting plate without tearing or crushing. Easily cleaned. Practically unbreakable, and will last for years.

The No. 5 "Enterprise" Chopper costs only $1.75. No. 10, shown in cut, $2.50. They are standard family sizes, and not only save half the work at butchering time, but are useful in the kitchen every day in the year.

Made in 45 sizes and styles for Hand, Steam and Electric Power. We also make cheaper Food Choppers, but recommend the above for the reasons given. Illustrated catalog free. Sold at Hardware and General Stores, etc.

No. 10 Price $2.50 Large Family Size

ENTERPRISE

Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press

Lessens the labor at butchering time. Two machines in one. Well made and does its work quickly and surely. Cylinder is bored true and plate fits accurately. Pressure cannot cause meat to rise above the plate. The Patented Corrugated spout prevents air from entering casing, ensuring perfect filling and preservation of sausage.

Machine can be changed into a *Lard Press* in a minute's time. Can also be used as a Fruit Press.

Your dealer should be able to supply you with the "Enterprise" Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press. If not, order direct of makers.

No. 25—4 quart Japanned Price $5.50 4 sizes Tinned and Japanned

ENTERPRISE

Bone, Shell and Corn Mill

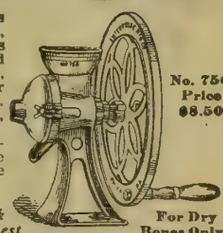
The **"Enterprise"** Bone, Shell and Corn Mill is a good, general mill for farmers, poultrymen, etc., and for compactness, strength and durability is unexcelled. Handy for grinding poultry food and making bone meal fertilizer. Mill shown in cut $8.50, weight 60 lbs., grinds 1¼ bu. corn per hour. Look for the name **"Enterprise"** on the machine you buy.

Grind up dry bones, oyster and other shells, corn, etc., for your hens and watch results.

Other famous **"Enterprise"** household specialties are: Coffee Mills; Raisin Seeders; Fruit, Wine and Jelly Presses; Cherry Stoners; Cold Handle Sad Irons, Etc., Etc.

Sold at Hardware and General Stores, etc.

Write for "The Enterprising Housekeeper," a book of 200 choice recipes and kitchen helps. Free on request.



No. 750 Price $8.50

For Dry Bones Only

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. of PA., 220 Dauphin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

To Extract a Splinter.

When a splinter has been driven deep into the hand, it can be extracted without pain by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with hot water, place the injured part over the mouth of the bottle, and press tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down, and in a minute or two the steam will extricate the splinter and the inflammation will disappear.—November Woman's Home Companion.

Flower Language Post Cards, a Set of 12 FREE.

Do you know the "Language of Flowers?" If you will send 10c. for a six-months' trial subscription to our large family paper, The Epitomist, we will send to you, free, a set of twelve beautiful flower postcards. Each card is different and represents the natural colors of the flowers and every card has the language of the flowers portrayed in verse. These cards are strictly HIGH-CLASS and are not like any you have seen, for they are entirely new.

Write us to-day and we will lose no time in sending them to you. Ask about the surprise which we are sure will interest you. We have only a limited supply of these beautiful cards, so send to-day if you want them. Address,

THE EPITOMIST,
237 Barnes Block, Spencer, Ind.

This Grand Offer of Mine Positively Outdoes

the most liberal offer you ever read before. *Just think,* you get this grand big doll, this set of doll's furniture of 5 pieces and this fine china set of 27 pieces *all absolutely free.* Not merely your choice of one, remember, *but all three of them,* just for a few moments of your time. You can't afford to overlook this offer. It is the opportunity of a lifetime to get just what you have always wanted without costing you one cent. Read this grand offer *right now.* *WRITE ME ABOUT IT AT ONCE.*

3 BIG PRESENTS FREE

Doll's Furniture Set FREE

Doll's China Tea Set FREE

GIRLS don't miss this **chance of a lifetime** to get the biggest and finest doll you ever owned. **This is a great big doll** with expensive Bisque head, face and features just as natural as life, with pearly teeth, rosy lips, sparkling blue eyes, pink and white complexion, beautiful hair that looks like real. This **big, magnificent doll** is nearly two feet high, has jointed body, so that dolly can sit up or lie down, just as you want her to do. She is stylishly dressed in a **genuine satin dress** with lace trimming, has complete set of underwear, open work stockings, patent leather shoes and big Floradora hat. You can dress and undress dolly; and she also opens and closes her eyes, just like a real baby. You will be proud to own this doll and show it among your friends—it is the dearest and sweetest doll you could imagine. When you see her you will be astonished to think you could have such a fine, beautiful doll as this **all for your very own.**

I Want to Give every girl reader of this paper one of these **magnificent big dolls free** and also **the two other big presents,** and I want to do it right away. My object is to advertise our business and all I ask in return is a little simple effort on your part, that will take but a few moments of your time.

This is Absolutely and Positively the Most Generous Offer Ever Made You

I will include with each and every doll given away a set of beautiful **doll furniture** just as shown in illustration, consisting of 2 arm chairs, 2 plain chairs, and one square table. The table and chairs all match and make one of the handsomest little sets of doll's furniture ever offered. **AND IN ADDITION to this set of furniture,** and to make everything complete, I am also going to give the **Doll China Set of 27 Pieces,** consisting of 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 plates, 6 teaspoons, teapot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher. It is beautifully decorated just like the large, expensive china costing many dollars. I also give six teaspoons, so that you can give a real tea party. With this furniture and china you can set dolly up in housekeeping and give doll tea parties and entertain your friends and their dolls just like grown up people.

***NOW GIRLS,* all I ask in return** for these three grand gifts, is for you to show and distribute 14 of my fine picture paintings and Flower Post Card Sets in your neighborhood. **You don't have to sell** these pictures and post Cards, just show them among the people in your locality and you can easily dispose of them in a few hours time as a receipt on my big 25c offer. These beautiful pictures are 16x20 inches in beautiful colors, with gold litho frames, all ready to hang on the wall in the parlor or sitting room. The set of Post Cards are beautiful glazed "Language of the Flowers', cards. **Just show these people** the grand offer I have made you and they will all take one of these elegant pictures and Post card sets from you. After you have disposed of these 14 pictures and Post Card Sets, which you can easily do in a few hours time, on my new plan, I will send you as a reward for your trouble this **big, magnificent doll,** just as described, **also, the furniture set and china set.** I don't charge you anything for the pictures and Post Cards, as I send them free, and you can try and see what you can do and if you can't distribute them on my plan, simply handing them out as a receipt, **they can be returned at my expense.** However, I know any bright woman or girl can earn these presents without any trouble whatever. As soon as you have distributed them I will send you the **Doll, Furniture Set and Tea Set** absolutely free. I arrange to cover all express charges, so they will not cost you a penny.

Remember, you get all 3 of these presents, the big, magnificent doll, the handsome set of doll furniture and the china set, all for the small amount of effort required in showing my picture paintings and new Flower Post Cards among the people in your neighborhood. **DO NOT MISS THIS OFFER.** It is positively the biggest and most liberal offer you ever saw. It is only made for introductory purposes. It means just what it says. It is not an offer for "your choice" of these presents, but you get **all of them**—the big 2-foot Bisque Doll, the 5-piece Bamboo Furniture Set and the 27-piece Doll's Tea Set, mentioned. Be the first in your town to get these grand presents.

SHOW THE GRAND OFFER TO YOUR PARENTS

They will be glad to help you if you do not understand it. Just write me anyway. It is not even necessary to write a letter, unless you want to. Just your name and address will do. I will know that it is in answer to this advertisement, and will have everything arranged for you to get these free presents. Remember, I arrange to pay all express charges—so they will not cost you a single cent. I will also include a **nice extra present for mama** if you will write me at once. Send today and address me plainly.

Write me while you have the opportunity.

WM. A. WILSON, Manager
120 Clinton St., Dept. 127, CHICAGO

THE WHITE SLAVE TRADE

By Hon. EDWIN W. SIMS, U. S. District-Attorney, Chicago.

In a series of thrilling articles now appearing in the WOMAN'S WORLD of Chicago, United States District-Attorney Edwin W. Sims, who so successfully prosecuted the famous $29,000,000 Standard Oil case, shows with merciless accuracy and by startling facts and figures the extent of the frightful white slave trade in Chicago and other cities. Mr. Sims says that the "white slave traders have reduced the art of ruining young girls to a national and international system." In order that all mothers may read and ponder the dangers that confront their daughters, the editor of the WOMAN'S WORLD, Desk 2, Chicago, Ill., will send this article to all who write for it.

National FARMER

Vol. XXI. St. Louis, Mo., January, 1909. No. 1.

GREAT RECORD OF THE YEAR 1908 AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS: Cattle receipts, 1,145,465 head—a new record—the only market showing an increase of cattle. Hog receipts, 2,560,207 head—an increase of half a million over all previous records. Sheep receipts, 697,142 head—the largest yearly arrivals in five years. Horse and mule receipts, 109,393 head—the largest receipts at any market in the world. The buying facilities of the market are yet greatly in excess of the supplies. It is always safe to ship to the St. Louis market—the best market of all.

GRAND CHAMPION CAR-LOAD OF BEEF CATTLE AT THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW, DECEMBER, 1908. These cattle were two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus steers, averaging 1,406 pounds in market. In the show ring they won $625, and were sold at 11 cents a pound to the United Dressed Beef Company, of New York City. They were fed by Funk Bros. Seed Company, of Bloomington, Ill., and were sold by Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. This is the second time that Funk Bros. have won the Grand Car-load Championship, and Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co., the salesmen of these champion cattle, will open a house at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the present month. See their greeting on page 13. At St. Louis the live stock commission firms are energetic, upright and honorable, enterprising business men. All the principal firms in the live stock commission business have been represented here for many years, with one exception, and by the establishment at the St. Louis National Stock Yards of Clay, Robinson & Co. that exception is made up. This is a great, active, energetic firm, and will be of large benefit to the stockmen who are in good shipping distance of the St. Louis market. That a car-load of two-year-old steers, weighing 1,406 pounds, can win a grand championship, is an object lesson for all stockmen. Twenty years ago champions had to weigh 1,800 to 2,000 pounds and be four to five years old. Under conditions then existing, only the great corn states could produce top grades of marketable cattle. Under present conditions, with champions two years younger, three to five hundred pounds lighter, and raised on grass, clovers, corn and oil meal, it is possible for the Southwest to produce top-grade steers at a less cost than anywhere else.

1908.

The subscription price of this paper is one dollar for three years. See page 4.
Tower's Fish Brand Slickers are light, durable and clean. Page 6.
De Laval Cream Separator is advertised on page 11.
Thirty days' approval on the Tongueless Disc Harrow. Page 2.
Buy Cotton Seed Meal direct. See page 9.
White Lily Gasoline Engine. See page 21.
Four Seed advertisements will be found on page 7.
Motor Buggies and Autos on page 11.
Buy Buggies direct from factory. See page 18.
Ready-Mixed Paint. Page 18.
Strongest Fence made. Page 19.
Incubators of good makes. See pages 22 and 24.
Credit Subscriptions to the best Farm Paper. See page 4.
The best Live Stock Market is St. Louis. Read about it.
Bean and Pea Threshers the best of all. See page 10.
Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat. See page 26.
Folding Sawing Machine. Page 6.
Some good Fence Advertising will be found in the paper.
The U. S. Cream Separator is advertised on page 10.
The National Farmer Hat is sent direct from the factory by mail to the wearer. See page 28.
Write Sharples Separator Co. for Catalogue 232. See page 10.
Practical Barn Plans on page 30.
Fine Razor on trial. Page 22.
Steel Roofing and Cisterns. See page 22.
An Edison Phonograph ought to be on every farm. See page 23.
Roofing Samples free. Page 26.
Sheep in the Southwest. Page 18.
Mules for sale. See page 15.
Uncle Piper, Subscription Editor, has new premiums. See page 18.
Grand Sweepstakes Corn. See offer on page 25.
Let us tan your hide. Page 30.
Interesting Land Advertising will be found on page 8.
Don't forget the St. Louis Horse and Mule Market. See pages 14 to 17.
A nice lot of Poetry will be found on page 27.
A splendid line of May Manton Patterns are on page 29.
Horse Remedies are advertised on several pages.
Live Stock Breeders' Advertisements are on page 12.
Dietz Lanterns. See page 30.
Hercules Stump Puller. Page 24.
Flower Language Post Cards. See page 31.
American Cream Separator. See page 11.
The Chatham Fanning Mill is the very best. See page 3.
A Hair-counting Contest wins a Dan Patch stallion. See page 3.
John Deere Light-draft Plows, standard for two generations. See page 26.

1909.

Gasoline Engines on several pages.
Nitrate of Soda—Test it. See page 6.
Here's to our better acquaintance. See page 13.
Stump and Tree Pullers. See page 4.
Grand Sweepstakes Corn. See page 25.
Corn Cobs immensely valuable. See page 5.
Wall Paper offer. See page 28.
Golden Rod Cream Separator. See page 8.
California Guaranteed Bonds. See page 9.
Western Canada will make you rich. See page 8.
Virginia Farms, $10.00 an acre and up. See page 9.
Fine lot of Incubator Advertisements on page 24.
American Fence all life and strength. See page 9.
Pony Rigs on page 9.
Keep your cattle quiet. Page 21.
A bunch of Fence Advertisements on page 21.
An excellent Atlas. See page 24.
St. Louis Live Stock Market. See pages 16 and 17.
Stevens Shot Guns vastly superior to all others. See page 15.
Don't have a blind horse. See page 4.
Foot-power Sharpener. Page 6.
Patent your ideas. See page 28.
Practical Farming and Gardening a good book. See page 20.
Simpson-Eddystone Black and Whites are fine and stylish. See page 20.
Buggies for cash or on credit. See page 19.
Many good articles on grain growing are in this paper.
Seeds that grow. See page 6.
Raw Furs wanted. See page 6.
Commercial Fertilizers pay if there is enough potash. Page 2.
Feed Mills on several pages.
Hitch up to a Deere Disc. See page 7.
Nitrate of Soda—where to buy it. See page 6.
Look for advertisements of Well drilling Machinery.
Those who improve their stock will make the most money in the future.
A fenced pasture of 10 acres is worth 100 acres of outside range.
Every picture teaches a lesson. There are champions in this paper.
Sheep articles in this paper are very instructive.
The best stock-raising country in the world is tributary to St. Louis.
The St. Louis Live Stock Market is making great records.
The year 1909 opens good for the farmer and stock raiser.
It is worth while to read about the Corn Premiums advertised in this paper.
A profitable Dairy Cow. See page 10.
Seventeen cents for December milk. See page 8.

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and Stock GROWER

Look Out For Argentine.

Look out for Argentine and keep up the bars against Argentine meats, hides and skins. Let them in all right, as Mexican cattle come in, when they pay the duty, but don't reduce the duty. Argentine is a great pastoral country, and it is now cutting down the British demand for American dressed beef, and it will not be long before Argentine—having no market whatever at home—will be trying to unload the surplus on us. Look out for Argentine.

Ordering Nursery Stock.

Nursery stock must be ordered early in the winter if it is to be delivered in the early spring. Too many forget this fact and delay ordering till it is practically impossible for the nurseryman to satisfy the last rush orders. Also the time is then too short to correspond with the senders of the orders and find out their preferences when the things they have ordered have been sold out.

But there are other things than earliness that must be looked after. The securing of the variety is of prime importance. Now and then we hear of an orchardist that has made a thousand dollars per acre off his tree fruit. But in such cases it may be taken for granted that the money was made on select and choice varieties and not on the common or nondescript varieties.

The cases are numerous in which men have purchased fine varieties of fruits and found them other varieties when they have fruited. The cases are so numerous that it looks very much as if some of the men engaged in the selling of nursery stock had deliberately planned to work off poor varieties under the reputation of exceptional varieties. And the writer is sure that this is just what occurs oftentimes. And why should we not expect it to occur, when we find all kinds of similar deceptions in commercial life around us? Adulterated goods are everywhere present, and fraud in nursery stock is easier than in most other kinds of merchandise, on account of the length of time required to expose fraud.

The man that wishes to order the very best stock should avoid the round-about method of ordering. He should get into touch with the firm from which he is ordering the goods, and, if possible, send his order with the fullest possible instructions as to varieties. In many of the order blanks used by tree agents there is a clause permitting the nurseryman to substitute some other variety if he is out of the variety ordered.

This clause has been the pretext for much swindling. It makes it possible for a nursery firm to advertise varieties they do not possess and get orders on the strength of them. The palming off on the buyer of goods not ordered is not always accompanied by an explanation that the substitution has been made, and often the undesirable variety is planted by the purchaser under the firm impression that he has secured the variety ordered. Years after, when he complains that he did not get the variety he ordered, he is confronted with the order, showing his permission to substitute.

A man that is going to buy much nursery stock can well afford to make a trip to the nursery to which the order is given, for he is then more likely to secure the variety required, and there will be less danger of having the substitution scheme worked on him. He will be able also to gather much useful information regarding the care and handling of nursery stock after it comes into his hands.

The most important factor in the ordering of nursery stock is to know the men with whom dealings are being had. We cannot get away from this. The most important thing is to learn who can be trusted. On the correctness of our decision in this lies the success or failure of the fruit-tree planter's operations.

Land-poor Farmers.

It is best not to be too greedy in the acquisition of land. The temptation to add acre to acre is very great and the yielding to this temptation has made many a man land-poor.

One of the very poor men that the writer has known owned forty thousand acres of land in Michigan. It was mostly unproductive land that had been cut over, but he had to pay taxes on it, and as every tax-paying time came around he was in sore straits to get together the money with which to pay the taxes. He was literally land-poor. What happiness he found in hanging onto land he could not use it is hard to say.

Land is wealth only as it is productive of revenue. If it will not yield a profit to the man that owns it it possesses no value at all, and may easily become less than of no value. There are many farms that are making their owners land-poor for some reason connected with their size or their management. The writer was on a big farm in Iowa that covered an area of over ten square miles. The owner was making a desperate effort to make ends meet and to keep the farm in one piece. It was currently reported that the previous owner had not been able to make expenses out of the farm, though the soil was very fertile. The cause was its bigness, which had increased the cost of operation rather than decreased it.

Another big farm in the same state has been notoriously a money loser and has made several of its owners land-poor. The thrill of owning a farm of wonderful size has been the temptation that has induced man after man to sink money in it.

Any man that has more land than he can take care of is land-poor. This is due to the fact that the economic production of crops requires the expenditure of a large amount of labor at a low cash cost. The millions of farmers that do all their own work do individually much more than the man that is working for a wage, and this is what sets the pace for all.

The man whose farm is so large that his own labor counts for nothing must depend on labor that is paid for. This labor is sold to him at an even measure, and he is competing with the men whose labor is sold to themselves with a bonus of 50 per cent. increase thrown in. It gives the small farmer that owns his farm a vast advantage over the bonanza farmer. In the days of low prices for labor and farm products this did not count for much, but in this day of high-priced labor and high-priced materials it is a terrible factor.

In the great new agricultural states of the West we have a great many land-poor farmers, who have large mortgages on their farms. That fact accentuates their poverty. Many of them hold a very erroneous philosophy. One man said: "If I can't make a living on four hundred acres of land, how could I do it on two hundred acres?" The error lies in assuming that the more acres of land a man has the easier can he make a living.

The possibilities of intensive agriculture are so great that it is not necessary for us to have so many land-poor people as we do have, if they will give attention to farming downward rather than across their acres.

The Farmers' Home Journal of Louisville, Ky., reports that the famous Fairview Farm near Gallatin was sold at auction. The entire farm contained 2,000 acres. It was sold in tracts ranging from 50 to 500 acres and averaged a little over $60 per acre, the entire sale footing up $121,540. The farm was the property of Chas. Read, of New York, who placed many expensive improvements on it. While the sale did not yield as much as Mr. Reed had expended on it, prices were as high as was generally expected.

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Winter Feeding of Our Live Stock.

This is the season of the year when the farmer is closely considering and figuring the cost of the feed eaten by his stock. During the summer and fall, when the pasture is plentiful, and all the owner has to do is to turn out his stock to grass, it seems that the stock are getting their own living, and we do not do much thinking; but when winter comes and we begin feeding high-priced feed and think possibly we will have to buy more in order to have enough to take our stock through the winter, it is then that we are counting the cost and figuring; and it is well that we are; but we should be figuring the cost and thinking all the time.

We should not try to carry any more stock through the winter than we can properly take care of, both in providing feed and giving comfortable quarters. It will not pay us to try to do it. We cannot make anything by starving a part of our stock in order to keep a few more head. Far better keep less in number and try to keep them right.

We want to keep our stock during the winter on a ration of feed that will make them hold their own and gain when they should. Work and breeding stock should be taken through the winter so that they come out in the spring in good, thrifty condition. Market stock should be pushed from the start at any season of the year.

For the winter feeding of horses that are idle or doing only light work, I know of no better feed for them than sheaf oats as the main part of the ration, and this is what I try to have to feed my horses each winter. It is well to have a little hay for a change, and also just a little corn, and you are keeping your horses as well as anybody. Horses that have been fed on sheaf oats during the winter are ready for the work season when spring opens. They are in condition to work and they feel like working. I feed the sheaf oats in the manger, and the horses eat the heads and the best of the straw, and the rest is used for bedding. All the late experiments show that all animals get more good from their feed if the grain is fed mixed with the roughness, and that is what the horse does when feeding on sheaf oats.

We should not starve our stock to keep from buying a little extra feed. It will not pay us to do so with our stock, and in buying the feed we are sure of getting one profit from it, if we take care of it, and that is the manure. I had rather buy than sell, for the farm's sake, and with judgment we can get the worth in feeding.

For the milch cows we may have to buy some mill feed, and it will pay us to do so if all we have is timothy hay and corn fodder; but if we have clover and cowpea hay we have nearer a balanced ration; and, by the way, every man who has not tried cowpea hay for the feeding of milch cows, try it next year, and think now about getting the seed. Those who have tried it need not be told.

Remember that the cow as well as all other stock must have plenty of good water each day if the season is winter, and the salt is only a little, cheap thing, yet it should be allowed all the stock. The sheep like to run out and graze when there is no snow on the ground, and it is better if they can do this. An old pasture, where the grass was not eaten down last fall, and the run on the wheat fields, all are good plans. When the weather does not permit them to be out, have some corn fodder and mixed hay for them, also a little grain of most any kind. The sheep must be kept out of the cold, wet weather. They can stand the cold if it is not wet.

The hogs which are to go to market should be pushed so as to not feed any longer during the winter than possible. The brood sow should have a ration to keep up herself and develop the unborn litter if you want good pigs. The sows should have exercise and a variety of feed, to run and pick some grass, and on the wheat fields at times is good. Feed a little corn, some middlings in the slop and some clover or cowpea hay. A little oil meal is good for a hog of any age, and we like to keep it on hand for all stock. Fine to give the horses a handful.

The poultry should be considered a part of the live stock. We should give the poultry yard more attention at this time of the year and try to feed for eggs, as now each dozen is worth something. See that the hen house is comfortable, and feed some extra; push for eggs and see if it does not count. All stock should be kept in comfortable buildings and none should be allowed to sleep in draft, as this is what cuts almost as much as being out of doors.

Take a few minutes and close up the cracks in the stables and provide for the animals' comfort and for yourself profit. Remember that an animal makes little or no gains when not comfortable.—E. J. Waterstripe.

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Give Roots Room to Grow.

The importance of giving plants ample feeding ground for their roots may be well illustrated by some garden work which I did a week or so ago. We have a fine specimen of lilac which thrived nicely for the first year or two after it was set out, but for the past two years I have noticed it has not been doing well. It had been mulched carefully, but still it lacked thriftiness. I determined to change it to another location in the garden. When I dug it up I found the roots had not extended ten inches in any direction, but had grown in a twisted mass directly beneath the shrub. The roots had been so effectively walled in that they could not get through the surrounding soil, and really the mulchings about the base of the bush were the only means of keeping it alive. I have now transplanted the lilac, setting it so that the roots will have all the feeding ground they need.

I also moved some peony roots, which for some cause had not been giving satisfactory results. These were set out three years ago and they have been heavily mulched every fall. I found here the same condition one finds with a contrary horse—one may lead the horse to the water tank, but, do your best, you can't compel him to drink. These peony roots were set in filled-in soil, and there was considerable coal cinders mixed with the dirt. Evidently the roots did not relish this kind of food, and practically starved themselves nearly to death. It is a well-known fact that plants select their food, and if proper food elements are not within reaching distance of their roots, they will not prosper. I have also moved the peonies to good soil, and will now expect them to make good.—L. C. Brown.

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Management of Sows During Pregnancy.

It must be remembered that the brood sow has a strong demand on her for material for bone, muscle, nerve and hair. And she must be so fed that she can supply this demand without robbing her own system to do it, else there will be trouble next spring at farrowing time, and her owner will be disappointed.

It must also be remembered that corn alone will not supply these demands; she needs a great variety of feeds. Mill feeds, such as bran and wheat middlings, are most excellent. I prefer to feed bran dry, so it will be thoroughly masticated before being swallowed. In case wheat middlings are used, it is best to make it into swill. In the bill of fare a few roots should be added, or, where roots are not available, a few potatoes may be fed as farrowing time approaches.

I feed my brood sows no corn at all for at least two weeks before farrowing time. Wheat bran is a most excellent feed at this season of the year, as it furnishes plenty of bone-making material and also keeps the bowels in good condition.

I give my sows a warm, dry place in which to sleep and do not allow them to draw themselves over any obstructions, such as boards, bars and the like. I see that they have all they will drink, twice a day, of good, clean water. I watch them closely and give them the best care possible without overconfining or overfattening them.

Many farmers oftentimes have lame hogs and do not understand the cause of this undesirable condition. Either the hogs have been compelled to lie in a damp bed, or in a place so cold that they have been forced to pile up to keep warm. Either condition is more than likely to bring on rheumatism. I never could understand why a hog is not entitled to as good and clean a sleeping place as any other animal on the farm. A few pigs that are well fed and cared for are worth twice, yes ten times, the number that are half starved.

I always keep charcoal, ashes and salt in reach of my hogs at all times. They sweeten the stomach, stimulate digestion and keep the animals in a healthy condition.—Wm. H. Underwood.

Mulching Trees in Winter.

Winter is an excellent time to mulch the trees and hedges about the farmstead. When cultivation is discontinued mulching should begin and be continued until the ground about them is so shaded that a soil protection is not necessary. There is usually an abundance of waste material about the straw stacks and feeding yards for this purpose and also spare time which may be used to apply the same.

Many willow hedges have been planted throughout the country during the past few years, and in the event of a dry summer these hedges will suffer and possibly die out entirely, if they are not well protected with mulches to save the soil moisture. A sod is quite sure to form after cultivation is discontinued and the ground, as a result, will soon become very dry in the event of drouthy conditions. This has ruined many very promising hedges and other plantings of trees and shrubs.

There is not always time to devote to the care of the trees in summer, when other work is crowding on the farm and hired help is difficult to secure.

There are many of these little jobs which should be anticipated and given attention during the winter, when there is no work to be done in the fields. Mulches when applied in winter are most beneficial, because they will retain moisture which accumulates during the fall and winter months.

Many people have very little knowledge of the large quantities of water that thrifty, growing trees take from the soil during a hot, windy day in midsummer. It has been said, on good authority, that a large cottonwood will, in a single day, pump a barrel of water through its roots into the body of the tree and allow it to escape through the leaf surface. A large portion of this must be soil moisture which has been stored in the earth but finds its way toward the surface very rapidly during hot weather. The value of a mulch is that of retaining the supply in the soil near the surface, where the tiny feeding roots of the trees will drink it in with the plant food it contains in solution and thus convert the fertility into wood fiber as the water escapes through the leaves.

If all the growing trees and shrubbery about the farmstead are mulched during the winter, they will make a rapid growth during the summer, regardless of dry weather.—Wm. H. Underwood.

It is reported that several of the large ranches in Southern Texas, notably the King, Kennedy and Armstrong properties, are to be taken over by a syndicate and retailed to farmers. About 1,600,000 acres are to be cut up. It used to be said of the King ranch that it was thirty-five miles from the front gate to the front door.

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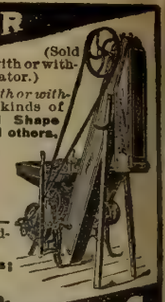

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"Corn & Cob" Meal, the feed that fattens at lowest cost—can now be ground as needed, **right on the farm.** We manufacture the mills that grind ear corn—**cob and all**—into a meal possessing remarkable fattening qualities. Nature's "balanced ration"—complete, in every ear of corn! The **corn cob** no longer a useless "by-product" but made to contribute to the profits of the owner of live stock! The grinding and feeding of "Corn & Cob" Meal opens up new avenues of profit to farmers everywhere. Experiments in cob feeding have been going on for a number of years. The results are astounding. Chemical analysis shows the cobs are similar in composition to the stalk and blades of corn. They have the same food elements as the **kernels,** but in different proportions. They are rich in flesh-forming matter. Equal to hay or other roughage in feeding value. Richer in nutriment than **potatoes** and many of our **grains.**

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The Perfect "Balanced Ration"

Here are the actual results of feeding tests of "Corn & Cob" Meal:

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We build several styles and sizes of "Corn Belt" Mills, both Sweep and Power (Gasoline or Steam.) Our Sweep Mill fills the bill for the average farmer. At comparatively small expense this splendid mill puts you in a position to grind "Corn & Cob" Meal as you need it—to have it fresh, palatable and free from must. The increased profits from the use of this cheap feed will pay for the mill in a very short time.

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KING CUMBERLAND—Shorthorn bull. When this young bull started out to take prizes at the Fairs of 1908, we published his picture in our October number, and now that he has received the grand championship at the Chicago International of 1908 we think it proper to show what he looks like once more. He was only a yearling when he won the grand prize, being calved in January, 1907. During the season H. H. Powell & Son, of Linn Grove, Iowa, sold him to G. H. White, of Emerson, Iowa, and since winning the championship he has been again transferred to Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Ky. KING CUMBERLAND is undoubtedly a wonderful yearling. At the age of eighteen months (549 days) he weighed 1,500 pounds. He won the American Royal championship in addition to the Chicago award. If he were not a bull he would be a perfect beef steer. Such can be raised in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee; better and cheaper than they can be raised in Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska. All that is necessary is the blood and the feed—the climate is here.

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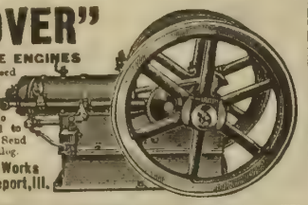

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Dead-ripe Seed the Best.

A correspondent writes: "Is seed selected early in the fall, before the grain begins to dent, safe to plant? A neighbor of mine says that corn taken while the grain is in the milk, or earlier, will make safe seed."

It is not a good practice to use any kind of seed grain which has not fully matured. It has been proved by careful tests that when grain is in the milk stage it has very weak germinative power, and I question whether it would grow at all were it taken at any earlier stage. Dead-ripe seeds are the surest to grow, and they have the vigor to withstand any untoward weather conditions. Immature seeds are feebler and they lack the power to promote quick growth. This point is very essential, for it frequently happens that hurtful weather conditions occur about the time the seed starts growing, and unless the seed can withstand these backsets there is sure to be a handicap which no amount of favorable growing weather afterwards can overcome. We see a practical illustration of the strength of dead-ripe seeds in the kernels that shatter out of small grain when it is harvested, and in ears of corn which are missed in the husking. These grains or ears are subjected to the severest kind of weather conditions for several months, yet much of it will sprout and grow voluntarily with a vigor that is never found in unripe seeds. I will not say that the milk-stage seed mentioned by our correspondent will not grow. It probably will grow. But it must have ideal conditions to germinate quickly, and it must be planted in rich, strong ground to insure rapid enough growth to mature a crop. Rarely do we have just such favorable conditions, and for this reason I consider it safest to plant fully-matured seed.

Handling the Farm Manure.

For a number of years I have followed the practice of hauling manure directly to the field just as soon as it is made. I have found this to be the most practical way of handling it. I use a manure spreader, and from the standpoint of labor there is no other way that will compare with this in handling the manure economicallly. The manure spreader not only saves time and labor, but does two other very important things: It distributes the manure evenly and thinly over the field.

The larger part of the manure on my place is handled during the winter, when there is not much other farm work to be done, consequently the men and teams are at liberty to do the work. As every farmer knows, there is always more manure to handle during the winter than at any other time of the year, on account of the stock being confined in the stables and lots. If the manure is left in a shed or covered barn yard, the work of hauling it comes at a season of the year when all the labor is needed on the farm and extra labor must be hired to handle it.

Some may think that to haul manure out during the winter and spread it on frozen ground will subject the manure to heavy loss when the ground thaws out in the spring, but experience does not seem to warrant this opinion. When manure is applied to the fields during the winter season good results are always obtained. I do not believe there is any great amount of loss when it is thus handled. I am content that I get the benefit. The evidence is the growing crops where I apply the manure.

In my opinion, in order to get the greatest value of the manure, it should always be used as a top dressing. My practice has always been to top dress and in practically every instance I have put the manure on my meadows and pastures.

It is a good plan to top dress winter wheat during the winter with stable manure, especially where the land is to be seeded to clover. It practically assures a good catch of clover and a heavy growth of the same. It is also a good plan to put manure on clover sod that is intended to be plowed down for corn or potatoes the following spring. Sometimes, however, when the land thaws up in the winter time or during a very wet spell it is impossible to haul the manure directly to the field. I then draw it out to the edge of the field where I intend to use it and dump it in a large pile, and just as soon as the ground freezes or dries up so that it will hold up the team and spreader, I spread the manure. There were only a few days last winter that I had to pile up the manure in this way.

Some argue that a manure spreader cannot be used during the winter time, when there is snow on the ground, but I have used one for a good many years and I have had no difficulty yet in using it when there was snow on the ground.

Taking all things into consideration, I have found that the most satisfactory way to handle manure is to haul it directly to the field just as soon as it is made. None is lying around my barn. If it was, its most valuable fertilizing elements would be going to waste.—W. H. Underwood.

Don't Neglect This When You Buy a Grain Drill.

A very important point to be considered in the purchase of a grain drill is the foundation upon which the drill is built. That foundation is the frame. It must be strong, otherwise the drill will sag in the middle and consequently throw the driving mechanism out of order and seriously affect the even sowing of seeds. Look well to the frame and feeds when purchasing a grain drill. The furrow openers should have careful consideration. The frame on a Superior Grain Drill is made of the kind of steel that is used for railroad bridges—angle steel—in one piece, bent cold at the corners, thoroughly reinforced and braced, also having an I-beam steel bed rail, and it cannot sag or get out of proper alignment. The feeds are accurate in their handling of all kinds of seed—from the tiniest grass seeds to bush lima beans; no cracking of seed either. The purchaser can get any style furrow openers he may desire. The Superior Drill is manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio, and is so strongly guaranteed by them that the farmer runs no risk whatever in purchasing. Superior Grain Drills are used by the best farmers in every country in the world where grain is grown, and it makes no difference what a farmer's seeding conditions may be, he can get a Superior Drill that will meet his conditions to perfection. Write to the manufacturers for their Superior catalogue, and if you want special information, it will be freely given. Don't buy a Grain Drill until you have investigated the Superior. Go to your local dealer and tell him you want to see the Superior.

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The San Jose Scale.

Now that the leaves are about to fall from the orchard trees, it is time to plan active work against the San Jose scale. This insect is certainly with us to such an extent, especially in St. Louis county, that there is no hope of ever exterminating the pest. We must now regard this insect in the same light as we do numerous other injurious insects that we have been fighting for a number of years. In other words, we must spray our orchards and other fruit trees every year, if necessary, in order to kill this insect and keep it down within reasonable bounds; otherwise we will lose not only our fruit, but also our trees.

This means, then, that in the badly infested regions systematic spraying for the San Jose scale must be done practically every year in every infested orchard. It is really a simple matter to keep this insect in check, and it only means additional labor and a little additional expense, which we did not have to contend with before the advent of this insect in such damaging quantities. The spraying for the San Jose scale is now in such a favorable shape that we do not lessen our chances of fruit, but rather increase them, and orchards sprayed against this insect appear in a much healthier condition than do those not so sprayed. There is no excuse whatever for our now losing any appreciable amount of fruit as the result of the presence of this insect in the orchard, and there is certainly no excuse for losing any of the trees. A tree that is badly infested can be saved and made a healthy tree by proper and simple means now at our command.

Where the San Jose scale is in an orchard or in any of our trees about the premises, they should be sprayed soon after the leaves fall, and, if the work is not too pressing, again in the spring, shortly before the buds swell. The spraying is more effectual if done in the spring, just before the buds begin to swell, but unfortunately this is the time of the year when we are more driven and pressed with work than in the fall or during the winter. Hence it is advisable not to put off the work until spring, but to spray early in the season soon after the leaves fall, and then, if possible, repeat again in the spring.

We now have on the market a number of patent or proprietary substances for use against the San Jose scale. To be sure, about nine-tenths of these are worthless, or nearly so, and will not pay one for the trouble of spraying, to say nothing of the cost of the material. But experiments have been carried on with a great many of these patent insecticides, and we have a few that we know from experiments are efficacious. If, therefore, one does not care to go to the trouble of making the home-made lime and sulphur wash, or if one has but a few trees, and therefore would not be repaid for the trouble of making this wash, the following proprietary washes can be used:

Scalecide, Target Brand Scale Destroyer, Kill-O-Scale. These three have in Missouri given better results than any of the others, and we can recommend these patent San Jose destroyers. In all cases they should be used at the rate of one gallon of the insecticide to fifteen gallons of water.

The best San Jose scale spray, however, is the home-made lime-sulphur wash, which you can make yourselves in the following way: Slake in the usual way fifteen pounds of the best fresh stone lime to a thin whitewash; mix with a little water fifteen pounds of powdered sulphur so as to make a paste; add this to the above. Stir them thoroughly together and boil for one hour, stirring every little while during the boiling process. When through boiling, add enough hot water to bring the whole up to fifty gallons. Stir again thoroughly and spray with this while hot. The only drawback to this substance is the trouble of making. When one has a large orchard, however, the money saved in making this mixture yourselves will more than repay the trouble; but when one has a few trees only, the other substances will not add up greatly in expense.

In all cases, no matter what substances one is using, it is absolutely necessary, in order to kill the San Jose scale, that each scale be touched with the spray. This means that very thorough work must be done, spraying all the sides of the tree, using as much force as possible and absolutely covering the entire tree from the tips of the twigs to the ground. If the trees have loose bark upon the trunks and main limbs, it is always better to first scrape this off, so as to expose what scale may be under it and which would not otherwise be reached by the spray.

Experiments go to show that a single spraying, either in the fall or in the spring, is not as effectual as two sprayings, one in the fall and one in the spring. But when the spraying is done every year, a single spraying will destroy practically all the insects, so that they will not multiply enough to do any serious damage; but this necessitates, of course, spraying every year against this insect.

It is always advisable to spray the entire orchard, unless the orchard be a very large one and the San Jose scale is only on a part of it. Let me caution you against using patent substances for the San Jose scale that have not been thoroughly tested by some Experiment Stations and recorded by them. Unfortunately St. Louis county has been for some time, and is still, flooded with a great many absolutely worthless patent San Jose scale insecticides, and I find many people using these substances, which is a waste of time and a waste of money, and not only that, but they are losing by the fact that in not killing the scale their orchards are continually being injured.

If the people in a neighborhood where the San Jose scale is troubling them a great deal will get together and have their orchards sprayed by someone with gasoline or other power sprayer, they will greatly lessen the expense and trouble in this respect. The time has certainly arrived when there is a good field opened in St. Louis county for some one with capital and energy enough to take the matter in hand and make a systematic spraying of the orchards in a neighborhood by the use of one of these power sprayers. But where one hires this work done, he should be with the outfit constantly, to see that thorough work is performed and that all parts of the tree are covered. —J. M. Stedman, Entomologist, Missouri Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

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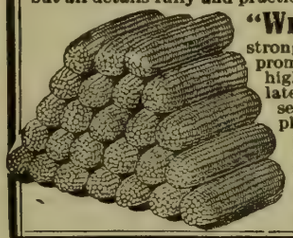

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DEERE & MANSUR COMPANY MOLINE, ILL.

Coaxing the Oat Crop.

A farmer in Iroquois county, Illinois, writes me that while their oats yielded well this season in grain, yet the straw was very short and some fields did not make enough growth so they could be cut by a binder. He says the yield was around 28 bushels per acre.

A crop of this size, with normal growth of straw, would require about 33 pounds of nitrogen, 12 pounds of phosphoric acid and 35 pounds of potash. I am inclined to think that the trouble here, as well as in many other sections, is that the oat ground is underfed. We will have to rid ourselves of the idea that oats will do well on ground too thin to produce corn crops. Put the oats on ground that is strong enough to make a good growth, and just keep in mind that a 60-bushel-per-acre oat crop will require about twice the above quantities of food elements.—L. C. Brown.

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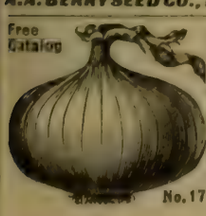

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Office of Publication, 3550 Vista avenue, (corner of Vista avenue and Carr Lane avenue), St. Louis, Mo. Bell Telephone: Grand 400.

The Commission on Country Life, it is said, will recommend a parcels-post system. We hope it will not be a limited system, from one end of a rural route to the other, but that it will be from one end of the country to the other. We do not wish to see a parcels-post system inaugurated that will shut ourselves out from its benefits.

We believe that The National Farmer and Stock Grower was the first farm publication to offer grand champion seed corn as a subscription premium. We did it last year with great success, and we do so again. We are in the seed business simply to encourage experiment and have no corn for sale. We advertise several of the best seed corn firms and advise our readers to buy from them.

Concerning Alaska Wheat.

We are in receipt of a letter from the Adams-Hobe Seed Grain Company of Juliaetta, Idaho, furnishing Bulletin No. 65 of the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, which practically asserts that the milling and baking qualities of the Alaska wheat are very much the same as Little Club, a standard variety well known in Idaho and which is an average milling wheat.

So far as the milling qualities of Alaska wheat are concerned, the point was raised against it, but the notoriety of the Alaska wheat grew out of the extraordinary representations concerning the yield. Next time there is a wheat harvest The National Farmer and Stock Grower will be in a position to say what the yield is; and so far as we have been informed, the Alaska is now growing pretty good. There is a great difference, however, between a good average wheat yielding 35 bushels per acre from seed wheat that can be bought at $1.50 per bushel, and another wheat with no substantiated record above 35 bushels an acre, for which the price of $20.00 a bushel is claimed to be reasonable. More will be said about Alaska wheat when an extraordinary yield can be proven.

The GOLDEN ROD
CREAM SEPARATOR

Here is a fact that means dollars and cents to you.

Every sale we make is made on the guarantee that the Goldenrod will prove to be a **better** separator.

And all these sales stick, as we have said—none of the separators comes back.

In other words, we meet and **defeat** competition.

We prove that the Goldenrod gets **all** the cream—which means **more** cream than any other separator gets.

Give us a fair, square chance to prove that you ought to own the Goldenrod in preference to any other separator, and we'll prove it.

Write first for the booklet, in which thousands of enthusiastic owners tell what the Goldenrod has done for them, and we will tell you about our special free trial proposition—an arrangement whereby you can prove our claims on your own dairy floor.

Competent agents wanted.

Omaha warehouses promptly supply western trade.

MERIT SEPARATOR CO.,
Dept. G,
OXFORD, PA. OMAHA, NEB.

The Larkin Coupon.

On page 27 will be found an advertisement of Larkin & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., and of Peoria, Ill., and we distinctly advise all our friends and patrons to answer the advertisement. The Larkin proposition, as we understand it, is, that if you buy a box of their soap they present you with a table, chair or something else, according to the advertisement. This is offering a premium for direct sales. Larkin & Co. are doing what we do ourselves. We sell a subscription, and if we do not have to pay a canvasser or an agent out of the money we receive, we can afford to give up the profit to the customer.

If three or four housekeepers buy their supplies together from Larkin & Co. they can furnish their houses from top to bottom with Larkin furniture without a cent of cost. The writer of this article has been all over the immense factories of Larkin & Co. in Buffalo; has inspected every premium they offer; and they are all first-class. Sign the coupon, cut it out and mail it to Peoria, Ill., or Buffalo, N. Y., whichever is the nearest office.

Milk Producers' Notice.

The next meeting of the Milk Producers' Association of Missouri and Illinois will be held at St. Louis on January 25th, at 1 o'clock p. m. Members will assemble at the office of Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, Secretary, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis. No meeting was held in December.

The President, Hon. D. I. Furbeck, acting as the Milk Committee, visited the principal dairies during the month of December, and he was able to report that the principal dairies will pay 17 cents a gallon for uncontracted December milk delivered by members of the association. Mr. Furbeck reported that dairy distributors consider the present prices high and dangerous, and assert that consumption decreases as prices advance; nevertheless, considering the present situation that there is no milk without feed, and feed is high, and supply is not plentiful, the milk-selling situation is strong. The President will report January price at the next meeting.

In the meantime, representatives of milk shippers should make reports of all shipments and prices obtained, and ask all members to pay up annual dues, and get all others to join, and so strengthen the position of the association. In intervals between meetings the Secretary will be glad to receive applications for membership.

Take Your Choice of Calendars.

All International Harvester Company agents have calendars for distribution. There are six of them—the Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne and Plano. Do not hesitate to call for these calendars. They are up-to-date in style and usefulness.

In wishing our friends and patrons a Happy New Year we desire to say that this is our tenth anniversary number. We congratulate ourselves that we are too busy to say much concerning the anniversary.

J. P. Rice is advertising smooth agricultural land at $8.00 an acre. This is in Southern Texas. The subject is well worth investigating.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

Arkansas.—Fine lands on the Cotton Belt Route. All very valuable but cheap at this time. See page 21 and read the advertisement of **E. W. LaBeaume,** G. P. & T. A., 1551 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Kansas.—Catholic homeseekers will find what they want at Westphalia, Kansas. Big parish and parochial school; fine hay, corn and wheat land. Write **Hatton & Kohake,** Westphalia, Kas., for lists.

Michigan.—I sell Farms in Oceana, the best county in Michigan. Fruit, Grain, Poultry and Stock Farms. Write for list. **J. D. S. Hanson,** Hart, Mich.

Mississippi.—160 acres of land; four miles north of Iuka, Miss.; three miles from the Tennessee river. This can be made a good home. Has about 20 to 25 acres cleared; balance in small timber; also pretty good farm house. A quick buyer can get it for $500. What do you think of that? **J. W. Jourdan,** Iuka, Miss.

Mississippi.—320 acres, eight miles south from Iuka, Miss., and four miles from the I. C. Railroad. About half is fine bottom land and all has good growth of timber. Well adapted to corn and cotton and would make a good stock farm. Price, $1,600. It is worth $25 an acre. Address, **J. W. Jourdan,** Iuka, Miss.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS. — For farms and homes that will prove both satisfactory and profitable, write for new illustrated list; 100 farms described and priced. **G. W. Hamilton & Son,** Fulton, Mo.

Missouri.—Eighty acres in Southwest Missouri, $250. Situated in Christian county, near town; timbered land; clear and perfect title. Terms, $10 monthly. **W. B. Williams,** Mount Vernon, Ill.

Missouri.—560-Acre Home, eight miles from this city and five miles to another railroad town. 350 acres in cultivation. Level land and mostly free from rock. Good fences. Good five-room house; two tenant houses. Barn, 36x50; three other barns. All necessary outbuildings. Wells and spring. 10 acres young bearing apple orchard. Various other fruit. 70 acres meadow. 100 acres pasture. Close to school, churches and store. Free mail. Phone. Covered stock scales. Price, $20.00 per acre. Have also larger and smaller tracts for sale. Write your wants. Send for lists and descriptions of the county. **Wright & Waterstripe,** Marshfield, Mo.

Tennessee.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and price of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

Texas.—Smooth agricultural lands in any sized tracts, along line of Orient R. R. Write me your wants. **J. P. Rice,** Alpine, Texas.

Texas.—1,107 acres in Jackson county, Southern Texas, four miles from town. A bargain at $10.00 per acre. Good for vegetables, fruits, cotton or live stock. Address, **Box 84,** National Stock Yards, Ill.

Texas.—Large and small farms for sale in the southern part of the state from $2.50 upwards. It will pay buyer of Texas land to address **Box 84,** National Stock Yards, Ill.

A HOME AND PROSPERITY

Where science has triumphed over nature. Where one sure crop at guaranteed prices nets $100 per acre. Another sure crop nets over $75 per acre. Where cotton is sure for one bale per acre and often makes two. Oranges, bananas, garden truck, often nets over $500 per acre. Let us tell you about this wonderful irrigated land that is sure of yield, low in price, easy to buy, easy to cultivate, grows everything, and gives robust health—climate never prevents outdoor work.

ALBA HEYWOOD, Pres., San Benito, Texas.

VIRGINIA FARMS, $5.00 Per Acre

and upwards. Easy payments. Catalogues free. Loans made on country real estate. **George E. Crawford & Co.,** 1009 East Main St., Richmond, Va. Established January, 1875.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS,

No matter where you live. Write me today if you want to buy or sell any kind of Real Estate or business. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

VIRGINIA FARMS
$10 and Up Per Acre
IN "THE GREEN FIELDS OF VIRGINIA"

you can grow better crops and raise finer stock at less expense than elsewhere. Close to large eastern markets. Excellent church, school and social advantages. Abundance of water and grass; short, mild winters; cheap land and labor; and excellent shipping facilities make this section very attractive to homeseekers and investors. You can buy a

COMPLETE FARM for $500

with comfortable, new three-room cottage, and 25 acres for vegetables, fruit and poultry.

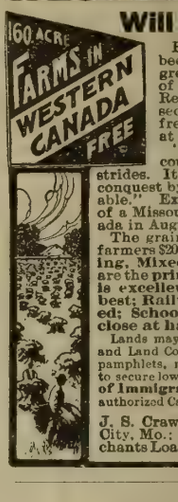
Write for our beautiful pamphlet, lists of farms and excursion rates.

F. H. LaBAUME,
Agri. & Ind'l Agt.
Norf'k & West'n Ry.
Box E K, Roanoke, Va.

N&W NORFOLK & WESTERN
Virginia and Ohio Lines

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

320 Acres of Wheat Land in
WESTERN CANADA
Will Make You Rich



Fifty Bushels per Acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the Continent. Under New Regulations it is possible to secure a Homestead of 160 acres free and an additional 160 acres at $3.00 per acre.

"The development of the country has made marvelous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable." Extract from correspondence of a Missouri Editor, who visited Canada in August last.

The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers $20 to $25 per acre. **Grain-raising, Mixed Farming and Dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; Social Conditions the best; Railway Advantages unequaled; Schools, Churches and Markets close at hand.**

Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies. For "Last Best West" pamphlets, maps and information as to how to secure lowest Railway Rates, apply to **Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can.,** or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

J. S. Crawford, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

California Guaranteed 7% Bonds

Issued by cities for streetwork—are first lien upon property worth from 3 to 10 times amount of of bonds. Carefully selected and Guaranteed by the Bond Guarantee Company — collected and remitted without delay or cost.

Refer to Citizens National Bank, Bank of Los Angeles, German-American Savings Bank, all of Los Angeles, Cal.

Can supply Bonds in amounts from $50 to $50,000.00.

Write for full information to

BOND GUARANTEE CO.

557 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

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Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

CEMENT ON THE FARM.

The Most Valuable Help That Farmers Ever Had in a Book.

The Cement Workers' Handbook is the name of it. This book is designed to teach anyone how to work with cement. How to mix mortar of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is a nice, clean, general farm publication, full of practical, interesting and instructive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It is very useful to general farmers, to vegetable and fruit growers, and especially so to cattle, hog and sheep raisers and feeders, to horse and mule raisers and dealers, and it contains more good poultry facts than most of the poultry papers.

For 60 cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the Cement Workers' Handbook.

For $1.00 we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years and a copy of the Cement Workers' Handbook. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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From the Manufacturer and Crusher

COTTON SEED MEAL

Cracked Cake and Hulls,

—also—

Old Process Linseed Meal.

LOWEST CASH PRICES EITHER F. O. B. ST. LOUIS OR DELIVERED.

ROBERT B. BROWN OIL CO.,

Pierce Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Starting the Oat Crop.

A Boone county, Indiana, correspondent asks these questions about growing oats: (1) How many bushels of seed do you recommend sowing per acre? (2) How many bushels per acre would you sow with grass seed?

The proper rate of seeding depends largely upon the manner in which the work is done. That is to say, with a well-prepared seed-bed less seed is required than with a poorly-prepared bed. Then, the quality of the seed has much to do with the amount of seed required. Under ordinary farm conditions, eight or nine pecks of seed, testing thirty-six pounds per bushel, are ample, providing the seed is drilled in. If the seed is sown broadcast, then it is safer to sow from three to four bushels per acre. Experienced oat growers have different notions about this matter. English growers use about four bushels of seed per acre. They say that thick seeding induces stiffer straw, and that most of the heads are grown on the main stem instead of on the tillers thrown out from the main root. It appears certain that under our soil conditions such heavy seeding is not to be recommended. I have found that the thinner my oats were drilled in the heavier grain I got; and, inversely, the thicker seeding invariably produced weaker straw and undersize berries.

The best results when seeding grass seed with oats come when from six to eight pecks of clean, heavy oats per acre are drilled in. Many failures in getting a good grass stand come from using dirty seed oats. While all seed oats should be thoroughly recleaned and heavy, I would take particular pains with the cleaning of seed oats intended as a nurse crop to grass. If dirty seed is sown, the weeds come on vigorously as soon as the oats are harvested. I have seen fields literally choked to death with this rank growth of weeds. The young grass plants need all the moisture they can get during July and August, and the cleaner the ground is of weeds the more prosperous will be the grass plants. The early varieties of oats are the safest and best for nurse. These early sorts may be taken off the ground before all the moisture is exhausted, and they do not grow as dense, heavy straw as the big, later varieties. Two weeks in July means life or death to young grass plants. There is about that much difference in the ripening period of early and late varieties of oats. Another advantage of the early sorts is, they grow a rather short but stiff straw. Consequently they are not so apt to lodge, and they let in more sunlight to the young grass plants.

This oat question has been giving me considerable bother. We have not found the best methods of forcing the crop. Whenever we have attempted to grow oats on very rich ground it makes too rank a growth of straw and lodges and fills poorly. When we sow on moderately poor ground we get a corresponding growth of straw and light berries. After studying the practices of oat growers in Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, I am convinced that the two essentials for growing oats successfully are early seeding and well-balanced soil. Oats are grateful for a cool, moist seed-bed. They are the most comfortable in a seed-bed where three or four inches of frost have gone out. The conditions of soil which make corn are certain death to oats. Oats are the early spring crop. Whenever the ground is fit to drill, after February 1st, is the time to get in the oats. Oats need a stimulant in the early stages of growth. If the soil is very rich in nitrogen but lacking in phosphorus and potash, we get a rank growth of straw, of frail texture and poorly-filled heads. This is precisely the condition of thousands of fields in Illinois and Indiana where oats are grown. We are attempting to produce oats and corn under the same soil conditions. The sensible thing to do is to balance up the soil of the oat fields. Force the growth as rapidly as possible for the first two months after seeding. Supply the element necessary to produce stiff straw and well-developed heads. We must put aside the notion that the leanest field on the farm is the place for oats. The soil must be strong enough to keep the plant thrifty throughout its entire period of growth.—L. C. Brown.

Great Fences
AMERICAN FENCE
Made of wire that is all life and strength — wire that stretches true and tight and yields just enough under impact to give back every jolt and jam it receives.
Made of materials selected and tested in all the stages from our own mines, through our own blast furnaces and rolling and wire mills, to the finished product. Our employment of specially adapted metals is of great importance in fence wire; a wire that must be hard yet not brittle; stiff and springy yet flexible enough for splicing—best and most durable fence material on earth.
To obtain these and in addition apply a quality of galvanizing that will effectually protect against weather conditions, is a triumph of the wiremaker's art.
These are combined in the American and Ellwood fences—the product of the greatest mines, steel producing plants and wire mills in the world. And with these good facilities and the old and skilled employes back of them, we maintain the highest standard of excellence possible for human skill and ingenuity to produce.
Dealers everywhere, carrying styles adapted to every purpose. See them.
American Steel & Wire Co.
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ELLWOOD FENCE

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

"PONY RIGS" Give the children keen enjoyment, healthful fun in the open air, and are a profitable investment. We are exclusive manufacturers of Miniature Vehicles for the children. THE COLFAX MFG. CO., South Bend, Ind.

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Tubular "A"

The latest model of the greatest cream separator ever built. The Tubular "A" represents everything good and desirable in cream separator construction. An advanced type of the best known separator in the world.

The celebrated Tubulars are used by the best dairymen in every section of the earth where cows are milked.

Our new illustrated catalogue No. 232 free for the asking.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,

West Chester, Penna.

Chicago, Ill. Toronto, Can. Portland, Ore. San Francisco, Calif.

A Profitable Dairy Cow.

Readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower will be interested in learning the details regarding the year's authenticated record of the Jersey cow, Bessie Bates, 155,373, which was completed last month. The following gives the summary of the records by months, beginning October 24, 1907:

1907.	Pounds Milk.	Pr.Ct. Fat.	Pounds Fat.
October 24-31	291.9	5.27	15.38
November	1,396.1	4.86	67.85
December	1,439.5	5.01	72.12
1908.			
January	1,283.1	4.60	59.02
February	1,161.3	4.50	52.33
March	1,226.3	4.93	60.46
April	1,110.2	5.16	57.29
May	1,165.0	4.72	54.99
June	1,144.1	4.79	54.80
July	1,077.0	4.39	47.28
August	1,072.7	5.20	55.78
September	872.8	5.60	48.88
October 1-23	655.5	5.27	34.54
Total	13,888.5		680.7

The average per cent. of fat for the year was 4.97. Estimating the yield of butter according to the rule of the American Jersey Cattle Club at 85 per cent. fat, the production of this cow was 801 pounds for the year. As far as the writer has been able to learn from reports published to date, this is the second test authenticated record for a year which has been made by a Jersey, both regarding milk and fat production. Our cow, Bessie Bates, stands second to the cow Peer's Surprise in amount of milk and to Financial Countess in amount of fat. This record was authenticated by State Dairy and Food Commissioner Washburn and Acting Commissioner Lamb.

Since 1892 complete records have been kept of every animal in the Agricultural College herd by weighing and recording each milking. In the middle of each month a composite test covering five-days' time has been made. We not only have complete records of the milk and butter produced by the cow Bessie Bates since she first came into milk, but also of her mother and grandmother, as well as of her sire's mother, all of which were bred and owned by the College. The following are the complete yearly records for Bessie Bates, the first four being our private records and the last authenticated according to the rules of the Jersey Cattle Club:

	Milk. Pounds.	Butter. Pounds
First record—two-year-old	5,942	345
Second record	7,592	412
Third record	8,737	469
Fourth record	10,273	541
Fifth record	13,885	801
Total	46,429	2,558

In some periods the cow was milked slightly over a year, but in that case the record given is for twelve months only. The total milk production during the five years was 46,429 pounds milk, an average of 9,285 pounds per year. The total butter produced during the five years was 2,558, an average of 511 pounds per year. The average price received for butter by the Dairy Department during the five years covered by these records has been 28 cents, or a total income from this cow for five years for butter alone of $716.24.

The 801 pounds of butter produced during the past year sold at an average price of 32 cents per pound, making an actual income for the twelve months of $256.32 for butter alone. In addition we had approximately 11,000 pounds of skim milk, which sold at 20 cents a hundred, or $22, making a total income of $278.32. Had the 13,885 pounds of milk produced been sold locally by the quart at the current price, the income for the year would have been $520.66.

Bessie Bates is the best specimen we have in the herd regarding type and conformation as well as regarding production. She is a large, vigorous animal, weighing 950 pounds, with an enormous capacity for feed. She has never been off feed nor had any trouble with her udder during her lifetime, and is a regular breeder and persistent milker. We feel that we have reason to be proud of the fact that this cow, and her mother and grandmother, as well as her sire, were bred by the College. The sire was Missouri Rioter, 3d, a double grandson of Bachelor of St. Lambert. Her mother is Daisy Bates, 4th, 404,933.

Bessie Bates was under the care of our efficient herdsman, Mr. I. T. Vannote, during the year and was milked by dairy students of the Agricultural College, no less than five different men having done the milking during the year.

Feeding.—She was fed much the same as we are accustomed to feed our high-producing cows. The ration for March is given below as an example of the year's feeding. During the summer months she was turned in a small pasture during the day and was fed green alfalfa or green corn in the barn as well. Silage was fed during the entire period when she was not on grass.

Daily Ration For March.

	Pounds.
Corn silage	15
Alfalfa hay	15
Corn	3.5
Bran	3.5
Oil meal	1.5
Oats	3.5

The production during this month was 1,226 pounds of milk and 60.4 pounds of fat, which shows she is an exceedingly economical animal.

BESSIE BATES—A Jersey. The best Missouri Agricultural College cow. This great cow now has a record of 13,888½ pounds of milk in a year, from which 801 pounds of butter was made. In the report of the test of BESSIE BATES is also shown her development as a milk and butter producer. The record is the most instructive of any ever published in this paper.

Holstein Cattle Records.

From October 13th to November 30th, records of 118 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the association for admission to the Advanced Registry. The average by ages were as follows:

Thirty-six full aged cows averaged: Age, 7 years, 1 month, 0 days; days from calving, 23; milk, 453.1 pounds; per cent. fat, 3.39; fat, 15.360 pounds.

Five senior four-year-olds averaged: Age, 4 years, 8 months, 10 days; days from calving, 35; milk, 400.7 pounds; per cent. fat, 3.37; fat, 13.519 pounds.

Ten junior four-year-olds averaged: Age, 3 years, 2 months, 6 days; days from calving, 25; milk, 432.2 pounds; per cent. fat, 3.33; fat, 14.375 pounds.

Ten senior three-year-olds averaged: Age, 3 years, 8 months, 19 days; days from calving, 25; milk, 379.6 pounds; per cent. fat, 3.36; fat, 12.761 pounds.

Ten junior three-year-olds averaged: Age, 3 years, 3 months, 24 days; days from calving, 31; milk, 346.7 pounds; per cent. fat, 3.30; fat, 11.450 pounds.

Fourteen senior two-year-olds averaged: Age, 2 years, 8 months, 15 days; days from calving, 22; milk, 329.7 pounds; per cent. fat, 3.05; fat, 10.050 pounds.

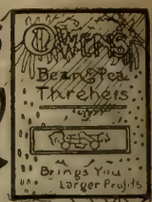
Twenty-nine junior two-year-olds averaged: Age, 2 years, 2 months, 16 days; days from calving, 25; milk, 293.3 pounds; per cent. fat, 3.27; fat, 9.603 pounds.

This herd of 114 animals, of which one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days an average of 43,020.1 pounds of milk containing 1,425.572 pounds of butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.31 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 377.4 pounds of milk containing 12.505 pounds of butter-fat; equivalent to 54 pounds or 26 quarts of milk per day, and 14.59 pounds of the best commercial butter per week. These records were for the most part made just as the cows had gone into winter quarters, and the conditions at that time of the year are not the best to do justice to the cows, as they have not become fully accustomed to the changed conditions.

Pontiac Coronis leads the list and the aged cow class with 22.077 pounds of fat from 441.9 pounds of milk; while Lily Netherland DeKol, 2d, 19.379 pounds fat from 577.1 pounds milk, and Princess Johanna Rue, 19.01 pounds fat from 426 pounds milk, follow in order. Anna Silver Pauline DeKol and Pietertje Bloom each produce above 18 pounds fat and gain honorable mention. Among the senior four-year-olds Bonanza Netherland Johanna, 2d, 16.942 pounds fat from 485.6 pounds milk, is far in the lead.

By adding one-sixth to the quantity of butter-fat our readers will have

MONEY IN THIS BOOK FOR YOU



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which are made in four sizes to suit the need of both the small and large grower, as well as job threshermen. These threshers are guaranteed to thresh all kinds of Beans and Peas directly from the rankest growing vines without splitting the seed.

Our Proposition to Bean or Pea growers is the most fair and liberal ever made by a manufacturer.

Write for it and the book today.

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US CREAM SEPARATOR

The simplest, most durable, most economical of all Cream Separators. Meets every requirement of the most modern dairy methods. Holds World's Record for clean skimming.

THE 1909 MODEL has solid, low frame, enclosed gearing, ball bearings, and is the easiest running separator made. Don't buy a separator without first seeing our FREE Catalogue No. 125

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

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$29.75 FOR THIS NEW LOW DOWN AMERICAN $29.75

CREAM SEPARATOR

A SEPARATOR THAT EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

DON'T HESITATE BECAUSE OUR PRICE IS LOW. The quality is high; we guarantee it. It is up to date, well built and well finished. It runs easier, skims closer and has a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Don't accept our word for it. Judge for yourself. Our offer enables you to do this at our expense. Write us a postal card or a letter and receive by mail, postpaid, our 1909 catalogue. It is handsomely illustrated, showing the machine in detail, and fully explains all about the Low Down AMERICAN. It also describes the surprisingly liberal LONG TIME TRIAL proposition we can make you. Competition is defied by the quality and price we make. Our generous terms of purchase will astonish you. Remember, we are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America, and the first to sell direct to the user. You are not dealing with any agent, middleman or catalogue house when dealing with us. Not one single profit is paid anyone between ourselves and our customer. You save all agents', dealers', even catalogue house profits and get a superior machine by dealing with us. Our New Low Down AMERICAN Waist High Separator is the finest and highest quality machine on the market and our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN Separator. We can ship immediately. Western orders filled from Western points. Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our New Low Down AMERICAN Separator. Address

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1102, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

before them the amount of commercial salted butter that can be made out of said fat. These records are furnished us by Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner, of Delavan, Wis., Superintendent of Advanced Registry of Holstein cattle.

Feeding Cows Profitably.

A matter of prime importance is to make as much as possible out of the feed given cows. Some cows will make three times as much out of the same feed as other cows will make. In this the cow is a machine to take the food given her and either utilize it profitably or waste it. A pound of feed must be made to go as far as it is possible for it to go. At least one-fourth of the dairy cows in the United States are very inferior for profitably utilizing the feed that is given them.

There is no excuse for keeping a poor cow. The preachers of better things are to be found in every locality endeavoring to impress upon owners the absurdity of keeping cows so poor that they will take a dollar's worth of feed and make ninety cents' worth of product out of it. In this is illustrated the fact that in a few years feed of some kinds has doubled in cost. There was a time when the same amount of feed that costs a dollar now cost only fifty cents, and it was a problem of giving it to this same kind of a cow and having her return ninety cents' worth of product for it. The transaction showed a profit in those days; it shows a loss now.

The higher the price of feed the more necessary will it be to cut out the poorest cow and buy or raise a better one. The owner of a poor cow should not wait until he has a good cow to put in the place of the poor one before disposing of her.

Why should he keep a cow that cannot pay him a profit? The sooner he gets her beef value into his pocket the better. The sum of money realized will, if placed in a bank, at least bring him some income and it will not be consuming high-priced feed.

We cannot utilize our time more profitably than in making frequent and thorough examinations of our cows to find whether they are changing the feed we give them into a high-priced product. Cows differ greatly in this respect, as some from the same amount of feed will turn out a product containing two per cent. of butter-fat, while others will turn out a four-per-cent. product. The poor cows, therefore, are wasting half of the feed given them in comparison with the other cows.

If feed is supplied to cows of high quality, several times as much money will be made as if given to the poorer cows, because the additional yields secured from the feed are all profit.

A little figuring will convince anyone that the four-per-cent. cow is more than twice as valuable as the two-per-cent. cow. A year's feed may be put into a two-per-cent. cow and she may produce from it just enough to pay expenses, while the same feed may be put into the four-per-cent. cow and produce a profit of $50.—Wm. H. Underwood.

CASH OR CREDIT

Winner Brand Motor Buggies and Automobiles

Direct from the factory to user, at factory prices. We trust honest people, located in all parts of the world.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE.

WINNER MFG. CO.

Dept. 256, East St. Louis, Ill.

Managing Vicious Bulls.

As a rule, the wisest way of handling a bull that is inclined to be vicious is to hand him over to the butcher, as an animal of this class is never safe to trust. If he be one that has proven to be an extra good sire, and it is deemed desirable to retain him for service, the safest and simplest means of handling him is to blindfold him. He may be managed by means of ropes and pulleys, giving him room to move out of his stall when required and bringing him back to his place; but it is a cumbersome method.

Blindfolding quietly takes all the conceit out of a blusterer. A broad bandage of double sacking securely fastened over his eyes may serve the purpose ordinarily in the stable. The device may be used to good advantage in handling a nervous or excitable beast while being led to market or drawn in a wagon to be shipped on a train.

I remember a case of a heifer received on the train being so wildly excited that she would jump at a person approaching her to untie her halter, but by throwing a blanket over her head and afterwards tying a sack over her eyes, she was quietly unloaded and tied behind a wagon, which she followed as meekly as one could desire.

Mismanagement or lack of thought makes a great deal of trouble in the handling of stock. How often do we see men chasing pigs all over the place in the vain effort to get them into a pen, the porkers always going in the direction contrary to the one they are desired to go; while, by having a pair of low, light hurdles, hinged together, forming a V-shaped guide, the animals can be handled quickly and with the use of no unseemly words.

Vicious bulls are generally made so by unwise treatment when they are young, giving them too much liberty or using them cruelly. It is well to use them kindly, but they should be trusted no more than is necessary, for it sometimes happens that a bull that has been quiet suddenly and unexpectedly becomes vicious and maims a man for life or gores him to death. It is the part of wisdom to handle a bull with a strong staff and a safe connection with his nosering, no matter how quiet he may be.—Wm. H. Underwood.

National Dairy Exhibit.

The contest in the milk and cream classes at the National Dairy Show did not bring together a very strong representation. In each class there was a gold medal for the highest score, and a silver medal for the second highest. All those whose names are here given are entitled to honorable mention, and the first two received the medal awards:

Market Milk Class.

	Score.
L. B. Bailey, Tacoma Ohio	96
C. E. Hill, Bloomington, Ill.	95¼
W. R. Gorham, Muncey, Pa.	95
Kee & Chapell Dairy Co., Batavia, Ill.	94½
Ben R. Eldridge, Salt Lake City, Utah	94
H. P. Hood & Sons, Charlestown, Mass.	94
Middlebrook Farm, Dover, N. H.	94
J. D. Davis, Solon, Ohio	93½
Howard Greene, Genessee Depot, Wis.	92½
Washburn Jersey Dairy, Montclair, Colo.	92
U. A. Towns & Son, Bethany, Mo.	91
Clover Leaf Dairy, Salt Lake City, Utah	91
Wm. Hicks, West Chicago, Ill.	91
Sprague Dairy Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	90

Market Cream Class.

G. C. Repp, Chardon, Ohio	98¾
W. R. Newberry, Chardon, Ohio.	94
U. A. Towns, Bethany, Mo.	93½
F. O. Melvin, Bradford, N. H.	93
Howard Greene, Genessee Depot, Wis.	92½
Washburn Jersey Dairy, Montclair, Colo.	92
Middlebrook Farm, Dover, N. H.	90

Certified Milk Class.

W. W. Palmer, Kingsleys, Pa.	97
Tully Farms, Tully, N. Y.	96½
Edgewood Farms, Pewaukee, Wis.	96
Willowbrood Farm, Willow Grove, Pa.	92½
Franklin B. Lord, Cedarhurst, N. Y.	90½
S. P. Scherer S. P., Indianapolis, Ind.	90½

Certified Cream Class.

Tully Farms, Tully, N. Y.	94½
E. M. Prindle & Son, Roodhouse, Ill.	83¼

Register of Merit of Jersey Cattle.

We are in receipt of the Register of Merit of Jersey Cattle, issued by the American Jersey Cattle Club. It contains the records of the animals entered to June 30, 1908, a list of their breeders and owners, and a list of sires having daughters in this Advanced Register. It is illustrated with 151 portraits of Jerseys.

The purpose of this Register of Merit is to raise to a still higher standard the average excellence of the Jersey cow, and to secure an additional authoritative and permanent record to which reference can be made in the selection of breeding animals. It is expected that it will be of great value to both present and prospective breeders and owners of Jersey cattle.

Copies will be sent free on application to the Secretary of the club. Ten cents in stamps for postage should accompany the application. Address, J. J. Hemingway, Secretary American Jersey Cattle Club, 8 West Seventeenth street, New York City, N. Y.

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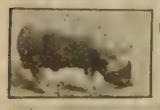
BREEDERS' CARDS.

KIRBY'S KIND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.



If you are interested in Polands, write Kirby, he's got the kind. Pigs, Boars and Bred Gilts.

KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

FINE BUFF ORPINGTONS and **Leghorns**, cockerels and hens, that are beauties. Eggs in season. **Mrs. P. E. Kirby, Marmaduke, Ark.**

MY MASTODON HOGS the largest in America; have a **national reputation** for bone and size. Come and see them or order with confidence on my "**Make Good or Money Back**" proposition. **J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.**

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM,

Importers of

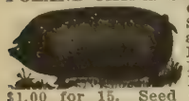
SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Write for catalogue.

Address,

J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Chief Perfection Gilts bred to a $250 Spellbinder Boar, at $20 and $25. Boars and Sow Pigs, $10 to $15. S. C. Brown Leghorn and Barred P. Rock Eggs, $1.00 for 15. Seed Corn, $1.25 per bushel.



D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS for sale. Second, Third and Fifth Premium Boars at Illinois State Fair. Boars and Gilts, all ages, from First Premium Stock. Free circular. **W. A. HINKLE, Route 7, - Decatur, Ill.**

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS and PULLETS. Buff to the hide), large and healthy. Also **Indian Runner Drakes** from imported stock. Write for prices.

J. A. ROADRUCK, Route No. 1, - Colburn, Ind.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES. Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Prices reasonable.

WILARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

BUFF WYANDOTTES, the Farmer's Fowl. Nice, big, blocky cockerels with good color, $1.00 and up. Also some choice **GALLOWAY BULLS** for sale. **F. B. Dow,** Stockport, Iowa.

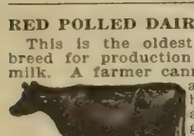
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kas.,

Breeder of Thoroughbred

REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS.

Goats for sale from imported Turkey and South African Bucks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices on Bucks and Does.

RED POLLED DAIRY and BEEF CATTLE. This is the oldest and best combination breed for production of fat cattle and rich milk. A farmer cannot go wrong who buys and sticks to them. I have four Bulls for sale at $100 to $125 each; good Bull Calves at $40 to $50; fair Heifer Calves at $30 to $40; and first-class yearlings, both sexes, at $50 to $100. Have the right kind of cattle on your farm that will thrive and fatten. Good milk and good beef production in the same breed. **C. M. CHAMBERS, Bartlett, Iowa.**



COOK FARMS.

Our shipment of

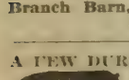
Kentucky Mammoth Jacks

and **Harness Stallions** have just arrived at our Wichita barn. We have the biggest and best string of Jacks in the West at the Wichita Fair Grounds.

J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Kentucky.

Branch Barn, Wichita, Kansas. Mr. J. C. KERR, Manager.

A FEW DUROC BOARS and 60 BIG BRED GILTS at farmers' prices.



CHAS. DORR, Osage City, - Kansas.

Remember the Thirty-second Auction Sale at

Limestone Valley Farm,

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1909,

60 Head of High-Class Registered **Jacks and Jennets**

Write For Catalogue.

L. M. MONSEES & SONS,

SMITHTON, - PETTIS COUNTY, - MISSOURI.

Blooded Stock.

F. B. Dow, of Stockport, Iowa, is again with us. He has some choice Galloway bulls for sale, also some Buff Wyandotte cockerels. Mr. Dow will give our readers good satisfaction.

D. F. Beauchamp, of Meredosia, Ill., is making a special Poland-China offer in this paper which will be found in the breeders' columns. He has the finest bunch of pigs he ever offered for sale and some splendid bred gilts. They are in the finest of health and condition.

Mr. J. W. Kirby, of Marmaduke, Ark., has sent us a new cut of one of his Poland-Chinas. His customers write that the Kirby kind looks good to them. His advertisement starts off the breeders' cards.

Look up the change of advertisement of Charles Dorr, of Osage City, Kas. He is offering sixty big bred Duroc-Jersey gilts at farmers' prices. They are sired by sons of Kan't Be Beat, W. L. A.'s Choice Goods, and bred to sons of Oom Paul and other famous boars.

Walker Bros., of Glencoe, Okla., advertise draft horses, coach horses and jacks. Glencoe is on the Santa Fe Railway System, north of Stillwater—a good location to acclimate imported horses for service in the South, and Walker Bros. have first-class horse importing connections. The subject of horse breeding ought to be a very interesting one. At the St. Louis market there is always a good demand for horses weighing 1,200 to 1,300 pounds with style and power, and such horses can easily be raised, even when the mares are too small to produce heavy draft horses. Oklahoma always produced clean-limbed animals of great endurance, even when all the sires were scrubs.

D. F. Beauchamp, of Meredosia, Ill., is very reasonable in the price he charges for his Single Comb Brown Leghorn and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs. He has a good strain in both breeds. The Leghorns for the production of eggs and small frying chickens are at the top, and the Plymouth Rocks for meat and eggs are not behind any other breed. See his card on breeders' page.

Dairy Notes.

There was more Jersey-cattle competition at the National Dairy Show than in any other breed. There were seven herds represented by seventy-eight individuals. G. G. Council, of Vandalia, Ill., won a grand championship with his cow Royal Majesty, and another with his cow Jolly Lady of Beechwood. Others who carried off blue ribbons were Dixon & Deaner, Brandon, Wis.; Mrs. J. W. Henning, Shelbyville, Ky.; John F. Boyd, Rushville, Ind.; and F. H. Bates, Hamburg, Ala. Prizes were also won by J. E. Hatfield, Normal, Ill., and Ed Bruins, Fairwater, Wis.

Here is a cow's ration: The Jersey cow Financial Countess produced 943 pounds 13 ounces of butter in one year. She was fed 1,380 pounds of bran, 675 pounds of ground oats, 1,277 pounds of ground corn or chop, 649 pounds old process oil meal, 689 pounds cotton-seed meal, and 5,400 pounds of roots, and was about three months on pasture. She had all the hay she could eat. Her product was sold at $448.28, and she also had a calf to sell.

Four herds of Guernsey cattle competed for honors at the National Dairy Show. Chas. L. Hill of Rosendale, Wis., won eleven first prizes. Dr. T. W. Trophy, of Ingleside, Ill., won three. J. C. Hickcox, of Whitefish Bay, Wis., one; and E. R. Whitcomb, of White Fish Bay, Wis., one. The grand champion bull was Hill's Golden Lad of Rosendale; and the grand champion cow was Hill's Twilight Lonan.

One of the Chicago visitors took a long look at the champion milk-and-butter cow of the world, which was on exhibition at the National Dairy Show, and remarked to a friend: "That cow does pretty well on shavings." And that is exactly what she appeared to be eating. She was bedded up to her knees in shavings and surronded with them. She was politely chewing her cud.

At the National Dairy Show there were two herds and four single animals to represent the Holstein cattle. The exhibitors were Derrer Bros., Camp Chase, Ohio; Jno. B. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. Gillett, Rosendale, Wis.; Wm. N. Osborne, Wanatah, Ind.; Mrs. W. P. Mussey, Lisle, Ill.; and J. R. Young, Buffalo Center, Iowa. The grand champion female was Dulcina, 2d, Clothilde, exhibited by Derrer Bros., and the grand champion bull was Kaan Jewel of Woodlake of the Irwin exhibit. Mr. Gillett's cow, Colanthe, 4th, Johanna, was on exhibit, but not in the ring contest. The Young entry was a first-prize bull calf. The Mussey entry won a junior calf first prize, and the Osborne entry received a third prize.

At the National Dairy Show the grand champion Brown Swiss bull was Junker, owned by E. M. Barton, Hillsdale, Ill.; and the grand champion cow was Cuma, owned by H. W. Ayers, of Honey Creek, Wis. There were only three herds competing, the third exhibitor being Samuel Insull, Libertyville, Ill., who carried off a number of ribbons.

At the National Dairy Show a very creditable herd of Jersey cattle was exhibited by Mr. F. H. Bates, of the Bates Farm herd of Hamburg, Ala. He carried away with him eight ribbons in all—one blue, two red, four white and one yellow. This beautiful herd was greatly admired.

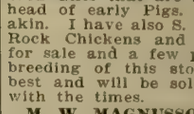
TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The bacon hog the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature. Economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs, not akin, from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won seven out of nine first prizes at Lexington, Ky., 1908. Have added some imported stock that won at the Royal Show, England, 1907. **CHAS. FORD, Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.**

PLEASE REMEMBER THE BIG ANNUAL JACK and JENNET SALE at LIMESTONE VALLEY FARM, TUESDAY, MARCH 2d, 1909. Write for Catalogue. Address, L. M. MONSEES & SONS, SMITHTON, MO.

SAFE HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Herd is headed by an excellent son of the St. Louis World's Fair Grand Champion. I have bred Sows for sale, also bred and unbred Gilts that are hard to beat, and fifty head of early Pigs. Can furnish pairs not akin. I have also S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rock Chickens and M. B. Turkeys. Eggs for sale and a few pairs of Peafowls. The breeding of this stock and poultry is the best and will be sold at prices in keeping with the times.

M. W. MAGNUSSON, Owner, Safe, Mo.

FOR PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, Shropshire Sheep and Fancy B. P. Rock Poultry, write or call on **E. L. JOHN,** owner of Broadway Herd, **Broadway, Maries Co., Mo.**



DRAFT and COACH STALLIONS, Also JACKS, for sale, from $300 up.

WALKER BROS., Glencoe, Okla.

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write me for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop., (son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell), **Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.**

TROTTING-BRED HARNESS HORSES, SADDLE HORSES AND FINE JACKS. Three real nice, smooth, young Black Jacks, well broke; two Registered Saddle Stallions—Chester Dare blood; good ones; one Standard and Registered Trotting Stallion, three years old, by the great Gambetta Wilkes, 2:19¼ sire of 200 in the list, dam by Nuthurst, 2:12; also two High-class Combined Saddle and Harness Geldings. We also sell Cowpeas in small or car lots. Come to see us, or wire for description and pedigrees.

W. C. BARHAM & SON, MILAN, TENN.

What They Say About Us.

Below are a few extracts from letters received by CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. at our various houses, during the past week or two. We could, if space permitted, print hundreds of similar tenor:

J. C. Clearwater, Mitchell, S. D.: "Received your draft O. K., and am more than pleased wih the sale you made for me."

S. T. Dalgan, Garneill, Mont.: "Am well pleased with your sale of my cattle. It was better than I expected from the reports I have gotten from different commission houses."

W. S. Allen, Abingdon, Ill.: "Account of sales on hogs received. I am well pleased with the light shrink and the price you got for them. Thank you very much for your good and prompt service."

M. N. Michelson, Kanawha, Ia.: "I wish to inform you that the account sales for my hogs is received, and made me smile to think of the price you obtained, when there were such heavy receipts that day."

Geo. E. Gray, Appleton, Minn.: "My two loads of cattle were sold at South St. Paul instead of Chicago, as when we got there the market was to my entire satisfaction. One of my neighbors sold a car through your firm there with good results."

Jeff Shirk, Bricelyn, Minn.: "Received account sales of my cattle and was pleased with the price and light shrink, and the way they were handled. Everything was satisfactory. Will remember you when I have something to ship. I thank you for your good work."

Erick Nelson, Saronville, Neb.: "I was down with a car-load of hogs last Tuesday to you, and want to let you know the sale you made for me is satisfactory in every way."

James Brady, Clyde, Mo.: "Your account sales of the load of cattle received, for which I wish to thank you. Am well pleased with sale and with the way you handled these cattle."

J. R. Selb, East Liberty, Ohio: "Was well pleased with the load of lambs you handled for me."

Fred Perkins, Oswego, Kas.: "Yours to hand with report of sale and condition of market. Beg to say we are highly pleased with your sale. Mr. Beggerly, who was there, says you gave the shipment very close attention and thought you made better sales than other sales he saw made by other commission firms."

H. R. Steele, Tulia, Tex.: "Was very much pleased with returns, as this was our first car of cattle to ship from here. Will try to have next car in better shape." Peculiar interest is attached to this, as it is from the Panhandle country, which is just now undergoing a change of the passing of a range district to a feeding locality.

Mentzer & Terry, Convoy, Ohio: "We shipped you to-day a deck of hogs. Was well pleased with sale of load Saturday."

Shilling & Brown, Wapakoneta, Ohio: "Received your check for last car of hogs. Was very well pleased. Will have another car ready for you Wednesday."

Horne & Rood, Lansing, Mich.: "Our bill of sales received, and our lambs brought 25 cents per cwt. more than we looked for. The dock on our hogs was also very light, indeed, and, all in all, if a man was not satisfied with these sales he would be hard to suit."

Wm. M. Peake, Plainview, Minn.: "Sheep and lambs referred to were a neighborhood lot. Your firm sold them, and I think made a good sale. One car sold 25 to 35 cents per cwt. better than expected. Your firm also sold a car of hogs for us at $5.90, which we consider an A 1 sale."

Longley & Longley, Forsyth, Mont.: "Your statement of lump-jaw steer with check for $43.79 just to hand, and it reminds us to say that all parties interested in that shipment were well pleased with the prices received for their stock and small owners realize that they are entirely safe in your hands."

William Zimmerman, Conrad, Mont.: "In regard to the sale of my cattle, I am well pleased. My best returns for cattle up to the present was in 1902, when I received $6.20 for 18 head, netting me $1,127. But you beat your own record for 1902 this year, when you returned me $1,123.10 for 16 steers and one cow. Thank you for past favors."

J. H. Klinkermann, Canton, Kas.: "I am in receipt of bill for last load of hogs, and want to thank you for the good sale you made for me."

C. A. Horr, Cashier of the Texmo (Okla.) Cotton Exchange Bank: "J. A. Russell shipped you a car of cattle which you sold. He was in and reports that he was well pleased with the treatment received at your hands."

M. J. Robinson, Arnold, Neb.: "I received the returns and check all right for the hogs, and am well pleased with the sale."

"HERE'S TO OUR BETTER ACQUAINTANCE AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR!"

WE OPEN A NEW BRANCH HOUSE AT

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.,

ON JANUARY 15th, 1909.

OUR firm has been established over twenty-two years. We have our own houses at the nine leading Live Stock Markets. You probably know our reputation as the Largest, Best Equipped and Most Progressive Live Stock Commission Firm in the Field. We are going to give the Patrons of our **East St. Louis** house the same Splendid Selling Service that has built our business up to its present proportions.

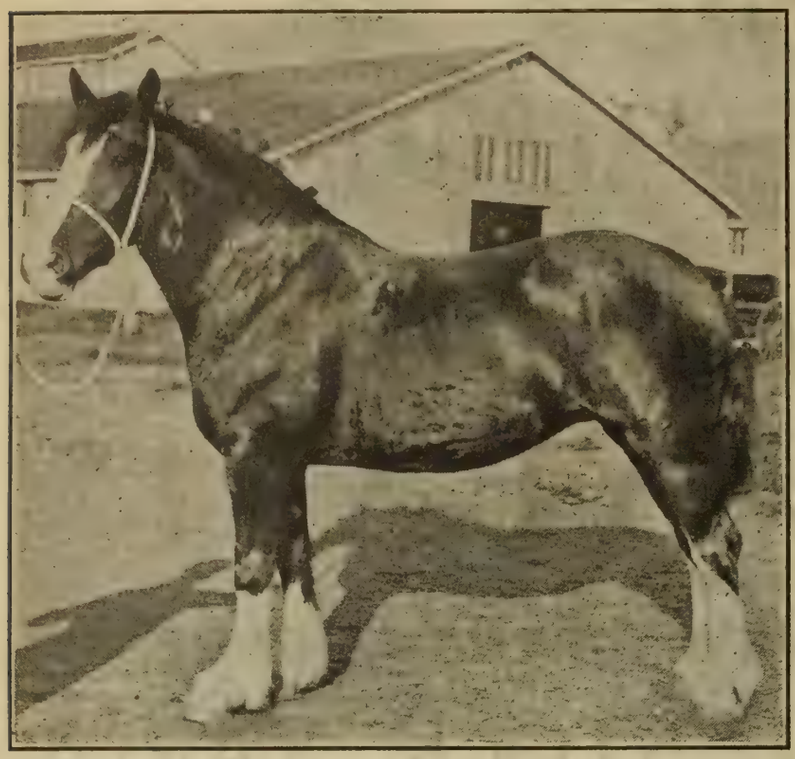
Call Upon - Correspond With - Consign To

Clay, Robinson & Co.

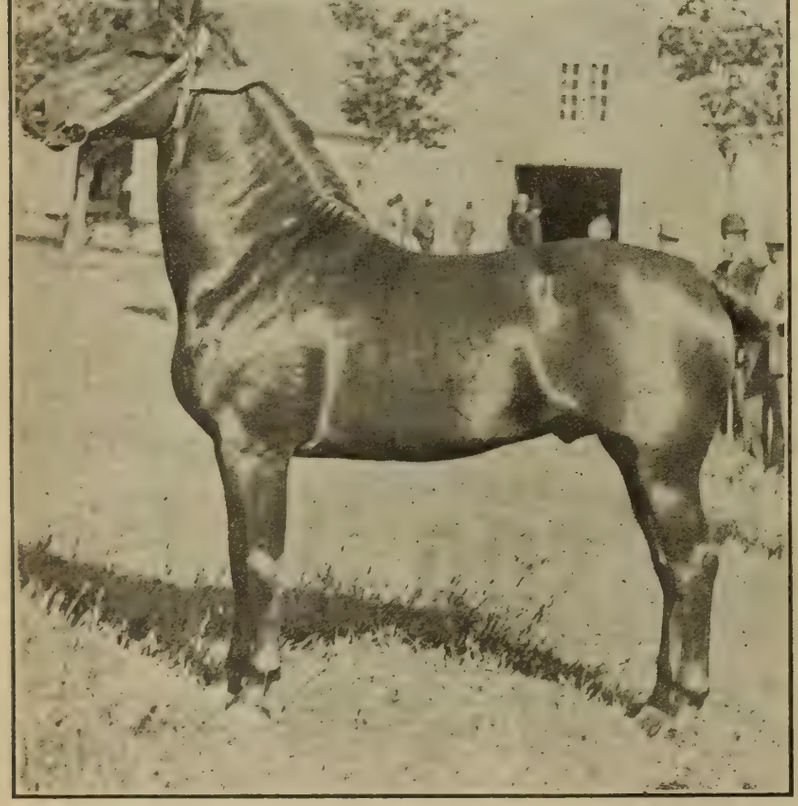
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION,

National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.

Chicago **Kansas City** **South St. Joseph** **South Omaha**
Denver **Sioux City** **South St. Paul** **East Buffalo**



PEACH BLOSSOM—American Clydesdale mare. First-prize winner in class for Clydesdales under two years old, bred by exhibitor. Owned by W. V. Hixson, of Marengo, Iowa. The picture was taken at the Iowa State Fair, where Mr. Hixson won first, second and third prizes in the same class. The Clydesdale is the Scotch draft horse, hardy and powerful to the last degree. The breed dates back to 1715. The Clydesdale is making its way in America. There is a fine showing of American-bred Clydesdales growing up and the draft-horse market has great need of them.



LUBBEN'S RINGLEADER—Champion German Coach stallion at the Nebraska State Fair of 1908. Exhibited by the Lincoln Horse Importing Company, of Lincoln, Neb. German Coach stallions weigh from 1,300 to 1,400 pounds, and when bred to small or middle-weight mares produce a strong and serviceable work horse that can do good work in the fields, can be used on the roads and take a strong place when shipped to market. It is the success of the German, French and English carriage horses in America that has caused the Department of Agriculture to attempt the formation of an American breed of carriage horses, a project which has every promise of success.

Care of the Driving Horse.

Most farmers know pretty well how to care for the driving horse, but this knowledge does not always extend to the boys and the hired men. Where the head of the house does not keep a close watch on what is going on, the driving horse is likely to be mistreated.

The humane man is careful not to drive the horse too fast and far. But the young man sometimes both drives too fast and too far and then leaves the sweaty animal to cool off, without the protection of a blanket. The writer has in mind one horse that contracted a very serious cold and from this kind of treatment, and as a result had a bad cough for months afterwards.

The feet of the driving horse are most frequently the weak point. It takes a good blacksmith to shoe a horse just right, and a great many blacksmiths have never learned how to properly shoe horses. Moreover, they are never likely to learn for the reason that they have no one to learn from. Horses that go lame frequently may well be suspected of being poorly shod. A doctor whose horse frequently had "hot feet" and then became lame became convinced that the horse had been improperly shod, and changed blacksmiths, after which he had no further trouble. The greatest amount of malpractice in the shoeing of horses comes when the young men are learning to shoe. It is argued that they must experiment on some one's horse, but no man should allow this. Let them get their experience in some other way, even if they have to shoe dead horses.

The driving horse should be fed in accordance with the amount of use to which he is put. If he is driven a great deal he should have a liberal ration of oats and timothy hay, as these make a good balanced ration for the horse that is on the road much. Timothy hay and corn are not a proper combination for a driving horse. The man that has been feeding corn to his horse as a grain ration and then changes to oats will quickly notice the difference in the improved style and the increased energy of the horse. Oats, though high in price, must be fed the driving horse that is hard worked.

The pace at which a horse is driven should always be moderate. The only time when the horse should be driven at an immoderate pace is when something of great moment hangs on the rapid work of the horse, like a sudden demand for the doctor. The horse that is repeatedly driven at his highest speed soon wears out. The horse that is driven moderately lives to a ripe old age and renders long service. The horses that are longest useful are the ones that are owned by humanitarians and are almost never "put through their best paces."

Drafty and wet stables are too often the abiding places of driving horses. The writer has in mind one horse that was always kept in a narrow, dark stable, and in a stall where the floor boards were worn into hollows. These sunken places were always filled with wet manure. The door to the outer world was not three feet behind the horse, and the door was a poorly-fitting affair, that allowed the wind to blow through and the snow to sift through. Every time the door was opened a blast of cold air enveloped the horse. The man that owned the horse was wealthy, and it was thoughtlessness that lay at the bottom of the bad treatment, but it was rough on the horse.

Shetland Ponies at Auction.

At Chicago, Ill., during the International Show, C. E. Bunn, of Peoria, Ill., marketed thirty-five Shetland ponies at auction at an average of $140.14 per head. His top price was $210. Geo. H. Simpson, of Wheaton, Ill., sold thirty-three head at an average of $120. His top price was $225. At Washington, Ill., on December 1st, Geo. A. Heyl sold fifty-three head at an average of $180. His top price was $450 for a stallion and $330 for a mare. The average for 121 Shetland ponies sold at auction was close to $150 per head.

Mr. R. J. Offutt, of R. F. D. No. 3, Gaithersburg, Maryland, was at the International Show. He has recently bought of Taylor & Jones the six-year-old Percheron stallion Putnam, 2d, weighing 2,050 pounds. Putnam was the first-prize, aged, American-bred Percheron stallion at several State Fairs. Mr. Offutt reports that in his section many fine express and draft horses are raised successfully. They have good, large, domestic mares in his county on which the cross gives every satisfaction.

DISTEMPER

Pinkeye, Epizootic, Catarrhal Fever, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, etc., are all positively prevented and quickly cured by Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure. Once used always used. Guaranteed to cure. 50c & $1 at druggists or direct prepaid. "Veterinary Pointers," new book, free.
Wells Medicine Co., Lafayette, Ind.

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1 a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores, Allays Pain.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 106 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid.
The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

HORSES Going Blind. Barry Co. Iowa City, Ia., Can Cure.

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners, Teat Syphons, Slitters, Dilators, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with full information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Contains 192 pages and 69 illustrations. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

HARRY GILLEN, President.
A. HEIMAN, Vice-President.
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GILLEN-HEIMAN-HARPER MULE COMPANY.

Dealers in

Mules

National Stock Yards, Ill.

(Directly opposite St. Louis.)

We guarantee all Mules to be exactly as represented.

We make a specialty of Logger Mules, Railroad Mules and Big Miners.

We have constantly on hand and for sale all grades of Mules from which purchasers can make selection. All orders promptly filled. Correspondence solicited.

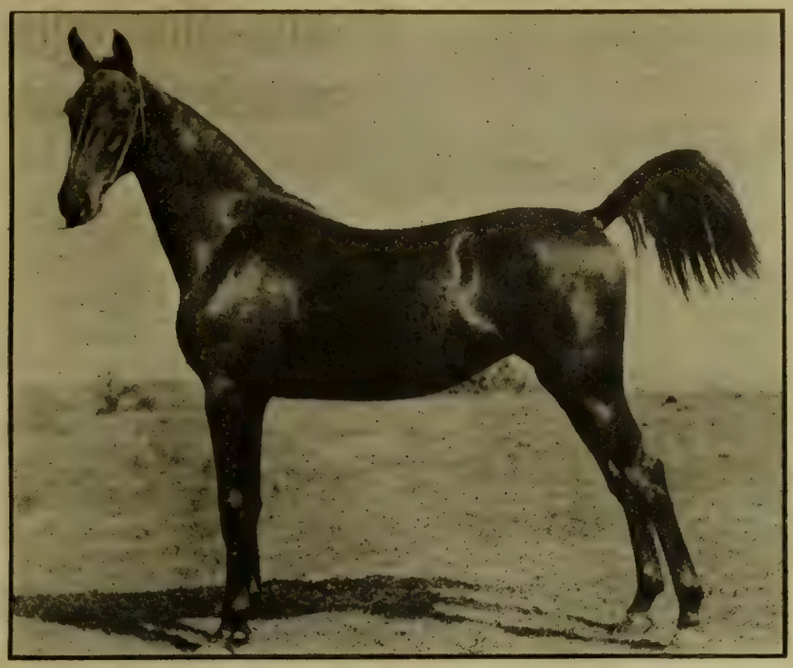
At the Chicago International Show, 165 sheep sold at an average of $44.23 per head at public auction. The top price at the sale was $425, paid by the United States government. The sale was of Rambouillet sheep, which are the mutton sheep of the Merino family. Uncle Sam is evidently going to establish a flock of range sheep that will combine mutton with wool production.

FIVE TO TEN THOUSAND
FULL AGE MULES

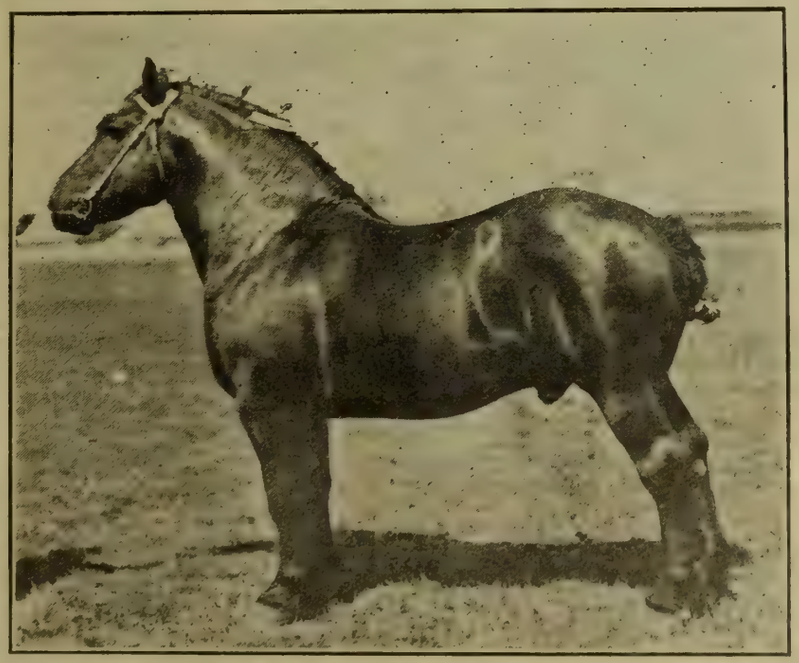
—can be purchased at the—
ST. LOUIS
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
any business day in the year.

Many, immense, substantial, well ventilated barns contain every commercial or military grade of Mules, which can be purchased and shipped on short notice.

THE ST. LOUIS MARKET
WAS ALWAYS
FIRST
IN THE MULE TRADE
AND NOW
IT IS GREATER THAN EVER.



ROSA KING—Kentucky saddle filly, foaled April, 1907, and picture taken at twenty months of age. Bred and owned by J. F. Barbee, of Millersburg, Ky. In color she is a beautiful blood bay, with black points, heavy mane and tail; has fine ears, a well-shaped, intelligent head, set on a beautiful arched neck of great length. Shoulders almost perfect, a well-rounded body, the best of legs and feet. ROSA KING, with all her fineness, is a filly with plenty of size and substance, and will easily make a mare sixteen hands high. She was sired by Bourbon King, the world's champion $12,000 saddle stallion; first dam Rosalind by James Cromwell. Her prize winning record for two seasons is twenty-three first premiums in saddle, harness coach and model rings. This includes two silver $100 cups given by the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association in competition with the best lot of youngsters in the land. This is presented as an ideal picture of a perfect saddle horse, according to the standards of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association.



GASCON—Percheron stallion, the champion of the Chicago International Show of 1908. Exhibited by Robert Burgess & Son, of Wenona, Ill. This magnificent stallion is less than three years old. He won the first prize in a class of the finest young Percherons ever shown in a ring, then defeated the pick of the other three stallion rings, being proclaimed champion over eighty-two of the best Percherons in America. Considering that he is the ideal draft horse, combining elegance with weight and power, GASCON moves with the light step of a spirited trotter and stands squarely upon well-set legs and good feet. Our readers can accept this picture as representing the ideal draft horse of France, and one of the best pictures ever shown in a farm paper.

SAVE YOUR HORSES
FRAZIER'S
DISTEMPER CURE

That Chronic Cough

May run into Heaves. Give FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER AND COUGH CURE and cure him in three to six days. FRAZIER'S destroys all germs and reaches the seat of the trouble in a few days. One dose will prevent Distemper, Pinkeye, Influenza, Catarrhal Fever, Shipping Fever and all Nose and Throat Diseases. Guarantee one 50c bottle to cure and prevent any of the above diseases. Sold by Druggists or prepaid from

BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Nappanee, Ind., U. S. A.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

THE NEW
Demi-Bloc System
of
Double-Gun Manufacture
adds new excellences
to the superiority of the

STEVENS
FIREARMS

One of these new features is the forging and compressing of the barrel and lug all in one piece. This gives the strongest breech mechanism possible to make.

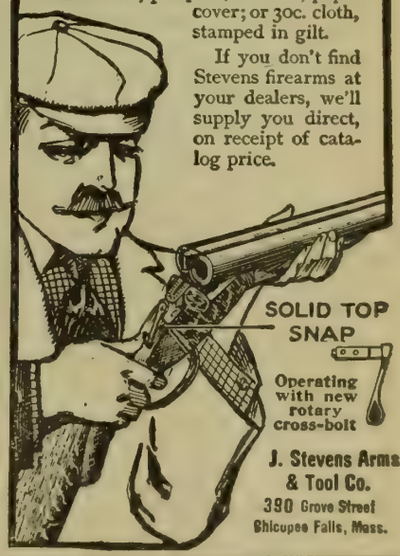
Then the barrels, loop and extension rib are brazed in one process. So the barrels are necessarily straight and true.

While the solid top-snap, illustrated below, operating with our new rotary cross-bolt, makes a fastening unequalled for strength. Thus Stevens Guns cannot shake loose.

If you'll send for the **Stevens Catalog,** you'll learn all about these new Demi-Bloc features, and all the many superiorities of Stevens firearms—shotguns, rifles, pistols. 5c. for postage brings it.

"Guns and Gunning," by Dan Beard—all about hunting and shooting, game, the care of a gun, etc., will be sent, postpaid, for 20c., paper cover; or 30c. cloth, stamped in gilt.

If you don't find Stevens firearms at your dealers, we'll supply you direct, on receipt of catalog price.



J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.
390 Grove Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Horse Weights at Buffalo.

In the Chicago Horseman, a dealer of horses in Buffalo is mentioned as reporting that 15 per cent. of the horses marketed there weigh less than 1,200 pounds; 70 per cent. weigh between 1,200 and 1,500 pounds, and 15 per cent. weigh upwards of 1,500 pounds.

Horse Depression Now Over.

A review of the Chicago horse market in the Horseman says that it is now the conviction of breeders and dealers that the low point of depression in the horse industry was reached in October, 1908, and that the average depreciation in horse prices in consequence of the panic was 15 to 20 per cent. from values prevailing early in 1907.

COMPETITION

Makes the Reliable Market.

ACTIVE COMPETITION FROM MANY AND DIVERSE PURCHASING INTERESTS.

The Superior Location and the Push and Energy of the Market Firms Have Made the

St. Louis National Stock Yards

THE GREAT CENTRAL LIVE STOCK MARKET OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Applies to Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules.

During the Year 1908 the St. Louis National Stock Yards Made

A BETTER SHOWING

Compared With Former Records, Than Any Other Live Stock Market in the Country.

SHIP YOUR STOCK

To the Best Market, Where Business is on the Up-grade; Where There is the Greatest Competition.

Afflick, Starr & Co., of Audrain county, Missouri, marketed 712 head Western yearlings of their own feeding, which averaged 72 pounds and sold at $6.10 per 100 pounds. This on December 30th, 1908, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

Gamble Bros., of Page county, Iowa, marketed 228 head of lambs, 73 pounds average, which sold at $7.60 per 100 pounds. This on December 29th, 1908, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

On December 29th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, Joseph Stanton, of Nodaway county, Missouri, marketed 239 head of 72-pound lambs at $7.60 per 100 pounds.

Watch the St. Louis sheep and lamb market and you will wish that you were in the sheep and lamb business. It is a great and growing market for sheep and lambs.

The St. Louis hog market usually outclasses the Kansas City hog market, weight for weight and grade for grade, by 15 to 20 cents per 100 pounds; and many times the difference is 25 to 30 cents. A shipper who can get the railroad to haul his hogs to St. Louis is on the good road to fortune.

Horse Market Quotatoins.

At the St. Louis market dealers are very slow about putting up quotations. A better market by $7.50 to $10 per head than a month ago. Heavy drafters are quotable at $135 to $185, but choice pairs will run up to $400; Eastern chunks, $110 to $150; drivers, $165 to $200; Southern horses, common to fair, $40 to $65; medium to pretty good, $70 to $100; strictly good to extra, $110 to $140. Lots of plugs at $15 to $35.

St. Louis Mule Quotations.

For car lots from the country, quotations are very much as follows: Fourteen hands, $65 to $110; fourteen and a half hands, $80 to $125; fifteen hands, $100 to $155; fifteen and a half hands, $125 to $175; sixteen hands or better, $150 to $225. Special prices for matched teams. These are quotations for mules, and subject to change.

James H. Campbell,

Expert live stock salesman, is at the head of his own organization, with headquarters at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has the best market in the country to back him. Thoroughly competent and with a first-class organization, he is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Mr. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to James H. Campbell personally and consign cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Native Beef Quotations.

At St. Louis, opening of January, 1909, the following were beef-steer quotations at the St. Louis National Stock Yards: Fancy beef steers, $7.50 to $7.75; good to choice steers, $6.50 to $7.50; medium to good steers, $5.50 to $6.50; common to medium steers, $4.50 to $5.50; choice to fancy yearlings, $7.00 to $7.50; good to choice yearlings, $6.00 to $7.00; common to good yearlings, $4.00 to $5.50—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman. General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Do not forget us when you wish to know anything about either the Sheep, Hog or Cattle Market or future prospect.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

James H. Campbell,

National Stock Yards, Ill.

EQUALLY EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK—SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Try us once. We can keep you posted. We have a great and expanding Market at St. Louis.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL. FORT WORTH, TEX., and at KANSAS CITY.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their customers. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

The Great Central Market.

St. Louis to the front! The record of 1908 was the greatest of all. Other markets decreased in cattle, but St. Louis gained. St. Louis gained a half million in hog receipts. St. Louis gained in sheep receipts and sales over all previous years except one. In horses and mules St. Louis receipts were larger than at any other market. Great, active competition is what has made the St. Louis markt the best in the land.

The Great Butcher Cattle Market.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, strictly fancy fat native butcher heifers are quotable at $6.35 to $6.75 per 100 pounds; good to choice at $5.50 to $6.25; medium, $4.25 to $5.25; fair at $3.25 to $4.20. There never was a time before when such prices were paid for fat little heifer cattle. St. Louis is the market which has done this service for stockmen.

Valuable Market Information.

Messrs. Godair-Crowley Commission Company are wishing their friends the compliments of the season and soliciting consignments for the year 1909. This firm is enthusiastic in regard to the record of the St. Louis market, which is very satisfactory both in regard to increased receipts and selling activity. Messrs. Godair-Crowley Commission Company cordially invite all stock shippers to communicate with them for the purpose of getting on their list to receive their regular market circulars. Address, Godair-Crowley Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

On December 31st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, F. E. Scroggins, of Audrain county, Missouri, marketed sixty head of 688-pound butcher heifers at $5.65 per 100 pounds. These handy little fat cattle are great favorites on the market.

Hog Prices, Last of 1908.

On the last day of December, 1908, the St. Louis National Stock Yards sold top hogs, 284 pounds average, at $6.10. All the good hogs sold at $5.70 and above. The bulk of all the hogs sold at $5.65 to $5.90. Kansas City did not sell a hog above $5.92½, and sold the bulk at $5.40 to $5.80.

Stock Cattle Quotations.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, opening of 1909, inferior to fair stock cows are selling at $2.00 to $2.75 per 100 pounds; a fair grade of stock heifers at $2.50 to $2.70 per 100 pounds; good stock heifers at $2.75 to $3.00 per 100 pounds; common to fair stock steers at $3.00 to $3.75 per 100 pounds; fair to good stock steers at $3.80 to $4.00 per 100 pounds; feeding steers, fair, $3.85 to $4.40 per 100 pounds; good feeding steers, $4.50 to $4.75 per 100 pounds.

"WE ARE THE RING LEADERS."

Leaders in the Market.
Leaders in Making Sales.
Leaders and Advisers of Successful Stock Raisers and Shippers.

The GODAIR-CROWLEY COMMISSION CO. . .

solicit your consignments of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, where there is a splendid market and where our selling force has no superior. We are energetic and careful, that our shippers obtain the highest prices and best service on the market.

For market information; for loans to buy feeders; for all facilities and courtesies, write or call on

GODAIR-CROWLEY COMMISSION CO.,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., Fort Worth, Texas. Kansas City, Mo.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY.

HORSE and MULE COMMISSION SALESMEN.

AUCTION EVERY **MONDAY** IN THE YEAR.

These Monday sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are the best attended of all sales and produce the most satisfactory results for the shipper.

We also solicit consignments of Mules to be sold by the most competent salesmen on the best market in the country.

MULE DEPT.—W. R. McFarlane, Lan. B. Morris.
HORSE DEPT.—E. L. Hawkins, S. B. Howell, Eddie O'Connell.
OFFICE—Frank Mulholland.
AUCTIONEER—Col. I. M. Howard.

YOUR CONSIGNMENTS ARE SOLICITED.

Write For Weekly Market Report.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Horse Market Situation.

The McFarlane Commission Company, holding the Monday horse auction at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, desire to express thanks to their patrons and friends for their consignments received during 1908. A good part of the year was dull, because the panic of 1907 had left a bad mark on horse values. The firm held auction as usual on December 29th and found conditions to be much better. Shippers were no longer losing money on all of the horses. Toppy Southerners were selling up to former prices; mares with style were outselling the geldings; drafters and chunks were again wanted. The farm demand was another indication of a "Happy New Year." Of mules, the firm said: "The reecipts were more liberal. We have a good market for mules 14.3 to 16 hands that are fat and have quality. Small, thin and bad-haired mules are not wanted and sell cheap. Good plugs are selling better. We expect a good market from now on for mules that are fat."

LENORE—Champion American-bred Percheron mare at the Nebraska State Fair, 1908. Exhibited by North & Robinson, of Grand Island, Nebraska.

On December 29th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, a 1,395-pound cow sold at 5 cents a pound.

F. B. Blackburn, of Callaway county, Missouri, marketed 267 lambs of his own raising that averaged 72 pounds and sold at $7.60 per 100 pounds. This at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, December 30th, 1908.

J. D. Tully, of Monroe county, Missouri, marketed eighteen steers, 1,342 pounds average, that sold at $6.50 per 100 pounds. This at the St. Louis National Stock Yards on December 30th, 1908.

H. Wente, of Shelby county, Illinois, marketed twenty-five beef steers that average only 1,182 pounds, but they sold at $6.50 per 100 pounds on the St. Louis market, December 29th, 1908.

William Auer, of Butler county, Kansas, marketed twenty-five steers, 1,271 pounds average. They were sold December 30th on the market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards at $6.45 per 100 pounds.

On December 29th, 1908, twenty-one head of Oklahoma steers, 1,312 pounds average, and twenty-one head, 1,231 pounds average, were sold at $6.60 per 100 pounds. They were fed near Chickasha, and sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

Great St. Louis Horse Market.

The arrival of Messrs. Holland and Gilroy at the St. Louis National Stock Yards a few months ago appears to have been the forerunner of a regular Kansas City stampede. That St.Louis is the best location for the great National Clearing House of horses and mules is clearly demonstrated. Nearly all the influential horse and mule dealers appear to be coming to the St. Louis National Stock Yards to do business. It is very probable that during the year 1909 the horse and mule receipts of the St. Louis National Stock Yards will be doubled. All the programme is not yet developed, but for the present it looks like a consolidation of the horse and mule markets of St. Louis and Kansas City with permanent headquarters at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

Kansas Steers at St. Louis.

Sold on the last day of 1908: For J. Sirs, Butler county, fifty-three steers, 1,305 pounds average, at $6.65; Henry & Hughes, Butler county, twenty-eight steers, 1,274 pounds average, at $6.65; B. Howe, Pottawatomie county, thirty-nine steers, 1,245 pounds average, at $6.50 per 100 pounds. St. Louis sells a good many Kansas cattle during the year and could sell them all to the advantage of the shippers.

Choice heavy hogs, 257 pounds average, sold at $6.25 per 100 pounds. This at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, December 29th, 1908. On the same day the top price at Kansas City was 35 cents less.

Pike county, in Illinois, has about 35,000 sheep, and there are 102 counties in the state. On such a basis there ought to be 3,570,000 sheep in Illinois, which is 2,600,000 more than there really are.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, December 29th, thirty head of 717-pound butcher heifers sold at $5.00 per 100 pounds.

The St. Louis market received 17,570 cars of quarantine cattle in the year 1908, including 376 cars from Old Mexico.

"At the Sign of the Golden Fleece."

An article on sheep history and sheep husbandry entitled as above appeared in the Christmas number of the Breeders' Gazette. It has attracted much favorable attention, and because of the great demand has been reprinted in the form of a booklet. The article was written by Mr. John Clay, of the firm of Clay, Robinson & Company, and he has promised us that he will send out a

free copy to any of our readers who may write for it. Mr. Clay is a great sheep-raising and market authority, and all he writes about sheep is practical as well as poetical. The booklet contains several of the most beautiful pastoral pictures we have ever seen. In writing for a copy of the "Golden Fleece," please address Clay, Robinson & Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

ORPHAN BOY—Grand champion jack at Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Exhibited by L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo. This firm will hold their Thirty-second Auction Sale at Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Pettis county, Mo., on Tuesday, March 2d, 1909. Write at once for catalogue. They will have a fine lot of jacks and jennets on sale.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, December 29th, forty-five head of butcher heifers, 818 pounds average, sold at $5.65 per 100 pounds. They were from Audrain county, Missouri.

On December 29th, Wm. Binkley, of Saline county, Missouri, marketed sixteen head 1,454-pounds steers that sold at $6.90 per 100 pounds. This at the St. Louis National Stock Yards on December 29th, 1908.

Closing Sheep Sales of 1908.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, on the last day of the old year, W. P. Campbell, of Randolph county, Missouri, marketed 124 head Western yearlings, 84 pounds average, that sold at $6.70 per 100 pounds, which was the top of the market for the season. Forrest Covington, of Callaway county, sold 236 head, 73 pounds average, at $6.30. On the same day the best lambs sold up to $7.40; mutton sheep, $4.75, and stockers, $4.00. St. Louis is making a wonderful showing in the sheep trade, and is perfectly able to sell two and a half million sheep in a year.

HORSES. MULES.

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(Successors to John S. Bratton),
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

Horse Auctions Every Thursday.

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Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

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The Thursday Horse Auction.

The firm of Holland, Gilroy & Conway hold the horse auction every Thursday at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, and sell mules and horses at private sale every business day in the week. Speaking of the market, Mr. Tim Holland said: "Yes, the conditions are better. This market is full of buyers for the first time since we came here, and I feel assured that we can hold these buyers, providing that a nice run of horses can be kept up. This market is in close touch with the East. When the horses are delivered here they are more than half-way to their destination—they go from here to the user. We wish all Western horsemen to communicate with us. We can keep them posted so that they will be able to buy horses that will pay out. This cannot be done unless they get regular reports. We are reorganizing this firm on a stronger and better basis commensurate with the great opportunities of this market. It seems as though our friends at Kansas City have concluded to abandon their effort of establishing a horse and mule market at that place and are preparing to advise their shippers to do the right thing and consign to St. Louis, where the great market is located.

LAURA DE ROTHINGHAM—Champion Belgian mare at the Nebraska State Show, 1908. Exhibited by Burress Bros., of Carroll, Nebraska.

SHEEP RAISING AS A BUSINESS.

A Very Interesting Subject and a Paying Proposition—Especially For Those Within Shipping Distance of the St. Louis Market.

Sheep raising as a business is and always will be a very interesting subject. It is more interesting now than it ever was before, for the reason that the time has come when every farmer must have a programme that he intends and hopes to follow. On free range in a wild country, or on very cheap land, the farmer used to be a horse raiser to-day and a cattleman to-morrow, a sheepman the next year, with several other different occupations to follow year after year. But there is no longer any free land, not much old-time cheap land, free commons are getting less and less, and the result is that the farming proposition is right down to "brass tacks." A farmer will always be able to change the class of stock he raises, but the nearer he comes to the necessity of having every inch of land pay a profit on its cost and taxes the more he will rely upon sheep. It is almost safe to say that on high-priced lands the chief reliance is in sheep. True, there are fruits, vegetables and dairying, but nothing that can take the place of the sheep. On all the farms of this continent a programme that does not include a few sheep is no programme at all.

The government commission which is trying to find out what a farmer needs will probably come to the conclusion that he first needs a programme from which he cannot get away, and that programme must include more or less sheep. The farmer is at sea without a rudder until he gets a programme to follow, and his programme is deficient and unprofitable unless sheep raising and feeding are parts of the performance.

The first necessity to a sheep raiser is a first-class market that is reasonably near by. Not much of any shrink in transit; not much cost for transportation; not much cost in selling, and ample competition between the buyers. The recently-awakened interest in sheep raising is very much due to the strength and vitality of the market at St. Louis; it is actually a sheep revival, and it is resulting in great benefits to all concerned. If a sheep raiser in Illinois or Missouri is asked how far he is from market he can answer in money instead of miles. He can safely say that 25 cents a head will transport his sheep to market, and that 10 cents more per head will cover the yardage and commission charges. These are very reasonable expenses, and it is doubtful if so good a showing can be made in the sale of dairy products, fruit, poultry, grain or vegetables.

The fact of the matter is that the sheep market is now pretty close and snug up to the sheep raiser. Formerly all good sheep had to be good enough for export to bring a fair price; next the Eastern coast began to call for a few muttons, but it was not until the Western packers filled up their loads with sheep and lambs and taught the people to eat them that we had any regular demand for sheep and lambs. The packers buy their mutton as cheap as they can get it, but they bring the markets right up to the door of the producer; and where the packer is not there is only a local market.

In previous issues of this paper we have mentioned St. Louis as a first-class sheep market. If there were more sheep coming regularly to St. Louis it would also become the largest market as it certainly is the best. There are Eastern buyers who buy hogs or cattle at St. Louis who would be glad to buy sheep also. The population is increasing and the people must be fed. A greater concentration of sheep at St. Louis would produce surprisingly good results.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower obtains considerable interesting information at the Stock Yards. We have been there looking for sheep sales and items. We find good sheep being marketed that were raised and fed in Illinois, in Iowa and Missouri. It is not the Texas season; it is not the season for Tennessee and Kentucky lambs; but the sheep market is there and sales are made every business day in the year, and we take note of a few of the sales.

In Illinois, we notice Greene county in the front. From there, during December, Jaynes Bros. shipped in 174 Western wethers, 109 pounds average, which sold at $6.50 per 100 pounds; another day in came from the same firm 116 head of 80-pound lambs sold at $7.50 per 100 pounds. Harry Stubblefield, also of Greene county, ships in 122 head 78-pound lambs, raised by Thomas T. Ford, and sold them for the Christmas trade at $7.65 per 100 pounds. G. W. Gilmore, also of Greene county, sold 59 head 86-pound lambs at $6.75 per 100 pounds, and 54 Western ewes, 118 pounds average, at $4.50 per 100 pounds. From Montgomery county arrives J. C. White, who markets 92 head 88-pound lambs at $7.50 per 100 pounds, and when they were sold it was the highest price since May. H. Chism, of Macoupin county, sold 84 lambs, 89 pounds average, at $6.75 per 100 pounds. C. L. Gay, from Pike county, marketed 95 head of 94-pound lambs at $7.00 per 100 pounds; and Wm. Redshow, of Scott county, sold 71 yearlings, 113 pounds average, at $5.50 per 100 pounds. There were others from Illinois during the few days in December, yet these are sufficient to show the strength of the market.

And Iowa also brings sheep to St. Louis because St. Louis is a first-class market. H. C. Farquar brings in 68 lambs, 90 pounds average, sold at $7.35 per 100 pounds. Joseph Stanton, of Page county, marketed 72-pound lambs at $6.75 per 100 pounds; and J. W. Walker, also of Page county, sent in two loads of Idaho lambs, 77 and 80 pounds average, which sold at the low period of the month at $6.75 per 100 pounds. F. A. Converse, of Marion county, Iowa, marketed 132 head 76-pound lambs at $6.85 per 100 pounds.

And Missouri finds her nearest and best sheep and lamb market at St. Louis. Starr & Afflick, of Audrain county, are pioneers in feeding Western sheep. They market sheep often. We saw 460 head of their 97-pound Western yearlings sold at $5.75 per 100 pounds; and later 463 head, 97 pounds, sold on a higher day at $6.25 per 100 pounds. F. L. Covington, of Callaway county, sold 302 Western yearlings, 74 pounds average, at $5.20 per 100 pounds. A. W. Ely, of Monroe county, Missouri, sold 122 lambs, 61 pounds average, at $6.50 per 100 pounds. Isaac McIntyre, of Monroe county, Missouri, sold 506 head fed Western yearlings, 72 pounds, at $5.25 per 100 pounds. O. E. Salle, of Nodaway county, sold 171 head. Western lambs, 71 pounds, at $7.00 per 100 pounds.

Missouri sheep sales are many at St. Louis, and we will mention a few more. H. J. McKinney, of Randolph county, sold 57 Western yearlings, 101 pounds average, at $5.50 per 100 pounds, and 58 head 104-pound Western ewes at $4.50 per 100 pounds. W. P. Campbell, of Randolph county, sold 116 head Western yearlings, 80 pounds average, at $5.75 per 100 pounds. Paul Walker, of Randolph county, sold 230 Western lambs, 70 pounds average, at $6.75 per 100 pounds. Lindsay Powell, of Randolph county, sold 51 Western yearlings, 99 pounds average, at $5.50 per 100 pounds, and grown sheep of the same weight at $4.50 per 100 pounds. H. H. Fuhrman, of Randolph county, marketed 75 Western yearlings, 84 pounds average, at $5.50 per 100 pounds. Hugh McKinney, of Randolph county, marketed 82-pound lambs at $7.00 per 100 pounds, and 89-pound yearlings at $5.50 per 100 pounds; and 80 head 87-pound Western wethers at $5.25 per 100 pounds. If every county in Missouri equaled Randolph there would be two and a half million sheep sold in St. Louis every year.

Binkley & Ray, of Saline county, Missouri, sold 88 head of lambs, 83 pounds average, at $6.60 per 100 pounds. J. W. Cochrane, also of Saline county, Missouri, marketed 55 head of 77-pound lambs raised by himself at $7.35 per 100 pounds, and Joseph Clyde, of Saline county, sold 50 head of 78-pound lambs at $7.35 per 100 pounds. We could mention many more sales, but these serve the purpose of showing that there are good sheep raised in St. Louis territory, and that there is an excellent sheep market at St. Louis.

All farmers in Missouri, Illinois, Oklahoma and Arkansas ought to keep their minds on this subject. It is not a bonanza business, but when it comes to cash results there is nothing like it for the amount invested. To obtain a few ewes in the early fall; to breed them to bring December and January lambs; to force the lambs by care and feed upon the early, high-priced market; to fatten up the ewes; to shear them and to send in the wool, and then send in the fattened ewes and market them—this is a programme hard to beat in any line of agricultural pursuit. Farmers, think it over.

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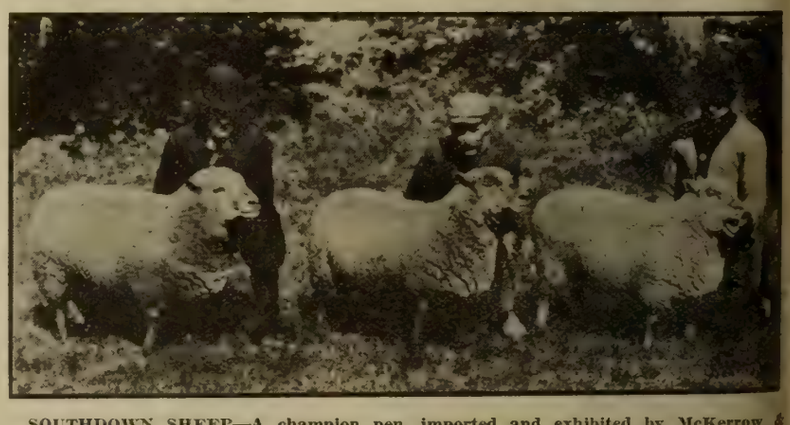


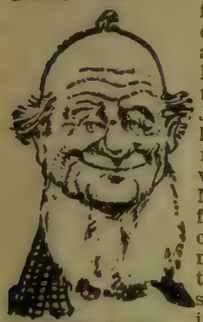
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP—A champion pen, imported and exhibited by McKerrow & Son, of Pewaukee, Wis. This flock won at several State Fairs, and the picture was taken at Des Moines. The Southdown is the original mutton breed. In England, where these sheep originated, John Ellman, a farmer, used to summer 1,450 head and winter 700 ewes and lambs on 500 acres, besides keeping 140 head of cattle. The Southdown is not a large sheep and is used to pasturing on short grass. Mature rams weigh 175 pounds and ewes 135 pounds. Much heavier weights are known. Southdown lambs marketed in England average 100 pounds on foot. At the Smithfield Show, ten-months Southdown lambs averaged 155 pounds. The Southdown sheep does well in all the country tributary to St. Louis as a live stock market. The headquarters of the breed in America is at Springfield, Ill. They thrive in Tennessee and Kentucky, where they are making farmers rich, and the states of Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma are especially suitable to this thrifty breed of sheep. They have been bred straight a hundred years, and a good Southdown buck bred to the common ewes of the country will produce surprisingly good lambs. There is a great market for sheep and lambs at St. Louis, and farmers will consult their own interest when they produce lambs that will sell high on the market.

UNCLE PIPER, SUBSCRIPTION EDITOR.

He Scores Two Great Victories—One by a Combination With the Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan in Making a Club Rate With the "Commoner."

The Other by a Purchase of Grand Sweepstakes Corn From Hon. L. B. Clore, the Champion Seed Corn Grower of America.

Your Uncle Piper, subscription editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says as follows, to-wit: That he has been a subscription editor, on and off, for twenty-seven years, and that he diligently reads the agricultural press from a sense of duty and not for any liking for it. In his time he has read many New Jersey dairy bulletins, and that he never read any wherein the poor New Jersey dairy farmer was not credited with the manurial value of the feeds as his sole and only profit in the business.



Uncle Piper.

The aforesaid Uncle Piper also deposes and says that in his time he has read many letters and condolences from the business manager and boss editor, but he has never yet heard any one of them say that they were as well off as the New Jersey dairy farmer. Not only are boss editors conceited to the last degree, but they show poor judgment in placing all kinds of doggerel in the paper, if it relates to the subscription end of the business.

Here is a sample which is going the rounds and has been credited to 4,000 papers. It is entitled "An Editor's Lament," and is as follows:

"Lives of editors oft remind us honest toil don't stand a chance; the more we work we leave behind us bigger patches on our pants. On our pants once new and glossy now are patches of different hue; all because subscribers linger and won't pay up what is due. Then let us all be up and doing; send in your mite, be it e'er so small, or now the blasts of winter strike us we shall have no pants at all."

Uncle Piper says that the editor's lament will catch no subscribers, for the reason that there is no hook, and, consequently, no bait. And it now needs a bait to obtain subscribers.

Here is another sketch attributed to the Warbler at Wilsey, Kansas. It also relates to the subscription end of the business, as follows:

"A man who was afraid of thunder crawled into a hollow log as a place of safety during a thunderstorm. The thunder rolled and the rain poured down in torrents, and the old log began to swell up till the poor fellow was wedged in so tight that he could not get out. All the sins he had committed and some that he had not committed began passing before him. Suddenly he remembered he hadn't paid his newspaper subscription, and he felt so small that he was able to crack right out."

Uncle Piper says that a funny story will get a subscription very much quicker than an editor's lament. Uncle Piper has a funny story which he has told four thousand times with good results.

Your Uncle Piper is getting into trouble again. This time for blocking the streets with loads of National Farmer hats. It was the second time Uncle Piper had been up before the Chief. The first time was when he was offering premiums of furs with such liberality that the Chief believed the rumor that they had been stolen. These National Farmer hats are given away as a premium to anyone who pays one dollar for a two-year subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. The subscriber who gets the hat does not get anything else except the paper, and is lucky to get the hat, as it is practically a free gift.

The Chief of Police has had a suspicion that Uncle Piper stole the hats. He remembers the story of the two peddlers who were selling brooms. One said to the other: "I don't see how you can manage to sell brooms cheaper than I do. I steal the broom corn and have the brooms made at home." The other answered, saying: "That is easily explained; I steal the brooms." Uncle Piper had to show that he bought the hats before he could send out any more circulars.

Uncle Piper is not the only one who reports that subscription competition is getting fierce, and he expects to have to give away a chicken farm to get a subscription before he goes to heaven. Uncle Piper bought a supply of Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World. When these books arrived the cashier positively refused to pay for them until he obtained a great, big cash discount, and when he saw a three-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and a copy of the Atlas were given for one dollar, he exclaimed: "This is selling gold dollars for fifty cents." Uncle Piper sticks to it, however, that there is nothing too good for our subscribers, and if subscription competition is fierce, so is he.

Uncle Piper is said to be the only man who ever got the best of Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan. You know Mr. Bryan ran for the Presidency a time or two, and he owns a mule and two farms, but his principal occupation is publishing a weekly paper called The Commoner. The Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan and the Hon. Peter Piper were together one day, and the next thing we knew is that the announcement is made: "We will send The Commoner for one year and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years—both papers—for one dollar." This offer is almost too good to be true, yet it is good, and we have to keep it quiet, otherwise the other farm papers would get onto it. All our friends ought to read about the mystery of 1908.

By the way, Uncle Piper has scored another victory. All readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower know that Mr. L. B. Clore, of Johnson county, Indiana, won the grand corn prize at the St. Louis World's Fair. They all know that Mr. L. B. Clore won the grand sweepstakes prize at the National Corn Show of 1907, but they have yet to be told that Mr. L. B. Clore went to Omaha and cleared the board with the best ten ears and won the grand sweepstakes again over all competitors. Before this grand prize was won Uncle Piper made the same trade with Mr. Clore that he did last year, and is therefore able to deliver to any and all our readers a pound of this great seed corn in connection with a subscription to the paper, a notice of which will be found elsewhere. Uncle Piper is certainly the great farm paper subscription editor, and all the others have to take off their hats to him.

AGENTS WANTED

We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Write for our catalogue and full particulars.

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Buggies
Only $10. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Surreys
Only $25. Cash.
Balance $7 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

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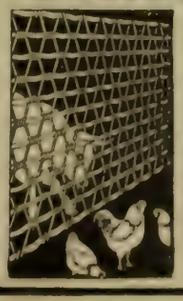
Only $15. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for our free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO.,
Dept. 255, East St. Louis, Ills.

GRAND CHAMPION CAR-LOAD OF LAMBS AT THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL SHOW OF 1908—Bred, fed and exhibited by D. W. Black, of Lyndon, Ohio. They were sold by Clay, Robinson & Company to the Pittsburg Provision Company. There were 55 head, 113 pounds average, at 11 cents a pound. There is a story concerning these lambs—D. W. Black had never owned a sheep before. The ewes were bought in the West—a good average of Western ewes. They were taken to the farm in Indiana. They were bred to pure-bred Oxford Down rams; the lambs were therefore only half-breeds; but they were good enough to be grand champions. The ewes were well kept, but the lambs were practically raised on grass. As the fall approached, owing to dry pastures, they were fed clover hay and finished on cracked shelled corn. Mr. Black says that the beauty of sheep raising is that they produce two dividends a year. All this is very simple. All through Missouri; all over Southern Illinois; on every hill in the Ozarks; on every farm in Arkansas and Oklahoma, they can—if they will—raise just as good lambs; they can sell the ewes for more than they cost, and they can shear the ewes before selling them. In this connection we desire to announce that by the 15th of January Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Company, the firm that sold these lambs, will open a house at the St. Louis National Stock Yards—the great and growing and most central market in the United States.

STRONGEST FENCE MADE



When you buy our **High Carbon Coiled Spring Fence** you buy strength, service and durability combined. Twenty years of experience—hard knocks, has taught us that the best fence is made from heavily galvanized **Coiled Spring Steel Wire**

CLOSELY WOVEN FROM TOP TO BOTTOM

Our Fence is so closely woven that small pigs cannot "wriggle" through it. So strong the vicious bull cannot "faze" it. We have no agents. We do not sell to dealers but sell direct to user

AT WHOLESALE PRICES FREIGHT PREPAID

Coiled Wire provides for expansion and contraction and prevents sagging between posts. Every pound of wire in our fence is made in our own wire mill from the best high carbon steel. We give **30 DAYS FREE TRIAL** That our customers may be sure they are satisfied. We have a full line of **FARM AND POULTRY FENCE.** Our **Wholesale Prices** will save you money. Write today for our 40 page free Catalogue.

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Nitrate of Soda applied as a top dressing, produces not only more tons to the acre, but cleaner and higher grade

TIMOTHY

Test It for Yourself Entirely Free

Let us send sufficient Nitrate of Soda for you to try, asking only that you use according to our directions, and let us know the result. To the twenty-five farmers who get the best results, we offer, as a prize, Prof. Voorhees' most valuable book on fertilizers, their composition and how to use for different crops. Handsomely bound, 327 pages.

Apply at once for Nitrate of Soda by post card, as this offer is necessarily limited. "Grass Growing for Profit," another book of useful information, will be sent free to farmers while the present edition lasts, if paper is mentioned in which this advertisement is seen.

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Practical Farming and Gardening Is a book that weighs thirty ounces ready for mailing. It is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart, which is the frontispiece, is worth more to a stock farmer than any publication heretofore issued. It is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. The book itself is a wonderful production. Soil fertility, irrigation, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, hog, sheep, horse raising gand feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. Eleven of the top-notch stock and agricultural experts compiled this book. They did the work so that farmers and farm boys could understand it. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. We buy large quantities at one time. We obtain this book for a very low price considering its value. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening,** postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. This is a grand offer. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Horticultural Notes.

A great deal has been said in the farm press of late as to the profitableness of planting large blocks of trees for wood and especially fence posts. There is no doubt that this advice to have a provident eye to the future requirements of the farm is sound and should be generally complied with. But beyond it all is the gain to the country in a general way, looking towards the effect of the renewals of the forests on the rainfall, in maintaining a more regular depth of water in the rivers and streams, and in preventing the washing away of hillsides. Every effort is being made by the Forestry Department of the government to awaken the people to a realization that our once grand and majestic area of forests has shrunk to small proportions, and that at the present rate of cutting and of waste the end of our timber supply is visible in one generation.

The government has done all it could under its powers to set aside forest reserves that clothe the mountain sides and nourish the springs of the headwaters of our rivers, but the individual farmer could render assistance of a most effective kind by replanting his own farm lands. This does not mean planting trees promiscuously over the farm, but rather by setting aside a certain number of acres and maintaining it as the wood supply of the farm.

As most of our farms are really too large for the best interests of the farmer, and as many of them, in addition to surplus acres, contain more or less land that by reason of various conditions is unfitted for profitable cultivation, there are few exceptions to the rule that the average farmer could well afford to devote a piece of the farm to the raising of trees. This will in a comparatively short time not only furnish fire wood and fence posts for the farm, but a surplus that can be sold as a cash crop. There are strong reasons, then, why almost every farmer should set aside, say, a tenth of his farm, ten acres out of every hundred, for the growing of trees. Of course, tree planting on a large scale presents a new and perplexing problem to the man who has never done more in that line than set a few fruit trees, perhaps; but this need not daunt anyone of determination nor cause him to hesitate to undertake the work with promptness and energy. Nor should there be any discouragement in the reflection that the returns are too far in the future to inspire a lively interest in the work, for it is untrue, if good management be exercised. A plantation of trees for timber will bring its pecuniary reward about as soon as an orchard of fruit trees. There is little or no difference. The growth of the best trees for farm planting, such as the locust and catalpa, must not be judged by the growth of hardwood trees that are growing in the forest. They are much more rapid growers, though the rate of growth will depend materially upon the nature of the soil and the attention bestowed. With intelligent attention there is no reason why ten or twenty acres of rapid-growing post timber should not be as gilt-edged an investment as could possibly be found for the same amount of labor and capital. In a few years it would become the source of a steady annual income that would be almost as sure as a government annuity. It would differ from the ordinary farm crop in being independent of the character of the seasons, while the demand for its produce promises to be everlasting and at advanced prices. It would almost compare with putting money in the bank for a "rainy day."

The trees most in favor for planting are the locust and the hardy catalpa (Speciosa), There are several varieties of these trees, and great care must be taken not to plant kinds that are unfitted for that particular soil, climate and market. I should advise any one contemplating this work to write his Experiment Station as well as the United States Department of Forestry at Washington, asking for advice and publications already issued. A Kansas man has planted 500 acres of good farm land to catalpas, regarding it as the superior in certainty and profit to any other crop he could raise. He estimates the cost of raising the seedlings from the seed per acre at 80 cents. The cost of planting per acre, $3.20. After that there will be the work of cutting back the trees when necessary to encourage the growing of straight sprouts and such miscellaneous work as may be called for. The value of the wood per acre was estimated to average $327.

It must not be supposed that the cutting of these trees means their death and the end of the plantation. Both the locust and the catalpa will sprout from the stump and send up new sprouts that will grow into post size in a remarkably short time. This renewal process can go on indefinitely if care in cutting is taken. Thus a plantation of these trees is much the same as a fruit orchard in respect to permanency and the crop is much surer, being in great measure independent of late spring frosts that so often blight the prospects of the fruit grower.—L. R. Johnson.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER.

CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the care of the patient; tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address, Dr. L. T. LEACH, Box 91, Indianapolis, Ind.

REMOVE THE WORMS

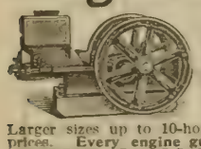
In sheep, horses and hogs and you soon see the difference. Summer's Worm Powders never fail to remove and prevent further attacks. Sold by F. S. Burch & Co., Chicago.

Successful Rupture Curing.

Mr. Stuart, of Stuart Plaster-Pad Co., St. Louis, Mo., speaking of his Rupture Pad, says: "Our treatment has cured old men who had been suffering from rupture and the truss for years, in only a few days. As the Plaster-Pads have no buckles, straps or strings attached to them, it is easily seen that they must work on the correct principle. We base our statements upon facts and what the Plaster-Pads have already done. Write for "Trial of Treatment," Stuart Plaster Pad Co., Block 57, St. Louis, Mo.

On December 27th, from Oklahoma City, it was reported that Maggie Montgomery, of Pawnee county, had established a world's record by picking 348 pounds of cotton in one day.

2 HORSE POWER Gasoline Engine $49.95



COULD YOU USE A GASOLINE ENGINE— cheapest, simplest, most reliable power made? We furnish this 2-Horse Power Engine, all complete, ready to run, for only $49.95. Larger sizes up to 10-horse power for equally low prices. Every engine guaranteed for five years. **SHIPPED ON 60 DAYS' TRIAL,** with complete and simple instruction book. For complete information, illustrations, descriptions and prices, the best Gasoline Engine Offer ever made, write and ask for our free Gasoline Engine Catalogue No. 121. Address **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO**

JOHN DEERE

Light Draft Plows

Standard For Two Generations

TRADE MARK

JOHN DEERE invented the steel plow. His plows have been the world's standard for seventy years.

It takes the largest steel-plow factory in the world to build enough of these high-grade plows to supply the demand.

A Plow for You

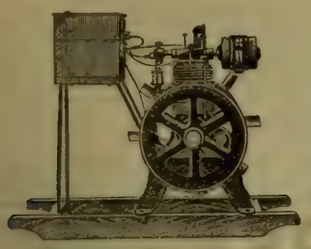
No matter where you may live, or what crops you grow, there is a John Deere plow made specially for your kind of work. 1000 different styles and shapes.

Buy a John Deere and get the highest quality put in a plow. By actual tests the lightest draft plows made. Finest finish, longest life.

Write for Free Booklet No. 11.

Beautifully illustrated. Shows photos of plowing scenes from all countries. Lots of valuable information. Give No. of booklet and mention this paper.

DEERE & COMPANY, Moline, Illinois



Be Sure To Get This.

Every reader of The National Farmer and Stock Grower who is interested in farm power of any kind should send today for our catalog of the

White Lily Gasoline Engine.

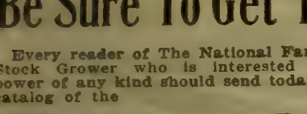
It is the best, simplest and cheapest Three Horse Power Gasoline Motor in the world. Four cycle—air cooled—automatically governed.

It's the Engine You Need.

Will do more work with less trouble than any other Three Horse Power Engine. Runs smoothly without jar or vibration. Absolutely dependable. Get our prices and special proposition. Write today.

WHITE LILY MFG. CO.,
570 Rockingham Road, Davenport, Iowa.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

15 Cents a Rod



For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 60-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.

KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 261, MUNCIE, IND.

RANGER BARB WIRE

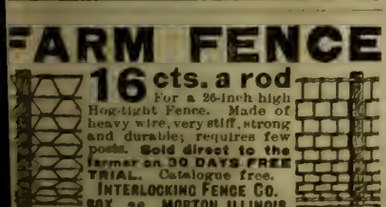
The only absolutely successful single strand barb wire ever made.

M. M. S. Poultry Fence Saves 50%

We make the most complete line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fencing in the country. Write for our new catalogue.

DeKALB FENCE CO., - DeKALB, ILL.
Southwestern Office and Warehouse, Kansas City, Mo.

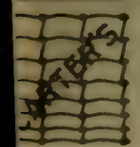
FARM FENCE



16 cts. a rod

For a 26-inch high Hog-tight Fence. Made of heavy wire, very stiff, strong and durable; requires few posts. Sold direct to the farmer on 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. Catalogue free.

INTERLOCKING FENCE CO.
BOX 36 MORTON, ILLINOIS.



Make Your Own Fence

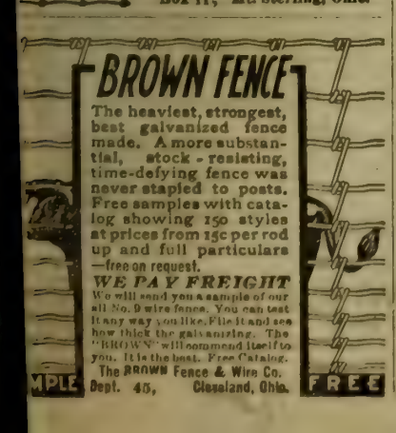
$10 For a Machine

Coiled wire at wholesale

Farm and Yard Gates

Write for free booklet.

Carter Wire Fence Machine Co.,
Box 11, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.



BROWN FENCE

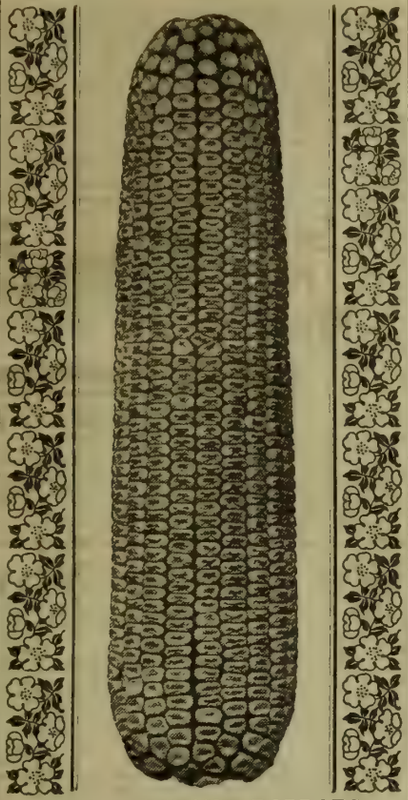
The heaviest, strongest, best galvanized fence made. A more substantial, stock-resisting, time-defying fence was never stapled to posts. Free samples with catalog showing 150 styles at prices from 15c per rod up and full particulars—free on request.

WE PAY FREIGHT

We will send you a sample of our all No. 9 wire fence. You can test it any way you like. File it and see how thick the galvanizing. The "BROWN" will commend itself to you. It is the best. Free Catalog.

The BROWN Fence & Wire Co.
Dept. 45, Cleveland, Ohio.

SAMPLE FREE



TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

In Corn Premiums Offered by The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

This picture represents the most perfect ear of yellow corn in existence to-day. It was grown two years ago by Mr. D. L. Pascal, of Iowa, and it won the Allee Trophy for the best ear of corn of any variety grown in Iowa. Since then it has been exhibited at two National Corn Shows and is yet the best ear of yellow corn shown.

Mr. Pascal has raised this Reid's Yellow Dent Corn from seed purchased of the originator. Mr. Pascal had but five acres of corn in 1908 of the family of this particular champion seed, and we have bought it for distribution to our subscribers. Therefore, anyone sending in one dollar to pay in advance for a two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select a pound of Pascal's Grand Champion Seed Corn as a free premium. Furthermore, this Reid's Yellow Dent Corn has been bred straight for sixty years. Anyone with a single pound of seed has a fair chance of producing champion ears of corn. Ten ears of first-class corn will win a first prize at any State Fair. We therefore agree to pay a premium of fifty dollars for every first prize won in the year 1909 at any State or National Show, providing the corn exhibited and winning the prize was grown from the seed corn furnished by us as a free premium, and providing that the premiums so won shall not exceed in amount over $10,000.00. Send in one dollar and we will credit you with two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will also mail the one pound of seed corn without delay. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

A Phonograph on Every Farm.

We take special interest in the advertisement of the National Phonograph Company, which will be found on page 23. Farmers who have never had music on the farm do not have the slightest idea how much benefit it is. Mr. Edison is credited with other inventions which will keep his name prominently before the people for many centuries, but of all his inventions, the nearest his heart is the Edison Phonograph, which he is continually improving.

In the office of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is an Edison Phonograph with about 200 records. These have been in constant use two years. The records play as good or better than they ever did. There has been no expense for reparirs on the machine. Every day during the noon hour, those who do not go out to lunch usually start it up, and there are sufficient records for a different concert every day. Sometimes someone says: "That old thing is being worked to death;" but everybody objected when we proposed to send it out to the experimental farm.

We can take an Edison Phonograph on a farm and come very nearly revolutionizing it. We can change the mind of the hired man. He was determined that he would quit; and now there is music on the farm, he cannot be driven away. Young Tom, who never thought life was worth living, has a night or two a week at home—which is new for him—and if he cannot sing or play he can wind up the machine and change the records, and he can dance with Susan Gassayway who visits Sister Alice, now that there is music on the farm.

Much more can be said in favor of the new records that play twice as long; of the Grand Opera records; of the old favorites, that give so much pleasure to the old folks. Do not let the grass grow before you write to the National Phonograph Company, 168 Lakeside avenue, Orange, N. J., and ask for prices and list of records.

GREAT FREE BOOK ON GROUND FEED.

It is significant of the times that more and more manufacturers of special appliances are realizing that it is not enough to simply make a good machine, but that they must tell the purchaser and user how they can use it so as to get the most out of it.

Such a book has just been issued by the Spartan Mfg. Co., of Pontiac, Ill., makers of the famous **Corn Belt Feed Mills.** It is called "Grinding Feed Into Dollars," and it certainly makes its title good. It not only shows how the grinding of grain saves about 25 per cent. of the grain itself, but since the "Corn Belt" Mill grinds the cob as perfectly as it does the grain, a still further economy is effected.

These facts are both startling and true. The waste which farmers have suffered through feeding whole corn is almost appalling. It is not enough to say that the hogs which follow get the undigested grains. This is not consonant with the modern idea of sanitary, cleanly methods. The waste is a loss because the animal to which the grain is first fed loses its nutritive value. But when ground, every particle is assimilated and goes into meat or muscle.

The value of "Corn and Cob" Meal is just beginning to be recognized. Formerly cobs were a waste product, or were used with indifferent success for fuel. Now by grinding corn and cob together a superior feed mixture is obtained. It is the nearest approach to a perfectly balanced ration which nature has provided.

The cob contains valuable food elements, but it has been impossible for the animal to extract them, and ordinary mills make poor work of the cob, either breaking it into lumps or crushing it into tough fibrous masses, either of which contribute no food value or are positively dangerous to the animal.

But the "Corn Belt" Mill cuts and shears the cob before it reaches the grinding burrs, which reduce both grain and cob to an even granular product, which is eaten with greater relish and is perfectly digested and assimilated. The cob meal not only increases the nutritive value of the feed, but so lightens the mass that the digestive juices of the stomach get into quicker action.

The "Corn Belt" Mill does not heat the grain in grinding, although it is a very fast grinding mill. It is a remarkably light running mill considering its speed and capacity.

Every reader of this paper is urged to write for a copy of the book "Grinding Feed Into Dollars." It will be gladly sent to any address. It is handsomely illustrated, and, being written or original lines by one of the ablest agricultural men of the day, it is worthy a place in any farmer's working library.

Write to-day to Spartan Mfg. Co., 1144 Main street, Pontiac, Ill.

Do you want a fine farm for little money

—a farm that is bigger than you can afford to own where you live now?

—a farm that will grow bigger crops than you can grow on your present farm?

—a farm that will make you a good living and leave you some profit besides?

—a farm that will grow more valuable each year?

You can get such a farm

in the Southwest

along the Cotton Belt Route in Southeast Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

Some of the finest land in the Southwest lies along this line. It can be bought on easy terms for $5 to $25 an acre.

The low rates offered by the Cotton Belt each month would make a trip of investigation very cheap and profitable.

COTTON BELT ROUTE

Do you want to know more about this land? Write me for free copies of beautifully illustrated books about this great country. It will pay you to read them. Write today.

E. W. LaBEAUME,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent,
1551 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

WAGON SENSE

Don't break your back and kill your horses with a high wheel wagon. For comfort's sake get an

Electric Handy Wagon.

It will save you time and money. A set of Electric Steel Wheels will make your old wagon new at small cost. Write for catalogue. It is free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 222, Quincy, Ill.

General Farm Notes.

The average rainfall in Missouri in November, 1908, was 4.14 inches, or 1.66 inches above the normal. The greatest monthly precipitation was 9.41 inches, at Caruthersville; and the least, 1.50 inches, at Oregon. The greatest amount recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 4.00 inches, at Caruthersville on the 29th.

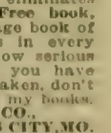
At the Chicago International Show, 162 head of pure-bred Shropshire sheep were sold for breeding purposes at $20.76 per head. The highest price paid for a ewe was $75, and the best price for a ram was $96. These prices are very reasonable.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

Scores of testimonials, from persons who gladly write to those now suffering, all tell of perfect cures. My Mild Combination Treatment destroys growth and eliminates the disease from the system. **Free book,** "Cancer and Its Cure," and 125-page book of testimonials from **cured** patients in every State in the Union. No matter how serious your case, how many operations you have had, or what treatment you have taken, don't give up hope, but write at once for my books.

DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO.,
1233 Grand Ave., Suite 103, KANSAS CITY, MO.

KEEP YOUR CATTLE QUIET



Dehorned cattle are quiet and docile. Cows give more milk. steers fatten quicker. Dehorn your cattle with the

KEYSTONE DEHORNER

Easy, simple operation. The Keystone makes a clean cut; does not crush horn or bruise flesh. Money back if not satisfied. Write for booklet.

M. T. PHILLIPS, Box 41, Pomeroy, Pa.

POULTRY HOUSES, COOPS, ETC.

This is an up-to-date poultry book, written by H. A. Nourse, editor of the Poultry Herald. It was prepared during the past year and is the result of many years' study and experience. It is a book of newest plans for building poultry houses, with description of coops, fixtures and poultry utensils for the farm, village or suburban poultry keeper. It is a book of 100 pages, and is finely illustrated. It is worth its weight in gold. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the book Poultry Houses for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Hatch Chickens by Steam

Stahl "Wooden Hen" and "Excelsior" Incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free.

GEO. H. STAHL, Box 53B, QUINCY, ILL.

We Guarantee to Make Hens Lay

Our Automatic Non-freezing Drinking Fountain furnishes fresh warm water for fowls and makes them lay during cold weather when eggs bring high prices. It takes the chill from the hen house. Costs only about 5 cents a week for oil. Water cup fills itself automatically. Wont freeze in zero weather. **Guaranteed to increase your egg output ⅓ during winter.** Shipped on 15 days trial. SEND FOR CATALOG.

Automatic Hatching Co., Box 25, Flint, Mich.

We also make the famous Mother Hen Brooder.

World's Best Incubator

Has stood all tests in all climates for 15 years. Don't experiment, get certainty. Get a

SUCCESSFUL

Incubator and Brooder. Anybody can operate them and make money. Let us prove it to you. Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10c. Poultry paper, 1 year, 10c. Write for free catalog.

Des Moines Incubator Co., 161 2nd St., Des Moines, Ia.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

and Almanac for 1909 contains 220 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Price only 15cts.

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 715, FREEPORT, ILL.

60 Days At Our Expense

Freight Paid on a

Favorite

Incubator. World's greatest hatchers and brooders. Prove for yourself. Write for our free trial plan. Simply ship back (we pay freight both ways) if you are not satisfied.

Get Fine Free Catalog Now

Leahy Mfg. Co., 16 Talmage St., Higginsville, Mo.

Build Your Own Incubators and Brooders and save half the purchase price. Any one can do it. I furnish mechanical parts, Tank, Lamp, Regulator, etc. at low prices. Over 25,000 in use, not one failure. LAMPLESS BROODER will cost you only $4.00. Complete plans only 25 cents to cover cost. Worth Dollars to you.

H. M. SHEER, 487 Hampshire St., QUINCY, ILL.

Bee Supply House

Everything for Bees

We manufacture the latest approved supplies and sell direct at factory prices. We're old-time bee people in a bee country. We know your needs. **Early order discounts.** Send for catalog. Don't buy till it comes.

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO.
58 Talmage St., Higginsville, Mo.

Beware of the man who is only honest as he has to be; he will be as dishonest as he can be.

Midwinter Care of Poultry.

When the winter becomes cold the owner of poultry can let up some on the restriction in the feeding of corn. It must be said, however, that many farmers never restrict the feeding of corn, and so do not need to be advised in this matter. The cold causes the fowls to use up much of the fat on their bodies, which is a form of carbon, and is changed into heat through combinations made in the lungs. Winter is the one time when a ration that is high in carbohydrates may be fed.

The warmed poultry house is out of date. It is not advisable in regions where the winters are only moderate. It might be advisable in the far North, where temperatures reach fifty and sixty degrees below zero, and where the fresh air cannot be admitted in large quantities to the living places of people and animals without some means of quickly raising the temperature inside.

Even our barn-yard fowls have a covering that makes the cold agreeable to them after they have become used to it. Notice a lot of hens in a cold house on a bitterly cold morning. Their outer feathers are pushed far out from their bodies, and under them is a warm layer of air. They are experiencing the sensation of being covered with bed clothes, and it is probable that they enjoy the sensation. Therefore cold will not hurt the fowls, but drafts will.

Fresh air should be admitted to the poultry house even on the coldest days. Common cotton cloth or muslin will prove an excellelnt material through which to strain the air. It passes through such material slowly enough to not create a draft, and this is an ideal way of letting in the air. But the cloth must be protected from the rain, else it will coat over with ice and fail to render the service required.

In supplying water to fowls in cold weather, remember that if properly handled water may be kept warm for them for many hours. The first point is to expose but little surface of the water to the air. Water exposed to the air cools off with great rapidity, but where it is separated from the air by any substance it retains its heat for a long time. Call to mind the length of time the water in a hot-water bottle keeps hot. It will frequently remain almost scalding hot for six hours and will remain warm for twelve hours. The same laws hold good with the water being given the poultry. A large quantity exposed to the air will remain unfrozen sometimes for a whole day. If it is set in a dish of chaff or hay it will be all the slower in losing its heat. That is on the principle of the hay cooker.

On warm days in winter the poultry house should not be allowed to become damp. This can be accomplished by keeping the house cleaned out as carefully as in summer time. It is more important in the winter than in summer, because the droppings dry out less rapidly than in summer. Ammonia fumes rising from the droppings seem to be very injurious to the health of fowls, and they should not be compelled to breathe them during whole nights in the warmer portions of winter.

Don't let the winter rains drive into the poultry house and bring about conditions favorable to the development of roup.

Fur coats, robes and mittens made to order from your own hides. See advertisement of Milford Robe and Tanning Co.

INSURABLE INCUBATORS

Do Not Risk Fire Losses on your Home or other Buildings by using an incubator you cannot insure. The Fire Insurance Companies' New Rules provide that **every incubator must bear their insurance label** or insurance moneys cannot be collected. Do not take any risks! STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS—THE WORLD'S BEST HATCHERS—ARE INSURABLE. They bear the official label of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Write today for our **Free** 212-page illustrated book which tells you all about it. **Address nearest branch.**

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y.

Chicago, Ill.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oakland, Cal.

Send No Money — FREE — On 30 Days Trial This Fine Razor

JUST SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

so that we can send you postpaid a **Vulcan Razor.** Use this fine English crucible steel, oven tempered and bevel edge razor for 30 days. If at the end of that time you can't say it's the finest razor you ever used, send it back and there will be no charge of any kind. If it's satisfactory send us $1.75 and you'll own the easiest shaving razor you ever used. No matter how good your present razors are you'll find the Vulcan gives the smoothest, easiest shave of any. Remember, it won't cost you one cent to try the Vulcan for 30 days. State whether you want round or square point, whether your beard is stiff, medium or soft and how often you shave. **Write to-day.**

U. S. CUTLERY COMPANY Department T, St. Louis, Mo.

We Invite You to Write Us

Either letter or postal card. We want to send you our free incubator book—written by a man with 27 years' experience. Plain book of practical facts on raising poultry for profit.

Racine Incubators—Fire-Proof

Don't take risk with dangerous machines. Racine Incubators and Brooders are simple, sure and safe. Our prices are lowest. Yet our machines hatch highest per cent of fertile eggs. Make money for you from the beginning—give lasting satisfaction.

Better look into our proposition. Just a letter or postal gets free book, low prices and free trial plan. Write today—G. C. Wheeler, Mgr.

Racine Hatcher Co., Box 82, Racine, Wis.

Freight Prepaid from Buffalo, St. Paul, Kansas City or Racine

MAZEMOOR HAROLD—Champion Shire stallion at the International Live Stock Show of 1908. Imported and exhibited by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill. Take a good look at this picture. You may then know a Shire draft horse whenever you see one. There were fifty-two Shire stallions shown at the Chicago International, and this one was the best. There were eighteen in the same age class, and the tailings were prize winners at other shows. The Breeders' Gazette said of this stallion: "He combines substance with quality and finish to a rare degree. He has the bone, middle and general width to give him scale and quality to wear well. He walks snappy and alert and trots with a straight movement, keeping his legs well under his body and planting his feet easily and firmly. MAZEMOOR HAROLD is a finished matured stallion of a stamp that cannot be surpassed." The champion mare of this breed, Wrydeland's Starlight, also exhibited by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, was represented in the October number of this paper. This mare is now sold to the Iowa Agricultural College, where they are greatly interested in the problems of draft-horse raising.

BETTER CISTERNS --- WHY?

To protect the health of every member of your family. Medical experts have pronounced the brick and wood cistern to be the cause of many cases of sickness.

A Cistern to be perfectly sanitary must be made so tight that no impurities can possibly get through. This can only be accomplished by using the Steel Cistern.

STEEL ROOFING Of All Kinds,

Stock and Storage Tanks, Wagon Tanks, Etc.

Send for Free Catalogue.

O. K. HARRY STEEL CO., 2353 Papin Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Fifteen Minutes a Day.

Languages have been learned, sciences mastered, preparation for a life's work accomplished, by devoting a small portion of time daily to systematic reading or studying. Fifteen minutes a day, or even ten minutes, devoted to good reading by the house mother will change her whole life. It will keep her in touch with the movements of the day and give her interests beyond the four walls of her home or the quarter section of land in which she has an interest.

In the magazines she reads she will meet other women who will show her new ways of doing the house work and various means of enjoying life. The poets she becomes acquainted with will awaken her to behold new beauty in the sky, the earth and all its creatures. The stories she reads may make her laugh or they may make her cry, but the house work will be forgotten while she loses herself in them and she will come back to her tasks refreshed and more competent to successfully perform them.

Because much time cannot be devoted to reading some of us neglect it entirely. By making a rule of spending fifteen minutes with books or magazines each day, a woman can keep up and scarcely miss the time used. A book shelf in the kitchen with a late magazine and a few well-chosen books will help in accomplishing this reading, and it may encourage an occasional needed rest of just a few moments between tasks.

This "keeping up" is something which every woman owes to herself and to her family. The husband usually finds some time each day to read, and in time he will outgrow the wife who is too busy to ever pick up a book.

As the children grow in knowledge they will be quick to observe whether mother is "up" in the events of the day. Even though the sewing machine does most of the mending and in spite of the fact that the parlor needs dusting, and must be neglected once in a while for the reading, the woman who perseveringly devotes an allotted time to her mental culture will some day glory in the fact that she knew how to properly shirk her work.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

A Woman's Pin Money.

A woman living in the suburbs of a city has hit upon an easy and profitable way of making money. They keep six cows and sell milk and cream to private customers. This gives quite an amount of skim milk which the woman of the house turns into coin by allowing it to sour and then making it into cottage cheese balls, which she disposes of at the grocer's. She makes from six to eight dozen a week and there is a bigger demand for them than she can supply. She receives 25 cents a dozen for cheese balls of medium size, which bring her in on an average of $1.75 a week, and of this she has cleared about $1.50.

In connection with the cheese balls this woman also makes potato chips at the same store at which she places her dairy wares. She purchased a potato slicer which does the work more speedily and cuts the potatoes thinner than can be done by hand. She peels her potatoes in the evening, runs them through the slicer and puts them under a weight in cold water to stand until morning. Early in the morning she fries them and has them all out of the way before the active duties of the day begin. She receives for these thirty cents a pound, and disposes of about fifteen pounds a week. This gives her an income of $4.50, of which about $4.00 is clear. Added to the income on cheese balls, she receives about $5.50 clear each week, doing very little extra work, going to little expense and incommoding her house work little, if any. The potatoes and lard are raised on the farm, which reduces expenses. Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Uncle Piper does not say much in the office concerning the Book of Live Stock Champions which he is giving away with a two-year subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one dollar. This is the boss editor's pet book, and he is not satisfied to have it used as a subscription premium. There are 500 half-tone pictures in this book, all of them representing champions. These are now historical champions. The book starts with the Chicago World's Fair and ends with St. Louis.

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

reproduces all sounds, and especially the sounds of the human voice and the music of instruments, so marvelously that you would be amazed at it as a scientific invention if you had not become so used to its wonderful work.

We want everyone who has not yet experienced the delight of owning and listening to an Edison Phonograph to go to some dealer today and hear the Edison Phonograph play. There is only one way to know how good the Edison Phonograph is and that is to hear it. Nothing can describe it.

There is a dealer in the town where you do your marketing who will be glad to show you the Edison Phonograph and let you hear the new records. He has an assortment of both Edison and Amberol Records, and he has Phonographs in various sizes and styles, at different prices—all low. You can arrange with him for putting an Edison Phonograph in your own home. Some dealers sell on the instalment plan.

Edison Amberol Records

The New Phonograph Records that play twice as long as the regular Edison Records

These are the new Records which have just been made to play on the Edison Phonograph. They play twice as long as the old ones and play far better.

This is the latest great discovery of Mr. Edison for the benefit of his favorite invention, the Edison Phonograph, and for your benefit if you are wise enough to get an Edison Phonograph with the Amberol attachment at once.

An Edison Phonograph with the Amberol attachment plays both Records, the old two-minute Records and the new four-minute Records.

There are thousands of selections already made up in the old Records which you can enjoy, and there will be many new ones every month in both the old Records and the Amberol Records.

Edison Records are made in Bohemian, Cuban, Danish, French, German, Hebrew Hungarian, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Spanish, Swedish, etc.

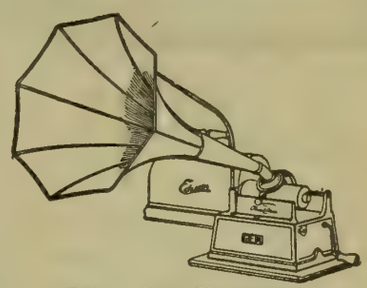
Edison Amberol Records, 50c. Regular Edison Records, 35c.
Edison Grand Opera Records, 75c.

If you are not ready to buy at once, ask your dealer for a catalogue of Phonographs and a catalogue of selections. You will be surprised that so much music is available to the owner of a Phonograph. Do not be misled by any other sound-reproducing instrument. The Edison Phonograph is the best for the home.

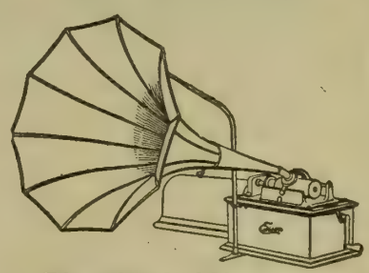
Thomas A. Edison

National Phonograph Co., 168 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.

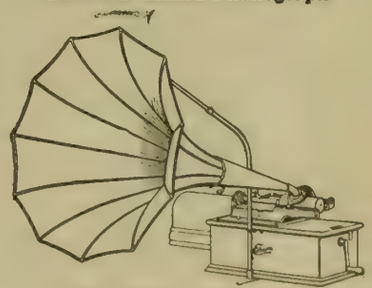
Edison Phonographs
$12.50 to $60
Sold everywhere at the same prices



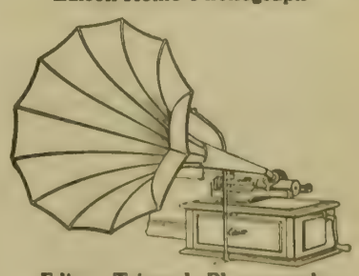
Edison Gem Phonograph



Edison Standard Phonograph



Edison Home Phonograph



Edison Triumph Phonograph

THE WIZARD

$16.95 CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINE

OUR $16.95 TRIUMPH BLOCK MACHINE, with complete outfit of face plates, pallets etc., makes standard size blocks and is equal to machines others sell at $75 to $100. Our Wizard machine, as illustrated, is another money maker and is sold for one-third what others ask for inferior machines.

30 DAYS' TRIAL given. Our complete Concrete Block Machine Catalogue explains everything; shows a regular $75 Concrete Mixer for $24.95; $12.95 Sill and Cap Machine; $15.25 for complete Silo Block Machine; $6.25 for Drain Tile Mould; $9.85 for complete Fence Post Mould. It's a great opportunity for profits. Write today for the free Concrete Block Machine Book. Address

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO

SAVE YOUR BACK

Save time, horses, work and money by using an

Electric Handy Wagon

Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free.

Electric Wheel Co. B. 222, Quincy, Ill.

AN EXCELLENT ATLAS.

Free Premium and the Best Farm Paper For Three Years For One Dollar.

The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is 50 cents a year, or $1.00 for three years. We are glad to obtain subscriptions on credit, payable at the end of the first year, but we are better satisfied if the dollar is paid in advance; therefore we offer premiums to induce advance payments.

Our very best premium is Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World, and it is remarkable what this wonderful book contains.

Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World consists of 107 pages, 6x8 inches; in printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns.

Every country in the world is shown by maps of the latest plates.

All maps are carefully printed in colors on best cream-laid paper, boundaries distinct, names of towns in graded type, indicating their size. A work of rare beauty and usefulness.

This Atlas contains arranged lists of cities, giving the latest census figures of all states and territories and foreign countries, and a vast amount of interesting information.

Our Subscription Offer.

We will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years and send you absolutely free, prepaid, Hammond's 1908 Handy Atlas of the World, all for One Dollar.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

I enclose One Dollar to pay for my subscription to your paper for three years in advance, on condition that you send me, free and prepaid, one copy of Hammond's 1908 Handy Atlas of the World, as per your guarantee above.

Name.....

R. F. D.....

Town.....

Poultry Notes.

A writer on the subject of Brahma fowls says that they will grow a pound for every month in the year.

Poultry raisers may never have heard that this country has imported many eggs from China, but it is a fact; they arrived in bulk as egg yolk. On account of there being too much borax used as a preservative, Dr. Wiley, the government chemist, has condemned a number of shipments and will not pass any more. They were used in pastry, principally in custards.

The Petaluma Poultry Journal of California reports that just before Thanksgiving one Express Company received and shipped 12,000 pounds of dressed turkeys in one day. They were shipped from Turlock, in Stanislaus county, to San Francisco. The price was 27 cents a pound.

The incubator season has come again. Don't fail to read the advertisements. Send for the catalogues and study them carefully. The motherly hen is all right in her way, but if you mean poultry as a business to suport you in youth, in age, and when you are crippled up, then the incubator question has to be met face to face, and the answer is: "Yes; you need an incubator."

From Sedalia, Mo., December 17th, it is reported that Fred Allison, a merchant of Longwood, has accomplished the task of driving 140 turkeys from the mouth of the Lamine river to Hughesville, a distance of twenty-five miles, where he sold them.

Mr. Richard Croker, the ex-New York Tammany boss, who went across the water and won the English Derby, is now turning his attention to chicken raising. He will have an incubator constructed that will hatch 150,000 chickens.

The Thirty-fifth Illinois State Dairymen's Convention will be held at Clinton, January 19th, 20th and 21st, 1909. There will be a very interesting session and milk and butter contests. This Clinton is in De Witt county, on the Illinois Central Railway, between Bloomington and Decatur. There are two Clintons in Illinois.

Alba Heywood, President, of San Benito, Cameron county, Texas, is advertising some of the rich lands which grow every crop of grain and vegetables, including tropical fruits. See land classification on the eighth page.

PREPARE FOR HOG KILLING.

Slaughtering time involves lots of hard, disagreeable work, and anything that will tend to decrease this labor is of incalculable value and well worth the money spent for it. You should consider the most effective means of getting through the work, and, what is still more important, realize as much as possible from your hogs.

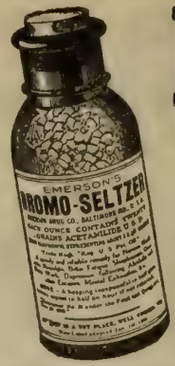
To this end, there's nothing that will help more than an "Enterprise" butchering outfit —"Enterprise" Meat and Food Chopper and a Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press. The cost of this outfit is comparatively small, and measured by the increased value that your hogs return, will pay for itself in one season.

The "Enterprise" Meat and Food Chopper chops the meat uniformly, without crushing and grinding—every minute piece retains all of its goodness and flavor.

A great deal of the drudgery and hard work of butchering is eliminated by the use of the "Enterprise" machines.

Another machine of great value to poultry raisers and on the farm is an "Enterprise" Bone, Shell and Corn Mill. It is especially adapted for grinding dry bones, oyster and other shells, corn, grain, etc. It is a good general mill for farmers, poultry men, etc., and for compactness, strength and durability cannot be excelled.

It insures a variety in food supply for your poultry, increasing their yield and value tenfold. "The Enterprise Housekeeper," a book of over 200 choice recipes and kitchen helps, will be mailed free to anyone sending their name and address to The Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania, 220 Dauphin street, Philadelphia.



BROMO-SELTZER

CURES

HEADACHES

10¢, 25¢, 50¢, & $1.00 Bottles.

Let Me Save You $4.15 on an Incubator

—Not just a printed *promise*, but a *fact*—I can save you all of $4.15 over the next lowest price of any incubator of equal size; **freight prepaid.** And I'll guarantee it to be the best chicken-hatching, money-making incubator you can get at any price.

Fire-Proof

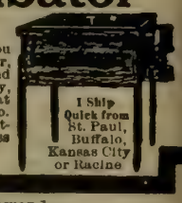
Belle City Incubator

Freight Prepaid

is sold entirely at my risk. My liberal guarantee gives you 30 days' trial. It has double walls and dead air space all over, 12-oz. cold rolled copper tank and boiler. Safety lamp and lamp support, self-regulator, deep nursery, strong egg tray, thermometer, egg tester, etc., complete. The Belle City Brooder—hot water heat—is the only brooder that has double walls and dead air space—a rare bargain, too.

So get my factory-to-you prices **now**—see how much you will save. My interesting book, "Hatching Facts" for 1909—mailed free. Write for it today. Address

J. V. ROHAN, Pres.



I Ship Quick from St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City or Racine

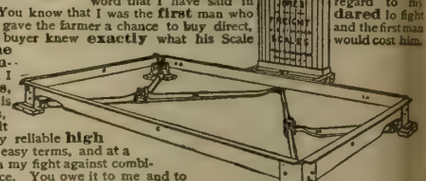
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 74, Racine, Wis.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

NOW LISTEN TO ME!

For 44 years I have been making a line of Wagon and Platform Scales, and you know that every word that I have said in regard to my **dared** to fight and the first man would cost him.

Scales has been the **exact truth.** You know that I was the **first** man who the **Scale Trust;** the first man who gave the farmer a chance to buy direct, to **"pay the freight,"** so that the buyer knew **exactly** what his Scale You know that I am still **fighting the trust,** and am controlled by **no combination.** You also know that when I say I have invented a new **Pitless, Steel Frame Stock Scale** that is absolutely accurate under all conditions, perfectly **simple** in construction, built on scientific principles, and **guaranteed** to be the only reliable **high grade Scale** of this kind that is sold on **free trial,** easy terms, and at a fair profit, that I am telling the truth, because I, **alone,** in my fight against combinations made it possible for you to buy a Scale at a fair price. You owe it to me and to yourself to get the introductory discount that I am making on the Scale. Ask me.



JONES, "HE PAYS THE FREIGHT," Box 1688 BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Lightning Portable WAGON AND STOCK Scale

All above ground. **Steel frame, only 8 inches high. Octagon levers. Tool-steel bearings. Compound beam. Most accurate and durable.** Write for catalogue and price.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY, 425 Mill Street, Kansas City, Mo.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF CAST IRON MALLEABLE IRON WROUGHT IRON STEEL

HERCULES STEEL STUMP PULLER

Absolutely the first Triple Power and only genuine Steel Stump Puller. 60 per cent lighter, 400 per cent stronger than any other. Guaranteed for **three** years. Catalog free. Address

HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. B 35 Centerville, Iowa, U. S. A.

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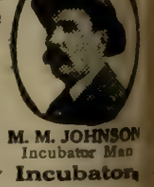
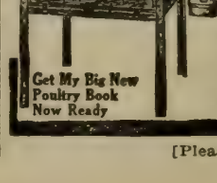
JOHNSON—Says to Tell You That His New 1909 Old Trusty Fire-Proof Incubator is the Best Chicken Hatcher He Ever Made



Don't let this time go by without sending me your name and address for my Big New 200-page Poultry Book with over 1,200 pictures. I've got great news for you this year. Old Trusty is metal encased Redwood and Fire-Proof top, sides, ends, bottom, legs and all. Certain and Sure, the same as ever. 75% better hatches guaranteed. Practically runs itself. So don't pay two prices for any other when my prices are even lower than last year and you can take **40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial** (enough for 3 hatches) with **Freight Prepaid** to you (east of the Rockies) on my

M. M. JOHNSON
Incubator Man

New 1909 Fire-Proof Old Trusty Incubator



Get My Big New Poultry Book Now Ready

No matter whether you are one of my 100,000 old customers and friends, or a possible new friend, I want you to send me your name for my New Old Trusty Book this year sure. Tells you how you can make a big success raising chickens with Old Trusty. Every page of my book is a poultry sermon which with the pictures shows you how you can make the same success that over 100,000 others are making with Old Trusties. Send me your name and address and I'll send the book quick—and also write you personally—Address

M. M. JOHNSON, Incubator Man, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

$250 TO $500 PER MONTH IN THE Real Estate Business

I will teach you the Real Estate Business by mail and appoint you my special representative. I handle Real Estate on the co-operative plan, the only profitable way, and need you, no matter where you are located or what business you are in. Ten dollars ($10) will start you. **I will help you make money.** You should make $200 to $500 per month. Write for my free book, "The Real Estate Business and Its Present Day Opportunities. It is a guide to the Real Estate Business and it is free. Address

H. D. HURD, Pres. Gray School Real Estate
620 Century Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

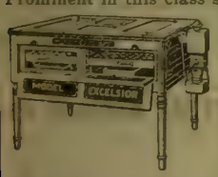
FREE STUART'S ADHESIVE PLASTER-PAD TRADE MARK REG'STD PATENTED SEPT 12 1908 **RUPTURE CURE.** Stuart's Plaster-Pads are different from the painful truss and being self-adhesive they hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Guaranteed in accord with National Drug Laws. Write to-day and "Trial Treatment," with interesting book will be sent FREE.
Address STUART PLASTER-PAD CO., Block 57 St. Louis, Mo.

HELPS FOR THE POULTRY INDUSTRY.

Early Chicks the Most Profitable—a Trustworthy Incubator Vitally Important to the Success of a Modern Plant.

The incubator has doubtless done more for the poultry industry than has any other single factor. "Raising chickens" was of little importance before this machine was invented, simply because "hen-hatched" chickens could not be matured early enough in the season to sell at a profit. However, the incubator now makes it possible for chicks to be well matured by the time most hens begin to show signs of broodiness.

Thus incubators have come into common use, and some few makes have established their right to the confidence of the public. Prominent in this class stand the "Excelsior" and "Wooden Hen," the former having been one of the earliest of the artificial hatching machines put on the market.



Both types are built upon practical lines, and have won the approval of thousands of poultrymen everwhere. They are made in sizes varying from 50 to 600 eggs, thus adapting themselves to poultry plants great and small.

In "Excelsior" and "Wooden Hen" Incubators the principles of heat, moisture and ventilation, so vital to the development of healthy chicks, have been perfectly worked out. Regulation of the heat, which may be supplied by kerosene, gas or electricity, is practically automatic, reducing to almost nothing the attention required to keep the machine going.

"Excelsior" and "Wooden Hen" Incubators and Brooders are illustrated and described in attractive catalogues and literature issued by the manufacturer, Geo. H. Stahl, Box 53 B, Quincy, Ill., who will gladly mail same to any address upon request.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CORN PRIZES

Offered by The National Farmer and Stock Grower, of St. Louis, Mo.

The best corn-growing farmer in the United States of America is Mr. L. B. Clore, of Johnson county, Indiana. His reputation has been made, sustained and become illustrious by the exhibits of Johnson County White Dent Corn of his own breeding and raising.

Mr. L. B. Clore makes no pretense that he is any better or more capable than any other corn-growing farmer, and he claims to live in the midst of a prize-winning corn-growing community. In fact, Johnson county is full of prizes won at the National Corn Show. But when Mr. L. B. Clore makes an exhibit for a grand prize he gets it.

And there was a magnificent contest. At Omaha there were 6,000 bushels of corn in competition. In one class for the best ten ears in one state there were 226 entries. The whole farming community was on hand with the best exhibits.

Mr. L. B. Clore, the winner of the largest number of grand prizes in America, has placed a certain amount of his Grand Sweepstakes White Corn at the disposal of the editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, to be used as subscription premiums.

Therefore, anyone who will send us one dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one pound of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn, and we will send it postpaid by mail as a free premium.

Furthermore, to encourage those who receive this corn to plant, cultivate and harvest it separately from all other corn raised by them, and for the purpose of encouraging honorable competition, we will pay a number of premiums for corn grown from the seed furnished from this office. If any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed corn furnished by us as a free premium and exhibit the same at their own State Fair—for every championship premium won by said corn we will pay the exhibitor fifty dollars; for every first prize twenty-five dollars; for every second prize ten dollars, and for every third prize five dollars, providing that these prizes are won during the year 1909 with corn grown by our subscriber from the seed corn furnished by us to him as a free premium.

These prize offers are good in every state where a State Fair is held, and are also good at any National or International Show. If any of the premiums are won at the National Corn Show of 1909, we will double the amounts. Thus, ten ears of corn at a State Show winning a first prize will receive from us $25.00, and if winning a state sweepstake prize, will receive $50.00 from us. Then, if winning a first prize at the National Corn Show, the exhibitor would receive fifty dollars additional from us, and, if winning a sweepstakes prize, would receive $100.00 from us, or a total of $225.00 in all. All this is possible with ten ears of corn. Mr. Clore did it from his own seed corn, and our readers will be furnished seed of the same family and breed of corn from which all the Clore premiums have been won. We are also offering a similar line of premiums for yellow corn, which will be found in another column.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will also please send me one pound of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a free premium.

Name.....

R. F. D..... Box.....

Postoffice.....

State.....

MR. L. B. CLORE, of Indiana, the Grand Sweepstakes Corn Grower and exhibitor at the St. Louis World's Fair, at the First National Corn Show of 1907 and the Second National Corn Show of 1908. The picture shows the trophy just won by Mr. Clore and his best ten ears of corn.

COOK FARM BELLE—Famous Jennet. She was champion at the Tennessee State Fair, 1907; at the Kentucky State Fair in 1908; and she has won every first prize and sweepstakes shown for. COOK FARM BELLE is owned and exhibited by J. F. Cook & Co., of Lexington, Ky. This firm is also represented by a branch barn at Wichita, Kan.

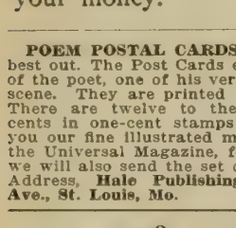
DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one cylinder engine revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy. Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meugher and 15th Sts., Chicago.** THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Nervous Collapse

"I have traveled for thirty years continually. I lost a great deal of sleep, which together with constant worry left me in such a nervous state that finally, after having two collapses of nervous prostration, I was obliged to give up traveling altogether. I doctored continually but with no relief. Dr. Miles' Nervine came to my rescue—I cannot describe the suffering which this Nervine saved me. Whenever I am particularly nervous a few doses relieve me." A. G. C. LIBBY, Wells, Me.

There are many nervous wrecks. There is nervous prostration of the stomach, of the bowels, and other organs. The brain, the kidneys, the liver, the nerve centers are all exhausted. There is but one thing to do—build up the nervous system by the use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. Its strengthening influence upon the nervous system restores normal action to the organs, and when they all work in harmony, health is assured. Get a bottle from your druggist. Take it all according to directions, and if it does not benefit he will return your money.

POEM POSTAL CARDS.—The newest and best out. The Post Cards each with a picture of the poet, one of his verses and a beautiful scene. They are printed in colors and gold. There are twelve to the set. Send us 15 cents in one-cent stamps and we will send you our fine illustrated monthly publication, the Universal Magazine, for six months, and we will also send the set of Poet Post Cards. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**



TAPE WORM
Expelled alive in 60 minutes with head or no fee. No fasting required. Send 2c. stamp for 44-page Booklet. DR M. NEY SMITH, Specialist, 814 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

FAT reduced by a simple remedy—Sample Box, etc., mailed free to any address. Hall Chem. Co., Dept. 502, St. Louis, Mo.

BED WETTING Cured. 25c. Pkg. FREE. C. H. ROWAN, Dept. 103, London, Can.

GALL STONES or any LIVER DISEASE. Write me ALL about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Address, CAL. COVEY, R.F.D.5, Lansing, Mich.

294 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

MARRY RICH Big List of Descriptions and Photos FREE (Sealed). STANDARD COR. CLUB, Grayslake, Ill.

PIANOS Slightly used Steinways; 1909 Model Lyon & Healys; and other remarkable Bargains. Lyon & Healy, 80 Adams St., Chicago. *World's Largest Music House*
Our Great Re-Building Sale is Now in Progress!

How Bobby Orde "Showed Off" Before That Little Carlton Girl.

Stewart Edward White's story, "The Little Girl," in the January American Magazine, is full of real stuff. It actually takes the reader's mind back to the experiences of childhood. Take, for example, Bobby Orde's behavior the day he first met Celia Carlton, that pretty little girl about his age. Celia was alternately nice to him and "bad" to him. Part of the time she played with him, and part of the time she snubbed him. This so "fussed" Bobby that he cut loose, broke Mrs. Orde's cake, and ended up the day with a good spanking and an early departure for bed. Now let Mr. White tell the rest of the incident:

"Bobby loved to have his father lie beside him on the bed. They never said much; but the little boy lay, looking up through the dimness, bathed in a deep, comfortable content at the man's physical presence.

"To-night they lay thus in silence for at least five minutes. Then Bobby spoke:

" 'Papa,' said he, 'don't you think Celia Carlton is pretty?'

" 'Very pretty, Bobby,'

"Another long silence.

"'Papa,' complained Bobby at last, 'why does Celia be nice to me, and then not be nice to me, and change all the while!"

"Mr. Orde chuckled softly to himself.

" 'That's the way of 'em, Bobby,' said he. 'There's no explaining it. All little girls are that way—and big girls, too,' he added.

"So long a pause ensued that Mr. Orde thought his son must be asleep, and was preparing softly to escape.

" 'Papa,' came the little boy's voice from the darkenss, 'I like her just the same.'

" 'Carroll,' said Mr. Orde to his wife, as, blinking, he entered the lighted sitting room, 'you can recover your soul's equanimity. I've found out why he broke into the cake.'

" 'Why?' asked Mrs. Orde eagerly.

" 'He was showing off before that little Carlton girl,' " replied Mr.Orde.

TO MAKE UP SIMPLE DRESSES.

While the evenings are long this winter, I want to make up several pretty, simple dresses for afternoon wear next summer. Please suggest a suitable material. It ought to be very moderately priced. I don't know of anything stylish and pretty at the price I can pay. COUNTRY SCHOOL TEACHER.

Answer—No matter how much money you might be able to pay, you could find no prettier or more stylish material for summer afternon dresses than Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Ginghams. They are exquisite in coloring, with beautiful designs, and so light-weight, soft and fine that you will be amazed at their very moderate price. You can secure any wanted color, and a large variety of designs.

The Naive Duke.

"The late Dr. William M. Stonehill," said a college settlement worker of New York, "was called the Bishop of the Bowery. It was a title of affection. The Bowery loved this good man.

"He sometimes used to laugh over the naivete of his Bowery audiences. He used to say that in their frequent audible comments on his sermons they reminded him of the famous Duke of Cambridge—the old Duke, you know.

"From his great pew the Duke rumbled out all sorts of remarks and criticisms every Sunday morning. It would be," said Dr. Stonehill, "like this:

"Preacher—'Let us pray.'

"Duke—'By all means.'

"Preacher prays for rain.

Reliable Dress-goods

For over 65 years the women of the United States have used **Simpson-Eddystone Black-&-White** calico prints. A long time for one kind of cotton dress-goods to remain the favorite! The reason: beautiful patterns, absolutely fast colors, and cloth of enduring quality.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Three generations of Simpsons have made

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"Duke—'No good in that as long as the wind is in the east.'

"Preacher (reading)—'Zachcheus stood forth and said: "Behold, Lord, one-half of my lands I gave to the poor." '

"Duke—'Too much, too much. Don't mind subscribing, but can't stand that.'

"Preacher quotes a certain commandment.

"Duke—'Quite right, quite right, but very difficult sometimes.'

"Preacher quotes another commandment, which need not be indicated.

"Duke—'No, no! It was my brother Ernest did that.' "—New York Times.

Mrs. Brown's Front Porch.

I want to tell you why Mrs. Brown's front porch—and her back one, too, for that matter—is always so beautifully clean, in spite of the fact that her two robust boys are overflowing with animal spirits and usually have several playmates in the yard or about the house with them.

She has made them monitors of the porches and they are wholly responsible not alone for the scrubbing of them, but also for seeing that they are kept clean. They take pride in their work and are quick to warn one another and their companions against tracking up a freshly-cleaned porch.

Many a time has Mrs. Brown smiled to herself at hearing Harold or Howard call out to their visitors: "Clean your feet off good and then take long steps across the porch, because we just cleaned it this morning!" She does her part in keeping heavy rugs for the cleaning of boots, and the rest she leaves with the boys.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

A Skating Party.

Young people usually enjoy skating, and a skating party is one of the most enjoyable of winter entertainments. The first thing to be done is to decide upon a suitable place, and one does not usually have to go far to find a lake or pond that will fulfill the requirements. The next thing is to ascertain whether or not the ice is perfectly safe, selecting one in whose judgment you have perfect confidence to make the investigation. If there is any doubt on this point, postpone the party for a while, for "it is better to be safe than sorry."

Your invitations should not be sent out more than twenty-four hours in advance, since no one can tell what a day may bring forth in the way of weather. The afternoon is often preferable to evening, but if for any reason the latter time is chosen, make some arrangement about lights. The simplest plan is to set posts on either side of the pond, run wires across from one side to the other, and hang lanterns on the wires. If this does not make it light enough, each man may be requested to bring a lantern.

The refreshments should be simple, as a skating party is an informal affair. Hot coffee, soup, crackers, sandwiches and cake will be enjoyed. Some kind of a stove is a necessity. If there is a house near the lake, it will be just the place to serve the refreshments, or, failing this, a tent may be put up and will answer the same purpose.—E. J. C.

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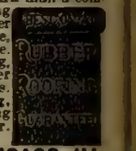

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SELECTED POETRY.

COMPANIONSHIP.

Men laughed in ancient Egypt long ago,
And laughed beside the lake of Galilee;
And my glad heart rejoices more to know,
When it leaps up in exultation, too,
That, though the laughter and the laugh be new,
The joy is old as is the ancient sea.

Men wept in noble Athens, so they say,
And in great Babylon of many towers,
For the same sorrows that we feel to-day;
So, stranded high upon Time's latest peak,
I can with Babylonian and with Greek
Claim kinship through this common grief of ours.

The same fair moon I look upon to-night,
This shining, golden moon above the sea,
Imparts a richer and more sweet delight
For all the eyes it did rejoice of old,
For all the hearts, long centuries grown cold,
That shared this joy which now it gives to me.

Whate'er I feel I can not feel alone;
When I am happiest or most forlorn,
Uncounted friends whom I have never known
Rejoicing stand or weeping at my side—
These nameless, faceless friends of mine who died
A thousand years or more ere I was born.
R. M., in London Nation.

THE STEPCHILD.

When I was little, papa used to tell
Long stories to me every night,
And mamma, 'cause she wasn't very well,
Would lie by me and hold me—just as tight!

But mother says I'm most half grown
And ought to go to bed alone,
And making fools of children isn't right.

When I was little, papa used to be
A growly dog, and then I'd be a cat,
Or else he'd be a bear a-chasin' me,
Until I'd run to mamma, where she sat,
But papa doesn't want to play
Since mamma went and went away,
'Cause mother says I'm much too big for that.

When I was little, papa used to hold
Me on his lap and cuddle me, and let
Me cuddle him, pretendin' he was cold,
And mamma never seemed to mind or fret.
But when I go to kiss him now,
He tells me not to make a row,
'Cause mother hopes I'm not a baby yet.

Once mother went way, I don't know where,
And papa was alone, just him and I,
And so I went and climbed up on his chair,
And then got on his knee, and by and by
He cuddled me, and rocked me, too,
Like him and mamma used to do,
And then I felt so good I had to cry.
—Edmund Vance Cook, in Appleton's Magazine.

GOOD FEELINGS.

I do not care how long I go
Without my bread and meat;
I like to very hungry grow—
It feels so good to eat!

When summer's at her very worst,
And withers berne and brink,
I like to get an awful thirst—
It feels so good to drink!

And through the days of toil and fret,
By labor hard opprest,
I do not mind how tired I get—
It feels so good to rest!
—Joe Cone, in Puck.

HE NEVER HAD THE TIME.

I've always meant to learn a lot—
To take a little time to read,
Not any sort of silly rot,
But solid matter; yes, indeed.
I know that is the stuff I need;
But I'm tied down, to my regret,
And though some day I may be freed,
I haven't had the time as yet.

I'd love about the globe to trot,
To go where fancy chose to lead,
With notebooks, wherein I might jot
Odd happenings—a travel screed,
Clad in a suit of tourist tweed,
With other things that I must get,
I'll analyze the foreign breed,
I haven't had the time as yet.

At home, within my humble cot,
A lot of chores I have agreed
To do. The garden I have got
To get in shape—a lawn to seed,
Then beds to dig and beds to weed
And trees about the place to set.
With these few tasks I make small speed.
I haven't had the time as yet.

L'Envoy.

Dear sir, I've many mouths to feed,
That is the fact that makes me fret,
That still my progress doth impede.
I haven't had the time as yet.
—Rag Time Muse.

AN OLD-FASHIONED LOVE SONG.

Tell me what within her eyes
Makes the forgotten spring arise,
And all day, if kind she looks,
Flow to a tune like tinkling brooks;
Tell me why, if but her voice
Falls on men's ears, their souls rejoice;
Tell me why, if only she
Doth come into the companie,
All spirits straight enkindled are
As if the moon lit up a star.
—H. C. Bunner.

BACK TO THE FARM.

Back to the farm, where the bobwhite still is calling,
As in remembered dawnings when youth and I were boys,
Driving the cattle where the meadow brook is brawling,
Her immemorial wandering fears and joys!

Home to the farm for the deep green calms of summer,
Life of the open furrow, life of the waving grain—
Leaving the painted world of masquerade and mummer
Just for the sense of earth and ripening grain.

Down in the hayfield where scythes glint through the clover;
Lusty blood a-throbing in the splendor of the noon—
Lying 'mid the haycocks as castling clouds pass over,
Hearing insect lovers a-piping out of tune.

* * * * * *

Off to the wood lot, where brier bloom runs riot,
And wary forest creature no hunter's snare deceives,
Virgin growth beguiling the solemn-hearted quiet
With songs of winter fires a-ripple through the leaves.

* * * * *

Out in the dews with the spider at his shuttle—
In that half-dreaming hour that awakes the whip-poor-will,
And sets the night hawk darting sinister and subtle,
E'er the full moon complacent loiters o'er the hill.

Back to the farm! With the friendly brute for neighbor,
Where youth and nature beckon, the tryst who would not keep?
Back to the luxury of rest that follows labor,
Back to the primal joys of hunger and of sleep!
—Martha G. D. Bianchi, in Scribner's Magazine.

A MIDNIGHT SONG.

When the folks are out on a midnight scout
And I am left alone,
And I try to sleep as the shadows creep
And wint'ry breezes moan;
With an elbow prop on the side of the cot
I hear a merry tune
As the dear little clock goes hippity-hop
On the shelf in the dining room.

When the stars shine bright through the lonely night
And birds in tree-tops ride,
And the grass is lost 'neath a heavy frost
Upon the steep hill side;
When the wild geese flop in a wedge-shaped flock
Beneath the silver moon,
Then the dear little clock goes hippity-hop
On the shelf in the dining room.

When the lightning's flash and the thunder's crash
Are making music sweet,
And the driving rain on the window pane
Is lulling us to sleep;
When the street lamps hop all along the block
And ghastly shadows loom,
Then the dear little clock goes hippity-hop
On the shelf in the dining room.

Oh the dear little clock! May it never stop
Through ages dark and long,
But stand on the shelf and amuse itself
With happy, care-free song;
When at last I drop in the Reaper's shock
And sentenced to my doom,
May the dear little clock go hippity-hop
On the shelf in the dining room.
—W. C. Gibbons.

FARMER LAD'S LOVE.

Oh, Sally was as sweet a lass
As ere the sun has riz on;
Her eyes so blue, her teeth of pearl
And golden locks all in a curl,
Made for my heart a prison.
But summer boarders came along
To fill her father's pocket;
An' fust we knew that wicked girl
Had give one dude a shining curl,
And ne'd give her a locket.
She's married to the city swell,
Her heart an' all is his'n.
Ef he will let we go our way,
We do not mourn, not us, but say,
Why, we'll let she go his'n.
—Life.

HER LAST LESSON.

When I married my wife she had studied stenography,
Got that down solid, then took up photography.
Mastered that science, and started geography,
All in the course of a year.

She presently took up a course of theology,
Followed that up with a touch of mythology,
Got a degree in the line of zoology;
Still her great mind remained clear.

So she took a full course on the theory of writing,
Some lessons and points on the subject of fighting,
A long course of house building, heating and lighting,
Far over her classmates she'd soar.

Then she studied the subject of steam navigation,
Took also instruction in church education,
And mastered the study of impersonation,
And still she was longing for more.

Next she tackled the latest great fad—electricity;
"Dress Reform" institutes taught her simplicity;
Sought the best way to encourage felicity;
Oh, she's as smart as a book.

She at last ended with a course of phonetics,
Gave a little attention and time to athletics;
The rest of her time she then gave to magnetics,
And now she is learning to cook.
—New York Weekly.

AT BEST.

The faithful helm commands the keel,
From port to port fair breezes blow;
But the ship must sail the convex sea,
Nor may she straighter go.
So, man to man; in fair accord,
On thought and will the winds may wait;
But the world will hand the passing word,
Though its shortest course be straight.
From soul to soul the shortest line
At best will bended be;
The ship that holds the straightest course
Still sails the convex sea.
—John Boyle O'Reilly.

LOOK AHEAD.

Look not back on past mistakes,
Look ahead;
Bury blunders and bad breaks;
Look ahead;
Let the past in human eyes
Give its reasons how to rise,
But not effort paralyze,
Look ahead!
—Baltimore American.

NOT WORTH THE OFFER.

"I was standing out in front one night," said a theatrical manager, "when a ragged little urchin came along with a dog under his arm. The dog was a yellow cur of the mangiest variety I had ever seen.

"'Are you the manager of the show?' asked the boy.

"I told him I was.

"'Well,' remarked the lad, 'I want to see the show, but I hain't got no money. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you this dog if you'll let me in.'

"I looked at the boy and then at the dog, and my heart melted. 'You can go in,' I said, 'but never mind giving me the dog. Take the dog along with you.'

"The lad went in with the yellow cur under his arm. After the performance I was standing out in front and happened to see the urchin come out.

"'Well, sonny,' I remarked, 'how did you like the show?'

"'Oh, pretty well,' he said, 'but I'm awful glad I didn't give you the dog.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

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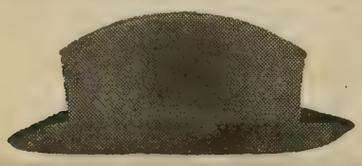

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The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is one dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us one dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color. A million and a half of these hats have been sold.

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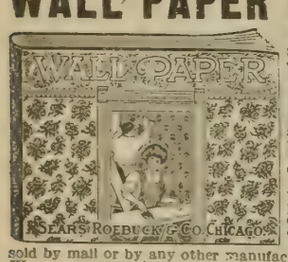

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Full Feed or Half Feed.

The most costly economy one can practice is to half feed fattening animals and dairy cows. There may be some animals about the farm which need only moderate rations during the winter months; but fattening or dairy stock does not come under that head. The farm teams that are not worked do not require full feed now, but it is by no means good economy to "rough" them through the winter. The farm horse that has used up much of his energy during the winter is hardly fit to stand six or eight months of hard work later on. I do not believe it pays to feed anything just enough to keep it alive. With fattening stock, gain and profit come in proportion to the amount of food the animal puts to good use. Fattening animals should have no backset; and the real money-making feeder is the one who knows when to feed out high-price grain with a lavish hand. The dairy cow requires constant liberal feeding. If she be allowed to go even for a month or two on scant feed, it will take two or three months to get her back on to a profitable basis. Regular feeding and ample feed are the things which count, and I have yet to find the man who ever made any money out of fattening stock or dairying on any other basis.—L. C. Brown.

RICE PRODUCTION IN ARKANSAS.

Dear Sir:—I bought my rice land in February last, paying $45.00 and $50.00 per acre. The first thing I did after buying my land was to contract with the Layne & Bowler people for a well. I then commenced to plow for rice the 1st of March. I had plowed 40 acres before my well was finished. I had begun to get a little nervous, thinking they would not get me a well in time to water my rice, but before I began sowing any rice they got me a fine well of 1,550 gallons per minute. This well cost me $2,114.52, and will water 200 acres of rice. The cost of my pumping machine was $1,450.00.

This year I watered 115 acres of rice, pumping 75½ days, and only 12 nights. I have threshed 93 acres of this, getting 7,450 bushels, or a fraction over 80 bushels per acre, for which I received $1.06 per bushel, or a total of $7,897.00. To get my rice crop ready for market cost me about $20.00 per acre, not counting cost of farm tools and teams. I have 22 acres yet to thresh. Yours Respectfully,

(Signed) J. P. RICH, Stuttgart, Ark.

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To secure this valuable information and to be up on all questions relative to wire fence building, address the Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Box 11, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

WHAT HE CAME BACK FOR.

"I forgot something," said the husband.

"Yes," pouted his wife, "you forgot to kiss me."

"That may be, but what I came back for was my overshoes."—Kansas City Journal.

THE OWNER OF DAN PATCH

Gives Some Late Facts in Regard to the World's Champion.

Editor of National Farmer and Stock Grower, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir:—During the past few months I have noticed the various comments printed about Dan Patch and his 1908 performances. Some of these have been written in all fairness to the fastest horse that has ever lived, and have been based on facts. Others seem to have been written under pressure of prejudice or based on absolute ignorance.

We have many truly great and fast horses in this country and new ones will develop from time to time. As a horse breeder I certainly believe this or I would not continue in the business. I do not wish to appear as trying to detract from the greatness of any horse, but simply to state facts about Dan Patch.

Early in the summer I stated that Dan Patch was faster than ever, and that, although he was twelve years old, he would pace the fastest mile in his life. Dan's first fast mile this year was the last week of August, when he paced a mile in 2:00 with every eighth in fifteen seconds. At that time I told Hersey that his first mile proved my statement and that it was the easiest and best mile I ever saw Dan pace, and I saw his miles in 1:55¼ and in 1:55. Dan's second performance was a mile in 1:58¾, finished where a tremendous crowd had taken possession of the track with just room enough for Dan to pass between the crowding people. His third mile was in 1:58, and his fourth mile was paced in 1:57¼. On October 11th, at Lexington, Dan paced the first quarter in twenty-nine seconds and the second quarter in twenty-seven and one-half seconds, a 1:50 clip. He was at the half in 56½ seconds, a 1:53 clip, and at the three-quarters in 1:25½. At the seven-eighths the pacemaker, driven by Scot Hudson, broke a blood vessel and slackened down enough to shorten Dan's tremendous stride of twenty-two feet, and yet Dan Patch finished that mile in 1:56¼, which all fair-minded men must acknowledge was by far the fastest and greatest mile in the life of the fastest harness horse in the world. Hersey states that when this happened Dan was going easy and was not tiring, and that, barring the accident to pacemaker, Dan would have surely beaten 1:55. In no other year has Dan ever started out with a mile in 2:00 and then reduced it at every performance. His last mile is absolute proof that Dan Patch in his twelfth year was faster than ever, which is doubly remarkable from the fact that Dan has been performing these world-famous miles for six years.

From some of the comments I have seen printed the readers would be led to believe that it was a very ordinary event for a horse to pace faster miles at twelve years of age than any other pacer has approached at any age. I am sure that the facts carry me out in my statement that Dan's performances in 1908 were the most remarkable in his entire life, and indisputable proof that he was faster than ever. Is it not an astonishing event in all harness-horse history when Dan Patch at twelve years of age paces the fastest miles in all of his wonderful career? Dan returned to my farm in good shape and is jogging sound and full of life and energy. I have no doubt but what he will be able to give a good account of himself in speed performances during 1909, to the gratification of his millions of warm friends.

I will make the prediction right here that Dan Patch will pace faster miles in 1909 than have ever been paced by any other horse. Very Truly Yours,

M. W. SAVAGE.

INFLUENZA AMONG HORSES

is common at this season of the year if the owner is not alert to prevent these dread troubles. Every experienced horseman who has tried it and any prominent veterinarian advise the regular use of the tonic "Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure" as a preventive of coughs, distemper, shipping fever, pinkeye, etc. Two or three doses a week of this liquid on the tongue or mixed with the feed prevents trouble. If the prevention is neglected, it is unequaled as a cure. Druggists should furnish it in two sizes of bottles, 50c. and $1.00. Sent prepaid, also, by the manufacturers, The Wells Medicine Company, 17 Third street, Lafayette, Ind.

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Manufacturers and Exporters Buying Freely at Funston Bros. & Co.'s Big Fur Sales in St. Louis.

Every reader of this paper who does any trapping will be interested in knowing that the fur market has decidedly recovered—and the daily sales that are held in Funston Bros. & Co.'s great establishment in St. Louis are well attended and the bids are large, with the consequence that the prices Funston Brothers are giving trappers and individual shippers are particularly satisfactory.

Funston Bros. & Co. have prepared for the guidance of trappers a particularly valuable Trapper's Guide. This year's edition is so large that they have authorized us to notify every reader to send for this Trapper's Guide and get it free. Even the postage is paid. Every reader is also invited to write for the latest price-list, which shows just what the market offers on every kind of fur. And Funston Bros. & Co. will also send free tags, shipping lists and complete instructions as to how to deal with them by mail and get the best prices for your furs. Almost every kind of fur is in big demand, and now, of course, is the height of the trapping season. When you write, mention National Farmer and Stock Grower, and your request will receive prompt attention. What you receive will prove very interesting reading. Address, Funston Bros. & Co., 286 Elm street, St. Louis, Mo.

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This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 2767 Water Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free and also a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

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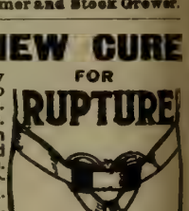

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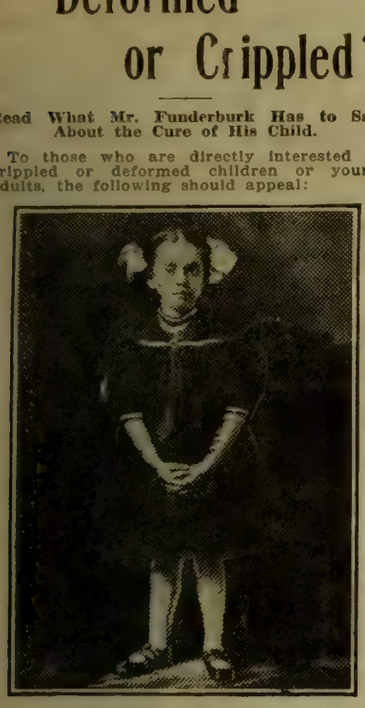

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 10, 1907.
The L. C. McLain Sanitarium,
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Gentlemen:—Edith has no trouble at all. She uses her limbs as if they never had been paralyzed, and that is hard to realize when we remember that when we took her to your Sanitarium five years ago, she had no use of her legs at all, due to infantile paralysis which followed a severe attack of brain fever.

We recently had her picture taken and mail you one to show you how well she is now, but the picture does not convey an adequate idea and you should see her run about in order to realize just how well she is.

I have referred dozens of afflicted people to your place, and hope some of them have seen you.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE W. FUNDERBURK.

What we have done for this child and hundreds of other crippled and afflicted people, we can do for you if given the opportunity.

Write us freely and at once regarding any case of spinal deformity, crooked feet, infantile paralysis, crippled or deformed joints or limbs and we will be pleased to advise you. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis," with references, is Free for the asking. The L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium, 3104 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Misses' Sheath Skirt.

No. 6175.—The close-fitting sheath skirt has become an acknowledged favorite and treated in such a way as this is well suited to young girls. It allows most satisfactory use of banding, and it gives the slender lines essential to present styles without undue exaggeration. In the illustration it is made of Panama cloth and is trimmed with bands of satin, but braid could be substituted for this last or bands cut from either the same or any contrasting material can be utilized.

The skirt is cut in seven gores and the panel is joined beneath the edges of the front and left side gores. The trimming of buttons and simulated buttonholes is both fashionable and handsome, but the buttons without the buttonholes can be used if liked, or they can be omitted altogether. The fullness at the back is laid in inverted plaits.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen-year size is 5½ yards 24 or 27, 3¼ yards 44 or 52 inches wide, with 1 yard of satin 20 inches wide, or 5 yards of braid for the trimming.

The Pattern 6175 is cut in sizes for girls fourteen and sixteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on reecipt of 10 cents.

Girl's Coat.

No. 6182.—The long, loose coat is the one that little girls like best and which is most becoming. Here is a model that can be made either with or without the single reverse and which is adapted to all cloaking materials. In the illustration dark-red cloth is trimmed with black Astrakahn cloth and the combination is a handsome and effective one, but genuine fur could be substituted for the fur cloth or braid could be used as trimming, or the coat could be made with velvet collar and cuffs and either with or without the reverse. Again, it allows a choice of inserted or patch pockets, and consequently the same model can be made adapted to the plain coat of school wear and to the dressy one. For the school coat, dark-colored cloth or one of the Scotch mixtures with collar and cuffs of plain broadcloth would be smart as well as durable.

The coat is made with fronts and back and the sleeves that are cut in two portions each. There is a rolled-over collar at the neck and patch pockets are applied over the fronts, while the inserted ones, when used, are arranged on indicated lines.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is 4 yards 27, 2¼ yards 44, or 2 yards 52 inches wide, with 3½ yards of banding 2 inches wide.

The Pattern 6182 is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten and twelve years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Fancy Blouse.

No. 6156.—In spite of the vogue of long sleeves, a great many women cling to those of three-quarter length, and they unquestionably will be worn for indoor occasions throughout the season. This model allows a choice of that length, or the sleeves that are extended to the wrists, and even over the hands, and fills a very useful place in the wardrobe. It is more dressy than the plain waist, and it is not over-elaborate. It is adapted to veiling, to cashmere and to simple wool material. It would be charming made up in any of the soft silks that are so much worn just now, and it can be utilized both for the gown and for the odd waist. In this case Crepe de Chine is the material, while the chemisette is of tucked net and the trimming is handsome buttons. For the chemisette, however, net, all-over lace, chiffon and all materials of the sort are appropriate, and there is a great deal of opportunity for the exercise of individuality in the matter of color. The waist made of rose color with the chemisette of taupe would be exceedingly smart as well as beautiful and novel. While the chemisette made from net or chiffon in matching color makes one of the features of the season, white and cream color are always pretty and always desirable when the color of the gown needs relief.

The blouse is made with a fitted lining, and the fronts and backs are faced to form the chemisette. The fronts are lapped one over the other and held in position by the buttons, but the closing is made at the back. The high collar finishes the neck and the sleeves are arranged over fitted linings.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4¾ yards 21 or 24, 3⅜ yards 32, or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette.

The Pattern 6156 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Loose-fitting House Coat.

No. 6142.—Much of the popularity extended to the house coats made on such a plan as this one is due to the ease with which they can be made and to the comfort that they provide. In the illustration, elderdown flannel is the material, and the trimming is ribbon banding, but the various lighter-weight flannels are exceedingly beautiful this year and equally appropriate, while cashmere and Henrietta cloth and fabrics of similar weight are preferred by many women, and the design suits them all equally well. Again, if something still less expensive is wanted, the pretty flannelettes and cotton crepes may well be suggested as being especially well adapted to the purpose.

If the closing of buttons with loops is not liked, the fronts can be finished with hems and the closing be made with buttons and buttonholes, while the lower edge and the collar and the sleeves are finished in any way that may be liked.

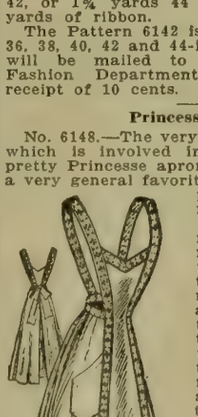
The coat is made with fronts, backs and under-arm gores and is finished at the neck edge with a roll-over collar. The sleeves are in two portions each.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 24 or 27, 2 yards 42, or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide, with 4½ yards of ribbon.

The Pattern 6142 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Princesse Apron.

No. 6148.—The very small amount of labor which is involved in the making of this pretty Princesse apron is certain to make it a very general favorite. It is becoming and practical and can be made from any apron material, cross-barred muslins and the more fancy ones as well as the plain lawn illustrated. It has generous, roomy patch pockets and will really protect the gown at the same time that it is attractive in effect, so that it cannot fail to find admirers among active womenfolk, let their employment take what form it may. In this case the trimming is embroidered insertion, but there are a great many bandings that can be used, or if a very plain apron is wanted, bands of the material stitched at each edge will be all sufficient.



The apron is made with the full skirt and the panel, which is cut in one with the shoulder straps. The skirt portion is gathered and joined to the belt, and the ends of the shoulder straps are attached to position while sash ends are joined to the belt by means of which the closing is made.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6¾ yards 24, 4¾ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 5¼ yards of insertion.

The Pattern 6148 is cut in three sizes—small, 32 or 34; medium, 36 or 38, large, 40 or 42 inches bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address clearly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

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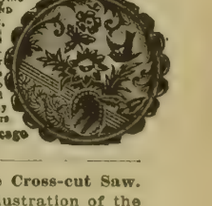

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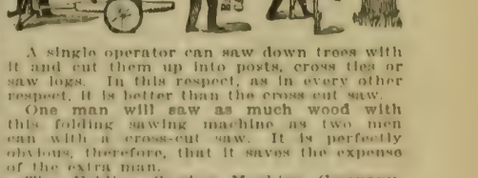
RELIABLE WATCH CO. Dept 32, Chicago

The Machine That Beats the Cross-cut Saw.

We are showing here an illustration of the folding sawing machine manufactured by the Folding Sawing Machine Company, of Chicago. Most readers of this paper are familiar with it. We know that a great many of our readers are using it at the present time. We feel that a great many more would be using it. They certainly would be doing so if they knew what it would do and save for them.

In the first place, it is a machine which can be operated successfully by one man. It makes fast work of sawing, and makes the labor easy. It is equally adaptable to small jobs, like the cutting of cord wood, or to the large jobs like cutting up timber for a sawmill.



A single operator can saw down trees with it and cut them up into posts, cross ties or saw logs. In this respect, as in every other respect, it is better than the cross cut saw.

One man will saw as much wood with this folding sawing machine as two men can with a cross-cut saw. It is perfectly obvious, therefore, that it saves the expense of the extra man.

The Folding Sawing Machine Company, of Chicago, which manufacture it, always welcome inquiries. They will be glad to tell you more about it. If interested, write them and give them an opportunity to tell you how good it is.

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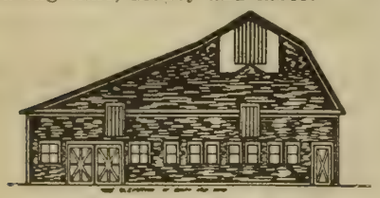

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Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find $1.00, for which send to my address one copy **Book of Practical Barn Plans,** as described in your advertisement; also **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for one year.

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Start Early.

[Written specially for this paper.]

This is a good maxim in any business or undertaking. It has especial application and importance on Southern farms at the present time.

Start early in preparing for next-year's crops on land which was last year in cotton, is the full application I would urge.

The simple fact is that though crops can grow on Southern lands twelve months in the year, most of us do not and will not do so on cotton lands. The value of winter cover crops—the use of grains, clovers and vetches—in constantly increasing. They are, as a rule, chiefly used where least needed. The great expanse of millions of acres of cotton fields remains bare and subject to washing through the late fall and early winter. The inevitable result is that the fertility of our soils, the surface of our cultivated fields, muddies our streams and finds its way into the ocean. Millions of tons of fertility are in this way yearly wasted and the farming South staggers in the vain effort at replacing this wasted wealth in the form of commercial fertilizers.

There is no valid excuse for this condition. Burr clover, crimson clover and the vetches can be sown as successfully between rows of unpicked cotton as red clover is in the North sown between rows of unpicked corn. It is already done by many farmers. The number is constantly on the increase. I believe the practice will become general, particularly as the boll weevil drives us to the use of earlier-maturing varieties of cotton. Meanwhile, however, our cotton fields remain brown and bare for several months. Meanwhile thousands of tons of phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash are being washed from our soils which might easily be retained for future crops.

"Start early" is the simple remedy for this disastrous waste.

The whole procedure is as simple and self-evident as the melting of ice. A soil which has been packed by summer and autumn rains sheds water almost like a roof. A soil which is broken early absorbs and holds winter rains like a sponge. The importance of this difference is increased by the fact that the comparative lack of humus in cotton soils makes them naturally less absorptive than is true of soils containing more humus, which is the most absorptive part of all soils.

The other advantages of early plowing should not be overlooked. The action of frost; the killing of weed seed; the destroying of insects, and having the work behind you instead of before you, are important. They are, however, secondary as compared to the great advantage of saving fertility, and otfen the soil itself, by putting it in condition for holding winter rains.

It must not be supposed that the necessity for early plowing exists only in the South, nor that the advantages are local. They simply illustrate a universal truth. The difference in practice is chiefly in the time of application.

In spring-wheat sections early plowing means water absorbed and held in the soil by freezing, to become released gradually to meet the requirements of the growing crop. In the winter-wheat belt it means a soil protected from washing and a crop so well rooted as to best resist the danger of winter killing. In corn sections it means a well-started sod, a desirable rotation and all the advantages of a cover crop.

It should be remembered that the importance of this prevention of washing is increased by the fact that the most costly element of fertility, nitrogen, is the one most easily and rapidly leached from the soil. Potash, on the other hand, whatever the form in which it enters the soil, soon forms soil combinations in which it remains absorbed as a soil constituent. Potash, therefore, seldom leaches from a pulverized, absorptive soil, but, like fertility, may be rapidly washed from the surface of a packed, unabsorptive soil. The prevention of these serious losses, the securing of these great advantages, are all effected by the simple practice—"Start early."—H. E. Stockbridge.

Weed Seeds in Oats.

It is not a difficult matter to make seed oats nice and clean, yet many of the smaller weed seeds are passed by unnoticed and they are sown along with the grain. I recently examined a lot of seed oats which contained an enormous number of small weed seeds. These oats are bright and very heavy and are as fine as I have seen in many years. The weed seeds are Ball Mustard and Curled Dock. These are small seeds and can be easily cleaned out of oats. This dock is a persistent weed in meadows and pastures, but a little work should keep it out of the grain fields. The Ball Mustard is a bad pest and should be kept in check. Too many sow weed seeds unwittingly. The farmer who owns these oats declared they were absolutely clean of all weeds and he actually believed it. The screenings from a good fanning mill will oftentimes reveal many things we little suspect. There is no excuse for any one sowing oats containing any of these small weed seeds, for a proper adjustment of screens will take them all out. But it is different matter when one undertakes to clean out wild buckwheat, wild oats and other large seeds. Many oat fields were cut low this season on account of the very short straw, and, unfortunately, we have an oversupply of weed seeds to contend with. No one should think of sowing oats until they are carefully cleaned and graded. If it is found impossible to clean out the foreign seeds, better buy a fresh supply of seed oats than take the risk of scattering weed seeds broadcast over your oat fields.—L. C. Brown.

GERMAN NURSERY CATALOGUE.

A new nursery and seed catalogue comes to us this year from the German Nurseries, Beatrice, Neb. This is their twenty-second season. Their catalogue is a 112-page book, having grown from a four-page circular issued as a catalogue about twenty years ago. The catalogue contains many interesting things, one being a currant and gooseberry tree. These are imported from Germany direct. It looks strange to see currants or gooseberries growing on a tree four or five feet high. It is very easy to take care of the fruit on a tree of this kind, and no back-aching job to pick it.

Each year it is the custom of this concern to illustrate the newest fruit on the cover of their catalogue. This year their cover shows two new grapes and a fine new variety of plum. Any reader writing for a copy of this catalogue, and mentioning this paper, will get one packet of an excellent vegetable novelty free. Address, German Nurseries, Box 95, Beatrice, Neb.

No Flies on Him.

Two Irishmen, just landed, stopped at a private boarding house on one hot July night. Retiring early, they left the window open and the light burning brightly. The mosquitoes swarmed into the room and began biting.

Mike, awakening, called to Pat to put out the light. Pat got up and put it out and crawled back to bed again.

Pat awoke about an hour later and found the room full of fireflies and said: "It's no use, Mike; they are coming in with lanterns!"—Ex.

A Man May Eat Any Meal

And Digest It Easily If He Will But Try.

FREE DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

Don't be afraid of your meals. The reason you have dyspepsia is that something is lacking in your digestive apparatus necessary to the stomach's work.

A perfect stomach loves to work. Perfect digestion is not afraid of any meal and benefits by its consumption of food the whole machine of man.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make easy the work of digestion, because they combine active fruit and vegetable essences which are needed by the stomach.

These essences are so powerful they digest food without aid from the stomach. They have done this with a meal encased in a glass tube.

We will send a trial package to any one free for his name and address.

Eat what you will or when you will, then take a Stuart Dyspepsia Tablet and see how you will digest that meal. In a short time your stomach will have a natural supply of gastric juices and your whole system will be able to take care of digestion easily.

Ask any druggist about Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. His answer will tell more than we can say. Ask him how they sell. If you want to buy them, give him 50c. But if you want to test them, write us and you will receive a trial package by mail without cost. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?
THIS BIG BOOK IS FREE.

If you are going to do any building or remodeling write and get our wonderful Catalogue No. **143** of Building Materials, showing the lowest prices you ever heard of on doors, sash, windows, mouldings, etc. We can save you about one-half on *building materials.*

WE FURNISH FREE architects' plans and specifications for fifty styles of houses, showing whereby you can save one-third on your building cost. Whether you want to build the finest house or just do a little remodeling be sure to write for our great Catalogue No. **143** of Building Materials, and see what we can do for you. Address

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE,

Whether Cow, Steer, Bull, or Horse Hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof for robe, rug, coat or gloves, and make them up when so ordered.

But first get our illustrated catalog, with prices, shipping tags and instructions. We are the largest custom fur tanners of large wild and domestic animal skins in the world.

Distance makes no difference whatever. Ship three or more cow or horse hides together from anywhere, and Crosby pays the freight both ways. We sell fur coats and gloves, do taxidermy and head mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Eyes Cured

Without the Knife

Grateful Patients Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and all Eye Diseases—Send Your Name and Address With Two-Cent Stamp For Free Trial Bottle.

The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. I have repeatedly restored to sight persons nearly blind for years.

Ulcers, wild hairs, granulated lids disappear almost instantly with the use of this magic remedy. Weak, watery eyes are cleared in a single night and quickly restored to perfect health. It has repeatedly cured where all other remedies and all doctors had failed. It is indeed a magic remedy and I am glad to give this free trial to any sufferer from sore eyes or any eye trouble.

Men have thrown away their glasses after using it a week. Preachers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, students, dressmakers and all who use their eyes under strain find with this Magic Lotion a safe, sure and quick relief. If you have sore eyes or any eye trouble, write me today. I am in earnest in making my offer of a free trial bottle of this lotion. I am glad to furnish proof in many well-proven and authentic cases where it has cured cataract after the doctors said that only a dangerous and expensive operation would save the sight. If you have eye trouble of any kind, you will make a serious mistake if you do not send for my great free offer of this Magic Eye Lotion. Address with full description of your trouble and a two-cent stamp, H. T. Schlegel Co., 3020 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy that has restored many almost blind to sight.

First Steps in Gardening.

If the dead stalks from last season have not already been disposed of, take the first suitable day for burning them. This will not only get them out of the way so that a smooth, neat job of plowing can be done, but it will rid the place of any insect or fungous life which may be lurking about them. But be careful not to start a neighborhood conflagration in the work. The fall has been so dry that in many places disastrous fires have been a result of tidying up. Better the weeds than fire; but caution will still give chance for the clearing of the ground in this most rapid and effectual way.

When cleaning out the poultry house it is no great task to scatter the refuse in the garden. Have a regular system in this, and distribute it as regularly as would be done in a field. Though but a small amount accumulates from week to week, yet if it is well scattered one will be surprised at how large a space this best of all fertilizers will cover. And if put on before the ground is plowed, its concentrated nature will bring no unpleasant aftereffects. It is especially valuable on ground designed for onions, cabbage, cucumbers and melons, all of which require a very rich soil.

If wood is burned, save all the ashes for the garden, but not applying them upon the part covered with the poultry fertilizer, as a combination of the two liberates the ammonia in the fertilizer. The ashes not only contain valuable fertilizing elements but tend to lighten up a soil inclined to be heavy. Coal ashes also aid in the latter purpose, though containing no special fertilizing element in themselves. A half-rotten sawdust heap may likewise help in this, but must not be applied so heavily as to sour the ground.

Winter plowing will help to kill the insects in the soil, and especially the cutworm. The intermittent freezing and thawing also render the soil loose and easily worked in the spring. Then if the chickens are allowed to scratch in it before garden work commences in earnest they will not only find some dainty bites but will help to work it up loose and fine. While it holds moisture longer in spring and cannot be dragged so early, yet the gain in time is on the whole well worth the saving, and of course the soil can be prepared a little earlier than if one had to wait to do the plowing, especially if the garden takes a back seat to wait for the other farm crops.

While the ashes and other fertilizer mentioned help in getting the plant food ready, a liberal dressing of barnyard fertilizer should, of course, be applied before plowing. The intensive culture of a good garden is a corresponding drain upon the soil. To make good this deficit a liberal addition must be made every year. Any neglect of this will speedily show in less luxuriant growth. Let the extra be added from time to time as it is ready, and be sure that the more liberal feeding plants will appreciate it and give good returns. A few years of this work will render the soil so light and easily worked that hoeing and weeding become mere play.—Bessie L. Putnam.

An Echo of the Civil War.

In conversation a few days ago with a veteran of the Civil War we chanced upon the topic of dreams.

"I had a dream," he said, "when I was in the army which I shall never forget. I was only sixteen at the time. It was the night before battle and I had retired. About midnight I dreamed I was under a railroad bridge spanning a river. I lay on the bank of the river, under the bridge. Suddenly a shaft of light appeared on the bridge at the approach on the opposite shore. After a few minutes the devil appeared in this shaft of light, and, crouching down so that each knee rested on a rail, and also each elbow, he started across the bridge, sliding in this position on the rails. The light followed him.

"Naturally, in this position he would be looking down. When he was directly above me he stopped and in a voice so clear that it is still vivid to me even to-day, he said:

"'You will be carried from the field of battle to-morrow a corpse!'

"This awoke me. My father and brother were in the same regiment, and were with me, but I didn't awake them and relate my dream.

"I couldn't go to sleep again, try as hard as I might. At last I got up and went out of the tent, thinking that if I walked about a bit I could go to sleep again. But after an hour's walk I was more awake than ever. I gave up the idea of sleep and in the morning I was the first to stir up the campfire and put on the coffee.

"I said nothing to my father and brother about my dream when we went into battle. When night came the fighting was over with and I was far from being a corpse. I wasn't even wounded. Then I told of my dream.

"Well, sir, that dream convinced me that the devil is a d—d liar!"

Boiled Down From Recent Bulletins.

The Illustrated London News describes a simple but unique safety nest for new-laid eggs made by having a false bottom made of two inclined boards with a space between them. Straw is filled into the box below and some put on the incline. The egg falls through the straw safely to the box below, and is safe from hens having a propensity for eating eggs.

Experiments at an Ohio Station for spraying against codling worm show that the addition of soap or other stickers to lead arsenate solution is not profitable for apples. The net profit of spraying an average sized tree throughout the season, at a cost of from 30 to 50 cents, is from three to seven bushels increase.

At the Washington Station reports are of almost total annihilation of this pest by spraying. Only one spraying is given for the early brood, arsenate of lead applied in a coarse spray and with a powerful sprayer.

Up in Connecticut they are emphasizing the fact that the chief source of bacteria in milk is the cow, some coming from the udder, but the larger part from her surface. A gram of the powder obtained from currying a cow has been found to contain 207,000,000 organisms. Hay, and even grass, contain a large number. Flies add enormously to this, and 45,000,000 is the number estimated as found on the hands of the average workman around the farm previous to milking! Certainly there is no danger of taking too much care in being clean.—Bessie L. Putnam.

POEM POSTAL CARDS.—The newest and best out. The Post Cards each with a picture of the poet, one of his verses and a beautiful scene. They are printed in colors and gold. There are twelve to the set. Send us 15 cents in one-cent stamps and we will send you our fine illustrated monthly publication, the Universal Magazine, for six months, and we will also send the set of Poet Post Cards. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address, Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1264 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

FREE TO FARMERS.

By special arrangement Ratekin's big 1909 seed catalogue, with a sample of "Diamond Joe's Big White" seed corn that made 153 bushels per acre, will be mailed free to every readers of this paper who are interested in the crops they grow. This big book tells how to make the farm and garden pay. It's worth dollars to all who plant or sow. Write for it and mention this paper. The address is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa.

"SATISFIED WITH YOUR REMEDY."

J. N. Young, Victor, N. Y., writes under date of September 1, 1908: "I procured the Absorbine and after using it as directed for a period of five days my horse was entirely cured of lameness. Have used it two or three times a day since using clear stuff and bandages, but not the wash. At any price am satisfied with your remedy and thankful to see him go without the limp." Absorbine is mild in its action and positive in its results; it does not blister or remove the hair! $2.00 a bottle at all druggists or express paid. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 106 Monmouth street, Springfield, Mass.

SEED GROWERS PROTECTED.

Buyers of seed have had very little protection and many gardeners hesitate about buying seed on account of not knowing whether they are getting seed of high germination. This is an important matter, for it means much to the farmer or gardener, and it pays to get seed that can be depended upon.

We are very glad to report that the A. A. Berry Seed Company, of Clarinda, Iowa, are giving their customers an iron-clad guarantee. We find that this company guarantees all their seeds to be fresh and of high germination, and any who need seeds will do well to write them for their new 100-page 1909 descriptive catalogue, which will be sent free. Their adv. appears in another column. Address, A. A. Berry Seed Company, Box 224, Clarinda, Iowa.

PILES Cured Quickly

Without Pain, Great Cost, Operation or Trouble in the Secrecy of Your Own Home.

Trial Package By Mail, Free.

Every druggist carries Pyramid Pile Cure in stock. Why? Because pile sufferers buy it in such quantities that the druggist is compelled to supply the demand, or lose this class of patronage.

These little cones perform their duties so quickly as to be almost an over night relief or cure.

Testimonials unsolicited come to us daily of the great success Pyramid Pile Cure is making.

Cases of ten and fifteen years have been cured after a short time by these little healers.

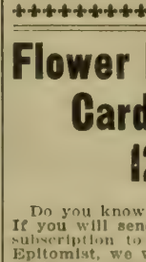
No worry is necessary, the dread of pain and hopsital and operating table is removed.

Don't be skeptical; buy a box at once and give yourself relief. It will not take months to prove their value. One or two applications is all the proof you will need.

Any druggist, anywhere, will supply you, or if you prefer, send us fifty cents and we will send you a box by mail in plain wrapper, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address Pyramid Drug Co., 152 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

A HITCHING STRAP PREMIUM.

We will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years and one safety hitch strap by mail postpaid for one dollar. This is The National Farmer and Stock Grower. It is published monthly. Read it through and through; you will find it to be interesting and useful. The hitch strap is very handy and simple. It does away with tying and untying the troublesome knot. Easy to hitch. Saves time, temper and lives. Everything handy, neat, durable and practical. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



Flower Language Post Cards, a Set of 12 FREE.

Do you know the "Language of Flowers?" If you will send 10c. for a six-months' trial subscription to our large family paper, The Epitomist, we will send to you, free, a set of twelve beautiful flower postcards. Each card is different and represents the natural colors of the flowers and every card has the language of the flowers portrayed in verse. These cards are strictly HIGH-CLASS and are not like any you have seen, for they are entirely new.

Write us to-day and we will lose no time in sending them to you. Ask about the surprise which we are sure will interest you. We have only a limited supply of these beautiful cards, so send to-day if you want them. Address,

THE EPITOMIST,
237 Barnes Block, Spencer, Ind.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

All readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower who have sick friends, suffering from rheumatism or kidney trouble, will be interested:

FINDS NEW KIDNEY CURE

Dr. T. Frank Lynott, New York Specialist, discovers remarkable remedy.

At last a perfectly harmless and positive cure appears to have been found. Dr. T. Frank Lynott, formerly of the New York University, New York, later of the famous Bellevue hospital, and now a celebrated specialist in Chicago, has a very quick acting formula which has been approved by the best doctors.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower saw the above clipping from the Inter-Ocean and wanted to know of this new formula for curing kidney trouble.

Arrangements were then made by which Dr. Lynott offers National Farmer and Stock Grower readers a **free treatment.** Dr. Lynott, however, says that he proposes to give the free treatment only for a limited time to convince the public in every part of the United States of the positive wonderful efficacy of his treatment.

Furthermore, Dr. Lynott wants to make it clear that he has no "cure-all." He is a specialist in kidney and bladder diseases and rheumatism, so please do not write to him unless you have one of these diseases. If you write at once, both the medical advice and the medicine are entirely free.

The editor of this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, feels that with such a free offer, anybody who stays sick with kidney trouble or rheumatism deserves to be sick.

I know that a good many free offers have been advertised where the public had to send money, **but this free offer really IS A FREE OFFER.** And remember that instead of getting an ordinary physician, you get the medical advice free direct from America's greatest of all specialists on these diseases. See Free treatment certificate at bottom of this page and get relief **right now.**

STOP!

Stop that back breaking, twisting, terrible, terrible unbearable agony! Oh, that awful, awful digging soreness—the back all bent—the joints stiff, the heart-wringing pain—*stop that pain RIGHT NOW!*

Yes, Write For the Free Treatment—

a REAL Free Treatment that will give you relief—relief at once—not next week, not tomorrow, but relief AT ONCE—**immediately** after starting the treatment. It is so **simple,** so mild, yet so scientific and so **sure**—this treatment for rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble. Write now, today.

See the Free Treatment Certificate below—sign it and send it today. **No money—no obligation. At last you** can get relief, and, if you write at once, you get the treatment absolutely free. Just think—a genuine **free** treatment by America's and Europe's **leading** specialist—absolutely free—really and genuinely free **to convince the public.**

If you have Kidney Trouble, or Rheumatism (the cause of those pains), then **it's your loss** if you suffer any longer. When Dr. Lynott says free, he means free—not one cent to pay; and it is "up to you" whether you want the best medical advice and medicine all without a cent of cost. Don't miss this wonderful liberal offer. See the Free Trial Certificate at the bottom of this page.

Look at these poor sufferers all bent with nerve-racking pain — they are victims of kindey trouble; they think it is a rheumatic twitch. Friends say they grumble, but considering their awful pain, they bear up most bravely.

Oh, it is terrible that there should be such suffering, when you can be relieved so quickly, so surely, so simply, and right **now, free of charge.**

Writing of Dr. T. Frank Lynott, who gives the medical advice free, a brother specialist writes as follows:

"I have for years been considered an authority on urinary diseases, but I must confess my respect, my profound sense of esteem, for Dr. Lynott, whose wonderful success in treating urinary diseases has surprised us all. Dr. Lynott, by the way, is making a most remarkable free offer—the most genuine and generous offer ever made by a high grade physician. It seems to me the medical world ought not to be jealous of his success, but should praise him for what he has done and is doing for humanity."

Dr. T. Frank Lynott

whose photo is printed here, is, as you perhaps know, the world's greatest authority on kidney and bladder trouble and rheumatism. Never before has a physician of such high standing offered to treat patients by mail. But Dr. Lynott *wants* the people to get the benefit of this free treatment.

His cures have stirred America and Europe. In fact, Dr. Lynott received a special diploma on urinary diseases from the great New York University—of which the famous Bellevue Hospital, New York is now an honored part.

WATCH These Symptoms!

Trouble in the kidneys begins slowly, slowly. It creeps upon the unsuspecting patient like a thief in the night. Slowly, slowly, those stinging, racking pains foist themselves upon the sufferer; gradually, gradually the pains increase into a daily, nightly, constant, endless torture. Watch the symptoms, and cure yourself. Here are the principal symptoms of uric acid disease:

The Symptoms

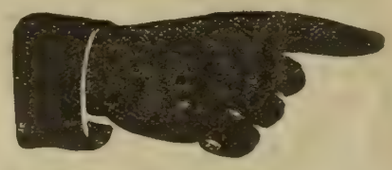
1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic Trouble.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Constipation or liver trouble.
9—Pain or soreness under right ribs.
10—Swelling in any part of the body.
11—Palpitation or pain around the heart
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain and swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

NOW THEN, This Certificate is FREE

You get the treatment, the medicine and Dr. Lynott's personal attention absolutely free, if you write at once. Instant Relief for those terrorizing pains!

Send no money—read the certificate, note that it puts you under no obligation. Dr. Lynott is glad to see a sufferer cured—write at once and get the free treatment.

JUST



Your Name and Address and the Symptoms

of your disease given by number. That is all Dr. Lynott wants. Read the free treatment **certificate**; read how it puts you under **no obligations** whatever; how it says specially and distinctly that you are not now nor later under any obligations whatever.

SEND NO MONEY—just write for the free treatment

REMEMBER:—This free treatment offer is LIMITED. Only a certain number will be taken, all under Dr. Lynott's personal care. If you answer this offer the first time you see it you are GUARANTEED the FREE treatment. So better send the free treatment certificate today, at once, and remember, you need INSTANT, IMMEDIATE relief from those awful pains.

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT, 2327 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO

If you have a friend suffering with kidney or bladder trouble or other uric acid disease, such as rheumatism, don't you feel that you owe it to your friend to tell him or her of this free offer?

Free Treatment Certificate

What is Your Name?.....
State plainly, Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

Your Address?.....

What Symptoms Have You?.....
Give numbers from table above—that is all

What is Your Age?.....*Married?*.....

Just fill out the above—nothing to sign, you see. Just answer the questions and be sure to give your name and address. You are under no obligations whatever. The **FREE** treatment will then be sent **at once, prepaid.** Cut out this certificate (or write a letter describing your symptoms) and **get INSTANT relief from those racking, rocking pains.** Address personally

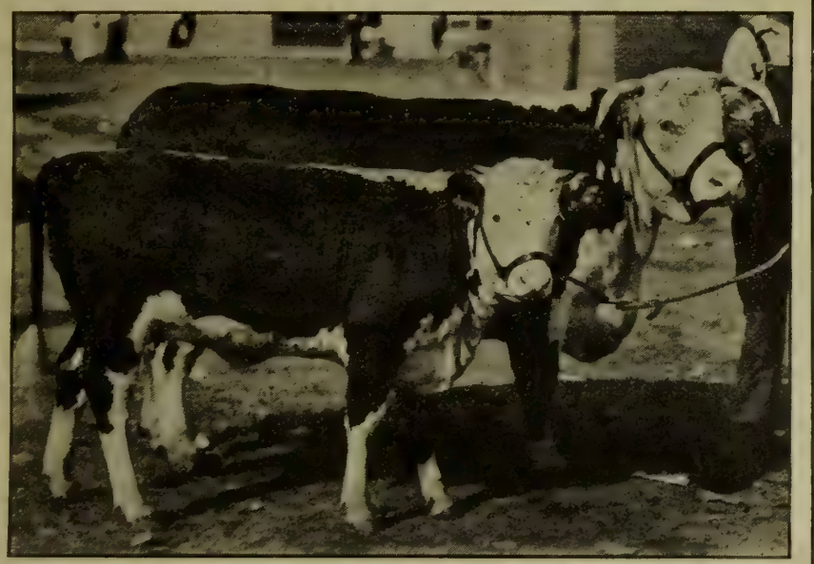
Dr. T. FRANK LYNOTT
2327 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

National FARMER

Vol. XXI. St. Louis, Mo., February, 1909. No. 2.

1909.

Tower's Fish Brand Slickers. Page 6.
De Laval Cream Separator. Page 11.
White Lily Gasoline Engine. See page 18.
Seven seed advertisements will be found advertised on page 7.
Credit Subscriptions to the best Farm Paper. See page 20.
Bean and Pea Threshers the best of all. See page 11.
Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat. See page 3.
U.S. Cream Separator is on page 10.
National Farmer Hat is sent direct from the factory. See page 28.
The Buggy of Quality. Page 10.
Paint the house with Tower. See page 21.
Incubators on pages 18 and 19.
Century Corn Planter Gauge. See page 6.
Burpee's Seed Annual. Page 7.
Seed Corn sold on approval. See page 7.
Ratekin's Big Banner Oats. See page 7.
Spur Ranch Farm Lands. Page 8.
How to cut living expenses. See page 27.
Fine Razor on trial. See page 22.
Steel Roofing and Cisterns. See page 15.
An Edison Phonograph ought to be on every farm. See page 23.
Uncle Piper on the sick-list. See page 30.
Grand Sweepstakes Corn. See premium offer on page 28.
Interesting Land Advertising will be found on page 8.
Poetry will be found on page 27.
Horse Remedies on page 14.
Live Stock Breeders on page 12.
Hercules Stump Puller. Page 5.
Flower Language Post Cards. See page 26.
American Cream Separator. See page 9.
The Chatham Fanning Mill is the very best. See page 2.
John Deere Light-draft Plows, standard for two generations. Write for booklet. See page 20.
Lambs for early market. Page 22.
Breese Bros.' Roofing. Page 15.
Distemper cured quickly. Page 15.
Clip your horses in the spring. See page 15.
Seed Corn—Diamond Joe's. See page 15.
Real Estate a money-making business. See page 15.
Low fares to cheap lands. Page 18.
Larkin Family Supplies. Page 27.
Free Book on Roofing. Page 19.
Strongest Fence made. Page 19.
Old Trusty Incubator. Page 19.
Split Hickory Vehicles. Page 20.
Plow History Book free. Page 20.
Dain Celebrated Hay Tools. See page 21.
Peerless Elastic Barb Wire. See page 4.
Best Paint in the world. Page 21.
Guaranteed 7 Per Cent. Page 21.
Patent Your Ideas. See page 24.
Prof. Holden's Corn Book. See page 22.
A Genuine Railroad Watch. See page 22.
Ready Roofing 75 cents per roll. See page 22.



PRAIRIE QUEEN—Grand champion Hereford female at Indiana, Illinois and Missouri State Fairs, and first-prize winner at the Chicago International Show of 1908. Exhibited by W. T. McCray, of Orchard Lake Stock Farm, Kentland, Indiana. This magnificent cow with calf at side represents practical perfection in beef cattle. A cow that takes championships at the principal State Fairs is worth looking at. Here is an example to follow. A farmer who has ordinary, plain, every-day, scrub cattle should begin by purchasing a pure-bred bull. He will soon have a crop of half-breed heifers. He will then find it easy to sell the first bull and get another one. He will then soon have a crop of three-quarter-blood females to breed and steers to send to market, and every cross he makes brings his cattle nearer to an ideal beef herd. After he has made two crosses he needs no further instructions. The time has come when the handy, fat young steer that is sired by a pure-bred bull is worth two scrub steers, and it costs but little more to get the high-class beef steer, and it costs less to fatten it..

THE ST. LOUIS HOG MARKET A LONG WAY THE BEST. A COMPARISON OF SALES.

On February 1st, at the St. Louis market, the top price for hogs was $7.00 per 100 pounds, paid for choice loads averaging 235 to 278 pounds, and the bulk of all the hogs sold at $6.50 to $6.75 per 100 pounds. St. Louis had 8,500 hogs on sale. At Kansas City, on the same day, there were about 8,000 hogs on sale. The top price at Kansas City was $6.55, or 45 cents lower than St. Louis, and the bulk of the Kansas City hogs sold at $5.95 to $6.45, or 30 to 55 cents per 100 pounds lower than St. Louis. This is a remarkable comparison. It is taken from the official reports. Allowing that St. Louis averaged only 35 cents per 100 pounds higher than Kansas City, and allowing the hogs to average 200 pounds, the 8,000 hogs at St. Louis brought $5,600.00 more than the 8,000 hogs at Kansas City. So wide a margin may not exist every day, but it is clear that a shipper who can reach St. Louis has a magnificent market at their service. Stockmen who ship west to Kansas City will surely make money by shipping east to St. Louis.

1909.

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The best stock-raising country in the world is tributary to St. Louis.
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Making a Hotbed.

A hotbed is necessary for the starting of early tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, sweet potatoes, etc. My method of making a hotbed is as follows:

In a well-drained spot I dig a trench eighteen inches deep, six feet wide and sixteen feet long. I use two boards twelve inches wide and sixteen feet long for sides and two boards twelve inches wide and six feet long for ends. I nail the ends in securely and nail three pieces 1x4 inches by six feet long for cross braces, which give a cross brace each four feet.

I secure manure from the horse stable which contains about one-half straw. Oat straw is the best for this purpose. I fork it over several times in order to thoroughly mix it to ensure an even heat. I fill the trench about one foot deep, sprinkle on three or four buckets of water and tramp down evenly, then fill again and tramp as before until the trench is filled and about one-half of the frame.

I then fill in six inches of good dirt which has been thoroughly worked over to make in best condition for planting. I sprinkle the earth thoroughly and allow it to stand until dry enough to work well, then hoe it all over to give it more life and kill the weeds which may be started.

I take a board four inches wide and as long as the bed is wide and level with the edge of it, being sure to have the center of the bed fully as high as the sides, as usually the center settles most.

I then sharpen one edge of the board and make furrows in which to plant the seeds by pressing the edge down into the soil about three-fourths of an inch. This leaves the seeds covered about one-half of an inch deep. If the soil is inclined to bake or crust, I sprinkle some fine sand over the surface and water lightly with a sprinkler.

I cover the frame with a good grade of muslin by lapping it down over the edge at the back of the frame and tacking laths over it, placing the laths end to end. I allow the ends of the muslin to extend four or five inches over each end of the frame and sew a double fold across each end, then sew loops on the fold and draw these down and hook over nails driven in the edge of the frame.

I have the muslin extend over the front edge far enough so that a hem can be sewed the full length deep enough to allow a board two inches wide to be run into the space made by this hem.

I draw the ends and front tight so as to hold the heat in and have some boards and straw at hand so that the bed may be covered in very cold weather.

I keep the bed covered closely until the plants begin to come up, uncovering only when necessary to water. In cold weather I water in the morning so the bed can warm during the day. After the plants begin to come up I give them plenty of air, and when not too cold uncover the bed every warm day.

It is not best to put cabbage and tomatoes in the same bed, as cabbage plants require less heat. It is better to make more than one bed, and plant cabbage in one, tomatoes in another, etc. The beds may be made large or small, according to the number of plants desired.—Wm. H. Underwood, Ozark, Ill.

Cutting Up a Big Ranch.

When the Espuela or Spur Ranch was first established in the Panhandle of Texas it was said that such a magnificent body of land was too good to be devoted to grazing purposes; but people who saw more clearly into the future said: "The farmers will get it some day;" and the day of the farmer has come. This ranch was started in 1880 by people who knew Western Texas when it was all an open range, and they bought the best railroad land, alternating with school land, and it was a body of land that is worth investigating, and a county that has already made itself famous by raising first-class crops. Anyone who is figuring upon a future location will do well to write for information and prices of Spur Farm Lands. A card appears on page 8 entitled Spur Farm Lands—The Farmer's Opportunity. Write for information to Chas. A. Jones, Manager, Espuela, Texas.

Make the Soil Fit the Crop.

When studying farm conditions in Illinois I have always noticed that those farms are the most productive which have a considerable amount of barn-yard manure to spread over the fields every year. It is apparent that that our soils need this coarse, moist stuff to improve the mechanical condition, and that the best results are obtained when barn-yard manure is reinforced with mineral fertilizers. Under our more recent practices, when much less stock is kept, it is important that this question of special fertilizers be taken hold of and worked out carefully in order to keep our fields up to the maximum production. A Putnam county farmer sowed a field of thirty acres to wheat the fall of 1907. This field was the second year from clover sod. It was coated thinly with barn-yard manure and in addition some 200 pounds of ground rock phosphate per acre was spread over it. The yield of wheat was forty bushels per acre, and the straw was stiff and stood up remarkably well. Nearby fields which were liberally treated with barn-yard manure but did not get any phosphate produced weaker straw, with a tendency to lodge, and made much smaller yields. While I am the staunchest friend of barn-yard manure and constantly urge the keeping of live stock, yet we might as well face the situation in a practical manner. We have reached a point in growing wheat and oats where barn-yard manure will not supply an adequate amount of plant food, and the sensible thing to do is to supply the needed elements. I, like thousands of other farmers, have always been a "sticker" for barn-yard fertilizer. I believe yet that we cannot make too much of it, but I also fully recognize that best results may be had by supplementing our barn-yard manure with mineral elements which are essential to strong straw and well-filled heads of grain.—L. C. Brown.

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Death to the Green Bug.

The wasp, that is the deadly foe of the green bug, is the subject of a very interesting article in the Technical World Magazine for August. It is a very interesting article. It concludes by saying: "The intelligent farmer can greatly aid the parasite in preventing recurrences of the pest if he will destroy the winter abiding places of the aphids. This can be done by cutting down patches of autumn-grown volunteer grain in fence corners and around threshing stacks; by burning old straw-stacks and other warmth-generating accumulations, and by thoroughly cutting up the surface of the planted fields with disc harrows."

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Depth to Cultivate Corn.

The season of 1908 will long be remembered because of the very unusual conditions which prevailed during the entire growing season over a greater part of the corn belt. Never have I known a season when proper handling of the soil counted for so much, and never have I seen such a difference in yield on nearly adjacent farms. I went into a field in Iroquois county, Illinois, late in September, which produced about 35 bushels of corn per acre. The owner declared that he had plowed and cultivated this ground practically the same as he had done for many years, except, as the dry weather came on, during the last two cultivations he had run his surface cultivators shallower than he had ever done before.

No doubt this depth of cultivation had considerable to do with the outcome of this crop. This ground is tile-drained, no doubt, and experience has shown that the soil will retain moisture much better when cultivated at a depth of, say, three inches during the season than by merely scratching the surface, or, say, running the knives just so to shave off a half inch or so of the top crust. The reason for this is, that there is not deep enough soil mulch to check evaporation. In the case cited, the growth of stalks showed that there had been ample moisture up to about the tasseling period, but from that time on through the balance of the season the crop suffered.

I visited about one hundred farms last fall. Wherever good plowing was done and the ground kept in condition for drawing up a constant water supply during July, August and September, there you will find good, big corn crops, without a single exception. Terry, of Ohio, has said many times that he could grow a bumper crop of corn on his land, without rainfall from planting time to gathering. I believe that Mr. Terry could do that, because he knew precisely the texture of his soil, and he knew when to stir his soil and when to leave it alone, and, besides, his fields had been handled along these very lines for several years and were in fit condition to absorb moisture and retain it.—L. C. Brown.

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You believe that money spent for a mowing machine or a binder is well invested. Still you use these machines only a few days in the year.

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These are valuable machines. They are now counted indispensable by most farmers, even though they stand unused over eleven months in the year.

But a manure spreader is a still more valuable machine. Its purpose is to keep up the fertility of the soil. It is the machine you use *all seasons*, and the one on which the rea. usefulness of all your other farm machines depends.

If you have not already done so, you should consider now the advisability of having an I. H. C. manure spreader on your farm.

You will have choice of three different spreaders in the I. H. C. line—the Cloverleaf, endless apron spreader, the Corn King, return apron spreader, and Kemp's 20th Century, a return apron spreader. Each of these spreaders handles the manure in all conditions perfectly and will give you long satisfactory service.

These spreaders are not ordinary. Their frames are made of air dried wood stock. They have serviceable, tractive, power-producing wheels, beaters that are unsurpassed for tearing the coarsest manure into the smallest pieces and applying it uniformly, aprons that deliver the manure to the beater with the least possible friction and in a uniform manner. Any one of these machines will, if given proper care, last a lifetime.

The labor of spreading manure is greatly lessened by using one of these I. H. C. spreaders. Not only is the labor lessened, but it is changed into agreeable work.

But the strongest reason for using an I. H. C. spreader is the increased value you get out of the manure. The best authorities agree that manure spread by an I. H. C. spreader has at least double the value of manure spread by hand.

The I. H. C. spreaders pulverize and make the manure fine, and spread it evenly over the ground just as thick or as thin as may be required. The manure is placed upon the ground in a condition that is at once available for plant life. All is washed by the first shower into the soil—none is wasted.

The good effects upon the crop are immediate and the permanent benefit to the land is greater than when the manure is spread by hand. There is no question but that land manured by an I. H. C. manure spreader will give an increased yield of two to ten bushels per acre over land where manure is spread by hand.

Consider the labor saved, the more agreeable work, the better crops, the more fertile condition of the land—is not an I. H. C. manure spreader the machine you should have?

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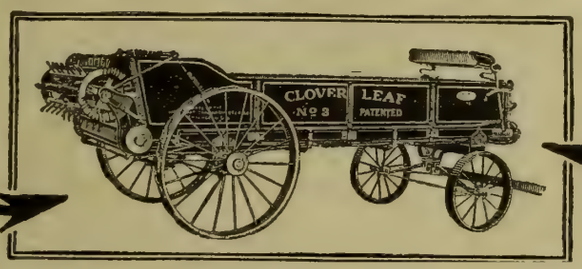

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Alsike Clover as a Seed Crop.

A Cass county, Illinois, correspondent asks whether alsike clover is as good as red clover, and whether it pays as a seed crop.

Alsike clover has been grown only in limited areas in this country, but wherever it has got a foothold it has proved very satisfactory. I would not recommend alsike where medium red clover will do well, for of all our clovers I consider the red the most valuable to grow. But alsike has its place, and under some conditions it no doubt will be safer than red clover. It is more bunchy than red clover. It is very nutritious, and as a pasture grass it does well when filled in with timothy or meadow fescue. It grows strong roots, well covered with nodules, so that as a soil improver it probably is equal to red clover.

Low, damp ground is not at all suited to red clover, but right under these conditions alsike will prosper best. It will not kill out like red clover, and it will live four or five years, while red clover lives only two years. Alsike clover is grown quite extensively in Northern Illinois and all over Wisconsin, but principally in localities where red clover has frozen out.

As a pure seed crop alsike usually produces more than red clover. From one to three bushels of seed per acre is usual, and frequently as much as five or six bushels per acre are secured. But seed comes with the first crop, and when it is grown for seed, not much else is secured. It should be sown in the spring, like any other clover, preferably with a light nurse of oats or barley. When it is sown for hay, best results are had when it is mixed with timothy, say about six pounds of alsike and ten pounds of timothy per acre.—L. C. Brown.

Equitable Farm Leases.

Never have I seen so much uncertainty about handling of what are called "leased lands" as there has been during the last year. Many landlords who decided six months ago to boost rent prices have found themselves up against a stone wall. Many good, reliable tenants have left farms which they have worked for many years; and when it came to finding new tenants to take those farms at the advanced rents, none were to be had. The inevitable result has followed. Many landlords not only had to recede from their stiff positions, but they have been begging for tenants to take their lands under former conditions. It seems strange, but it is a fact frequently noticed: The best and most desirable tenants are the ones usually bound down by the hardest conditions.

The sensible course is for landlords and tenants to get together. The landlord should keep foremost two things—soil stability and good crops. Any system of tenantry which does not recognize both of these things means loss of fertility, and instead of such lands becoming more valuable, they really are worth less per acre, after each crop is removed. This renting problem has always been a troublesome one, and conditions are not getting better.

A Mercer county, Illinois, farmer is trying to work out the problem in this manner: He has leased his farm to a young married man for five years. The lease carries with it all live stock and implements, which are appraised at actual cash value. At the end of five years, live stock and implements of equal value must be left on the farm. The tenant operates the farm and bears all expenses, and owner and tenant share equally in all crops and live stock sold.

In Kankakee county, Illinois, a landlord who lives outside of the state has arranged with the man who owns an adjacent farm to manage his lands absolutely for ten years. Before this arrangement was entered into, a schedule of crop, meadow and pasture land was carefully laid out. This provided that one-fourth of the acreage should be annually sown in spring grain and clover seeded with it. Grain rent is to be taken, except the crop seeded with clover; that crop is to be taken by the tenant, and it is to be seeded thinly, so as to make the clover the paramount crop.—L. C. Brown.

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To the Editor of the National Faremr and Stock Grower:

Dear Sir:—I am very glad to accept the kind invitation to say a few words in your publication at this time, because of the assurance that it will be read by a large number of stock farmers of the Southwest. Although our firm is well established at most of the principal live stock markets, it is only during the past two years that we seriously contemplated perfecting our organization by establishing ourselves at St. Louis. There has been no lack of inclination on our part at any time, but always wishing our actions to be commensurate with the opportunity, we have simply waited until we believed the imperative moment had arrived. To place a first-class organization in a field that is already filled with business men of the highest class is not an easy matter, and certainly not an off-hand proposition, and as we purpose to be in the lead in the St. Louis market as elsewhere, and, at any rate, deserve success, we were unwilling to jump in prematurely. Having made the move to St. Louis, it is not out of order to say a few words to the stockmen in St. Louis territory and to remind them of their great advantages and opportunities.

During the past twenty-five years two great influences have taken place in beef cattle—production and marketing—one meeting the other half way. One is the influence of quality, which permits the prime beef steer to be produced at an earlier age than formerly, and the other is the market demand for lighter-weight beef cattle, which enables the early-matured steer to bring the top price upon the cattle market.

If we could resurrect a number of old-time cattle raisers and tell them that we can produce fifteen hundred-pound steers at two years old, they would say they would have to be shown; and if we also resurrected some of the old-time butchers to tell them that 1,100 to 1,200-pound steers had topped the cattle market, they would not believe it, even if they were shown.

The market has not entirely given up paying top prices for heavy cattle, but it has certainly given up paying a premium for weight alone, and unless one has continued experience with the market for many years, he can hardly understand how great the change has been.

My own experience in live stock raising and marketing is long enough to make me sure of my ground in reviewing the cattle market; but until I was forced to see the great changes that time was slowly but surely bringing about I was unwilling to give up the idea that a perfect beef steer must be brought to heavy weight. Yet to-day weight is not the first consideration, and weight without quality receives very little consideration on the part of the buyers.

In the beginning, however, cattle that did not grow to heavy weights were not regarded at all. In fact, we have to go back to the beginning to find out how heavy cattle were. Over a hundred years ago Shorthorn cattle were exhibited by Colling Bros., of the county of Durham, in North England. They were eminent breeders of these cattle. In order to popularize and advertise the breed they prepared an ox for public exhibition and at five years old the reputed weight was 3,024 pounds, and the "white heifer that traveled," the most famous Shorthorn female of her day, weighed 2,300 pounds, and her dressed weight was 1,820 pounds. And the old country did not have a monopoly of heavy-weight cattle. No sooner did the Shorthorn find a rival in the Hereford for honors in beef production in this country than the heavy-weight beef contest began. We read about the Hereford ox exhibited by Mr. Rust at the first New York State Fair in 1841 that weighed 3,700 pounds; also in 1844 of the 2,313-pound Hereford steer butchered at Brighton, Mass., and exhibited on the streets of Boston. At the first Kentucky State Fair held at Lexington in 1851, five-year-old Shorthorn steers exhibited by Mr. C. W. Innes weighed 2,710 to 2,740 pounds, and finally in 1857 the champion cattle feeder, Mr. B. F. Harris, of Champaign, Ill., marketed a full load of cattle at Chicago averaging 2,786 pounds, and these were picked out of 100 head that averaged 2,377 pounds.

It was Hon. J. D. Gillett, of Champaign, Ill., himself a great feeder of heavy cattle, who first gave to his brother stockmen the reasons why extreme heavy cattle would have to give way to early maturity and finish at lighter weight. He gave his experience and demonstrated the wastefulness of keeping a steer above three years old, stating that only 15-cent corn could justify such extravagance, and all the Agricultural Experiment Stations took up the work and arrived at the same conclusions, with the additional information that three years was too long, and a year and a half to two-years' time to perfect a steer was nearer the mark.

If the beef market had continued to pay a premium for heavy cattle, undoubtedly the production would have kept up. At one time Great Britain purchased most of our heavy beef cattle. They were shipped over the sea at a rate of so much a head, and the heavier the beef the more economical was the transportation. They were shipping baby beef from Ireland to England long before early maturity in beef cattle production was understood in this country.

I do not wish to be understood as saying that heavy beeves are entirely out of fashion; but 1,700 pounds now looks just as heavy as 2,000 pounds did formerly. Probably 1,500 pounds is the present ideal weight for a beef steer that, having the flesh and quality, will bring the top price on any first-class market. Furthermore, under present conditions the strictly high-grade steer that will combine the utmost economy of production and the best results in market will average from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds.

The grand champion car-load of steers at the International Show of 1908 averaged 1,406 pounds, and were two years old. They were pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus steers raised on blue grass and finished on corn and oil meal. They were held until December for exhibition purposes, but were top cattle in any market if shipped in August.

Of the twenty-eight head of beef cattle at the same show and undergoing the slaughter test, the fifteen yearlings averaged 1,260 pounds and the thirteen two-year-olds averaged 1,490 pounds. The two-year-olds dressed one per cent. better than

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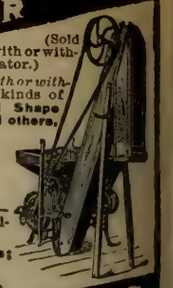
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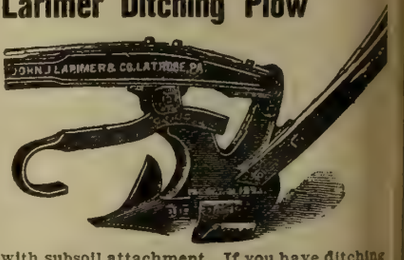

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Mr. CHAS. O. ROBINSON, of the live stock commission firm of CLAY, ROBINSON & CO., recently established at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

the yearlings, but the yearlings outsold the two-year-olds by half a cent a pound. The year before, the yearlings averaged 1,244 pounds, and the two-year-olds 1,460 pounds.

We have seen the grand champion steer, Peerless Wilton's Defender, a 975-pound Hereford calf of eleven months old, and when brought back a year later with another 400 pounds added, he was too ripe to be classed as a perfect steer.

The next youngest steer winning the grand championship was the Shorthorn, Roan King, a fifteen-months-old yearling, weighing 1,080 pounds, which had gained 2½ pounds from birth to the butcher block; and The Woods Principal, another grand champion, weighed 1,645 pounds at twenty-five months, and still another—Clear Lake Jute—an Aberdeen-Angus steer, entered the show ring at two years and two months old weighing 1,624 pounds.

During the past several months I have studied the St. Louis market and the cattle sold upon it with the greatest interest. I see most clearly the great opportunity of the Southwest lies in the production of high-quality, early-maturing beef cattle, and I was very much gratified to notice how well the cattle of this class sold upon the St. Louis market. The old-style heavy cattle can be raised in the Southwest and perfected by expert feeders with an abundance of feed. They are and always will be the exception, but every farmer in Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas can produce the calf that can be raised and fed to become a market-topping, prize-winning yearling, and I also have no hesitation in saying that they can do so better and cheaper than it can be done in any other country on the face of the earth.

This market demand for baby beef has been the subject of interesting experiment for many years, but it is only in the last few years that the Eastern butcher has had experience with them, and they like the sample. No waste, a large proportion of choice small steaks and roasts and no coarse meat of any kind.

Let me say in conclusion that no grade bull will produce the early-maturing, high-quality steer. Pure-bred Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford or Galloway bulls are necessary. The half-breed, the three-quarter blood, the fifteen-sixteenths-blood steers show up well in the market. Quality is the foundation, feeding from calfhood to market comes next and produces perfect beeves; the market is calling for them, and the Southwest is the country to produce them.—Chas. O. Robinson (of Clay, Robinson & Co.).

Controversy Over the Roads.

The controversy over the building of public roads is a keen one. There are those that believe in building hard roads, and there are others that are advocates of the dirt road. Within the past ten years we have seen much bitterness developed as a result of the advocating of hard roads.

The writer knows of one group of hard-road specialists that set out from Washington to make a trip through the Middle West and convert the farmers to the advantages of hard roads. They got as far as Chicago with no serious backset, but after a few stops at Illinois points for meeting purposes they gave up the plan. Their reception by Illinois farmers was decidedly hostile.

There is no doubt that hard roads are a good thing, but there is also no doubt that they cost too much. Those living in the cities have to face the road problem in an acute form, for street paving is almost an essential. Yet the very great cost of paving the streets is a heavy burden, even on the men that own fifty-foot lots. If this is true of the man owning a frontage of fifty feet, how much more is it true of the farmer that owns a quarter section of land bounded on two sides of a public highway?

In road discussions at conventions it has often been asserted that macadamized roads could be built at $1,500 to $3,000 per mile. Why such figures are put out the writer does not understand, for it is well known what the building of a good macadamized road costs. To build a macadamized road seventeen feet wide costs to-day in Northern Illinois, about $2.00 per running foot on each side, or a total of $4.00 per running foot.

There are 5,280 feet in a mile, and four times that gives $21,120. This is the cost of building one mile of macadamized road where prices are about the same as in the vicinity of Chicago. Of course location plays a considerable part in determining this matter.

Now, in the country many of the mile sections are bounded on all sides by a highway. A quarter section has a half mile stretch of road on one side of it and a half mile stretch on the other side. That makes a full mile of road touching each quarter section. To macadamize the road at a cost of $21,120 would mean that the owner of each quarter section would have to pay $10,560.

It is argued that he would have ten years in which to pay the bill, but that would mean $1,056 per year. In addition there would be an annual interest charge of 5 per cent. on the deferred payments. The first year this interest charge would amount to $475.20, which, with the first installment, would mean an aggregate of $1,531.20.

Is it any wonder that there is an uprising when it is suggested that macadamized roads ought to be built in the rural districts? We want road improvement, but not of a kind that will cause the confiscation of property.

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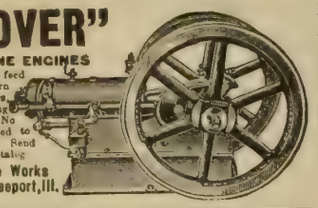

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Some Clover Questions.

A Livingston county, Illinois, correspondent asks these questions about clover: Can you give me any reason why clover should not do well on land which has grown one crop of corn and one of oats since it was turned? I sowed a twenty-eight-acre field last spring to oats and at the same time seeded to clover. There is practically no clover alive. The year that I turned under the sod the clover did not seem to do well. (2) Is it a good plan to seed oats with clover on rather thin soil?

The fact that our correspondent did not get a stand of clover from his last spring's seeding is not surprising, nor is it an unusual experience. Last season was a very trying one on young clover plants, and not much of the spring seeding amounted to anything. The condition of the soil may have added to the general debility of the crop. One of the gravest mistakes made last spring in sowing clover seed was referred to in a recent article; that is, there was too much oats sown on the ground. Under the most favorable weather conditions an overseeding of oats works against the clover and holds it in check until after the oats are harvested. I heard of cases last spring where as much as four bushels of oats were sown, and then clover on top of that.

In regard to the previous crop of clover not doing well: Some get a wrong impression of the part that clover plays in keeping ground in good condition. It will do great things; but clover sickens. At times it does not seem to prosper. When it reaches that stage it had best be turned under and cultivated crops grown for two or three years. Clover-root worms may be the cause of the unthriftiness, or it may be due to the hurtful influence of certain microbes in the soil. There are some things here we do not quite understand. But whatever the cause, the thing to do is to grow other crops on the land for several years and not attempt to grow clover. Some get the notion that if clover-sick land is abundantly manured it will be brought into heart again and will readily grow clover. This also is an error. Manuring does no good. Change of crop is necessary.

Our correspondent touches upon a practice which is altogether too common—that of seeding oats on thin soil and clover along with it. I do not favor even sowing oats alone on thin soil, but when sown with clover it is essential that the oat plants make a vigorous early growth and get out of the way of the clover plants. It is also essential that the ground have sufficient strength and that in the form of available nitrogen, to nourish the clover plants until they are able to get food from the air. We wonder sometimes why clover plants should pine away along about harvest time. They simply lack nourishment. The oat crop has exhausted, or nearly so, the available plant food, and the tiny clover plants are starved to death.—L. C. Brown.

Safest Varieties of Corn to Plant.

In talking with corn growers in the central section of the corn belt I find that many are discarding the late-maturing varieties of corn and planting earlier sorts. The same mistake has been made by growers over the whole corn belt—that of trying to increase yield by increasing the size of the ear. The result has been the same from Wisconsin clear to Southern Illinois. Corn has been growing later every season. The stalk has been getting taller, and, altogether, results are very unsatisfactory. I believe it wise to plant the largest-eared corn that will ripen with you within a normal season. It is hazardous to undertake to lengthen the season, and really with well-bred corn it is not the big, coarse ears that shell out the most corn. We count that dairy cow the most profitable that will produce the greatest amount of butter-fat from a given amount of food. With corn, we should count that variety best which will produce the largest amount of shelled corn with the least expenditure for cob and stalk. Soil condition has much to do with the maturing of the corn crop, so every grower should consider both his soil and his seed when selecting a safe variety to plant. For the general crop I would not plant a later-maturing variety than has usually been grown upon the farm. If a change is desirable, I should rather plant an earlier-maturing variety. We have been taking altogether too great risks with big, late-maturing seed corn. Stick to corn that will mature in your locality under your soil conditions. If planting is delayed for two or three weeks, as was the case last spring, by all means plant one of the early sorts. A forty-bushel, well-matured crop of small ears is worth sixty bushels of big, soggy ears.—L. C. Brown.

Fit the Ground Good.

I was asked at a Farmers' Institute, a few days ago, which two essentials I considered the most important in growing the corn crop. I consider good seed the most important of all, for unless vigorous seed is planted the crop is handicapped right at the start; then the second great essential is fitting the seed-bed so that the young plants start under favorable conditions. I have seen corn growers pay $5.00 a bushel for their seed corn and then plant it in among clods, so that there was no possible chance of getting more than two-thirds of a stand. The ground must be well plowed; no cut-and-cover job of plowing ever made much of a crop. The ground must be pulverized before clods form. Corn ground is apt to turn up rather cloddy in the spring. The harrow and pulverizer should follow close to the plow, both for the purpose of reducing the clods and securing moisture. Then keep down the weeds. If one cultivation or harrowing will do it, all well and good; but more likely it will need several harrowings before the planter is ready to start. You have lessened your chances of a bumper corn crop very much if weeds are allowed to show up in the rows ahead of the young corn plants.—L. C. Brown.

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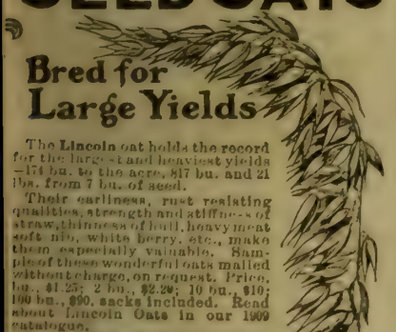

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One cannot but be surprised by the neglect this problem receives. The fertility of the soil is the first factor in the following of a practical farming career, yet in some localities we find the adage, "Cultivation is fertility," well fixed.

Now, cultivation is in no sense a substitute for fertility. We have seen soils that were perfect in texture and that had been cultivated and cultivated till they were as fine as dust, yet they were unproductive because they lacked a single element of fertility.

The writer has in mind a great farming area which was largely produced by lake deposits in past ages. The soil of that area is so soft and arable that it turns like a mass of fragile silk. In texture it is perfect. Yet because it resulted from the decay of plants having in them little potash, no part of that vast area produced more than a small harvest of anything, unless potash is applied in considerable quantities.

On that area are living farmers that have plowed, cultivated, seeded and harvested crops from that area for a lifetime without getting from it more than enough to pay them meager wages for their work. Now on that same area every farmer understands that he must apply potash to get satisfactory results.

Yet there are many other sections equally deficient in some one of the fertility elements, where the farmers have not yet awakened to a realization of the real condition of the land.

In the rockier states of the Union, fertilization has been more common than in the states where the soil is like silk and the plow runs easily. Yet in those states the soil is often being supplied with mineral plant food than on the great prairies where the soil has a larger content of vegetable matter.

The most profitable thing that a farmer can do is to keep up the fertility of his acres to a high point. Most owners of land have never tried to find how much fertilizing they could do without losing money. One man that the writer heard of entered on some experiments to determine just how much fertilizer of various kinds he could put on a certain acre without hurting its crop-producing quality. He reported that he was surprised at the large amount of fertility of various kinds he could apply with profit.

If the farmers of this country were fully awake to the great advantage there is in keeping soil in a high state of fertility, the fertility question would be more effectually studied than it is being studied at the present time.

Real Galvanizing.

Undoubtedly the farmers of this country have wasted a great many thousand dollars in recent years on poor wire fence. Many of us have been unable to understand why, what seems like a good fence will become utterly useless in such a short time. Our eyes have recently been opened on this question by a little booklet written by an expert on this subject, who shows how in the rush to get rich quick many manufacturers have neglected the fundamentals of good fence building. They have built fences with light uprights, and have used wire that was hardly galvanized at all. Mr. Brown, the author of the book, points out that in true galvanizing, the galvanizing compound is not merely washed on the wire like cheap-plated jewelry, but that a chemical action takes place whereby the spelter used for galvanizing becomes a part of the wire. It is not a simple covering for the wire, but a part of the wire itself. He attributes the long life and durability of the Brown Fence to its superior galvanizing and its extra heavy uprights. We know every one of our readers will be interested in Mr. Brown's little book. Write to the Brown Fence and Wire Company, Dept. 45, Cleveland, Ohio, and ask for it.

Frank A. Saunders, of Bristol, N. H., and Guy Carr, of Ossining, N. Y., came West after the National Dairy premiums for the Dutch Belted cattle exhibit. Mr. Saunders received both the championship awards—the full-aged bull Auten being the grand champion—and Echo, 2d, was female champion. Mr. Carr was also blue-ribbon winner.

The World's Leading Cream Separators

Of Different Styles Are In

The Empire Line

Take Your Choice of Style, Price and Size

DON'T buy a separator where you have no choice of design, style of construction or method of separation, until you have seen what the Empire Line offers you.

We make the really standard models, and make them better than anyone else **can** make them. We don't need to push **one hobby** on you. Having the different models we can state **facts** about each. We don't claim **everything** for any **one** machine. You know what you want—what you need—we have it—you take **your choice.**

Empires differ in pattern and price but not in quality. **All** are **First Grade** separators. One costs less than another because that style costs less to produce. That is a point that touches your pocketbook. Investigate it.

The Frictionless Empire—The Empire Disc Backed By the Empire Guarantee—As Good As a Government Bond

Each style of the Empire has its full range of sizes. And regardless of style or price, every Empire is better than any other separator—because into each has been put Empire materials, Empire workmanship and Empire "know-how"—the things that made the name **Empire** stand for all that's best in cream separators.

We show the Empire Disc here. It is the closest skimmer, and the lightest, easiest to turn, easiest to clean, most improved Disc Separator made.

The Frictionless Empire is known, used and praised all over the country. Hundreds of thousands are in use. It has held its leading place against all comers, old and new.

Get The Books and Compare. The large, handsome Empire catalog is free. It is the fairest, most impartial separator book ever published. It gives the unbiased truth about different styles; illustrates them; doesn't **claim** anything, **states facts;** doesn't push **one** hobby, describes the different standard models—**you take your choice.** Write for this interesting and instructive book today.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO., Fisher Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Factory, Bloomfield, N. J.

THE WONDERBERRY

A Luscious Berry Ripening in Three Months from Seed.

Luther Burbank's Greatest Creation.

FRUIT blue-black like an enormous rich blueberry in looks and taste. Unsurpassed for eating raw, cooked, canned or preserved in any form. The greatest garden fruit ever introduced and equally valuable in hot, dry, cold or wet climates. Easiest plant in the world to grow succeeding anywhere and yielding great masses of rich fruit all summer and fall—and all winter in pots—(As a pot plant it is both ornamental and useful.) The greatest boon to the family garden ever known. Everybody can and will grow it. We are the sole introducers in all parts of the world and offer thousands of dollars in cash prizes for which see Catalogue.

Seed 20c. per packet, **3 packets for 50c.**,

Also our **Great Catalogue** of Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and New Fruits for 1909, *free.*

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

SEED CORN SOLD ON APPROVAL

Test it any way you please for 10 days. And if not perfectly satisfactory, return at our expense and money will be refunded. We have 30,000 bushels of select seed ears for sale this season. Largest exclusively seed corn house in the world. Had over 60 men getting out our seed in October. Highest yielding varieties only—**Favorite White, Improved Boone Co. White, White Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Improved Leaming (yellow).** All corn carefully selected as it comes from the field and dried by air shafts, steam pipes and electric fans. **Grow our own corn.** Ship in ear or shelled. **Write today for our beautiful corn book and samples. Tells you how to grow a bumper crop of corn. Free for the asking.**

The G. D. Sutton Co., Dept. 7 MASON CITY, ILL.

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RATEKIN'S 100 BU. OATS

Ratekin's Big Banner 100 Bushel White Oats The biggest prettiest, plumpest oat in every one. Side by side with common sorts they yield 100 bushels per acre where other sorts make but 25 to 35 bushels. Strong stiff straw, branched heads ripen early, never rust, blights or lodges. **There is none like them,** and when our stock is exhausted there is no more to be had. **Samples Mailed Free.** Also our Big Illustrated Catalog of farm, field, grass and garden seeds. A postal card will bring them to your door.

Address, **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

Published Monthly.

By THE HALE PUBLISHING CO.

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Our Corn Premiums.

We desire to invite attention to the corn premiums offered by The National Farmer and Stock Grower to our own patrons. Any exhibit contesting for our premiums should be exhibited with a card, saying: "Grown from seed corn furnished the exhibitor as a subscription premium by The National Farmer and Stock Grower of St. Louis, Mo." We will then pay any premiums to which the exhibit is entitled on presentation of the certificate issued by the Secretary of the Fair. We will take the greatest pleasure in paying these premiums, and the more there are the better we will be pleased.

Death of Charles E. Whitman.

We sincerely regret to report the death of Charles E. Whitman, of the Whitman Agricultural Company. He was born in 1837 at Winthrop, Maine, a son of Luther Whitman, who in that early period was an inventor of agricultural implements. His entire life was devoted to this line of business, and at one time was Western manager of the Walter A. Wood Harvester Company. The Whitman Agricultural Company is a St. Louis institution of thirty-seven years' standing. It is world renowned. Whitman implements, principally baling presses, are in successful operation wherever agriculture has a foothold.

Charles Whitman was the business manager, and his sterling qualities won him a host of friends. He came in close contact with all the farm newspaper men; that he did business with them was only one of the causes of his popularity; they were his close companions at all the Fairs and Expositions. He rests after a life's work well done, and his achievements will continue to benefit mankind through many ages to come.

The Cream Separator in Marketing Dairy Products.

Those who have sold milk know what an enormous amount of work is connected with it and much of it at very unpleasant hours. Living some distance from the shipping station means to milk very early in the morning to be ready at the shipping point (if shipping), and this must be done every day, rain or shine. This sometimes is very unpleasant business. Of course, those who live very close to the shipping station have it more convenient, but all farmers cannot live right at the shipping point, and consequently must, or at least should provide the conditions most suitable and convenient, taking the profit into consideration.

In view of the value of skim milk for feeding, I am of the opinion that a great many men who sell whole milk could make more money with less work, to have a good cream separator and make good, first-class butter and use the skim milk for feeding purposes.

From my experience in the feeding of milk, I think it is doubtful if the price paid on the average is equal to the real value of the milk. The old way of skimming milk that has been put away in crocks and jars and churning the cream in the old dash churn, is unsatisfactory because of the labor connected with it.

I think, and it has been my experience, that the separator can be made to solve the problem of a great deal of hard labor connected with marketing the dairy products. I have fed pigs on almost all kinds of feed for several years, and therefore know that there is nothing that is better for them than plenty of skim milk with the addition of some mill feed. And this skim milk is a rather cheap food. The valuable properties are taken out by the cream separator and made into butter, and sold at perhaps a good price, sometimes a fancy price. Often a man can find customers who will pay fancy prices for strictly fresh butter, and in this way the cost of handling is reduced and the profit, I think, usually greater. Right on the farm is the place to manufacture this skim milk into pork and beef. The calves can be fed on it successfully, when fed in connection with some other good food, and will produce beef cheaper than letting them have the whole milk, which is the case where there is no cream separator on the farm.

Using this cream separator will do away with the unpleasantness of hauling the whole milk some miles through the rain and perhaps snow, and in this way alone is very helpful.

One of the very best features that I consider in using the cream separator is being able to use the milk on the farm instead of selling it off the land. Selling the butter is not selling the fertility very fast; in fact, there is very little fertility about butter. One hundred pounds of straw or hay will remove about as much fertility from the soil as a ton of butter, and this is a great consideration when followed up for several years.

Of course, when this feed is fed out on the farm a great per cent. of it is returned to the soil, but when the milk is separated from the cream and made into butter and the butter sold, that leaves practically everything on the farm with a good profit brought in beside. This is what I consider good business on the farm. We must first of all look at the fertility of the land. This must be kept up or the income is sure to decrease.

Now there are men who are milking even three or four cows, and what milk is not consumed for family use is just fed the calves and hogs whole and no attempts made to make any butter for sale. On such farms a good cream separator could be used to great advantage. This surplus milk could be separated and the cream made into butter and sold at a good price and then the skim milk fed out with some mill feed and the feeding value would be about the same and have the price of the butter beside.

I would suggest to those who are selling whole milk or who have only just a few cows and are feeding the whole milk out on the farm, to try buying a cream separator and use it for a while and see if it is not a good, safe investment. It may take some time to get a good business established, but I am satisfied that when it is once done the profit will be much greater than it is at present.—R. B. Rushing.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

Arkansas.—Fine lands on the Cotton Belt Route. All very valuable but cheap at this time. See page 2 and read the advertisement of **E. W. LaBeaume,** G. P. & T. A., 1551 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Kansas.—Catholic homeseekers will find what they want at Westphalia, Kansas. Big parish and parochial school; fine hay, corn and wheat land. Write **Hatton & Kohake,** Westphalia, Kas., for lists.

IMPROVED HOMES IN IDAHO.

We are marketing our Bonner county cut-over timber lands in five, ten and twenty-acre tracts, improving them for the purchaser by planting to fruit and meadow, selling on long-time payments and caring for the land and crops while purchaser is paying for them.

Write to **Colburn Mercantile Co.,** Colburn, Idaho, for terms.

Michigan.—I sell Farms in Oceana, the best county in Michigan. Fruit, Grain, Poultry and Stock Farms. Write for list. **J. D. S. Hanson,** Hart, Mich.

Mississippi.—320 acres, eight miles south from Iuka, Miss., and four miles from the I. C. Railroad. About half is fine bottom land and all has good growth of timber. Well adapted to corn and cotton and would make a good stock farm. Price, $1,600. It is worth $25 an acre. Address, **J. W. Jourdan,** Iuka, Miss.

Mississippi.—2,350 acres of fine, rich, bottom land, 500 acres cleared, balance timber, that when cut will pay for the land. Will produce cotton, corn and four crops of alfalfa a year. Cane grows twenty feet high. Water facilities unexcelled. Three houses and barns. More particulars will be sent on request. **Jno. A. Stinson Co.,** Columbus, Miss.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS. — For farms and homes that will prove both satisfactory and profitable, write for new illustrated list; 100 farms described and priced. **G. W. Hamilton & Son,** Fulton, Mo.

Finest Farm

In Missouri at the price. Only $40 an acre; easy terms. 2,520 acres. Improvements very substantial. Fine soil. 600 acres hog-tight fence, remainder five barbed wires. 500 acres in cultivation and tame grass. 800 acres prairie bluegrass pasture, balance timber bluegrass pasture; a small portion timber too thick for grass; numerous lasting springs and running streams, also tanks and pipes for winter watering. Four dwellings and eight barns. Church and school adjoining farm. I think it is the best proposition in Missouri for the money. It will sell in smaller tracts for $100 an acre in a few years. Must sell it in a body.

J. H. LIPSCOMB,
306 Fidelity Trust Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Missouri.—560-Acre Home, eight miles from this city and five miles to another railroad town. 350 acres in cultivation. Level land and mostly free from rock. Good fences. Good five-room house; two tenant houses. Barn, 36x50; three other barns. All necessary outbuildings. Wells and spring. 10 acres young bearing apple orchard. Various other fruit. 70 acres meadow. 100 acres pasture. Close to school, churches and store. Free mail. Phone. Covered stock scales. Price, $20.00 per acre. Have also larger and smaller tracts for sale. Write your wants. Send for lists and descriptions of the county. **Wright & Waterstripe,** Marshfield, Mo.

Tennessee.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and price of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

TEXAS Land for Sale and Exchange. Bargains for homeseekers. Also pointers for real estate men. Write **Southern Land Co.,** Burleson, Tex.

SPUR FARM LANDS—THE FARMER'S OPPORTUNITY.

As owners of over 430,000 acres of high-class Texas farm lands, we are now subdividing into quarter sections and offering them direct to the homeseeker, not loaded with selling commissions. First offerings are in Dickens county. Land produces wonderfully, easily cultivated. Reliable cotton territory, this crop having never failed. Absolutely free from boll-weevil; it cannot propagate here. Corn, small grains and feed stuffs produce abundantly; alfalfa in portions. Ideal for hog raising—cholera unknown. Excellent fruit growing region.

The Stamford and Northwestern Railway is scheduled to operate to these lands in time to handle 1909 crop. Present purchasers secure lands at lower price than after railroad in operation. Easy terms. Fine, healthful climate; altitude about 2,000 feet, lying below the plains.

For further information, address **Chas. A. Jones,** Manager for S. M. Swenson & Sons, Espuela, Dickens county, Texas.

Texas.—Smooth agricultural lands in any sized tracts, along line of Orient R. R. Write me your wants. **J. P. Rice,** Alpine, Texas.

Texas.—Large and small farms for sale in the southern part of the state from $2.50 upwards. It will pay buyer of Texas land to address **Box 84,** National Stock Yards, Ill.

Texas.—12,000-acre ranch within eight miles of Sabinal, Uvalde county, Texas. A part fine grazing land and the balance richest agricultural soil. Will sell in 2,000-acre tracts or less. Agricultural lands average $11.00 per acre and grazing lands average $4.75. Greatest bargains in the state. For particulars address **Albert D. Evans,** National Stock Yards, Ill.

VIRGINIA FARMS, $5.00 Per Acre and upwards. Easy payments. Catalogues free. Loans made on country real estate. **George E. Crawford & Co.,** 1009 East Main St., Richmond, Va. Established January, 1875.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS,

No matter where you live. Write me today if you want to buy or sell any kind of Real Estate or business. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

WILL YOU SELL Land, Farm, Ranch, Country or City Real Estate, improved or unimproved, New or Second-hand Machinery, Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Patent, etc.? If so, send QUICK, description, price, terms, references. **MYRICK SYNDICATE, Springfield, Mass.**

WESTERN CANADA

320 Acres Instead of 160 Acres

As further inducement to settlement of the Wheat-Growing lands of Western Canada, the Canadian Government has increased the area that may be taken by a homesteader to 320 acres—**160 free and 160 to be purchased at only $3.00 per acre.** These lands are in the grain-raising area, where mixed farming is also carried on with unqualified success.

A railway will shortly be built to Hudson Bay, bringing the world's markets a thousand miles nearer these wheat fields, where **schools and churches are convenient, climate excellent, railways close to all settlements and local markets good.**

"It would take time to assimilate the revelations that a visit to the great empire lying to the North of us unfolded at every turn." Correspondence of an Illinois Editor, who visited Western Canada in August, 1908.

Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies at low prices and on easy terms. For pamphlets, maps and information as to low Railway Rates, apply to **Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can.,** or to the **authorized Canadian Government Agent.**

J. S. Crawford, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

California Guaranteed 7% Bonds

Issued by cities for streetwork—are first lien upon property worth from 3 to 10 times amount of bonds. Carefully selected and Guaranteed by the Bond Guarantee Company — collected and remitted without delay or cost.

Refer to Citizens National Bank,
Bank of Los Angeles,
German-American Savings Bank,
all of Los Angeles, Cal.

Can supply Bonds in amounts from $50 to $50,000.00.

Write for full information to

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557 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
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P & O

CANTON PLOWS

Harrows, Corn Planters, Listers, Cultivators, Stalk Cutters, Potato Diggers, Beet Implements, Carts, Garden Tools, etc. Most complete line made. For 67 years the Best, and backed by an unqualified Guarantee. Ask your dealer for P. & O. Canton Implements and write us for Catalog No. 81.

Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Illinois.

SIXTEEN CENTS FOR JANUARY MILK.

The Cream Rate Situation Settled—Milk Rates Still an Undecided Question.

In opening the January meeting of the Directors of the Milk Producers' Protective Association, the President, Hon. D. I. Furbeck, said that the Interstate Commerce Commission had rendered a decision in regard to the transporation rates on cream, but that the rates on milk had not been disposed of.

It will be remembered that in the summer of 1907 the railroads generally issued tariff sheets, announcing an advance in the shipping rates on both milk and cream. This was done quietly, and not until the day set for the advance had almost arrived was the gravity of the situation understood. The Milk Producers' Protective Association was called into emergency session and took the position that the service was no better than it had been for seventeen years, and that there was no good reason for the advance. The creamery proprietors and the city distributors were of the same opinion, and, acting on the same lines, secured a temporary injunction and a hearing before the United States Court. The result was several hearings and a postponement from time to time, and finally the railroads abandoned the proposition, intending to start it up again when nobody was watching.

It next appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission practically for the same purpose, but starting as a cream proposition. Taking advantage of the antagonism between the small and large creamery operators, and believing they could work in a general advance on milk and cream, they proposed to raise it only on cream shipped to the big cities. This advance would affect every member of this association, but it was hoped that owing to the creamery differences the large creameries would have to fight the battle alone. But the milk shippers, the large creameries and the city distributors of milk and cream stood for a square deal to everybody and no advance in rates, and the Interstate Commerce Commission has decided that where interstate rates have been advanced a reduction must be made. Although this decision does not specifically mention rates to St. Louis, the principle does apply and will have its effect. In this contest the most influential association representing the dairy farmers' interest was the Milk Producers' Protective Association of Missouri and Illinois.

But the battle is not won, and there still remains the action which the railroads will take on milk alone; therefore all milk shippers are advised to be on the look-out for any new advanced milk schedule which may be posted in order to give the association officials time to get busy.

In regard to membership dues, Mr. Ben Schomaker, the Delegate representing shippers on the B. & O. S.-W. Railway, paid over to the Secretary the yearly dues in behalf of John Parsuhn, Anton Hempen, Theo. Donnewald, Ralph Hershfeldt, Menard Etters, Caspar Krebs and Math Menkhaus, all shipping from Carlyle, Ill. No other reports were received. Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, Secretary, stated that the treasury funds were running low and members and non-members should be reminded that we are now in a new year and there is urgent necessity for funds to pay up expenses legitimately incurred for the good of the association. Mr. A. M. Schultz, of Shipman, Ill., and Mr. Wm. Niemeyer, of Lebanon, Ill., took part in the discussion.

Mr. Furbeck, acting as Milk Committee, said that the best he could do was to report a generous supply of milk, and 16 cents would be paid by the dairy buying the largest quantity of milk in the open market. This is for the January product. Two of the larger dairies receive very little milk direct from shippers, unless the product is contracted.

It was ordered that during the month of February a circular should be sent out by the Secretary to all known milk producers, urging them to join the association.

The next meeting will be held in St. Louis, March 22d. In the interval between meetings all communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Wm. A. Fischer, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

At the meeting of the Illinois Dairymen's Association held at Clinton, in January, the highest award for dairy butter was for the exhibit of Chas. Foss, of Cedarville, Ill., on a score of 90.9 points. Other meritorious exhibits were by Mrs. W. C. Bereiter, Zion City; R. H. Pennington, Plainfield; Eli I. Croser, Utica; and F. L. Gaston, of Normal.

At the Illinois Dairymen's meeting held at Clinton, in January, the highest-scoring creamery butter was that exhibited by Ferdinand Grimm, of Chadwick, and the score was 94½; Geo. Simonson followed with a score of 94; and B. K. Peter, of Dallas City, was third with a score of 93⅔. Other exhibits, twenty-one in number, scored 90 and better.

Incubator a Commercial Proposition.

The incubator season has come again. In this trade most of the experience is gained in the spring. People who are interested in poultry raising must learn to consider the incubator as important to them as the plow is to the farmer. A few hens will make anyone a few dollars a year, but poultry raising for market is a commercial proposition and requires up-to-date tools to work with. An incubator is the main reliance of the money maker in the poultry industry and cannot be eliminated from the business. Poultry catalogues are also most instructive reading. See pages 18 and 19.

A large wagon-making concern in Kentucky is advertising for increased capital for the purpose of increasing the business. The advertisement is entitled "Guaranteed 7 Per Cent. Interest."

GOLD SPECTACLES FREE.

One-hundred-thousand pairs of the Dr. Haux famous "Perfect Vision" Spectacles are being given away free to genuine bona-fide spectacle-wearers as an advertisement, by the Dr. Haux Spectacle Co., of St. Louis, Mo. Every one of our spectacle-wearing readers (no children) should write them at once for full particulars.

WAIST HIGH

EASY RUNNING

$29.75 FOR THIS NEW LOW DOWN AMERICAN $29.75

CREAM SEPARATOR

A SEPARATOR THAT EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

DON'T HESITATE BECAUSE OUR PRICE IS LOW. The quality is high; we guarantee it. It is up to date, well built and well finished. It runs easier, skims closer and has a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Don't accept our word for it. Judge for yourself. Our offer enables you to do this at our expense. Write us a postal card or a letter and receive by mail, postpaid, our 1909 catalogue. It is handsomely illustrated, showing the machine in detail, and fully explains all about the Low Down AMERICAN. It also describes the surprisingly liberal LONG TIME TRIAL proposition we can make you. Competition is defied by the quality and price we make. Our generous terms of purchase will astonish you. Remember, we are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America, and the first to sell direct to the user. You are not dealing with any agent, middleman or catalogue house when dealing with us. Not one single profit is paid anyone between ourselves and our customer. You save all agents', dealers', even catalogue house profits and get a superior machine by dealing with us. Our New Low Down AMERICAN Waist High Separator is the finest and highest quality machine on the market and our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN Separator. We can ship immediately. Western orders filled from Western points. Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our New Low Down AMERICAN Separator. Address

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1102, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Ratekin's New Majestic **SEED POTATOES**

Earliest and best in the World; Early Ohio, Early Rose and Early Six Weeks; the standard of all best varieties. Also Carmon No. 3; Rural New Yorker No. 2 and other best sorts. All our seed is Red River grown and the finest stock to be found anywhere. Write for Big Illustrated Catalog of all farm, field, grass and garden seeds. It's FREE for the asking. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

ELKHART BUGGIES

are the best made, best grade and easiest riding buggies on earth for the money.

For Thirty-Six Years

we have been selling direct and are

The Largest Manufacturers in the World

selling to the consumer exclusively.

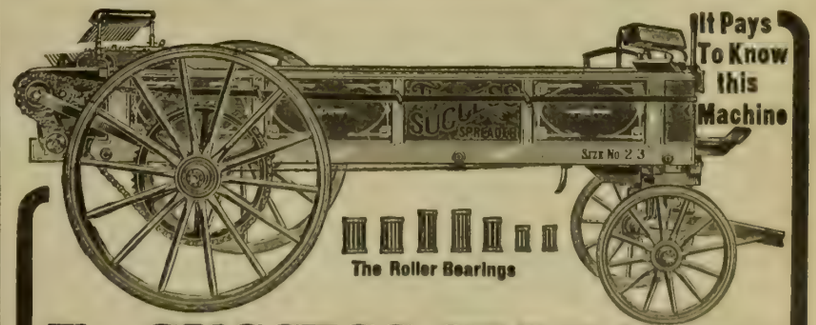
We Ship for Examination and Approval

guaranteeing safe delivery, and also to save you money. If you are not satisfied as to style, quality and price you are nothing out.

May We Send You Our Large Catalogue?

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, Indiana

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]



The SUCCESS SPREADER

First choice of everybody who knows spreaders. In use at nearly all Agricultural Colleges, Government Stations and Experimental Farms. Used at all Iowa State Institution farms. The only roller-bearing spreader. Recognized as being a horse lighter draft than others. Working parts strong and simple. No cog wheel gears. Power applied direct by strong chain drive. It cuts in half the time and labor of spreading manure and doubles manure value. Makes it possible to keep up soil's fertility with home-produced manure alone, no need to buy commercial fertilizers. You need a success spreader. It will make money for you—is doing it for thousands of farmers. Success Book Free. Write for it to

KEMP & BURPEE MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

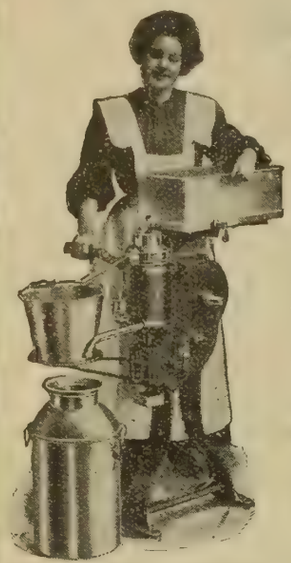
[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

IN THE LEAD

For **1909**

The 1909 Model U. S. Cream Separators

retain *all* features that have given them their great reputation for durability and efficiency, and have several improvements that make them even to a greater extent than ever before, the ideal machine for dairymen who are posted and who **demand the best.** And by intensifying the circuitous and tortuous currents of the milk in its passage through the separator bowl, we have been able to



Greatly Reduce the Diameter of the Bowls

which makes them operate easier than ever and still retain their great milk capacity.

Notwithstanding most manufacturers were complaining all last year of dull times and small sales the UNITED STATES SEPARATOR had one of the **largest sales** in its history and since this fall season began, sales are larger than last year.

Do not forget that the *United States* has *beaten* every separator in *endurance tests* and holds the WORLD'S RECORD.

No dairyman can afford to purchase a cream separator until he has first examined the construction and operation of the

1909 Model

Sales agents in nearly every dairy section. If no agent in your town, **write direct to us for Catalog No. 125,** and we will also quote prices.

We have distributing warehouses in every dairy section in the United States and Canada.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Oats on Rich Ground.

A Grundy county, Illinois, farmer asks whether oats will do well on a field which was in corn last year where the fall previous a rank growth of clover was turned under. He says that his corn crop was not what might be expected from a rich clover sod. He also asks whether the oats are liable to lodge on this ground.

If our correspondent has read my articles on oats, published in this paper during the last three or four months, he will have observed that I recommend sowing oats on good ground, and not relegating it to the poorest piece of ground on the farm. This soil, no doubt, in Grundy county is a sandy loam. On account of the stores of nitrogen which this field probably contains I should sow one of the early-ripening varieties of oats. These early oats grow rather a short, stiff straw and will stand rich ground much better than the taller varieties. I should not sow over six pecks to the acre, drilled in. I believe that if 200 pounds of ground rock phosphate was drilled in here ahead of the oats, that good results would follow. One other thing I wish to speak of here: Farmers in Grundy and adjacent counties are practicing thin seeding of oats—usually five or six pecks of the small-berry varieties, and not over eight pecks of the large-berry sorts. They claim they get stiffer straw, less rust and less chaffy oats. This thin seeding is usually followed where clover seed is sown with the oats.—L. C. Brown.

A Great Guernsey Record.

Last March, the two-year-old Guernsey heifer, Dolly Dimple, 19,144, Ad. R. 628, finished a year's official record of **14,009**.13 pounds milk, **703**.36 pounds butter-fat, which would be equivalent to **820** pounds butter. This is undoubtedly the most remarkable year's official record in the world, when age of animal is considered.

October 9, 1908, this remarkable heifer dropped her second calf. During the last fifteen days of the month she gave **927**.1 pounds milk, which contained **41**.63 pounds butter-fat. During the month of November she gave **1,898**.6 pounds milk, which tested **4**.49 per cent., and thus contained **85**.25 pounds butter-fat.

She recently gave in a seven-day official test the following:

	Pounds Milk.	Pounds Butter-fat.
December 8....	62.4	3.202
December 9....	63.0	2.907
December 10....	65.8	3.288
December 11....	63.3	2.852
December 12....	66.4	3.625
December 13....	64.2	3.427
December 14....	59.7	2.733
Total....	444.8	22.034

Statement of feed given: Hay, 70 pounds; silage, 105 pounds; roots, 140 pounds; beet pulp, 63 pounds; bran, 12.6 pounds; pea meal, 8.4 pounds; Ajax, 8.4 pounds; ground oats, 12.6 pounds; gluten, 12.6 pounds; oil meal, 8.4 pounds; alfalfa meal, 8.4 pounds; cotton-seed meal, 8.4 pounds; hominy, 4.2 pounds.

It is doubtful if there is a better seven-day record for an animal of same age and on equal feed of any breed in the world.

This remarkable heifer is a member of the Langwater Farms Guernsey herd at North Easton, Mass., and she is now under her second year's official test.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

Jacoba Irene, 146,443, is the next Jersey cow to finish an astonishing record for one year. She has produced 15,503 pounds of milk and 843 pounds of butter-fat in ten months. This is approximately 18,600 pounds of milk and 1,180 pounds of commercial butter a year. She is now in the last month of her test, which is being conducted by the Illinois and Wisconsin Experiment Stations. Jacoba is owned by A. O. Auten, of Jerseyville, Ill., and has already given three calves and made 2,613 pounds of butter in thirty-five months. She is a wonder.

There are quite a number of dairy experts, professors, critics and theorists who can only contemplate one class of butter, and that to score 90 points or better. And for this grade of buttter they always contemplate a high price. The fact of the matter is that if all butter was choice butter it would all have to sell at a low price. It is a good thing that there are as many grades of butter as there are grades of people to buy and eat it. This item is written by one who retailed butter at 40 cents a pound in a community where lots of good butter sold for 18 to 24 cents a pound. There is always room at the top, because all people cannot make the top grades of butter.

In recent milking tests of Holstein-Friesian cows for entry in the Advanced Register, 119 animals averaged 27 quarts of milk a day that was 3.55 per cent. butter-fat, equal to 16½ pounds of butter per cow per week. These, of course, were high-class cows, but nearly half of them were heifers with their first or second calves. Dairymen who are milking 12-quart cows should take a note of this.

At eighty-three creameries in South Dakota, 15,607 patrons received an average of $135.09 for their butter-fat. The average price per pound of butter was 22¾ cents. The butter was sold at an average of 22¾ cents. They made 10,584,181 pounds of butter from 9,256,113 pounds of butter-fat. This looks like a 14-per-cent. overrun.

"The farmer who has an abundance of good silage is going to get the largest milk checks this winter, because his cows are not going to suffer for want of feed. If it comes to a pinch, the grain in the silage will take care of the cows in a large measure. Of course, it is not a balanced ration, but it is a whole lot better than dry feed and no grain."—Nebraska Dairyman.

At Chicago, recently, in one week, 1,093 samples of milk were inspected and less than 3 per cent. was found below grade. These samples were taken after the milk had passed from the hands of the producer into the hands of the dealer.

The Buggy of Quality

SEND US $56.95

for our latest, highest grade Automobile Seat Top Buggy here illustrated and you will get the very best buggy that anybody wants to use. We didn't consider cost in making this buggy. We aim simply to make a **buggy of quality,** using the best materials obtainable and putting into it the highest grade workmanship possible, making it in our own great buggy factory in Evansville, Ind., where we build 50,000 vehicles a year, under the supervision of our own experts. We can sell you a top buggy as low as $29.95, guaranteed as good as you can get elsewhere for $20.00 to $30.00 more money. We can sell you a runabout as low as $23.95, surreys as low $50.95, farm wagons as low as $31.15, business wagons as low as $33.95; but if you want the **buggy of quality,** send us $56.95 today and ask for our Bent Panel Automobile Seat Top Buggy here illustrated.

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as we ship buggies direct to you from warehouses in Kansas City, Mo.; Wichita, Kan.; St. Paul, Minn.; Fargo, N. D.; St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Columbus, Ohio; Pittsburg, Penn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y., and Evansville, Ind.

We have special Catalogues of **Farm Wagons, Business Wagons** and **Pony Vehicles.** Don't fail to ask for any or all of them if you are interested.

If you are in the market for a vehicle of any kind, whether you want to order the buggy above illustrated or not, be sure to ask for our beautiful free **Vehicle and Harness Catalogue No. 5501,** containing over eighty styles of the latest up to date vehicles at prices $20.00 to $35.00 lower than their equal can be purchased elsewhere.

If you are in a BIG HURRY for a buggy, just cut out this ad. and send it to us with $56.95, telling us which of the above warehouses is nearest your town, and we will send you QUICK our latest high grade Automobile Seat Top Buggy here illustrated. Only a few days to wait and only a small freight bill to pay.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. CHICAGO

Raise the Heifer Calves.

A great many farmers who have a sufficient number of young cows sell the calves for hardly more than half of what they are worth, just to get rid of taking care of them. If they keep any at all, they save the steer calves. I believe this is a great mistake, and especially just at this time. There never was a time in the history of dairying when good cows were in greater demand than at the present time. In fact, it is somewhat difficult to buy them at all. With the increased attention which is being given to the dairy industry will come even a greater demand for good dairy stock.

I believe there is no question that it is more profitable for any farmer to raise a good heifer than a good steer, and the indications are that in the future it will be even more advisable to do so than now.

Every farmer who raises cattle should keep the heifer calves from good cows, giving them good care, and when they are two years old arrange to have a fresh cow with a calf by her side to put on the market. The expense of raising her will be about one-half what it will cost to put a three-year-old fattened steer upon the market, and she will bring just about the same price. The demand will take care of the sales, if good animals are produced.—Wm. H. Underwood, Ozark, Ill.

Milking Machines.

The practicability of milking by the use of mechanical milkers has been a very important question in the economy of the dairy farm since the first introduction of such machinery.

A milking-machine plant was installed at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station for the purpose of investigation in October, 1906. Since that time a number of experimental trials have been made with the milking machines and careful records have been kept of their use in the University dairy.

A study was made of the effect of the milking machines upon yearly records of production; short period trials and detailed experiments; time required to milk with machinery; the influence of the milking machine upon the bacteriological condition of milk.

A list of questions covering the practical use of milking machines was sent out to every dairyman in Nebraska who had been or was using machines, and the answers submitted by these men are considered in the conclusions which were as follows:

Heifers in the first lactation apparently give better results by machine milking than do aged cows that have been accustomed to hand milking for one or more years.

Some cows are not adapted to machine milking.

Afterwards hand and machine methods of milking have a detrimental effect upon the milk flow.

Manipulation of the udder by hand is absolutely necessary in some instances before all the milk can be drawn by the machine.

One man operating one machine can milk about the same number of cows per hour as one man milking by hand.

Two men operating four machines can practically do the work of three men milking by hand.

Two operators with four machines milked twenty-one cows per hour in the University dairy.

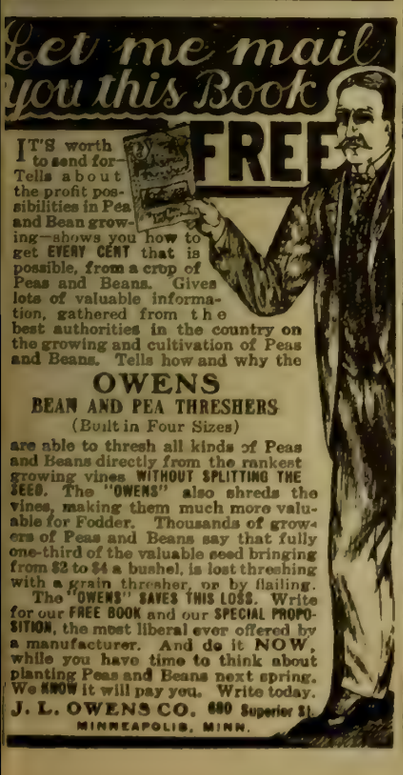
It was found necessary to thoroughly wash and boil the milking machine parts after each usage in order to produce milk with as low a bacterial content as that resulting from careful methods of hand milking.

Washing the machines at irregular intervals or simply drawing water through them will increase the bacterial content of the milk, even above poor methods of hand milking.

The man operating the milkers must thoroughly understand the care and management of dairy stock. He should also be persistent in the attention to details in order to obtain the best results.

From these studies it would appear that the milking machine is fitted for large herds rather than small ones, and we believe it would be impracticable to install them where fewer than thirty cows are milked the year round.

Bulletin No. 108, containing the complete records from which these conclusions are drawn, may be obtained free of cost by making application to the Nebraska Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb.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FREE
IT'S worth to send for—Tells about the profit possibilities in Pea and Bean growing—shows you how to get EVERY CENT that is possible, from a crop of Peas and Beans. Gives lots of valuable information, gathered from the best authorities in the country on the growing and cultivation of Peas and Beans. Tells how and why the
OWENS
BEAN AND PEA THRESHERS
(Built in Four Sizes)
are able to thresh all kinds of Peas and Beans directly from the rankest growing vines WITHOUT SPLITTING THE SEED. The "OWENS" also shreds the vines, making them much more valuable for Fodder. Thousands of growers of Peas and Beans say that fully one-third of the valuable seed bringing from $2 to $4 a bushel, is lost threshing with a grain thresher, or by flailing. The "OWENS" SAVES THIS LOSS. Write for our FREE BOOK and our SPECIAL PROPOSITION, the most liberal ever offered by a manufacturer. And do it NOW, while you have time to think about planting Peas and Beans next spring. We KNOW it will pay you. Write today.
J. L. OWENS CO. 680 Superior St.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Flavor of Winter Butter.

It is both perplexing and surprising to the careful and particular buttermaker to find so many different flavors in one week's output of butter. A woman who has now the name of being one of the best buttermakers in the whole state of Indiana tells of her earlier trials with this same matter. She began, several years ago, to build up a city trade for her product, which would average about 50 pounds a week the year around. Her system included personally delivering on Saturday each week to her customers. All went well until early in the winter, when two or three customers remarked that her butter did not seem to have that nice flavor that it had during the summer. Finally two customers quit. Then it was plain that something had to be done or all her well-thought-out plans would amount to nothing; besides she would have to carry the odium of being a poor butter-maker.

That woman meant business, and the way she went at it to discover the source of these bad flavors may help some others who find no two rolls or prints of their butter with the same flavor.

She began by noticing the feed of the cows. Everything seemed all right here. The hay was sweet and bright, the mill feed was good and the water was pure. So it was evident the source of trouble was farther along the line. Like many housewives put up with now, the milk during the winter was kept in the pantry, off of the kitchen. Part of it was placed for one week in a side room, away from the kitchen and away from where the men hung their work clothes. The cream from this milk was churned separately. The trouble was found. The cooking odors, the cleaning odors and all other odors all found lodgment in the milk set in the pantry. This woman did the sensible thing. She soon had a milk room, and that room contained nothing else except the buttermaking utensils and the separator.

It is the same old story, but I believe it is the same old cause that is responsible for so much winter butter being off flavor.—L. C. Brown

DE LAVAL CREAM SCORES HIGHEST AT GREAT DAIRY SHOW

At the great National Dairy Show held recently in Chicago, cream skimmed with DE LAVAL separators won all highest honors. The cream exhibits were made in two classes and the winners in each were as follows, all being users of DE LAVAL hand separators:

MARKET CREAM

1st Prize, Gold Medal, G. C. Repp, Ohio.....Score 98¾
2nd Prize, Silver Medal, W. R. Newberry, Ohio.....Score 94

CERTIFIED CREAM.

1st Prize, Gold Medal, Tully Farms, New York.....Score 94½

The contest was under the direction of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, and Mr. Repp's winning exhibit in the Market class was pronounced practically perfect and given the highest score ever awarded by the Dairy Division.

For the past twenty years butter made from DE LAVAL cream has won all highest honors in every important contest. Sixteen of the largest 1908 State Fairs awarded their first prize to DE LAVAL butter, and now comes this sweeping victory for DE LAVAL cream in the big Dairy Show contest, which only goes further to prove that DE LAVAL machines are head and shoulders above every other skimming device in every feature of separator use.

A DE LAVAL catalogue tells why DE LAVAL cream is always superior. Ask for it today, or, better still, let us demonstrate the merits of a DE LAVAL separator in your own dairy.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street CHICAGO
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General Offices: 165-167 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

173-177 William Street MONTREAL
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107 First Street PORTLAND, OREG.

What Style Drill is Preferable?

We find a wide difference of opinion even in the same neighborhood as to what style furrow opener is most preferred on a grain drill. One man will say that he prefers a shoe or runner, another a single disc, and still another a double disc. Sometimes a farmer makes a mistake and realilzes it after using his drill. The Kentucky Drill, manufactured by The American Seeding Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Ind., is an interchangeable grain drill. All that is necessary is to change the furrow openers—either style, single disc, double disc or shoe, interchanging on the same machine. It matters not what style drill a farmer prefers, or in what section of the world he lives, he can get a Kentucky Drill—"good as wheat in the mill"—that will do his work as it should be done. The feed is really the "heart" of a grain drill, and the Kentucky hasn't got heart disease. The furrow openers play an important part, because they make the seed trenches, therefore whatever type is selected, the Kentucky can always be relied upon to make the most perfect seed trench. It is fully and freely guaranteed—nothing misleading about it—just plain English — a warranty that means protection to the purchaser. Send to the manufacturers for a copy of their Kentucky catalogue and any special information you may want. Then go to your implement dealer and tell him you want to see the Kentucky Drill. Don't let the dealer put off a substitute on you, because it costs him less money. Remember there is a guarantee on the Kentucky that the manufacturers could not afford to make unless the Kentucky would do all they claim for it.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

KIRBY'S KIND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

If you are interested in Polands, write Kirby; he's got the kind. Pigs, Boars and Bred Gilts.
KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

FINE BUFF ORPINGTONS and **Leghorns**, cockerels and hens, that are beauties. Eggs in season. **Mrs. P. E. Kirby, Marmaduke, Ark.**

PIASA HURST ANGUS

I offer Angus Bulls and Heifers, kin to International winners, and that would be troublesome in any big show. The prices will suit you. **J.P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.**

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM,
Importers of
SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Write for catalogue.

Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Chief Perfection Gilts bred to a $250 Spellbinder Boar, at $20 and $25. Boars and Sow Pigs, $10 to $15. S. C. Brown Leghorn and Barred P. Rock Eggs, $1.00 for 15. Seed Corn, $1.25 per bushel.

D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Prices reasonable.
WILARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

BUFF WYANDOTTES, the Farmer's Fowl. Nice, big, blocky cockerels with good color, $1.00 and up. Also some choice **GALLOWAY BULLS** for sale. **F. B. Dow,** Stockport, Iowa.

RED POLLED DAIRY and BEEF CATTLE.
This is the oldest and best combination breed for production of fat cattle and rich milk. A farmer cannot go wrong who buys and sticks to them. I have four Bulls for sale at $100 to $125 each; good Bull Calves at $40 to $55; fair Heifer Calves at $30 to $40; and first-class yearlings, both sexes, at $60 to $75. Have the right kind of cattle on your farm that will thrive and fatten. Good milk and good beef production in the same breed. **C. M. CHAMBERS, Bartlett, Iowa.**

R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kas.,
Breeder of Thoroughbred
REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS.
Goats for sale from imported Turkey and South African Bucks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices on Bucks and Does.

EXCELLENT BLACK JACKS FOR SALE. Four (4) fine, large Kentucky Jacks, from 15 to 16 hands high, all black.
H. C. MYERS, R. F. D. 2, Hopkinsville, - Ky.

Jacks, Jennets and Harness Stallions.

We have the biggest and best string of Kentucky Mammoth and Imported Jacks at our Barns at the Wichita Fair Grounds of any firm in the West. We also have some very fine Jennets and Harness Stallions. Write for catalogue and see them before you buy.
J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky. Branch Barn, Wichita, Kansas. Mr. J. C. KERR, Manager.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS

of the best English strains in America; 40 years experience in breeding these fine Hounds for my own sport. I now offer them for sale. **Send stamp for catalogue. T. B. HUDSPETH, Sibley, Jackson County, Mo.**

Remember the Thirty-second Auction Sale at

Limestone Valley Farm,

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1909.
60 Head of High-Class Registered
Jacks and Jennets.
Write For Catalogue.
L. M. MONSEES & SONS,
SMITHTON, Pettis County, MO.

Standard Poland-Chinas.

The regular annual meeting of the Standard Poland-China Record Association of Maryville, Mo., will be held in the Live Stock Exchange Building, at the Stock Yards, South St. Joseph, Mo., on Wednesday, February 10th, 1909, 9 a. m., for the purpose of electing a President, one Vice-President from each state represented, and seven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

The officers of the association are: Fred L. Rood, President, and George F. Woodworth, Secretary. At the meeting addresses on appropriate subjects will be delivered by Jno. Blain, Pawnee City, Neb.; H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.; Chas. Dawson, Endicott, Neb.; H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.; A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kas.; S. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb.; Prof. J. J. Ferguson, Chicago, Ill.; and Prof. J. W. Connaway, of Columbia, Mo.

Blooded Stock.

H. C. Myers, of Rural Route 2, Hopkinsville, Ky., is advertising four fine, large, black jacks. Mr. Myers is a breeder of good reputation, and his stock is well worth considering.

Mr. C. M. Chambers, owner of the Pleasant Valley herd of Red Polled cattle, R. R. 1, Bartlett, Iowa, has a card in this paper. He has about fifty for sale. Their sires were such bulls as Stout, Slasher and Roscoe. This breed of catle is noted for dairy production and beef. They were always noted for splendid dairy qualities and they show the beef. Rover, the herd bull, weighs 2,100 pounds, and at his best weighed 2,388 pounds. He is for sale at $200, a sure breeder and gentle. Some of his bull calves weighed 1,050 pounds each at one year old. Much more can be said in favor of this herd, which is recommended to those who wish to buy first-class pure-bred cattle.

The Holstein-Friesian Association is offering premiums at thirteen important Fairs and Expositions. These range from silver cups to $500 in cash prizes. Particulars can be had of F. L. Houghton, Secretary, Brattleboro, Vt.

Mr. E. L. John, of Broadway, Mo., breeder of Large English Berkshires, writes that he has a nice lot of pigs of summer farrow which he will sell at reduced prices in order to make room for the spring farrow. He has a fine lot of hogs and not any too much room.

At the International Live Stock Exposition held at Chicago, Ill., November 28th to December 10th, 1908, Berkshires were awarded the following premiums: (1) Champion barrow of the show, over all breeds, grades and crosses; (2) Champion pen of three barrows, over all breeds, grades and crosses; (3) First on car-load, 350 pounds or over; (4) First on car-load, 250 pounds and under 350; (5) First on car-load, 200 pounds and under 250; (6) Grand championship car-load.

The H. Mueller Poultry Farm of Wellsville, Mo., advertise poultry and eggs. There are Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, R. I. Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Toulouse and Embden geese, Bronze turkeys and White Fantail pigeons. The post cards also mentioned are from electros of their own fowls.

Angus cattle are the greatest beef-producing cattle this age has produced. This year again they won every grand championship the International Exposition offered (a show which is conceded the greatest in the world) in the form of grand champion steer, grand champion steer herd, grand champion car-load lot, grand champion carcass, and many other championships too numerous to mention. I offer bulls, heifers and cows closely related to these champions, and you will go a long way to find better and then come back here. You can return my cattle after resting ten days, if they do not please you. J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

Land Matters.

The Colburn Mercantile Company is offering some improved properties for sale in Idaho. This is the right way to place lands on sale. See classified land advertising.

The Farmers' Home Journal of Louisville, Ky., says: "At a recent sale Wolf Island, a few miles above Savannah, Tenn., in the Tennessee river, was bid on by L. F. DeFord for $5,700. For the tillable land this price is a little more than a hundred dollars per acre."

The Rock Island-Frisco Railway System is offering low-fare tickets to the Southwest, where lands are cheap. There is a map schedule which is interesting and some books concerning the opportunities of the Southwest which all farmers who would like to change locations ought to have. Address, John Sebastian, 1937 Frisco Building, St. Louis, or at 1937 La Salle Station, Chicago.

Incubators and Brooders.

Cyphers Incubator Company, with headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y., have a card in The National Farmer and Stock Grower. This company issues a catalogue of 212 pages which is free to all our subscribers who raise poultry. It is an elegant book and most useful. Please mention this paper and write to Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for a copy.

SAFE HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Herd is headed by an excellent son of the St. Louis World's Fair Grand Champion. I have bred Sows for sale, also bred and unbred Gilts that are hard to beat, and fifty head of early Pigs. Can furnish pairs not akin. I have also S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rock Chickens and M. B. Turkeys. Eggs for sale and a few pairs of Peafowls. The breeding of this stock and poultry is the best and will be sold at prices in keeping with the times.

M. W. MAGNUSSON, Owner, Safe, Mo.

WRITE FOR FREE CIRCULAR. Leading varieties Pure-bred Poultry. Quotes lowest prices on fowls and eggs. Unused Photo Post Card, 5c. postage, from our fowls.
THE L. H. MUELLER POULTRY FARM, Wellsville, Mo.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The bacon hog the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature. Economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs, not akin, from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won seven out of nine first prizes at Leyington Ky., 1908. Have added some imported stock that won at the Royal Show, England, 1907.
CHAS. FORD, Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

FOR PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, Shropshire Sheep and Fancy B. P. Rock Poultry, write or call on **E. L. JOHN,** owner of Broadway Herd, **Broadway, Maries Co., Mo.**

DRAFT and COACH STALLIONS, Also JACKS, for sale, from $300 up.
WALKER BROS., Glencoe, Okla.

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write me for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

TROTTING-BRED HARNESS HORSES, SADDLE HORSES AND FINE JACKS.

Three real nice, smooth, young Black Jacks, well broke; two Registered Saddle Stallions—Chester Dare blood; good ones; one Standard and Registered Trotting Stallion, three years old, by the great Gambetta Wilkes, 2:19¼ sire of 200 in the list, dam by Nuthurst, 2:12; also two High-class Combined Saddle and Harness Geldings. We also sell Cowpeas in small or car lots. Come to see us, or wire for description and pedigrees.

W. C. BARHAM & SON, MILAN, TENN.

PONY RIGS

Give the children keen enjoyment, healthful fun in the open air, and are a profitable investment. We are exclusive manufacturers of Miniature Vehicles for the children.
THE COLFAX CO., South Bend, Ind.

Twenty-two Years of Progress.

To Win Permanent Success You Must Deserve It.

OVER twenty-two years ago (on September 13th, 1886,) the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. was organized at Chicago by John Clay and Charles O. Robinson, succeeding the firm of J. M. Robinson & Co. Mr. Charles O. Robinson is a son of the senior member of that firm, and throughout the twenty-two years of Clay, Robinson & Co.'s business existence he has been at the head of their cattle department, personally selling and supervising. On December 1st, 1886, the firm opened a branch at South Omaha, a little later at Kansas City, in subsequent years houses have been established at Denver, Sioux City, South St. Joseph, South St. Paul, East Buffalo, and now—last but by no means least—at National Stock Yards, East St. Louis. John G. Forrest, Courtney A. Kleman and Frank H. Connor have, during these years of the firm's expansion and development, been admitted to partnership in the firm, Mr. Forrest having supervision over the Kansas City and South St. Joseph houses, together with their connections; Mr. Kleman being head of the firm's sheep department, resident at Chicago, where he personally sells, as well as supervises all sheep business, while Mr. Connor is financial manager, with headquarters at the firm's office in the Rookery Building, Chicago. Mr. John Clay has during the entire period been the active head of the organization, which has ever remained a private firm.

As illustrating the remarkable growth of the firm it may be of interest to know that, starting in 1886 with 212 square feet of office space and three employes, we now occupy an aggregate at all offices of 13,000 square feet of floor space, while the entire staff of employes numbers some 200.

In no small measure is the firm's remarkable success attributable to the very important fact of having very early in its existence selected and secured a coterie of salesmen and office men who have continued in active service throughout a long period of the firm's life. Two of the three men who constituted its entire staff of employes at organization are still with the firm, these being M. J. Keenan, who now, as at the beginning, is seling hogs at Chicago every market day, and H. Woods Robinson, who for many years acted as a general solicitor, and is now located at the firm's Chicago office. Albert Noe was engaged to sell cattle for the firm at South Omaha in 1887, and is to-day, after twenty-one years' constant service, still in the saddle there in the same active capacity. J. G. Forrest went to the South Omaha office as bookkeeper in 1887, and, as mentioned above, is now a member of the firm. F. H. Connor joined the firm's forces a year later, in the same capacity, and is now also a member, both of Clay, Robinson & Co. and of John Clay & Co. The same year, D. A. ("Art") Campbell joined the firm's cattle staff at Chicago and is now in charge of the feeder-buying department. "Jack" Sullivan, now one of the firm's cattle salesmen at South Omaha, also began in 1887. Other "veterans" of fifteen or more years' service might be named, while the roll of those in the employ of the firm for ten or more years is a long one.

In opening up their new branch at East St. Louis the fixed policy of the firm of having only the best and most efficient salesmen and employes in all departments has been strictly adhered to.

THE GUIDE POST TO SUCCESS

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO

CLAY ROBINSON & CO.

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SOUTH OMAHA
KANSAS CITY
DENVER
SIOUX CITY
SO. ST. JOSEPH
SO. ST. PAUL
EAST BUFFALO
EAST ST. LOUIS

Our recently-opened House at

National Stock Yards,

East St. Louis, Ill.,

is now ready to handle your business. First-class salesmen and first-class service.

Call Upon Us

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Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

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Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 D free.

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HORSES Going Blind. Barry Co. Iowa City, Ia., Can Cure.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS (Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St.Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

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No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Not used on soft bunches. Write for

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Best book on blemishes, and we send it free. Read it before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. 192 pages, 69 illustrations, durably bound in leatherette.

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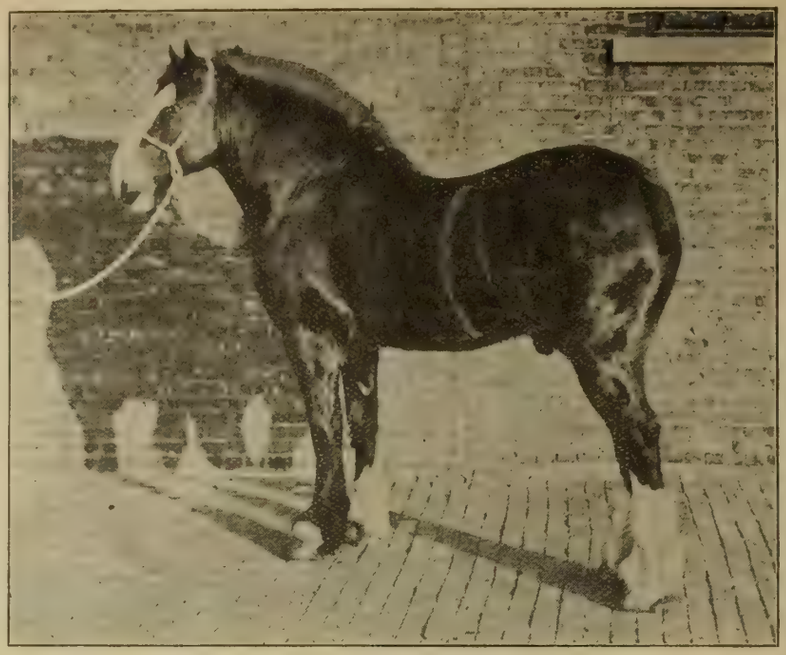

BARON'S VOUCHER—Champion Clydesdale stallion at the Chicago International Show of 1908. Exhibited by Galbraith & Son, of De Kalb county, Ill. This grand stallion was foaled in April, 1902, and is in fact a massive draft horse. His perfect form and style give him a light-weight appearance, to which he is not entitled. He is strong and muscular without surplus fat, carrying only flesh enough to give a shapely appearance. Although in the annual contest there were heavier limbs and greater weight against him, he had sufficient development with his other qualities to win the grand prize.

KANSAS CITY HORSE TRADERS

Moving to the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

As stated in our January issue, there are great doings in and around the horse and mule market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. It appears as though Kansas City is moving to St. Louis, lock, stock and barrel. All the new barns are Kansas City barns, and the intention appears to be to consolidate the Kansas City receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. It looks like a surrender of the horse and mule trade of Kansas City to St. Louis as the great distributing center.

There is reason in all this. In the year 1908 St. Louis received 17,255 more horses and mules than Chicago; 56,335 more than Kansas City; 69,998 more than Omaha; and 86,518 more than St. Joseph. It has been stated by the best authorities that 80 per cent. of the horse buyers of the continent prefer St. Louis to all the other Western markets, because their shipping rates to the East and Southern seaboard cities are more favorable, and from St. Louis the run is just right, whereas the run is too long from the farther Western markets. It has always been clearly understood that the rapid growth of the St. Louis market was due to a large extent to the perfect location and the enjoyment of superior transportation facilities, but no one expected the confession to come from the largest operators in Kansas City. The horse shippers are entitled to have their horses sold where the least expense shall come out of the horse, and that market is St. Louis.

The leaders in this Kansas City slide to St. Louis are men of high standing. It will be some time before they can ask shippers to consign direct to them, but as "actions speak louder than words," they have surely given notice that St. Louis is a far better market than Kansas City, and shippers can take their actions as advice to ship their horses to St. Louis in the first place and have them sold directly to the user. Buyers also can rely upon it that St. Louis will receive more horses and mules than ever before and that they will be able to fill up loads quickly, thereby economizing on expenses. The St. Louis horse market bids fair in 1909 to increase rapidly. The gain is already considerable and the good work is going on.

New Owners For Fast Horses.

Spirit of the West mentions that John C. Crabtree, of Hillsboro, Christian county, Illinois, has sold his two celebrated pacing horses, Hedgewood Boy, 2:02¼, and Lady Maud C., 2:03¼, for a consideration of $40,000, to Richard Wilson, of Rushville, Ind. Hedgewood Boy and Lady Maud C. are own brother and sister, and were bred and raised by Mr. Crabtree. These horses were sired by Chitwood, 5,212; dam, Noretta by Norris, 17,569; grandam Maggie Yeazer, dam of Walnut Hall, 2:08¼; by Red Wilkes, 1,749.

At the sale of Shire mares held in December by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, six head of imported fillies were purchased by Mr. Hans Hadnefeldt, of Storm Lake, Iowa. They were shipped to their new home and arrived safely in first-class condition. In Buena Vista county they claim to have some very fine draft horses, but they pronounced these as the best they had ever seen.

Going to Cuba.

The New York Herald says: "General John B. Castleman, President of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association since its formation in 1891, has sold his Kentucky farm and all his stock, and will, it is said, retire as a breeder of saddle horses. A syndicate, in which James Stillman, of New York, and J. B. Perkins, of Cleveland, are reported to be interested, has taken over all the stallions and mares owned by General Castleman and his son, Major David Castleman, for the purpose of establishing an extensive breeding stud for saddle horses in Cuba. Major Castleman is to be the manager of the enterprise and he has gone to Cuba to make arrangements for the shipment of the horses. The farm is located at Bahia Honda, about fifty miles from Havana. The officers of the company which will operate it are Charles M. Rainey, of Lexington, Ky., President; B. D. Barden, of Cleveland, Vice-President; and E. G. Guthrie, of Cleveland, Treasurer."

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Let us put your name and address on the "Deere" mailing list—as a Progressive Farmer—and send you our new practical FREE BOOKS.

You know what the name "Deere" on a farm implement means—in highest quality of workmanship, materials, and latest improvements.

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Greatest Time Saver —Greatest Capacity

Greatest time saver in haying time that you could own—most durable in construction and materials—has the latest and most practical exclusive principles applied to loading hay. Thoroughly tested out and proven entirely satisfactory by the best farmers and hay growers.

The only loader that successfully handles the lightest swath or heaviest windrow. Is also the

Lightest Draft

Don't think of buying an old type "Scratch Bar" hay loader. They are much heavier draft and jam and crush and injure good hay. The Deere handles alfalfa or ripe clover for seed, perfectly.

Write us for—"All About How to Make Hay Most Profitably," in our New Deere Hay Loader Book No. 126.

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DISEASES of the EYE successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

An Absolute Cure

for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), Conjunctivitis and Cataract. Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE; your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure." "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." $2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

Visio Remedy Ass'n Dept. C, 1933 Wabash Av. (Not Inc). Chicago, Ill.

A Ten-thousand-dollar Horse.

Mr. John Donovan, of King Hill Stock Farm, St. Joseph, Mo., has bought the California trotting stallion Washington McKinney, 2:17¼. He was sired by McKinney, 2:11¼, the greatest sire of extreme trotting speed, and is out of a mare with a record of 2:35, taken to a high-wheel sulky. Washington McKinney is one of the handsomest horses in the country; stands 16.1 hands and weighs 1,250 pounds; in color he is a raven black, with one hind pastern white, and a finely-shaped star in the forehead; he has a beautiful mane and tale, and is built very compactly and strong, while his disposition is perfect. Mr. John Donovan is manager of the St. Joseph Stock Yards. The price paid for Washington McKinney was $10,000.

FREE PAIL

Free Trial of Stock Tonic.

There is really no secret about stock tonics; neither about their ingredients, nor their effects on live stock. There is also no doubt about the usefulness of stock tonics. Their good effects are as certain as are the nutrient action of feeds. In fact, the benefits of a rightly-compounded tonic are more certain than that of feed.

Feed sometimes nourishes and sometimes it doesn't. It depends altogether on the condition of the organs of digestion and assimilation.

But a good tonic, used as intended, always acts with a stimulating and restorative effect on the functions that make nutrition possible.

The Wilbur Stock Food Company offers to demonstrate the certainty of the benefits of their Stock Tonic, in every case, by giving away, in localities where they have no agent, a twenty-five-pound pail to any stock owner who will ask for it, accompanying the request by a statement of the number of head of stock he owns.

They have been making this Stock Tonic for twenty-five years, and know absolutely what it will do. They run no risk in giving away the twenty-five pounds, as they are certain it will be its own best solicitor in the hands of the intelligent stock owner.

Every keeper of live stock ought to take advantage of the offer for his own satisfaction and profit. Write the Wilbur Stock Food Company, 529 Huron street, Milwaukee, Wis., stating the number of hogs, cattle and horses you own, or fill out the coupon attached to the company's advertising and send it with request for a pail of Stock Tonic, which will be sent promptly without any charge.

Well-fed Horses Required.

Dr. A. S. Alexander, in an article relating to marketing horses, says:

"On general principles, apart from the consideration of class requirements, every horse forwarded to market should be in good condition from full feeding. Extra condition, especially in heavy draft horses, is estimated to be worth twenty-five cents a pound in the market. For immediate purposes of work a horse should at least be five years old, well-matured and well-broken. Immature horses, under five years of age, do not stand work well upon the city pavements, hence are likely to sell at a depreciated price. There is, however, a good and growing demand for well-bred, well-formed, strongly-developed, sound, active, heavy draft geldings under five years in age to be fattened for market by men who make a specialty of that business. Such horses are classed as 'feeders' in the market."

And it goes without saying that the "feeder" that has to pay a freight bill out from the market and a feed bill for several months, and a freight bill back to the market, does not sell in market by many dollars per head the price of a full-fed horse in extra good condition.

Handling the Colt.

A correspondent asks if we can suggest the best way to handle a colt about seven months old. He says it will not eat much grain, and it does not seem to be thriving.

We suspect that our correspondent here has made the same mistake which is made by many others; that is, he has weaned his colt too abruptly and has taken the little fellow from its mother before it had learned to eat grain. If the colt is taught, or coaxed, to eat a mixture of bran and oats before it is actually weaned it will go right on after a few days as if nothing had happened. By all means get the colt to eat. The best mixture I can suggest is bran and oats, and after a little while add shelled corn—about one-third each of the above in the ration. Be sure that the oats are sweet and clean and the bran nice and sweet. The colt's appetite about this time is very finical, and musty food may cause serious derangement. If the colt has not been broken to halter, it should be taken in hand at once. Stalk fields and straw-stacks are not fit places for colts the first winter. Keep them in the barn, and during pleasant days allow them the freedom of the barn-yard or some near-by field for exercising. Many contend that in the stalk fields and pastures is really the best place to winter the colt, for by such treatment there is no likelihood of making a hothouse plant out of him. We do not believe in coddling a colt or any other young animal, neither do we consider it a good practice to run the young colts with the older horses and cattle in the stalk fields. Ample exercise must of course be allowed, or even insisted upon, but aside from this, careful feeding and good shelter are the things which will keep the young colt growing and in thrifty condition.—L. C. Brown.

Grays Outsell Blacks.

That the black Percheron stallion should outsell and outclass the dapple gray Percheron; that black is the favorite color of the American buyers, has never been satisfactorily explained to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and it appears that others are also of the opinion that the Percheron popularity was gained by the dapple gray horse. Dr. A. S. Alexander, a competent horse market authority, says: "It has well been said that 'a good horse is a good color,' but there is some discrimination against 'washy' colors, pink noses, 'flea-bitten' gray, white and 'mealy' bay horses. A solid gray color, on horses of 'French blood,' will outsell black by $50 or over that figure in some instances. Carriage teams sell best when matched as regards color as well as other requisite points."

Freight Prepaid On Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing

DON'T spend a dollar for roofing until you have seen and tested the old, reliable Breese Bros. guaranteed waterproof, fire-resisting, durable Rubber Roofing. Made by our own special process, of long-fibre wool felt, saturated in asphalt. Heavily coated on both sides.

Free Cement and Special Roofing Nails inclosed in each roll. Hammer lays it. Use on ALL Buildings

Send for Free Samples and Booklet

Get these samples of 1-ply, 2-ply and 3-ply roofing. Put them to every test you can think of and prove to your own satisfaction that Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing is the highest quality roofing on the market. We give the

Longest Guarantee

Send for samples or order now on our strong guarantee of satisfaction or money back. We pay freight to all points east of the western boundary line of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and north of south line of Tennessee. Don't delay ordering; these special prices may not be offered to you again. Take advantage of them and write now, today.

THE BREESE BROS. CO., Roofing Dept. 55, Cincinnati, Ohio

Lowest Factory Prices

Freight Prepaid on 100 lbs. or more

35-lb. Roll—108 Sq. Ft.—1-Ply	$1.35
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on a strict guarantee to give satisfaction or refund your money. "FRAZIER'S" prevents and cures Influenza, Pink-Eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs and Colds. No bad after effects; leaves the Colt, Mare or Stallion in first-class condition. $1.00 bottle holds three 50-ct. bottles. If you prefer, order direct from the manufacturers,

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[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

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STEEL ROOFING Of All Kinds,
Stock and Storage Tanks,
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Send for Free Catalogue.

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Clip Your Horses in the Spring

It Pays—Clipped horses look better, feel better and do better work—Clip

With the Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

The only ball bearing clipping machine made. Do not buy a frail, cheaply constructed clipping machine that will last you only a season or two, and give trouble all the time, when you can get this splendidly made, enclosed gear ball bearing machine for less than $2.00 more. Every gear in this machine is cut from solid steel bar and made file hard. They all run in an oil bath, so friction and wear are practically done away with. It turns easier, clips faster, and lasts longer than any other clipping machine made.

WE GUARANTEE IT FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Price all complete, is only $7.50. Get it from your dealer or send $2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Write for our big free catalogue.

Try this machine out side by side with any other machine on the market, at any price, if this is not worth three times as much, send it back at our expense both ways, we will refund every cent you paid. Send today.

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$3,000 to $10,000 PER YEAR
In the REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

The Real Estate Business offers greater opportunities to the man without capital than any other line. The field is unlimited and there is plenty of room for you. I will teach you the business by mail and appoint you my Special Representative and I will give you splendid chances to make money from the start. You can work all or part of your time. One of our representatives made $600 in one month, another

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Both were inexperienced before joining us a few months ago. My company is constantly handling some of the best real estate propositions in America and no matter what you are doing now, I can help you make money if you will join my big co-operative force. This is the greatest real estate organization in the world, and if you would like to know all about our splendid plan, write me for my book, which tells how you can start a successful real estate business. This book is absolutely free. Write me today.

Address HERBERT HURD, Prest. GRAY REALTY COMPANY, 139 Reliance Building. KANSAS CITY, MO.

SEED CORN 153 BU. ACRE

Diamond Joe's Big White—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points, because grown from thoroughbred inherited stock; every stalk bears one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid examination. Big Seed Catalog FREE. It tells about all best farm, garden and flower seeds grown. Write for it today.

Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

By strengthening the nerves which control the action of the liver and bowels, Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills cure constipation. 50 doses 25 cents.

COMPETITION

is the Watchword of St. Louis.

ACTIVE COMPETITION FROM MANY AND DIVERSE PURCHASING INTERESTS.

The Superior Location and the Push and Energy of the Market Firms Have Made the

St. Louis National Stock Yards

THE GREAT CENTRAL LIVE STOCK MARKET OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Applies to Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules.

During the Year 1908 the St. Louis National Stock Yards Made

A BETTER SHOWING

Than Any Other Live Stock Market in the Country.

SHIP YOUR STOCK

To the Best Market, Where Business is on the Up-grade; Where There is the Greatest Competition.

Concentration of Horses and Mules.

Undoubtedly it is to the interest of the horse and mule trade to make a grand concentration of horses and mules at one market for the purpose of bringing the producer and user as close together as possible. All the

expenses of sale and expenses of transportation, expense of delay, expense of sorting and selection have to come out of the horse or the mule. The market must be in a good central situation or some of those either buying or selling or both must become dissatisfied. The mule is not always shipped to market in perfect condition, or the horse with a finished education. Many horses need working and feeding after arriving in market, and the mule dealer cannot do much business unless he can buy mixed loads of half-fat mules and make them better than when he received them. The market must necessarily include horse and mule dealers who are in a position to take the unfinished product and fit it for market. The mixed loads that come in are entirely different from the classified loads that are shipped out. The ideal horse market of the future will receive and ship not less than 4,000 to 5,000 horses and mules a day, and that is more than all the stock yard markets are handling at present.

For fifteen years a contest for supremacy has been going on between a number of horse and mule markets. That contest bids fair to be decided in favor of St. Louis. In the beginning Chicago had the advantage in numbers and has lost it; Kansas City had its market well organized when St. Louis was scattered over the streets of the city; the Far West claimed to sell the range horses, but they never sold satisfactorily anywhere until St. Louis perfected the range-horse auction.

The horse and mule trade has not been without drawbacks; it has not been a continued increase of receipts and sales; but St. Louis has surely been coming to the front. Recent action on the part of Kansas City people amounts to an open confession of disaster. Two men left that market and left demoralization behind. The principal Kansas City firm is establishing itself at the National Stock Yards, not inside, but near enough to obtain benefits of location. Not one barn, but several are under construction. It looks as though the Kansas City trade will be added to St. Louis market, and another step towards the grand concentration of horses and mules is undertaken. St. Louis has the location and the facilities and Kansas City furnishes the undeniable evidence to prove it.

James H. Campbell,

Expert live stock salesman, is at the head of his own organization, with headquarters at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has the best market in the country to back him. Thoroughly competent and with a first-class organization, he is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Mr. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to James H. Campbell personally and consign cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman, General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Do not forget us when you wish to know anything about either the Sheep, Hog or Cattle Market or future prospect.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

James H. Campbell,

National Stock Yards, Ill.

EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK—SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Shire Horses Booming.

That draught horse breeding is booming is plainly shown by the result at a public sale held by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, in Bushnell, Ill., when twenty-six Shire brood mares, young and old, brought $22,750, an average of $875. This is the highest average on record in America by more than $100 per head. The Iowa State Agricultural College paid the top price, $2,000, for Wrydeland's Starlight, an imported mare by Bury Blood Royal, that won the championship at the recent International Horse Show in Chicago. Three draughters by this sire realized $4,725, an average of $1,575. Messrs. Truman have just received another importation of first-class Shires and Percherons.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their customers. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Try us once. We have a great and expanding Market at St. Louis.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., FORT WORTH, TEX., and at KANSAS CITY.

Texas Steers at St. Louis.

Closing January quotations were as follows: Common to medium grassers, $3.25 to $4.35; good to choice grassers, $4.50 to $5.00; good to choice fed steers, $4.75 to $5.75; prime meal-fed steers, $5.80 to $6.25. Late sales included 1,045-pound meal-fed steers from Hillsboro, Texas, at $5.35; 1,030-pound steers at $5.30; and 1,012-pound steers at $5.25; also fair grass steers from Uvalde, Texas, 919 pounds, at $4.80; good grass steers, 1,062 pounds, at $5.00. From Paris, common meal-fed steers, 760 pounds, at $4.35; 860 pounds at $4.55; fair meal-fed steers, 914 pounds, at $4.80; and 1,070 pounds at $5.15 — all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

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Leaders in Making Sales.
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solicit your consignments of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, where there is a splendid market and where our selling force has no superior. We are energetic and careful, that our shippers obtain the highest prices and best service on the market.

For market information; for loans to buy feeders; for all facilities and courtesies, write or call on

GODAIR-CROWLEY COMMISSION CO.,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., Fort Worth, Texas. Kansas City, Mo.

A Horse and Mule Report.

Holland & Nugent Bros., of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, report that they sold 551 horses at their last auction in January. It was their best sale so far. They report chunks from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds selling extra well. Plain, little, thin horses sold hard. Mules fifteen hands and up were selling well, but small mules have to be bought 10 to 15 cents lower to pay out in the market.

Handy Little Cattle.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, February 1st, thirty head, 966-pound Arkansas steers sold at $5.15 per 100 pounds, and another bunch, 818 pounds, sold at $4.65 per 100 pounds; twenty-four head Tennessee steers, 751 pounds average, sold at $4.10; twenty-four head, 885-pound Mississippi steers sold at $4.65 and a smaller bunch, 824 pounds average, sold at $3.80. On the same day a load of handy native butcher heifers, 719 pounds average, sold at $5.60 per 100 pounds.

Quarantine Cattle at St. Louis.

On the last Monday in January, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, 1,266-pound meal-fed steers from Lancaster, Texas, sold at $5.55; from Sweetwater, Texas, 1,024-pound steers at $5.30; and 1,060-pound steers at $5.15; from Vernon, Texas, 865-pound cows at $3.50; also 981-pound steers at $5.00; and 1,300-pound bulls at $4.00; from Muskogee, Okla., fair, 1,210-pound steers at $5.10; and 963-pound steers at $4.50; from Broken Arrow, Okla., 1,035-pound steers at $5.25; from Weleetka, Okla., 957-pound steers at $4.75—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

In January, St. Louis received 7,464 more horses and mules than Chicago. St. Louis received 16,853 and Chicago 9,389, and Kansas City 7,877.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY.

HORSE and MULE COMMISSION SALESMEN

AUCTION EVERY **MONDAY** IN THE YEAR.

These Monday sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are the best attended of all sales and produce the most satisfactory results for the shipper.

WE ALSO SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF MULES TO BE SOLD BY THE MOST COMPETENT SALESMEN ON THE BEST MARKET IN THE COUNTRY.

JOHN K. MAXWELL, Manager.

MULE DEPT.—W. R. McFarlane, Lan B. Morris. HORSE DEPT.—E. L. Hawkins, S. B. Howell, Eddie O'Connell. OFFICE—Frank Mulholland. AUCTIONEER—Col. I. M. Howard.

Write For Weekly Market Report.

McFARLANE COMMISISON COMPANY,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

A Good Team Sold.

Heiman & Kirk, of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, recently sold to go to Houston, Teaxs, a fine team of 16½-hand bay horses weighing 3,300 pounds for the pair. They classed as fire horses and sold for $630 at the yards. They make a business of soliciting and selling good matched teams for business uses. Address, James Kirk, National Stock Yards, Ill.

The Monday Horse Auction.

The McFarlane Commission Company continue to hold auction sales of horses every Monday at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. Mr. W. R. McFarlane, however, is retiring from the business, surrendering the management into the hands of John K. Maxwell, who has assumed general management. John K. Maxwell is son of Joseph A. Maxwell and brother to George and Frank Maxwell, all identified and largely instrumental in the upbuilding of the market. He is

Mr. JOHN K. MAXWELL, successor to Mr. W. R. McFARLANE as general manager of the McFarlane Commission Company.

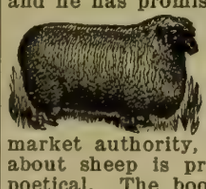
an expert horse and mule man from youth to manhood and has had thorough training for the position he now occupies. The other members remain the same. Mr. McFarlane will continue to be at the market during the season. Robert Lee (Bob) Hawkins will officiate in the auction ring, and S. B. Howell and Eddie O'Connell will also aid in handling the horse end of the business. Lan B. Morris will be in charge of the mule commission barn. Col. Howard will cry the horse auctions on Monday, as in the past, and Mr. Frank Mulholland will have charge of the office. The same efficient, reliable service is assured the shippers. The St. Louis horse and mule market is on the up-grade, and the Monday auction is a considerable factor in the advance movement.

Horse Market Prices.

It is very difficult to quote horse prices of the same age and weight; one can be old, blemished and inferior; hard sale at $60; and another can be a nice driver quickly sold for $250. Plugs are selling at $15 to $40. Southern horses have to be common at $45 to $55. They are fair at $60 to $85, and good at $90 to $110, and toppy horses at $100 to $150. Drivers sell at $125 to $250, according to age, color, size, gaits, action and condition. Eastern chunks are usually quoted at $100 to $155, with 1,300 to 1,400-pound chunks at $150 to $185. Common draft horses are quoted at $125 to $160; good at $165 to $200; and strictly extra at $210 to $265. A fine, big, showy draft horse, 16.2 hands, weighing 1,800 pounds, sold for $410, and went into a brewery team, being made up for the show ring.

"At the Sign of the Golden Fleece."

An article on sheep husbandry entitled as above has attracted much favorable attention, and because of the great demand has been reprinted in the form of a booklet. The article was written by Mr. John Clay, of the firm of Clay, Robinson & Company, and he has promised us that he will



send out a free copy to any of our readers who may write for it. Mr. Clay is a great sheep-raising and market authority, and all he writes about sheep is practical as well as poetical. The booklet contains several of the most beautiful pastoral pictures we have ever seen. In writing of a copy of the "Golden Fleece," please address Clay, Robinson & Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Beef Cattle Market.

Prices of beef cattle advanced during the last week in January at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. Fancy beef steers, 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, were quotable at $6.75 to $7.10; good to choice beef steers, 1,300 pounds up, $6.00 to $6.75; medium to good steers, 1,100 to 1,250 pounds, $5.00 to $6.00; choice to fancy yearling steers, any weight, 900 to 1,100 pounds, $6.25 to $6.75 per 100 pounds; good yearlings, $5.40 to $6.20; common to fair yearlings, $4.00 to $5.25 per 100 pounds.

Missouri Sheep and Lambs.

A few of the best sheep and lamb sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, late in January, included for Matt McKinney, Randolph county, Missouri, 127 head Western lambs, 73 pounds average, fed by himself, at $7.65 per 100 pounds; and 53-pound yearlings at $7.10; E. W. Jones, $7.65 per 100 pounds; and 83-pound clipped Western yearlings, 76 pounds average, sold at $6.00 per 100 pounds; Starr, Affleck & Co., Audrain county, Missouri, 498 Western yearlings, 84 pounds average, at $6.90; J. W. Clardy, Nodaway county, Missouri, 232 fancy Western lambs, 82 pounds average, at $7.80 per 100 pounds; I. W. Caldwell, Shelby county, Missouri, 108 head Western yearlings, 78 pounds average, $6.25 per 100 pounds; D. S. Sharp, Monroe county, Missouri, 139 Western yearlings, 63 pounds average, at $6.65; Charles Householder, 118 head Western yearlings, 90 pounds average, at $6.60 per 100 pounds. These sales indicate an excellent market.

Valuable Market Information.

Messrs. Godair-Crowley Commission Company, of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, issue special market circulars. This firm is enthusiastic in regard to the record of the St. Louis market, which is very satisfactory both in regard to increased receipts and selling activity. Messrs. Godair-Crowley Commission Company cordially invite all stock shippers to communicate with them for the purpose of getting on their list to receive their regular market reports. Address, Godair-Crowley Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Fine Mules at St. Louis.

On the last Tuesday in January, R. R. Buckner, of Auxvasse, Mo., sold a car-load of big mules for $245 around, the high price of the season at the National Stock Yards for a car-load lot shipped in from the country. He also had another load of mules on the same day's market that sold for $225 apiece.

Closing Sheep and Lamb Prices.

At the closing day of January, at the St. Louis market, good to choice lambs were quotable at $7.00 to $7.65; fair to good butcher lambs, $6.00 to $6.90; culls at $3.00 to $5.00. Good mutton sheep were selling at $5.00 to $5.40; fair grades of mutton ewes, $4.25 to $4.90. Stock sheep were selling at $2.50 to $3.75; and bucks at $3.25 to $4.00 per 100 pounds.

FIVE TO TEN THOUSAND
FULL AGE MULES

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NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
any business day in the year.

Many, immense, substantial, well ventilated barns contain every commercial or military grade of Mules, which can be purchased and shipped on short notice.

THE ST. LOUIS MARKET
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AND NOW
IT IS GREATER THAN EVER.

HORSES. MULES.

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NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
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Horse Auctions Every Thursday.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States.

Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

Horse Department — Auctioneer, T. H. HOLLAND. Salesmen, JOE NUGENT, GEORGE NUGENT.

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Write us for market information. Address,

Holland & Nugent Bros.,
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Stock Cattle Trade Increasing.

St. Louis is becoming greater as a stock cattle and feeder market. The demands are larger and receipts more regular. The total sales have increased 1,500 to 2,000 a month over previous records. At the close of January, stock cows were selling at $2.25 to $3.00 per 100 pounds; inferior stock heifers, $2.50 to $2.75; fair to good stock heifers, $2.85 to $3.25; inferior light stock steers were selling at $3.50 to $4.00; and good stock steers, $4.25 to $4.75; feeding steers, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, fair to medium, $3.90 to $4.50; and good to choice, $4.65 to $5.10 per 100 pounds.

The Thursday Horse Auction.

Said Mr. Tim Holland, of the firm of Holland & Nugent Bros.: "I am glad we discovered the merits of the horse and mule market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards in time to secure the Thursday auction before the rush from Kansas City began; in fact, we congratulate ourselves that we led the procession. The Kansas City people are coming here simply because it is the best location. Shipping out fifty loads of horses and mules a day is only ordinary business for this market. We have organized this firm to do a large business. Nugent Bros., who have joined me, have an international reputation as high-class horsemen. We have every confidence in the growth of this market. Kindly say that we send out special circulars giving up-to-date information to buyers or shippers. We will be glad to place the names and addresses of horsemen on our mailing list."

Female Butcher Cattle.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, on February 1, 1909, common canning cows were selling at $1.00 to $2.35 per 100 pounds; inferior cows, classed as cutters, $2.40 to $3.25; good to choice cows, $4.00 to $4.60; and fancy beef cows at $4.75 to $5.00; common to fair butcher heifers, $3.00 to $3.75; medium to good heifers, $3.75 to $4.75; good to choice heifers, $4.75 to $5.70; and choice to fancy heifers, $5.75 to $6.25 per 100 pounds. All fancy heifers are quickly snapped up by the buyers.

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AND BROODERS Hatch and Raise More and Stronger Chicks than any other. **Not Once Upon a Time, but All the Time.** They comply with the new rules of the Fire Underwriters. They have been inspected and passed by them. **They Bear the First Insurance Label Ever Issued on Incubators and Brooders.** NOW, in order to be safe on the insurance of your buildings you must watch for the label. To safeguard your homes **refuse every machine without a label.**

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World's Best Incubator

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Incubator and Brooder. Anybody can operate them and make money. Let us prove it to you. Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10c. Poultry paper, 1 year, 10c. Write for free catalog.

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SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

and Almanac for 1909 contains 220 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Price only 15cts.

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Racine Incubators and Brooders — guaranteed to hatch highest percentage of eggs. Liberal Free Trial Plan. Best Incubator Proposition on the market. Postal brings all printed matter and prices at once. Address

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Incubator ever Made Freight Prepaid

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating, best 140-chick hot-water Brooder, $4.50. Ordered together $11.50. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** No machines at any price are better. Write for book today or send price and save waiting.

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are built of the very highest quality of materials, by the very best workmen, at the very lowest prices. They never fail. We don't let one go out of the shop that could fail. That's why we can afford to make this remarkable offer. Write today for our Free Incubator Book that tells all about them and gives sizes. Begin your trial at once.

Leahy Mfg. Co., 16 Talmage St., Higginsville Mo.

Your Name Will Get $2 Eggs

For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the World. I keep 2000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strain on my Experimental Farm, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for $1 for the 2 sittings. Not less than 2 sittings sold. Eggs by the 100, $5. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, $1 per sitting. Large Bronze or White Holland Turkey Eggs, $2 for 10 Eggs. Large White Pekin Duck Eggs, $1 for 10 Eggs. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office orders on St. Louis and have your orders booked early. Fine Roosters for breeding, $2.50 each.

W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (*The Perfect Chick Feed Man*) KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, MO.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

The Sow That Raises the Pigs.

We are now up to the time when the sows which are to raise the early litters must be bred. Here is where so many breeders fall down. The selection of the right sort of sows means the success of your next hog crop. This selection should have been made several months ago, but not many do that, preferring to wait until about breeding time and then do it. If these sows have had the run of the feed-yards, better get them out of there and cut down their corn allowances and increase the alfalfa, clover and bran portion. The essential thing, after the sow is bred, is to keep her thrifty, but not overfat. We heard an old stockman say last winter, at a Farmers' Institute, that the brood sow should be given ample range all the time, and after she was bred she should be fed plenty of corn. That sort of handling will make nice-looking sows, but they are never prolific, and the pigs they do farrow are unthrifty and hard to keep alive. Feed the sow rationally. Young pigs are not made out of corn, hence feed the mothers such feed as will keep themselves in good condition and at the same time supply the material necessary to frame the young. We have the best success in handling sows this way: After the sows are bred they are allowed the run of the pastures during the daytime. They are comfortably housed at night and none are allowed to sleep out around the straw-stacks. This habit of sleeping in their houses should be well fixed as soon as possible. About two weeks before the sow is due to farrow she is put up in an individual pen and kept there until her pigs are a month old. With some sows it may take a week or more to get them quieted down so they won't fret. Be patient and be quiet. The sow must be contented by the time she farrows, and this calls for quiet, gentle handling.—L. C. Brown.

Fakes and Insanity.

The poultry press is talking about five and ten-thousand-dollar beauties. Considerable of this is fake and the balance is insanity. A hundred dollars is a big price for the best chicken in America. The whole legitimate chicken business is on the bread-and-butter basis of egg and meat production.

So far as anyone is able to prove otherwise, it is safe to assert that any dozen Leghorn fowls taken at random will lay as many eggs as any dozen hens of the same breed which may be selected from any flock or strain in the land. The laying breeds are defined to a certain extent and the large meat breeds also, but when it comes to specifying particular birds as being worth ten thousand times more than a fifty-cent chicken, it is more than likely the fifty-cent chicken is worth the most money.

If you are engaging in the chicken business, adopt a breed and stick to it. Pay $5.00 each for hens and $50 for a cockerel, if necessary, to get a start. Don't be afraid to pay a good price for a setting of eggs, because in a year or two the expense will be forgotten in the increased number of the good stock you will own; but when people talk about foolish figures, remember that 25 cents a dozen is above the average price for eggs, and no one can guarantee a pullet to average over twelve dozen eggs a year, and remember also that an eight-pound fowl at 15 cents a pound is only $1.20.

In many kinds of blooded stock raising, fake sales have had their turn and done their breeds injury. Every-day, legitimate sales don't excite anyone, and no one expects more than they are reasonably likely to get, but the unsupported, extravagant claims for this hen and that hen that it is worth up into the thousands is only appealing to the monetary idiot who does not understand that the final end of the chicken is the axe, and that eggs are sold by the dozen.

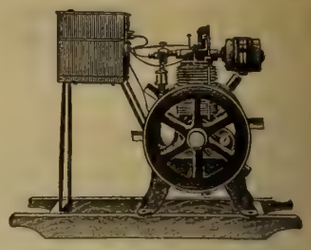
Some day we hope to see the great poultry associations make the egg producers put up the evidence or shut up and give us carcass competitions that will show whether the breed can produce a chicken that will sell in the market. At present the whole fabric of chicken fancying rests upon feathers and shape, and a first-prize bird may never have laid an egg, and if killed and dressed and exposed for sale might sell at the tail end of a market, where quality and flesh make up the price. As we stated at the outset of this article, considerable is fake, the balance is insanity, and the poultry associations by not using utility tests are responsible for the opportunities given to the fakir.

Preserving Eggs.

A correspondent in the Bloemfontein Post of South Africa gave the following recipe for preserving eggs: Take the eggs while still warm and gently rub them all over with butter—not a great deal and not thickly, but enough to close all pores—then pack in coarse salt. On this the Harrismith paper states that a few years ago a lady residing in that town buttered several dozen eggs in the above way and packed them in salt in a barrel. In due course the eggs were used, and two years later the barrel was again requisitioned for the same purpose, but in packing away fresh eggs, two of the former eggs were found. On breaking them open, it was discovered they were as fresh as newly-laid eggs, and they were used in a pudding that day.

An Excellent Cleaning Fluid.

"The following recipe contains nothing injurious, never takes out the stiffness from fabrics (as from veilings and chiffon), and is at the same time a disinfectant and sure preventive of moths," says Woman's Home Companion for February. "Sulphuric ether, one dram; alcohol, two drams; chloroform, one dram; oil of cloves, one dram. Three times this amount to one quart best gasoline. The oil of cloves may be omitted if desired, as in cleaning anything white it has a tendency to turn it yellow. To clean a dress skirt, just double or treble the amount of these ingredients. Men's trousers can be soaked over night in this, and when pressed are as good as new. It is fine for ostrich plumes, as it never takes the curl out. Be sure to shake out in the air until thoroughly dry. Old laces clean beautifully with this fluid. Let the article to be cleaned lie in the liquid for a while, according to how soiled it is. Articles can remain in all night without injury to the fabric in any way. By allowing to settle, and pouring off very carefully, one can use the fluid over and over again."



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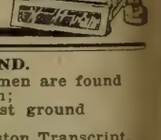
Stahl "Wooden Hen" and "Excelsior" incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free.



GEO. H. STAHL, Box 53C, QUINCY, ILL.

HIGH GROUND.

The moral ground some men are found
To take is high enough;
But, after all, the highest ground
Is frequently a bluff.
—Boston Transcript.

Low Fares to the Cheap Lands

Feb. 2 and 16 March 2 & 16

Plan to go on one of these days—the trip will not cost you much. These special low-fare tickets over the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines will allow you to go one way and return another, without extra cost. You will see more of the Southwest than you could in any other way, and can better decide where to locate.

Ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines, either through Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Memphis or Birmingham, according to your location.

If you will tell me where you want to go, I will tell you the cost of a ticket and send you a map-schedule.

I will also send you some interesting books about the Southwest. They will inform you of opportunities waiting for you there, and will open your eyes to new possibilities. Write for free copies today.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Pass. Traffic Mgr.
1937 LaSalle Station, Chicago
1937 Frisco Building, St. Louis

Rock Island SOUTHWEST FRISCO

Breaking the Camel's Back.

When eggs sell at wholesale in St. Louis at 28 to 30 cents a dozen, the West End retailer has to get 38 to 40 cents a dozen to pay out. It is not often that eggs are very high in price, but the higher they get at wholesale the greater the difference appears to be between the wholesale and retail price of eggs in the city neighborhoods where there is an expensive order taking and delivery system, including liberal credits and some slow collections. It is the same with the meat trade; a cent a pound advance in the quarter of meat by the wholesale butcher puts several cents a pound on choice cuts through the retailer, simply because the less desirable meats will not stand the advance, or rather the people are slow to buy the cheaper cuts at higher prices. Therefore the retailer puts up the prices where it will do him the most good.

Although we are not disposed to blame anyone for taking all they can get—and if we did they would not mind it—it is very certain that it is the increase in city populations, the increase of the cash-paying, moderate-priced buyers that give stability to the regular trade. In districts where it is fashionable for the purchaser to carry his own or her own basket to the store, pay the cash over the counter and carry home the goods, the price is nearer to bedrock than where the credit system prevails, and the retail dealer is just as well satisfied with the result, because he has no expensive delivery system and he does not have to charge up a nice little 10 per cent. to cross on collections.

The fact of the matter is that the high prices of food products are gradually bringing home to the thrifty housekeeper the absolute necessity of cutting away some of the margins between the price the farmer gets in market and the price the consumer has to pay. The short cut to this is the cash in hand and the basket on the arm.

This is pretty hard on the Merry Widow hat and the Directoire gown, and it is also rather hard to have to send the good man out marketing after his return from a hard day's work, and yet there is no denying that it is the only way that the mass of the city people can live.

Even then there are limitations on what people are able to pay. We notice in the Egg Reporter that when first-grade eggs in New York reached 40 cents at wholesale it broke the camel's back. This means that only a few could pay the price because it would certainly mean 50 cents a dozen for eggs in the fashionable quarters of New York City, and would also mean to get along without them, at lower prices, in the "cash and basket districts" of that great city. Storage eggs which were put in store at 17 and 18 cents were bought out and sold at wholesale at 27 to 27½ cents; and it is a very good thing that there are several grades of eggs, otherwise many people could never eat any of them, and the one top grade would never sell high or never at all be sold.

Growing out of the increased population in this country we hope to see more hand baskets carried to market, and we also hope to see a closer communion between the actual producer and the wholesale market. In both directions much has been done, much more than those who are not investigators have any idea of. We will have to find means to secure good and remunerative prices for farm products without breaking the camel's (the producer's) back.

He Had the Winner.

Hiram Squashly laid down his newspaper with a loud chuckle.

"Ma," he said to his wife, "them folks in Noo York is jest crazy."

"I allus knowed that," she replied, as she thought of the day she spent two hours trying to cross Broadway.

"I mean," he explained, "they're jest crazy on them Marathon races. You know I wuz tellin' you 'bout 'em last night."

"Waal?" she queried.

"They've been holdin' Marathon runnin' races, Marathon skatin' races, Marathon walkin' races, an' all sorts o' Marathons."

"I do hope, Hiram, you ain't plannin' to run in one of 'em. You know how your heart acted when the calf chased you round the lot."

"Don't you worry a minit 'bout that, ma. It just give me an idea."

"What be you goin' to do?"

"Why, I'm goin' to git up a Marathon contest right in this county, by gum! It'll be a Marathon sleepin' contest, an' if our hired man don't win it by sleepin' twenty-six hours without even turnin' over once, then I don't know apples from 'taters!"—New York Herald.

Breeding For Egg Production.

For eight years the Maine State Experiment Station has been trying to breed a strain of egg producers that would gain a little on egg production every year or every few years. They began with an average of 136.36 eggs per hen per year; the next was 143.44; and the next result was 155.68. Thus far appears a happy result, and if this had continued we would soon be drawing upon the Maine Experiment Station for the foundation of all our flocks; but the next five years the hens produced opposite results, and the records were 135.42, 117.90,, 134.07, 140.14 and 113.24, respectively. In other words, the first four years the average was 142.72 eggs per hen per year, and the last four years the average was 126.34 eggs per hen per year.

We will not enter into the full particulars of this experiment at the present time, for the reason that we have not had the opportunity to go into all the details; the figures, however, given without comment upon methods pursued, are very interesting. At the Maine Experiment Station, in our opinion, they cannot compete in egg production with the average producer in the Middle and Southern States. The barn-yard pullet in Texas, Arkansas or Missouri will easily average 144 eggs per hen per year, if not kept in too large numbers and allowed the free range of the homestead; therefore the Maine average of 135 eggs per hen per year from cooped-up hens does not look bad to us.

A Corn Planter Attachment.

It saves the seed, insures bigger crops, plants every hill just the right depth. The Century Adjustable Corn Planter Gauge will fit any planter shoe without boring holes. It is a planter attachment that very soon pays for itself. The circular explains directly what the attachment will do. See advt. of Century Gauge Co., La Crosse, Wis.

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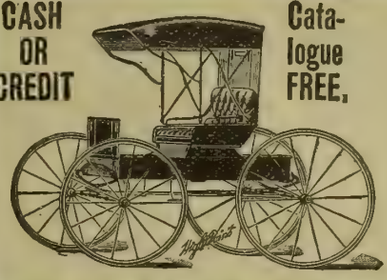

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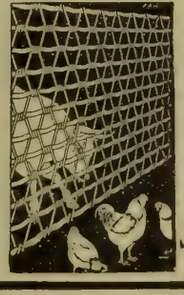

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Rural Co-operation.

[Written specially for this paper.]

Co-operation among farmers is in its infancy in the United States. In European nations it has already assumed large proportions. The difference is a natural one, due to the different ways of financing agricultural enterprises.

We read in the Consular reports that on the continent of Europe many hundreds of co-operative associations of various kinds are now in operation. These represent many tens of thousands of members and hold capital amounting to millions of dollars.

But in this country co-operative societies among farmers are little heard of, with the exception of the co-operative creameries, which have proved a great success, and the co-operative elevators, which appear to be proving themselves a great success.

Probably the first cause of this slow growth in this country is the way in which the land was secured here. It was homesteaded by some and by others purchased in large tracts by the means of money borrowed for that purpose.

In the early days of the settlement of the Prairie States the East supplied most of the capital. In the main the farmers that borrowed capital for the purchase of this land and for the equipping of the farms with buildings and stock, made money. The outlet for their products was so great that competition between individual farmers was little felt and is not yet much felt.

Competition is one of the great factors leading to co-operation. We see that in the business world, where the combinations are brought about to prevent competition. So long as men do not suffer from competition they pay little attention to co-operation.

The great Rochdale Co-operative Society in England, one of the most remarkable in the world, was started by some laboring men in one of the manufacturing towns, co-operating in the purchase of goods It will be observed that they were not well-to-do people, for people that are moving along in comfort do not care to bother themselves with the troubles of other people.

Even the labor unions have been formed to prevent the competition of laborers with each other. In the country, labor unions have not yet obtained a strong foothold, and all the suggestions for the hired men to organize have proved little effective and will do so while labor in the country is scarce and the hired man is not in serious competition with other hired men.

This indicates the natural lines along which co-operation moves. But it is a desirable arrangement and should be fostered. An intelligent people should recognize the value of co-operation as a great and potent ally. We ought not to wait for hard circumstances to drive us into a course that reason dictates.

The conditions are favoring co-operation among the people that sell things to the farmer, but do not favor co-operation among the farmers. The farmers are therefore buying their supplies from people that co-operate both in the furnishing of the materials and in the making of prices for them.

This is to the lasting advantage of the farmers. The writer of this article overheard the conversation of some Chicago men who have on foot a plan to bring all local implement dealers in the rural districts into a general understanding as to what prices shall be asked for farm implements. One man remarked: "Of course this will mean an increase in price to the farmers, but it will insure the dealers against doing business at a loss." Whether the scheme will work out remains to be seen. More co-operation among farmers is desirable.

PRACTICAL BARN PLANS.

This is the great book we have advertised for a year. It contains drawings, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house, ice house, silo, dairy barn, or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor. There are 156 pages, 8x10½ inches. The publishers claim that the first copy cost $5,000. The price of this book is One Dollar, out of which we are allowed a small commission, and for this we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Send in One Dollar and we will send you a copy of the book post free, also the paper for one year. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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The publishers of the National Farmer and Stock Grower will be glad to furnish the paper three years for **One Dollar**, the same to be payable at the **end of the first year.** This edition is a fair sample of the paper. It is interesting and instructive. Those who read it over will find that it is a help to them in the conduct of their business. All who receive a sample copy are invited to send in a subscription on the following blank form, unless they prefer to pay in advance, thereby securing a premium.

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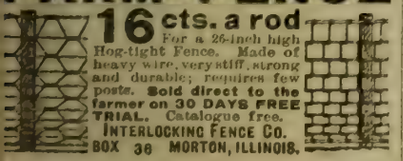

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Scours in Young Pigs.

One of the complaints that is most frequently heard among pig raisers, especially when the weather is cold and wet, is the scours, and there is nothing more detrimental to the growth and lives of the pigs than these attacks of scours. They should be taken in hand at once and the cause removed and the pigs given relief, if possible.

A frequent cause is damp bedding and catching colds. It is not an easy matter at this season of the year, with these weather conditions prevailing, to keep the beds dry and clean, and this is one of the necessities to prevent scours. We necessarily have to be on guard and vigilant at all times in order to prevent these conditions occurring. If the mother of the pigs takes on a cold, either by exposure or lying in a draught, she will give it to the pigs through her milk, and the pigs will have to be treated through the sow for quick relief.

While there are other causes of scours in young pigs, these are the prevailing causes, yet overfeeding the sow or a sudden change in the feed sometimes results in scours, while spoiled fruits or acids thrown in the slop and fed to the animals will result in serious scours.

Scours is the worst enemy we have to contend with in raising pigs, and the best plan is to use all preventives possible. I am very careful in watching the feeding, letting it be regular, moderate in proportion and make no violent changes. A change of feed should be made gradually. I watch the pens and bedding, catch what little sunshine there is for them and keep things moving along smoothly and properly.

However, should any of my pigs get the scours, even after these precautions, I clean out the pen thoroughly and sprinkle air-slacked lime over the floors. I keep it cleaned up every day, supplying fresh bedding. I take one tablespoonful of copperas, dissolve it, and put it in a gallon of slop or milk and give it to a sow with eight pigs. If the sow has a greater or less number than eight pigs, I give in proportion. For years this has proven a valuable remedy with me.

Some people check the scours by feeding charcoal made from corn cobs, while others in obstinate cases give three drops of laudanum in a little milk to effect a cure.—Wm. H. Underwood, Ozark, Ill.

The Truth About Tonics.

A stock tonic is not a medicine, a cure, a remedy, but an aid to the digestive and assimilative processes of nutrition. It is thus a preventive of disease. A rightly-compounded stock tonic simply supplies the animal artificially with certain necessary elements for the perfect regulation of the processes of nutrition, just as does the supplying of salt in the same way.

Note that we say a rightly-compounded tonic. For either an excess or a lack of certain ingredients depreciates the value of a tonic just as an incorrectly-balanced feed lowers its nutritive value.

There is no secret about the composition of the well-known stock tonics. Indeed, most states have laws requiring that the ingredients of the contents be plainly printed on every package.

The exact proportion of certain elements differ in different brands, but the approximate proportions are known to most stockmen, or can be obtained from the National Department of Agriculture, or from the different State Experiment Stations.

The question then arises, why cannot a farmer make his own tonics? He can, just as he can make his own clothing, if he can spend the time, get the correct proportions and accomplish the most effective combination. For it must be remembered that the right amount of each material simply put together in some sort of a way does not make a suit of clothes; no more does it make an effective stock tonic. Not only must the proportions be correct, but the condition of each ingredient must be right, and its consistency such that it will properly blend with all the others. The makers of stock tonics have the proportions and the proper consistency of the elements "down fine," and the thrifty stockman knows that he is not only buying the right material in a reputable stock tonic, but he is also buying the skill and experience it takes to compound the tonic correctly.

The Original Chick Feed Man.

The W. F. Chamberlain Feed Company, well known as the manufacturers of the famous "Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Food," is making a most attractive offer to poultry keepers, large and small. Mr. W. F. Chamberlain, the head of the company, is a veteran and successful poultry man and has conducted for many years an extensive poultry farm near St. Louis. His laying stock is of the highest class of tried and proven breeds, and the reputation for business integrity and straight dealing which he has acquired and sustained during his long business career insures the genuineness of any representation he makes. Any prospective buyer of eggs for hatching purposes will make no mistake in communicating with him. His fowls are pure bred and his guarantee of quality is the result of long experience in his line. See his advertisement.

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Best Paint in the World Body and trimmings, two coats. Your choice of colors. Then you will not need to paint again for about 8 years. That is 53 cents a year for improving the looks and value of your property. This low priced and long lasting paint is only procurable of us. It is the highest grade paint in the world. We have other paint much cheaper than this and much cheaper than any other house can sell, as low, in fact, as $2.50 for a house like this. But it will not look as good nor last as long as our reliable "Tower" paint at $4.24, though fully as good as other firms sell for their best paint at a much higher price.

Before you buy get our big 1909 Paint Book and Color Card

It tells you how to estimate cost of paint for any building, how to combine colors, how to save money and do the job right—in fact what you ought to know about buying and using paint. Color Card shows about 125 actual samples of our paint.

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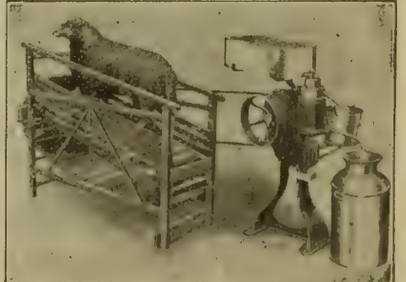
MARY'S LITTLE LAMB.

When Mary's little lamb followed her to school, the teacher did a common-place, if natural, thing in turning her out; it would have been much more useful to put the lamb to work. Perhaps the lamb wished to learn how to do something useful and therefore followed her mistress to the teacher. Had that teacher been reared on a farm, she would have been familiar with the ingenious **Sheep Power** made by the **Vermont Farm Machine Company** to operate the U. S. Separator and would have trained the lamb to it.

Thes **Dog, Sheep** or **Goat Powers** are designed for animals weighing from 150 to 200 pounds, and are low-priced, durable, efficient and altogether satisfactorily practicable. There is so little friction in operating the U. S. Separator that the animal hardly realizes any physical effort in walking on the tread. Full details regarding these Powers will be found in their catalogue, which will be sent free on request.



For seventeen years the U. S. Separators have been the leaders in their field. They are most effective, holding the world's skimming record for securing the greatest percentage of butter-fat from the milk; are so durable that with ordinary care they never wear out, and are operated with little labor. So great is their value to the farmer that they soon pay for themselves in the money they daily save. Indeed, this question of economy is so generally recognized to-day that it does not need to be argued. A U. S. Separator is an essential part of the equipment of ever dairy farm. He who does not use it is doomed to a heavy handicap in the business of farming. Even those milk producers who sell their whole milk to cities for table use have learned that the use of the U. S. Separator is essential in order to properly clean their product before it has to undergo the scrutiny of Health Board Inspectors. Send for Catalogue No. 125 to the Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, Vt., for money saving facts and figures.

LAMBS FOR THE EARLY MARKET.

An Industry Flourishing in Virginia and Especially Suitable For the Great Southwest, Including Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

At the live stock markets of Washington, D. C., Baltimore and Philadelphia many lambs are received from planters in the state of Virginia and are sold at good prices. The leading sheep-growing counties are Augusta and Loudoun, although Highland, Pulaski, Wythe, Grayson, Tazewell and Russell counties are pretty strongly represented by lamb shipments to market.

The Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station has recently issued a bulletin giving particulars concerning this industry, and it begins by saying that in the counties where there are the most sheep the lands are the highest in value, the inference being that the sheep improve the land.

Farmers in Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma are in about the same situation in regard to St. Louis as a market as the Virginians are to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and there is not so much difference in the matter of climate; if anything, the Virginia climate is more severe than the south half of Missouri and the states of Arkansas and Oklahoma.

From the Virginia bulletin we gather and submit the following information: The percentage of lambs dropped is 111, and the percentage of lambs saved is 81½.

They breed the ewes about September 15th and expect lambs about February 15th, and expect to have their lambs on the June market.

Of the lambs lost, three out of four could have been saved by proper care and attention, therefore it is possible to save and market a lamb for every ewe.

They consider one ram to fifty ewes the right proportion, and consider it advisable, where they can use different small pastures, to keep fifty sheep to the flock.

They consider that any wethers running with a ewe flock are out of place and a disadvantage to all concerned.

The bucks are turned into the flock only at night. In case of failure to breed, ewes will come in season again in eighteen to twenty-one days.

The Virginians use pure-bred rams of the mutton breeds; and Shropshires, Southdowns, Hampshire, Oxford, Dorset and Cotswold are mentioned.

The ewes are largely from the original mountain sheep of Virginia, and as the Virginia farmer often sells his lambs very close, and some of the ewes, they are continually buying stock ewes from Tennessee.

Breeding ewes usually range in age from two to eight years, but some good, reliable ewes are kept longer for the reason that Virginia has a difficulty in keeping up the supply of breeding ewes, especially as the mutton market is continually offering a premium for the ewes as well as the lambs.

They lose a number of sheep from dogs, but it is a small percentage and is included in the difference between the number of lambs saved and the number dropped.

Ewes are fed when necessary, and especially during the month before lambing. Clover, cowpea hay, soybean hay, corn silage, sugar beets, turnips, together with a little grain, constitute the ration. Lambs begin to eat cracked corn and oats at two weeks, and from that time forward they gain rapidly.

Many sheep are run and lambs are marketed without any shelter, but a shed that is closed on the north, west and east and open on the south is essential and necessary.

The difficulty in obtaining and keeping a supply of ewes is the only reason why Virginia does not increase in the lamb-raising industry. Farmers in Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma can buy ewes at the St. Louis or Kansas City Stock Yards, have them shipped in from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, or even from the Western ranges of Wyoming. Ewes can be had at reasonable prices, and it is sometimes desirable not to buy them until they are bred or until it is time to breed them.

The Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma farmer can devote his time from January until August to his general farm work and receive the ewes in the fall. He can breed the ewes to lamb as early as his climate and surroundings will permit; he can feed the lambs for the earliest possible market; he can shear the ewes and market the fleece, and after the lambs are marketed he can sell them for more than they cost him in the beginning.

In the last twenty-five years this entire sheep and lamb industry has grown up. In the year 1880 the grand total of sheep receipts at four principal Western markets was less than a million head, whereas in the year just closed the receipts and sales were eight and three-quarter millions, and the actual demands of the sheep and lamb trade were not fully supplied.

The St. Louis market is especially in need of sheep and lambs, and the climate and grasses of the Southwest are suitable for producing the lamb for the early market.

Intestinal Worms

In horses, sheep, cattle and hogs are easily removed by the use of Cooper's Worm Tablets. They are sold by F. S. Burch & Co., Chicago.

A New Zealand Sheep Dog.

"A Smart Dog.—'Now I've got a dog here I would not take £20 for, you can believe me or not, but what I am going to tell you is true. I'll take my affidavit.' The speaker turned to the company of agriculturists assembled, determined to 'go one better' than any story that had been related. He went on: 'In the early part of last spring I lost six ewes, and could find them nowhere, until about three weeks after, when, as I was looking across my house to the edge of the moor opposite, about two miles away, I noticed some sheep. I got my telescope and assured myself that they were mine. I placed the telescope in a suitable position and made my dog look through it. After about a minute he wagged his tail and was off like a shot. In less than two hours he brought the sheep home safe and sound!' "—Farmers' Union Advocate.

The Callaghan Ranch Sold.

Old-time sheep raisers all remember the Callaghan Ranch, in Webb county, Texas, which used to produce a famous clip of light-shrinkage wool. When sold, price was usually quoted freely, as it always amounted to upwards of hundred thousand pounds. In recent years the ranch was owned by Hon. Albert Urbahn. This ranch, the ground only 125,000 acres of grazing land, has just been sold to a syndicate represented by Tom Coleman, of San Antonio, at a price mentioned as $700,000. This is an example of the saying that the best buyer for a Texas ranch is a Texas ranchman.

The Commissioners' Court of Coke county, Texas, has sold the county school lands lying and being situated in Cochran county, Texas, being 17,712 acres, to W. H. Laswell, of Parmer county, and R. I. Tubs, of Lubbock county, for the principal sum of $124,000, to be paid in installments in forty years. The school land tracts are some of the best properties in the state of Texas.

According to the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1907, there were 54,970,762 sheep in the United States, and 77,582,000 in Argentina, South America.

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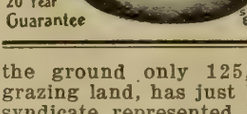

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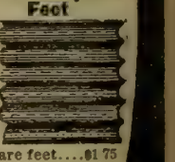

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Rural Public Opinion.

[Written specially for this paper.]

Public opinion in the country is as potent as in the city, and it is more quickly effective. In the cities no great improvement is possible without the education of the people along that particular line.

The same is true in the country, but in the country there is not much machinery for creating opinion, and opinion does not make or unmake except in the presence of strong educating forces.

We have an illustration of this in the slowness with which country schools improve. Legislature after Legislature has put into the hands of the farmers the power of improving their schools, but most rural communities know little of the existence of such laws.

Many of the laws that are favorable to the development of the rural communities have not been created at the demand of the farmers, but at the request of people other than those living on the farms.

There is one potent factor to-day in shaping public opinion in the rural sections, and that is the agricultural press. Yet this is but one factor and does not touch all the farmers by any means. This is perhaps in part due to the scattering of the circulation of paper over wide areas rather than localizing the circulation of individual papers in certain sections. It is a well-known requisite of the making of a good fire that the sticks of wood must lie close together, that one may help burn another.

The same is true of the subscribers of any farm paper. If the farm paper be a virile one, and have many subscribers in one neighborhood, an educational campaign entered on by the paper will cause the drawing together of individual readers into a common movement. The lone reader in a locality finds himself little able to start things to moving in the direction that he believes best.

For this reason the increase of circulation of good farm papers in the vicinities in which they have already obtained a foothold is much to be desired. The paper becomes a means of intercommunication.

To-day we need to educate public opinion in both city and country on some of the great questions of the day. One of the burning questions is the attendance of the farmer's child in the public or private school. Public opinion in the country, at least in Illinois, favors keeping the boys and girls out of school whenever the work on the farm presses.

At the Teachers' Convention held at Springfield, Ill., recently, it was shown that in some counties the ages of boys and girls graduating from the eighth grade in country schools are about the same, on an average, as the ages of boys and girls graduating from the city high schools. This means that the country schools are in their work about four years behind the city schools, in the higher grades.

These lost years the farmer's child never makes up. He is cheated out of the education that might be his. But rural opinion is so much against forced attendance that the compulsory educational law is a dead issue in the country.

Public opinion in the country needs to be educated along the line of consolidation of the small country schools. It is utterly impossible to make progress with the great multitude of schools too little to be effectively taught. There are to-day in the state of Illinois 10,613 schools having but one room. Many of these one-room schools have fewer than ten pupils enrolled. The obstacle to combine them has been the lack of public opinion favorable to this move.

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You may hear the songs of great singers, the music of great orchestras, the speeches of great speakers. You may hear your favorite hymns and the good old songs you've always enjoyed. You can reproduce the latest vaudeville hit, the popular songs that everyone is whistling, or the star part of a star opera singer, in your own home, to a circle of your own friends.

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Edison Records are made in Bohemian, Cuban, Danish, French, German, Hebrew, Hungarian, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Spanish, Swedish, etc.

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National Phonograph Co., 168 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.

Kangaroo From Australia.

On December 23d the New York Produce Review said:

"T. Silz has received a consignment of twenty-nine kangaroo from Melbourne, Australia, and advices from the shipper state that he is about to ship 200 more. The kangaroo are expected to jump into favor here with the high-class hotels and restaurants, as it is popular in some European cities. This is the first time kangaroo have been received here for consumption and adds one more article to the long list of game foods which Mr. Silz has introduced into this country and which have since become so popular as to be found at all times on the bills of fare of the leading restaurants."

Most men are more prompt about paying a grudge than a debt.

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Pure willow charcoal will oxidize almost any odor and render it sweet and pure. A panful in a foul cellar will absorb deadly fumes, for charcoal absorbs one hundred times its volume in gas.

The ancients knew the value of charcoal and administered it in cases of illness, especially pertaining to the stomach. In England today charcoal poultices are used for ulcers, boils, etc., while some physicians in Europe claim to cure many skin diseases by covering the afflicted skin with charcoal powder.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges go into the mouth and transfer foul odors at once into oxygen, asborb noxious gases and acids and when swallowed mix with the digestive juices and stop gas making, fermentation and decay.

By their gentle qualities they control beneficially bowel action and stop diarrhoea and constipation.

Bad breath simply cannot exist when charcoal is used. There are no ifs or ands about this statement. Don't take our word for it but look into the matter yourself. Ask your druggist or physician, or better still, look up charcoal in your encyclopedia. The beauty of Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges is that the highest pharmaceutical expert knowledge obtainable has been used to prepare a lozenge that will give to man the best form of charcoal for use.

Pure willow and honey is the result. Two or three after meals and at bedtime sweeten the breath, stop decay of teeth, aid the digestive apparatus and promote perfect bowel action. They enrich the supply of oxygen to the system and thereby revivify the blood and nerves.

Sturat's Charcoal Lozenges are sold everywhere in vast quantities, thus they must have merit. Every druggist carries them; price, twenty-five cents per box, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail, free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 200 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

New Varieties of Fruits.

It is a fact that most of the new valuable varieties of fruits have been accidents and have not resulted from well-planned processes of variety development. They have come as the result of discovery and not invention.

Generally, too, the fruit tree has been a seedling that came from no one knew what parentage. Often the fruit produced has been so different from the ordinary fruit grown in the neighborhood where the said tree was discovered that it has puzzled students of fruit history.

We have an illustration in this in the Wild Goose plum. A wild goose was killed and its entrails thrown out. In time where the entrails were deposited a plum tree appeared and produced good fruit that attracted the attention of the propagators.

The fruit of the plum tree was so different from all other known plums that it was given a distinctive name, and the family of Wild Goose plums came into existence. But the mystery is, where did the parents of this remarkable variety reside?

Wild geese are birds that fly fast and far, and there is no doubt that the stone that developed into the Wild Goose plum tree was brought hundreds of miles. But it was doubtless from a fruit that was the result of cross pollenization. The plum family require cross pollenization more than most any other kind of fruit.

A little further consideration of the subject convinces us that this seed must have been one of many millions of seeds from the same original locality. But this one only produced a fruit of such character that it attracted the attention of men, or that at least was discovered by men.

This leads up to the point that millions of seeds of anything must be sown to get a few remarkable varieties better than the original stock.

A few years ago the writer was walking through an orchard of more than twelve hundred seedling plum trees. He was in company with the man that had planted the seeds. The trees had already come into bearing, and twelve hundred varieties of fruit were in evidence. The propagator told the writer that he intended saving not more than twelve out of the multitude, and that the others would be cut down and cast into the flames. He remarked that in seedlings of any fruit, the tendency was for the quality to be below that of the parents, and that it was a rare exception for the seedling to produce better fruit than did its parents.

The reason for this is that all of our cultivated fruits are now highly artificial, and there is a constant reversion towards the old types.

This is less observable in the plums that belong to the native American groups than of those belonging to the other groups, for the reason that the native American plums are yet very near their original types and have not been developed into that artificiality required by the demands of man.

Man must search for new varieties largely along the same line as indicated by nature. He must plant millions of seeds and watch the result. He has the advantage of the natural process in that he can hold and propagate a superior variety, while in a state of nature they mingle with poorer varieties and so lose their identity. It is by holding fast what is good that man has accomplished more in a few hundred years than nature has in many thousands of years.

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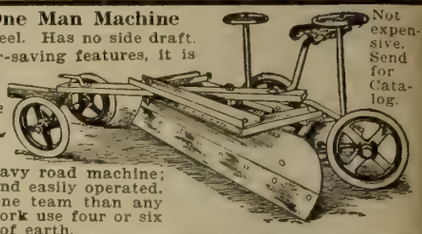

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Valuable Books Free.

Many books are valuable, although they are free, and it is particularly the case with those handy, elegant booklets which are issued by the German Kali Works. They explain the benefits derived from the use of potash in agriculture, and in doing so explain more clearly the true principles of farming, and money cannot buy this instruction in better form. The books include "Principles of Profitable Farming;" "The Farmer's Guide;" "Why the Fish Failed;" "The Cowpea;" "Truck Farming;" "Plant Food;" "Strawberry Culture;" "Potash in Agriculture;" "Potato Growing." Farmers can obtain any or all of these instructive books by mentioning this paper and addressing German Kali Works, Monadnock Block, Chicago.

The Wonderberry.

Don't forget the Wonderberry ripening in three months from seed. You have heard of Luther Burbank, the agricultural wizard. This is one of his creations. It is interesting and instructive to follow his work.

The American Steel & Wire Company has issued an elegant pamphlet entitled "Eradication of Farm Weeds. Chemicals in solution applied to certain plants kill them. Sulphate of iron kills weeds without injuring the field crops; in fact, oats or barley are benefited thereby. The sulphate is applied at the right time with spraying machines." This subject is interesting to all progressive farmers. Write for a copy and address American Steel & Wire Company, Chicago, Illinois.

SHE COULD DRIVE ANYBODY.

A summer visitor who was trying a horse, the property of a New Hampshire farmer, with a view to buying him, noticed that after driving a few miles the animal pulled very hard, requiring a firm hand and constant watching. "Do you think this is just the horse for a lady to drive?" he inquired. "Well," answered the owner, with an air of great candor, "I must say I shouldn't really want to be the husband of the woman who could drive that horse."—Christian Register.

If you want to save money on your purchase of fence, write Kitselman Brothers of Muncie, Ind., for their free catalogue. They are selling fence direct to the farmer on 30 days' trial for 15 cents a rod up. See their ad. in this issue.

"See here. The horse you sold me runs away, kicks, bites, strikes and tries to tear down the stable at night. You told me that if I got him once I wouldn't part with him for $1,000." "Well, you won't."—Lutheran Observer.

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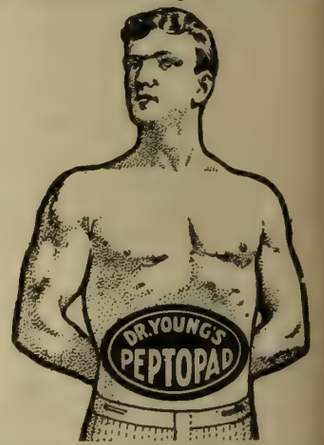

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"Easy-To-Quit" is a positive, absolute "stopper" for any tobacco habit. It is a vegetable remedy, and any lady can give it secretly in food or drink. It is harmless; leaves no reaction or bad after effects, and it stops the habit to stay stopped.

Free Treatment Coupon.

Send this coupon, with your name and address, to the Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 468 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio, and they will send you, by mail, in plain wrapper, a free trial package of Rogers' "Easy-To-Quit," with a record of thousands of cures.

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Attractive Corn Exhibit.

The above is a picture of the seed corn booth of Mr. G. D. Sutton, of Mason City, Ill., which was the center of attraction at the Illinois Corn Show, held at Springfield, November 23 to 28. As will be seen, the booth was a most attractive one. Very appropriately, King Corn, a heroic-sized figure, occupied the pedestal in the center. The King, as well as the heavy columns and the roof timbers, was made of husks and the matchless ears of Sutton corn, ornamented with multi-colored autumn leaves. The scene was made still more striking by

being illuminated day and night by 100 electric lights.

The booth, striking and beautiful as it was, did no more than justice to the subject, for Sutton is a good deal of a King among seed corn men. He is the man who raises all the seed corn he sells, and he has 30,000 bushels of it this year, the best in type and quality he ever raised. Last year he had 18,000 bushels, and this was all sold before the season was half over. Since Mr. Sutton went into corn growing his sales every year have increased 50 to 100 per cent. over the preceding season.

They have a large force of men at work crating corn for shipment. They have the very best machinery for grading shelled corn that money can buy.

All Sutton corn, whether in crates or sacks, is shipped on approval. You can get your money back if it doesn't stand any test you give it.

Our readers will do well to write at once to G. D. Sutton, Dept. 7, Mason City, Ill., and write for Corn Book and Samples.

Effects of Cold on Trees.

Freezing is in effect drying; the water is taken out of the tissues of the plant and changed for the time into ice. If the tissues are unable to take water again they necessarily die. Sometimes the injury is apparent as soon as the tissues have thawed, but many cases of winter killing do not become evident until the vigorous growth of early summer begins.

In general, the trees native to a given section resist injuries of this kind. Yet much can be accomplished in growing exotic trees, at least to a certain age, by careful attention to their location, and if a naturally-sheltered place is not available, they can be protected by screens of native evergreens.

Many trees, especially smooth-barked ones, have their trunks and larger branches injured on the southwest side by the freezing and consequent death of patches of bark. During the warmer winter days there is sufficient heat at noon to stimulate portions of the growing layer into premature growth; such tissue is killed if cold weather follows immediately. The injury, often, does not become manifest until well into the summer. The dead tissue forms a favorable place for the growth of parasitic organisms and such a tree usually dies from rotting in a few years. This trouble must not be confused with that type of sun scald which is due simply to extreme heat in summer, when the growing layer may be literally cooked. Such cases occur most typically in the arid sections of the Southwestern States.

Trees that are worth the care are best protected by wrapping the parts liable to this sort of injury with straw or paper. Often merely shading the part liable to this injury with a board or shingles is sufficient to prevent it.

Another winter injury often confused with freezing is actual drying out. This may occur anywhere, but most typically in the higher altitudes of the West, where the dry and rarefied air and bright sun favor evaporation from the tree surface of more water than the roots can obtain from the cold and frequently sandy or gravelly soil. Evergreens are especially subject to this difficulty, since their leaves transpire to some extent throughout the winter. Whatever conserves the moisture of the soil tends to decrease this injury; for example, mulching and fall or winter irrigating. Trees normally hardy will often winterkill if unable to ripen their wood completely; this often happens as a result of defoliation in late summer.—Year Book Department of Agriculture, 1907.

Burpee's Farm Annual.

Burpee's Fordhook Farms are the largest and most complete trial grounds in America. The farmer who has not a Burpee Farm Annual is just short about half his equipment. W. Atlee Burpee & Co. offer a cash prize of twenty dollars for the best collection of vegetables grown from Burpee's seeds at every State Fair in the United States; a premium of $5.00 in like manner is offered for the best display of seeds and vegetables at each and every County Fair. There is also a hundred-dollar prize for the largest cash total prizes won by any single exhibitor. More than ten thousand dollars were paid last year for prizes won by growers of Burpee's seeds at different County and State Shows. It pays to do business with a reliable, up-to-date, enterprising and generous seed house. Address, W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for the 1909 Seed Catalogue. Also kindly mention The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

GRAND CHAMPION YELLOW CORN.

Liberal Premiums Offered by The National Farmer and Stock Grower For the Benefit of Our Patrons.

This picture represents in a reduced size the most famous ear of yellow corn in existence to-day. It was grown two years ago by Mr. D. L. Pascal, of Iowa, and it won the Allee Trophy for the best ear of corn of any variety grown in Iowa. Since then it has been exhibited at two National Corn Shows and is yet the ear which nearer than any other represents perfection in yellow Dent corn.

Mr. Pascal has raised this Reid's Yellow Dent Corn from seed purchased of the originator. Mr. Pascal has sold us some of this seed corn for distribution to our subscribers. Therefore, anyone sending in One Dollar to pay in advance for a two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select a pound of Pascal's Grand Champion Seed Corn as a free premium. Furthermore, this Reid's Yellow Dent Corn has been bred straight for sixty years. Anyone with a single pound of seed has a fair chance of producing champion ears of corn. Ten ears of first-class corn will win a first prize at any Fair. Therefore, anyone who will send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one one pound of Pascal's Grand Champion Yellow Corn, and we will send it postpaid by mail as a free premium.

Furthermore, if any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed corn furnished by us as a free premium and exhibit the same at their own State Fair—for every championship premium won by said corn we will pay the exhibtor fifty dollars; for every first prize twenty-five dollars; for every second prize ten dollars, and for every third prize five dollars, providing that these prizes are won during the year 1909 with corn grown by our subscriber from the seed corn furnished by us to him as a free premium.

These prize offers are good in every state where a State Fair is held, and are also good at any Interstate, National or International Show. If any of the premiums are won at the National Corn Show of 1909, we will double the amounts. Thus, ten ears of corn at a State Show winning a first prize will receive from us $25.00, and if winning a state sweepstake prize, will receive $50.00 from us. Then, if winning a first prize at the National Corn Show, the exhibitor would receive fifty dollars additional from us, and, if winning a sweepstakes prize, would receive $100.00 from us, or a total of $225.00 in all. All this is possible with ten ears of corn. Our readers will be furnished seed of the same family and breed of corn from which all the Pascal premiums have been won. We are also offering a similar line of premiums for white corn, which will be found in another column.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will also please send me one pound of Pascal's Grand Champion Yellow Corn as a free premium.

Name.. .....

R. F. D..... Box.....

Postoffice..... ..

State.. .....

A MILLION TONS OF BUTTER

and over have been saved to dairymen since the introduction of the cream separator. Add to this the increased feeding value of the warm, sweet skim milk containing the natural heat, saving of time and labor, to say nothing of the item due to the improved quality of the product, and the financial result will astonish the most enthusiastic separator advocate. Though separators were originally looked upon with the greatest suspicion, yet to-day every wide-awake keeper of cows acknowledges the cream separator as an absolute necessity. With him it is merely a question of which one, and we must confess it, it is rather a complex question. However, in selecting a machine, we would certainly recommend our readers to obtain a copy of the catalogue issued by the American Separator Company, Bainbridge, New York. It treats very thoroughly on the separator subject and at the same time is really beautifully illustrated, showing sectional and full views of the complete machine and detail working parts, which readily explain why the separator is so easy to run and keep clean; why they are able to make such wonderfully low prices and yet furnish such an excellent separator. Certainly no fair-minded man would ask for a more liberal trial or better terms of payment than that contained in this catalogue. Write for it, addressing the American Separator Company, Box 1102, Bainbridge, N. Y.

Incubator and Brooder Construction.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of H. M. Sheer, of 487 Hampshire street, Quincy, Ill., who is advertising a new lampless brooder, also repairs and supplies for all kinds incubators and brooders. Mr. Sheer also issues a book upon incubator construction, so that the buyer can construct his own incubator and brooder. The advertisement will be found on page 18.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY SIXTH YEAR.

Ten Doctors
Said He Would Die

"In 1903 we wrote you regarding my husband, who was suffering from heart trouble. He was superanuated by the North Georgian Conference. Ten doctors at different times said he would die. You advised Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy and Restorative Nervine; we did as advised, and improvement was apparent from the very first. He recovered and the Conference in 1904 gave him a charge. He never felt better, although he has very heavy work and does a great deal of camp meeting work. I am so glad we took your advice and gave him the medicine, and feel that I ought to let you know of the wonderful good results from its use."

MRS. T. S. EDWARDS,
Milner, Ga.

This proves what Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy will do. Get a bottle from your druggist and take it according to directions. It does not matter whether your heart is merely weak, or you have organic trouble, if it does not benefit you take the empty bottle to your druggist and get your money back.

POEM POSTAL CARDS.—The newest and best out. The Post Cards each with a picture of the poet, one of his verses and a beautiful scene. They are printed in colors and gold. There are twelve to the set. Send us 15 cents in one-cent stamps and we will send you our fine illustrated monthly publication, the Universal Magazine, for six months, and we will also send the set of Poet Post Cards. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information FREE. **DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist,**
Office, 814 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FAT reduced by a simple remedy—Sample Box, etc., mailed free to any address. Hall Chem. Co., Dept. 502, St. Louis, Mo.

BED WETTING Cured. 25c. Pkg. **FREE. C. H. ROWAN, Dept. 103, London, Can.**

MARRY RICH Big list of Descriptions and Photos FREE (Sealed). STANDARD COR. CLUB, Grayslake, Ill.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

This is a beautiful study, and it is elegantly explained by the most satisfactory methods. There are twenty-four post cards, and each post card shows a different flower, grouped in such a way that the sentiment that each flower represents is spelled out by the flowers. For example, the violets of the violet card spell "Faithfulness;" the roses "Love;" clover, "Be Mine," etc. Each post card is different, finished in many colors and glossed.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE

is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine, published at 25 cents a year, and the post cards can be selected as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Fine and Pretty Ginghams.

Question—Can you tell me of any ginghams, suitable for dresses for a young lady, that are less expensive than the imported ginghams, yet fine and pretty? M. E. R.

Answer—Fine, pretty ginghams in exquisite designs and colors are called Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrettes, made by the Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, and they are less than half the price of the imported ginghams. You should be able to purchase them at any first-class dry goods store. If you don't find them, write the company and they will advise you of a dealer who does keep them.

Very Nice of the Hens.

"Yes," the lady remarked, "since John's uncle died we have a nice country house, horses, cows, pigs, hens and—"

"That must be charming," broke in the other. "You can have all the fresh eggs you want every day."

"Oh, well," hastily interrupted the first speaker, "of course the hens can lay if they like to, but in our position it isn't at all necessary."—Harper's Weekly.

Good Money For Cranberries.

The cranberry appears to be more popular than ever. This industry is largely conducted at Cape Cod, Barnstable county, and Plymouth county, Mass., where 200,000 barrels were raised in 1908. The island of Nantucket produced 1,000 bushels this season for the first time. In the New York market, cranberries sold at $12 to $14 a barrel, and the top price was $16.

Attend to His Business.

A minister was horrified one Sunday to see a boy in the gallery of the church pelting the hearers in the pews below with horse chestnuts. As the good man looked up, the boy cried out: "You tend to your preaching, mister; I'll keep 'em awake!"—Phoenix Sayings.

A Wise Girl's Method.

This young girl has learned that when money is scarce there is nothing that runs away with dimes and dollars as fast as the small things of dress, and she saves many a dime by taking care of her small belongings. Her veils, ribbons and gloves never look as though they had been rescued from the family rag bag, for they are smoothed out with the fingers after each wearing and carefully put away, and they not only look better but last a great deal longer. Her ruffled underskirts are hung upside down every night with the ruffles pinned to the foundation to prevent them from becoming stringy and limp, and her dress skirts and jackets are kept in shape by hanging them over coat and skirt hangers, and these small articles can be bought for a trifle.

She buys the best stockings, and when the feet become worn she buys new feet for them and sews onto the old legs, and they are as good as new stockings, and then she saves her stockings and underwear by laundering them herself. These articles are soaked and soaped in a solution of borax and warm water in the proportion of a tablespoonful of borax to the gallon of water, and the tendency of the flannel to shrink is thus greatly lessened and much softer, and when they are washed clean through this suds they are put through a second water of the same temperature and with the borax and soap added.

Good wool soap is used for washing these garments and the borax softens the water, and hard water and resin soap will soon ruin woolens, and these articles are washed separately from the other washing, and they are as soft and pliable as new after each washing.

When buying kid gloves, she buys cotton thread and some court paster of the same shade as the gloves, and a small split in the glove is neatly and quickly mended by a strip of the plaster stuck on the wrong side, and a larger hole or rip is mended with the thread.

When black gloves grow rusty, their usefulness is prolonged by brushing them lightly with good black ink or shoe polish.—M. H.

Welcome Guests.

"You always ask company to stay to supper, just as if you really wanted them, and then you always have a delicious meal, just as though you had known they were coming, even on wash-day. How do you manage?" asked Julia, dropping down at Aunt Ruth's knee.

"I do really want them, child, or they wouldn't be asked. I learned that lesson is hospitality long ago. As for the meal, I never worry about that, for I always have something that I consider good enough for any company put away for them. I always keep on hand a jar of salad dressing. It keeps for months, and with that on hand I can easily get up the substantial part of the supper. How do I make it? Take two eggs and beat them well; add two tablespoons sugar, one-half teaspoon each pepper and salt, two teaspoons mustard, a tablespoon of butter, one-half cup of water and the same amount of vinegar. Stir together and cook in a double boiler until it thickens. Just before using stir a little cream into the portion to be used.

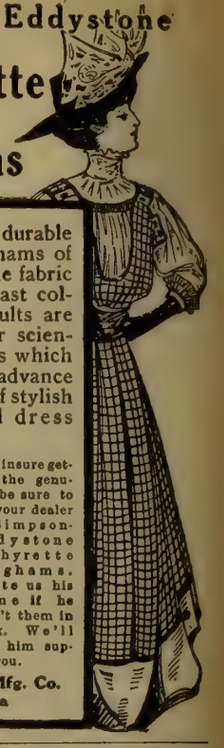
"Then I always keep a couple cans of salmon and some sardines up on the top shelf of the pantry. The children are forbidden to take anything from that shelf, so I know that there is always a supply there. In that jar there are some molasses cookies, and these are changed for fresh ones whenever I bake. So I always have cookies on hand, even the day after Sunday. Then there is always a fruit cake up there, and the older that gets the better, for it is a regular old-fashioned fruit cake, the kind that dreams are made of, and it is delicious. And a few of my very choicest cans of fruit are put up there. Yes, it's a 'company shelf,' honey, but just try one now in the early days of your housekeeping and it will make you a better hostess and keep the wrinkles from coming into that pretty forehead, just from puckering it up and wondering what you ever will do when old Aunt Ruth or somebody else drops in unawares."—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Cure For Creaky Shoes.

"There is one certain and simple remedy for this annoyance," says Woman's Home Companion for February. "It is to drive little wooden pegs into the soles. The pegs prevent the friction of the shoe soles. Any cobbler will do it for you very cheaply and it restores your peace of mind quite wonderfully."

Self-esteem never lets up until it reaches the jumping-off place.

Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Ginghams



Remarkably durable new dress ginghams of great beauty, fine fabric and absolutely fast colors. These results are obtained by our scientific new process which marks a decided advance in the making of stylish and economical dress ginghams.

New Process Dress Ginghams — SIMPSON — REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. EDDYSTONE Zephyrettes

To insure getting the genuine, be sure to ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Ginghams. Write us his name if he hasn't them in stock. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co. Philadelphia

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME. $1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.**

Gold Watch AND RING FREE

We positively give both a Famous Alton Watch, Stem Wind, beautifully engraved Solid Gold Laid case, American movement, factory tested, guaranteed five years; also a Solid Gold Laid Ring, set with a Congo Gem, sparkling like a $50 diamond, for selling 20 pieces of handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch, ring and chain. **ALTON WATCH CO. Dept. 538 . Chicago.**

Bee Supply House
Everything for Bees

We manufacture the latest approved supplies and sell direct at factory prices. We're old-time bee people in a bee country. We know your needs. **Early order discounts.** Send for catalog. Don't buy till it comes.
LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO.
58 Talmage St., Higginsville, Mo.

2941 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

AGENTS—New invention; never sold in your territory. Coin money. Everybody wild about them. Sells on sight. Those getting territory will make a fortune. Free sample to workers. Write at once. **AUTOMATIC CO., L 219, Cincinnati, Ohio.**

POST CARD ALBUM FREE
WITH 10 EXTRA FINE POST CARDS
In order to introduce our large catalog of Post Cards, we make this extraordinary offer. Send 10c to cover postage. **Sylvia Art Co., Dept. 37, Chicago**

ALL BARGAINS.—This All-steel-plated Adjustable Bottom Fastener 16 cents; just as good Top Fastener 12 cents. World-beating Brass Combination Padlock, durable, unpickable, 50c. Splendid Solid Brass Skirt Marker for evening bottom of dresses 35c., all postpaid. Agents wanted. Mail order and territorial rights. Big profits. Address, **Gonce Lock & Mfg. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.**

PIANOS Slightly used Steinways; 1909 Model Lyon & Healys; and other remarkable Bargains. **Lyon & Healy, 80 Adams St., Chicago.**
World's Largest Music House
Our Great Re-Building Sale is Now in Progress!

SELECTED POETRY.

JIM PARKS'S STORE.

You know Jim Parks? He used to farm
Out Hopkins Corner way.
Well, he got tired of planting corn,
And cutting oats and hay.
It was too hard and dull a life—
He said he could make more
To move to town and open up
A little grocery store.

The opening up was easy done,
And things just 'peared to swim,
You work a farm, but keep a store—
It seemed like fun to Jim.
His trade? Well, he had more or less—
'Twas hardly ever more—
But times would better in the fall,
And—he liked keeping store.

One day last week I called around,
And found him dreadful blue;
He'd kept the store all right, but kept
The things inside it, too.
"The business suits me lots of ways,
But tell me how," said Jim,
"A man can keep on keeping store
When it will not keep him?"
—Woman's Home Companion.

THE SMILE THAT HELPS.

When you're out of sorts and grumpy,
And life's bed seems rough and bumpy,
Just remember that a smile will help a lot;
You may not be feeling funny,
But it costs naught to look sunny—
Just remember that a smile will help a lot.

When a street car seat is proffered,
Do not freeze the one who offered—
Please remember that a smile will help a lot;
Your own journey's made more painful
When you try to pose disdainful—
So remember that a smile will help a lot.

If you've been investigated
And you've feeling irritated,
Just remember that a smile will help a lot;
Don't give out some press-talks spiteful,
Nor predict a panic frightful—
Just remember that a smile will help a lot.

If you've nearly up and fainted,
When your gift-coin is called tainted,
Just remember that a smile will help a lot;
Give another million dollars
Just to hear the latest hollers—
And remember that a smile will help a lot.

In short, if rich and perky,
Or as poor as poor Job's turkey,
Bear in mind that a smile will help a lot;
You are sure to make a winning
If, at every day's beginning,
You'll remember that a smile will help a lot.
—Denver Republican.

"SOME RECKON TIME BY STARS."

Some reckon time by stars,
And some by hours;
Some measure days by dreams,
And some by flowers;
My heart alone records
My days and hours.

Some have a dial, a clock
That strikes a bell;
Some keep a calendar
To con and spell;
But I—I have my love,
Infallible.

My heart is clock enough;
It beats for her.
Both day and night it makes
A happy stir;
It keeps the time quite true
With throbs for her.

The only calendar
That marks my seasons
Is that sweet face of hers,
Her moods and reasons,
Wherein no record is
Of winter seasons.
—Madison Cawein, in the Metropolitan Magazine.

NEVER TROUBLE TROUBLE.

My good man is a clever man,
Which no one will gainsay;
He lies awake to plot and plan
'Gainst lions in the way,
While I, without a thought of ill,
Sleep sound enough for three;
For I never trouble trouble till
Trouble troubles me.

A holiday we never fix
But he is sure 'twill rain,
And when the sky is clear at six
He knows it won't remain.
He's always prophesying ill,
To which I won't agree,
For I never trouble trouble till
Trouble troubles me.

The wheat will never show a top—
But soon how green the field!
We will not harvest half a crop—
Yet have a famous yield!
It will not sell, it never will!
But I will wait and see,
For I never trouble trouble till
Trouble troubles me.

He has a sort of second sight,
And when the fit is strong,
He sees beyond the good and right
The evil and the wrong.
Heaven's cup of joy he'll surely spill
Unless I with him be,
For I never trouble trouble till
Trouble troubles me.
—Anonymous.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

Take up the White Man's burden—
Send forth the best ye breed—
Go, bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need;
To wait, in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild—
You new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half devil and half child.

Take up the White Man's burden—
In patience to abide,
To veil the threat of terror
And check the show of pride;
By open speech and simple,
An hundred times made plain,
To seek another's profit
And work another's gain.

Take up the White Man's burden—
The savage wars of peace—
Fill full the mouth of famine,
And bid the sickness cease;
And when your goal is nearest,
(The end for others sought),
Watch sloth and heathen folly
Bring all your hope to naught.

Take up the White Man's burden—
No iron rule of kings,
But toil of serf and sweeper—
The tale of common things.
The ports ye shall not enter,
The roads ye shall not tread.
Go, make them with your living,
And mark them with your dead.

Take up the White Man's burden—
And reap his old reward.
The blame of those ye better,
The hate of those ye guard—
The cry of hosts ye humor
(Ah slowly!) toward the light—
"Why brought ye us from bondage
Our loved Egyptian night."

Take up the White Man's burden—
Ye dare not stoop to less—
Nor call too loud for freedom
To cloak your weariness.
By all ye will or whisper,
By all ye leave or do,
The silent, sullen peoples
Shall weigh your God and you.

Take up the White Man's burden!
Have done with childish days—
The lightly proffered laurel,
The easy, ungrudged praise,
Comes now to search your manhood
Through all the thankless years,
Cold, edged with dear-bought wisdom,
The judgment of your peers.
—Rudyard Kipling.

THE PRIDE OF BATTERY B.

South Mountain towered upon our right, far
off the river lay;
And over on the wooded height we held their
lines at bay.
At last the muttering guns were still; the
day died slow and wan;
At last the gunners' pipes did fill, the ser-
geant's yarns began,
When, as the wind a moment blew aside
the fragrant flood,
Our briarwoods raised, within our view a
little maiden stood—
A tiny tot of six or seven, from fireside fresh
she seemed,
(Of such a little one in heaven, one soldier
often dreamed),
And as we stared one little hand went to her
curly head
In grave salute. "And who are you?" at
length the sergeant said,
"And where's your home?" he growled
again.
She lisped out: "Who is me?
Why, don't you know? I'm little Jane, the
pride of Battery B.
My home? Why that was burned away;
and pa and ma are dead;
And so I ride the guns all day along with
Sergeant Ned,
And I've a drum that's not a toy, a cap with
feathers, too;
And I march beside the drummer boy on
Sundays at review.
But now our 'bacca's all give out, the men
can't have their smoke,
And so they're cross—why even Ned won't
play with me or joke,
And the big colonel said to me to-day (I
hate to hear him swear)
He'd give a leg for a good pipe like the
Yankee had, over there,
And so I thought when beat the drum, and
the big guns were still,
I'd creep beneath the tent and come out
here across the hill,
And beg, good Mister Yankee man, you'd
give me some Lone Jack.
Please do! When we get some again I'll
surely bring it back—
Indeed I will, for Ned, says he, if I do what
I say
I'll be a general yet, maybe, and ride a
prancing bay."
We brimmed her tiny apron o'er. You
should have heard her laugh
As each man from his scanty store shook
out a generous half.
To kiss the little mouth stooped down a
score of grimy men,
Until the sergeant's husky voice said:
"'Tention, squad," and then
We gave her escort till good-night the
pretty waif we bid,
And watched her toddle out of sight—or
else 'twas tears that hid
Her tiny form—nor turned about a man, nor
spoke a word,
Till after awhile a far, hoarse shout upon
the wind we heard.
We sent it back, and cast sad eyes upon
the scene around,
A baby's hand had touched the tie that
brothers once had bound.
That's all—save when the dawn awoke again
the work of hell,
And through the sullen clouds of smoke
the screaming missiles fell,
Our general often rubbed his glass and
marveled much to see
Not a single shell that whole day fell on the
camp of Battery B.
—F. H. Gassaway, in Globe-Democrat.

THE SAME OLD THING AGAIN.

You go to see the play, a new one, so they
say;
It's fresh from some great playwright's
burning pen;
You hold your breath and wait, for surely,
kindly fate
Is going to let you witness something new
again.
The heroine a blonde, the hero brave and
fond;
The villain, dark and dismal, struts
around.
They have a hot old time, are mixed in plot
and crime,
And then the curtain falls—the lights go
out—
And it's just the same old thing over again.

The latest novel out is talked and talked
about;
You buy it and you sit up all the night
To read it through and through of course it
must be new,
And you expect a treat of rich delight;
Historical or not, perhaps it has a plot,
And for a while the hero is a wreck,
But finally he wins, he gets up on his pins,
And soaks the villain one right in the
neck,
And it's just the same old thing over again.
You meet a winsome fay some sunny day in
May;
You tell her that you love her more than
life,
And in a little while you marry her in
style,
And think you've won a treasure for a
wife;
But by and by you find she has a hostile
mind,
And hands you ice in chunks, both rude
and coarse,
And then you learn to jag and both will
chew the rag,
And later on you cop out a divorce;
And it's just the same old thing over again.
A cradle, curtained white, a few short years
so bright;
A little time to play and go to school;
A few brief years of bliss and then you
learn to kiss,
And after that a time to act the fool.
Then age begins to come and whitened
hairs, oh, hum!
And rheumatism binds you like a slave,
And then a chilling breath, a silence we call
death,
And we are tumbled in the narrow grave;
And it's just the same old thing over again.
—Sioux City Tribune.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

OF OUR PLAN TO CUT

1/2 FROM YOUR LIVING EXPENSES

By your living expenses we mean what you pay everywhere, (unless you are a Larkin customer), for such things as Soap, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Starch, Baking Powder, Carpets, Crockery, Furniture for the Kitchen, the Parlor, the Bedroom. Women's Suits, Coats, Furs, and a thousand other necessary articles some of which you must buy every time you go to town. We show you where and how to buy for $10.00 what you have always paid $20.00 for, and to prove this to your own satisfaction we give you

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

You may select any Family Supplies you wish from our Big Catalogue to the amount of $10.00 and any one of our $10.00 Premiums and we will ship same to you promptly. If, after 30 days' trial, you are not *entirely* satisfied and delighted with the Larkin Family Supplies and Premium, write us and we will take them away. The Family Supplies used in the trial will not cost you one cent. This is our iron clad Guarantee, by which we take all of the risk and you none.

This handsome $10.00 White Enameled Steel Bed given Free with $10.00 worth Larkin Family Supplies.

$20.00 Worth for $10.00

We always give $20.00 worth for $10.00, either in our Family Supplies and a Premium or in Family Supplies alone. We can do this because we are the largest manufacturers in the World of Soaps, and Toilet Preparations. Our Soaps and other goods are of highest quality and are all sold direct from our factories to your home under our guarantee of absolute purity.

Make every dollar you spend bring you a good big dollar's worth of value. Try, free for 30 days, your own selection of $10.00 worth of our Goods and a $10.00 Premium. We know that they are so good that they will delight you, and that you will remain a good customer of ours.

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Our friends West of the Mississippi River will save time by addressing *Larkin Co.* PEORIA, ILL.

Larkin Co. Without obligation to buy, please send me your Big Catalogue No. 114 which will show me how to save $10.00 every few weeks on living-expenses.

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I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. I wore many different kinds of trusses. Some were tortures, some positively dangerous, and none would hold the rupture. The doctors told me I could not cure it without a surgical operation. But I fooled them all, and cured myself by a simple method which I discovered. Anyone can use it, and I will send it cure free by mail, postpaid, to anyone who writes for it. Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today.

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Dear Sir:—I wish you would send me your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

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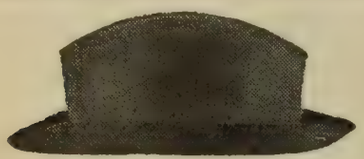

A MAGNIFICENT PREMIUM.

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color. A million and a half of these hats have been sold. Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

No Rupture Fakes Or Lies By Brooks

Brooks' appliance retains and cures rupture. Immediate relief guaranteed and a square deal for every sufferer. No fakes or lies, no subterfuge or evasion; just straight business and money refunded if not satisfactory. High financial references and 30 years' success with rupture are behind these statements. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Thousands of men, women and children relieved and cured at a cost less than the price of many slipping, galling trusses. No springs, pads, salves or harness, but just a simple, natural, guaranteed appliance which gives instant relief, rest, security, when all others fail. There is truth in Brooks' book about rupture. It is free and gives prices and names of people cured. Don't wait, or forget, but write today for Brooks' Book. Address,
C. E. Brooks, 8789 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

WE PAY $90 a Month SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce poultry and stock remedies; new plan; steady work. Address IMPERIAL CO., D 38, PARSONS, KANS.

Nitrate of Soda Tests.

It is placed within the power of farmers to experiment with nitrate of soda as a fertilizer without cost to themselves and an opportunity is presented to win a valuable prize. See nitrate of soda advertisement on page 20 and write for a copy of the booklet "Corn Growing For Profit." This paper is offering champion seed corn as subscription premiums, and we have no doubt that it will pay our subscribers to write for the book and for particulars concerning the amount of nitrate of soda furnished for experimental purposes. Address, Wm. S. Myers, 71 Nassau street, New York, and mention The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

GRAND SUBSCRIPTION COMBINATION.

FOR ONE DOLLAR paid in advance we will send the NATIONAL FRUIT GROWER, the best fruit paper; the RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL, the best poultry paper; the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE, the best home and story paper; and THE NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCK GROWER, the best monthly farm paper. Each for one full year. This is the finest combination for the subscriber. HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, irrigation, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, hog, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you Practical Farming and Gardening, postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. This is a grand offer. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES WHITE CORN.

Liberal Corn Prizes Offered by The National Farmer and Stock of St. Louis, Mo.

The best corn-growing famer in the United States of America is Mr. L. B. Clore, of Johnson county, Indiana. His reputation has been made, sustained and become illustrious by the exhibts of Johnson County White Dent Corn of his own breeding and raising.

Mr. L. B. Clore makes no pretense that he is any better or more capable than any other corn-growing farmer, but when he makes an exhibit for a grand prize he gets it. He won the grand sweepstakes at the National Corn Show in 1908, also in 1909.

And there was a magnificent contest. At Omaha there were 6,000 bushels of corn in competition. In one class for the best ten ears in one state there were 226 entries. The whole farming community was on hand with the best exhibit.

Mr. L. B. Clore has placed a certain amount of his Grand Sweepstakes White Corn at the disposal of the editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, to be used as subscription premiums.

Therefore, anyone who will send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one pound of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn, and we will send it postpaid by mail as a free premium.

Furthermore, if any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed corn furnished by us as a free premium and exhibit the same at their own State Fair—for every championship premium won by said corn we will pay the exhibitor fifty dollars; for every first prize twenty-five dollars; for every second prize ten dollars, and for every third prize five dollars, providing that these prizes are won during the year 1909 with corn grown by our subscriber from the seed corn furnished by us to him as a free premium.

These prize offers are good in every state where a State Fair is held, and are also good at any Interstate, National or International Show. If any of the premiums are won at the National Corn Show of 1909, we will double the amounts. Thus, ten ears of corn at a State Show winning a first prize will receive from us $25.00, and if winning a sweepstake prize, will receive $50.00 from us. Then, if winning a first prize at the National Corn Show, the exhibitor would receive fifty dollars additional from us, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, would receive $100.00 from us, or a total of $225.00 in all. All this is possible with ten ears of corn. Mr. Clore did it from his own seed corn, and our readers will be furnished seed of the same family and breed of corn from which all the Clore premiums have been won. We are also offering a similar line of premiums for yellow corn, which will be found in another column.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will please send me one pound of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a free premium.

Name.....

R. F. D..... Box.....

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State.....

Consumption Book FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 2929 Water Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free and also a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

PILES, FISTULA, BLEEDING, RECTAL, ULCER, Etc.

Cured without surgical operation. Cures guaranteed. All protruding stopped in one or two treatments. Do not continue to suffer when you can be cured without an operation. Consultation free. Call or write, inclosing 2c. stamp for 100-page Book on Rectal Diseases.
DR. M. NEY SMITH, 814 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Rider Agents Wanted

in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1909 model. *Write for Special Offer.*
Finest Guaranteed 1909 Models **$10 to $27**
with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires
1907 & 1908 Models all of best makes **$7 to $12**
500 Second-Hand Wheels *All makes and models, good as new.....* **$3 to $8**
Great **Factory Clearing Sale**
We ***Ship On Approval*** *without cent deposit, pay the freight* and allow
TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.
Tires, coaster-brakes, parts, repairs and sundries, half usual prices. Do not buy till you get our catalogs and offer. *Write now.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. D138 Chicago

STEM WIND **Gold Watch AND RING GIVEN FOR SELLING POST CARDS**

We positively give both a Famous Alton Watch Stem Wind, beautifully engraved Solid Gold Laid case, American movement, factory tested, guaranteed five years; also a Solid Gold Laid Ring set with a Cameo Gem, sparkling like a $50 diamond, for selling 20 packages of beautiful high grade Art Post Cards at 10c per package. Order 20 packages and when sold send us $2 and we will positively send you the watch, ring & chain. ALTON WATCH CO. Dept. 325, CHICAGO

A PROFIT OF $490.00.—Mr. Dickerson writes, January 5th, 1909, as follows: "I am using Absorbine on my pacer and it is worth its weight in gold. I bought him in July, after he got hurt in a race, for a $10.00 bill, and am now offered $500.00 for him at any time." Lameness, bruises, strains, swellings or inflammation in the muscles or joints respond quickly to Absorbine. $2.00 a bottle at druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 106 Monmouth street, Springfield, Mass.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, $60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.**

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To introduce our large new 48-page illustrated catalog, we give beautiful Album, fancy colored cover, black leaves, filled with lovely art post cards, ***absolutely FREE.*** Send ten cents to cover postage and packing. Only 1 Album to each customer.
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the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision Spectacles—finest and cheapest on earth. Write for special agents and dealers terms. Dr. Haux Spectacle CO., Box 154, St Louis, Mo.

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Men whose hair or beards are straggling or all gone, women whose tresses have been thinned by fever or hair falling out requiring the use of switches; little children, boys and girls whose hair is coarse and unruly; all find in this great remedy just the relief that they want.

Before After

Nothing Quite So Nice as a Beautiful Head of Hair. Foso Will Do It.

Foso grows hair, thickens eyebrows and lengthens eyelashes, changes gray or faded hair to its natural color, prevents thin hair, stops itching, removes dandruff, scurf of scalp, pimples, and makes the hair of any man, woman or child long, heavy, silky and beautifully glossy. Fill out free coupon and mail to-day.

Free $1,00 Package Coupon

Fill out the blank lines below, cut out the coupon and mail to J. F. Stokes, Mgr., 8729 Foso Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. Enclose ten cents in stamps or silver as an evidence of good faith and to help cover packing, postage, etc., and a full $1.00 package will be sent you at once by mail prepaid free of charge.

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Give full address—write plainly.

$3600 REWARD

This sum will be paid for a certain dollar, **$560** for a certain half dollar, **$5800** for certain gold piece, **$715** for certain five-cent piece, **$100 for certain cent** and other premiums ranging from five to five thousand per cent. upon the face value of half-cents, cents, two-cents, three-cents, five-cents, dimes, quarters, halves, dollars and other U.S. and colonial coins of very many dates **prior to 1900** and on some coins issued even since then—buying prices being based upon the rarity and condition of the coin.

We also buy foreign coins of all countries, Confederate and other old or curious paper currency, etc.

We buy used postage stamps of every kind, including the commonest varieties now in use (these are wanted by us for export) and in fact every stamp has a distinct money value.

The gatherings of old coins by a New Jersey man were recently sold at $12,500.00; those of a Salem (Mass.) man for $37,859.00 and we could fill this journal entirely with interesting details showing where persons (not dealers) have earned and are gaining large to enormous premiums for old coins and stamps which they gather.

A pamphlet giving a great amount of interesting information, figures, etc., will be sent postpaid upon application—a postal will do. **May be worth many dollars, perhaps a fortune to you.** Address, **MONEY & STAMP BROKERAGE CO.,** 150 Nassau St., D 289, New York, N. Y.

ROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 ays effects permanent cure. Trial treatent given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. or circular, testimonials and free trial eatment, write

. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Ga. ease mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Simple Kindergarten Work For Country Homes.

In the cities there are Kindergartens to bridge over the period of restlessness which comes upon a child when he is emerging from babyhood but has not yet reached the school age. Mothers living in the country feel this same striving of the little one, and in districts where neither teacher nor directors are strict in regard to the school age many children of five and sometimes younger are found in the school room. This cannot be anything but detrimental to a child under ordinary conditions. A substitute may be found by introducing into the home simple Kindergarten work which may be readily taken up by any interested mother of average intelligence, and she may thus keep her children in the home environment until they are six or seven, unspoiled by the varied influences associated with the school room.

In some corner of the home provide a box or shelf on which the child may keep his papers, pencils and other tools. This will give him a sense of ownership from the beginning. Make him responsible for the orderliness of his little corner and insist that it be kept neat. A box filled with kernels of corn, of two colors, if possible; a few sticks of crayon, white and colored; a box of colored pencils; a slate, a blackboard, or a few large sheets of paper, will do for a starter. Draw figures of a large size, such as circles, squares, outlines of fish, birds, letters and numbers, place on a flat surface and let the child outline them with kernels of corn. If he has the corn of two colors, suggest an artistic combination of the colors. Give him only one figure at a time to fill out. Draw other figures upon a paper and let him outline them by pricking around the edge with a pin; or magazine pictures may be used for this work. Cut pages from old magazines and let him prick with a pin all the letters, "o," "e," etc. Let him draw the outline of his hand, leaves, and such flat objects by placing them flat upon the drawing surface and tracing around them with a pencil or crayon. Have him arrange toothpicks or burnt matches in squares, triangles, piles of twos, threes, etc. With his box of crayons he can color the advertising pictures of old magazines. A few words now and then in regard to an artistic combination of coloring will be advisable. Provide a pair of blunt scissors of the kind made especially for children and which can be purchased for ten cents. Use these in cutting pictures from old magazines and from advertisements. Have the child file these away systematically and later help him to make a book of muslin or calico in which to paste the cut-out pictures.

Every mother understands the elements of paper cutting well enough to show a child how to cut circles of paper, dolls, simple figures and perhaps other figures. Bright scraps of paper saved for this purpose will make the work more interesting. The colored crayons may also be used here in coloring the cut-out work.

An hour or two each day will be sufficient time to give to this work, and it will be enough to keep the child usefully busy, developing him along right lines without fatigue. All of this is a training of the eye, hand and mind, accustoming them to work accurately, artistically and harmoniously. These, however, are only rudimentary suggestions, and can be enlarged upon as the mother may wish.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Postage on a Seed Catalogue.

The postal receipts will be largely increased this month on account of the mailing of one of the largest catalogues ever sent from Minneapolis. Over four car-loads of paper were used in printing the first edition, and the bill for postage will be over $11,000.

It is one of the most complete catalogues ever printed in the United States, having over 430 engravings, most of them from photographs. In printing it one of the largest plants in the Northwest was taxed to the utmost, being compelled to work seven large up-to-date presses night and day.

The catalogue referred to is issued by Northrup, King & Co., the seedsmen, and commemorates their twenty-fifth anniversary in the seed business. The extra fine work put into these catalogues makes them very expensive, but if any of our readers will write this old reliable seed house, stating that they are interested in good seeds, and name this paper, we are sure the catalogue will be promptly mailed them without charge. Address, Northrup, King & Co., 47 Bridge Square, Minneapolis, Minn.

Animals on Farms and Ranges.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, there are 20,640,000 horses and 4,053,000 mules on farms and ranches of the United States; also 21,720,000 milch cows; 49,379,000 other cattle; 54,147,000 swine, and 56,084,000 sheep. Compared with January 1, 1908, the following changes are indicated: Horses have increased 648,000; mules increased 184,000; milch cows increased 526,000; other cattle decreased 694,000; swine decreased 1,937,000, and sheep increased 1,453,000.

CEMENT WORKERS' HANDBOOK.

This book is designed to teach farmers how to work with cement; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, troughs, tanks, etc. It is a handy little cloth-bound book of one hundred pages. We use it as a subscription premium. For $1.00 we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years and a copy of the Cement Workers' Handbook. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address, Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1264 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

FIRE-PROOF ASBESTOS ROOFING.

Attention is invited to the Asbestos Roofing advertised on page 19. Any of our readers can obtain samples to test, also a book on roofing construction, also instructions for making leaky roofs tight. Write for Book No. 61 and samples. Address, Johns-Manville Co., 501 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo., and mention The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A Substitute For Matrimony.

"Successful business girls and women," says Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson in Woman's Home Companion for February, "are too well off financially to want to marry.

"The girl who earns twelve, fifteen or twenty dollars a week sets for herself a standard of living, dress and small luxuries which would require a husband earning twenty-five, thirty and fifty dollars, respectively. She regards as necessities what her mother considered luxuries. If a man who is earning only as much as the girl or a few dollars more a week asks her to marry him, he knows that the girl must either deprive herself of some things she has grown to regard as necessities or she must continue to work. And there is many a home-hungry young man to-day too proud to allow his wife to work.

"Through agitation and her own honest effort at desk, counter and loom, woman is rapidly nearing the goal of equality in work and wages with men. Her services are worth to-day as much as those of the man who might marry her—if her services were worth less."

A Healthy Skin

adds to personal charm; Heiskell's Medicinal Toilet Soap makes face and hands and body glow with health.

HEISKELL'S

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soothes and heals—prevents roughness, itchiness, milk-crust, scald-head and other skin troubles. A delightful addition to toilet and bath. Send a postal for sample and copy of a new and unique booklet of general interest.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 555 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done, absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 248 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay, but write to-day.

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I Treat Before it poisons deep glands. **NO KNIFE OR PAIN. No Pay Until Cured.** No X Ray or other Swindle. A Pacific Island plant makes the cures. **Absolute Guarantee.** Any tumor, lump or sore on the lip, face or anywhere six months is cancer. **130-Page Book** sent free with testimonials of thousands cured, at their homes.

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is CANCER and if neglected it will always poison deep glands in the armpit and kill quickly.

Address DR. & MRS. CHAMLEE & CO.

Most Successful Cancer Specialists Living.

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KINDLY SEND TO SOME ONE WITH CANCER

KANSAS CITY WEEKLY STAR has 280,000 circulation because it is a first-class paper. It is clean and wholesome and fit for any home. It gives the entire news of the week with home features and market reports. We have a club rate with the Kansas Cty Weekly Star which enables us to offer The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the Kansas City Weekly Star, both papers for sixty cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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We want to loan you a pair of our guaranteed Trusight Spectacles for six days' free trial. All you need do is to send your name on a postal card.
We Send FREE the Perfect Trusight Eye Tester. With it you can accurately test your own eyes. When you return the Tester our expert opticians will send you the spectacles required for your eyes. Wear them 6 days. Put them to every test and be SURE they satisfy you in every way. If they do not satisfy, if they are not the best fitting glasses you ever wore, send them back and you are out nothing.

This Case Given Free
This is the Orient Spectacle case. Made of metal, plush lined, covered with Moroccoine leather, spring fastener. Ask your local optician if he can sell you this case for less than $1.00. Given FREE with special offer.
TRUSIGHT SPECTACLE CO. 1503 Virginia St. Kansas City, Mo.

THE SUBSCRIPTION EDITOR.

How Uncle Piper Was Put on the Sick-list — A Reminiscence of Horace Greeley and the Story of the Indian Chief.

Uncle Piper, subscription editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, was down with a painful sickness during the month of January. It was neither rheumatism nor pneumonia that prostrated him. The doctor said it was something like heart failure, but as Uncle Piper was treated with restoratives and stimulants day after day, we are happy to say that the patient is in a fair way to recovery.

Be it known to all men that in every newspaper office they have to occasionally experience a shock when some misguided subscriber stops his paper. Something appears in the reading matter which the subscriber objects to and he naturally gets frantic; he immediately writes a letter, and in it he says something mean, and after it has gone through the office and has been attended to, his letter is deposited in what is called the Morgue.

The morgue is full of letters which are of this character. Some of them are nice and business-like, and could not offend anyone; but others indicate a want of tact, a want of courtesy; in fact, some of them are very rank. Now as a general rule nobody cares except the editors, and they will not read them. The paper is issued just the same, and for every stop one or more new subscribers come in, and in fact if there were no stops there would be a dictatorial editor with a pronounced case of big head.

All green editors, all young business managers and subscription solicitors have to become hardened to this "stop-the-paper" business. Some of them in their early days become despondent and commit suicide, but a majority of them are hardened and survive. At first they are amazed that anyone should fail to appreciate the excellent publication with which they are identified; this amazement is succeeded by pity for the poor, unappreciative person who insists that he don't want the paper and never did want it; then pity is followed by indignation and indignation by indifference.

Uncle Piper.

This reminds us of Uncle Piper's good, old friend, Horace Greeley. Horace was editor of a great daily paper. He also published what he called a "Cabbage Department," now handed down to posterity as the New York Tribune Farmer. Well, Horace Greeley offended one of his subscribers, and said subscriber raved, tore his hair and finally started for the Tribune office. On his way he met the editor and he roared out, saying: "Horace, I have had enough of this, and I have determined to stop your paper." "Oh, for goodness sake, don't do that," said Horace; "if you do I will be ruined." "Ruin or no ruin," replied the irate subscriber; "I will stop your paper if it is the last act of my life;" and he passed on, leaving poor, old Horace in deep dejection. Returning later, he saw Horace again, who was very disconsolate over his first stop, and said: "I've done it, Horace, and your paper is stopped." And Horace looked at him very hard and for a moment appeared to be stunned, and then, pulling himself together, he rushed off towards his office, ran madly through the crowd, with his old coat-tails flying in the air until he reached the Tribune establishment. There he saw everything going on as usual. They were still taking in money at the counter, and the machinery was working very much as usual. And then Horace went and stuck his thumbs in the arm-holes of his vest and paraded himself back to the old friend who had deserted him and said: "No, you didn't stop my paper. The business is still running just as though nothing has happened."

Notwithstanding the hardening of the newspaper heart against stoppages and the cultivated indifference to harsh words in connection therewith, good, old Uncle Piper is just as tender upon that subject as if he were still a little child. It is strange that he has not yet become hardened. The clerks used to take delight in reading these mean letters, saying: "Here's one on you, Uncle Piper;" but when they saw how much such letters distressed him they would simply pass them into the morgue and hide the morgue from Uncle Piper.

During the month of January, however, through carelessness in the subscription room, Uncle Piper found the morgue and read letter after letter—the accumulated stops of six months—and then he fainted. At first no one could imagine the reason, but after it was understood that he had read some the morgue's worst letters it was clear as day. And there was nothing left to do except to send for Mrs. Piper—something that was not done willingly—for be it known to all men that Mrs. Piper is said to be a little strong-minded, and occasionally Uncle Piper arrives at the office with a look of dejection, as though his morning meal had consisted of biscuit and discipline; in fact, 'tis understood at the office that Uncle Piper does not know that his good, old soul is his own. However, she came, and, after glaring at the office force, she took him away. Her parting shot was as follows: "You have let him read every blessed thing that is mean. Now send him something good, and if no one else will compliment the paper, write compliments yourself and sign them "Pro Bono Publico," which is the custom in newspaper offices, and I hope you know your business."

The consequence is that we have been feeding Uncle Piper on compliments, and some of them are really and truly genuine, even if we did have to change the dates on a few of them.

We have reason to hope that Uncle Piper will soon be out again spending office money for subscription premiums, and when he is fully recovered his strong-minded wife can rest assured that she alone has the opportunity of making him feel dejected, and he will never have another chance at the morgue.

Uncle Piper would not have collapsed quite so soon on reading a few letters if he had not received news which had otherwise troubled him. He had just received word that his good, old friend Chief Hump was dead. Hump is a peculiar name, and it belongs to a Sioux Indian. He was of the tribe of Minneconjous, which means dwellers by the waters. Chief Hump was a great-grandson of Black Buffalo, a turbulent chief who got mixed up with the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804. Hump's tribe camped by the Cheyenne river where it empties into the Missouri river in Dakota. Hump started out in life as son of the head chief in a campaign against the whites. He fought under Red Cloud, and in 1876 he was in the Custer campaign. He was in the party attacking Major Reno. He finally surrendered with others of the Sitting Bull Indians to General Miles. In those days Uncle Piper was at the Cheyenne River Indian Agency. He had assisted in building telegraph lines; had even guarded the stage coach lines of the frontier. At one time he was employed by the government to drive captured Indian ponies down to Sioux City to be sold at auction and to bring back cows and heifers to replace them. He was furnished thoroughbred Indian scouts as cattle drivers. Hump was one of these scouts; he had seen how useless it was to fight against the government, and he became a government guide and scout. When on the return trip the other Indians desired to kill Uncle Piper and the other white men in the party and again start on the war-path, it was Chief Hump in the midnight councils who reminded them that they had held up their hands and sworn to keep the peace, and his counsel prevailed, notwithstanding several in the party, notably Little Wounded and Long Rock, broke out in rebellion as Ghost Dancers some years later. It was on this trip down to Sioux City after cattle that the friendship between Uncle Piper and Chief Hump of the Minneconjous started, and they remained good friends and brothers for thirty-two years, until the Great Spirit saw fit to take his friend Hump to the happy hunting grounds.

Do You Hear Well?

The Stolz Electrophone—A New, Scientific and Practical Invention for Those Who Are Deaf or Partially Deaf— May Now be Tested in Your Own Home.

Deaf or partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Stolz Electrophone at home. This is unusually important news for the deaf, for by this plan the final selection of the one completely satisfactory hearing aid is made easy and inexpensive for everyone. This new invention (U. S. Patent No. 763,575) renders unnecessary such clumsy, unsightly and frequently harmful devices as trumpets, horns, tubes, ear drums, fans, etc. It is a tiny electric telephone that fits on the ear, and which, the instant it is applied, magnifies the sound waves in such manner as to cause an astonishing increase in the clearness of all sounds. It overcomes the buzzing and roaring ear noises, and also so constantly and electrically exercises the vital parts of the ear that, usually, the natural, unaided hearing itself is gradually restored.

Mrs. C. Lidecka, 238 12th Ave., Maywood, Ill., wears an Electrophone. Less conspicuous than eyeglasses.

Prominent Business Man's Opinion

STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO., Chicago. —I am pleased to say that the Electrophone is very satisfactory. Being small in size and great in hearing qualities makes it PREFERABLE TO ANY I HAVE TRIED, and I believe I have tried all of them. I can recommend it to all persons who have defective hearing.—M. W. HOYT, Wholesale Grocer, Michigan Ave. and River St., Chicago.

Write or call at our Chicago office for particulars of our personal home test offer and list of prominent endorsers who will answer inquiries. Physicians cordially invited to investigate. Address or call (call if you can).

STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO., 1678 Stewart Bldg., 7th Floor, Chicago.

Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Los Angeles, Seattle, Des Moines, Toronto.
Foreign Office: 82-85 Fleet St., London, Eng.

Uncle Piper, although known as the genial subscription editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and the most modest and gentlest of mankind, has been the associate of great and good men, and not the least of them were Horace Greeley, of New York City, and Chief Hump, of Dakota. When General Miles took Chief Hump to Washington to interview the Great Father, a few years ago, he introduced him to the President at the White House as the bravest man he ever met.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

Scores of testimonials, from persons who gladly write to those now suffering, all tell of perfect cures. My Mild Combination Treatment destroys growth and eliminates the disease from the system. Free book, "Cancer and Its Cure," and 125-page book of testimonials from cured patients in every State in the Union. No matter how serious your case, how many operations you have had, or what treatment you have taken, don't give up hope, but write at once for my books.
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Immediate Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

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An operation with the knife is dangerous, cruel, humiliating and unnecessary.

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Insist on having what you call for.

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You can go right ahead with your work and be easy and comfortable all the time.

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Just send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 92 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich., and receive free by return mail the trial package in a plain wrapper.

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No knife and its torture.

No doctor and his bills.

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If your Ears ring or roar, or your hearing is affected, if Eyes ache, water or burn, or sight is failing, if you K'hock, spit, cough or have bad breath, scabs in Nose, Irritation in Bronchial Tubes, Lungs or Stomach, your name and address will bring to you **absolutely free** a 32 days course of medicine prescribed to meet your **individual** requirements and complications.

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Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

A Party of Hearts.

It was on February 14th that a young hostess gave her party of hearts. She bought sheets of red cardboard and cut hearts of all sizes from the very tiniest to the very large ones. With these she decorated the parlor, living room and dining room, putting them up, some singly, some in twos and threes, and others strung on cords by tens or fifteens. After the guests had gathered, they were given five minutes in which to count the hearts and were apprised of the fact by this rhyme, which was written upon a blank card and handed with a pencil to each guest:

"Cupid asks that you will count
All the crimson hearts in sight;
Write your name and the amount;
He'll reward you if you're right."

Such scrambling and laughter! Only one counted correctly, and her count was 321. She was awarded a box of dainty motto hearts, which she passed among the guests, and they spent some minutes in reading aloud the sentiments printed upon the hearts they selected.

After that each one was given a crimson heart, blank on both sides, and told that twenty minutes would be allowed in which the young women should write what they considered the best way of making a proposal, and the young men what they considered the best way of answering it. The hearts were numbered and the corresponding number with the person's name kept on a list. The proposals and answers were collected and read by two persons, first a proposal being read, then an answer. These were greeted with shouts of merriment. The company voted as to which of them was the best. The young woman receiving the prize of an immense cooky heart, wrote the following proposal:

"To thee, my sweet and most adored,
I beg, beseech, until I'm floored.
If you my only one will be,
Your finish you will surely see."

The refreshments consisted of minced-meat sandwiches, cut in the shape of hearts, potato salad in which were mixed nuts and celery, olives and pickles, ice cream molded into heart shapes and all manner of iced cakes in odd shapes.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Mice and Rats in Stables and Barns.

As a matter of safety, all mice and rats should be exterminated from the premises by the farmer. They do damage in many ways and some of the ways have not been generally recognized by the men whose barns are the hiding places of these rodents.

It has been pretty well proven that rats carry the pest that sometimes ravages European countries. The extermination of rats is therefore one of the precautionary measures taken when the pest is spreading. It has not, however, been recognized that rats and mice may carry some of the insects that lessen the value of our farm stock.

In Germany field mice were captured and were found to be infested with the larval form of the ox warble fly, Hypoderma bovis. The grubs were embedded under the skin of the mice, just as they are found under the skins of bovines.

These grubs annually do an immense amount of injury by lessening the value of the hides taken from cattle. To exterminate them has been one of the cares of the cattle raiser. It is now seen that the field mouse may be a means of keeping this insect pest alive on the farm. In the case of the mice taken in Germany, they had been living in a pasture given over to the pasturing of cows, so their securing of the grubs is easily understood.

This being the case, we may infer that in many of our cattle pastures the ground is infested with the eggs of the flies in question, which, when taken into the digestive tracts of the mice, soon become grubs and in turn develop into flies. In this way the grubs may be kept on a farm indefinitely. The extermination of the mice, therefore, becomes a necessary measure of protection.

Rats and mice in the barns get into any grain or meal feed given the animals and thus infect the food with the germs. This applies as much to the poultry yard as to any other part of the farm, and roup and other deadly poultry diseases are doubtless often helped to spread by these rodents.

Hog cholera is probably carried from farm to farm by rats and mice which are often present in great numbers where hogs are kept. The feeding of corn provides the rats with a steady grain diet which they appreciate. One hog raiser found the rats such a persistent nuisance that he was compelled to tear out all his wooden floors and lay cement floors in their place. Under the old floors he found the ground burrowed and tunneled by the colonies of rats that had dwelt there. Nothing but digging up the soil drove out the last rat.

There are many ways of getting rid of rats and mice, but it is not easy to prevent other rats and mice from coming to take their places. This is the thing that should be done first and not last. The foundations of the barns must be made of such a nature that the hiding places of the rats and mice will be destroyed.

In the building of new barns this should be always provided for. There is no good reason for the existence of the rat-and-mice pest, for it is possible to so construct all buildings that the rodents cannot get in. In the past the necessity for this has been overlooked.

She Did Her Very Best.

Nikola Tesla, famous for his original and daring electrical researches, said the other day of perpetual motion:

"It will come. That is to say, something equal or superior to it will come. There is the Wright machine, for instance; doesn't that solve the impossible problem of a man's lifting himself up by his own boot straps?"

"Ambition," said Mr. Tesla, "accomplishes daily miracles. Remember the ambitious hen.

"This faithful creature always laid an egg of the same size as the porcelain nest egg used on her as a decoy.

"Perceiving his hen's intense ambition, the farmer put a porcelain goose egg in her nest. She laid a goose egg.

"Then the farmer, greatly pleased, put in the nest a whitewashed football. The next time he visited the barn he found in the nest an egg as big as the foot-ball, but no hen was in sight.

"He took up the egg and saw engraved on it:

"'I'm no ostrich, but I've done my best.'"—Globe-Democrat.

"A man is seldom as black as he is painted or a woman as white as she is powdered."—Chicago News.

Deaf People Now Hear Whispers

Listening Machines Invented by a Kentuckian.

Invisible, When Worn, but Act Like Eye-Glasses.

Ever see a pair of Listening Machines? They make the Deaf hear distinctly. They are so soft in the ears one can't tell they are wearing them.

And, no one else can tell either, because they are out of sight when worn. Wilson's Ear Drums are to weak hearing what spectacles are to weak sight.

Because, they are sound-magnifiers, just as glasses are sight-magnifiers.

They rest the Ear Nerves by taking the strain off them—the strain of trying to hear dim sounds. They can be put into the ears, or taken out, in a minute, just as comfortably as spectacles can be put on and off.

And, they can be worn for weeks at a time, because they are ventilated, and so soft in the ear holes they are not felt even when the head rests on the pillow. They also protect any raw inner parts of the ear from wind, or cold, dust, or sudden and piercing sounds.

* * * *

These little telephones make it easy for a Deaf person to hear weak sounds as spectacles make it easy to read fine print. And, the longer one wears them the better his hearing grows, because they rest up, and strengthen, the ear nerves. To rest a weak ear from straining is like resting a strained wrist from working.

Wilson's Ear Drums rest the Ear Nerves by making the sounds louder, so it is easy to understand without trying and straining. They make deaf people cheerful and comfortable, because such people can talk with their friends without the friends having to shout back at them. They can hear without straining. It is the straining that puts such a queer, anxious look on the face of a deaf person.

* * * *

Wilson's Ear Drums make all the sound strike hard on the center of the human ear drum, instead of spreading it weakly all over the surface. It thus makes the center of the human ear drum vibrate ten times as much as if the same sound struck the whole drum head. It is this vibration of the ear drum that carries the sound to the hearing Nerves. When we make the drum vibrate ten times as much we make the sound ten times as loud and ten times as easy to understand.

This is why people who had not in years heard a clock strike can now hear that same clock tick anywhere in the room, while wearing Wilson's Ear Drums.

Deafness, from any cause, earache, buzzing noises in the head, raw and running ears, broken ear-drums, and other ear troubles, are relieved and cured (even after ear doctors have given up the cases), by the use of these comfortable little ear-resters and sound magnifiers.

A sensible book, about Deafness, tells how they are made, and has printed in it letters from hundreds of people who are using them.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, Telegraph Operators, Trainmen, Workers in Boiler Shops and Foundries—four hundred people of all ranks who were Deaf, tell their experience in this free book. They tell how their hearing was brought back to them almost instantly, by the proper use of Wilson's Ear Drums.

Some of these very people may live near you, and be well known to you. What they have to say is mighty strong proof.

This book has been the means of making 326,000 Deaf people hear again. It will be mailed free to you if you merely write a post card for it today. Don't put off getting back your hearing. Write now, while you think of it. Get the free book of proof.

Write for it today to the Wilson Ear Drum Co.
213 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky.

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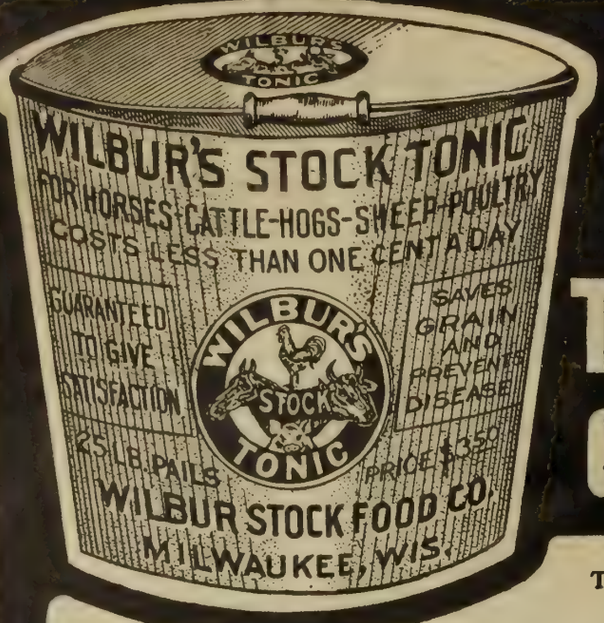

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WHAT WILBUR'S STOCK TONIC IS

Nearly a quarter of a century's actual experience has proven beyond all doubt that Wilbur's Tonic is a money-maker for feeders. WE KNOW THIS. It has been PROVEN to us thousands upon thousands of times in the most forceful manner. We want to convince YOU and are willing to do it AT OUR OWN RISK.

You know the value of the pasture for any kind of stock: how it keeps the animal in good condition—nature's own way of doing it. There is no argument about the value of the pasture, but it does not last the year 'round. We prepare a tonic which, mixed with grain and fed to stock, furnishes in stall or feed box, in the proper proportion, the ingredients of pasture diet, invigorates and fattens stock at small enough cost to make the tonic a money-making investment for the owner of one cow, horse, hog or sheep, and a proportionately larger one for the owner of thousands of head.

FOR COWS

You know when the pasturage goes down in the fall, the milk goes, the butter goes, the flavor goes until all are shortest when the price is highest. Wilbur's Tonic invigorates cows; it supplies the needed roots, barks and leaves of the pasture, sustains the flow of milk, and color, quantity and flavor of the butter. Take a cow right off the pasture, feed her Wilbur's Tonic in the stall and she will show very little loss of milk, and one cent's worth of Tonic per day saves one dollar's worth of grain per month.

FOR HORSES

Wilbur's Tonic builds up run-down horses, prevents colic and keeps them in good appetite. It keeps the bowels loose, water clear, blood cool and in a healthy condition. They are always ready for work. Wilbur's Tonic makes them relish their food, keeps the hair smooth and sleek and prevents that rough looking coat. It is a pure vegetable food, positively prevents disease, and makes horses strong, large and full of life. Wilbur's Tonic should be fed mares while they are suckling the colt and mixed with the colt's grain while weaning. It will prevent scour and keep them healthy and growing. Stallions should be fed Wilbur's Stock Tonic during the standing season every day. When out of the standing season, feed Wilbur's Tonic two or three times a week, to keep them regular and healthy.

FOR HOGS

Hogs, you know, are the most susceptible animals to contagious disease. But you know, too, if they escape contagion, they are kept cheaper than any other kind of stock. If you keep your hogs healthy they can resist contagion, will fatten quickly and cheaply. If they get sick and refuse to eat you know how quickly they will die. Nothing will save them; medicine is useless. To keep them healthy you must feed them something they will eat, and something that will satisfy the demands of their systems. We believe that there is only one thing in the world that will do this, and that is Wilbur's Tonic.

FOR STEERS AND CALVES

One ounce of food fed with grain to the steers when fattening for market will put flesh on them and save you money on grain. A healthy animal wastes no food. It is all transformed into flesh. For calves you are raising or ones you are fattening for veal, you can obtain the most wonderful results by using one-half measure of Wilbur's Tonic with one pint of ground oats or corn meal.

FOR POULTRY

Wilbur's Stock Tonic is an egg maker and a fat maker which will not only force more profit from the poultry yard but will also prevent disease and save birds. It is a sure preventive for cholera, gapes, pip, roup, indigestion, diarrhoea, apoplexy, and all other poultry diseases. For little chicks it has no equal and produces large, heavy birds.

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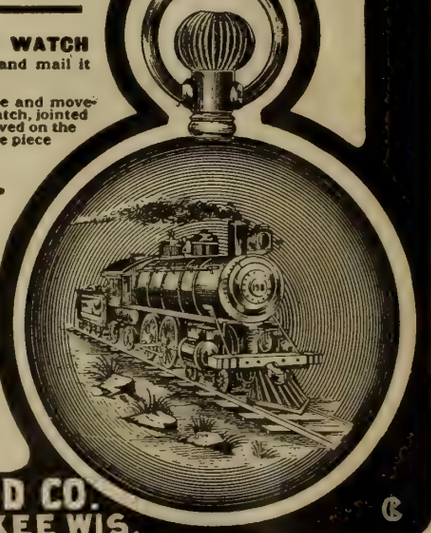

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Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs:—I received the watch in perfect condition. I find it to keep correct time. I think it a grand present. Please accept my warmest appreciation of same. Many thanks to you. With kindest regards.

C. M. D. WILSON

Paris, Ark.

Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Kind Sirs: I am well pleased with watch received from you. I am still feeding your Stock Tonic and think it O.K. I will be pleased to speak a good word for you and your tonic. You have dealt honestly with me, done just exactly as you agreed to in every way. Very truly your friend,

S. B. SHIRLEY

Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:—I received the Stock Tonic O.K., and wish to thank you for your promptness in filling my order. I can say for Wilbur's Stock Tonic that it is the greatest tonic for stock I have ever used, and am very proud of it. I will never be without Wilbur's Tonic.

I also want to thank you very kindly for the watch you sent me as a premium. I find it to be all O. K. Yours very truly,

Iva, S. C., R.F.D. No. 3 W. W. RICE

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FYFIE KNIGHT—Two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus steer. Grand champion steer at the Chicago International Show of 1908, weighing 1,610 pounds. Exhibited by Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., and sold by Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. at 26½ cents a pound. See article relating to grand champion steer on page 3.

Great St. Louis Hog Market.

An opportunity to show the merits of the St. Louis market over all the others was the last Friday in February. At none of the markets was there an excessive supply of hogs. At St. Louis the top price was $6.85 and the bulk sold at $6.40 to $6.65. At Chicago the top price was $6.65 and the bulk sold at $6.35 to $6.55. At Kansas City the top price was $6.50 and the bulk sold at $6.00 to $6.40. At Omaha the top price was $6.40 and the bulk sold at $6.10 to $6.22½. At St. Joseph the top price was $6.45 and the bulk sold at $6.10 to $6.35. St. Louis outsold Chicago 5 to 20 cents per hundred pounds; outsold Kansas City 25 to 40 cents per 100 pounds; outsold Omaha 22½ to 45 cents, and outsold St. Joseph 30 to 40 cents per 100 pounds. Any live stock shipper who is losing money shipping to lower markets will find it to his advantage to ask for a daily or weekly report of the St. Louis market. The commission firms advertising in this paper will furnish up-to-date information.

"At the Sign of the Golden Fleece."

An article on sheep husbandry entitled as above has attracted much favorable attention, and because of the great demand has been reprinted in the form of a booklet. The article was written by Mr. John Clay, of the firm of Clay, Robinson & Company, and he has promised us that he will send out a free copy to any of our readers who may write for it. Mr. Clay is a great sheep-raising and market authority, and all he writes about sheep is practical as well as poetical. The booklet contains several of the most beautiful pastoral pictures we have ever seen. In writing for a copy of the "Golden Fleece," please address Clay, Robinson & Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

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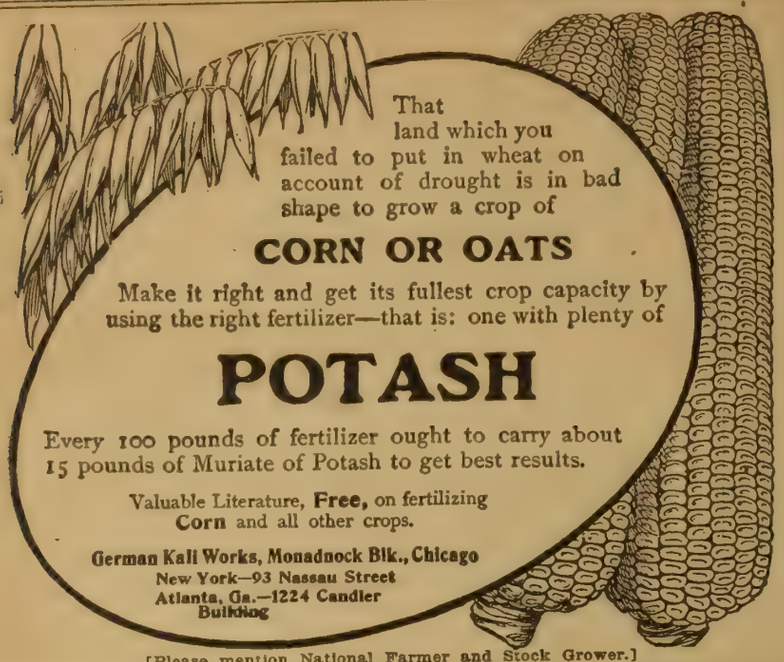
and Stock GROWER



That land which you failed to put in wheat on account of drought is in bad shape to grow a crop of

CORN OR OATS

Make it right and get its fullest crop capacity by using the right fertilizer—that is: one with plenty of

POTASH

Every 100 pounds of fertilizer ought to carry about 15 pounds of Muriate of Potash to get best results.

Valuable Literature, **Free,** on fertilizing **Corn** and all other crops.

German Kali Works, Monadnock Blk., Chicago
New York—93 Nassau Street
Atlanta, Ga.—1224 Candler Building

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Intensive Farming Coming.

With the increase of population in this country more intensive methods in farming are coming. This is a matter for encouragement to the farmers rather than the opposite, for it will produce a more desirable condition of farm existence.

Everything has its disadvantages, and so extensive farming has had its disadvantages. One of these has been the impossibility of keeping up social institutions. When farms are very large the houses are far apart, and it takes time and costs money to get people together. Where houses are at little distance from each other, social institutions thrive, on account of the ease with which people can unite in all kinds of enterprises.

This matter of the social life is a very large one. Social life includes educational efforts, which have never thrived when pupils had to be drawn from large areas. The better the true education of a people the happier it will be.

Intensive farming means the getting of a larger crop from any given area of ground. The American Indians got but little from the soil, but they probably thought they were good farmers and that the ground was yielding them its full abundance. It is possible that there is as great a difference between what we not get from the land and what it is capable of producing as between what the red man got from the ground and what we get from it.

Intensive methods are growing in favor even now and are affecting agricultural conditions. Two classes of farmers are being affected. The one class consists of those farmers that are anxious to make more out of their farms than they have previously made and are willing to learn in the school of the new experience. Such farmers are being bettered by the changing conditions. The other class consists of those that insist that they know all there is to know about agriculture and will not learn. The battle is going against them. Many of them are becoming involved in the meshes of debt and have little to expect from the future. They are still following the old wasteful methods of agriculture, putting high-priced corn into low-priced meat, and drawing crops from the land without giving it anything in return.

For the latter class of farmers the coming of intensive methods means ruin, if they do not die before the end of their poverty comes. Intensive agriculture seems to mean always high-priced land and hard conditions of marketing; that is, expensive conditions of marketing. The farmer that will not modify his methods to suit these new conditions can but be the loser. He cannot escape the expense of owning high-priced land, and he cannot reduce the rising cost of marketing, in the aggregate.

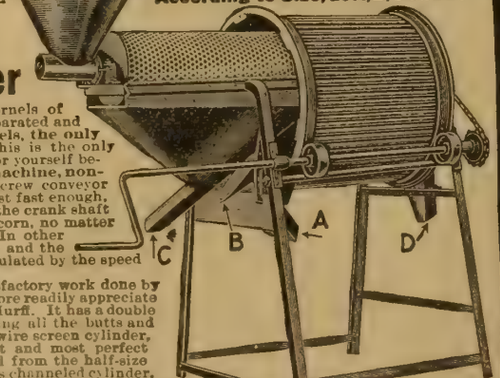
Relative to this cost of marketing, it might be supposed at first that its cost has been reduced because railroads do not now charge as much as they once did for hauling. But this does not fix the aggregate cost of marketing. To illustrate: Two years ago in some parts of the Middle West apples in the orchard sold at 20 cents per bushel, while the same apples sold in Chicago, in retail stores, at from 50 to 70 cents per peck, or from $2.00 to $2.80 per bushel. The enormous difference between what the apple growers got and what the consumers paid must be charged to cost of marketing. The farmer paid a large share of that expense himself.

This is a situation that cannot be ignored. Somehow the marketing of the products must be made less expensive, and the great gulf between the prices paid the producer and the prices the consumers have to pay must be greatly lessened, or intensive farming methods will bring in their train many disadvantages we do not now recognize.

RAISE MORE CORN TO THE ACRE

One reason why many crops of corn are so unprofitable is because much of the seed planted is not fertile. There are thousands upon thousands of small, shriveled-up kernels put into the ground, where most of them die for lack of vitality, while the balance reproduce their kind—dwarfed, stunted stalks feebly supporting small, undeveloped ears and sickly nubbins. With

The HURFF Seed Corn Grader



Delivers Four Grades of Corn, According to Size, at A, B, C and D.

Every one of these non-fertile kernels of corn is **thrown out**—perfectly separated and kept away from **plump, full kernels, the only ones that you should plant.** This is the only true grader. You can prove this for yourself before you buy. It is a **force feed machine, non-adjustable and fool proof.** A screw conveyor in the hopper supplies the corn just fast enough, and as the screw is operated from the crank shaft, the grader takes care of all the corn, no matter whether it is fed fast or slow. In other words the capacity of the grader and the feed are the same, both being regulated by the speed with which the crank is turned.

If you know about the unsatisfactory work done by other seed corn graders you will more readily appreciate the superior construction of the Hurff. It has a double process of separation, first removing all the butts and very small kernels by means of a wire screen cylinder, after which the largest, plumpest and most perfect kernels for planting are separated from the half-size second rate kernels in an ingenious channeled cylinder, which is so certain in its operation that nothing but good, big, fertile seed corn need be put into your planter. This means more bushels of corn to the acre, better corn and more money.

You can easily **grade three bushels of corn per hour,** getting four grades or sizes of kernels. No other machine can equal the Hurff for perfect work. It is the only grader made that will give complete satisfaction. An hour's use of it will demonstrate every claim made for it, but I will ship the machine to you and allow you a **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.** Satisfy yourself that this is **the only practical seed corn grader**—that it sorts out exactly the kind of kernels you want to plant—that it will make your corn crop more valuable—that you can make it pay you a profit by grading corn for your neighbors. Write at once telling me that you are willing so give the Hurff Seed Corn Grader a free test. Let me tell you how little this machine will cost you to own, the money it will save and make for you, how well it is made and why you cannot afford to be without it.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

L. W. HURFF, Manufacturer
107 Blank St., GALESBURG, ILL.

A 10 Year Roofing Guarantee Backed by a Surety Company Bond.

In the advertising columns of this paper the United Roofing and Manufacturing Company are offering to every purchaser of three-ply Congo Roofing a National Surety Company bond, which covers a period of **10 years.** This company is one of the largest surety company in the world (capital and assets of about $2,000,000), and when they back a proposition there must be a great deal in it or they would not have risked their reputation on something about which there could be any question.

The Congo people are desirous of making this roofing the most used in the world, and with their usual foresight hit upon this excellent plan of giving the buyer satisfaction as well as increasing their sales. The bond is a plain statement of what they can and will do, and offers such protection that no prospective buyer can afford to overlook. This bond means protection to you.

It isn't necessary to buy the roofing to learn the contents of the bond—which is another pleasant feature. By writing to the United Roofing and Manufacturing Company, 504 West End Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., they will be glad to send you information regarding same and samples free.

Under pressure of necessity in Wisconsin the state authorities issue licenses to grade stallions, but the grades have to be sired by pure-bred horses. They are now trying to get an amendment to existing laws to require the owners to post up licenses to show that the horses are actually grades, and only grades.

More Money From Your Hay

You should get our big, new, handy reference book "All About Hay." It is packed with money-making suggestions for hay makers. Statistics from Secretary Wilson, What crops are most profitable and why. How to handle hay to the best advantage, and many other instructive facts.

This book cost considerable to get up, but we send it ***free*** to anyone who expects to buy any kind of hay tool this year.

We want to place our complete hay book in the hands of intending buyers, because it shows how money can be saved in hay making and better prices obtained for the crop. We make the great

DAIN HAY TOOLS

and tell about them in this big book. Why they are superior. What each does. How we overcome faults of other machines. You can't afford to buy any hay tool till you know the Dain. You would be doing yourself injustice. The more you investigate Dain Tools, the better you will like them. Ask men who use them. Write us for testimonials—they *prove* our claims that Dain Tools are simplest, strongest, smoothest-running and do most work in the least time. A quarter century of success behind us. Jos. Dain, Pres. of this concern is the greatest hay tool expert on earth. His hobby is building hay tools *right—that's* why we use best materials and have so many exclusive improvements. Tell us your hay tool needs and we will send you *free,* this valuable book—"All About Hay," which points the way to bigger profits. In the meantime, ask your dealer to show you the great Dain line of time-and-money-saving hay tools. **DAIN MFG. CO.,** 828 Vine St. Ottumwa, Ia.

On February 13th it was reported that new cases of the foot and mouth disease in cattle had been discovered by the Bureau of Animal Husbandry. The location is Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a few miles out from Philadelphia. All the animals were promptly slaughtered and burned.

Between dry-farming methods, the irrigation of all rich lands, intensive farming and improved machinery, no one need fear a shortage of feed stuffs. The United States can feed the world.

Do you want a fine farm for little money

—a farm that is bigger than you can afford to own where you live now?
—a farm that will grow bigger crops than you can grow on your present farm?
—a farm that will make you a good living and leave you some profit besides?
—a farm that will grow more valuable each year?
You can get such a farm

in the Southwest

along the Cotton Belt Route in Southeast Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Some of the finest land in the Southwest lies along this line. It can be bought on easy terms for $5 to $25 an acre.

The low rates offered by the Cotton Belt each month would make a trip of investigation very cheap and profitable.

COTTON BELT ROUTE

Do you want to know more about this land? Write me for free copies of beautifully illustrated books about this great country. It will pay you to read them. Write today.

E. W. LaBEAUME,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent,
1551 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

THE GRAND CHAMPION STEER.

How He Was Bred, Raised, Fed, Marketed, and His Carcass Record—The Best or All the Champions.

Fyfie Knight, Aberdeen-Angus steer, fed, finished and exhibited by the Purdue University of Lafayette, Ind., was the grand champion steer at the Chicago International Live Stock Show of 1908. He was only a two-year-old, weighed 1,610 pounds on arrival at the yards, and 1,590 pounds when sold by Clay, Robinson & Co. to The Fair, of Chicago, at 26½ cents a pound. This was considered a remarkably good sale and realized considerably more money than any of the butchers or packers were prepared to pay, notwithstanding they are inclined to be liberal when grand champions are on sale.

The grand champion was considered as being a marvelous beef steer, and we wish we had a better picture of him. He was smooth, with a kindly but not too soft touch; well balanced all over. He looked as if he had matured slowly, yet pleasing to the eye of the expert judge. He dressed 68.56 per cent. of beef on the hooks, and the hide weighed 98 pounds. The carcass was very smooth and of fine appearance.

The history and feeding of the grand champion is taken from the Drovers' Journal of Chicago, published on the day of award, as follows:

"Fyfie Knight, 99,003, the grand champion steer of the Ninth Annual International Live Stock Exposition, is a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus, weighing 1,620 pounds. He was calved May 8, 1906, on the farm of Milton Foss, of Burrows, Ind. His sire was Woodlawn Knight, 4th, bred by Pierce & Son and owned by Fitzer Bros., of Clymers, Ind., and his dam was Black Queen M., 4,881. L. N. Mullen, of Burrows, Ind., bred the cow and sold her to Milton Foss, who owned her when Fyfie Knight was dropped, making both Mr. Mullen and Mr. Foss concerned in the breeding of the grand champion steer. The grandsire on the sire's side was Black Woodlawn, 42,088, bred by Pierce, and the grandam Nightingale of Woodlawn, 3d, 26,477. The grandsire on the dam's side was Heather Zaire, 51,696, and the grandam Rock Creek Flora, 2,411.

"But the credit of making a prize animal of Fyfie Knight belongs strictly to Purdue University. He was brought into the college farm in February, 1907. J. M. Hamer, Superintendent of Live Stock, selected and fed him under the direction of Professor J. H. Skinner, Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, and Dean of the School of Agriculture of Purdue University. The steer came to the farm a thin bull calf, where he was castrated and turned in with other steers kept on the farm for instructional purposes. He had been on full feed about ten months, and during the past summer ran on blue grass at night and during the early part of the day. As cooler weather came on, he was turned on grass during the day and kept in at night. He has received a ration of bran, shelled corn, cracked corn, ground oats, wheat, silage and clover hay. The ration used just before entering the show was bran, one part; cracked corn, three parts; shelled corn, four parts (fed at noon); ground oats, seven parts; cracked wheat, one part; silage, one and a half pounds per day, and a light ration of clover hay. He was a good feeder, although somewhat nervous in the stall. Doubtless he would have shed his most perfect form during the show. This is his first year to show, and he has never been off feed a day. He has never received an excessively heavy ration. His gain for the past six months was 300 pounds; for the month of November, 50 pounds."

Loss and Gain in Storage.

Nearly everything undergoes loss in storage, and yet most things are stored with a profit, because the prices are better after storage periods than before. Whether it pays to store anything depends on many conditions. Also the losses and gains are regulated largely by the storage conditions all through the storage season rather than the conditions existing at time storage was begun. Thus, fruits and vegetables that went into storage in the fall are affected as largely by conditions at the end of winter as at the beginning.

Where the storage place is the cellar, especial care must be observed late in winter, as the temperature is modified in the cellar almost without being perceived. The light admitted acts disadvantageously to many of the vegetables, as it encourages growth. This effect is observed in the case of the potato, which responds to the warmth and light and pushes out its sprouts.

The man that knows best how to keep his stored stuff from deteriorating will make the most out of his products. Potatoes that are allowed to sprout also become soft and are of little use for general marketing. For planting even they are of lessened value, and if they are put on the market for seed potatoes they will sell at a discount, if at all. The seedsman makes it a point to store his potatoes in a dark and cold place, and also keeps them away from the air. The potatoes so taken care of come out in the spring hard and firm, and the sprouts on them have not started at all. They sell, of course, for a large price, and that price is made by the perfect manner in which they have been kept rather than anything else.

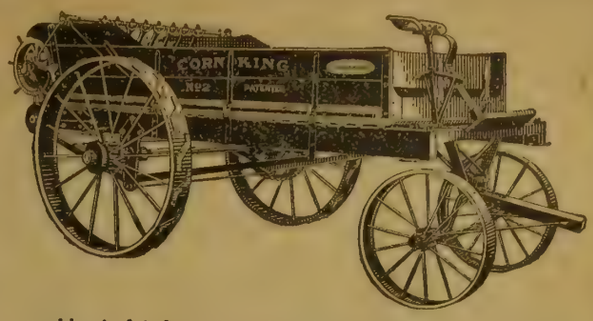
But when things are kept at their best, there is some loss during a storage period. Always there is some shrinkage in weight, which counts in the selling, even if that change in condition is not apparent to the eye. But even considerable losses are often compensated for by the advance in price.

An illustration of this is found in a test made in Vermont in the keeping of Hubbard squashes. A ton of these squashes was stored in October, when they were worth a cent a pound. By February they had shrunk in weight from 2,000 pounds to 1,488 pounds. The loss of moisture amounted to 20.8 per cent., and from rot 4.8 per cent. But the selling price of the lot was $53. There had been a gain in value of $33, in spite of the large loss from drying out and from rot. This is an extreme case, perhaps, for the prices varied greatly between October and February, but it illustrates the great advantage there is in the storage of products. This is particularly true of products that are gambled in on the Boards of Trade.

A good thermometer in the storage cellar is one of the best aids to success in storage operations. At this time of year it will often show the cellar very much warmer than it should be. The owner of the cellar can always remedy this to a considerable degree by letting in cold air during the day and keeping the cellar shut at night.

It would be easy to have a wooden or metal flue running into the cellar and so controlled by stops and valves that one could pour cold air into the cellar at any time without disturbing the windows, which should usually be kept closed during the cold periods of winter.

Why buy another farm?



Are you thinking of buying another farm in order to extend your operations and produce larger crops?

You will find it better in almost every way to build a new farm on top of the one you now have.

Do not seek to farm more acres but make your land produce more bushels.

If the farm you now have produces—say 35 bushels of oats per acre, instead of buying more land to get an additional 35-bushel yield, why not make the farm you have produce 70 bushels per acre? You can do it.

Buy an I.H.C. Manure Spreader

It is the machine which enables you to take the manure produced on the farm and in a few years fully double the productive power of your land.

It does this by placing the manure on the soil in the most available condition to support plant life.

It also makes the manure go further than can be done in any other way.

I. H. C. manure spreaders are made in three styles: Corn King, Cloverleaf and Kemp's 20th Century.

The Corn King is of the return apron type. The steel roller equipment of the apron on this machine reduces friction to the minimum, even with the heaviest loads. This machine will be supplied with either a ratchet feed or a double pawl worm feed for the apron. Either of these feeds can be regulated to bring the desired amount of manure to the beater. The beater is equipped with long, square steel teeth with chisel points. It is driven by means of a chain from a large sprocket on the rear axle. A vibrating rake is used on this machine to level the load as it comes to the beater. The Corn King spreader has steel wheels of the most serviceable construction and a frame made of thoroughly air-dried wood stock and put together in a very durable manner. There are three sizes of this machine: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large.

The Cloverleaf is of the endless apron type. It is also supplied with two feeds for the apron—ratchet or double pawl worm feed. The beater on this machine is constructed the same as the beater on the Corn King. This spreader also has a vibrating rake to level the load as it comes to the beater, has steel wheels and a well made main frame. This spreader is made in three sizes: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large. It is very attractive, being well painted and symmetrically designed.

The Kemp's 20th Century is of the return apron type. The apron on this machine has a worm feed which is very positive in its action. The beater bars are provided with long, round steel teeth, so placed on the cylinder that perfect distribution of the manure is insured. This machine has a leveling rake to insure a uniform supply of manure to the beater. The Kemp's 20th Century will be supplied with either wood or steel wheels. The frame of this machine is well braced both crosswise and lengthwise, and the wood stock used is of the very best. This spreader is made in a number of styles and sizes.

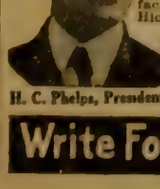
It is impossible to describe all of the features of the above machines in this small space. However, we have catalogs which illustrate and describe in detail the many excellent features of these machines. These catalogs are well worth procuring, not only because they describe the spreaders but because they contain information on soil fertility.

Points that are well to bear in mind in connection with these spreaders are that you can top-dress your fields and grow large crops of clover to turn under and enrich the soil, so that you may grow still larger crops and add to the soil's fertility. They double the value of the manure, save much time and labor and greatly increase the value of your land by increasing the soil's fertility.

Any one of these machines will pay for itself in from one to two years, depending upon the amount of work you have for it to do.

Call on the International local agent and see about owning one of these manure spreaders. He will supply you with catalog and full information, or, write direct to the home office.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)



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I'll Save You $26.50 on this Split Hickory Special Buggy

Big saving on over 100 other styles and full line of Harness. My 1909 Book gives description and prices on over 125 styles of Split Hickory Vehicles—tells how they are made—and why they are best to buy—shows you more Vehicles to choose from than you could see in 10 big store rooms. May I send you this book free? Will you write today? Address me personally

H. C. Phelps, President, **The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 204, Columbus, Ohio**

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Saw Mill
Simple in construction, economical in power, durable in every part and moderate in price.
Guaranteed to be the most modern and up-to-date Saw Mill on the market.
Fully illustrated descriptive catalogue sent free on request to interested parties. Address
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THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF
WELL DRILLING MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our New Illustrated Catalogue No. 44. Send for it now. It is FREE.
Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

I'll Save You $50
On a Manure Spreader If You'll Let Me
This is just a little ad—but a postal will bring my Big Book—and give you my $50.00 Saving Price and Special Proposition. You can save as much answering this little advertisement as if it covered a page.
My Spreader positively will do better work and last longer than any Spreader made—no matter what the price—so why pay $50 more? 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on my spreader and money-saving price. My Special Proposition will interest you. Just a postal addressed to Galloway of Waterloo, Iowa, will bring you everything postpaid.
Freight Paid
Will You Pay a Penny For The Postal and Save $50.00?
Address Wm. Galloway, Pres.
WM. GALLOWAY CO.
1289 Galloway Sta. Waterloo, Ia.

$4.95 Horse Clipping Machine
LOWEST PRICE EVER MADE ON A GOOD CLIPPING MACHINE. Guaranteed to outclip and outwear any machine for less than $7 on the market. Send us $4.95 and we will ship you this splendidly made, easy running, fast clipping machine by freight. Try it out beside any machine on the market at less than $7 and if ours is not better in every respect we will return your money and pay freight both ways. It is simpler, stronger, runs easier, clips faster, smoother, and will last years longer. All horses should be clipped in the spring. Machine is fully guaranteed. It must please you or no sale. Order today, or write for our *free* catalog. Don't put it off. Send now.
F. S. Burch & Co., 127 Illinois St., Chicago

FREE 12-Page Cotton Catalogue, of all kinds of raw furs, tanning horse and cattle hides for robes, coats, harness and lace leather. With 90 trappers' aids and tricks. LARGEST DEALERS in U. S. Write us before selling elsewhere. It will pay U.
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2 Men can run it. 3 tons in one hour. Easy draft. All steel and iron. Smooth bales. Will save its cost. Shipped on trial. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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MORE CORN PER ACRE
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F. E. BERRY,
Hog Salesman at St. Louis National Stock Yards for CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

THE ST. LOUIS HOG MARKET.

Views of a Salesman—The Market Looks Good to Him.

A Little Touch of History—Pork packing Records of Past and Present.

The Hog a Good Feeder and Dresser—St. Louis in Need of 3,500,000 Hogs a Year.

Editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower:

Dear Sir:—I am complimented by your request to furnish an article for publication in regard to raising and marketing hogs. Although in the habit of writing to our friends and patrons concerning the hogs which they have consigned to us and I have sold on the market, it is quite another thing to write for publication.

As regards the St. Louis market, I express about all I feel when I say that it certainly looks good to me. There appears to be a buyer for every hog, and when there is a good run the market appears to expand so as to take them all at prices which compare favorably with any other center. It is a resourceful market, and at the very last minute something may and often does arise to quicken the finish of a desperate day's work, viewed from the selling standpoint. In resisting a declining market St. Louis is practically in a class by itself.

I was very well fixed at Buffalo, where I sold hogs for the same firm, but I am glad to be at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, where there appears to be ample opportunity to do a large and satisfactory business in a section that has many new records to make in stock raising and marketing.

In saying that the St. Louis market looks good to me I refer as much to the past as to the present. It appears to be a market with a history, and the records show that it always was a good market. In the beginning, before the establishment of the National Stock Yards, it was a scattered market. There were stock yards in St. Louis attached to every railroad terminus, and buyers had to skip around lively if there was a light run of hogs. At that time all markets were young and not well organized. In looking up the records and from what I am told by the old timers, there was always a good shipping trade and there were always more local butchers than any other market of its size could boast of.

The record of St. Louis is certainly very attractive. In one month since I came here hogs were sold to be reshipped to thirty-one different points. The buyers on shipping account are not limited to any weight or quality. The hogs cannot be too good for the buyers. The local butcher trade is a very handy institution to help out a salesman who has butcher hogs of fine quality. No matter what may be said in regard to the kind of cattle that are sold in St. Louis, it is a sure thing that the St. Louis people eat fine hogs. Butchers are most particular and they stand up for quality by paying for it.

We must not underestimate the wonderful service which the great packers are doing for St. Louis and other markets. Their buyers take all the advantage which is on their side, and I presume that is what they are hired for, but I can safely assert that even a packing-house buyer cannot afford to take everything for granted on the St. Louis hog market. The packer is really the greatest benefit to the trade, for the reason that he represents the largest buying interest, and the packing-house purchases represent more largely than all others the meats that are exported. These packers shipped over a billion pounds of bacon, hams, pork and lard to foreign countries last year, and if they did not have an immense export trade I do not know where we could sell the farmers' hogs.

According to the Cincinnati Price Current, which is our best statistical authority upon pork products, the Western pork packing reached 27,981,000 hogs in the year 1907. If we consider the increase in hog marketing last year amounting to 3,000,000 head at the Western markets, we must not be surprised at a packing-house report of a total of 30,000,000 hogs packed in the West in one year, which is marvelous when we consider that twenty years ago the Western pork packing of the whole year was 10,799,000 head.

Although enumerating large figures, I may say that a record of 2,560,207 hogs in one year, all sold upon the St. Louis market, is a feat to be proud of. Of these, 1,849,510 head were slaughtered in St. Louis and East St. Louis. Out of 710,697 hogs sold to shippers, 588,979 went directly towards the East and the balance to interior and near-by towns for consumption.

I will try to reach the conclusion of this article by saying that the tendency of the times is towards lighter hogs. This is due to the increased population and the enlarged fresh-pork trade. Old-time pork packing ran largely to heavy hogs. The fresh-meat trade is built up on lighter weights.

At the Chicago International Show of 1908 the grand champion load of hogs weighed 375 pounds. They were a highly-finished load of Berkshires, as near perfection as we ever see in the stock yards. The second prize was awarded to a fine load of eight-months-old Berkshires weighing 274 pounds; and the third prize was awarded to a fine load of 227-pound Berkshire butcher hogs. Undoubtedly from the standpoint of the raiser and swine breeder and the exhibit, the awards were satisfactory; but there are two judgments upon hogs and they do not run together. Selling the hogs upon the market and upon their prize awards was an entirely different proposition. The 274-pound hogs sold for the highest price per pound; the 227-pound hogs came next; and the grand champion load of 374-pound hogs sold for less per pound than either of the other loads.

For the fresh-meat trade the heavy hogs were too heavy, and they classed as a load of choice packing hogs. The heaviest hogs sold for the largest amount of money, but they depreciated in value per pound after passing 275 to 285 pounds in weight. In regard to the hog-carcass competition at the same show ring I noticed that the judge said that the middle-weight barrows were more satisfactory to the general trade than heavier weights.

At the present time hogs are considered heavy at 250 to 265 pounds. Upon the St. Louis market of thirty years ago these look like medium weights. The famous Whittaker hams seem to rest upon hogs weighing 275 to 300 pounds, and other packers, notably C. & L. Rose, bought many thousands of hogs ranging from 310 to 350 pounds. Since then it appears that the hogs

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arketed at St. Louis have come own considerably in weight averages, lthough heavy hogs are always well old when they come to St. Louis.

I cannot pretend to go into the ubject of swine raising to any extent. is seldom mentioned, but the fact emains that the hog is to the farmer n honest feeder. When the farmer eeds corn to hogs he knows there will e a good gain in weight to show for . The hog also outdresses any other eat animal, therefore the buyer is ell satisfied. Cattle have their hides, nd the sheep their pelts, no mean ems to the buyer; but when it comes meat, the hog will outdress sheep or attle 15 to 20 per cent.

I would not have gone into this ubject without an opportunity to say word in our own behalf. The firm I m connected with is well established t nine markets, and St. Louis, although ast, is not the least of them. We have o favorites when it comes to markets; he best interest of the shipper is all hat we have to study. The hog, as a eneral rule, is best sold at the nearest arket. St. Louis is the nearest and est market, as I understand it, for bout 3,500,000 hogs a year, therefore he farmer reading this need not hesiate to raise hogs, and his interest is afe when he ships them to St. Louis.

F. E. BERRY,
Hog Salesman at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

Great Sheep-feeding Station.

The Independent Stock Yards at men avenue, St. Louis, Mo., are being a great sheep-feeding station, purpose being to assist shippers to rket their sheep and lambs to the t advantage. It is a recent move- t, but it is giving satisfaction. It tended for a short feed, that sheep h are not in market condition will fattened, and at the same time the per will be able to take advantage the market. The sheep can be vered at the National Stock Yards through billing whenever they are ly and when the market is also dy. The sheep are fed No. 1 alfalfa . wheat screenings, cotton-seed meal cracked corn. There is no charge water, care or yardage. They are ting on flesh cheaper than it can be done at the Agricultural Colleges. One lot came in, and, being fed forty days, gained twenty-two pounds per head; they were wethers. Usually, however, the feed period is shorter. The yards are fixed up to become the largest feeding station in the country, and it is given over by sheep men as being the very best. The water is pure, the sheds are substantial, well covered and roomy, and the location is superior from every point of view. All who are interested in marketing sheep can obtain all information necessary by writing to commission firms advertising in this paper or to G. R. Collett, Vice-President, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Sowing Grass Seed in the Spring.

With so many disastrous failures in getting a decent "catch" of grass, when seeded in the spring, many have given up spring seeding altogether and are trying fall work. Some do get good stands from spring seeding, so that most failures may be set down as the result of poor methods. One must start with good, live seed. Seed weak in germinating power will succumb before it has strength to etsablish a root system. Heavy, live seed has sufficient energy stored up to sprout quickly and firmly establish itself in the soil.

The general practice now is to sow grass seed with spring grain—oats or barley. This is all right, providing the grain is not put in so thick that it smothers the young grass plants. Grass seed must not be covered too deeply. These small seeds require air, moisture and heat to do well. Whenever one of these things is cut off the seed cannot sprout. I saw this very thing happen last spring. A Will county, Illinois, farmer sowed a mixture of timothy and clover with his oats, broadcast, and then disced them under. The oats came up right, but his grass and clover seed was nearly all lost. He put them in so deeply that the atmosphere could not reach them, and the seeds decayed. He laid the blame to poor seed, but I have no doubt but that it was the depth of covering which killed the seed. Grass seed should be covered to just sufficient depth to insure moisture; in fact, that is the proper depth for planting all seeds. Drilling in grass seed at the same time as the grain, or sowing broadcast and then discing or shoveling under the seed, is always hazardous. The grass seed should be put in **after** the seed-bed has been prepared, and not before. Then a light harrowing or two will be all that is necessary to cover the seed.

When grass seed is sown on winter wheat or rye the harrow is the best implement to use to cover the seed to the proper depth. The mechanical condition of the soil has much influence on the start of the young grass plants. If the ground is in good tilth and then is brought into proper condition of fineness, the grass seeds are surrounded with moist, fine earth and they will start growth just as quickly as the ground warms up. Then don't be stingy with seed. Count on only 80 per cent. of your seed being viable; that is, capable of sprouting, and then count upon 25 per cent. of that being placed where it will not germinate, and govern your rate of seeding accordingly. This seeding proposition is largely a matter for each farmer to work out under his own conditions. No general rule will work out satisfactorily. Physical condition of ground, moisture and nurse crops, all have influence in getting the seeds to grow and prosper.—L.C.Brown.

Test the Seed Corn.

It is just such seasons as the present one when farmers get caught with bad seed corn. Last fall was a very favorable one for maturing and drying corn, and probably most of this corn, which was put away in good season and has had proper care throughout the winter, can be depended upon. But the trouble is right here. Many depend upon seed, which is good in October, staying good until May 1st. It will not do it, except under most favorable conditions. The best-posted corn breeder I ever met has told me time and time again that more seed corn is ruined in February and March than in October and November, and I believe he is right. The changing from 40 degrees above zero with a moisture-laden atmosphere to zero within a few hours will test the hardihood of corn germs if they are exposed. Make sure that your seed is all right; do it now by testing every ear. While some can pass upon an ear from outward appearances, better be sure and test four grains from each ear.—L. C. Brown.

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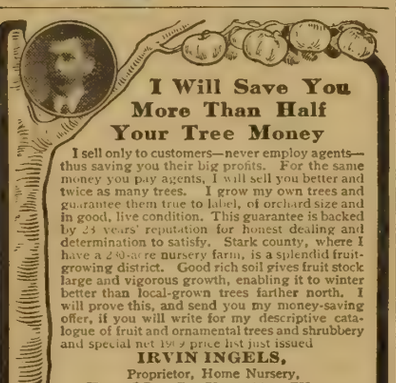

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Producing Bumper Corn Crops.

I have on my desk this week the letters of two correspondents asking for information on making a bumper crop of corn. Both of these correspondents mention that they are farming lands worth around $150 per acre, and they find that the ordinary crops of corn will not pay for the cost of production and give any return from their land investment.

These men are right. Ordinary corn crops do not pay, and they are in precisely the same position as many thousands of other farmers who have failed to recognize the value of superior crops. It was a long, hard struggle before the more enterprising stock breeders could induce stock-raising farmers to get good bulls to grade up their herds and give their stock better care. But after a time feed became dearer, and stock feeders learned that it was only the superior or best-bred animals, well bred and cared for, that could be depended upon to turn their feed into profits.

With corn, in order to grow crops, we must make every step count from the time the ground is plowed up to gathering time. To tell another man how he can produce eighty bushels of corn per acre is a hard job. It requires good, strong ground, good tillage, good seed and a favorable growing season to make such a crop. Here is the way I did it: I am in Northern Illinois. A field of forty acres was plowed early in the spring. This same field had corn the year before, which left rank stalks to be cut and plowed under. This field was the second year from sod, but during the early spring we spread over it eight loads of manure per acre. The ground was plowed when it was rather wet, but the pulverizer followed closely behind the plow, and then the harrow followed next. This left the ground in fine condition for the planting, which was done between May 10th and May 15th. We run the harrow over this field three times after the corn was planted, so by the time the plants began to show in the hills we had the ground tolerably clean. From this time on it was nip and tuck. It seemed for a month we had to cultivate between showers; and then we had no more rain for nearly six months. We cultivated almost continually. Nearby neighbors were cultivating the same way, but there were more forty-acre yields in the neighborhood than larger ones. I put particular stress on our thoroughness in preparing the seed-bed, and doing the work so that we retained the moisture, which was so badly needed later in the season. This field did not suffer from want of moisture any time during the summer. Other factors, such as vigorous growing seed and good planter work, helped to make the crop. —L. C. Brown.

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Every wearer of Steel Shoes is so pleased with their comfort and service that he becomes a Committee of One to tell his friends and neighbors about the benefits of wearing them.

Readers of this paper who seek an easy, comfortable shoe and perfect safety from the ills that follow cold, wet feet, should wear steels. The Steel Shoe Company, Dept. 103, Racine Wisconsin, make them. Send them $3.00 for six-inch high shoes, or $3.5 for a pair of nine-inch high shoes, mentioning this paper.

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TESTING SEED CORN.

The Necessity For Doing So—An Important Topic at the Present Time.

It is the opinion of some farmers that there is no need of testing corn intended for seed. They claim that they can tell by a physical examination whether it will grow or not.

I do not wish anyone to take offense, but I must say that I have never yet seen anyone who could infallibly tell whether seed corn was sound or not without testing it. As a matter of fact, it cannot be done. For example: Pick out 100 ears of which you are absolutely sure that every grain will grow. Then take six grains from each ear and plant it, test it, and then see whether you are right or whether I am. I have selected corn from my own fields with the greatest of care, and yet in testing it I find that there is more or less that will not grow.

It is possible for us to know absolutely that our corn will, every grain of it, grow, and surely there is no time that can be better spent than being absolutely certain on this point before we put our seed into the ground. There may be conditions connected with the seed when planted that will prevent some of it even then from growing. It should be remembered that seed corn that will germinate in the test box will not always germinate in the ground. This is especially true in an unfavorable season. Hence, even after we know our corn is thoroughly tested we cannot expect to get a complete and perfect stand. A squirrel may take some; some may not be completely covered; but if these things happen with tested corn, what may happen with corn that has not been tested?

It is not a difficult matter to test seed corn, and while my method may not be the best, I think it is a good way and will briefly state how I do it.

I go carefully through my seed corn and select the very best ears, ears that most nearly approach my ideal in size and in shape. I lay them out in a row on a bench or on the floor in sections of ten or twelve. I then take an ordinary box, put an inch or two of dirt in the bottom and wet it. Next, I cut a piece of cardboard to fit over this and mark it off in squares of about an inch and a half, numbering them 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on. I then commence at the end of the first section and take four grains from each side of the ear, neglecting the butts and tips, putting the grains from Ear No. 1 in Square No. 1, and so on with all the ears. I cover this over with a piece of cloth, put on more dirt, and put it in the sitting room, where the temperature is even.

The number of days necessary for germination will depend on the temperature of the room. When there has been sufficient time for every grain to germinate, I lift up the cloth and note the germination. If all the grains from Ear No.1, for example, have thrown out vigorous sprouts, I leave it in the row. If but three grains out of the four are vigorous and the other weak, I shove it aside, and so on to the end. I reject all the ears that I have shoved back. I shell off the butt and tip ends of the ears, and then grade those ears I have accepted.

In grading corn, I note the shapes and sizes of the grains, and see that I have planter plates for the different sizes. I run enough of the corn through the planter to know that the planter plates will drop three grains every time, or at least ninety-five times out of one hundred. I put these different-sized grains in different sacks and mark them and the planter plates to correspond.

I always test my seed corn and have it ready to plant before planting time arrives, as I can do it several weeks before it comes time to plant corn, and at a time when I am not crowded with other work.

I urge those who have not been testing their seed corn to do so this season, as they will be morally certain of a stand, and I am sure that it will add from two to ten bushels per acre to the crop of corn this year.—Wm. H. Underwood.

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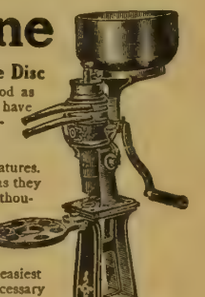

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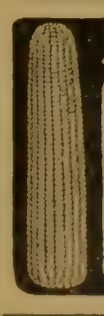

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Test it any way you please for 10 days. And if not perfectly satisfactory, return at our expense and money will be refunded. We have 30,000 bushels of select seed ears for sale this season. Largest exclusively seed corn house in the world. Had over 60 men getting out our seed in October. Highest yielding varieties only—**Favorite White, Improved Boone Co. White, White Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, improved Leaming (yellow).** All corn carefully selected as it comes from the field and dried by air shafts, steam pipes and electric fans. **Grew our own corn.** Ship in car or shelled. **Write today for our beautiful corn book and samples. Tells you how to grow a bumper crop of corn. Free for the asking.**

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Ratekin's Big Banner 100 Bushel White Oats. The biggest, prettiest, plumpest oat in existence. Side by side with common sorts they yield 100 bushels per acre where other sorts make but 25 to 35 bushels. Strong stiff straw, pumpkin heads ripen early, never rust, blights or lodges. **There is none like them,** and when our stock is exhausted there is no more to be had. **Samples Mailed Free.** Also our Big Illustrated Catalog of farm, field, grass and garden seeds. A postal card will bring them to your door.

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(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

Published Monthly.
By THE HALE PUBLISHING CO.
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Protection and Reciprocity.

In our experience, so far as we have studied the subject, all farmers are Protectionists. They are Protectionists in England; they are Protectionists in Germany; and they are so in the United States. Some of them will say that they are not Protectionists until it is put up to them, but if the tariff is eliminated from partisan politics and considered as a policy as opposed to importations without paying duty, 90 per cent. of the whole people will stand by the imposition of duties on all imported goods for the purpose of raising revenue for support of the government, with all the protection to American industries that can be derived therefrom. This is in fact a reasonable amount of protection incidental to the necessary collection of customs duties.

The most outspoken American Protectionists of the agricultural interests are the stock farmers and ranchmen. They object to the removal of duties upon hides, live cattle and wool. It is a perfectly natural position to take. English farmers were not able to keep out American beef cattle, but they were able to cause them to be slaughtered at the landing and put the bars up against our stock cattle. German farmers cannot feed the German people, but are able to influence Germany to impose high duties and create restrictions. The French farmers are very much of the same mind.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is consistently in favor of the retention of tariff duties on all farmers' products. There are quite a number of them. Some of them have very little effect at present, but they are in the right place in view of future contingencies.

We are in favor of a consistent duty on raw material, so that all imports pay something for the support of our government and reasonable tariff compensation to the manufacturer, that through him the home market may be protected for the benefit of all the people.

We attended the Reciprocity Convention some little time ago as a delegate. The first man who spoke said he was a live stock commission man from Buffalo. He wanted the duties taken off Canadian stock cattle, so that he could sell them to New York farmers to fatten. He could not sell many if a duty had to be paid. He did not consider the interests of the cattle raisers of the United States, who wished the Canadian cattle to at least pay as much for the support of the government as did the cattle raised in Iowa or Kansas.

People who have not studied the situation know nothing and care nothing about South America. That continent is owned by syndicates and grandee ranchmen. They have 75,000,000 cattle, 100,000,000 sheep, and only 30,000,000 population. They would like to send their hides, wool, mutton and beef here and not pay a cent for the support of our government. They have not shipped any meats to the Atlantic ports of the United States, but they are preparing to do so. Their dressed beef and mutton are cutting us out of the English market, but if farmers and stockmen have common sense they will see that the hides, wool and meats will not enter this country without paying their share of government expense. We should at least have them placed upon an even basis with ourselves, and if their meats, hides, wool, grain and cotton do come in, we have a right to demand that they will pay a tax and assume a share of expenses of our government.

This is not a selfish policy; it is broad and national. It means the same show for all American citizens and those who come and live with us. It is not one state against another, or one section against another section. People argue against protection of American industries who have not the slightest idea what it means. They think that goods of foreign nations are now barred out by duties that bring no revenues, whereas the fact remains that the United States government receives more money from customs duties than from all other sources of revenue combined. The imposition of duties upon imported goods is an absolute necessity.

Reciprocity is another misunderstood subject. Reciprocity is a form of tariff trading, one country with another. We are in favor of reciprocity. We have some trading to do with Germany and France. We need the benefit of those markets badly for the packing house products. The protection system which we have, with some ordinary safeguards which are necessary, will place the country in a position to do the necessary trading. This matter should be in Protectionist hands, that will not sacrifice our industrial interests for the benefit of other countries and will surely recieve benefits as well as make concessions. Reciprocity is a splendid game to play, but, like the game of chess, it needs an education before anyone can claim to play at it. There cannot be reciprocity unless the basis is protection. There is a movement on foot that will take the tariff question out of politics in the interest of the whole people, and it is a movement which is entitled to the highest consideration.

Credit Subscriptions.

Three Years For One Dollar, Payable at the End of the First Year.

The publishers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower will be glad to furnish the paper three years for **One Dollar, the same to be payable at the end of the first year.** This edition is a fair sample of the paper. It is interesting and instructive. Those who read it over will find that it is a help to them in the conduct of their business. All who receive a sample copy are invited to send in a subscription on the following blank form, unless they prefer to pay in advance, thereby securing a premium.

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Horsemen are reminded that St. Louis has established a great horse and mule market; so great indeed, that it stands head and shoulders above any other horse and mule market in the world. It is in the right place, suits the shippers and suits the buyers. All the charges are reasonable; all the equipment is good and the predominant feature is quick service and small expense. The entire trade is on a fair and honorable basis, and the horse and mule trade is serving the shippers better than they were ever served before.

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In two months of the present year, 31,025 head were received. Of these, 14,172 arrived in February, showing an increase of 1,363 head over February of last year. Receipts so far are on the basis of 186,150 head for the entire year. The former largest record was 181,341 head of horses and mules in one year.

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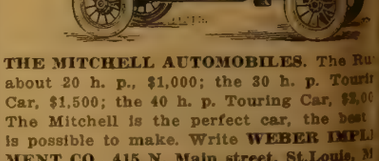
The Boosters Club will send book of 30 pages, handsomely illustrated, good map of the state of Washington, also booklet (containing illustrations of buildings, etc.), which tells of the A. Y. P. Exposition, and will write you a personal letter, answering questions, if you send 50 cents (stamps) to cover postage, etc. We want you to know more of this state. **THE BOOSTERS CLUB, Shafer Bldg., Seattle, Wash.**



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February and March Milk 16 Cents.

Hon. D. L Furbeck, President of the ilk Producers' Protective Association f Missouri and Illinois, was in town nd made arrangements for the prinipal dairy companies to pay 16 cents gallon for uncontracted milk delivered n February and March, 1909, by members of the association. Milk shippers re reminded that ten years ago ebruary milk brought 12 cents a allon and March milk brought 13 cents gallon, and even up to 1904 the highest rice paid for February and March milk as 14 cents, and this gain was due to he action of the Milk Committee.

Notwithstanding the improved prices btained by reason of the persistent ctivity of the Milk Committee, the ecretary reports that that there is no oney in the treasury to pay transporation or necessary expenses. The ecretary, Wm. A. Fischer, 409 Franklin venue, St. Louis, Mo., is instructed to end out a circular to all milk shippers t once and make an appeal for funds.

The next meeting of the Directors ill be held at the office of the Secreary on Monday, April 26th.

Goats For Milking Purposes.

The First Annual Meeting of the Conecticut Milch Goat Keepers' Associaon was held at West Hartford, Conn., ebruary 2, 1909. The following officers ere elected: President, George W. mith, of Melrose; Secretary, Alfred ixon, of West Hartford; Treasurer, ames A. Smith, of Hartford. To comare cows' and goats' milk, President mith made a demonstration analysis r milk-fat and milk-solids, with the llowing result: Cows' milk, 4.4 per ent. fat; 14.16 per cent. solids; goats' ilk, 5.8 per cent. fat; 15.46 per cent. olids. The Secretary reports that inreased interest is being manifested in e milch-goat industry. The first nnual field meeting is set for July 5th, ext, at the home of Milo N. Wooding, Hamden, near New Haven.

First-class Market Information.

Attention is invited to the card of ay, Robinson & Co. on page 13. Any ock raiser or shipper will do well to l out the blank form and mail it to e firm at the National Stock Yards, .., or at any of the markets mentioned the advertisement.

Best Corn For Silage.

A correspondent from Star City, d., asks which variety of corn is best silage, and whether flint corn makes od silage.

There is a long-standing notion mong dairymen (and they are the men o have tried silage in most every ape and found that the silage is ade from corn just as it reaches the nt stage. At that stage one would obably get the maximum amount of ain and a tolerably good amount of triment in the stalk and leaves. The st varieties to grow for this purpose the medium-season ones, those at make a large leaf growth, and will ture sufficiently before harvesting e arrives. Some try to make good age by allowing the grain to become tty hard and then cutting up the rtially-dried stalks; while others go the other extreme, paying no attenn to the grain part of the crop, but tting the greatest amount of green lks and blades possible. If one has buy most of his grain feed, then perps it is more economical to use a pig ilage corn and cut it while it is tolbly green. Under our conditions in rthern Indiana and Illinois, best sults are had from Learning or some lar variety, which has a well-anced plant, and when cut at the stage works into an excellent lity of silage. Flint corn does not ke very good silage.—L. C. Brown.

AND CHAMPION YELLOW CORN.

eral Premiums Offered by The Naonal Farmer and Stock Grower For the Benefit of Our Patrons.

his picture represents in a reduced the most famous ear of yellow corn in existence to-day. It was grown two years ago by Mr. D. L. Pascal, of Iowa, and it won the Allee Trophy for the best ear of corn of any variety grown in Iowa. Since then it has been exhibited at two National Corn Shows and is yet the ear which nearer than any other represents perfection in yellow Dent corn.

Mr. Pascal has raised this Reid's Yellow Dent Corn from seed purchased of the originator. Furthermore, this Reid's Yellow Dent Corn has been bred straight for sixty years. Anyone with a single pound of seed has a fair chance of producing champion ears of corn. Ten ears of first-class corn will win a first prize at any Fair. Therefore, anyone who will send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one pound of Pascal's Grand Champion Yellow Corn, and we will send it postpaid by mail as a free premium.

Furthermore, if any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed corn furnished by us as a free premium and exhibit the same at their own State Fair—for every championship premium won by said corn we will pay the exhibitor fifty dollars; for every first prize twenty-five dollars; for every second prize ten dollars, and for every third prize five dollars, providing that these prizes are won during the year 1909 with corn grown by our subscriber from the seed corn furnished by us to him as a free premium.

These prize offers are good in every state where a State Fair is held, and are also good at any Interstate, National or International Show. If any of the premiums are won at the National Corn Show of 1909 we will double the amounts. Thus, ten ears of corn at a State Show winning a first prize will receive from us $25.00, and if winning a state sweepstake prize, will receive $50.00 from us. Then, if winning a first prize at the National Corn Show the exhibitor would receive fifty dollars additional from us, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, would receive $100.00 from us, or a total of $225.00 in all. All this is possible with ten ears of corn. Our readers will be furnished seed of the same family and breed of corn from which all the Pascal premiums have been won. We are also offering a similar line of premiums for white corn, which will be found in another column.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will also please send me one pound of Pascal's Grand Champion Yellow Corn as a free premium.

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R. F. D..... Box.....

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[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

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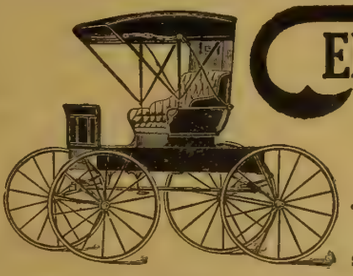
Earliest and best in the World; Early Ohio, Early Rose and Early Six Weeks; the standard of all best varieties. Also Carmon No. 3; Rural New Yorker No. 2 and other best sorts. All our seed is Red River grown and the finest stock to be found anywhere. Write for Big Illustrated Catalog of all farm, field, grass and garden seeds. It's FREE for the asking.
Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]



ELKHART BUGGIES

are the best made, best grade and easiest riding buggies on earth for the money.

For Thirty-Six Years

we have been selling direct and are

The Largest Manufacturers in the World

selling to the consumer exclusively.

We Ship for Examination and Approval

guaranteeing safe delivery, and also to save you money. If you are not satisfied as to style, quality and price you are nothing out.

May We Send You Our Large Catalogue?

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, Indiana

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

31 Years Old

Get The Facts

The Roller Bearings You Pay Your Money And Take Your Choice

There's only one Spreader that has had a test of over 30 years. It is up to you to say whether you will invest your money in that machine or some other.

The 31-Year-Old Success Spreader

has proven itself on tens of thousands of farms. It has worked under all conditions. It has had all kinds of handling. It has a record for good work, right working and durability that is not approached by any other spreader. It is the one roller-bearing spreader—chain driven, free from gear wheels, least friction, least breakage, lightest draft, strongest. Equipped with either wooden or metal wheels as desired. You might as well have the Success Spreader. Get all the facts and you will buy no other. Catalog Free.

KEMP & BURPEE MFG. CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

WOULDN'T IT BE FOLLY TO SAY

1909 UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATORS

EXCEL ALL OTHERS

IF WE COULDN'T PROVE IT?

Separator buyers are **becoming** more and more **critical.** Mere **say so** has **less influence** now than ever before. **Buyers demand** to be shown **proof.**

This makes us happy, for the more critical Separator buyers are, the **more certain** they are **to become** United States Separator **enthusiasts.**

Simply ask **to be shown** and the **1909** United States Separator will **do the rest.**

GREATER CAPACITY FOR SIZE OF BOWL.

MORE THOROUGH SEPARATION THAN ANY OTHER.

In endurance tests has **beaten everything** on the market and **holds the world's record.**

Ask for Catalogue No. **125** and it will be mailed you together with a beautiful lithographed hanger in colors.

Selling Agents in nearly every dairy town in the Country; if none in your town, write us and we will be pleased to quote prices.

Separators shipped from our distributing Warehouses in every dairy section of the Unites States and Canada.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT

D

Amount of Milk For Calves.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to the amount of milk that should be fed to calves. Some recommend beginning with six to eight pounds a day, while others recommend twice the quantity. The amounts specified differ thus widely throughout the feeding period. The difference in view arises from a marked difference in the capacity of the calves to take milk.

With reference to this question, the following observations will hold good: The amount of milk fed should be determined by the observed capacity of the calf to take milk and by the relative cost of skim milk and adjuncts fed along with it. During the first weeks of the life of the calf, or until it begins to eat other feed freely, it should be given all the milk that it will take without disturbance to the digestion. Subsequently to that period, the amount fed ought to be determined, in part at least, by the relative value of the milk.

It would seem correct to say that usually it would be safe to begin with six pounds of skim milk per day, giving eight pounds at the end of the first week, and to add one pound each week subsequently until the age of ten to twelve weeks is reached. Any excess of milk given at once disturbs the digestion and is usually followed by a lax condition of the bowels.

Where at all practicable, milk should be fed for not less than three months, and it is seldom necessary to feed it for a longer period than four months.—Wm. H. Underwood.

Improvements in Amatite Ready Roofing.

Amatite Roofing, which has for several years been growing rapidly in popularity among our readers on account of its no-paint mineral surface, is now being made with several little improvements designed to make it easier to lay.

One of these is the smooth lap, left along the edge of the roll, about three inches wide, where the mineral surface is omitted. This smooth lap makes a closer and tighter joint possible.

The adhesive cement which is supplied with each roll now comes in liquid form and does not require heating before use.

Instead of supplying nails and caps, the nails themselves have extra large heads, thus saving considerable bother in putting down the roofing.

Readers who are unfamiliar with Amatite Roofing should send for a sample to nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, Pittsburg, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Cincinnati.

WATER CONTENT OF BUTTER.

By Prof. E. H. Farrington, University of Wisconsin.

The Dairy School of the University of Wisconsin is constantly receiving inquiries similar to the following, and the problem outlined is of such general interest as to make this question and reply worthy of publication:

"Is not the water content of butter and the moisture content the same thing? It is against the law to sell butter that has more than 16 per cent. of moisture in it, but I have seen in a paper that some butter-makers have sold butter containing 19 per cent. moisture as Extras. I had a butter-maker take my place for two weeks, and when I came home he had made butter containing 21 per cent. moisture, and the company which bought it sent it back, saying that it was against the law to sell it. What would be the best way to work this butter so as to make it salable?"—F. J. G., Dane county, Wisconsin.

The per cent. of water and the per cent. of moisture in butter are the same thing. Some persons use the first term and others the second. The present law states that butter containing over 16 per cent. water must pay a tax of 10 cents per pound, since it is classified as adulterated. It is quite necessary that butter-makers be absolutely sure that the butter they are making does not exceed the 16 per cent. limit.

I know of no way in which you can be sure of the water content of the butter made at your factory unless you test it from day to day. The Irish butter test has been suggested for this purpose. I think you need have no fear of exceeding the 16 per cent. limit if you will wash the granules of butter with cold water at about 50 degrees Fahrenheit, allowing the butter to stand in this water until the granules become hard and firm. Then after draining off the water, wash and allow the butter to stand in the churn some time until it drains rather dry. Sprinkle the salt over this and give it the usual amount of working. Excessive moisture is held in butter that is soft and not thoroughly drained.

The Farm Home Dairy.

When properly equipped and with a good herd of cows, well fed and cared for, the home dairy is the biggest money maker on the farm. That so many make a poor showing is due to one of several things. You must have good utensils to make sweet-flavored butter; cream must be kept in a cool place, with everything clean and the atmosphere pure. Salt and coloring are two essentials in the winter product. It is best to consult your patrons' wishes in regard to both of these items. Some want more salt than others, and some may object to the rich, June color you give your butter. Please your patrons, and be candid enough to ask them about these things. But the best skill of the butter-maker cannot overcome the bad effects of either poor feed or of poor care. The whole system, from feed to selling the product, must work harmoniously, and with just one object in view—that of putting out the highest-grade product, and making an effort to satisfy the people who buy and consume your butter. A real good article, delivered in an attractive manner, will always find people waiting for it.—L. C. Brown.

Not the Dairyman's Fault.

The milkman stood before her nervously twirling his hat in his hands. "So," she said, sternly, "you have come at last." "Yes, madam, you sent for me, I believe," he replied. "I wished to tell you that I found a minnow in the milk yesterday morning." "I am sorry, madam; but if the cows will drink from the brook instead of from the trough, I cannot help it."—Harper's Weekly.

At the meeting of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association, Mr. Charles Gilgerson, of Marengo, responded to the speech of welcome. In his remarks he said: "If the cow could only talk she would be heard all over the country bawling for a better breed of dairymen."

Pull Your Stumps with the Only Genuine All-Steel Triple-Power

400% Stronger Than Any Other Puller

HERCULES Stump Puller

There is no longer any excuse, Mr. Farmer, for you having stumpy fields. The problem is solved for everybody with the latest steel Hercules Stump Puller. It is the only all-steel stump puller and is the only one that uses triple-power.

Hitch On—The Stump is Bound to Come

The strength is there and the power is there. You may have had trouble with iron pullers, but this Hercules genuine steel puller is a different matter. It has 400% more strength than the best iron puller ever made, and with our triple-power attachment a one-third greater pull is developed. The Hercules is in a class by itself.

It is the only stump puller that is guaranteed for three years. The only stump puller made with double safety ratchets, making them doubly safe. The only stump puller having all bearings and working parts turned, finished and machined, reducing friction, increasing power and making it extremely light running.

Look At This Table

You will see why we have made the Hercules of steel. The table gives the strength per square inch of each different material. Steel is the only material for the Hercules.

Cast Iron 16500 lbs.

Copper 19000 lbs.

Bronze 36000 lbs.

Malleable Iron 40000 lbs.

Wrought Iron 47000 lbs.

Don't Risk Dynamite

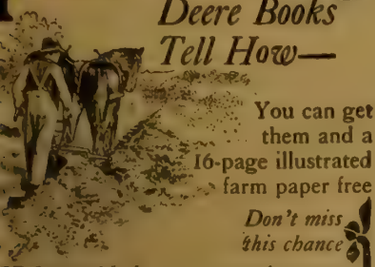
It's dangerous and it's costly. Besides, it only shatters the stump and leaves the roots in the ground to grow again. The Hercules pulls roots and all, big stumps and small stumps, good sized green trees, hedgerows, etc. It is the machine for satisfactory work and keeping down the expense. Investigate it now. Our little books are eye openers for people who have clearing to do. Let us send them to you. Free. Write today.

Hercules Manufacturing Co.
340 17th St., Centerville, Iowa

STEEL 120000 LBS.

Fine Plowing

Deere Books Tell How—



You can get them and a 16-page illustrated farm paper free

Don't miss this chance

IF interested in farming, get our farm paper. You can have it one year absolutely FREE. This paper will give you some new ideas. No other paper like it. We will also send you *three mighty nice booklets* which show all kinds of plows at work in the field. There are plows from many foreign lands, also pictures of modern walking plows, sulkies, gangs and immense steam plows that turn forty acres a day. Get posted.

Hired Help Costs Big Money

Your land is high priced and hired help expensive. There is only one way to make big money—use implements that cut down the cost of your crops. Isn't it true that when you break something on a plow it is nearly always a cast part? Wherever strain comes on a JOHN DEERE PLOW there you will find steel—tool steel. Take any plow that has had hard work for five years, put it along side of a JOHN DEERE which has been in service that long—and see the difference. Then there is no paint to cover up poor material. You can see the wear and the defects. The JOHN DEERE will be solid, staunch and ready for the hardest job. Then you begin to know that quality counts.

There is comfort and profit in having good plows. You can take pride in owning a JOHN DEERE—the standard plow of the world for two generations.

We will send you the farm paper and the three booklets free. All you have to do is to write us a postal card and ask for

Package No. 11.

Mention the number of the package then you will get exactly the right stuff.

DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

Troubles With Cows.

With dairymen having large herds of valuable cows the loss from milk fever has been something enormous. Cows that are not crowded and kept in high condition right up to calving time are the ones which usually give the most trouble. No one should mistake the symptoms of milk fever; the cow becomes restless, lies down and rises with great effort; udder becomes flabby. Unless one knows precisely how to handle these cases, a veterinarian had best be called. In the meantime, keep the animal dry, out of drafts, and away from excitement.

Another malady which has been growing more serious every year is contagious abortion. It seems almost impossible to stamp out this malady. Much can be done by beginning in time, giving particular care to the chronic cases. Feed liberally, keep the animal in warm quarters at night, and give some tonic. No animal which has ever aborted should be allowed to run with the general herd within two months of the natural calving period. Then clean and whitewash all sheds and stables. After all these things have been done, then if some of the cows still abort, the cases are hopeless and the animals should be condemned as breeders.—L. C. Brown.

Rat Problem in Creameries.

In the New York Produce Review, H. G. Hawthorne, of Pennsylvania, answers the question "How would you rid a creamery of rats?" Hesaid: "Rats in a creamery are a nuisance, not on account of what they eat so much as the damage they do. The best method I know to rid a creamery of rats is to set traps baited with bacon or cheese. Roasted pumpkin seeds are also good for bait. The traps must be handled as little as possible, as the rats are very suspicious. The best traps are the ones known as the dead fall or guillotine traps, preferably all metal, as metal does not absorb germs or odors as readily as wood.

"Poison for rats is sometimes resorted to, but is nearly always unsatisfactory for a creamery. A good way to exclude rats from a creamery is by the use of cement. Cement the floors and walls also for a height of two or three feet above the floor. Do not leave any rubbish around the building where they can make a breeding place, and they will soon diminish in numbers, so there will be little damage done. If they do not entirely disappear, the remainder can usually be exterminated by a good cat. I think it worth while to allow a good 'mouser' access to all parts of the creamery building."

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

Another Jersey cow has made a big record, it being the best for a Jersey cow of her age. She is Rosaire's Olga 4th's Pride, whose test was begun January 25th, 1908, at the age of four years and six months. During the 366 days of her test she produced 14,104 pounds 13.6 ounces of milk, averaging 5.934 per cent. fat, making the estimated fat yield for the year 836 pounds 15.8 ounces, equivalent to 984 pounds 11 ounces of butter 85 per cent. fat. Her yield averages 2 pounds 11 ounces of butter per day per year. Mr. Geo. H. Sweet, of East Aurora, N. Y., is the owner of this valuable cow.

The following are Ayrshire cow year tests: Mature cow—Rena Ross, 15,072 pounds of milk and 751 pounds of butter. Four-year-old—Bessie of Rosemont, 14,102 pounds of milk and 675 pounds of butter. Three-year-old—Jennie of Sand Hill, 10,610 pounds of milk and 510 pounds of butter. Two-year-old—Baby Douglas, 9,652 pounds of milk and 440 pounds of butter.

At the recent meeting of the Georgia Dairy and Live Stock Association, Mr. J. H. McClain, of the Georgia Experiment Station, mentioned that a Chicago company had erected creameries and charged twice what they were worth and loaded them upon communities unable to support such enterprises unless the farmers would buy or raise 400 to 500 cows to supply the milk. In such cases the failure is generally from two reasons: First, the equipment is bought too high; and, secondly, those who sign up to furnish the milk do not carry out their own contract. There is no country in the world where 500 dairy cows can be assembled round a creamery quicker, cheaper or better than it can be done in Georgia, if they mean business.

The essential features of the method of ventilation generaly known as the King System are fully described and illustrated in a new popular bulletin, No. 164, just issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin. The construction of the necessary inlet and outlet flues in both new and old barns is described by Prof. C. A. Ocock, of the Agricultural Engineering Department, and clear working drawings are presented, which will give any builder or farmer a correct idea of how to install this system of ventilation. A copy can be had by addressing the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison, Wisconsin.

USUAL CROP OF CREAM SEPARATOR SNARES AND TARES

If actual merit alone prevailed the DE LAVAL cream separator would be the only one made, sold or used.

But the dairy farmer with his dollars is an alluring proposition to those who "need the money," so that every season brings with it a new crop of separator fakes and fables, with some of the old conjurers over again and always a few fresh ones.

Last year the new and improved line of DE LAVAL machines literally swept the field. This year everybody has a "new" machine, which is the one thing they universally harp upon in their talk and advertising. But it is mostly bosh and nonsense. There is mighty little new to them. No more DE LAVAL patents have expired so that there is nothing else "new" that they can lay hold of this year.

There's the usual crop of fakirs appropriating the facts of DE LAVAL separator use and the endorsements DE LAVAL separators have received, and quoting them as though they applied to their own inferior imitations of the standard cream separator.

There's the concern which makes an inferior disc separator and speaks of the "disc" separator being "the machine which has won out universally in Europe, the home of the disc separator." True, but it was the DE LAVAL that has done the winning out in Europe, as it has in America.

There's the political separator concern, with the new "year" or "cents" trademark, whose claims it is to be hoped nobody ever believes, and which manifestly practices the circus man's theory that the great American public ever likes to be fooled.

There's the only concern which has stuck to the abandoned DE LAVAL "hollow bowl" of 30 years ago, but will this year desperately join the procession of 10 year back DE LAVAL imitations with a "disky" bucket bowl" machine.

There's the "Trust," striving to complete its monopoly of dealer and farmer, harvesting much costly separator experience, largely at the expense of buyers-for-use, through trying to build a cream separator like ordinarily made farm machinery.

There's the "mail order" outfit, with their cheaply made machines, bought here and there, not made by themselves or sold under the real manufacturer's name, all claiming the earth, and many of the things that should be below it.

But the merry lot changes and dwindles every year. They gradually drop out and leave their unfortunate patrons helpless with trashy machines. More will fade away this year. The dairy farmer, like the creameryman, is coming to know something of separators. He doesn't swallow mere "claims" so easily. 98% of the world's creamerymen use DE LAVAL machines. The percentage of farm users content with nothing else is always increasing.

There isn't a single reason why every man who buys a cream separator this year should not buy a DE LAVAL. There are many reasons why he should. The best costs no more than the various grades of inferior imitating machines.

A DE LAVAL catalogue may be had for the asking. A DE LAVAL machine may be tried for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. MADISON STREET CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 FILBERT ST. PHILADELPHIA
DRUMM & SACRAMENTO STS SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:
165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

173-177 WILLIAM STREET MONTREAL
14 & 16 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG
107 FIRST STREET PORTLAND, ORE.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

KIRBY'S KIND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

If you are interested in Polands, write Kirby; he's got the kind. Pigs, Boars and Bred Gilts.

KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

FINE BUFF ORPINGTONS and **Leghorns,** cockerels and hens, that are beauties. Eggs in season. **Mrs. P. E. Kirby, Marmaduke, Ark.**

PIASA HURST ANGUS

I offer Angus Bulls and Heifers, kin to International winners, and that would be troublesome in any big show. The prices will suit you. **J.P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.**

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM,

Importers of

SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Write for catalogue.

Address,

J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Chief Perfection Gilts bred to a $250 Spellbinder Boar, at $20 and $25. Boars and Sow Pigs, $10 to $15. S. C. Brown Leghorn and Barred P. Rock Eggs, $1.00 for 15. Seed Corn, $1.25 per bushel.

D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

FOR SALE: JACKS AND ANGUS CATTLE.

Twelve head registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle at $7.00 per 100 pounds. Four Black Jacks, two to four years old, Mammoth breeding, $200 to $400.

STEWART BROS., Willow Hill, Ill.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Prices reasonable.

WILARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

BUFF WYANDOTTES, the Farmer's Fowl. Nice, big, blocky cockerels with good color, $1.00 and up. Also some choice **GALLOWAY BULLS** for sale. **F. B. Dow,** Stockport, Iowa.

RED POLLED DAIRY and BEEF CATTLE. This is the oldest and best combination breed for production of fat cattle and rich milk. A farmer cannot go wrong who buys and sticks to them. I have four Bulls for sale at $100 to $125 each; good Bull Calves at $40 to $55; fair Heifer Calves at $30 to $40; and first-class yearlings, both sexes, at $60 to $75. Have the right kind of cattle on your farm that will thrive and fatten. Good milk and good beef production in the same breed. **C. M. CHAMBERS, Bartlett, Iowa.**

R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kas.,

Breeder of Thoroughbred

REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS.

Goats for sale from imported Turkey and South African Bucks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices on Bucks and Does.

EXCELLENT BLACK JACKS FOR SALE. Four (4) fine, large Kentucky Jacks, from 15 to 16 hands high, all black.

H. C. MYERS, R. F. D. 2, Hopkinsville, - Ky.

Jacks, Jennets and Harness Stallions.

We have the biggest and best string of Kentucky Mammoth and Imported Jacks at our Barns at the Wichita Fair Grounds of any firm in the West. We also have some very fine Jennets and Harness Stallions. Write for catalogue and see them before you buy.

J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky. Branch Barn, Wichita, Kansas. Mr. J. C. KERR, Manager.

BLOODED STOCK NOTES.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of Stewart Bros., of Willow Hill, Ill., offering pure-bred and registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle at seven cents a pound, and four black jacks at very reasonable prices. Willow Hill is in Jasper county, Eastern Illinois, at the crossing of the Big Four and the Indianapolis Southern. This advertisement means business.

At Kansas City, on February 9th and 10th, Chas. W. Armour, the Funkhouser Estate, Dr. J. E. Logan and others sold fifty-three Hereford females at an average of $127.80 per head; thirty-five bulls averaged $124.15; and the total of eighty-eight made a general average of $126.10. The top-price bull was Beau Folly, sired by Young Beau Brummel, consigned by Dr. Logan and sold for $365 to S. J. Gabbert, of Dearborn, Mo.; J. P. Cudahy, of Kansas City, paid $425 for the 1906 heifer Joyce, consigned by Mr. Armour.

On February 4th, at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, a public sale of Shorthorn cattle made an average of $324 for twenty-eight head. The gem of the sale was Pleasant Valley Jilt, the grand champion female of the Toronto Show, sold to Thos. Johnson, of Columbus, Ohio, for $2,500. She was bred by Geo. Amos & Son and is by Old Lancaster, also sire of the International champion Flora, 90th. To sire two grand champions of one year is a pretty good distinction for one bull.

It is reported by the Kentucky Farmer that the famous Biltmore, N.C., herd of Berkshire swine has been disposed of by Mr. George Vanderbilt to Mr. W. J. Cocke, of Nashville, Tenn. It is to be regretted that this fine herd of Berkshires should be removed from Biltmore.

At Wichita, Kas., February 17th, S. C. Hanna and Marshall Bros. sold forty-seven Shorthorns at an average of $96 per head. They were good cattle and sold low. Wyatt Stanley, of Burlington, Kas., bought the red yearling bull Harding by Imp. Collyne, for $175, and topped the male section of the sale.

At Memphis, Mo., in February, G. E. Leslie sold Poland-Chinas at auction with an average of $39.56 per head. The top price was $101, paid for the sow Georgiana, sired by Chief Sunshine, 2d, and was purchased by H. T. Hall, of Kirksville, Mo. Farmers bought quite a number at $40 to $45.

At Galesburg, Ill., February 15th, a sale of Poland-Chinas by J. V. Cotta resulted in an average of $55.41 per head for forty-one hogs. Six of the offerings sold above $100 each, and the top price of the sale was paid by W. J. Hanson, of Holbrook, Iowa, for the sow Pond Lily by Chief Sunshine, 2d.

At Woodston, Kas., February 17th, R. G. Sollenbarger sold about forty head of Duroc-Jersey swine at an average of $20.50 per head. It was a disappointing sale, and the result amounted to about eight cents a pound. The full range of prices was $14 to $43 per head.

At Pleasant Plain, Ohio, in February, at the sale of Poland-China hogs, the sow Inside Pocket sold for $1,350 to Dr. C. R. Smith, of Harrisburg, Ohio. The average of thirty-six head was $82.60 per head. Inside Pocket was sired by On and On, a meritorious boar. A gilt bred to Whirlwind, a $3,000 boar, sold for $90. Jas. F. Leahy, of Parnell, Iowa, bought the sow Shiny Keepsake for $157.50.

Safest Oats to Sow.

An Iroquois county, Illinois, correspondent asks whether Montana-grown oats would do well in Illinois.

The seed oats brought in from Montana is a rich, heavy sample, but it is grown under irrigation, and it is a question whether these oats will do as well as home-grown varieties. It is a general notion among practical farmers that seed grain under irrigation is not well suited for sowing in Illinois, because the change is too violent.

I believe this oat proposition must be worked out on different lines than have been customary in the past. Successful oat growing is largely a matter of adaptation of a variety to local conditions, so when we bring in seed grown under entirely different conditions we invite failure and loss of expensive seed. Several State Experiment Stations, as well as many farmers, are improving well-adapted varieties by selection. This seed is the safest to sow. Even with these tested home-grown varieties they are liable to wide fluctuations when grown under different conditions. Oats grown on irrigated land and oats grown in Canada have a larger percentage of husk than the same varieties grown in Wisconsin. This is a point which buyers of seed oats should carefully look into. Oats having the heaviest meats are by all standards the most valuable.

There is another feature about the value of seeds brought in from other sections. Last season there were thousands of cars of oats, bought at elevators in the Northwest, brought into Illinois, Indiana and Ohio and used for seed purposes. This oats was a fairly good sample, but of no particular variety, and of course with no record behind them of continuous yields. They came from sections which happened to be favored with ample moisture and a dry harvest period, so they looked nice, and they were cheap. Oat growers cannot hope to improve their yields by sowing such seed. Heavy crops must come from well-bred seed and from varieties which have been tested long enough to prove their adaptation to the localities where they are sown.—L. C. Brown.

MODERN POTATO HARVESTING.

It is not long since potato growers looked forward to "digging time" with dread, because of the hard labor connected with getting in the crop by hand. The monotonous drudge, drudge—up one row and down the next—the back-breaking strain of sorting and sacking, all made the week or two that the operation occupied an event to be remembered the whole year through.

All the drudgery of potato digging is now done away with by the manufacture of potato harvesting machinery. We are advertising the Hoover Potato Diggers.

The Hoover Diggers are noted for their unusually light draft, and are made under the careful personal supervision of the inventor. It is a point of pride with this company that no contract work whatever enters into the construction of their Diggers.

A particularly attractive feature is the fact that Hoover Diggers are sold upon a liberal trial offer, which gives the grower opportunity to test the machine before paying for it.

Details of this trial offer, together with literature describing their various Potato Diggers, Pickers and Sorters, may be obtained upon request to The Hoover Manufacturing Company, Box 98, Avery, Ohio.

PROFIT IN GRADING SEED CORN.

The Department of Agriculture has been a tremendous factor in showing the American farmer how to increase the value of his crops. One of the most notable of recent suggestions was officially made by D. N. Barrow. The experiment of persistently using selected corn for seeding shows remarkable results. An increased yield of from three to five bushels per acre was noted the first year and crops improved largely each year thereafter. The results of these experiments are so gratifying that the government urges the use of only the best seed and uniform planting. The only way to insure stands of uniform size and the proper distance apart is to have the seed graded. You can't plant irregularly-shaped corn accurately. This is the secret of profitable corn raising. The farmer who pays attention to the grading of his corn as well as to the choice of seed is the one who will enjoy the bumper crops of the future. Write for booklet "Bumper Corn Crops" and address Edwards Mfg. Co., 823 to 863 Lock street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A FINE KIDNEY REMEDY.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock (clothing dealer), 890 Carrier Building, East Hampton, Conn., says if any reader afflicted with a kidney or bladder trouble will write to him he will direct them to the splendid home remedy he so successfully used. He is glad to do this, and does not wish you to send him money.

THE SUCCESS MANURE SPREADER.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of the Success Manure Spreader. The manufacturers have a record of thirty-years' operation. It is a pioneer in this line of manufacture. It is roller-bearing, light-running, easy to understand, and a long-life machine. The catalogue shows every advantage to the buyer and user. Kindly mention this paper and write for catalogue. Address, Kemp & Burpee, Syracuse, N. Y.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS

of the best English strains in America; 40 years experience in breeding these fine Hounds for my own sport. I now offer them for sale. **Send stamp for catalogue. T. B. HUDSPETH, Sibley, Jackson County, Mo.**

SAFE HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Herd is headed by an excellent son of the St. Louis World's Fair Grand Champion. I have bred Sows for sale, also bred and unbred Gilts that are hard to beat, and fifty head of early Pigs. Can furnish pairs not akin. I have also S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rock Chickens and M. B. Turkeys. Eggs for sale and a few pairs of Peafowls. The breeding of this stock and poultry is the best and will be sold at prices in keeping with the times.

M. W. MAGNUSSON, Owner, Safe, Mo.

WRITE FOR FREE CIRCULAR. Leading varieties Pure-bred Poultry. Quotes lowest prices on fowls and eggs. Unused Photo Post Card, 5c. postage, from our fowls.

THE L. H. MUELLER POULTRY FARM, Wellsville, Mo.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The bacon hog the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature. Economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs, not akin, from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won seven out of nine first prizes at Leyington Ky., 1908. Have added some imported stock that won at the Royal Show, England, 1907

CHAS. FORD, Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky

FOR PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS Shropshire Sheep and **Fancy B. P. Rock Poultry,** write or call on **E. L. JOHN,** owner of Broadway Herd, **Broadway, Maries Co., Mo.**

DRAFT and COACH STALLIONS, Also JACKS, for sale, from $300 up. **WALKER BROS., Glencoe, Okla.**

Mill Creek Stock Farm

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from 3 months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write me for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,

(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell)

Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

REGISTERED SADDLE STALLIONS and JACKS FOR SALE. Our stock is high class and of the most fashionable breeding. **COWPEAS** for sale direct from the farm, hand-picked, put up in new bags. **WHIP-POOR-WILL** variety. They please you. Price $1.65 per bu., F.O.B. cars here.

W. C. BARHAM & SON, MILAN, TENN.

PONY RIGS

Give the children keen enjoyment, health, fun in the open air, and are a profitable investment. We are exclusive manufacturers of Miniature Vehicles for the children.

THE COLFAX CO., South Bend, Ind.

A Few Testimonials.

The following are a few extracts from letters received by CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. at our various offices during the past week or two. If space permitted, many others of similar tenor could be shown:

B. D. LEMERT, Severance, Kas.: "Account sales of my car of lambs received O. K. I consider you made a good sale and am well pleased. Will have another car before long. I thank you for the interest taken and for the good sales you made."

J. B. MADDUX, Buffalo, Mo.: "I shipped to your firm and was well pleased with my sale."

J. P. HERMAN, Butler, Mo.: "I have done business with your house several times, and always got good results."

JAMES GILBERT, Fairview, Kas.: "I received the sale bill and was satisfied with the sales made. I was offered 6c. here, and would have to stand two docks, which would have been 80 lbs., whereas I was not docked there at all. I made about $20 by shipping."

JAS. B. DAVIDSON, Superintendent of the Sinissippi Farm at Oregon, Ill., of which Frank O. Lowden is proprietor: "I have your favor with check for cattle and hogs sold, and feel well satisfied with the results. We were fortunate in the market day, and I think you did well for us. Thank you for your good service."

JOHN W. COCHRAN, Marshall, Mo., writes: "The heifers you bought for me arrived this morning and I am well pleased with them at the price."

JOHN P. WEGER, Flat Rock, Ill.: "While I have not shipped stock lately, I have consigned to Clay, Robinson & Co. for almost twenty years, and have always been pleased with your deals for me. If I ship again, shall be glad to renew the acquaintance."

W. G. COLE, one of the proprietors of the Rupert Farms, with headquarters at Bloomington, Ill.: "I wish to acknowledge receipt of your check, the returns for my lambs sold yesterday. This being the last of our 800 head, I wish to say that the deal financially has been a success, which helps to prove that they were not only bought right, but sold equally as well."

J. W. LEWIS, of the extensive sheep and cattle-feeding firm of Clark & Lewis, Phillips, Neb.: "You not only bought our sheep worth the money, but also sold them at highly satisfactory prices. We secured through your Chicago firm $7.00, the top of the market, or four doubles of yearling wethers on January 18, which were obtained through your firm at South Omaha early in September at $3.85."

W. E. OLER, Economy, Ind.: "The cattle you shipped me on January 26 arrived at 9 o'clock the next day, all in good shape. Was well pleased with them, and will not hesitate to place my next order with C., R. & Co."

PAUL LEITZINGER, Muscatine, Iowa: "Returns from the car of hogs you sold for me last Thursday are at hand. I am well pleased."

JOHN F. ZIMMERMAN, Middleburg, Ind.: "I received the lambs you sent me and am well pleased with them. Think you made a good choice."

L. E. DEAL, LaGrange, Ind.: "The last deck of lambs arrived in good shape and are certainly a fine bunch. Many thanks for your care in selecting them."

F. D. SLAUSON, Hopkinton, Iowa: "Acknowledging receipt of returns from my hogs, I wish to advise you that the sale was much better from condition of the market than I expected."

MARTIN JOHN, Taylor Ridge, Ill.: "My cattle came through all right. Wish to thank you for the way you handled my order."

F. NANCOLAS, Hampton, Iowa: "Received returns from my load of cattle, and was well pleased with the sale of them."

J. T. FLANAGAN, Rock Rapids, Iowa: "I think you did very well on the last shipment of cattle I made to you."

J. C. QILLIAN, New Sharon, Iowa: "I sold the 835 lambs you bought for me. They made me some good money. I like to deal with men that give me a fair deal. M. S. Downey, Lacey, Iowa, bought the lambs, and he said they were the best he ever saw."

E. J. ALDRICH, Tekonsha, Mich: "Received in good shape car of cattle you bought for me, and am well pleased with them."

JOHN WAUGH, Poynette, Wis.: I wish to thank you again for the way you handled my lambs, and also for the information you gave me on the market. I am a subscriber to the Report, and value the information given in its columns very much."

WALTER CONVERSE, Plain City, Ohio: "You have topped the Buffalo market for me on wethers, and the Chicago house has bought feeders for me, the right kind at right prices. We are satisfied with the service."

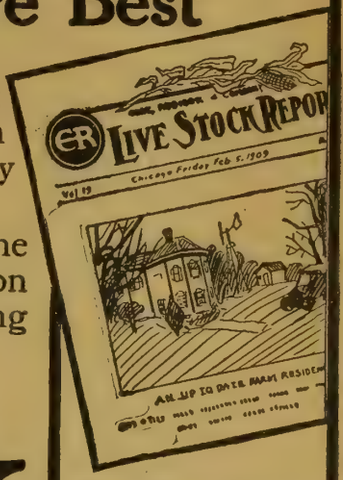
F. E. BRYANT, Manager of the Bolles Live Stock Company, Carlsbad, N. M.: "Owing to absence from home, I failed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 29, enclosing refund of $90.75 on the three cars of lambs. 'Bully for you.' I thought there was something wrong with that freight bill, and even went to the railroad office; but they assured me it was all right. Many thanks for the very thorough way in which you looked after my interests."

C&R LIVE STOCK COMMISSION & CO.

Ship to Any of Our Nine Houses—Let Us Tell You When and Where Prices are Best

BEFORE you ship your live stock let us send you the latest information regarding prices, prospects, etc., without any obligation on your part.

We have our own houses at all of the nine leading market centers. Therefore we are in position to advise you where we believe your stock will bring you the most money.



Live Stock

—To Small Shippers

It is especially safe and satisfactory for small feeders, who may ship only a car or two a year, to consign to any one of our nine houses. We give most careful attention to live stock consignments from farmers.

We appreciate how much even one small shipment means to the average farmer, and our expert salesmen give small lots just as careful attention as they do large ones.

We have received thousands of letters from farmers thanking us for the careful attention we have given their small shipments and good prices we got for them.

—To Large Shippers

Our extensive organization and splendid facilities, coupled with skill, experience and conscientious effort, make our live stock commission service, we believe, as nearly perfect as can be attained.

No shipment is too large for our facilities. We have the salesmen and the helpers in all departments, so that prompt and careful attention is assured all consignments.

Experienced yardmen attend to penning, feeding and watering the stock, and many a shipper has told us that his shrink was never so small as when we handled his consignments.

Remember that in addition to selling your consignments of fat stock for you at highest possible prices, we are in a position to render you most valuable service in the purchasing of such cattle or sheep as you may want for feeding or grazing. Send us your orders for stocker or feeder cattle or sheep and we will fill them in a way to please you. It stands to reason that with our facilities and experience we can buy for you to better advantage than you can buy for yourself. Write us your wants in this line.

Don't ship your next carload of Live Stock until you have written us at your nearest market (see below) for our free advice as to when and where to ship for best prices.

Clay, Robinson & Co.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago	South Omaha	Kansas City
Denver	Sioux City	South St. Joseph
South St. Paul	East Buffalo	East St. Louis

Sent Every Week

FREE

If you expect to ship one or more carloads of cattle, hogs or sheep, or if you expect to buy feeding stock of any kind, within the next six months, at any of the nine markets named below, fill out and mail us the coupon, and we will send you FREE, for a period of six months (and longer if you need it) our LIVE STOCK REPORT. This is a 12-page illustrated market, live stock and farm paper, published weekly by Clay, Robinson & Co. It is issued from our Chicago office, but contains reports and quotations from each of the nine markets where we have houses, besides interesting pictures and much matter of great value to farmers, feeders and shippers.

Cut out and mail us this coupon, or write us a letter or postal. Address us at whatever market you expect to ship to, or if undecided address our Chicago office.

Clay, Robinson & Co.

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I expect to ship. ....carload. of

....about.....1909.

I am thinking of shipping this stock to the

....market Please send me (free) your weekly LIVE STOCK REPORT and other market information. NFSG

Name.....

Post Office.....

R. F. D. No..... State.....

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

DISTEMPER

Pinkeye, Epizootic, Catarrhal Fever, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, etc., are all positively prevented and quickly cured by Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure. Once used always used. Guaranteed to cure. 50c & $1 at druggists or direct prepaid. "Veterinary Pointers," new book, free.

Wells Medicine Co., Lafayette, Ind.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and Stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1. Reduces Strained Torn Ligaments, Enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals sores—allays pain. Book Free.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 106 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid.

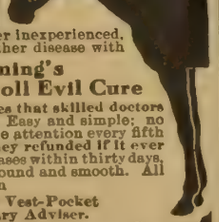
The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

HORSES Going Blind. **Barry Co.** Iowa City, Ia., **Can Cure.**

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners, Teat Syphons, Slitters, Dilators, Etc. **Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis.** Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago.

Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Best veterinary book for farmers. Contains 192 pages and 69 illustrations. Durably bound in leatherette. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Anti-slipping Horseshoes.

United States Consul-General Skinner at Hamburg, Germany, says that a new anti-slipping horseshoe is for sale there, especially designed for asphalt and wood-block pavements, the valuable feature of which is a countersunk groove extending completely around the shoe, in which is inserted a piece of hemp rope. The rope can be readily replaced, and, as it alone comes into contact with the slippery pavement, the horse secures a very sure footing.

While the shoe is very far from being in general use, it is making considerable headway. The more usual anti-slipping device in this country is the screw calk. These calks are quickly replaced by others when they wear down. Horses with healthy hoofs are shod with the open shoe, while such as have soft hoofs are shod with completely closed shoes.

In this connection is is worthy of notice that Mr. Charles Berg, proprietor of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Horse Exchange, has invented a simple but effective device in the shape of a clamp, which is doing particularly good service on the icy streets of New York. The New York Herald considered it worthy of an illustration in that paper.

Horse and Mule Notes.

The New York Herald, writing of a famous horseman, said:

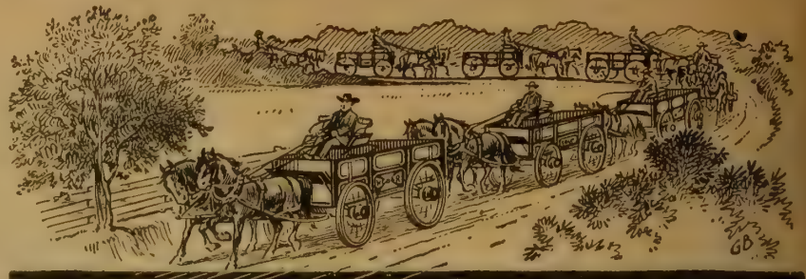
"Frank Work was ninety years old on February 10. In recounting the events of his career as a horseman the Trotter and Pacer says that he has driven trotters on the road in New York for seventy years. Mr. Work came to New York in 1839, and he began driving almost immediately afterward. Until a few years ago he had scarcely missed a day on the road, and he has driven his favorite black mare, Sea Girl, 2:18¼, within a twelve month; Pilot Boy, 2:09¼; Merle Moore, 2:26½; and several other fast ones are still in his Fifty-sixth Street Stable. The chestnut gelding, Edward, 2:19, long the apple of the owner's eye, died about a year ago at the age of thirty-six. Mr. Work has paid out something like $7,000 to keep the old trotter in comfort in his last years."

Dilham Prime Minister has been sold by Fred Pabst, of Oconomowoc, Wis., to R. P. McGraun, of Lancaster, Pa. Dilham Prime Minister is the most renowned pony stallion living. He is a little brown, 13.3-hand Hackney stallion. His picture is on page 151 of our Book of Live Stock Champions.

On February 16th, at Wichita, Kas., J. C. Robinson held his annual sale of Percherons of his own breeding. His twenty-four stallions averaged $827.08; his thirty-five mares averaged $586 per head, and the general average was $684.07 for fifty-nine head. Eight stallions sold at $1,000 or better, the top price being $1,510, paid by the Hamilton Horse Company, of Hamilton, Mo., for Artilleur, a two-year-old son of the great stallion Casino out of Losette by Sansonette. The mares ranged from $365 to $935, the top price being paid by Frank Gravenkant for Anna Bell, a five-year-old by Annibal.

At a sale of Percherons and jacks by O. P. Hendershot at Lincoln, Neb., fourteen stallions averaged $659.65, and eleven mares averaged $420.80. Three stallions sold at $1,000 or better, and the top price was $1,200, paid by C. M. Branson, of Lincoln, Neb., for the four-year-old having the peculiar name of Tripon-on-Kat; Queen Calmenia, a ten-year-old mare, sold to Pat Connor, of Wagner, S. D., for $1,015. The jacks sold from $455 to $600 per head.

Mr. David Strand, of Blandinsville, Ill., has purchased the imported Percheron stallion Guemene (66,682), rising four years old, weighing 2,125 pounds, of Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill. Guemene is one of the best Percheron stallions now in this country. Mr. John Huston, a veteran breeder and importer of Percherons of Blandinsville, Ill., recommended this purchase.



WAGONS

The farmer is particular about the kind of wagon he buys—and rightly so—because a wagon is used nearly every day in the year. Note the following special features of the Weber, Columbus and New Bettendorf wagons, each one of which is built to give satisfactory service.

WEBER

For sixty-three years the name "Weber" has been the best guarantee as to the quality of a farm wagon. No other wagon is made better than the Weber—no other wagon is made with so much care. The Weber, king of all farm wagons, is the I. H. C. standard of excellence in wagon construction. Everything used in building Weber wagons is the best that the market affords—ironed on the made-to-order principle—painted as good as the average buggy.

COLUMBUS

The Columbus farm wagon compares favorably with other high grade wagons in quality of wood stock, ironing, painting and finish and has many points of special merit not found on other high grade wagons. All the running gear parts except the axles are the best quality of oak. The axles are select black hickory. The gears are well ironed, the rear hounds being ironed full length on the bottom.

NEW BETTENDORF

The New Bettendorf farm wagon is exceptionally strong, durable and light running. The gears are made entirely of steel, have greater carrying capacity than wood and weigh no more. There is never any trouble with loose skeins, season checks, improper seasoning or inferior quality of materials, such as is common on the ordinary wagon. The tubular axle is made in one piece. There are no joints at the collar and the removable malleable iron sleeve which protects the axle from wear is not found on any axle except the New Bettendorf.

Call on the nearest International agent who will be pleased to show you the meritorious features in the construction of the wagon he handles. Ask him for illustrated booklet and lithographed hanger, or if you prefer write us.

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

Chicago, U. S. A.

ARTIFICIAL **MARE IMPREGNATORS**

Stallion Goods

Impregnators for getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, $3.50 to $6.00. The popular **Safety Impregnating Outfit,** especially adapted for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, $7.50. Breeders Bags, Serving Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Body Rollers, Shields, Supports. Emasculators, Ecreseurs, Service Books, etc. First quality goods only. All prepaid and guaranteed. Write for FREE Stallion Goods Catalogue.

CRITTENDEN & CO., DEPT. 29 CLEVELAND, OHIO.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Distemper Cured Quickly.

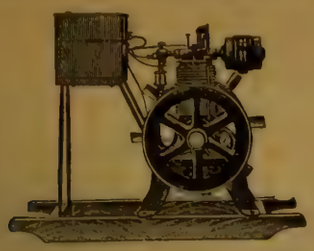
Any druggist, anywhere, will supply you with

FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE

on a strict guarantee to give satisfaction or refund your money. "FRAZIER'S" prevents and cures Influenza, Pink-Eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs and Colds. No bad after effects; leaves the Colt, Mare or Stallion in first-class condition. $1.00 bottle holds three 50-ct. bottles. If you prefer, order direct from the manufacturers.

BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Nappanee, Ind.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]



Be Sure To Get This.

Every reader of The National Farmer and Stock Grower who is interested in farm power of any kind should send today for our catalog of the

White Lily Gasoline Engine.

It is the best, simplest and cheapest Three Horse Power Gasoline Motor in the world. Four cycle—air cooled—automatically governed.

It's the Engine You Need.

Will do more work with less trouble than any other Three Horse Power Engine. Runs smoothly without jar or vibration. Absolutely dependable. Get our prices and special proposition. Write today.

WHITE LILY MFG. CO.,
1570 Rockingham Road, Davenport, Iowa.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Care of Farm Horses in Spring Time.

There is no feed or care too good for the farm work horses, more especially at this time of the year, as it is near the time when the very busy work on the farm will begin.

As a rule, many farmers are overanxious to get all the work done they can, so as to get their crops planted as soon as possible, and sometimes work their horses harder than they should. It must be remembered that the horse is less able to stand hard work early in the spring than at any other time, on account of his long rest from labor. Then, too, the change from cold to warmer weather, and his shedding or changing his old coat for a new one all have a tendency to weaken his vitality.

It is well to govern him for a time with tight lines and stop him quite frequently for a few days until he becomes accustomed to steady work again.

As a heavy grain ration is not usually necessary nor desirable for horses that are not constantly employed during the winter, they need a little more grain as spring approaches, and if they are being fed shredded fodder, they should be given at least one feed of good hay each day. As the season advances it would be well to substitute hay entirely for the fodder.

I feed my horses good clover hay because I believe it is the best kind of hay to give farm horses. Timothy may be best to feed horses that work in the city, but in my estimation the best rough feed that can be procured for farm work horses is good clover hay, cut before it is too ripe and put up without rain. It also saves grain.

Corn should constitute a part of the grain ration in the spring; but no matter what kind of grain may be fed, it has been my experience that an occasional change is much relished by the horse. It is a good plan to feed oats or chop once a day, and a little oil meal.

Regularity in feeding is a matter of considerable importance. It is never best to feed the horse one morning at four o'clock and the next morning at seven, or miss one feed and give him twice the amount the next time.

I always water my horses before feeding for two reasons—to wash out the mouth, throat and stomach, and to keep from washing the feed out of the stomach before it is digested. During the busy season the horses should be given fresh water at least once between morning and the noon hour, and once between noon and quitting time. It takes a little time, of course, but the horses can do more work and they will keep in better condition.

It pays, after the cold days are over and the warm days of spring time are here, to clip the horses; that is, if the proper care is to be taken of them. They will stand more work and do it with more comfort.

The currycomb and brush should be freely used at least once a day when the horses are at work and brought in warm. They should not be compelled to endure the night with their legs covered with mud and the hair baked on them, but should be given a good rubbing.

Their feet need careful attention, and they should be shod when they need it without delay. It is never best, under any circumstances, to drive a horse on the road when his feet are worn and tender. If the hoofs get hard and are inclined to contract, they can be softened with tar or axle grease.

It is essential to keep the harness in good condition, especially collars, sweat-pads and traces. It is well to have three or four pads for each horse. And they should not be changed from one horse to another; they will not fit. If the pads are washed occasionally they will keep soft and pliable. It is the continued sweating and wearing rough collars and pads that so often cause sore shoulder. Perhaps some farmers have a certain team they would rather work than any others, but they should not wear out that team while others are idle.

While I do not advocate the idea of being late with the crops, it is much better to be delayed a day or two than to overwork our horses. They should not be compelled to lie down in dirty stalls, but should be provided with clean floors and supplied with plenty of good bedding. Any farmer will be well repaid for the time spent in giving his horses good treatment.—Wm. H. Underwood.

Low Fares to the Cheap Lands

March 2 and 16

Plan to go on one of these days—

The trip will not cost much. These special low-fare tickets over the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines will allow you to go one way and return another, without extra cost. You will see more of the Southwest than you could in any other way, and can better decide where to locate.

Ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines, either through Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Memphis or Birmingham, according to your location.

If you will tell me where you want to go, I will tell you the cost of a ticket and send you a map-schedule.

I will also send you some interesting books about the Southwest. They will inform you of opportunities waiting for you there, and will open your eyes to new possibilities. Write for free copies today.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Pass. Traffic Mgr.
1937 LaSalle Sta. Chicago
1937 Frisco Bldg. St. Louis

April 6 and 20

Rock Island SOUTHWEST FRISCO

A Famous Draft Stallion.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., have sold to Dwyer Bros., of Solon, Iowa, the grey two-year-old Shire stallion Bradgate Blue Jacket. This young stallion weighs 1,900 pounds in working condition and he won first prize at the Illinois and Iowa State Fairs last fall. His picture was in The National Farmer and Stock Grower last November.

Sale of Light Harness Horses.

At a sale of trotting and harness horses held in February at Lexington, Ky., by the Kentucky Sales Company, 330 head sold for $102,955, which is an average of $310 per head. The top price was $1,550, paid by L. V. Harkness, of Lexington, for Sister Collette, 2:09¾, and the second highest price was $1,525, paid for the bay gelding Mestigo by James Gay, of Pisgah. It was considered as being a good sale.

Lowest Factory Price
Freight Prepaid on 100 lbs. or more

35-lb. Roll, 108 sq. ft., 1-ply.. $1.35
45-lb. Roll, 108 sq. ft., 2-ply.. $1.85
55-lb. Roll, 108 sq. ft., 3-ply.. $2.25

Freight Prepaid on Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing

Write For FREE Sample to Test and Booklet

BEFORE you spend a dollar on roofing, find out all about the old reliable Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing. Absolutely guaranteed waterproof, fire-resisting and long-lived. Made by our own special process of long fibre wool felt saturated in asphalt. Heavily coated on both sides. Cannot crack, wrinkle or leak.

Order now—Get advantage of the extraordinary special price proposition

Look at the prices quoted and remember that they include all freight charges. That price is the actual cost to you of high quality, guaranteed Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing.

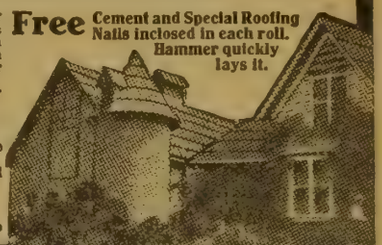
You can't buy anything but poor grade roofing at that price from a dealer. Order direct from our factory and keep all middlemen's profits in your pocket. Get high quality goods at a low price.

We pay the freight to all points east of the western boundry line of Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, and north of the south line of Tennessee.

Unless you are already acquainted with the superior merits of Breese Bros. Roofing, let us send you free liberal samples of 1-ply, 2-ply and 3-ply roofing. Put them to every test you can think of and prove to your own satisfaction that Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing is far superior to any other roofing on the market.

Don't think because the price is low that the quality is not as high as the high-priced roofings.

Free Cement and Special Roofing Nails inclosed in each roll. Hammer quickly lays it.



We give the Longest Guarantee

Write for samples or order at once on our guarantee of satisfaction or money back.

These remarkably low prices may never be offered to you again. Don't wait, order now.

THE BREESE BROS. COMPANY
Roofing Dept. 55 Cincinnati, Ohio

CASH OR CREDIT

Catalogue FREE.

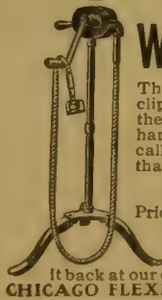
ONLY $10.00

Cash, balance $5.00 a month, buys this 3-year guaranteed Buggy—$33.50 on time payments or $29.50 cash. We trust honest people located in all parts of the World.

Write for free catalogue of Buggies, Surreys, Phaetons, Spring and Farm Wagons.

CENTURY MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 344 EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Clip Your Horses in the Spring



It Pays—Clipped horses look better, feel better and do better work—Clip

With the Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

The only ball bearing clipping machine made. Do not buy a frail, cheaply constructed clipping machine that will last you only a season or two, and give trouble all the time. Every gear in this machine is cut from solid steel bar and made file hard. They all run in an oil bath, so friction and wear are practically done away with. It turns easier, clips faster, and lasts longer than any other clipping machine made.

We Guarantee it for Twenty-Five Years

Price all complete, only $7.50. Get it from your dealer or send $2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Write for our big free catalog. Try this machine out side by side with any other machine on the market, at any price, if this is not worth three times as much, send it back at our expense both ways, we will refund every cent you paid. Send today.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 182 Ontario Street, Chicago

You Can INCREASE Your Corn Crop 30%

or more by using only such seed as has been carefully graded. You will also get far better corn. Government tests have proved that the main cause of *small* crops is an uneven stand. No corn-planter, whatever its merits, can drop seed evenly, *if the seed be carelessly graded or of all sizes that come from the ear.* But, *with seed carefully graded to a uniform size,* any good corn-planter can be depended upon to drop every grain just where you want it and thus make every inch of your ground do the service that it should. Government tests also have proved that the main cause of *poor quality* in corn is the planting of seed *not well selected.*

Careful Grading, Therefore, is at the Very Basis of All Richly Successful Corn Production.

$1,000 PRIZE EAR OMAHA EXPO.

$1 **The Simplex All-Steel Seed Corn Grader** $1

easily and quickly separates, in a new and scientific way, the *full, perfect, even-shaped* grains from the large, irregular, unshapely grains. Money back if not delighted.

Grades more corn and grades it better than any other device on the market, *regardless of price.* Capacity, 10 to 15 bushels per hour. A boy can work it. No machinery to get out of order. *Made entirely of steel*—nothing to wear out or rot—will last a lifetime.

Simply stop a dollar bill in a letter and mail to us. *You will never have to double that bill to buy your grader returns.* Grader will reach you promptly. If you don't find it is worth its weight in gold, return it and get your money. Thousands in use. Order today, and we will send with Grader, booklet—"10 MORE CORN CROPS—HOW TO SECURE THEM."

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO. 823 to 863 Lock Street, CINCINNATI, O.
Largest Manufacturers of Iron and Steel Roofing in the world.

COMPETITION

is the Watchword of St. Louis.

ACTIVE COMPETITION FROM MANY AND DIVERSE PURCHASING INTERESTS.

The Superior Location and the Push and Energy of the Market Firms Have Made the

St. Louis National Stock Yards

THE GREAT CENTRAL LIVE STOCK MARKET OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Applies to Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules.

During the Year 1908 the St. Louis National Stock Yards Made

A BETTER SHOWING

Than Any Other Live Stock Market in the Country.

SHIP YOUR STOCK

To the Best Market, Where Business is on the Up-grade; Where There is the Greatest Competition.

St. Louis Sheep Sales.

During the last week in February, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, good to choice lambs sold at $7.25 to $7.75, nearly all coming from Colorado. Fair to medium killing lambs sold at $6.00 to $7.00, and culls at $4.00 to $5.50. Most of the yearlings sold at $6.50 to $7.00, with a few that were not fat at $6.35. Mutton sheep sold at $5.00 to $5.50, and bucks at $3.75 to $4.25—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman, General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Do not forget us when you wish to know anything about either the Sheep, Hog or Cattle Market or future prospect.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

James H. Campbell,

National Stock Yards, Ill.

EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK—SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

The Monday Auction.

On Monday, the 1st of March, the McFarlane Commission Company sold 250 horses at auction at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. The prices were considered steady with the last week in February. A few draft horses were included in the offerings and sold well. The arrivals came from fifteen different shipping points. The firm also had moderate receipts of mules. The McFarlane Commission Company is doing an excellent,, aggressive, strictly commission business in horses and mules. This firm issues a valuable circular card to horse and mule dealers, and it is good to be on their mailing list. Address, McFarlane Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

National Stock Yard Receipts.

In two months of 1909 the receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards amount to 125,947 cattle, 499,794 hogs, 87,728 sheep and 31,025 horses and mules. The only increase so far this year is in sheep although cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules all increased during the month of February.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Try us once. We have a great and expanding Market at St. Louis.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., FORT WORTH, TEX., and at KANSAS CITY.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their customers. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Two Dolars a Head Gained.

Texas stockmen who have been shipping cattle to market for years and who have tried all the Northern markets, and who have made split shipments of cattle, will bear out the assertion that St. Louis generally produces better results than either Chicago or Kansas City. Quality compared with quality, weight with weight, the average is $2.00 per head in favor of the shipper and in favor of the St. Louis market.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY.

HORSE and MULE COMMISSION SALESMEN

AUCTION EVERY MONDAY IN THE YEAR.

These Monday sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are the best attended of all sales and produce the most satisfactory results for the shipper.

WE ALSO SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF MULES TO BE SOLD BY THE MOST COMPETENT SALESMEN ON THE BEST MARKET IN THE COUNTRY.

JOHN K. MAXWELL, Manager.

MULE DEPT.—W. R. McFarlane, Lan B. Morris. HORSE DEPT.—E. L. Hawkins, S. B. Howell, Eddie O'Connell. OFFICE—Frank Mulholland. AUCTIONEER—Col. I. M. Howard.

Write For Weekly Market Report.

McFARLANE COMMISISON COMPANY, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

James H. Campbell,

Expert live stock salesman, is at the head of his own organization, with headquarters at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has the best market in the country to back him. Thoroughly competent and with a first-class organization, he is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Mr. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to James H. Campbell personally and consign horses, cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

The St. Louis Horse and Mule Market

The Largest and Best in the World.

Also the Greatest Distributing Point For All Classes of Mules.

The Most Satisfactory Market For the Shipper.

Our company controls the two best auction days, Tuesday and Wednesday, the heart of the week.

We sell Mules every day except Sunday.

Every department is in charge of some officer of the company.

The fact that we handle more than one-third of the total receipts of the largest market in the world is sufficient evidence that we please our customers.

Write to us about selling your Horses or Mules.

Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

On Monday, March 1st, 1909, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the top price was $6.52½ for a load of 246-pound hogs shipped by M. E. Foristell, of St. Charles county, Missouri.

Sheep Sales at St. Louis Market.

During the last week in February the following sheep and lambs were sold on the St. Louis market: Wadsworth Ranch Company, Saugache county, Colorado, 279 lambs, 69 pounds, at $7.75; J. R. Britton, Rio Grande county, Colorado, 600 lambs, 65 pounds, at $7.35; S. R. Craighead, Audrain county, Missouri, 115 Western yearlings, 85 pounds, at $7.00 per 100 pounds; and two loads, 82 and 84 pounds, at $6.65; Dietrich & McArthur, Rio Grande county, Colorado, 533 head average, 65 pounds, at $7.60; Colorado Valley Land Company, 547 head, 66 pounds, at $7.60; C. F. Larick, Rio Grande county, Colorado, 298 head, 60 pounds average, at $7.35 J. W. Shaff, Rio Grande county, Colorado, 555 head, 63-pound lambs, at $7.40; Jno. Considine, Audrain county, Missouri, 120 Western yearlings, 89 pounds average, at $6.85. All quotations are at the price paid per 100 pounds.

HORSES. MULES.

Holland & Nugent Bros.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

Horse Auctions Every Thursday.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States. Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

Horse Department—Auctioneer, T. H. HOLLAND. Salesmen, JOE NUGENT, GEORGE NUGENT.
Mule Department—ED CONWAY.

Write us for market information. Address,

Holland & Nugent Bros.,

P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

A Great Auction at St. Louis.

Mr. Tim Holland, of Holland & Nugent Bros. Commission Company, reports that they sold 672 fresh horses at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the last week in February. Mr. Holland came to the market only a few months ago, but he has helped to bring about an energetic attitude in the market which can only result in additional receipts and sales of horses and mules. In one of the interviews with Mr. Holland he said: "Please announce to the dealers and shippers that when they are invited to consign their horses and mules to be sold on this market we expect them to understand that we are also inviting good buyers to come and meet their consignments. If a horse is bought to sell again, it must be shipped where it can be sold to advantage. We have the location and the light of this market shines brightly to the buyers as their great clearing-house. Keep the horses coming; keep up the interest of the buyer, and we will make the shipper money and save the buyers time and money at one sale. This is the market par excellence for a half million horses and mules a year."

Kansas Butcher Heifers.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, March 1st, sixty-six Kansas heifers, 710 to 715 pounds average, sold at $5.35 per 100 pounds, and twenty-nine head, 756 pounds, sold at $5.60 per 100 pounds. St. Louis is the best market in the world for that class of cattle.

We have a good sale on Gombault's Caustic Balsam. We recommend it, and have used it on one of our horses. It did all we could ask of it.—HINDE DRUG CO., Oregon, Mo. **Caustic Balsam Does All You Can Ask of It.**

Sale of Western Range Mules.

Mules in remarkable condition to arrive in market during a winter month were received at St. Louis in the middle of February. They were coming two-year-olds and coming three-year-olds. They were gentle mules, were broken to halter as weanlings and the quality was equal to any mules arriving at the St. Louis market from the domestic states, but they were strictly ranch-raised and not farm-fed. These mules, to the number of six or eight carloads, were sold at auction on February 16th. The coming two-year-olds sold from $60 to $117.50 per head, and the coming three-year-olds sold from $130 to $165 per head. These mules were sold by Messrs. Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. This company is specially proficient in selling range horses and mules and can place them to great advantage in the interest of the shipper.

St. Louis Mule Quotations.

During the closing days of February there was a pretty good market for top-grade mules at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. It is difficult to make quotations for any particular height, for the reason that a top mule and a tail-end of the same inches may sell a hundred dollars apart; furthermore, a mixed load coming in is very different from a classified load going out. Fourteen-hand mules were quoted from $55 to $125; 14½ hands, $75 to $135; 15 hands, $125 to $175; 15½ hands, $150 to $225; 16 hands, $165 to $250; and 16½ hands, from $185 to $275.

Range Horse Sales of 1909.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards the sales of Western range horses, conducted by Messrs. Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company, will commence on Tuesday, June 15th, and continue every other Tuesday of the season until November 2d. The dates are June 15th and 29th; July 13th and 27th; August 10th and 24th; September 7th and 21st; October 5th and 19th; and November 2d. Horsemen having stock to ship will do well to understand that these range horse sales are the most successful of all. St. Louis is in the center for people who can get the horses home, who know how to handle them, fatten them, train them and market them. Thousands of farmers are looking forward to these sales. Horsemen interested should write for further particulars to J. J. Searcy, Secretary, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Horse Quotations at St. Louis.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, during the closing week of February, there was a decline of about $7.50 to $10 on all the horses, and yet it was a pretty good market. The previous week was high, and the loss was taking off what had been put on. Plugs are quoted at $25 to $40; Southern horses, light and common, $45 to $60; Southern horses, fair to good, $70 to $110; Southern horses, good to extra, $120 to $160. Very few sold above $135. Eastern chunks, $110 to $160; common to fair heavy pullers, $125 to $160; draft horses, decent to choice, $165 to $220. Drivers are quoted at $150 to $225.

The first sale of Texas cattle in March at St. Louis National Stock Yards was 100 head 1265 pound steers sold at $5.80 per 100 pounds. They were received by H. A. Pierce, of Waxahachie.

You will be responsible AT HARVEST TIME If things don't go right

RIGHT then at harvest time are you to know success or failure for the year.

Every hour of rapid, smooth, uninterrupted work will pile up your reward.

Every hour of delay, of slow, hard going, will decrease that reward, fill you with anxiety, and rob you of profits that you have justly expected and built on.

You will have enough responsibility at harvest time without having to think of your equipment, upon which the success of the year will largely depend.

Get that heaviest part of your responsibility off your shoulders now.

Go over your equipment before the very busy season starts. Decide what you will need to do the work right.

Then make your selections carefully.

Start now. You will never have more time between now and harvest.

And you want time for choosing harvesting machines. There is too much at stake to allow yourself to be pushed to a hurried decision.

For it is not only a matter of choosing efficient, dependable machines, but the machines that are particularly adapted to your needs, the machines that you know you can do the most with under your particular conditions. For this reason the best start you can make in your investigations is to examine the International line. Because hundreds of thousands of farmers in all lands have proved the efficiency of every one of these machines, you can't go astray on quality. And, besides, you have so wide a choice that you are sure to find the machine that just suits your ideas and your requirements in every way under one of these names:

Champion McCormick Osborne
Deering Milwaukee Plano

Choose one of these and be sure—sure of top-notch efficiency, simplicity, dependableness, durability.

Choose one of these and be sure of the most for your money, the biggest returns on your investment, the most profit from the crops you harvest.

Choose one of these now and feel secure in your harvest expectations during the coming months of rush and hard work.

You will feel secure about results with one of them because each one of them is a known quantity. Each one has made its mark, has won its stamp of approval from the farmers of America and other countries.

You will get the most for your money because the manufacture of these leading machines by one organization means a great deal to you.

This means the concentration of forces on improvements, time and labor-saving features, finer materials, more skilled and painstaking workmanship.

And this means to you a more improved machine, made of the finest materials by the most expert mechanics, at a price that would not be possible under ordinary conditions.

This question of price must interest you, but only as a secondary consideration.

The difference in price between the cheapest, haphazard, flung together machine and a perfect one is an insignificant item compared to the results at stake.

The smooth, rapid, uninterrupted perfect work at harvest time is something no man can afford to jeopardize. And he cannot afford to put himself in danger of long delays in case of accident. He wants a machine that can be fixed quickly and fixed right, in case anything should happen.

With one of the International line you are safe. The extra parts are always at hand at the nearby dealers and the parts always fit.

But the main reason why you should select from one of the six leading lines is because nothing goes wrong without mighty good cause.

The machine will not stumble over its own mechanism because—The principle of construction is right—The materials are right—The workmanship is right. And each has been tested and retested under far more trying conditions than will ever be encountered in the regular course of work.

Such perfection would not be possible if the manufacturers did not own ore mines, steel mills, timber lands and saw mills so as to make sure of the raw materials, and if the vast output and great buying power did not insure the first choice of raw materials from all other sources. And the ability to employ the right men to work up these materials and to furnish these men with the most perfect facilities in the world—all this is of equal importance to you.

It is this co-operation, insuring the highest degree of efficiency in every machine turned out, that means the lessening of your responsibility at harvest time, the elimination of most of the risk, the freedom from anxiety and worry and discouragement.

Don't experiment. Don't take on any unnecessary responsibility, any needless risk. Profit by the experience of hundreds of thousands of others who reap all their harvests and all the profit with one of the six leading machines.

See the International dealer at once. Take your choice. The quality is the same in all—the best possible. If you don't know an International dealer, write us and we will give you the name and address of the one nearest you.

Don't experiment on binder twine either. Get one of the six perfectly dependable brands of twine and be sure. Choose Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee or Plano—in Sisal, Standard, Manila and Pure Manila brands.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

(Incorporated)

International lines—Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header Binders, Corn Binders, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Sweep Rakes, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, New Bettendorf Wagons, Auto Buggies and Binder Twine.

$7.55 Buys the Best 140-Egg Incubator Ever Made

$4.50 Buys the Best Brooder

Both Incubator and Brooder, ordered together, cost but $11.50. Freight Prepaid. The Belle City Incubator has double walls and dead air space all over, copper tank, hot-water heat, self-regulator, thermometer, egg tester, safety lamp, nursery, high legs, double door.

The Belle City Brooder is the only double-walled brooder made, hot-water heat, platform, metal lamp. No machines at any price are better. Write for our book today, or send the price now under our guarantee and save waiting.

Brooder

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 74, Racine, Wis.

World's Best Incubator

Has stood all tests in all climates for 15 years. Don't experiment, get certainty. Get a

SUCCESSFUL

Incubator and Brooder. Anybody can operate them and make money. Let us prove it to you. Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10c. Poultry paper, 1 year, 10c. Write for free catalog.

Des Moines Incubator Co., 161 2nd St., Des Moines, Ia.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

and Almanac for 1909 contains 220 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopaedia of chickendom. You need it. Price only 15cts.

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 715, FREEPORT, ILL.

Send Us a Postal for a Price

Just your name and address on a postal brings prices on all sizes of celebrated

Racine Incubators and Brooders — guaranteed to hatch highest percentage of eggs. Liberal Free Trial Plan. Best Incubator Proposition on the market. Postal brings all printed matter and prices at once. Address

Racine Hatcher Company, Box 82, Racine, Wis.

We Give Them Away!

We have printed, for free distribution, several thousand copies of The Incubator Book. If you want a copy, *get busy!* Send a postal and book comes, all charges prepaid, by return mail. It tells the things you must know if you make extra large profits raising chickens.

Sure Hatch Incubator

The Incubator Book tells what makes the "Sure Hatch" the Champion of the World. Tells all about the "bargain" incubators. Shows why they fail. More good, practical help for poultry raisers than in any other book ever sold for $2—yet it is free for the asking. Send today. Address

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.

Box 40, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 40, Indianapolis, Ind.

Your Name Will Get $2 Eggs

For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the World. I keep 2000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strain on my Experimental Farm, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for $1 for the 2 sittings. No less than 2 sittings sold. Eggs by the 100, $5. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, $1 per sitting. Large Bronze or White Holland Turkey Eggs, $2 for 10 Eggs. Large White Pekin Duck Eggs, $1 for 10 Eggs. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office orders on St. Louis and have your orders booked early. Fine Roosters for breeding, $2.50 each.

W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (*The Perfect Chick Feed Man*)
KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, MO.

Cured Fistula and Poll Evil.

Peter O'Brien, Bazine, Kas., writes that he has used Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure for four years and that he cured seventeen cases out of nineteen and he was still treating the others. Write Fleming Bros., 218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., for a copy of their Farm and Live Stock Almanac, which contains valuable information.

Mixing Breeds an Error.

A friend says: "We had full-blood Rose Comb White and Single Comb Brown Leghorns last year, and allowed the two to mix. This year we have some of the finest Rose Comb Brown Leghorns that I ever saw, and the color is good. I have not yet compared them with the 'Standard of Perfection,' so do not know if their points are all right or not."

It is safe to venture that they are not such as would satisfy a fancier, and perhaps another year they will not even satisfy the owner. It is a pity, when one has pure-bred fowls of any good breed, to spoil it all by cross-breeding. It emphasizes another point, however, that one breed is enough for one farm. Let the fancier dabble in as many as he chooses, but for the farm flock, the large margin of profit of which is due to their free range, it is not profitable to keep more than one breed, else there will be the inevitable mixture. And while cross-breeding with the amateur may at first seem a success, it almost invariably in the end proves but the propagation of mongrels.

Resolve to improve your flock in some way. If they are just "common chickens," decide what breed you prefer and hunt around the neighborhood, if you cannot afford to send away for pure-bred specimens, until you find some one who has good specimens of your preferred breed. Invest in them, even if you do have to pay two or three cents more a dozen than the market price. The improvement in your flock will well repay the extra expense and trouble. Introduce new blood every year through the males, and don't get discouraged and change for some other kind every year simply because a neighbor happens to have better luck with that kind. It may be in the food, the shelter, the age, the dozen little cares; in fact, any of the standard breeds will give good results with proper care; if this is lacking, even the best of fowls will prove expensive luxuries.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Failures in Home-made Brooders.

We often read or hear of home-made brooders that have proved successful. While it pays to save buying what one can as well make, yet serious mishaps often occur when the economy is carried to brooders. First, count your time and material, and then pattern accurately after one that is successful, unless you wish to take the chances of having a quantity of chicks too young to command market value as broilers cooked some night as a result of this misplaced economy. After the chicks are three weeks old, an old teakettle of hot water, or a jug or two of water placed in a warm but well-ventilated box of suitable size, with the addition of flannel hovers, will keep the chicks comfortable in moderate weather. This plan removes the necessity of buying more than one brooder, the last hatch being kept in it and the older ones transferred as above outlined. But a smoky lantern or other evils of the home-made brooder, may in the earlier stages of chick life fail to supply the necessities.

Poultry Notes.

A newspaper item claims that the first three-months' record of an egg-laying contest in England resulted in six Buff Plymouth Rock pullets leading with 374 eggs, which is on a basis of 249 eggs per hen per year, with three-quarters of the year to be heard from. Buff Orpingtons took second, fourth and sixth places, with an average of 343 eggs. The Buff Rocks lay their weight in eggs in less than three months.

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture has issued a very interesting pamphlet entitled "Poultry Problems and Profits." There are fifty-two pages of splendidly-arranged illustrated matter of an instructive and helpful character. A copy of this pamphlet can be had by addressing Geo. B. Ellis, Secretary, Columbia, Mo.

In looking over the reports of the Poultry Shows we fail to find any mention of prize capons. This is about equal to having a Cattle Show without a beef-steer contest. The poultry fanciers don't seem to consider meat production as having any place in the chicken business.

Although the incubator catalogues are issued for the purpose of selling incubators—and surely illustrate them inside and out—there is a wealth of information in these books concerning all branches of poultry raising; in fact, many of the catalogues contain more information than is contained in the best poultry journals.

It is just as well to have a well-bred chicken as a well-bred horse or cow. Any amount of food and care will not make a mongrel as profitable as a pure-bred under the same conditions.

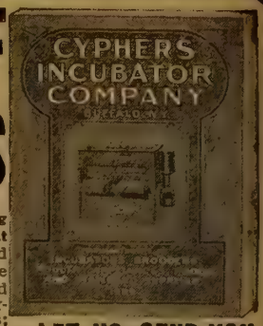
A hen that begins to lay in November and lays as many as ten eggs a month through to the end of February, which are sold at prices that prevail in any town, has paid for her feed a whole year, and all she produces during the remainder of the year is clear profit.

Healthy breeding stock is not found in a hen-house that is only cleaned out once a year. Houses should be cleaned out every week. Bad odors accumulate where droppings are allowed on the floors.

We cannot learn all about an incubator from a book. Experience comes from work in all lines of the poultry business. Raising poultry is a fascinating occupation, but it is not a successful business until one can be sure of good results from the use of an incubator. The incubator is like any other machine—it requires intelligence and perseverance and some skill. The incubators are all good, but they do not always receive constant attention.

Did you ever notice that the hens that have range about the stables are the best layers on the place? The question is how to make the hens lay more than ordinarily. If you look at it right, you will see why the hens at the barns and sheds lay the most eggs. They always have a deep litter to scratch in. There is plenty of scratching and digging to do in order to find the grains which are hidden away. They are at home, happy and contented. That is the natural condition of the hen.

BUYERS OF INCUBATORS



This Great Free Book has **Five Long Chapters on Feeding Chickens; Laying Records; Incubating; Brooding, and "What the Poultry Business Is."** It is full of pictures of Standard Bred Farm Fowls and Prize Winners; Photographs of the **Highest Priced Birds Ever Sold** (five fowls for $7,500), and letters from their owners; over seventy pictures of the Biggest Poultry and Duck Farms and Experiment Stations; over fifty photographs of Leading Breeders and Experts you have read about but perhaps have never seen; also pictures of some **nice flocks of fowls raised by women on the farm.** It explains fully the New Rules of Fire Insurance Companies; tells about our Newly Invented Electric Hatchers, and our Mammoth Incubator holding 40,000 eggs; also our New 1909 Pattern Insurable Incubators and Brooders. We pay postage on this great book of 212 pages and give it to you Free if you mention the name of this paper when you write. Address

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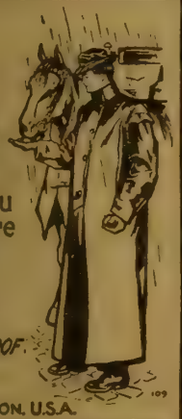

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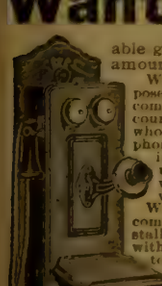

We want information of the proposed organization of telephone companies in your part of the country, also names of farmers who contemplate putting in telephones. If you can get reliable information of this kind, write us at once. We guarantee you will be delighted with the gift we will send you.

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Growing Early Hog Pasture.

[Written specially for this paper.]

It is of as much importance to have early pasture for hogs, and especially small pigs, as for cattle, dairy cows or sheep. The hog has the name of being a mortgage lifter, and we must all acknowledge that the name is a very suitable one.

Knowing this to be true, why not provide in a way that will be most satisfactory to him and offer the largest profit to ourselves?

A hog does not relish corn for twelve months and nothing else, and it is not necessary to have to depend on corn alone for that length of time to feed him, nor is it profitable to allow him to have nothing else.

If the reader has not his farm so arranged that he can turn his swine on a field of red clover in the early spring, I would surely advise him to select a spot of ground that is loose and dry and sow some rape.

You, who have never tried this wonderful early hog pasture, will be surprised to know what even one-half acre of good rape will yield.

For the benefit of the reader I will give a bit of my last year's experience with a small lot of rape. Being just a little short of clover pasture for my hogs, I concluded to sow some small lots near my barn to rape. One of the lots lay just east of my barn and contained just one-half acre of ground.

As early as the ground was dry and would permit me to make a good seed-bed, I plowed it about like I would for corn and then let it lie a day or two. Then I went in with my drag and harrow and worked it until I had a nice seed-bed. I sowed five pounds of seed on this patch of ground.

After sowing, I took my team and harrow and went over the ground, which was sufficient to cover all the seed.

I often hear men say not to pasture rape until it is at least six weeks old; but it should be remembered that there are exceptions to all rules.

I just let this piece of rape alone until it was six weeks old and then turned ten head of good-sized hogs on the one-half acre, and in spite of all they could eat the rape grew larger every day, and the stalks or stems became almost as large as cabbage stalks. The reason for this, however, was, I did not turn onto it soon enough. It should be pastured as soon as it gets about four inches high, or by the time it hides the ground completely.

This patch was good ground well prepared, and it grew very rapidly, and I did not have enough hogs on the patch to keep it down.

This one-half acre of ground would have yielded about thirty buhels of corn, and as corn is worth about 50 cents per bushel at husking time, it would have been worth about $15, to say nothing about the labor of growing and handling the crop.

When sown in rape, this one-half acre would have kept about fifteen head of average-sized hogs for about three months and kept them in nice, thrifty growing condition. This in my estimation is worth a great deal more than the thirty bushels of corn. However, when pasturing on this rape, I do not leave out entirely the corn ration, as this pasture alone is not a well-balanced feed. When this rape is grown near the house it is astonishing to see how much the chickens will pick at the rape the whole day long. They appear to like it as well as they do cabbage in winter, and I am confident that it is a good feed for them as well as for hogs.—R. B. Rushing.

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The Cornish plan in selling pianos and organs is to sell direct to the farmer and as low as to a dealer, and then to extend most favorable terms, giving a reliable purchaser all the time necessary to pay without inconvenience. The firm has been in business fifty-six years. Mention this paper and you will receive the Cornish Book and the very best price and terms. Address, Cornish Company, Washington, N. J.

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Alfalfa experts do not agree as to which is the best variety of alfalfa seed to plant in various localities. Some prefer the Montana-grown seed, some from Turkestan, imported from Asia, and others claim that the Grimm or Everlasting Alfalfa is the hardiest and most productive variety.

The merits of these varieties are thoroughly discussed in the handsome Twenty-fifth Annual Catalogue of Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, 227 Bridge Square, Minneapolis, Minn.

This catalogue will be sent without charge to anyone who will write for it. It contains also a complete assortment of the best varieties worth growing, grass seeds, clover seed, seed potatoes, oats, barley, wheat, etc.; vegetable seeds, flower seeds, garden seeds, seed corn, garden tools, etc.

Never Yet Failed.

I have used your Gombault's Caustic Balsam for over ten years and have never seen it fail. It is the best remedy for sprains, sweeny and ringbone. I have never had it fail on anything.—M. M. BROWN, Cassville, Mo.

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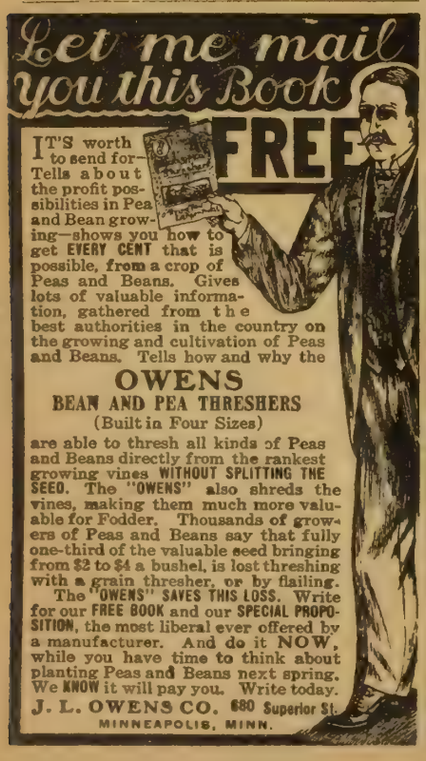

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Wood Ashes a Good By-product.

In every industry or line there is a waste or by-product, and the farm is no exception; but we further find that nearly all of the by-products are being used and turned into a profit. In the great slaughter houses every part of the animal is used, all the waste is turned into a valuable fertilizer and returned back to the soil from whence it came.

All of the farmers that burn wood have a by-product left in the ashes, and we will burn wood as long as we can get it, as it is the best kind of fuel, when all things are considered.

Many have been burning the wood all their life and have never thought of the value there is in the ashes when properly used. We cannot afford to allow anything to go to waste on our farms, and there is no need for it. Most everything can be turned back to the soil, and increase it, and gotten out of the way. These little wastes are what cut down our profit, and we should look out for them more.

Many have a place to dump the ashes from the stoves, and there they have been dumping them for a generation, and the only use they got from them was what the chickens and pigs picked up in the charcoal, and that much was good. The land that they have been thrown on has been ruined, as it was put there too thick to even do the land any good. We had just as well put them where they will do some good, and this can be done as easily as not.

Wood ashes are valuable as a fertilizer to most all crops and trees. Of course, it helps some more than others, owing to that some crop needs the potash found in the ashes more than other crops. I have put ashes on corn land, and could hardly notice much good that it did, but the following year, when the land was in oats, I could see a great difference in favor of the ashes as a help to oats, and the next year, when I seeded to clover, I could see a still greater difference. I would not be afraid to put them on any land, and believe that it will always help.

Ashes are fine for fruit trees, and I find a good plan is to dump the ashes around the fruit trees each time we empty the ash-pan. Why not teach the boy to put and scatter around a different tree each time he carries them out? Very likely we have some trees in the chicken yard, and, if not, we ought to have, and it is a good plan to put some around these trees. Throw some among the berry bushes, and note the effect.

If we dump the ashes out of doors on a pile and haul off and scatter on the field once or twice a year, we get but little good from them, for the rains have washed the best from them. These leached ashes are worth something, but not near as much as if they had been kept in the dry until scattered on the land.

It is a good way to keep in barrels until spring and then put on the land; but in doing this, beware of fire. We have kept the ashes in barrels down cellar by the furnace until spring and then hauled out, which is a good plan.

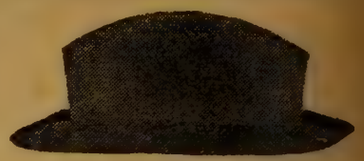
We want to keep the wood ashes dry until we scatter them on the land, whatever time that is. The farmer is probably the most wasteful of all men, and the farmers who are utilizing these wastes are getting the most out of their farms. Turn everything back to the soil that will add fertility and build up a farm that you will not be ashamed to hand down to the next generation. Do this by turning the wastes into fertilizer, and place it where it will help the crops.—E. J. Waterstripe.

Grain Growing Declining.

A correspondent at Bristol, Grundy county, Illinois, sounds the right warning when he said that grain growing is declining since farmers in that section quit raising and feeding cattle.

That is precisely the situation in many sections in Illinois. For six years there has been a gradual falling off in stock operations and lands have been put into grain crops. Raising and fattening stock, where all the grain is fed upon the farm, conserves to that farm all the necessary plant food for grain crops. But when the grain is sold off, there has been no system of farming devised whereby continuous grain farming can be carried on without some additions of plant food. Clover properly handled will keep up the supply of nitrogen needed for grain crops, while manure properly cared for and distributed will help out the other essential plant-food element. But grain selling gradually uses up the phosphorus and potassium, both of which are essential for growing all grain crops. While it is hardly probable that these elements have been exhausted, yet weak straw and poorly-filled heads warn us that more plant food is necessary.—L. C. Brown.

The Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa., is issuing some very useful booklets. No. 20, entitled "Mixing and Placing Concrete by Hand," is the very A, B, C of concrete construction. Interested people may obtain a copy by writing.



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Don't drive a blind horse—**cure him** before he goes blind. If you knew for a certainty that for $2.00 you could cure the worst forms of eye troubles in your horses, wouldn't you spend the money gladly? And if you could buy the remedy that would do this with a positive guarantee of no cure no pay, would you hesitate to order the remedy and give it a trial? You would not, if your horse was worth his feed. **"Visio,"** a wonderful discovery, actually cures all eye diseases, and it is sold on just such a broad guarantee. You can use it yourself without trouble. Write to-day to Visio Remedy Association, Dept. C, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., for more particular information about their remedy.

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THE great accuracy of drop is what naturally interests you most. **Deere** genuine edge selection of corn gives the highest accuracy of drop attainable. Repeated tests show ten to fifteen bushels per acre in favor of accurate planting. This, combined with many other exclusive, desirable features, makes the **No. 9** a profitable investment. You profit by the increased yield due to perfect stand, by the additional years of service and freedom from break down.

Most progressive farmers and planters **won't have** any other. Best informed dealers refuse to consider handling any other. Investigate the time saving and profitable reasons why.

Main seed shaft driven directly by traction wheels takes all the strain from check wire, and avoids side draft. Compensating valves insure perfect check regardless of team speed.

Instantly changed from check to drill drop. Tip-over hoppers—very convenient in changing plates. Plates for all kinds of corn. Five sets always furnished. Standard runner, stub runner, or single disc furrow openers, as ordered. Concave or open tire wheels. Fertilizer attachment that hills or drills, furnished extra. **Every** detail worked out in best possible manner.

"Write a Postal to Deere" and get posted. We have but briefly mentioned some of the strong features above. Just drop us a post card, and we will promptly send detailed **proofs** free. Deere goods are of the highest standard, and satisfy the most exacting. Ask for our latest **corn book.** The whole subject of gathering, selecting, curing and testing the seed, as well as planting, treated in a small space. **fully illustrated;** a book for the man who wants better corn. Handsome pocket ledger free if you will do us the favor of **mentioning this paper.**

Address DEERE & MANSUR CO.
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HEAVY SINGLE WIRE
STRONG. DURABLE.
The only absolutely successful single strand barb wire ever made.
M. M. S. Poultry Fence Saves 50%
We make the most complete line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fencing in the country. Write for our new catalogue.
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LAWN FENCE
Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Churches and Cemeteries.
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15 Cents a Rod
For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 60-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.
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The BROWN Poultry Fence is not an ordinary poultry netting, but makes a "chicken tight" fence almost as stout and durable as a stone wall. Requires no boards—top or bottom—and fewer posts. Will not sag, bag or bulge. Costs less than netting. Your poultry is always safe behind BROWN Poultry Fence. Get our catalog and prices. We have 150 styles of fences. We pay the freight.
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416 N. Main street, St. Louis.

FIRE-PROOF ASBESTOS ROOFING.

Attention is invited to the Asbestos Roofing advertised on page 7. Any of our readers can obtain samples to test, also a book on roofing construction, also instructions for making leaky roofs tight. Write Johns-Manville Co., 501 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo., and mention The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

How to Beautify the Yard.

Each year as I pore over catalogues and make out orders I think this will surely be the last time that it will be necessary to spend hours and even days in such work as well as fill out a number of postoffice orders for an aggregate sum that is needed elsewhere. The place is certainly stocked to repletion, I think, and, besides, I have everything except the usual novelties that appear regularly each spring; yet when catalogue time comes around again I find myself in the same thrall of fascination as before, and before I am released the order list shows about the same length and value. I am now realizing that I have simply been following a natural law of progress and that as long as I own a piece of soil, this annual buying and planting will continue; therefore I have resigned myself and have taken time to remind others of their duty.

Every owner of a farm or town lot should realize that he can add considerably to its cash value as well as assist in making the neighborhood more beautiful, attractive and wholesome for himself and family to live in, by availing himself of this present opportunity to patronize the nurseries and enlarge his store of trees, shrubs and flowers. Do not let the birth of the new year, the real resurrection of all plant life, pass without thanksgiving offering to Nature. There are few yards, fewer gardens, and still fewer fruit farms that cannot afford room for another plant. If your town lot is unimproved, it is only common business sagacity to plant a row of shade trees in front of it. If it is improved, and you have still neglected to do this, you have failed to perform one of the elementary duties of good citizenship; the same assertion holds true of country property. The trees should come first and next the yard. A good sward of grass is easily created and in this must be chosen the sites of the flower beds. Around the sides of the house may be planted roses and low-growing flowers. About the porch should be vines to ward off the summer heat and to display their flowers and give fragrance to the air.

All this will be a labor of love to those who have discovered the wholesome and never-palling pleasure of working in the fresh soil in the dewy mornings of spring, and of so easily calling into existence beautiful creations of plant life. Better than any form of drug tonics would be an hour of this recreation before breakfast for the business man, nor would he be so apt to complain of the cook.

Shrubs, vines and flower seeds are cheap these days and call for but a trifling outlay. There is no sounder investment than buying hardy perennial shrubs, which, once planted, will continue to emerge into bloom each year without replanting and little care of any sort. A Lilac, Spirea, Weigelia, Deutzia, Althea, Syringa and the indispensable Hydrangea, will give color and refinement to any yard for perhaps a generation. Herbaceous perennials rank next, and promient among these we chose the Peony (recently developed into the grandest of flowers), Phlox (of infinite colors), Iris (a large family), hardy Chrysanthemums and Cannas. Then there are our old but never-fading friends, the Lily, Columbine, Bleeding Heart and Pink family, which, once given a home, will greet us each spring, costumed in their brightest colors. Then there is a host of annuals among which the most fastidious taste may please itself. Do not overlook the roses and climbers. Among roses, plant American Beauty, Paul Neyron, the largest of all, Kaiserin Augusta, Maman Cochet, a rose you will never cease admiring, La France, Perle des Jardines, Etoile de France, Meteor, Clothilde Soupert, Etoile de Lyon. These are divided among the white, pink, yellow and crimson.

Don't omit to plant vines in generous manner about the porches and back yard. Two or three vines aptly placed in this latter will go far to banish its plainness, lack of color, and even ugliness and disorder, if unfortunately these last two be present.

The family of climbers I approach with pleasure on account of a comparatively new member; that is, the Clematis Paniculata, which, all qualities considered, is quite superior to all others. Here are some of them which mark it as the King of Vines: It is the easiest grown, adaptable to any soil and situation, perfectly hardy, of great vigor, with pretty leaves covering a dense mass of vines that exclude the hot sun, and, beginning in August, when there is a dearth of flowers, robing itself in a sheet of snowy blossoms that delight the eye and scent the air with a delicate perfume; even then it is not done with its gifts, for the fall of its flower petals is followed by a wealth of red seed pods to which are attached long, downy, white plumes, which endure till winter and are only less attractive than the real blossoms; finally, this grand vine is the cheapest of its family, being within the reach of all. Of course, there are a number of other handsome climbers, some of which are annuals, and can be had in full growth the first season from the seed packet, such as the Cypress and the Moon Flower.

If your stock laws permit you to replace the fences with a hedge (and this one is much cheaper and sightlier), by all means plant the California Privet. It is becoming vastly popular, and deservedly so. It is cheap, and, once started, can be multiplied most easily by cuttings. Its foliage is of the deepest richest green, that persists till far into the winter. It is a rapid grower, that doesn't keep you waiting long for results; will grow in poor soil and in the shade; takes root easily, and is no trouble to prune, being thornless. It makes a fine border for a roadway or path or a mark for a division line.—L. R. Johnson, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

$4.24 Paints this House with "Tower" Paint

Best Paint in the World Body and trimmings, two coats. Your choice of colors. Then you will not need to paint again for about 8 years. That is 53 cents a year for improving the looks and value of your property. This low priced and long lasting paint is only procurable of us. It is the highest grade paint in the world. We have other paint much cheaper than this and much cheaper than any other house can sell, as low, in fact, as $2.50 for a house like this. But it will not look as good nor last as long as our reliable "Tower" paint at $4.24, though fully as good as other firms sell for their best paint at a much higher price.

Before you buy get our big 1909 Paint Book and Color Card
It tells you how to estimate cost of paint for any building, how to combine colors, how to save money and do the job right—in fact what you ought to know about buying and using paint. Color Card shows about 125 actual samples of our paint.

What Size Building Are You Going to Paint? Let us tell you in dollars and cents our low price for paint enough for body and trim two coats, to do the job in a perfect manner and at least cost. We make no charge for this information.

Get Our Paint Book Now. Figure out the cost, best colors, etc. A copy will be sent free. Just write us a postal card or letter and say: "Send me your new House and Barn Paint Book and Color Card," or cut out this ad., write your name and address on the margin and mail to us.

Branch House 19th and Campbell Sts. KANSAS CITY
Montgomery Ward & Co. Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts. CHICAGO 76

FREE TO FAT PEOPLE.

There are many fat people who wish to reduce weight, but fear that they must either take violent exercise, nearly starve themselves or swallow strong medicines that will hurt their stomachs.

Those who write to Dr. H. C. Bradford, 20 East 22d street, New York, N. Y., the licensed physician (whose advertisement is in this issue), need have no such fear, as he will send absolutely free, in plain sealed package, postpaid, his Proof of Treatment and an interesting book which shows how fat may be reduced speedily, safely and without inconvenince. We know Dr. Bradford and cordially recommend our readers to get his free book. Kindly mention this paper.

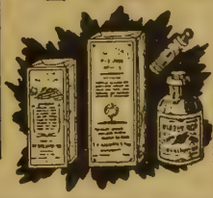
FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address, Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1264 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

POEM POST CARDS.—The newest and best out. The Post Cards each with a picture of the poet, one of his verses and a beautiful scene. They are printed in colors and gold. There are twelve to the set. Send us 15 cents in one-cent stamps and we will send you our fine illustrated monthly publication, the Universal Magazine, for six months, and we will also send the set of Poet Post Cards. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

"There are many who cannot bear to see a mouse killed who are experts at stabbing one another in the back."—Henry F. Cope.

Catarrh Medicine FREE



Just write me a letter or even a postal card and say that you have catarrh. I don't care whether your case is mild or chronic. Regardless of what you have already tried, no matter how long you have been afflicted, I say you can be cured. My treatment will do it quicker and better than anything you can get. To acquaint you with my method of treating this disease, to prove to you that a cure is possible, I will gladly send you, Free in connection with my vaporizer, all the medicines your case will require for the first month.

Send No Money My offer to you is fair and square, you obligate yourself in no way. You will be put to no expense by writing for my free proposition. I simply wish to give you an opportunity of getting one month's medicine free as shown in above picture, and to show you how easy it is to be cured. Write today; take advantage of this liberal offer.

DR. T. F. WILLIAMS,
954 FLYNN BLDG., DES MOINES, IOWA

Don't Have a Blind One "VISIO" Wonderful Discovery

DISEASES of the EYE successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

An Absolute Cure
for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), Conjunctivitis and Cataract. Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE: your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure." "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." $2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.
Visio Remedy Ass'n Dept. C. 1933 Wabash Av Chicago, Ill.

Fast-growing and Slow-growing Plants.

Every condition has its advantages and its disadvantages. If we gain in one direction we lose in another.

I have often been reminded of this truth when I have observed the results coming from orchard treatment.

I remember one variety of apples that grew in sod ground and some in tilled ground. The sod ground was every year mowed and was unmanured. The tilled land was every year given a good dressing of manure.

The apples that were produced on the sod ground were longer keepers. They grew to their full size but slowly and were hard at picking time. The apples that grew on the cultivated ground were short keepers and had to be disposed of at an early date or they would be a mass of rot.

But, on the other hand, the apples grown on the cultivated ground were in great demand and sold readily at a high price. The other apples brought a medium price. For quick marketing, the apples grown in tilled soil were best. For keeping in the cellar for family use, the apples grown in the sod were best.

So it is impossible to name any particular condition of growth and say that that is best. Its value depends on what you want to do with the product.

A florist was recently telling me of his experiences with carnations, some of which were grown under cool conditions and some under warm conditions. The flowers developed under high temperature were brought to the blooming point very much quicker that the ones grown in a cool temperature. Yet when he put those flowers on the market he charged more for the slowly-developed ones than for the ones that had been grown rapidly.

Buyers of the flowers could see no difference in the bloom and wondered why the producer made a difference in the price. But the grower had spent more time and effort on the slowly-grown flowers than on the quickly-grown ones, and he knew that the slowly-grown ones would keep days longer than the others.

This is the eternal law of recompense. It applies to all forms of life. The pear tree that grows rapidly is more likely to blight than the slow-growing pear tree, because the wood-cells of the fast grower are softer and the more readily allow the penetration of the spore of the blight fungus.

The larch is a wonderful tree in Europe, but in this country it has failed to receive much attention. Years ago it was imported to this country and planted extensively on our richest lands. On its native mountains in Europe the growth is so slow that the wood formed from a year's growth is as thick only as a sheet of paper, and the hundred-year-old tree is a small one. But the wood lasts indefinitely.

The same tree grown on our prairies had thick annual rings and the good-sized tree made timber with little lasting ability, The planters of the larch were therefore vastly disappointed at the results of their labors. They had ignored the law of compensation. It is probable that if we will grow the larch on the thin soil of our mountain summits it will produce a wood that will be extremely valuable, but it will be the successive generations that will profit by it and not our generation.

Country School Grounds.

Arbor Day in the various states has served to call attention to the condition of country school grounds.

The plantings that have been made on such grounds have been sometimes good and sometimes bad.

This is due to the fact that the people having charge of such plantings have sometimes been people having a knowledge of how plantings should be made, and have at other times been people knowing nothing about such matters.

The writer saw one good-sized school ground that had been planted in a way to spoil it. The trees had been run in straight rows like a cherry orchard.

The trees planted were forest trees, and in few years would grow up into a solid mass in front of the school house and would ultimately have to be cut down.

This is labor for nothing. Worse than that, it brings disappointment to the people that have assisted in the planting.

In such plantings the matter should be placed in the hands of some one knowing the requisites of getting good effects from properly-planted trees.

Why should the city school girl that goes into the country to teach school be expected to understand all the laws of tree planting?

The first thing to do in preparing to plant school grounds is to find out what trees should be planted and how they should be placed on the grounds. If someone knowing the art is not at hand, the State University is available for consultation. A letter directed to the State University will bring information on the subject.

In some states, the universities have already taken up the subject of the planting of school grounds and have printed bulletins on the best possible methods to be followed, which bulletins can be had for the asking.

They will also advise as to the time of planting each variety, whether in the fall or in the spring.

One Board of Education bought a lot of stuff and had it set out in the fall, against the advice of some that thought the planting should be done in the spring. The stuff planted all died within a year. This occurred in a Northern State, where the winter conditions are severe. It would not indicate anything as to what would occur in a warmer state.

Many of the school grounds are too small for the best results to be obtained in the planting of trees and shrubbery. They should be larger, and every School Board in the country can afford to have all the ground its school needs.

In the cities, ground for schools often costs over $10,000 per acre, yet the sites are purchased. In the country land may be had at $50 to $100 per acre, and the expenditure of a few hundred dollars for land is a wise one.

As a matter of fact, many of our city schools have more land than the country schools. The very abundance of land in the open country has been the cause of this neglect.

But land in the country is now rising in value, and the sooner the public secures what it needs the better it will be.

Country school grounds cannot be much improved so long as they are cramped in area.

Nut quotations at St. Louis, close of February: Western pecans, 8½ cents a pound; Texas, 8¾ and 9 cents; hazelnuts, 3½ cents a pound; hickory nuts, 85 cents per bushel for shellbark, and 40 cents for large; black walnuts, 35 cents a bushel.

Pat. Dec. 4, 1906. Others pending.

Wear STEEL SHOES!

Absolute Protection Against
Colds, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Discomfort
No More Blistered, Aching Feet
GOOD-BYE to CORNS and BUNIONS!

Three to Six Times More Wear Than the Best Leather Shoes You Can Buy!

These wonderful shoes actually save at least $5 to $10 of your shoe money every year. They're the strongest work shoes in existence. If you wear **Steel Shoes** you will never suffer from sore, blistered, aching, feverish feet. Nor will you catch cold or get rheumatism or stiff joints. For these comfortable, steel-bottomed shoes with waterproof leather uppers keep your feet so warm and dry that you can work in the worst kind of weather without danger of "catching cold." You can work, dry shod, in soft mud or wade in water, for they are as **waterproof** as rubber boots. But, unlike rubber boots, Steel Shoes don't heat or sweat the feet. Nor do they get water-soaked, warped and twisted, for light, thin steel soles **compel** the uppers to keep their shape.

FREE

Write for book, "The Sole of Steel" or order a pair of Steel Shoes on blank below.

STEEL SHOES are Health and Money Savers!

The Saving in Doctors' Bills Alone Much More Than Pays for Them

No Colds! No Corns! No Repairs! No Leaks! No Slipping! Just SOLID COMFORT!

Throw away your old rubber boots—your rough, hard, twisted, shapeless leather shoes—and wear Steels instead. Then you will not be troubled with sweaty, blistered, tired, aching feet or tortured by corns and bunions.

How Our 1909 Model Steel Shoes are Made

The soles and an inch above, all around the shoes, are stamped out of one piece of special fine, thin, seamless steel. This sole is as light as a leather sole and so much stronger that there is simply no comparison.

It gives the best foot protection of any shoe on earth. It is studded with Adjustable Steel Rivets, which give you a sure footing and save all wear on the sole. When Rivets become worn, you can replace them **instantly** with new steel rivets. 50 Extra Steel Rivets cost but 30 cents **and will keep your shoes in repair for at least two years.**

The uppers are made of the best quality of soft, pliable, waterproof leather that money can buy. They are **double thick** where riveted to the steel bottoms and **reinforced** at the seams.

Comfortable Hair Cushions

The thick, springy, **Hair Cushions or Insoles** inside the shoe absorb all the perspiration and odors. You can easily take out, clean and dry the Hair Cushions each night. These Cushions prevent the jars of walking and keep corns and callouses from forming.

Not only will Steel Shoes give greater **foot comfort** than you have ever known before, but they will pay **for themselves** over and over again in the saving of medicine and doctors' bills.

They Take the Place of Rubber Boots

A man who wears Steel Shoes doesn't have to own three different styles of working shoes. No arctics or felt boots necessary.

Rubber boots keep the feet hot and sweaty and make them very tender. They are positively injurious to health. Steel Shoes, with waterproof leather uppers, give you the same protection as rubber boots, without sweating your feet. One pair of Steel Shoes will outwear at least three pairs of rubber boots.

See How Much Cheaper Than Leather Shoes!

Made in Sizes 5 to 12—6-in., 9-in., 12-in. and 16-in. High

Our $2.50 Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, are better than the best $3.50 all-leather shoes.

Our $3.00 Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, of **extra fine leather,** are better than the best $4.50 all-leather shoes.

Our $3.50 Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, are better than any $5.00 all-leather shoe made.

Our $5.00 Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, are better than all-leather shoes that sell for $6.00.

Our $6.00 Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, are worth more than the best all-leather shoes you can buy at any price.

One pair of Steel Shoes will outwear from three to six pairs of all-leather shoes.

"Steels" are the Workingman's Favorite

These shoes (either the $3.50 or the $3.00 pair), give the best possible service for general use. We cannot recommend them too highly.

Order a Pair—Sizes 5 to 12
Money Back if Not O. K.

Send us $3.00 for 6-in., or $3.50 for 9-in. pair of Steel Shoes, **state size shoe you wear,** and we will send you, by express, the best and most comfortable work shoes you ever slipped on your feet.

You are perfectly safe in sending to us for a pair of Steel Shoes, as we agree to refund your money promptly and freely **if you are not satisfied when you see the shoes.** The editor of this paper will tell you we are thoroughly reliable. Money cannot buy better working shoes than either the $3.00 or $3.50 style. You get more foot comfort and health protection, longer wear and greater satisfaction in a pair of Steel Shoes than money can buy elsewhere. **So why not send for a pair today?**

ORDER BLANK FOR STEEL SHOES

Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 103, Racine, Wis.

Gentlemen:—

I enclose _____ for $_____

in payment for_____pair Steel Shoes, size_____

Name _____

Town_____State_____

County_____R. F. D._____

STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 103, RACINE, WIS.

Canadian Branch,
TORONTO, CANADA

RURAL TELEPHONES.

The Advantage and Benefits to Farmers and All Open-country Residents.

One of the papers read before the Commission on Country Life was by Mr. Starkweather, as follows:

"Good roads, rural free delievry and the rural telephone, as benefits to the farmer, can hardly in equity be compared, as they are not in competition with each other. Good roads have always been a benefit. Rural free delivery from its start in 1897 has been a great help to the farmers, and in eleven years, according to the report of the Auditor for the Postoffice Department, has grown to a total of 40,000 carriers. But the rural telephone, starting since that time, is already outstripping both of these in the number of farmers it is reaching and the ways in which it is benefiting them.

"The rural free delivery carrier's route rarely exceeds twenty-four miles in length and serves on an average about seventy farms. A rural telephone will operate as far as forty miles with as many as thirty or forty telephones on the line. Of course in the well-settled states the farmers have both, but in the vast sections of open country it is obvious that it will be some time before rural free delivery can reach as many farms as the rural telephone.

"The low first cost of the rural telephone puts it within the reach of all. On lines less than twelve miles long the cost is $4.94 per mile, not including poles—the latter to be cut and furnished by the farmer himself. On lines over twelve miles long the cost is but $6.87 per mile; same arrangement about the poles. In either case, the cost of his telephone set complete is $13. The above figures represent standard "ground" one-wire construction and long-distance telephones. It is a simple matter to build the line and no operator is required. The annual maintenance expense is not over 75 cents—the renewal of the dry batteries in the farmer's telephone. In addition the farmer can run the line to a neighboring town and there connect with the town exchange and long-distance service to the rest of the country.

"The rural telephone in sickness or emergency enables the farmer to summon immediate aid. It enables him to learn the latest market prices and so get more money for his products. It removes the isolation of country life; it improves the conditions surrounding the farmer's wife. During the day and evening it is used a great deal for social intercourse, everybody being able to 'get in' on the line at the same time if they desire.

"Down South it is the white man's protection in the country districts. In many sections of the United States where rural telephone lines exist it is customary to furnish weather bureau reports over them each morning. For instance, at nine o'clock in the morning the telephone company in town will give three long rings over each rural line entering its exchange, and those who desire may, on taking the receiver off the hook, hear the operator read the weather bureau report. The companies often also give out at the same time the prevailing market quotations.

"The rural telephone certainly is the farmer's greatest servant. In using it to do errands, it saves him time. In dry seasons he may be promptly notified of the approach of prairie or forest fires, of not infrequent occurrence if his farm adjoins a railroad, or in case of fire in his own home he can summon aid without leaving the farm himself. It is hard to say in what way it helps him the most on the various things mentioned above. Wherever he is, ask him if he would be willing to do without it, and his answer is 'No!'

"In the vast section of open country, away from schools, churches and other conditions improving country life, the rural telephone is fast reaching out and removing one of the greatest disadvantages of living in the country, namely, that one must travel a considerable distance to reach a market or talk with a neighbor.

"It is estimated that there are about 7,000,000 farmers' families in the United States to-day, taking the word farmer in its broadest sense and including all families living in the open country. Of those it is estimated that in the few years since the rural telephone has been considered seriously, more than 2,000,000 adopted it and it is rapidly being extended.

"The rural telephone, born of necessity and of vital benefits to the farmer, has as its further recommendation its accessibility to the entire population of farmers, many of whom cannot be reached by rural free delivery or good roads for generations to come."

The Telephone, the Trolley and the Rural Mail Delivery bring you everything you need from the city except

entertainment

By entertainment we do not mean that which you obtain from books, magazines or pictures. We mean the kind offered by the theatre, the concert or the opera.

You get such entertainment occasionally, but you go a long way for it, you pay a good price for it, and you often find that it is not worth the time, the price or the effort

You work in the country and it is usually long hours. The time you have for entertainment is short, or at least made up of short intervals.

At night, for instance, there is an hour or two between supper and bedtime. You can go out; you can go to a neighbor's or you can go to town.

But you generally go to bed; not that you need this extra hour or two of sleep, but because there is nothing entertaining, diverting or informing that you can enjoy without more effort than you care to exert.

If at such times you could put on your slippers, light your pipe, lean back in your chair and listen to good music, a good song or an amusing story, wouldn't it be worth while?

That is the idea back of the Edison Phonograph. It collects the songs of the best singers and the music of the best bands and orchestras and spreads them broadcast throughout the homes of the country.

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

is a wonderful thing. It seems commonplace because it is no longer new, but it does what no other instrument does. It carries the talent of the world's greatest artists into the home and places it at the disposal of whoever cares to listen.

The Edison Phonograph is Mr. Thomas A. Edison's development of the sound-reproducing idea which he invented. It is made under his personal supervision and has the benefit of all of his improvements.

Among its exclusive advantages are its indestructible reproducing point which never needs to be changed; its long-running, silent steel spring motor, most essential to brilliant work; its sensitive cylinder Records, famous for their sweetness and richness of tone and for their faithful reproduction of a singing voice or the notes of instruments; its large, specially made horn, which brings out every note or word with great force and clearness; and its new Amberol Records, playing twice as long as the regular Edison Records and offering selections heretofore impossible because of their length.

The dealer in the city where you trade will gladly demonstrate the Edison Phonograph if you will call, or send you a catalogue giving styles and prices if you write.

We will send you this book free on request

A home is a home whether it is in the city or the country. We have prepared a handsomely illustrated booklet called "The Edison Phonograph and the Home." It tells what the Phonograph brings into a home—your home

We Want Good Live Dealers to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers having established stores should write at once to

National Phonograph Company
168 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.

SICKNESS AMONG HORSES

In this era of high values proves at all times very serious. Distemper, coughs, pinkeye, and the influenza troubles are to be guarded against constantly in midwinter. A tonic which keeps away the germ troubles such as Craft's Distemper Cure, sold generally by druggists, should be given regularly to horses of all ages with the food. If the trouble is neglected, the remedy is guaranteed to cure or money paid for it will be refunded on request. Horsemen so situated as not to buy conveniently of the trade may order direct at the regular price prepaid from the Wells Medicine Company, 17 Third street, Lafayette, Ind.

At the close of February, sorghum was selling in St. Louis at 35 to 40 cents per gallon.

Piles Quickly Cured at Home

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

Piles is a fearful disease, but easy to cure if you go at it right.

An operation with the knife is dangerous, cruel, humiliating and unnecessary.

There is just one other sure way to be cured—painless, safe and in the privacy of your own home—it is Pyramid Pile Cure.

We mail a trial package free to all who write.

It will give you instant relief, show you the harmless, painless nature of this great remedy and start you well on the way toward a perfect cure.

Then you can get a full sized box from any druggist for 50 cents, and often one box cures.

Insist on having what you call for.

If the druggist tries to sell you something just as good, it is because he makes more money on the substitute.

The cure begins at once and continues rapidly until it is complete and permanent.

You can go right ahead with your work and be easy and comfortable all the time.

It is well worth trying.

Just send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 92 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich., and receive free by return mail the trial package in a plain wrapper.

Thousands have been cured in this easy, painless and inexpensive way, in the privacy of the home.

No knife and its torture.

No doctor and his bills.

All druggists, 50 cents. Write to-day for a free package.

CEMENT WORKERS' HANDBOOK.

This book is designed to teach farmers how to work with cement; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, troughs, tanks, etc. It is a handy little cloth-bound book of one hundred pages. We use it as a subscription premium. For $1.00 we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years and a copy of the Cement Workers' Handbook. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic

Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to, when you want to, without a chance for trouble in your stomach?

Would you like to say **farewell** for the rest of your life to Dyspepsia, **Indigestion**, Sour Stomach, Distress after eating, Nervousness, **Catarrh of the Stomach**, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and **Constipation?**

Then send me 10 cents to cover cost of packing and I will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They regulate the bowels, relieve soreness, strengthen every nerve and muscle of your stomach, relieve you at once and make you feel like a new man or woman. So write today enclosing 10 cents for the postage, etc., and get one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts that **are celebrated** because they **cure** where medicines fail. Write Dr. G. C. Young, 304 National Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

GALL STONES or any LIVER DISEASE. Write me ALL about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Address EDS. C. COVEY, R. 5, Lansing, Mich.

The Cur-dog Industry.

It is understood that when the Commission on Country Life issues a final report it will be able to make a splendid showing for the cur-dog industry. It is said that one of the remarkably successful farm industries is the raising of cur dogs. In some counties in Western Kansas the sheep would thrive and overrun the country almost like rabbits in Australia if it were not for the sheep-killing dogs. When the country was first opened up to settlers the people depended upon the wolves to keep down the sheep, but as the cities grew up and the farms and pastures were fenced in, the wolves gave up the contract. In this emergency the farmers of Kansas had to turn to "man's best friend, the cur dog," and it is discovered that one first-class sheep-killing dog is worth a dozen wolves. In early days, after a good night's prowling, when daylight came the wolf used to skip out and sometimes did not come back for more than a week, therefore his services were irregular and unreliable. Not so with the cur dog. Not being considered an outlaw as the wolf was, but as a friend of the family and petted by the children, he can be relied upon to prowl around amongst the neighboring farms day and night and not fail to catch any stray sheep that may invade the state or the county. So successful are these dogs that in one county in Kansas 1,774 dogs are successfully raised and the sheep reduced to 142. In the census year the same county had 5,599 sheep. In Arkansas it is also understood that the cur-dog-raising industry is flourishing. At Fayetteville, where they have an Agricultural College supported by state and federal government in order to show the farmers how to make money on their farms, they had the audacity to start a flock of sheep for experimental purposes; but the sheep-killing dog objected, and now the college flock of sheep is no longer in existence. The cur-dog industry won out.

We understand also that there are people who believe that a sheep is worth more to a farmer than a sheep-killing dog; they have also heard of a Collie dog that is worth a hundred cur dogs, that, instead of killing sheep, the Collie dog drives, herds and protects them. The cur-dog owners may never be brought to believe that a sheep is as good as a dog, but they may be brought to believe that a Collie is more useful than a mongrel. If the Commission on Country Life does not devote a goodly portion of their report to the cur-dog industry we will come to the conclusion that it missed a great opportunity.

Sheep Notes.

The Drovers' Telegram of Kansas City mentions George Widmier, of Braymer, Mo., as having purchased a load of wethers weighing 91 pounds at $4.40 per 100 pounds, and after feeding them a month, took them back to market weighing 101 pounds and sold them for $5.65 per 100 pounds. He feeds ground corn, cob and all, and handles large numbers of sheep in a very successful manner.

Sheep raisers in the Boise National Forest, in Idaho, have organized under the name of the "Boise National Forest Wool Growers' Association." The purpose is to promote the sheep industry, to secure equitable and fair regulations between the sheep men and the forest administration, and to work in harmony with the forest service for the protection and economical use of the grazing land. W. S. Lee, of Mountainhome, was elected President; Joseph Kent, of Boise, Vice-President; and Samuel Ballantyne, of Boise, Secretary and Treasurer.

Weight of Top-priced Hogs.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, during the last few days in February, the top-priced hogs weighed from 222 to 291 pounds. This gives an idea of favorite weights under present circumstances. J. H. Ryan, of Macoupin county, Illinois, marketed hogs averaging 222 pounds; R. H. Andrews, of Fulton county, Illinois, marketed hogs 226 pounds; Danner & Co., of Fulton county, Illinois, 225 pounds; Bailey & Cole, of St. Clair county, Missouri, 244 pounds; G. D. Cooper, of Pike county, Illinois, 258 pounds; Danner & Co., of Fulton county, Illinois, 291 pounds; Chas. Campbell, of Jersey county, Illinois, 242 pounds; P. J. Achenbach, of Greene county, Illinois, 254 pounds; Griffiths & Arening, of Page county, Iowa, 236 pounds; Teagarten & Pray, of Wayne county, Iowa, 231 pounds; Probst Bros., of Adair county, Missouri, 234 pounds; J. R. Stone, of Page county, Iowa, 243 pounds. All these hogs were tops on the day when sold. The average of all the loads is 245 pounds.

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Buy On The Cornish Plan which, in brief, places a strictly high grade piano or organ in your home, freight paid if you wish, **a rock-bottom factory price, upon terms of your own choice,** giving you 1 year to test the instrument before you need decide to keep it and **we give you an Ironclad Bond of Indemnity** which holds us to this offer and also insures instrument against defect for 25 years.

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The most beautiful piano and organ catalogue issued; it shows the choicest of our 50 latest styles and explains things you ought to know whether you buy from us or elsewhere. The book is yours for the asking. Write for it now.

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Save one-third—buy on the Cornish plan.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

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We have more than 100,000 satisfied customers in more than 17,000 cities, villages and towns in the United States who have each saved from $5 to $40 by buying a Kalamazoo stove or range on

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direct from our factory at actual factory prices. No stove or range has a higher reputation or gives better satisfaction. You run no risk. You save all dealers' profits. We pay the freight.

Send Postal For Catalog No. 328

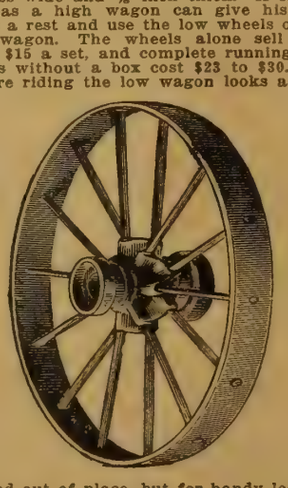
and see list of towns where we have satisfied customers.

Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Our patent oven thermometer makes baking and roasting easy.

THE LOW-DOWN STYLE OF WAGON.

Low-down is not a term of reproach when applied to a wagon. The low-down wagon has come into use on its merits. The low-down wagon and broad tire are companions, and, being of steel, not much reconstruction is necessary. The popular Low-down Handy Wagon has wheels 26 inches in diameter in front and 32 inches in the rear; the tires are 4 inches wide and ⅝ inch thick. A farmer who has a high wagon can give his high wheels a rest and use the low wheels on the same wagon. The wheels alone sell from $10 to $15 a set, and complete running gear wagons without a box cost $23 to $30. For pleasure riding the low wagon looks a little



odd and out of place, but for handy loading, unloading and hauling there is a saving of muscle that counts. Wheels are made to fit any style of wagon. The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station was one of the first to make comparisons of the broad tire against narrow-tired wagons. On macadam the advantage was 2,518 pounds, against 2,000 pounds in favor of the wide 6-inch tire as compared with 1½-inch tires; on gravel roads, 2,482 pounds, as compared with 2,000 pounds; on dirt roads, 2,530 pounds, against 2,000 pounds, and on clay roads, mud deep, the difference was 3,200 pounds, against 2,000 pounds in favor of the wide tire. Several factories manufacture the low-down wagon, but the only one we have any interest in at present is the one made by the Electric Wheel Company, Box 222, Quincy, Ill. A catalogue can be had—a beautiful, artistic catalogue—by asking for it.

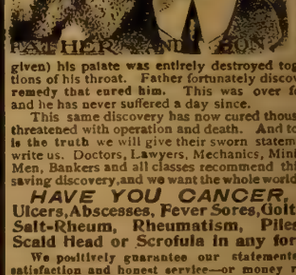
GOLD SPECTACLES FREE.

One-hundred-thousand pairs of the Dr. Haux famous "Perfect Vision" Spectacles are being given away free to genuine bona-fide spectacle-wearers as an advertisement, by the Dr. Haux Spectacle Company of St. Louis, Mo. Every one of our spectacle-wearing readers (no children) should write them at once for full particulars.

The sad story of MY FATHER'S GREAT SUFFERING FROM CANCER

Read the following and be convinced

WE CAN CURE YOU.



FATHER AND SON

Forty-five years ago my father who was himself a doctor, had a vicious cancer that was eating away his life. The best physicians in America could do nothing for him. After nine long years of awful suffering, and after the cancer had totally eaten away his nose and portions of his face (as shown in his picture here given) his palate was entirely destroyed together with portions of his throat. Father fortunately discovered the great remedy that cured him. This was over forty years ago, and he has never suffered a day since.

This same discovery has now cured thousands who were threatened with operation and death. And to prove that this is the truth we will give their sworn statement if you will write us. Doctors, Lawyers, Mechanics, Ministers, Laboring Men, Bankers and all classes recommend this glorious life-saving discovery, and we want the whole world to benefit by it.

***HAVE YOU CANCER,* Tumors, Ulcers, Abscesses, Fever Sores, Goitre, Catarrh, Salt-Rheum, Rheumatism, Piles, Eczema, Scald Head or Scrofula in any form.**

We positively guarantee our statements true, perfect satisfaction and honest service—or money refunded.

It will cost you nothing to learn the truth about this wonderful home treatment without the knife or caustic. And if you know anyone who is afflicted with any disease above mentioned, you can do them a Christian act of kindness by sending us their addresses so we can write them how easily they can be cured in their own home. This is no idle talk, we mean just what we say. We have cured others, and can cure you. Forty years experience guarantees success. Write us today; delay is dangerous. Illustrated Booklet FREE.

DRS. MIXER, 602 State St., HASTINGS, MICH.

Pimples Cannot Live

When The Blood Is Purified With Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Trial Package Sent Free.

Pimples, blotches, eruptions, etc., simply disappear like magic when you shut off the supply of impurities which cause them.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers go into the blood through the same channel as food. They stimulate and nourish it. They destroy foreign and unnatural bodies found there and remove all impurities very quickly.

In many cases pimples and eruptions disappear from the skin in five days.

These little wafers are so strong that immediately after they go into the blood their beneficial effects make themselves known. The blood is cleansed rapidly and thoroughly, the impure is separated from the pure blood and the waste matter and poisons are carried from the system.

The person who suffers the humiliation of pimples, blotches and eruptions should know and feel that the blood is in bad condition and delay is quite dangerous, and is liable to affect many organs quite seriously.

Purify your blood and you give nature the means to successfully fight all manner of disease. Calcium Sulphide is one of the ingredients from which Stuart's Calcium Wafers are made, and it is the strongest and most powerful blood invigorator known to science. This wonderful purifier is endorsed by the entire medical profession and is generally used in all doctor's prescriptions for the blood and skin.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers peculiarly preserve the strength of Calcium Sulphide better than other methods—thus giving the most rapid cures owing to the purity of the ingredients and their freedom from decay, evaporation and chemical weakness caused by many latter day modes of preparation. Stuart's Calcium Wafers are sold by every druggist. Price, 50c., or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart, 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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The best you ever saw. All high grade cards. Full assortment of subjects. We make this great offer to introduce our BIG CATALOGUE.
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THE WONDERBERRY
A Luscious Berry Ripening in Three Months from Seed.
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FRUIT blue-black like an enormous rich blueberry in looks and taste. Unsurpassed for eating raw, cooked, canned or preserved in any form. The greatest garden fruit ever introduced and equally valuable in hot, dry, cold or wet climates. Easiest plant in the world to grow succeeding anywhere and yielding great masses of rich fruit all summer and fall and all winter in pots.—(As a pot plant it is both ornamental and useful.) The greatest boon to the family garden ever known. Everybody can and will grow it. We are the sole introducers in all parts of the world and offer thousands of dollars in cash prizes for which see Catalogue.

Seed 20c. per packet, 3 packets for **50c.**,
Also our Great Catalogue of Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and New Fruits for 1909, *free.*
JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Farm Forestry.

Most farms have on them small or large areas that can be utilized for forestry better than for anything else.

On many farms such areas are now covered with trees that have come up themselves and which are of a character that makes them of little value for anything.

Why not cut off these worthless varieties of trees and grow better varieties? Then every year the tree growth will represent an increase in money value.

Forests are produced by growing the trees close together and allowing the strong trees to kill off the weak ones. There is no other way of getting straight boles fit for timber.

Trees for timber and trees for nut producing cannot be grown in the same place at the same time, for if a tree is good for one thing it is not of much value for the other.

If a tree is to be grown to produce nuts, it must be planted by itself and given light and air on all sides. It will then branch widely and will produce the foundation for nut growing, namely, numerous twigs and buds.

In the making of timber, the bole of the tree is the principal thing. It is desirable to have it grow straight and tall, and the tuft of branches at the top are the means of elaborating the food that goes down and enlarges the bole.

A good forest gets its light and air at the top and not at the sides. Consequently its relative leaf area is small and growth is slow.

This is also the way to make fence posts. The writer a few years ago saw a forest of elms that had been grown for fence posts. They had been set out in rows six feet apart and four feet apart in the row.

This gave 1,815 trees to the acre. In ten years the trees had reached a diameter of four inches and were ready to be cut for fence posts worth ten cents each, or over $181.50 for the acre. This was an annual profit of over $18.15 per acre. This was not a bad return, when it is remembered that it was without cost for annual culture, and, moreover, was on cheap land in a semi-arid region.

The planter told the writer that he had made the mistake of not planting four feet apart each way. The extra space given had led to some branching, which was not a gain. The four-foot planting would have given sixteen square feet to each tree and 2,660 trees to the acre.

Each tree would have had as large a bole as with the wider planting, but would have had fewer branches, which would have been an advantage. The annual profit per acre would have been $26.60.

This is a very large profit for cheap land, and in many cases would represent more than its first cost.

The widening market for fence posts and for railroad ties makes it advisable to grow trees that will be valuable for as many things as possible.

Where hoop-poles are still marketable, there is room for growing immense numbers of trees on every acre of land and have them ready to turn into money in a few years.

Much of the hoop-pole supply has come from sowings made by nature and not by man. The writer has helped cut hoop-poles from these natural plantings where the available poles stood so close together that probably 10,000 could be counted on an acre.

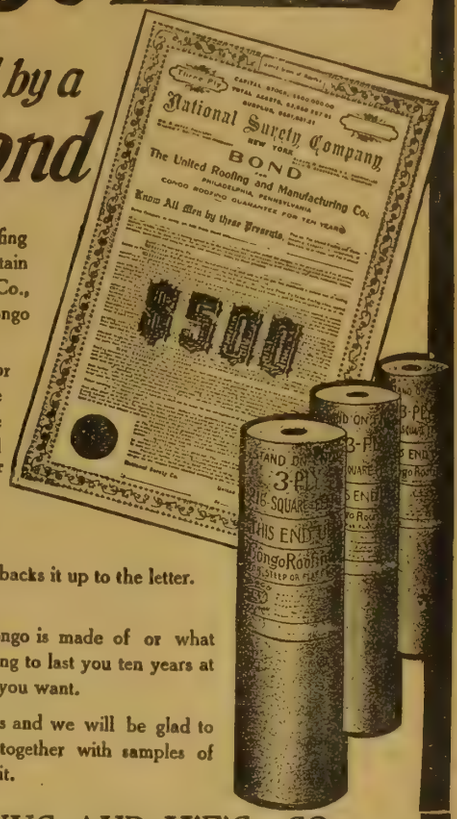
The demand for forest products of all kinds is increasing, and nearly every farm can profitably supply some of the material required.

Turning Under Weeds.

A Ford county, Illinois, correspondent asks what is the best thing to do with a very weedy stubble field which is to be plowed this spring for corn—burn it off before plowing or turn under the weeds.

As a general propostion, I believe in turning under all stuff whenever possible, as it adds humus to the soil. It is much better to fall plow such fields and get the trash under and out of the way of the cultivators. When corn stalks or weedy stubble fields are turned under during the spring they are likely to interfere with cultivation and, should the season be a very dry one, they would seriously interfere with the capillary action of the soil. To show what value is placed upon weeds and trash by scientists I want to cite a recent damage claim brought by a Putnam county, Illinois, farmer against a railroad for setting fire to and burning off his stubble field. It was claimed that the value of the stuff burned was equal to $3.00 an acre. The claim was settled upon that basis. If the stubble and weeds are actually worth $3.00 per acre, better turn them under, and do a good job—put them under far enough so that they will not interfere with the cultivators.—L. C. Brown.

CONGO ROOFING
Backed by a Surety Bond



Hereafter every roll of Congo Roofing which we sell will be found to contain a Bond of the National Surety Co., guaranteeing the durability of Congo Roofing.

Our 3-ply grade is guaranteed for *ten years* and provides that if the roofing fails to give satisfactory service during that period, you are entitled to a complete new roof *free of charge.*

We cannot dodge this guarantee.

The Surety Company's capital backs it up to the letter. It gives you absolute protection.

You don't need to know what Congo is made of or what it looks like; you know that it is going to last you ten years at least, and that is the kind of service you want.

Let us have your name and address and we will be glad to send you a copy of the guarantee, together with samples of Congo and booklet telling all about it.

UNITED ROOFING AND M'F'G. CO.
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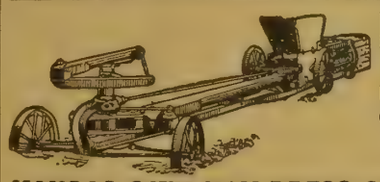

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FULL SIZE BLADE **One Man Machine**
The blade is 7 ft. 2 in. long, of best steel. Has no side draft.
In order to demonstrate its many labor-saving features, it is
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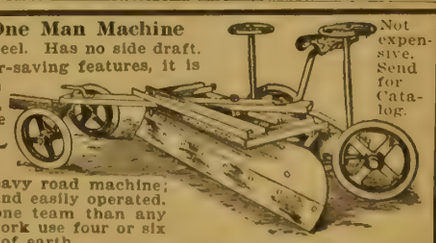
SIMPLEX RUSSELL
Reversible ROAD MACHINE
Built on same scientific lines as our heavy road machine; simple in construction; strong, durable and easily operated. Will do more work in less time with one team than any other machine of its kind. For heavy work use four or six horses. It is a wonder in the handling of earth.



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We build Elevating Graders, Road Machines, Drag and Wheel Scrapers, Road Plows.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES
UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single-cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago.** THIS IS OUR FIFTY-NINTH YEAR.

Rheumatic Pains

"My mother is a great sufferer from rheumatism, and Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills is the only remedy that relieves her."

MRS. G. DAVENPORT,
Roycefield, N. J.

The pains of rheumatism are almost invariably relieved with Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They also overcome that nervous irritation which prevents sleep because they soothe the nerves. To chronic suffers they are invaluable. When taken as directed, they relieve the distress and save the weakening influence of pain, which so frequently prostrates. Many sufferers use them whenever occasion requires with the greatest satisfaction, why not you? They do not derange the stomach nor create a habit. Why not try them? Get a package from your druggist. Take it according to directions, and if it does not benefit he will return your money.

CATARRH MEDICINE FREE

If your Ears ring or roar, or your hearing is affected, if Eyes ache, water or burn, or sight is failing, if you K'hock, spit, cough or have bad breath, scabs in Nose, Irritation in Bronchial Tubes, Lungs or Stomach, your name and address will bring to you **absolutely free** a 32 days course of medicine prescribed to meet your **individual** requirements and complications.

We have cured many who have tried various so-called Catarrh cures with little or no benefit, and we make you this liberal offer to introduce our splendid treatment in your section.

REMEMBER send only your symptoms, name and address, **NO MONEY**—and without cost you will receive a 32 days course of medicine prescribed especially for you.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
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TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information FREE.

DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist,
Office, 314 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FAT reduced by a simple remedy—Sample Box, etc., mailed free to any address. Hall Chem. Co., Dept. 502, St. Louis, Mo.

BED WETTING Cured. 25c. Pkg. FREE. C. H. ROWAN, Dept. 103, London, Can.

MARRY RICH Big List of Descriptions and Photos FREE (Sealed). STANDARD COR. CLUB, Graystake, Ill.

12 EASTER Post Cards Printed in 8 Beautiful Colors and Gold. Many Embossed. Actually worth 25c. Big Illustrated Catalog Free with order. DRAPER PTG. CO., DES MOINES, IOWA. **10c**

Work and Health.

It has been well said that one had better work than rust; but occasionally one sees some rare burst of industry which verges on foolishness. Work done at the risk of health is never a profitable venture. And while there are some who philosophize on this point to an extent that brands them as lazy by the enterprising, others take needless risk in the opposite direction.

Recently in passing a prosperous farm home in mid-winter, with the mercury well down toward the zero point, the writer was astonished to behold the woman of the house on the porch washing. The house was of sufficient size that lack of room indoors could not be offered as an excuse. Whether she wished to avoid steam in the house or was practicing a fresh-air fad, the process seemed risky, to say the least. No one can work over a steaming tub and not be rendered more susceptible to cold; and the work alternating from hot water to cold air must have a tendency to produce chapped hands, if not to induce cold and grippe. To us it seemed as if the better way to secure fresh air would have been to bundle up properly and run a few times around the house, chasing imaginary chickens from the garden; but, too, keep the wash-tubs indoors while the work over them was being performed, having the rooms well ventilated by opening the window from the top.

In this respect the closed washing machine has a value too little appreciated until tried. No matter how hot the water, the steam is all kept inside, doing double duty in the cleansing process and dispensing with the unpleasant vapor in the room.

Again, memory goes back to a railway ride in which a fellow-passenger, as soon as settled in her seat, whipped out a piece of pointlace, upon which she worked most industriously during her two-hour ride. There are several good pleas for work when riding. Some are forced to put in every minute of time. Some are familiar with the road, so care nothing for the scenery, and are happier at work. The first explanation evidently did not hold good in the case quoted, else the work would have been of a different nature. The second might have excused it had the work been suitably chosen. But pointlace work is one of the most trying occupations to the eyes which can be found. Close work when riding is equally injurious. In this the woman had put two evils together, and that she would soon pay for this double abuse of her eyes cannot be doubted. How much better to have chosen some plain knitting or crocheting, that could be easily done without any close looking.

Almost all work may be done at a special advantage. It is our duty, as it should be our pleasure, to hunt the easiest and at the same time the most efficient way; to save ourselves wherever it is possible. It does not pay to try house cleaning in the midst of a cold storm; or to weed the garden at noontide on a hot July day, if one can possibly arrange to do this work in the cool morning or near the close of day. Neither does it pay to needlessly expose the body in the middle of winter to perform work out of doors that should be done inside, just to save a little muss in the house.—Bessie L. Putnam.

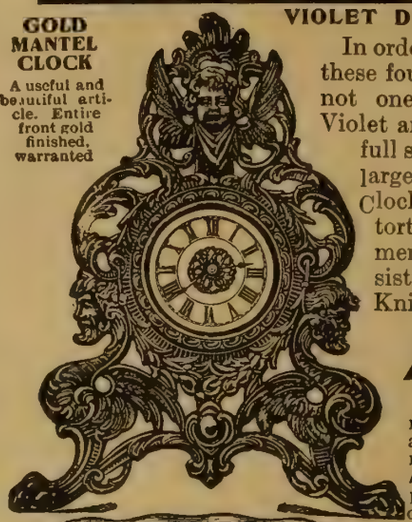
A Farmer's Wife Saved $10.00 Easily.

The card of Larkin & Co. on page 27 is especially interesting to farmers' wives. The chair illustrated in that advertisement is given away to anyone purchasing $10.00 worth of Larkin family supplies. The writer of this article has seen and examined the chair; has been through the Larkin factories from the basement to the top story. The supplies are laundry and toilet soaps, tea, coffee, spices, baking powder, etc., all first-class. We consider the Larkin proposition remarkable and beneficial to every country family. Sign the coupon in the advertisement and send it to Larkin & Co., at Buffalo, N. Y., or at Peoria, Ill. You will then receive catalogues that will please you very much.

GREATEST PREMIUM OFFER

VIOLET DINNER SET

GOLD MANTEL CLOCK
A useful and beautiful article. Entire front gold finished, warranted



In order to introduce my business, I am offering these four very beautiful and useful premiums—not one, **but all four.** This 31-Piece Violet and Gold Decorated Dinner Set, all pieces full size and carefully first selected china; the large size, Gold Plated and Warranted Mantel Clock; this 3-piece Side and Back Comb Set tortoise shell pattern, handsomely ornamented; and this 3-piece Kitchen Set; consisting of Wave Edge Bread Knife, Carving Knife and Paring Knife, warranted best steel

ALL FREE

This is unquestionably the greatest and most liberal premium offer ever made, but I am determined to double my business in 19 regardless of expense, and therefore offer **ALL FOUR** of these magnificent premiums on practically the same basis as heretofore only offered one of them. Any woman can go a long ways towards furnishing her home free at my expense.

All these premiums are first-class, guaranteed goods, and I will send you over one thousand references as to my reliability and standing. I have arranged to cover all freight charges on the fine, elegant premiums, so you are out just one cent of expense yourself. Read my offer below.

BEAUTIFUL COMB SET

FREE OFFER

Any lady sending me her name will be sent sets of my new Transfer Patterns, postpaid, at once. You hand out these 24 pattern sets free on a remarkable 25-cent proposition. Then the four premiums, the Dinner Set, Gold Clock, Comb Set and Kitchen Set will be shipped you. I can explain what this 25-cent proposition is now, everyone you show it to will be glad to accept as it is so attractive, and then you also give of the Transfer Patterns free. These Transfer Patterns enable anyone to transfer directly to the cloth an embroidery or dress pattern, and women are delighted with them.

If my Transfer Pattern sets and proposition do not go easily for 25 cents, and you find you do not care to help me for these premiums, I will send postage at once for return of goods without fuss or question, and also give you a premium just for investigating this offer in good faith. Could anything be fairer? Just send me your name today. Only one woman in each neighborhood selected. Remember, I arrange to cover the freight charges and give all four premiums for distributing only 24 (no more) of the Transfer Pattern sets on my 25-cent proposition.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, Manager,
120 - 122 - 124 Clinton Street, Dept. 62,
CHICAGO, ILL.

3-PIECE KITCHEN SET BEST TEMPERED STEEL

NOTICE

The publisher of this paper is acquainted with Mr. Geo. H. Davis and his firm and vouches for the reliability and the genuineness of this premium offer.

Gold Spectacles Free

Write and Get a Handsome 10-karat ROLLED GOLD Pair Of The

DR HAUX FAMOUS PERFECT VISION SPECTACLES

Not Only For Trial—But to Keep Forever.

DON'T SEND ME A CENT

as I am going to give away at least one-hundred-thousand pairs of the Dr. Haux famous "Perfect Vision" Spectacles to genuine, bona-fide spectacle-wearers in the next few weeks—on one easy, simple condition.

I want you to thoroughly try them on your own eyes, read and sew with them and put them to any test you like in your own home as long as you please.

Then after you have become absolutely and positively convinced that they are really and truly the softest, clearest and best-fitting glasses you have ever had on your eyes, you can keep them forever without a cent of pay, and

Just Do Me A Good Turn

by showing them around to your neighbors and friends and speak a good word for them everywhere, at every opportunity.

Won't you help me introduce the wonderful Dr. Haux "Perfect Vision" Spectacles in your locality on this easy, simple condition?

If you are a genuine, bona-fide spectacle-wearer (no children need apply) and want to do me this favor, write me at once and just say: "Dear Doctor:—Mail me your Perfect Home Eye Tester, absolutely free of charge, also full particulars of your handsome 10-karat ROLLED GOLD Spectacle Offer," and address me personally and I will give your letter my own personal attention. Address:—DR. HAUX, (Personal) Haux Building, St. Louis, Mo.

NOTE:—The above is the largest Mail Order Spectacle House in the world, and is perfectly reliable.

SELECTED POETRY.

THE WIDOWER.

Home's not the place it used to be
  Since she ain't here no more;
The house is darker, seems to me,
  And damper than before;
And still—O Lord, how still it's got
  Since she's been took away!
I used to think she talked a lot,
  With nothin' much to say;
I had a notion that her voice
  Rasped on my nerves, somehow;
But, cracky, wouldn't I rejoice
  If I could hear her now!

It's strange how folks drift on in life;
  I'd got so used, I guess,
To havin' her here as my wife
  That all her loveliness
And all the goodness that she had
  Got sort o' commonplace;
It didn't make me proud or glad
  To look upon her face.
And when she'd touch me with her hand
  I'd never feel a thrill;
I didn't seem to understand
  That she was charming still.

But since she's gone I've learned to gaze
  Back on the long ago;
I call to mind the cheerful ways
  That made me love her so;
I see her as a girl again,
  With blossoms in her hair,
And smiles like sunshine after rain,
  Her heart without a care;
I see her glad and slender yet,
  With eyes undimmed by tears,
And hear her laughing and forget
  The joyless later years.

Home ain't the place it used to be;
  I've wakened up at last,
And learned how dear she was to me—
  But what is past is past!
I seem to have the hopes I had
  Back yonder, as a boy;
And old dreams come to make me glad,
  The old songs give me joy.
I wonder if it's not a sign
  That when I go to woo
And with her back again as mine
  I shall be youthful, too?
—Chicago Record-Herald.

LONG AGO.

Oh, those were glorious days, indeed,
  The days of long ago,
When straight as arrow and lithe as reed
  We laughed at winter's snow.
When over the frozen creek we sped
  Or hunted the sly raccoon,
Then, gathered about our campfire red,
  The night passed all too soon.
Aye, those were glorious days, indeed,
  Those days of long ago,
When straight as arrow and lithe as reed
  We laughed at winter's snow.

Those were the merriest days, indeed,
  The days of long ago,
When hours passed and we did not heed
  Time's ever onward flow.
When spring in all her glory came,
  When flowers were fresh and sweet,
And never a bird but was gladly heard
  As we hastened dawn to greet.
Aye, those were merry days, indeed,
  The days of long ago,
When hours passed and we did not heed
  Time's ever onward flow.

Never were happier days, indeed,
  Than days of long ago,
When summer met our every need
  On hills or meadows low;
When, ever ready, whate'er the call,
  We sped through brake and brier.
We recked not though the sky might fall,
  We followed our heart's desire.
Never were happier days, indeed,
  Than days of long ago,
When summer met our every need
  On hills or meadows low.

More full than all, the days, indeed,
  Those days of long ago,
When autumn withered every weed
  And hinted of the snow.
The nutty harvest claimed our time,
  The rabbit snares were set,
No bee tree that we could not climb,
  No prize we failed to get.
More full than all, those days, indeed,
  The days of long ago,
When autumn withered every weed
  And hinted of the snow.
—Charles Conrad Abbott.

LINES TO A WOMAN.

When milady reads a book.
By milady's face and look
One can tell, as sure as sin,
Just what chapter she is in.

Rapt expression, frequent sighs,
Heaving breast and languid eyes—
(Signs, as sure as saints above,
Characters are making love).

Fierce expression, lightning darts
From her eyes, her mien imparts
Something that betokens shock—
(Villain's getting in his knock!)

Then a look of fear and dread!
Pulling at a vagrant thread,
Quite unconscious I am here!
(Lover's fate in doubt, I fear.)

Now a look intense and bright,
Exclamation, muffled quite,
See, a tear her cheek has soiled—
(Ah, at last the villain's foiled!)

Now a lapse, a smile, a sigh,
Swift the chapters hurry by—
All her fears and dreads are gone—
(Game of love is getting on.)

Loudly ticks the clock and slow.
Time is going—let it go!
Lady will not go to bed
Till her paper lovers wed!
—Buffalo News.

THE BOY I USED TO BE.

I'm going home to see the folks,
  Just one week from to-day.
I know just how the place will look
  And know just what they'll say.
I'll sleep in my old, wooden bed
  And I'll wake up, at light,
To find the Boy I Used To Be
  Has come back, over night.

I'll lie till mother calls: "Will, boy!"
  And, "Billy!" father'll yell,
"Say! Breakfast's ready—hustle, now!
  "What ails ye—can't ye smell?"
That will be Sunday morning, so
  We'll go to church, we three,
Dad marching on a bit ahead
  And ma behind, with me.

There'll be a straight-out sermon preached,
  No paltering with The Book—
And dad will drink it in, and wear
  His stern old "Sunday" look.
But mother, if I catch her eye,
  She'll half smile back at me,
And slide along a gum drop to
  The Boy I Used To Be.

I reckon if it comes to pass—
  That Judgment they foretell—
I'll plead three things: I was her boy,
  And that she loved me well;
And that I kept my lifetime clean,
  (So far as lay in me),
That, yearly, I might chum with him,
  The Boy I Used To Be.
—Ines G. Thompson.

How I Saved $10.00

The Story of a Farmer's Wife.

Larkin Co.

Gentlemen:—We read your advertisement in our farm paper and wrote you for your Catalogue. We ordered, on thirty days' free trial, $10.00 worth of Soaps, Tea, Coffee and other things we must have for family use. We also chose a Morris Chair which you give free with $10.00 worth of your goods. Everything came as ordered.

We could not have bought the Soaps and other articles for less than $10.00 anywhere else. The chair is handsome and very comfortable—just what we wanted, and is easily worth $10.00, as you claim, so we have received $10.00 worth of Soaps and other things we need everyday and and a nice Chair we could not buy for less than $10.00 anywhere. The whole lot only cost us $10.00 so we have saved $10.00. We will want another lot of your goods in a little while.

Sincerely yours, MRS. ELMA HAYWOOD.

Given Free with $10.00 worth of Larkin Family Supplies.

$20.00 Worth of Retail-Value for $10.00

Buying direct from our Factories to your home will save you as much as this woman saved. You will get $20.00 worth for $10.00 every time. We treat everyone alike. Your dollars will go as far with us as anyone else's money. We are the largest manufacturers in the world of Soaps and Toilet Preparations; we manufacture and sell immense quantities of over 200 Family Supplies. Every thing we make is sold direct from our Factories to you—the user. We have over one million satisfied, regular customers who use our Family Supplies all the time and they save $10.00 on every order they send us. We want you to try our Soaps and other Family Supplies. We know you will be delighted. Read our offer carefully.

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CONSOLATION.

O, deem not they are blest alone
  Whose lives a peaceful tenor keep;
The Power who pities man has shown
  A blessing for the eyes that weep.

The light of smiles shall fill again
  The lids that overflow with tears;
And weary hours of woe and pain
  Are promises of happier years.

There is a day of sunny rest
  For every dark and troubled night;
And grief may bide an evening guest,
  But joy shall come with early light.

And then, who o'er thy friend's low bier
  Dost shed the bitter drops like rain,
Hope that a brighter, happier sphere
  Will give him to thy arms again.

Nor let the good man's trust depart,
  Though life its common gifts deny—
Though with a pierced and bleeding heart,
  And spurned of men, he goes to die.

For God hath marked each sorrowing day
  And numbered every secret tear,
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay
  For all his children suffer here.
—William Cullen Bryant.

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That You May Have

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It is unsightly, uncomfortable, spoils the figure, causing wrinkles, flabbiness and loss of vigor.

Let me send you my Proof Treatment absolutely Free; you can safely reduce your fat a pound a day.

Note what my treatment has done for others:

Mrs. Eva M. Reynolds, Box 114, Lehigh, Webster Co., Iowa, writes: "When I commenced your treatment I weighed 285 pounds. I now weigh 165 pounds, and never felt better in my life."

Mrs. W. D. Smith, Box 34, Abbott, Me., writes: "I have lost 51 POUNDS by your treatment. I used to have heart trouble and shortness of breath; now I am well and can walk and work with ease."

Miss Dicie Wilson, Box 78, Franklin, Tenn., writes: "I have lost 69 POUNDS by your treatment and I feel like a new person."

I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarrassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach and kidneys, become diseased, the breathing becomes difficult and the end comes in HEART FAILURE and sudden death. You can save yourself from these **DANGERS.**

I want to prove to you that my treatment will positively reduce you to normal and no matter where the excess fat is located, stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, it will quickly and safely be reduced without exercising or dieting. **Your figure will be beautified; flabbiness and wrinkles disappear.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles leave as the fat goes away. I will send you without a cent of expense on your part, my PROOF TREATMENT FREE. It reduces fat at the rate of a pound a day and does it safely and permanently.

FREE

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It will make you feel better at once. I will also send you **Free** my **new book of advice,** together with testimonials from many well known people. **Write to-day.**

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Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

NEW CHIEF OF THE DAIRY DIVISION.

The Secretary of Agriculture has appointed Mr. B. H. Rawl as Chief of the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to succeed Prof. Ed. H. Webster, who resigned some weeks ago to accept the position of Dean of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kas. Mr. Rawl has heretofore had charge of the dairy farming investigations of the Dairy Divisions. He is a graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina, and has pursued special courses at the Pennsylvania State College and the University of Wisconsin.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES WHITE CORN.

Liberal Corn Prizes Offered by The National Farmer and Stock Grower of St. Louis, Mo.

The best corn-growing farmer in the United States of America is Mr. L. B. Clore, of Johnson county, Indiana. His reputation has been made, sustained and become illustrious by the exhibits of Johnson County White Dent Corn of his own breeding and raising.

Mr. L. B. Clore makes no pretense that he is any better or more capable than any other corn-growing farmer, but when he makes an exhibit for a grand prize he gets it. He won the grand sweepstakes at the National Corn Show in 1908, also in 1909.

Mr. L. B. Clore has placed a certain amount of his Grand Sweepstakes White Corn at the disposal of the editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, to be used as subscription premiums.

Therefore, anyone who will send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one pound of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn, and we will send it postpaid by mail as a free premium.

Furthermore, if any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed corn furnished by us as a free premium and exhibit the same at their own State Fair—for every championship premium won by said corn we will pay the exhibitor fifty dollars; for every first prize twenty-five dollars; for every second prize ten dollars, and for every third prize five dollars, provided that these prizes are won during the year 1909 with corn grown by our subscriber from the seed corn furnished by us to him as a free premium.

These prize offers are good in every state where a State Fair is held, and are also good at any Interstate, National or International Show. If any of the premiums are won at the National Corn Show of 1909, we will double the amounts. Thus, ten ears of corn at a State Show winning a first prize will receive from us $25.00; and if winning a sweepstake prize, will receive $50.00 from us. Then, if winning a first prize at the National Corn Show, the exhibitor would receive fifty dollars additional from us, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, would receive $100.00 from us, or a total of $225.00 in all. All this is possible with ten ears of corn. Mr. Clore did it from his own seed corn, and our readers will be furnished seed of the same family and breed of corn from which all the Clore premiums have been won. We are also offering a similar line of premiums for yellow corn, which will be found in another column.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will please send me one pound of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a free premium.

Name.....

R. F. D..... Box.....

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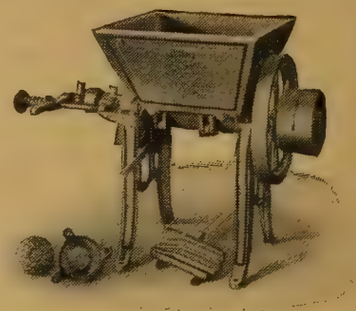
That Road Drag.

I have been traveling the past week in Henry and Putnam counties, Illinois, where farmers are prosperous, and where many find time to put in a half day now and then on the roads. Road work is much like field work—there is a right and a wrong time to do it. The best-kept roads which I have seen are those which are worked with the split log either when the top soil has dried off, say, two or three inches, or when the road is very wet. Either method will leave a smooth bed. This road problem would not be a hard one if all farmers along a stretch of road would do their share. But it happens usually that one or more farmers do not think the work worth while, and the road-making is left to those who believe in it. Right now, when the roads are thawing and the ground is settling, is a good time to put them in good condition for the heavy spring rains. Keep out the split logs. A few times over the road now is worth ten times as much as the same amount of work later in the season.—L. C. Brown.

USERS OF LIGHT POWERS

On the farm should be interested in the cut which is shown herewith. While this mill has just recently been put on the market, it is in no wise an experiment, but a new size of a well-known Bowsher "Combination" line. It was built in response to a call for a smaller machine which could be run successfully with very light and medium powers, feed itself on ear corn, and also be first-class on small grain.

This machine is not built simply with the idea of getting out something cheap, but embodies in general respects the features of superiority characteristic of the Bowsher line, including the conical-shaped grinders. A suitable sacking elevator is furnished if desired. In fact, The Bowsher Company figure that they could ill afford to offer anything that would detract an iota from the reputation which twenty years of good performance and superior qualities of their goods have built up.



There have been some very gratifying reports from users of this new size, of which the following from a Michigan party is a sample: "We have showed the miller in town a sample of our work and he pronounced it good, both in quantity and quality. Could find no fault at all."

As many of our readers already know, this firm makes a full line of mills to be operated by from two to twenty-five horse power, also sweep mills for either two or four horses. Full descriptive circulars will be gladly sent to anyone who is sufficiently interested to write The L. N. P. Bowsher Company, South Bend, Ind.

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This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, hog, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you Practical Farming and Gardening, postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. This is a grand offer. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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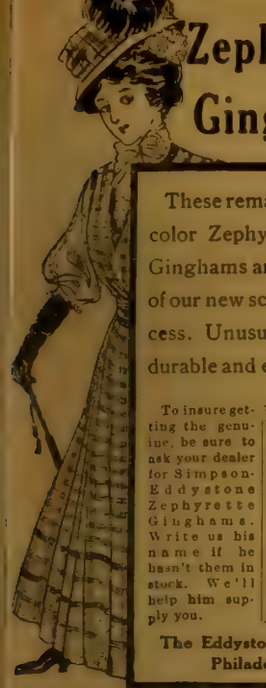

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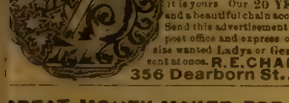

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Useful Helps For the Kitchen.

A great convenience to have in the kitchen is a cigar-box with a cover, in which to collect odds and ends of string. Tie the strings in hard knots and wind them into little balls, and they will be ready for instant use, and if such a box is kept in a handy corner it will always be found a boon.

When heating milk for toast, there will be no danger of its sticking to the bottom of the pan or scorching if an asbestos mat is put on the stove under the pan in which you cook oatmeal or custard, if you do not have a double boiler and save scorched or burned food, and these useful mats can be bought for a few cents apiece..

If your stove is washed every time you wash dishes you will not have to blacken it so often, especially if it is given a thorough rubbing with old, soft newspapers. The polish will not burn off, as it sometimes does when the stove gets red hot, if a little sugar is added to any bought stove polish and then mixed with soap suds; and, if you want an extra shine, add a few drops of turpentine and some coffee.

An orderly, clean, yet well-equipped kitchen work table always denotes a good housekeeper, and if the biscuit-board, rolling-pin and tables are scrubbed at least once a week with a strong, hot Pearline suds, they may be kept white and clean without hard work; but in order to keep them in this condition, have the place most used around the table covered with mats, and make covers for the board and rolling-pin. The same suds is excellent for keeping the kitchen floor clean, and the tinware may be kept bright and shining by washing often in the suds.

When washing with hot suds fails to remove the stains from enameled sauce pans, a piece of cut lemon dipped in salt and rubbed over the stain will generally prove effectual.

When eggs are scarce, corn starch may be substituted for part of the eggs in custards or other dishes where milk and eggs are called for, and a teaspoonful of corn starch is equal to one egg.—M. A. T.

Music on the Farm.

Again we take pleasure in inviting attention to the card of the National Phonograph Company, which will be found on page 23. The Edison Phonograph is a great entertainer. It is greatly improved. The new Amberol Records play twice as long as the old records, and the new specially-made horns bring out every word with great force and clearness. A farm with music is worth a dozen farms without. Write for booklet entitled "The Edison Phonograph and the Home." Address, National Phonograph Company, 168 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.

Kitselman Bros., fence manufacturers, Muncie, Indiana, report their sales larger this year than ever before. They sell fence for 15 cents a rod up. It will pay you to get their free catalogue. See their ad. in this issue.

PRACTICAL BARN PLANS.

This is the great book we have advertised for a year. It contains drawings, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house, ice house, silo, dairy barn, or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor. There are 156 pages, 8x10½ inches. The publishers claim that the first copy cost $5,000. The price of this book is One Dollar, out of which we are allowed a small commission, and for this we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Send in One Dollar and we will send you a copy of the book post free, also the paper for one year. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A Bird Census.

Through the energy of the Audubon Society it has been arranged to have a bird census taken as the only means of protecting some of our most useful feathered friends. This may seem at first thought as a trivial matter, yet those who have given it most careful study find that the subject is one of grave importance. It will benefit all of the human race within its limits if it aids in the protection of the birds. But, more than all others, will it directly affect the culturist.

We fight the army worm most feebly in comparison with what an army of robins would do on the same ground. Yet after the robin saves for us bushels of apples from the canker worm in spring, it is growled at, if not shot in summer or fall, because it happens to appropriate a few cherries or apples.

Three-quarters of the bluebird's food consists of the grasshoppers, crickets, caterpillars and various insects with which farmers must be eternally at war. If the other fourth is fruit, why not provide plenty of cherries, chokeberries, dogwood, huckleberry, Virginia creeper and the other wild berries which it loves? Most of these have a direct value or beauty for man.

The swallows are strictly insectivorous birds, and live largely upon the flies that torment the stock.

The gay Baltimore oriole has a marked fondness for caterpillars, and the click beetle, adult of the wire worm, is for it a most delicious morsel.

A prominent ornitholgist writes: "Few birds do more good and less harm than our orchard oriole, especially to the fruit grower. The bulk of its food consists of small bettles, plant lice, flies, hairless caterpillars, cabbage worms, rosebugs and larvae of all kinds, while the few berries it may help itself to during the short time they last are many times paid for by the great number of noxious insects destroyed."

The friendly chickadee, which is grateful for a few crumbs in winter, is busy most of the time in the orchard, seeking out the eggs and insects hidden in the bark. During the summer it is estimated that in the twenty-five days allotted to the canker worm moth the chickadee would destroy 138,750 eggs. And it has been noticed that orchards previously infested with this pest and the tent caterpillar could be practically freed from the pests by attracting the chickadee with suet and other food.

The kingbird, known locally as the beebird, and shot at sight for depopulating the hives, rarely does material damage there, its attacks being mainly upon the drones. At least 90 per cent. of its food has been proved to be other insects, among them that pest to domestic animals, the gadfly.

When we see the great flocks of blackbirds light upon the corn fields in autumn, it is only just to recall as we drive them away the help they gave in early summer in protecting this same corn from grasshoppers, crickets, cutworms, army worms and a host of allied forms. Even when we think its sole object is to feast on grain, it has a keen eye for the countless insects taking refuge among the husks.

The song of the meadow lark, poured forth when on the wing, gives joy to all hearers; but its work when on the ground should entitle it to complete protection by the farmer. As a grasshopper destroyer it is almost without a peer, and its love for insect food extends to May beetles, caterpillars, curculios and various other noxious insect forms. Prof. Beal regards it as "one of the most useful allies to agriculture, standing almost without a peer as a destroyer of noxious insects."

Much has been said for and against the English sparrow, but whether it is a help or a hindrance, there is no question but that two of its near relatives, the door-yard "Chippy" and the song sparrow, earn their way many times over in the destruction of insects. Not every bird will devour the cabbage worm; and with the raid on cutworm, rosebug and gypsy-moth caterpillar, surely these birds are entitled to our friendship.

Some of the woodpeckers have been much maligned, but experts have proved that even the "sapsucker" would starve on vegetable food alone, and that many insects are unearthed from the bark of trees by them. Someone estimates every quail as worth five dollars to the farmer as a weed and insect destroyer. Even the hawks and owls are friends instead of foes. And with the birds diminishing and the insects increasing, does it not behoove the farmer to take a hand in this bird census?—Bessie L. Putnam.

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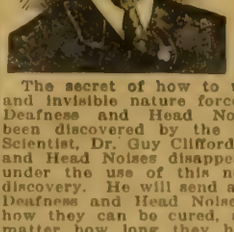

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THE SUBSCRIPTION EDITOR.

Uncle Piper Going to Texas—Another Item Concerning Delinquent Subscribers—New Premiums Added to The National Farmer and Stock Grower List—A Battle Royal Over National Farmer Hats.

Every few weeks the boss editor hands over to Uncle Piper, subscription editor, something new in the line of clap-trap concerning delinquent subscriptions. Uncle Piper keeps a collection of that kind of stuff, but he says very few of the items are written by the people who know anything about subscription work. Uncle Piper says that a subscriber cannot be delinquent unless he has ordered the paper sent to him and then failed to pay for it—and there are not enough of them to fill a cage. However, a story is published over the initials E. A. H., in Lippincott's Magazine. It is as follows:

"The soul of an editor who had died of starvation was being conducted to the Elysian fields. As they passed the portals of the infernal regions, he asked his guide if he might not go in and look around. The guide consented, but warned him to stay but a few minutes, as he could not wait long. A long time passed, and the editor had not returned; so the guiding angel went in search of him. He found him before a cage in which a number of doomed wretches were being toasted on red-hot griddles. Over the cage was the sign 'Delinquent Subscribers.' 'Come,' said the guide; 'we must be going.' 'Don't wait for me,' replied the editor. 'I'm not coming. This is heaven enough for me!'"

When Uncle Piper was trading with the Indians, many years ago, he found that the custom was to sell an Indian a yard of cloth and then to give him a few apples or crackers as a present. The Indians called it "tail," and very probably it is the origin of the saying that the "tail is bigger than the hide," and many a beef and buffalo hide was sold to Uncle Piper by the Indians. Uncle Piper's habit of giving presents to Indians was continued when he came into the newspaper business, and it keeps the boss editor kicking all the time. Uncle Piper is naturally very peaceful. An old frontiersman who has been in many a skirmish and "whipped his weight in wild cats," is not disposed to be offensive to a little, fat farm-paper editor, but he is engaged to fight a "battle royal" whenever he is requested to buy cheap, no-account goods as premiums. When a few men fight together and hit whenever they can, it is called a "battle royal;" the only difference is that Uncle Piper has to fight both the editor and the business manager. It is the National Farmer hats that are again causing trouble. The business manager says that the more hats go out the less money the office takes in, and the boss editor says that it is a disgraceful thing to have to sell a hat and throw in the paper. Uncle Piper says that the boss editor would go down to his grave in deepest poverty if he, the subscription editor, did not find something that interests the people. And so they nag at one another; but Uncle Piper is the victor, and the hats go out just the same.

Uncle Piper.

Uncle Piper intends to take his annual holiday this year in March and circulate among the Texas cattlemen. Uncle Piper obtained his first subscription experience in Texas. In an early day, say 1871 to 1873, Uncle Piper was traveling for the Family Story Paper, and he carried with him a premium picture entitled "Rock of Ages." Well, these pictures are pasted up somewhere even to this day. In frontier towns and communities such as Mobeetie, Tascosa and Clarendon, in Seymour, Jacksboro, Graham and Fort Belknap; and at Fort Griffin, at Phantom Hill, Fort Chadbourne and San Angelo down to Fort McKavitt and Fort Mason, thence to old San Antone, to Victoria and to the old washed-away town of Indianola, all the way from Fort Dodge to the gulf coast, Uncle Piper was a welcome guest, and he always got a dollar, his lodging and a feed for his horse, notwithstanding in those days they picketed their own horses out because crops were mighty few. Uncle Piper had the best there was, and even now has old friends write saying: "Come back and starve with us."

In the Panhandle of Texas at that time ranchmen were mighty few. Charley Goodnight was just digging his way down to Palo Duro canyon. The main population was centered upon the Cantonment afterwards called Fort Elliott. Uncle Piper rode with Jack Stillwell and with Kilmartin, the scout, from Fort Sill to Fort Richardson, Texas, stopping for the night at Whalley's Ranch, the Western white man's habitation in the Indian country. He counted among his friends Uncle Kit Carter, of Palo Pinto county; Parson Slaughter and Judge Stribling; he also knew Denny Murphy, who, although now forgotten, was for many years the largest cattle owner and contractor in Western Texas. Uncle Piper knew a fair-haired boy named Will Curtis in Jacksboro, who afterwards became the most popular cowman in Texas, and he camped night after night with the Millett & Mabry outfits in Bayler county, and in those days he knew every store belonging to York, Parker & Draper from Fort Griffin to Ogallalla. He camped with Roland Johnson and his goats at Fort Belknap in 1872, and he rode stage from Fort Concho to Weatherford with John Campbell and Pete Collins, two notorious prevaricators, who nearly scared him to death, and he was the familiar friend of old John Hittson, the pioneer cattleman, and fed with him at Mammy Sikes' at Weatherford, Texas. Although the relentless hand of time has taken away many of the old frontiersmen, Uncle Piper will find a few left who were on the trail when there was not a fence line in existence between Corpus Christi, in Texas, and the Rosebud Agency, in Dakota. No matter where he goes on his holiday, Uncle Piper will pick up a few subscriptions, and sometimes more than a few.

Holstein cows being tested for admission to Advanced Registry to the number of 147 head averaged 26 quarts of milk per cow per day, from which was made 15 1-5th pounds of commercial butter a week. The per centage of butter-fat was 3.40.

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So that all who suffer from kidney trouble, bladder trouble or rheumatism may know without expense that at last a genuine and reliable cure for these diseases has been found, I will send to any victim of these ailments a free treatment and such simple instructions that anyone can cure himself at home, free. I say free and I mean free. I will make no charge; you have only to write me a letter giving me your symptoms and telling me how you feel and I will do as I promise.

To give free treatment is the best way to prove my claims. I bear the expense. You have simply to take my treatment as directed and you will know I can cure you. You will owe me nothing now or later when cured. It is my free gift to the thousands of uric acid sufferers, and I want all to take advantage of it. I have devoted my life to the cure of these diseases. I am in a position to help you and my help will cost you nothing.

Write me a letter today, describing your condition in your own words, and I will send you a free treatment for it. Some of the leading symptoms of a kidney, bladder or rheumatic disease are:

1. Pain in the back.
2. Too frequent desire to urinate.
3. Burning or obstruction of urine.
4. Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5. Prostatic trouble.
6. Gas or pain in the stomach.
7. General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8. Pain and soreness under right ribs.
9. Swelling in any part of the body.
10. Constipation or liver trouble.
11. Palpitation or pain under the heart.
12. Pain in the hip joint.
13. Pain in the neck or head.
14. Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15. Pain or swelling of the joints.
16. Pain and swelling of the muscles.
17. Pain and soreness in nerves.
18. Acute or chronic rheumatism.

You can describe your condition in your own way or you can give the numbers of the symptoms in the coupon and send the coupon to me and the free treatment and instructions will be sent you just the same. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 2584 Occidental Building, Chicago, Ill.

I am asking you for no money. All I ask is the privilege of proving to the afflicted that I can and will cure kidney, bladder and rheumatic trouble in a simple, scientific, painless way; that I can stop the painful backache, the swelling flesh, the inflamed bladder, the torturing rheumatism. I am successful with old and young, those who have just become sick and those who have suffered for years.

Since I ask for no money write me today and you will be surprised to see how easy it is to cure you when the right remedies, whose purity I have vouched for to the U. S. Government, are sent you, and when a doctor gives you the right advice. I will give you the right remedies and right advice and charge you nothing, so correspond with me today.

Write a letter or send the coupon, or do both.

Dr. T. Frank Lynott,
2584 Occidental Bldg., Chicago.

I notice symptoms number.....

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(Here put down the numbers)

I will be obliged to you for a free treatment and any instructions and advice you think necessary for the cure of my case. My age is.....

Kindly address me

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(Please write your address plainly; or write your address on a separate piece of paper and pin the coupon on.)

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Everyone who has Weak Lungs, Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes or Catarrh in any form, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Chronic Hacking Cough, Loss of Flesh, Night Sweats, Hemorrhages, Soreness or Pain in the Chest or under the Shoulder Blades, or any other Deadly Symptom of Consumption, should send their name and address with twenty cents in stamps or silver to help pay packing, etc., for a Free Package of Dr. Hill's New Rational Remedy. This treatment checks at once further progress of the disease, develops atrophied cell tissues and brings on new resisting power, appetite, flesh and good health. All throat and lung sufferers should send at once for a free package which the Doctor sends by mail prepaid.

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GROWING STRAWBERRIES.

One-acde Experience in Southern Illinois—Cultivation Explained.

I have grown strawberries successfully for several years. However, I have never had more than one acre. I dispose of the fruit here in my home market at a good price, as the supply seldom exceeds the demand. I plant only the very best varieties procurable, and have never failed to produce large, handsome berries of best quality. Last season I sold 296 twenty-four-quart crates of berries from my patch of one acre, which averaged $1.80 per crate. The only expense was for picking and crates.

The varieties I have been most successful with and the ones I am now growing are the Warfield, Bederwood and Splendid. The Warfield is a dark-colored berry of good quality, and never fails to command a good price, but must be properly fertilized and thinned, else the fruit will be of an inferior quality. The variety I prefer as a fertilizer for the Warfield is the Bederwood. While the Bederwood is a rather light-colored berry, it has never failed to give the best of satisfaction and always yields a good crop. It is a vigorous grower and an excellent plant producer. The Splendid, which I regard as being the most reliable of these three varieties, is a large, well-colored berry, and is of the best quality. It is a good fertilizer and a good plant-maker.

In planting strawberries, I put them eighteen inches apart in rows four feet wide. I always plant in the spring, just as soon as the ground can be worked well. The soil is thoroughly pulverized and the plants put in with the roots properly spread.

When I plant pistillate varieties I always plant good fertilizers on each side.

In cultivating, I use a twelve-tooth cultivator between the rows and hoe between the plants. When the runners begin to appear and new plants start, I carefully place the runners so as to make the plants root about six inches apart. I allow the rows to get about one foot wide. When there are plants enough, I throw dirt over the runners so as to check further making of plants. I have found that much after labor will be saved if the weeds are all killed and the soil is in good condition when the new plants begin to start.

In hoeing the first time, I carefully notice to see if a plant has been too deeply set, or to see if the rain has washed the earth over the crown. If the rain has washed the earth over the crown, the earth must be removed so that the crown will be free. If a plant is too shallow, so that the roots are exposed, the earth must be drawn around it.

I remove all blossoms the first year, as the production of fruit taxes the vitality of the plants. My principal aim is to produce strong plants in sufficient number to give a good crop of fruit the next year. I exercise special care to keep all weeds destroyed, for they will take possession of the crop before it is picked if let go

After picking the berries, I mow the patch, burn the rubbish, cultivate the space between the rows, hoe out two-thirds of the plants in the row, leaving the plants ten inches apart in the row. I then keep them well cultivated the balance of the season with a cultivator having three-inch shovels, followed by a cultivator which has smaller shovels, and then with a common harrow. This mode of cultivation keeps the soil in good condition.

As to how long it will pay to keep land in strawberries before plowing up, no definite rule can be given. However, I have run a patch for four years, but the fourth crop of fruit was very unsatisfactory.

I wish to say to those who intend planting strawberries this spring, that while it is important to plant good varieties, it is equally important to plant good plants of those varieties. Poor plants of a famous kind will not do, and good plants of a poor kind will not do; but they should be fine, well-grown plants of a reliable variety well adapted to the soil and climate in which they are to be grown, and then the chances of success are assured.—Wm. H. Underwood.

Children's Parties.

By all means, if possible, let the children have a party now and then. Let the birthdays be marked by little social gatherings. In the years to come they will look back to the good time they had at home. The writer has grown children, but to this day she cannot get over the fact that she never had a birthday party. A handsome home, with everything to make it pleasant, and yet the one little thing she most desired was denied her. It was too much trouble and children mussed up the house so much.

A description of a birthday party given for a little eight-year-old girl, may serve to give other mothers ideas. As the refreshments are one of the features, we will describe them first. A Dennison crepe-paper lunch set was used. It was decorated with bright pink roses and a roll of crepe paper, the shade of the flowers, was also purchased.

From cardboard two round baskets were made, each being ten inches across and three inches high. These were covered in the following manner with the pink paper: A strip five inches wide and half as long again as the length around the basket was gathered with a stout thread and glued even with the bottom of the basket. Around the center of the basket was placed a roll of cotton to hold out the puff of paper.

One inch from the top the paper was gathered and drawn down to fit the top of the basket. The heading that stood up was pulled out gently to form a fluffy ruffle.

The handle was covered first plainly, then with a two-inch strip of crepe paper gathered in the center. A little twist of the paper covered the stitches at the top and bottom of the basket, and a big bow was tied to the center of the handle.

After the table had been spread with the paper lunch cloth, a basket was placed near each end, one being filled with green apples and the other with popcorn balls. In the center was the birthday cake, a layer cocoanut cake, with eight little pink paper roses on it.

On each side of the table were plates of tiny sandwiches, tied with strips of pink paper. As many of the crepe-paper napkins as there were children had a large handful of candy placed in the center, the ends gathered up and tied with strips of pink paper. One of these was at each plate.

A plain ice cream was served in such dainty cups. Two-inch circles of cardboard were first cut out, then large rose petals of the pink paper were pasted around them to form large roses. Two rows of petals were used, and they were carefully pressed and pulled into proper shape.

A stem and three leaves finished the cups. Not having any little paper cups, little tiny patty pans were placed inside the roses to hold the ice cream.

The children carried home the roses and the doilies, and were loud in their praises of Maude's mother.

With a few rolls of crepe paper and a lunch set in any one of the many beautiful designs a table can be made very attractive. Tiny baskets for the candy could be made and covered like the big baskets mentioned, or little round boxes can be placed inside of roses instead of the patty pans.

The children always like to have something to carry home. At a child's party given between Christmas and New Year, the candy boxes were two by three inches and five inches high. They were plainly covered with crepe paper and lined off to look like brickwork with very narrow strips of white paper. Beside each box, which was supposed to represent a chimney, was a figure of Santa Claus, cut from decorated crepe paper, and mounted upon thin card.

It takes so little to make the children happy that it is surely worth our while to give them a party now and then.—Mrs. H. L. Miller.

Deaf People Now Hear Whispers

Listening Machines Invented by a Kentuckian.

Invisible, When Worn, but Act Like Eye-Glasses.

Ever see a pair of Listening Machines?
They make the Deaf hear distinctly.
They are so soft in the ears one can't tell they are wearing them.

And, no one else can tell either, because they are out of sight when worn. Wilson's Ear Drums are to weak hearing what spectacles are to weak sight.

Because, they are sound-magnifiers, just as glasses are sight-magnifiers.

They rest the Ear Nerves by taking the strain off them—the strain of trying to hear dim sounds. They can be put into the ears, or taken out, in a minute, just as comfortably as spectacles can be put on and off.

And, they can be worn for weeks at a time, because they are ventilated, and so soft in the ear holes they are not felt even when the head rests on the pillow. They also protect any raw inner parts of the ear from wind, or cold, dust, or sudden and piercing sounds.

* * * *

These little telephones make it easy for a Deaf person to hear weak sounds as spectacles make it easy to read fine print. And, the longer one wears them the better his hearing grows, because they rest up, and strengthen, the ear nerves. To rest a weak ear from straining is like resting a strained wrist from working.

Wilson's Ear Drums rest the Ear Nerves by making the sounds louder, so it is easy to understand without trying and straining. They make deaf people cheerful and comfortable, because such people can talk with their friends without the friends having to shout back at them. They can hear without straining. It is the straining that puts such a queer, anxious look on the face of a deaf person.

* * * *

Wilson's Ear Drums make all the sound strike hard on the center of the human ear drum, instead of spreading it weakly all over the surface. It thus makes the center of the human ear drum vibrate ten times as much as if the same sound struck the whole drum head. It is this vibration of the ear drum that carries the sound to the hearing Nerves. When we make the drum vibrate ten times as much we make the sound ten times as loud and ten times as easy to understand.

This is why people who had not in years heard a clock strike can now hear that same clock tick anywhere in the room, while wearing Wilson's Ear Drums.

Deafness, from any cause, earache, buzzing noises in the head, raw and running ears, broken ear-drums, and other ear troubles, are relieved and cured (even after ear doctors have given up the cases), by the use of these comfortable little ear-resters and sound magnifiers.

A sensible book, about Deafness, tells how they are made, and has printed in it letters from hundreds of people who are using them.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, Telegraph Operators, Trainmen, Workers in Boiler Shops and Foundries—four hundred people of all ranks who were Deaf, tell their experience in this free book. They tell how their hearing was brought back to them almost instantly, by the proper use of Wilson's Ear Drums.

Some of these very people may live near you, and be well known to you. What they have to say is mighty strong proof.

This book has been the means of making 326,000 Deaf people hear again. It will be mailed free to you if you merely write a post card for it today. Don't put off getting back your hearing. Write now, while you think of it. Get the free book of proof.

Write for it today to the Wilson Ear Drum Co.
299 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Safety Razors FREE

To quickly introduce the celebrated Ideal Shaving and Complexion Soap which beautifies, removes pimples, blotches and all facial eruptions, leaving skin soft & clear & to prove what we claim is true, we will send a box of soap together with the latest new improved Safety Razor outfit in a fine handsome case all complete for shaving, ABSOLUTELY FREE to any one answering this advertisement at once & enclosing 10cts. silver or stamps to help pay boxing, packing, mailing, etc. Address,

THE AMERICAN SOAP WORKS, 95 Chambers St., N. Y. City

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

POST CARDS AND ALBUM FREE

To introduce our large new 48-page illustrated catalog, we give a beautiful Album, fancy colored cover, black leaves filled with loveliest post cards **absolutely FREE.** Send ten cents to cover postage and packing—only 1 Album to each customer.

HOMER GEORGE CO. Dept. 116 Chicago, Ill.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES
Stomach and Lung Troubles
Or a Weak Circulation of the Blood Can Be Cured Without a Drop of Medicine

Magnetic Shields Make the Blood Circulate
We Prove it to You

We Prove Every Statement We Make. We Do Not Ask You To Take Our Word for It.

We simply want you to give us a chance to prove the truth of the claims we make for the curative value of MAGNETIC SHIELDS.

We guarantee our shields to be perfect in every respect, and to retain their power. We show you they have cured hundreds of cases where medicine had failed to do any good. They have cured these cases after they had been given up to die. Give us a full statement of your case today, and we will advise you FREE OF CHARGE just what can be done, and will show you cases like yours that have been cured by MAGNETIC SHIELDS after medicine had failed to do any good.

It is your duty to investigate. If we prove our claims, YOU WILL WANT MAGNETIC SHIELDS. We give the proof. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE.

Hardening of the Liver—Complicated with Severe Stomach Trouble—Completely Cured and Forty-three Pounds of Flesh put on in Six Months.

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: I feel that I have a duty to discharge in giving my experience with the use of your Magnetic Shields for the cure of a most serious complication of Stomach and Liver trouble, that very nearly proved fatal to me, feeling that the cure in my case should be classed as simply wonderful.

While traveling on the road as wholesale dry goods salesman, I was taken seriously ill with a terrible distress in the pit of my stomach. I employed the most skillful medical talent for about two years, and under the best treatment in this line, continued to grow worse, until the physicians considered my trouble an incurable case, and did not anticipate I would live more than three months. My former weight had been 190 to 195 pounds, and I was reduced to a living skeleton, my color being a dirty yellow, and having a general mummified appearance. Fortunately at this time, about the 1st of December, I met a gentleman who had been cured by using your Magnetic Shields, and on his recommendation purchased the Shields and wore them faithfully. In thirty days I had gained ten pounds in weight, and by the first of July I had gained forty-three pounds and weighed 170 pounds.

I took no medicine whatever after applying the shields, and have not had a sick day since, nor even an ache or a pain, and eat and digest any and all food my appetite may crave. I am now past seventy years of age and enjoy as good general health as when a boy of ten. My case has attracted great attention here in Danville, where I am well known.

My confidence in Magnetic Shields is so great that I recommend them to every person who is not enjoying perfect health, and you have my permission to refer any one to me who wishes to know more fully the details of my case. I am

Very truly yours,
JOS. R. PATTON,
Danville, Pa.

If you are so skeptical you must have proof on your own body before you can believe, try a pair of our foot batteries. They will convince you.

OUR NEW BOOK FREE
"A Plain Road to Health"

It tells the cause and cure for every form of disease and gives the most valuable information on the subject of Magnetism. Simply send a statement of your case. We will send the book free with our letter of advice.

We Make Shields for Every Part of the Body for the Treatment of Every Form of Disease.

The accompanying cut shows how Magnetism is radiated from the Lung Shield, Belt and Lower Leggins into all the vital organs, as well as lower extremities, giving new life and activity to the circulation from head to foot, thus strengthening all the vital organs and large nerve centers and assisting nature in the work of eliminating diseased conditions by reason of the better circulation of blood that is established as soon as the Shields are applied. This set of shields contains over eight hundred powerful Magnetic Storage Batteries, that are guaranteed to hold their power and will never have to be recharged.

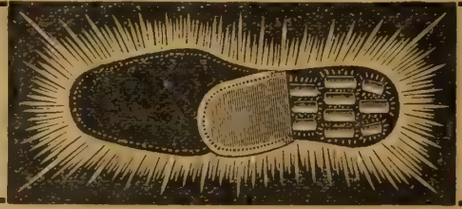
Serious Complication of Lung, Stomach and Kidney Trouble. A Marvelous Chicago Recovery.

DR. THACHER.

Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to testify to the perfect cure I have gained by using your wonderful Shields. After suffering fifteen years with stomach troubles, although doctoring the greater part of the time, I kept getting worse, until I was the victim of a severe complication of stomach and kidney trouble, which a year and a half ago all seemed to go to my lungs. Had dreadful pains, lost my appetite, could not sleep, became so very weak I could hardly walk across the floor, and not able to do my work. At times when my pains were not so severe I would try to read, but could not for more than five minutes at a time, as I was very nervous. My family and friends thought I could not live another month. I was getting tired of taking medicine. Nothing helped me. I happened to see your advertisement in the paper, which read, "Magnetism Cures Without Medicine." I thought "While there is life there is hope." So just one year ago today I put on your wonderful Magnetic Vest, Leggins and Insoles. The result was a miracle, for in two days I felt relieved; in a week, very much better; in three weeks entirely cured.

Words can not express how thankful I am to you for your kind advice; also for the treatment, to which I owe my life. May you live long for suffering humanity's sake. May your great and sure cure be known a great deal better than it is today.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. O. RAY,
654 Hirsch St., Chicago, Ill.

WARM  FEET

The greatest comfort and luxury of modern days; magnetic fire under your feet. The greatest life protector known; your feet keep warm all the time, even in the coldest weather. A sensation of life, warmth and comfort that you have never experienced before. A pair of our **Magnetic Foot Batteries**, the smallest shields we make, worn in the shoes, will convince the most doubting skeptic of the curative value of Magnetism. If you want evidence that speaks louder than words—if you want positive proof, get a pair of the Foot Batteries today and insulate your body against the cold, damp earth. They are worth ten times their price for this insulation alone. The Single Power Foot Batteries are $1.00 a pair or three pairs for $2.00. The Double Power, or the Compound Foot Batteries, are $2.00 a pair, or three pairs for $4.00 postpaid. Send size of Shoe when ordering Foot Batteries.

Thacher Magnetic Shield Co., Inc. Suite 272, 169 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

National FARMER

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The picture presented herewith was taken upon the farm of Mr. E. D. Funk, of Shirley, Ill., and represents a car-load of champion Chester White hogs. See article by Mr. Funk in this paper.

The St. Louis Hog Market.

The activity of the St. Louis market for hogs is the topic of the day in live stock circles. With a record of two millions and a half hogs received and sold in the year 1908, this year the market starts out with a prospect of another record breaker. Increased shipments are induced by the splendid service of the St. Louis market, and it is our pleasure to invite attention to the pertinent facts as relating to the prices realized at the different market centers.

A careful tabulation of prices paid at various markets during the month of March shows the St. Louis market to average a fraction higher than Chicago, 13 to 25 cents per 100 pounds higher than Kansas City, 25 cents per 100 pounds higher than Omaha, and 16 to 21 cents per 100 pounds higher than St. Joseph. This is a comparison of averages covering a total of 1,750,000 hogs. As a matter of fact, this only gives a general idea of the difference. On the last day of March, Kansas City did not sell a hog above $6.95, whereas St. Louis sold fourteen loads at $7.00 to $7.10. The bulk of the good, heavy hogs at Kansas City sold at $6.70 to $6.85, and at St. Louis sold at $6.85 to $7.00. At $6.50 to $6.65 Kansas City sold the bulk of the light hogs, and at St. Louis the bulk sold at $6.70 to $6.80. This is doing full justice to the Kansas City market. The official tabulation shows an average whereby hogs sold at St. Louis in the month of March brought $20 to $40 a car more for the same class of hogs shipped to Kansas City or, for that matter, to either Omaha or St. Joseph. St.Louis is doing splendid service. All hogs should be consigned to a commission firm doing business at the National Stock Yards.

St. Louis Horse and Mule Market.

The largest number of horse and mule buyers ever known to be assembled at one market are now purchasing horses and mules at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. Auction sales of horses are conducted on Monday by the McFarlane Commission Company; on Tuesday by the Western Sale Stables Company; on Wednesday by Campbell & Reid; and on Thursday by Holland & Nugent Bros. Whenever there is a surplus of horses for sale the auctions are held at night and on Friday and Saturday. Mules are sold by these same firms. These auctions are conducted by first-class business men, who are renowned for honorable methods combined with great enterprise. By them the greatest market in the world has been built up. Shippers to the St. Louis market are specially notified to bill their horses and mules to one of the firms mentioned at the National Stock Yards in order to insure safe and speedy delivery. Don't bill to East St. Louis. The market is at the National Yards.

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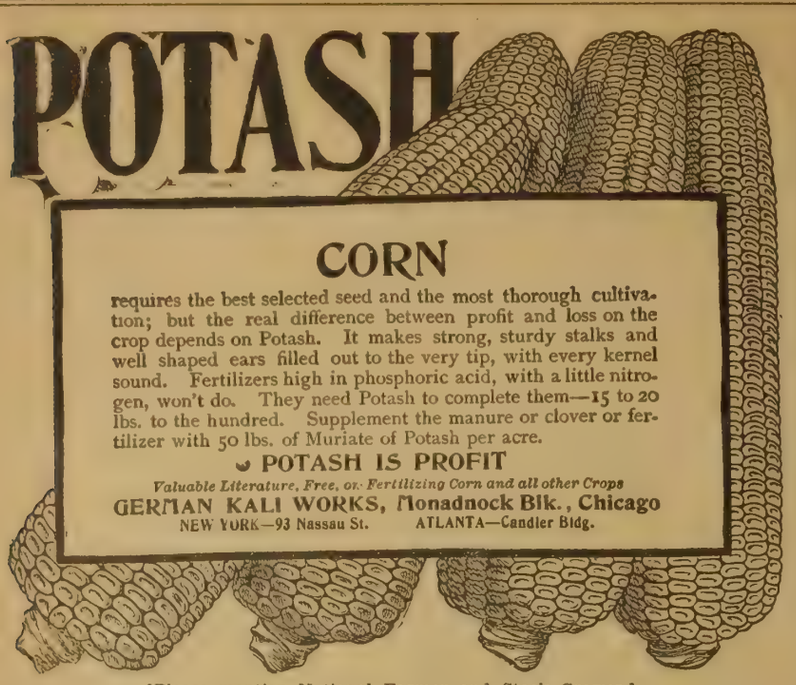
Stock and GROWER


POTASH
CORN
requires the best selected seed and the most thorough cultivation; but the real difference between profit and loss on the crop depends on Potash. It makes strong, sturdy stalks and well shaped ears filled out to the very tip, with every kernel sound. Fertilizers high in phosphoric acid, with a little nitrogen, won't do. They need Potash to complete them—15 to 20 lbs. to the hundred. Supplement the manure or clover or fertilizer with 50 lbs. of Muriate of Potash per acre.
POTASH IS PROFIT
Valuable Literature, Free, on Fertilizing Corn and all other Crops
GERMAN KALI WORKS, Monadnock Blk., Chicago
NEW YORK—93 Nassau St.
ATLANTA—Candler Bldg.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Sod and Mulch Versus Cultivation For the Orchard.

The very successful results which have attended the sod-mulch system of orcharding as conducted by a small number of fruit growers scattered over the country, have drawn to it the general attention of horticulturists and excited at times lively discussions in the farm press. The preponderance of sentiment seems to be unequivocally against it, however, and to regard it with suspicion and distrust. Even science, while calmly weighing its merits, appears at times inclined to condemn it with impatience as an insidious method by which to seduce the orthodox believer from the safe path by holding out the prospect of less work and easier methods. The system of cultivation which horticultural scientists concur in recommending and which is faithfully followed by the great majority of fruit growers from the New England States to the Pacific Coast is briefly this: The orchard is plowed shallow or deeply disced in early spring. It is then cultivated regularly till some time in July and is then sown in some cover crop which is left undisturbed until the next spring. This is the method which is being pursued in the commercial orchards all over the country except in the irrigated regions of the West, where cover crops are not so essential. It is being demonstrated, however, by Hitchings, of New York, and Vergou, of Ohio, as well as quite a number of others, that the finest and most perfect fruit of which the land is capable may be produced by the sod-mulch system, while the arguments in its favor are so numerous and so rational that there is a general disposition to give it an extensive test. The one serious criticism to the present system is that cultivation, continued through the spring and more than half the summer, tends to exhaust the humus of the soil at a rapid rate while the loose surface is at the mercy of the heavy spring rains which, unless the land be quite level, are apt to wash it disastrously. Once begun, cultivation must be kept up at regular intervals and the crust formed after every rain must be promptly broken. Another criticism is, that in dry summers cultivation must be stopped too early for the best good of the heavy crop of maturing fruit in order that the cover crop may be sown in time for it to make a good growth.

On the other hand, the strongest point advanced by the advocates of the sod-mulch is, that it is a natural method that follows the example of nature as closely as possible and therefore insures better and more regular crops and longer-lived trees, while there is a steady improvement in the fertility of the soil. Experiments undertaken to test the system have in several instances failed and thereby discouraged its adoption, but from reports of these it seems that they did not take into account certain requirements that were essential to their success. Unfortunately, these requirements do not seem to have been pointed out and emphasized as vital factors of the system by its advocates, and its detractors are suffered to issue their condemnation without reply. Let us briefly examine the sod-mulch system. The young trees are either planted at once in a grass sod or cultivated in the usual way until they come into bearing, when the land is then sown down to grass. Whenever the grass is high enough to cut, it is mowed down; if the trees are young, it is raked and thrown around them as a mulch; if they are full grown, it is suffered to lie where it falls. In the unsuccessful trials mentioned above, this was as far as the experiment was carried, and to those familiar with the sod-mulch system, failure could have been predicted from the first, for the vital point of the whole theory was omitted, which is, that at all times a mulch must be supplied to every tree in a radius as far as the sweep of the limbs and heavy enough to smother out all growth of grass and weeds. It is the virtue in this mulch that makes the system possible and successful. The mulch is generally recognized as the equal in results of cultivation. What is its principle? To keep the earth cool, to keep it moist and to feed it with a constant supply of humus full of available plant food. The tests of this system that failed relied upon what grass was cut from the middles, which is not usually sufficient.

Enough straw or other good mulching material must be brought in to fulfill the conditions of the suppression of all growth under the tree and an adequate supply of humus. Combined with this must go the regular cutting of the grass and weeds before they ripen their seeds and the never-to-be-violated condition that under no circumstances must any grass be removed for hay, no matter how luxuriantly it may grow. Again, if the soil be too thin to form a heavy sod and a vigorous growth of the trees, top dressings of stable manure must be given annually until the requisite vigor be secured. In addition to this, phosphoric acid and potash must be supplied if the appearance of the fruit bespeaks their need. Condensed, here are the main conditions of successful sod-mulch culture: A strong, well-drained soil for a foundation; trees planted directly in the sod or cultivated until ready to bear, and the land then sown; just as soon as the trees are planted, and at all times thereafter, the application of a mulch heavy enough to suppress all growth under the circumference of the limbs; mowing down all growth once or more times a year and allowing it to remain or used as a mulch under the trees; supplying enough stable manure and commercial fertilizers to keep the trees in vigorous growth and enable them to make perfect fruit.

Condensed, here are the advantages of the sod-mulch: Tree roots never disturbed by the plow or cultivator and enabled to feed up to the very surface; the sod preserves the soil at a cool, even temperature; its decay supplies a constant source of plant food to the feeding roots from row to row; the mulch under the trees insures coolness, a steady decomposition of organic matter that feeds the roots at all seasons, and a supply of moisture that makes this constant production of food soluble and therefore available. The mulch and grass provide a soft bed on which the windfall fruit strikes without injury and is therefore in a much greater per cent. salable; the heavy sod makes a firm bed at all seasons for the entrance of horses and wagon to spread manure, to haul away the fruit and especially to spray in the early spring, when cultivated orchards are seas of mud; and lastly, the trees are more fruitful, hardier and longer lived because grown under natural conditions.—L. R. Johnson.

Arkansas Cattle as Natives.

According to latest regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, the cattle from Carroll, Randolph, Lawrence, Clay and Greene counties, Arkansas, can be shipped to the St. Louis market and be classed and sold in the native division. Cattle from Washington county, part of Fulton county east of Spring river, and part of Sharp county north of Strawberry river can be yarded in the native division if the cattle are certified by proper authority to be free from ticks. From all the balance of the state the cattle have to be yarded and sold in the quarantine division.

Onion sets are selling at St. Louis at $10 per 100 pounds for tops and $4.00 to $5.00 per 100 pounds for bottoms.

You Can INCREASE Your Corn Crop 30%

or more by using only such seed as has been carefully graded. You will also get far better corn. Government tests have proved that the main cause of *small* crops is an uneven stand. No corn-planter, whatever its merits, can drop seed evenly, *if the seed be carelessly graded or of all sizes that come from the ear.* But, *with seed carefully graded to a uniform size,* any good corn-planter can be depended upon to drop every grain just where you want it and thus make every inch of your ground do the service that it should. Government tests also have proved that the main cause of *poor quality* in corn is the planting of seed *not well selected.*

$1,000 PRIZE EAR OMAHA EXPO.

Careful Grading, Therefore, is at the Very Basis of All Richly Successful Corn Production.

$1 The Simplex All-Steel Seed Corn Grader $1

easily and quickly separates, in a new and scientific way, the *full, perfect, evenly-shaped* grains from the large, irregular, unshapely grains. Money back if not delighted.

Grades more corn and grades it better than any other device on the market, *regardless of price.* Capacity, 10 to 15 bushels per hour. A boy can work it. No machinery to get out of order. *Made entirely of steel*—nothing to wear out or rot—will last a lifetime.

Simply slip a dollar bill in a letter and mail to us. *You will never invest a dollar that will bring you greater returns.* Grader will reach you promptly. If you don't find it is worth its weight in gold, return it and get your money. Thousands in use. Order today, and we will send with Grader, booklet—"BUMPER CORN CROPS—HOW TO SECURE THEM."

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO. 823 to 863 Lock Street, CINCINNATI, O.
Largest Manufacturers of Iron and Steel Roofing in the world.

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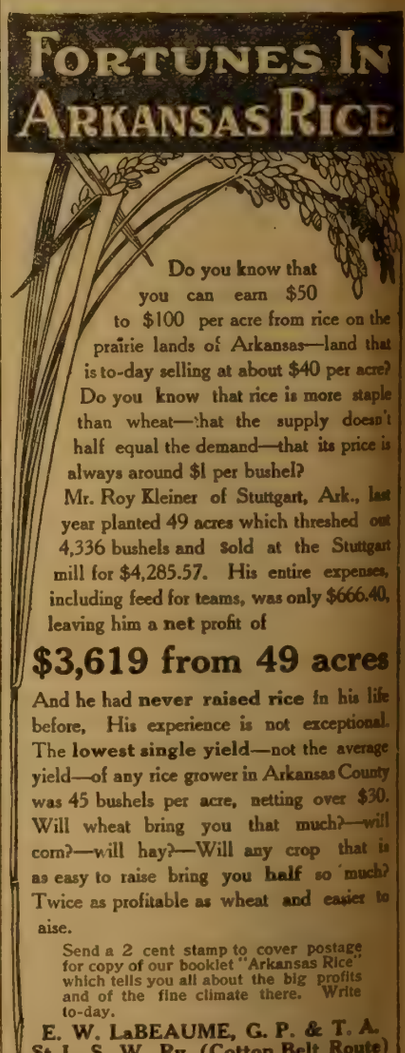
FORTUNES IN ARKANSAS RICE
Do you know that you can earn $50 to $100 per acre from rice on the prairie lands of Arkansas—land that is to-day selling at about $40 per acre?
Do you know that rice is more staple than wheat—that the supply doesn't half equal the demand—that its price is always around $1 per bushel?
Mr. Roy Kleiner of Stuttgart, Ark., last year planted 49 acres which threshed out 4,336 bushels and sold at the Stuttgart mill for $4,285.57. His entire expenses, including feed for teams, was only $666.40, leaving him a net profit of
$3,619 from 49 acres
And he had never raised rice in his life before. His experience is not exceptional. The lowest single yield—not the average yield—of any rice grower in Arkansas County was 45 bushels per acre, netting over $30. Will wheat bring you that much?—will corn?—will hay?—Will any crop that is as easy to raise bring you half so much? Twice as profitable as wheat and easier to raise.
Send a 2 cent stamp to cover postage for copy of our booklet "Arkansas Rice" which tells you all about the big profits and of the fine climate there. Write to-day.
E. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. & T. A.
St. L. S. W. Ry. (Cotton Belt Route)
1602 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Farm Management.

Careful observation makes it very plain to me that there is a great deal of difference in the way different men manage their farms. It seems that some men are exceedingly slow in learning. Each succeeding year only convinces me the more of the fact that the farmer who makes the best use of manure and fertilizers in general is the man who steadily forges ahead.

I have watched the fellow who is careless and indifferent about the manure question. He, of course, avoids a lot of hard, disagreeable work, but he never makes any headway, and I feel safe in saying that in most cases he is going backward, while his more industrious neighbor is working ahead in a way that is really pleasing to the individual who is always glad to see his friends and neighbors progressing.

Just why it is that some men will persist in their shiftless, careless way is not very easily understood. I find certain farmers who are very careful in their management. They find it absolutely necessary to keep some stock, not too much, however, for the land they possess, but just as much as they can keep profitably. They don't keep this stock simply for the milk and butter, and cash that may be realized from the sale of the stock and their products. They have some other reason, and a very important one, for keeping live stock. The roughage that is produced on the farm must remain there to be returned to the soil. But this vegetable material must pass through a certain process that renders it more suitable for the requirements of the soil and the crops that are to be grown there in the future, and also that a profit may be realized from the feeding process also.

Every good farmer has learned to place a high value on barn yard manure. He knows that it is the basis of good profitable farming. He also knows that if he can grow double the crop on an acre of land that his neighbor produces, that he will outstrip his neighbor by at least one-half.

Most of us do not farm just for the fun there is in it, but rather for what we can get out of it in the way of making a living and providing ourselves with the various things that are required to make life more pleasant and satisfactory. It is always a great pleasure to know that in whatever we have undertaken we always did the very best we could. It is worth something to know that we have tried to be the very best farmer we possibly could be. If we do our level best at anything, and yet fail, we can look the world bravely in the face, for no man is expected to do more.

But what about the negligent, indifferent fellow who is trying to farm in such a careless way? His farm is becoming less productive each succeeding year, yet he can't see why he doesn't raise as good crops as his neighbor gets.

The neighbor has made it a rule to act on the principle of giving his land a square deal; the other man will not do this. He takes all and gives back nothing, and finally it is practically nothing all around.

Make the farm productive and we have every assurance of abundant harvests.

If we plant in fertile soil, insects or unfavorable weather may cut our crops short, and lack of proper preparation or after cultivation may produce the same results; but the chances are far greater than would be otherwise.

But when we plant on soil that we know is entirely exhausted there is no good reason why we should expect a coming harvest. It seems that some men persistently invite failure in their farming operations. Why should men do this?

First see to it that the soil is in a suitable condition for the production of crops and then give them the attention that should be given and the harvest is almost sure to follow.—R. B. Rushing.

Rate of Planting Corn.

Many regulate the rate of planting according to the viability of their seed. This is wrong. In the first place all seed should be thoroughly tested before it is put into the planter boxes. This thing of putting in enough more seed, to make up for any that fails to grow, is largely responsible for so many uneven stands. The rate of planting should be regulated by the habits of growth of the variety planted. For instance, Reid's Yellow Dent makes an unusually heavy growth of stalk, so that best results from it come from two and three kernels in each hill. Two in each hill would be ample, could seed be so evenly distributed. Silver King is a variety which makes a rather light growth of stalk and leaves, and for this reason that variety can be planted much thicker than Reid's. When thick planting is done it is essential that the ground contain sufficient plant food to sustain stalk growth throughout the season, and sufficient grain-making material to meet the heavy demands of the thick-planted crop.—L. C. Brown.

The National Corn Association has selected December 6 to 18 as the dates for the National Corn Exposition of 1909. It will be held at Omaha. The date will permit all the exhibits at the State and County Fairs to be concentrated at the National Show. Business men of Omaha will subscribe $100,000 to promote the show of 1909.

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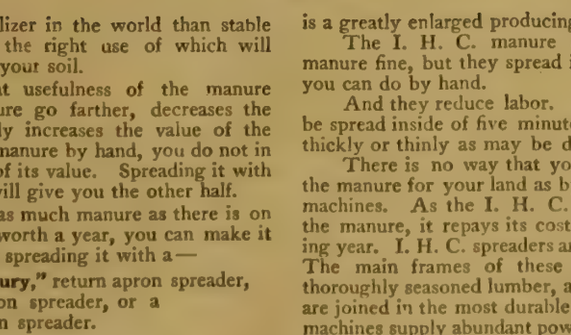
[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

MAKE THE MOST OUT OF THE BARNYARD MANURE



THERE is no better fertilizer in the world than stable and barnyard manure, the right use of which will keep up the fertility of your soil.

Right here lies the great usefulness of the manure spreader. It makes the manure go farther, decreases the labor of spreading, and greatly increases the value of the manure. If you are spreading manure by hand, you do not in reality get more than one-half of its value. Spreading it with an I. H. C. manure spreader will give you the other half.

If you have on your farm as much manure as there is on the average farm, say $100.00 worth a year, you can make it worth an additional $100.00 by spreading it with a—

"Kemp's Twentieth Century," return apron spreader,
"Corn King," return apron spreader, or a
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An I. H. C. manure spreader makes the manure go farther because there is no waste. The manure is spread evenly and before it deteriorates in value. It is not dried out, leached out or washed away as it is when thrown out in piles on the ground, and afterwards spread by hand.

The manure is pulverized and made fine when it is spread. The spreader puts it into a form so that it is available for plant food. It leaves the spreader beater in so fine a condition that the first rain washes every particle into the soil and the plant roots get the benefit. The effects of applying manure to the land in this condition are immediate and there is a greatly enlarged producing capacity given to the soil.

The I. H. C. manure spreaders not only make the manure fine, but they spread it evenly—far more evenly than you can do by hand.

And they reduce labor. The largest load of manure can be spread inside of five minutes, covering the ground just as thickly or thinly as may be desired.

There is no way that you can get so much value out of the manure for your land as by spreading it with one of these machines. As the I. H. C. spreader doubles the value of the manure, it repays its cost the first year and each succeeding year. I. H. C. spreaders are very substantially constructed. The main frames of these machines are made of heavy, thoroughly seasoned lumber, and the cross sills and side sills are joined in the most durable manner. The wheels on these machines supply abundant power in all conditions of spreading. The beaters are made of strong wood cross bars provided with long steel teeth so arranged that manure in all conditions is correctly spread. The aprons are made of wood slats that are attached to chains that have been thoroughly tested before they leave the factories. These machines are convenient to operate, light in draft, and do excellent work in spreading all kinds of manure.

The International local agent in your town will supply you with catalog and give you all particulars on the I. H. C. spreader he sells. Take the matter up with him or write direct to the home office.

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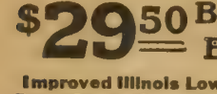

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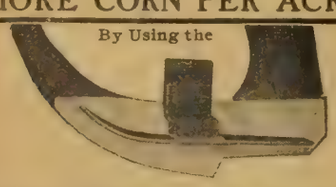

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Pays for itself on every **Two Acres** of corn planted. Will clamp on any planter runner made. Plants all corn at a uniform depth. Farmers are requested to write us for further particulars. Agents and salesmen wanted. Price $5.00 per set f. o. b. La Crosse.
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FULL LINE OF **Belting** AND LUBRICATING **Oils**
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How to Grow Sweet Potato Plants.

Prepare a hotbed by using fresh manure from the horse barns. Add about one-third to one-half straw or bedding material and mix thoroughly. This mixture should be packed in the bed to a depth of twelve to eighteen inches. A convenient width for a hot bed is six feet; they can be made as long as desired. The mixture should then be thoroughly moistened but not made wet; too much water will retard the heating process caused by the fermentation of the manure. Let this mixture stand in the bed for three or four days, by which time it will have reached its highest degree of heat. At this time the bed should be carefully examined to see that there are no dry spots. The mixture should be kept well moistened. The frames that are to support the covering of the bed should then be placed on top of the bed of manure with the slope of the top to the south. Two or three inches of soil should be spread over the mixture and the sweet potatoes carefully placed on the surface and covered with an additional layer of soil to a depth of two or three inches. Sandy soil is best for this purpose. Keep this soil moist throughout the entire period of plant growth.

The potatoes should be carefully distributed over the bed and no two potatoes should lie against each other, but they need not be more than one-half inch apart. The potatoes that are more than two and one-half or three inches in diameter should be split lengthwise, and the cut surface placed down in the bed; smaller potatoes may be placed in the bed whole. The potatoes should be placed in the bed about six weeks before the first plants are to be transplanted to the open field. If care is exercised in pulling the plants, a second crop of plants will be produced in about two weeks, and a third and much lighter crop will be produced about two weeks later, during which time a good bed will produce from 100 to 150 plants per square foot.

The plants should not be placed in the open field until the soil is quite warm and all danger of frost is passed. In the central part of Oklahoma transplanting can be done in May, while in the southern part of the state it can frequently be done with safety during the later part of April. In the northern part of the state transplanting should be done after the middle of May.—From bulletin issued by Oklahoma Experiment Station.

Supplying Humus to the Soil.

Mr. Henry Wallace says: "The greatest need of the Southern farmer is humus." He also says to supply our farms with humus is our greatest task. Every word of this message is a sermon, and a true one, yet the message is nothing more than what has been persistently preached by the agricultural press.

It is absolutely essential to have an abundant supply of humus in order to get a successful crop yield. I have found this especially true in a drouthy year. There was one time that we could not get a large yield in a drouthy year; but at that time our farm was not well supplied with humus; but since supplying it with the above we no longer fear a dry year. We have supplied humus to our soil first by increasing the depth of plowing from five to nineteen inches, making this increase gradually by subsoiling. Second, we have carefully saved and applied all manure as well as applied many hundred loads of straw and leaves used mostly in bedding for stables and mulching for potatoes. Third, we have not robbed the soil by burning the corn stalks and other accumulations which it should receive. Fourth, we have practiced a rotation that gives us from two to three crops on our land each year, also from one to two leguminous crops on our land each year. This rotation also keeps a cover crop on our soil almost the entire year. The rotation in brief: First year land gets cotton with crimson clover sown in cotton after last plowing; where clover fails, rye is sown. Second year, corn with cowpeas sown alone at last working of corn or cowpeas and crimson clover sown together, three-fourths bushel peas, ten to twelve pounds crimson clover seed per acre. Where wheat is to follow corn, cowpeas are sown alone; where potatoes are to follow corn, clover and peas are sown together. Third year, either wheat or potatoes with cowpeas sown alone at rate of two bushels per acre after wheat harvest and followed with rye in fall or cowpeas and crimson clover sown together after wheat harvest. When potatoes are grown, the cowpeas and clover are also sown together or alone after potato harvest, unless the second crop is to follow on same land where first crop grew, then rye is sown after second crop harvest.

The above methods have abundantly supplied our farm with both humus and fertility and I am sure it will for others.—W. C. Crook, Huron, Tenn.

World's Record Sale.

At the sale of jacks and jennets held March 3d by Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo., sixty-five head sold for an average of $534.61. The thirty-one jacks averaged $870, and the thirty-four jennets averaged $228.82. Limestone Wonder sold to D. J. Griffith, of Jaudan, Mo., for $2,810. Eight other jacks sold from $1,000 to $1,525. The top price for a jennet was $400, paid by Neel Bros., of St. John, Kas. It was a record sale, the total being $34,750.

A FINE KIDNEY REMEDY.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock (clothing dealer), 890 Carrier Building, East Hampton, Conn., says if any reader afflicted with a kidney or bladder trouble will write to him he will direct them to the splendid home remedy he so successfully used. He is glad to do this, and does not wish you to send him money.

WHITE HULLESS BARLEY.

Stock raisers are being especially impressed with the merits of White Hulless Barley. This wonderful grain is not only hulless, but beardless, and makes a very valuable feed for horses, cattle, hogs and other live stock. It is so early that it may be profitably grown as a catch crop, maturing in from sixty to ninety days. It yields enormously—thirty-five to eighty bushels to the acre. Its feeding value is very great, and half as much can be used as oats. It also makes excellent hay.

Further particulars of this valuable grain may be learned by sending for the handsome Twenty-fifth Anniversary Catalogue issued by Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, 190 Bridge Square, Minneapolis, Minn. This catalgoue is sent without charge to those who write for it.

SEED CORN GRADER.

The attention of every progressive farmer is called to the advertisement of the Edwards Manufacturing Company, found on another page of this paper.

This Corn Grader saves many times its cost the first time it is used and starts right then rolling up money for every year afterwards of its long life.

It is endorsed by the government, has been adopted by the government Experimental Stations, and is used by the most progressive, up-to-date farmers throughout the country. There is no wear-out to it and can be used year after year.

Even with the strong endorsement of the government, the manufacturers will instantly and without question return the price paid if it is not found satisfactory and as represented.

Address, Edwards Manufacturing Company, 823 to 863 Lock street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR.

A big book full of information and value for poultry raisers is the new 1909 catalogue just issued by the Des Moines Incubator Company. This company, now generally recognized as one of the largest manufacturers of incubators and brooders, has been foremost for years in the perfection of machines and supplies, and it would be difficult to conceive of a greater line of proven worth.

The days of doubtful experimenting are long past, so far as the Des Moines Incubator Company is concerned. Its incubators and brooders, made in a great variety of sizes and styles, though all following the same general design, are known the world over for their excellent results.

There are so many features of interest regarding the Successful and Eclipse Incubators and Brooders, the Sanitary Metal Brood Coop and other products of this company that space does not permit us to speak of them in detail at this time, but we want to urge our readers to write the Des Moines Incubator Company, Des Moines, Iowa, now while the season is early, for this most interesting poultry book and catalogue.

Address, Des Moines Incubator Company, 161 Second street, Des Moines, Iowa.

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Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, $60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 18, London, Canada.

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Growing Watermelons.

I have been very successful in growing watermelons. My method is to subsoil the land thoroughly and sow cowpeas the summer preceding, first giving the land a top dressing of acid phosphate, 200 pounds per acre. This is done after subsoiling. In summer, top dress the land with air-slacked lime, 500 to 700 pounds per acre, and turn the pea growths under. I prefer to turn them when the vines are in stage for hay. In September I top dress the land with barn-yard manure, twenty to thirty two-horse loads per acre, and sow rye or crimson clover. This is cut with the disc plow in the spring, land turned and subsoiled again, surface harrowed until in ideal shape for the melon seed. In the latter part of April to last of May or 1st of May, land is checked off ten feet each way and eight to twelve seeds of the Kleckley Sweet variety are planted in each hill. At one time I would dig an excavation two and one-half feet in diameter and one foot in depth, and fill this with manure, but have found by subsoiling pea sowing and applying manure as a top dressing to rye or clover, I get much better results. The manure is then thoroughly mixed with both top and subsoil; the decayed green manure crop has also furnished humus and vegetable matter sufficient to utilize it to a good advantage.

By this method I have melon vines that begin to bear very early and continued to bear until frost. By the old method I got one very good crop and then the vines would turn yellow and soon die.

I begin to cultivate as soon as the vines are up well and continue to cultivate very shallow and often until they begin to run. At this stage I lay them by and sow cowpeas at the rate of three-fourths bushel per acre. These help the land to retain moisture, also keep down young grass and weeds as well as protect the melons from the sun. One can also pick the seed and realize a neat sum from them. For bugs, I spray the young vines with a liquid made from cow manure. This is one of the best bug preventives I have ever used. It also gives the young melon vines such a rapid growth that they will soon reach a stage that the bugs can do very little injury to them.—W. C. Crook, Huron, Tenn.

CREDIT Subscriptions.

◆ ◆ ◆

Three Years For One Dollar, Payable at the End of the First Year.

The publishers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower will be glad to furnish the paper three years for **One Dollar**, the same to be payable at **the end of the first year.** This edition is a fair sample of the paper. It is interesting and instructive. Those who read it over will find that it is a help to them in the conduct of their business. All who receive a sample copy are invited to send in a subscription on the following blank form, unless they prefer to pay in advance, thereby securing a premium.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay One Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

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Wheat Prizes Awarded.

At the National Corn Show of 1909 the tests of wheat exhibited occupied sixty days. The prize awards were as follows:

Nebraska won first place at the National Corn Exposition for the best wheat for light bread flour—a sample of spring wheat; the first prize for the best wheat for cracker flour went to Missouri and the first award for the best wheat for pastry flour went to Minnesota.

These awards were made after a milling test had been made by one of the largest milling companies in Minneapolis and the flour baked to ascertain the size and quality of the loaves, the quality of crackers and pastry made from samples in those classes. The samples were also tested in the chemical laboratory of another company and the scores given on the following basis:

	Points.
Yield of flour	20
Texture and color of loaf	15
Size of loaf	30
Absorption	10
Soundness and flavor	15
Percentage and quality of gluten	10
Total	100

When the total scores on this basis were the same, the samples scoring the highest in quantity and quality of gluten and absorption were awarded the premiums by the judges, these points being considered the most important.

The following are the winners in the three classes which were given the milling test, the amount of premium and score given each sample:

Premium No. 123, Wheat Milling Special, open to the world—for best wheat for light bread flour:

First—W. D. Stelk, Grand Island, Neb., score 94; premium, $300.

Second—John Cheney, Warren, Minn., score, 82; premium, $100.

Third—J. W. Bonnall, Woodbine, Ia.; score, 82; premium, $95.

Fourth—R. H. Thompson, Rifle, Colo., score, 81; premium, $5.

Premium No. 124, open to world for best sample of wheat for cracker flour:

First—Ernest L. Hughes, Glasgow, Mo., score, 82; premium, $135.

Second—J. W. Beckman, Cokato, Minn., score, 82, premium, $35.

Third—Newton B. Ashby, Des Moines, Ia., score, 80; premium, $35.

Premium No. 125, open to the world for best sample of wheat for pastry flour:

First—L. Lambertson, Warren, Minn., score, 79; premium, $90.

Second—Carl Westensen, Olathie, Colo., score, 77; premium, $20.

In the contest for the best light bread flour eighty-four entries were made, samples from widely separated sections of the country. Thirty-one of these scored above seventy points, five of which were entered from Iowa; three from Nebraska; four from Illinois; four from Minnesota; three from Colorado; one from Kansas; one from Michigan; two from Wyoming; one from Wisconsin; one from Indiana; five from Idaho and one from South Dakota.

Special emphasis is to be put on the importance of small grains at the National Corn Exposition to be held in Omaha in 1909. New classes will be created; larger premiums offered and the same rigid tests used in awarding prizes which have been found satisfactory this year, being original with the 1908 corn show management.

SEND FOR THIS BOOK.

All of our readers who are thinking of buying anything in the buggy or harness line should write the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company at Elkhart, Ind., and ask for one of their 1909 catalogues. It is an interesting book and will certainly be the means of saving you some money on your purchases, because they sell direct to the user at factory prices, which means the actual cost of the material and making plus their small profit. For thirty-six years this company has sold on the direct-to-the-user plan. Their success has been wonderful, but it only goes to show that honest goods and honest prices are always appreciated. Our readers are as safe in doing business with the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company as with their own bank, for they are absolutely reliable and will positively do just what they say they will. They ship for full examination and approval, and you you are nothing out if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. They also have a large line of pony vehicles and harness and one of the best motor buggies on the market. Send for one of their books before you buy elsewhere anyway.

It Costs You Absolutely Nothing to Try the White Lily Gasoline Engine.

We take all the risk, and we guarantee that our engine will satisfy you. Write today for our free trial proposition and full information about the White Lily Engine. Let us tell you how little it costs to run your separator, your pump, your grinder, or your corn sheller; in short, all of your light farm machinery, with a White Lily Engine. And let us tell you how well it is built, strong but light, simple but powerful, and, best of all, air-cooled. Don't buy an engine until you have tried the White Lily at our expense. Write to-day for particulars. White Lily Manufacturing Company, 1570 Rockingham Road, Davenport, Iowa.

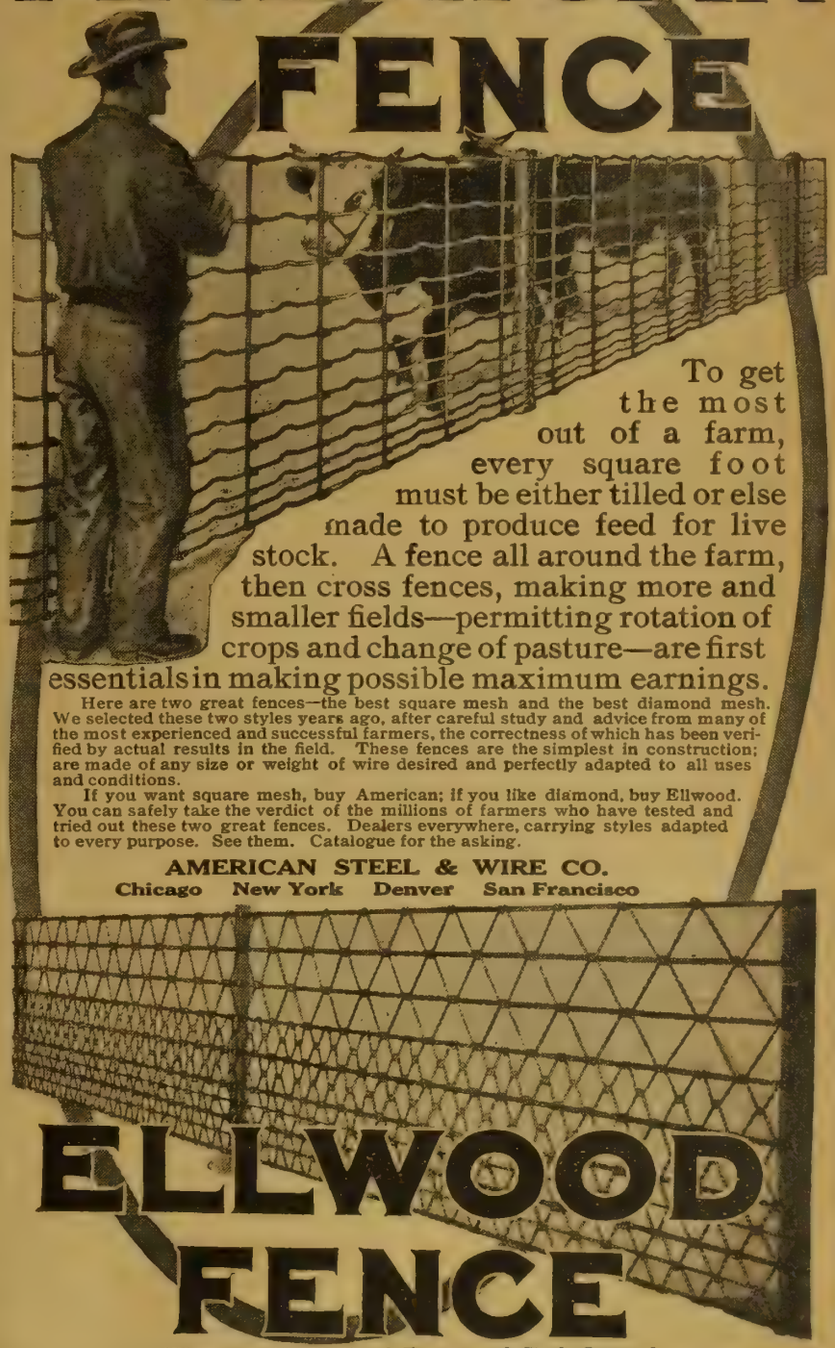
A SURE WATER SUPPLY.

Every farmer and many villagers are interested in an increase in the quantity and the quality of the water supply. This calls for deep wells penetrating below the solid rock to obtain never-failing, pure water. Irrigation calls for handling water on a large scale. An opportunity to do profitable work in drilling, pumping and other kindred lines of labor is offered any of our readers by the advertising of the American Well Works, who have general office at Aurora, Ill., and several branch offices throughout the country. Correspondence should be addressed to the home office at Aurora, Ill., where catalogues and other information will be furnished on request.

MACHINE SUPPLY CATALOGUE.

This catalogue is for the thresherman, sawyer and machinist. It contains belting, pulley coverings, lace leather, rubber hose, packing, wire rope, lubricators, oil pumps, oil cups, oils, jacks, batteries, steam gauges, wrenches of all kinds, bolts, pulleys, etc. Write to Weber Implement Company, 413 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

AMERICAN FENCE



To get the most out of a farm, every square foot must be either tilled or else made to produce feed for live stock. A fence all around the farm, then cross fences, making more and smaller fields—permitting rotation of crops and change of pasture—are first essentials in making possible maximum earnings.

Here are two great fences—the best square mesh and the best diamond mesh. We selected these two styles years ago, after careful study and advice from many of the most experienced and successful farmers, the correctness of which has been verified by actual results in the field. These fences are the simplest in construction; are made of any size or weight of wire desired and perfectly adapted to all uses and conditions.

If you want square mesh, buy American; if you like diamond, buy Ellwood. You can safely take the verdict of the millions of farmers who have tested and tried out these two great fences. Dealers everywhere, carrying styles adapted to every purpose. See them. Catalogue for the asking.

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Greatest Time Saver —Greatest Capacity

Greatest time saver in haying time that you could own—most durable in construction and materials—has the latest and most practical exclusive principles applied to loading hay. Thoroughly tested out and proven entirely satisfactory by the best farmers and hay growers.

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BOX 8

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Corn Cultivation.

In the first place, one should begin to cultivate the corn, or the ground rather where the corn is to be planted, before the corn is planted.

The ground should be plowed six or eight inches deep and then harrowed and dragged until you have a firm seed bed with three or four inches of loose, mellow soil on top to plant the seed in. After the corn is planted it is a good plan to run over it with a drag to blot out the planter tracks in order to keep the crows from going along and taking it up after planter.

In case it should rain and bake the ground before the corn comes up, a light harrow should be run over it to break the crust.

Then after the corn comes up it should be harrowed again to kill all the weeds that may have sprouted. As soon as the corn is large enough the cultivator should be started and kept going until the corn gets too large for the cultivator to straddle.

In plowing corn for the first two times the shovels should be set to go rather deep and then after that the ground should not be stirred quite so deep.

I hear a great deal about surface cultivation for corn. I believe in surface cultivation in a way, but do not think that surface cultivation should be run to the extreme. The corn plant is a heavy feeder and should have a good foundation in order for it to make the greatest development.

If the corn land is just rather scratched, the roots will run out over the surface and not go very deep and consequently not have sufficient foundation to make proper development. My experience has been that until the plant is getting rather large, at least the first two plowings should be rather deep, and even after that, if the land is stirred frequently before the little feeding roots have become established, I plow rather deep and then after the plant is getting rather large it is then time enough to just have the surface scratched, which will keep a soil mulch and that plant will then make a good development.

After my corn gets too large to go through with the cultivator, I always go through with a one-horse drag or a mowing machine wheel to level it down and to kill all the weeds that have sprouted.

By this way of cultivating I am sure you will have but few weeds to bother at gathering time, or cutting time, or when you cut it for siloing.

Of course there is a great difference of opinion among men in regard to the best way of cultivating corn, and in a sense there should be different methods. Some soils will naturally need deeper cultivation than others. In all cases, however, thorough tillage is absolutely necessary to secure the best results. Some will say, as I have often heard the expression: "I just plowed my corn twice, and I made good corn, and therefore know that it is not necessary to do so much cultivating." This may be true. I have seen corn made with just two plowings, but I am confident that that same corn would have been much better had it been better cultivated.

A piece of land that is very rich and in good physical condition might make very good stuff under such conditions; but on soils that must be worked to have them to give forth their store of plant food, such cultivation would avail nothing. Therefore it is absolutely necessary to know the character of the soil, and then apply the method which will yield the largest returns, and this can only be done when the soil is made a study.—R. B. Rushing.

The Valuable Soy Bean.

I find the soy bean very valuable as a hay plant, soil renovator, as well as a money crop. We find but few forage plants its equal. For hay we sow them at the rate of one bushel per acre after wheat and oat harvest. We sow at this rate when sown alone. When sown with crimson clover we only sow three-fourths bushel of soy beans and ten or twelve pounds clover seed per acre. We cut for hay when the pods are well filled and some beginning to yellow, cutting after dew is off and raking into small tall heaps the second day, letting it remain so until no sap can be detected when the vine is twisted. At this stage haul and pack away as tight as possible in a close barn and let it remain so until ready for feeding. While in the barn the hay is sure to get very warm, if it does just rest easy, and let it alone and you will have a nice, bright hay.

On feeding the hay one must feed very carefully until stock gets accustomed to it, as an overfeed at first is almost sure to produce fatal results. In feeding value it is almost equal to the peerless peavine hay. We find soy bean meal one of the most rapid pork producers known. We are also able to sow the soy bean in our corn land at last plowing of corn and get splendid results from this sowing. We get from fifteen to thirty bushels of seed per acre. These are in demand at $1.25 to $1.75 per bushel.

We find as a soil renovator they are fully equal to any other leguminous forage plant we can grow. When drilled, we have rows thirty inches apart and drill eight inches apart in drill.

We find them hardier than the cowpea and feel sure our friends who cannot grow the cowpea on account of the cold could profitably grow the soy bean.—W. C. Crook, Henderson county, Tennessee.

In view of the recent decision of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture relative to the use of benzoate of soda in food products, the meat-inspection regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry have been amended so as to permit the addition of this preservative to meats and meat food products, provided they bear approved labels plainly showing the presence and amount of benzoate of soda.

A Cure for Leaky Roofs

DON'T waste time trying to patch a leaky roof! A roof which leaks in one place is generally on the verge of leaking in *many other places*.

The cheapest method of repair is to *cover the whole roof with Amatite*. Amatite costs so little that the entire job can frequently be done for the expense of caring for a leaky roof. After the old roof is covered with Amatite you will have no further worry or expense.

Most ready roofings require a coat of paint *every two years* to keep them in order. But Amatite is not the *ordinary* kind of Ready Roofing. Amatite has a *real mineral surface* firmly imbedded in the Coal Tar Pitch waterproofing. This surface resists the attacks of the elements like a stone wall. It demands no additional protection or covering, such as a coat of paint.

Buying Amatite is the same as buying an ordinary ready roofing with an agreement from the dealer to keep it painted free of charge. Such an agreement on the ordinary roofing would double its value. You practically get such an agreement with every roll of Amatite; yet the price is no greater than that of the ordinary kind.

Send us your name and address, and we will forward you by return mail a free sample of Amatite, and you can see how tough, durable and substantial it is. Write to-day to nearest office.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburg, New Orleans, Kansas City.

WHITMAN'S NEW MODEL STEEL BEAUTY HAY PRESS

NEVER FAILS

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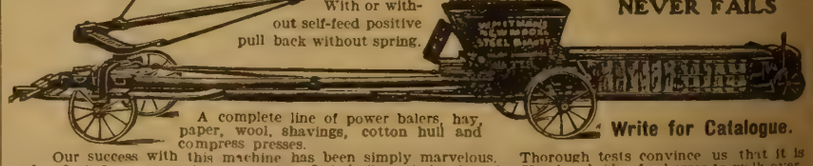

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Write for Catalogue.

Our success with this machine has been simply marvelous. Thorough tests convince us that it is **absolutely correct** in principle. It is built entirely of steel. Has low bridge for horses to walk over, and no pull of team in crossing. Has large feed opening and long bale chamber. Warranted in every particular. We also make a full line of Balers. For full information address the manufacturers.

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NO BARLEY has proved so valuable to the stock raiser as the White Hulless. No other can compare with it in earliness, yield and quality. It is both hulless and beardless. It will mature in from 60 to 90 days. It yields enormously, from 35 to 80 bushels to the acre. As a feed for horses, cattle, hogs, poultry and all kinds of stock it is especially desirable. Makes fine hay and does not lodge. Price: 1 Bu., $1.50; 2 Bu., $2.80: 10 Bu., $13.00.

25th Anniversary Catalogue

Pronounced to be the most informing and complete, as well as the most handsome seed catalogue ever published in America. It offers a complete assortment of the varieties best worth growing: Grass Seed, Clover Seed, Alfalfa Seed, Potatoes, Oats, Wheat, Barley, etc.; Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Seed Corn, Garden Tools, etc. Every one of the 152 pages is filled with information valuable to seed planters. No farm or garden is so large or so small that this book will not assist to greater profits. It is expensive and cannot be distributed indiscriminately, but we will send it free to those who wish to buy genuine, high-grade seeds.

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Two Packets for Trial.

We send two regular sized packets of our superior **Garden Seed**, your selection, and our **Big 1909 Seed Manual** absolutely **Free to all** new inquiries. We are anxious to increase our number of customers and have you become acquainted with our **Guaranteed Seeds** is the reason we make this generous offer

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The reason is it delivers the full capacity of the cylinder both on the DOWN-stroke and the UP-stroke making it actually double capacity. There's a revelation to pump users in our new Deep Well Pump Catalog.

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The American Pump Co. 118 W. 5th St. Joplin, Mo.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Selecting the Bull Calf.

I want first, at least two generations, our are better, of strong, vigorous ancestors, backing the calf to be raised If the calf to be raised is to be used to promote the best interests of dairying, its ancestry must have, in addition to size and vigor, a dairy performance that will warrant the trouble and expense of raising this calf properly, as its future usefulness depends largely on the manner in which the calf is cared for.

At birth the calf should be of medium size, vigorous, active and free from deformities. Full, good-sized eyes, with clean-cut features, broad between the eyes, dished out in face below the eyes, broad muzzle, open nostrils, with eight well-developed milk teeth are good points. Rather straight and broad back, with well-sprung ribs, and well proportioned with plenty of capacity are wanted.

Measurement through body, just back of the front legs, should be good, as this is where the heart and lungs are located. They must have plenty of room to do their work if the calf is to prove a vigorous and prepotent animal; which, if he is not, he is a failure. I should like the calf to be a fair representative of his breed as to coloring and markings.

I will give some of my reasons for wanting certain points. Brightness, vigor and activity are the prime requisites for prepotency. Large eyes, clean-cut features and good space between the ribs denote good nerve force, which every good dairy cow must have. Broad muzzle and open nostrils denote good lung power and appetite. The eight milk teeth are the ones on the front of the lower jaw, and, when well developed, denote vitality.

Four fair-sized, well-placed rudimentary teats ahead of the scrotum is considered a good dairy indication. The skin should be soft, mellow and oily with yellow color; the inside of the ear, also, should be oily and rich yellow; this denotes quality in butter fat.—Wm. H. Underwood.

Changing Seed Corn.

A correspondent asks whether it is safe to send from one state to another for seed corn.

It is perfectly safe, providing some well-known principles of plant growth are observed. I should not move corn northward. It is much safer to bring it from a more northern section.

Corn matures earlier on some soils than on others, so when changing seed it is best to get it from a section where soil and moisture conditions are as near like your own as possible. This has been shown conclusively here in Illinois. Illinois-grown seed does well in Indiana and Ohio, while in Nebraska it does not do as well as seed grown in Nebraska.

Another point which should be observed when buying new seed is the habit of growth of the variety. Some varieties can stand thick planting, while others produce a miserable crop when more than two or three grains are planted in a hill.

Machine Milking Proves Successful.

Tests on machine milking covering 20 months with 29 cows, embracing 40 separate trials made by the Wisconsin Experiment Station and reported in bulletin No. 173 just completed, show that machine milking is both practical and economical in herds of 20 cows or more, providing the machine is cared for by an efficient operator. These tests, in charge of Professors F. W. Woll and G. C. Humphrey, were planned to determine the efficiency, economy and the effect of the machine upon the cow. A leading type of the vacuum machine was used. Cows were milked continually by machine for periods of four to sixty-two weeks, or an average of twenty-six weeks.

The effect and efficiency of machine-milking on the cows was in general beneficial, most of the cows standing well and showing little shrinkage from change from hand to machine milking, with practically the same average decrease in production as when hand-milked. Comparison with preceding periods of hand milking for the same after machine-milking was found necessary in most cases.

The economy of machine milking is due to a saving in time and in help necessary to milk a large herd. About five minutes for each cow is saved where four cows are milked at once, and more time when one man operates three machines milking six cows at one time. The cost of operating two machines by electric motor was about four cents an hour.

The bacteriological examinations showed that the germ content was slightly decreased and the keeping quality of the milk was somewhat improved by machine milking. Veterinary examinations showed no appreciable effect on the udders or the general health of the cows as a result of machine-milking.

The experience of 41 dairy farmers covering periods from one month to over two years indicated that a majority of them are favorable to the machine. Some 27 reported favorably eight were undecided, and six were unfavorable.—Wisconsin Experiment Station bulletin.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

Post-mortem tuberculosis demonstrations conducted by the University of Wisconsin Experiment Station in various parts of the state have been instrumental in awakening the stockmen to the importance of immediate action against tuberculosis. Before demonstrations were made less than 1,000 station tuberculin tests were being made annually. When the demonstration campaign was begun in 1906 the number of tests was increased to 5,000 in 1907 to 11,000, and last year to nearly 30,000.

The Ayrshire cattle breeders are claiming that although the Holsteins and Jerseys produce exceptional milk or butter records for general herd averages the Ayrshire is the producer. A case is mentioned where a Holstein won first, a Jersey won second but in the team of three the Ayrshires were not left out. The three Holsteins gave 269.13 pounds of milk and 10.083 lbs. of butter-fat. The three Ayrshires gave 260.4 lbs. of milk and 9,835 lbs. of butter-fat. The three Jerseys gave 229.11 1-4 lbs. of milk and 9.709 lbs. of butter-fat.

According to our observation, full 80 per cent. of all failures in dairying are due to insufficient feeding. The idea is to expect a large product from little feed. The cows do not get all that is necessary for the food of support, let alone a surplus to encourage milk production.

Your Best Guide to Buying A Cream Separator is Your Knowledge of Your Needs

Frictionless Empire

Empire Disc

OTHER manufacturers have but *one* style to offer you. Don't be talked into buying any *one hobby*. It may not fit your ideas, your needs, your purse.

Come to headquarters where the different standard styles are made and where each style is made better than anywhere else. And we manufacture a full range of sizes in each style, giving you *double the choice that others offer.*

ALL EMPIRES Are Backed by a Guarantee as Good As A Government Bond

Because all are *first grade* machines. They differ in style but not in quality. They differ in price because one style or model, costs less to make than the other.

When a man claims everything for one model, it is because he has no other—he *must* sell you that or none. We make different styles because we have the necessary patents and facilities and the necessary "know-how." Therefore, we *can* and *do* give the unbiased truth about each style, we can afford to give *facts* instead of claims, for we don't care which we sell—suit yourself in *design* and separating method — in *capacity* and *price.*

No matter how few or how many cows you milk, one of the Empires will just meet your needs as to capacity. And any Empire you choose will do the work year after year paying for itself over and over again. Remember that, when considering the so-called "bargain price" of the "little while" separator.

DAIRY BOOK FREE

Write today for the Empire book, the fairest, most impartial cream separator book ever published. As it describes different kinds without prejudice, it will enable you to select the style that will make the most money for you. And our prices and Guaranty will interest you.

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SEED CORN SOLD ON APPROVAL

Test it any way you please for 10 days. And if not perfectly satisfactory, return at our expense and money will be refunded. We have 30,000 bushels of select seed corn for sale this season. Largest exclusively seed corn house in the world. Had over 60 men getting out our seed in October. Highest yielding varieties only—**Favorite White, Improved Reone Co. White, White Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Improved Leaming (yellow).** All corn carefully selected as it comes from the field and dried by air shafts, steam pipes and electric fans. **Grow our own corn.** Ship in ear or shelled. **Write today for our beautiful corn book and samples. Tells you how to grow a bumper crop of corn. Free for the asking.**

The G. D. Sutton Co., Dept. 7 MASON CITY, ILL.

SUTTON'S CORN BOOK

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

Published Monthly.

By THE HALE PUBLISHING CO.

Philip H. Hale, Managing Editor.

Claude A. Coup, Advertising Manager.

Charles H. Hopkins, 150 Nassau street, New York City, Eastern Representative.

Entered at Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter in January, 1901.

Subscription Price in the United States, 50 cents a year, or three years for one dollar.

Office of Publication, 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Bell Phone: Grand 400.

We claim for The National Farmer and Stock Grower that no one can read it thoroughly without deriving profit therefrom. The entire science of stock, grain and fruit farming may require some books in addition, but we are willing to furnish these books at very low rates in connection with the subscription price of the paper.

The greatest favor any of our readers can confer upon The National Farmer and Stock Grower is to pass the paper to a neighbor with a recommendation to subscribe. All such favors will be highly appreciated.

The United States Forest Service is reseeding the overgrazed ranges within the national forests. In many sections through overgrazing the grasses are almost exterminated. The experiments will be of high value for the reason that the making of permanent pasture is a great problem upon which farmers and stockmen need the experience which can only be derived from extensive experiments.

Hand Cream Separators.

The cream separator contest is getting rather warm, which is a sign that spring is here and summer is coming. There was a time when the churn that worked by hand was the leading dairy utensil, but it has given way to the cream separator. Under present circumstances, the cream separator is just as necessary as the plow, and the farmer who is unable to place his sweet cream in one vessel and his sweet skim milk in another vessel is so far short of his working tools. Considering the hundreds of thousands of hand cream separators already in general use one would naturally suppose that the end is near, yet we are reliably informed that many farms are yet without them, and that there is a great cream separator campaign now going on. To manufacture butter on the farm, except for home use, or unless the farm is large enough to support enough cows to supply a creamery, is a useless preceeding. The butter-fat sells for considerable more money than the farmer can get for his own make of butter, and there never was a greater blessing created for farmers' use than the hand cream separator. It is also a great blessing to the farmer's wife and all the other members of the family. It is the good fortune of The National Farmer and Stock Grower to advertise the leading makes of cream separators. We have not advertised any that we were not willing to recommend, and we can safely leave the selection to our readers.

The Live Stock Breeders' Directory.

Attention is invited to page 32, containing several advertisements of premium books, also a card relating to the Agricultural Blue Book and Live Stock Breeders' Directory. The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower issued the first Live Stock Breeders' Directory in 1887, and since then has published the book twice, the last edition being issued in 1905. Having so many calls for a new volume, we have decided to issue the work at least once a year hereafter. It will be called The Agricultural Blue Book and Live Stock Breeders' Directory, and it will also include the names of manufacturers and business firms who do business with farmers and stockmen. The circular letter on page 32 ought to be interesting to all breeders.

Co-operative Oat Tests.

In the co-operative tests of varieties of oats in various parts of Indiana in 1908 four varieties were included—Great Dakota, Swedish Select, Silver Mine and Great American. These four varieties were included in all cases. Thirty-seven complete reports were received and the average yields in bushels per acre were as follows: Great Dakota, 26.8; Swedish Select, 27.0; Silver Mine, 27.9; Great American, 29.8. The first three of these varieties have been used in co-operative tests for the last three years and have produced the following average yields during this period: Great Dakota, 33.4; Swedish Select, 31.6; Silver Mine, 33.0. This is from a bulletin issued by the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, signed by A. T. Wianco, Agriculturist.

CHAMPION CHESTER WHITE HOGS

The Feeding and Record of the Champion Pens Exhibited by Funk Bros. at the Chicago International Show.

Shirley, Ill., March 8th, 1909.

Editor National Farmer and Stock Grower: Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of February 15th, addressed to Funk Bros., relative to photos and information concerning age and feed of our champion Chester White barrows of 1907 and 1908, I desire to say that the hogs were treated the same both years, so that what is said of one pen applies to both lots each year.

They were, when shown, about eighteen months old, and weighed on an average 420 pounds. They had the run of a blue grass pasture, after cattle on feed, from the time they were weaned until a week before they were shipped. They were not crowded in a close pen and "stuffed," as most show hogs are.

They were fed with one to three carloads of hogs. Their feed was the droppings they picked up after the cattle, and the last two months a little extra ear corn was thrown to them on the ground. There were others in the car-load just as good as they were. The car-load in 1907 won first prize in class at the International Show, but there were too many open sows in the load for the judge to give us the grand championship, so he said. In the single and pen lots our hogs won in every class shown, both alive and dressed, including first in every class over all breeds in the dressed carcass, the middle-weight hog taking the grand championship.

The 1908 car-load we sold on September 23d in Chicago, weighing 302 pounds average, for fifty-six hogs. They sold for $7.60, the highest price paid for hogs since 1903 and the highest price in September since 1902.

In the single lots and pens at the show of 1908, with six hogs, we won nine premiums, including two championships, four firsts, two seconds and one third.

We have to-day, March 8th, 1909, eighteen sows that have 144 living pigs. There is no question about the Chester White hog being prolific, good mothers, gentle, not lazy, easily kept, when the right strains are selected, broad back, strong bone, can see out of both eyes and get out of the way of feeding cattle without getting crippled, and when dressed their skin and meat are as white as it is possible to make them. They weigh well and mature according to the way they are fed.

For crossing on to another breed or using a pure-bred sire onto a mixed lot of sows, there is no other breed that excells them in their offspring. The sire will almost invariably mark his pigs a pure white.

Very Truly Yours, E. D. FUNK.

THE SEED CORN BOOK.

We desire especially to invite attention to the seed corn advertisement of the G. D. Sutton Company. He sells on approval. Test it any way you please for ten days, and if not perfectly satisfactory the money will be refunded. The catalogue includes all the leading breeds of corn and samples. Address, G. D. Sutton Company, Dept. 7, Mason City, Ill.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address, Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1264 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ARKANSAS.

4,500 acres of **Arkansas** Prairie Land;
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1,000 acres of **Arkansas** Timbered Land; and many good **Arkansas** Farms for sale cheap. Have some bargains for first who come. Apply to **D. H. BALFOUR & CO., Box 235, Warren, Ark.**

Michigan.—I sell Farms in Oceana, the best county in Michigan. Fruit, Grain, Poultry and Stock Farms. Write for list. **J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.**

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Come where one crop of tomatoes will pay for the land. 62 canning factories in the county. 360 cars canned tomatoes shipped last year. Fine dairy and stock country. Send for list and circulars describing a county that has been overlooked. No hail storms or hot winds. Grow most everything. Most healthy country. All good water. We can interest you. Write us your wants to-day. One price. We do business only on the square and our reputation is our reference.

WRIGHT & WATERSTRIPE, Marshfield, Mo.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS. — For farms and homes that will prove both satisfactory and profitable, write for new illustrated list; 100 farms described and priced. **G. W. Hamilton & Son, Fulton, Mo.**

New Mexico Land for Sale. 1,000 acres on the Pecos river. Two miles on the river will make a fine cattle ranch. or can be irrigated. For particulars, address, **J. G. Clancey,** Puerta di Luna. New Mexico.

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Tennessee.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and price of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

TEXAS Land for Sale and Exchange. Bargains for homeseekers. Also pointers for real estate men. Write **Southern Land Co.,** Burleson, Tex.

Texas.—12,000-acre ranch within eight miles of Sabinal, Uvalde county, Texas. A part fine grazing land and the balance richest agricultural soil. Will sell in 2,000-acre tracts or less. Agricultural lands average $11.00 per acre and grazing lands average $4.75. Greatest bargains in the state. For particulars address **Albert D. Evans,** National Stock Yards, Ill.

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$1,650.00 BUYS THIS BEAUTIFUL HOME and 40 acres of best fruit and general farming land, including good barn, corncrib, tool shed and chicken house, all new. Rich soil, fine climate, good markets, abundant water, excellent neighbors and best schools.

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and upwards. Easy payments. Catalogues free. Loans made on country real estate. **George E. Crawford & Co.,** 1009 East Main St., Richmond, Va. Established January, 1875.

FARM LANDS in MARINETTE COUNTY, Wis.

Splendid locations for Stock and Dairy farms; good soil; fine water; the best of markets; healthful climate. No lands more than six miles from railroad or town. Prices $7.50 to $20.00 per acre, on easy terms. Write for free book and map. Address **SKIDMORE LAND CO.** Box 256, MARINETTE, WIS.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS,

No matter where you live. Write me today if you want to buy or sell any kind of Real Estate or business. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

WANTED.—Information regarding good farm for sale in locality where good crops are certain. Give price and brief description and state when possession can be had. Will positively deal with owners only who will sell direct to buyer. Address, **T. M. CLARK, Box 955 W, Buffalo, N. Y.**

"We can sell your property. Send description. **NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, Minneapolis, Minn."**

FARMERS, YOU CAN BUY, SELL or exchange land, live stock, machinery, tools, or anything whatever, without paying commission. Send 4c. stamp for best trading plan. **National Exchange Co., 925 Olive, St. Louis, Mo.**

WANTED

If you want to sell property which you own in the U.S. or Canada, such as a **FARM** town property or a business, send us 25 cents at once for our new successful plan whereby you may secure cash buyer for your property direct without paying any commission to anyone. If you want to buy property of any kind in any locality, write us, stating what and where you wish to buy, and we will send you FREE our selected list of choice bargains for sale direct by the owners with no commission added.

BUY American Investment Association 709 20th Av. No., Minneapolis, Minn. **SELL**

LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY

and make **$2000** a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars Free. **Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.**

ACCIDENTS ARE LIABLE TO HAPPEN!

You should always have handy a good liniment to cure bruises, strains, soreness, stop pains, remove inflamcation or burns, heal a wire cut, wound or scar tissue and heal with hair on and leave no blemish. Absorbine is an antiseptic healing preparation, as well as a resolvent and discutient. It will assist in bringing about a dissolution of the bunch and filling in the underlying tssues, restore the circulation to a normal condition. $2.00 a bottle, at druggist, or sent prepaid. Manufactured only by W. F. Young, P. D. F., 106 Temple street, Springfield, Mass.

WESTERN CANADA

More Big Crops in 1908

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

60,000 settlers from the United States in 1908. New Districts opened for settlement. 320 acres of land to EACH SETTLER—160 free homestead and 160 acres at only $3 per acre.

"A vast, rich country and a contented, prosperous people." Extract from correspondence of a Kansas Editor, whose visit to Western Canada in August, 1908, was an inspiration.

Many have paid the entire cost of their farms and had a balance of from $10 to $20 per acre as a result of one crop.

Spring and Winter Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Peas are the principal crops, while the wild grasses bring to perfection the best cattle that have ever been sold on the Chicago market.

Splendid Climate, Schools and Churches in all localities. Railways touch most of the settled districts, and prices for produce are always good. Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies.

For pamphlets, maps and information regarding low Railway Rates, apply to **Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can.,** or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

J. S. Crawford, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.: C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Attention is invited to the cards of all the breeders which appear in this edition, and especially to the card of C. M. Chambers, of Bartlett, Iowa, who has a splendid herd of Red Polled cattle. We have received and read letters from those who have made recent purchases from Mr. Chambers, and he evidently gives his patrons first-class satisfaction.

Champion Ayrshire Four-year-old.

The Ayrshire four-year-old Bessie of Rosemont, 17,904, bred and owned by George H. McFadden, Bryn Mawr, Pa., has completed her year's record under the direction of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station and the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, and been admitted to advanced registry with a record of 14,102 pounds of milk and 675 pounds of butter.

This is the highest official four-year-old record, both in milk and butter, of any Ayrshire four-year-old known to the writer, either in the United States, Canada or Scotland.

She is a large, rangy cow, weighing about eleven hundred, and is a typical Scotch dairy cow, her sire and dam being imported.—C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vermont.

Condensary Milk Prices.

Under six-months' contracts in Illinois, commencing April 1st, the Bordens Condensed Milk Company is paying an average of $1.18 1-3 per 100 pounds for milk, compared with $1.16 2-3 per 100 pounds in 1908, and $1.11 2-3 per 100 pounds in 1907. The same prices are paid by other large contractors, and farmers have entered into agreement to furnish the supplies. By months the prices are: April, $1.40; May, $1.10; June, 95c.; July, $1.05; August, $1.25; September, $1.35.

Purchased Protein Feeds.

The Milk Reporter, published at Sussex, N. J., said:

"Dairymen need give little attention to purchased feed constituents other than protein. At present prices one pound of digestible protein costs, in oats, approximately 19.5c.; in corn meal, 14.5c.; in wheat bran, 14c.; in hominy chop, 13.5c.; in gluten feed, 6.2c.; in linseed oil meal, 6.1c.; in cotton-seed meal, 4.6c. It will be seen at a glance that corn and oats chop, wheat bran and hominy (stand-bys in many dairies) are very expensive feeds; four to six pounds per day of a mixture of gluten feed, linseed oil meal and cotton-seed meal together with the protein contained in the farm-grown feeds will supply the needed protein to a cow giving a large flow of milk at a cost of 10 cents per day."

Milk Producers' Association.

The next meeting of the Directors of the Milk Producers' Protective Association of Missouri and Illinois will be held at the office of the Secretary, Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, April 26th, at which time all Directors are requested to attend. Special matters need attention and members who have not paid their dues are requested to make payment to the Delegates or to send same direct to the Secretary.

A Splendid Dairy Book.

The "Business of Dairying" is the title of a new book issued by Prof. Clarence B. Lane, Assistant Chief Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture. The price is $1.25 a copy. It is prepared for producers and handlers of milk and all who make dairying a business. It is divided into six divisions and twenty-six chapters. There are 300 pages, 5x7 inches. It is full of instructive illustrations. We earnestly advise all who are interested in dairying to at least send for the full description issued by the publishers, Orange Judd Company, 439 Lafayette street, New York, N. Y.

The packing-house products shipped from Chicago during February, 1909, were 32 per cent. less than February, 1908. This is due to the decreased supply of hogs and to the small export demand.

GRAND CHAMPION YELLOW CORN.

Liberal Premiums Offered by The National Farmer and Stock Grower For the Benefit of Our Patrons.

This picture represents in a reduced size the most famous ear of yellow corn in existence to-day. It was grown two years ago by Mr. D. L. Pascal, of Iowa, and it won the Allee Trophy for the best ear of corn of any variety grown in Iowa. Since then it has been exhibited at two National Corn Shows and is yet the ear which nearer than any other represents perfection in yellow Dent corn.

Mr. Pascal has raised this Reid's Yellow Dent Corn from seed purchased of the originator. Furthermore, this Reid's Yellow Dent Corn has been bred straight for sixty years. Anyone with a single pound of seed has a fair chance of producing champion ears of corn. Ten ears of first-class corn will win a first prize at any Fair. Therefore, anyone who will send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one pound of Pascal's Grand Champion Yellow Corn, and we will send it postpaid by mail as a free premium.

Furthermore, if any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed corn furnished by us as a free premium and exhibit the same at their own State Fair—for every championship premium won by said corn we will pay the exhibitor fifty dollars; for every first prize twenty-five dollars; for every second prize ten dollars, and for every third prize five dollars, providing that these prizes are won during the year 1909 with corn grown by our subscriber from the seed corn furnished by us to him as a free premium.

These prize offers are good in every state where a State Fair is held, and are also good at any Interstate, National or International Show. If any of the premiums are won at the National Corn Show of 1909 we will double the amounts. Thus, ten ears of corn at a State Show winning a first prize will receive from us $25.00, and if winning a state sweepstake prize, will receive $50.00 from us. Then, if winning a first prize at the National Corn Show the exhibitor would receive fifty dollars additional from us, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, would receive $100.00 from us, or a total of $225.00 in all. All this is possible with ten ears of corn. Our readers will be furnished seed of the same family and breed of corn from which all the Pascal premiums have been won. We are also offering a similar line of premiums for white corn, which will be found in another column.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will also please send me one pound of Pascal's Grand Champion Yellow Corn as a free premium.

Name.....

R. F. D..... Box.....

Postoffice.....

State.....

WAIST HIGH

EASY RUNNING

$29.75 FOR THIS NEW LOW DOWN AMERICAN $29.75

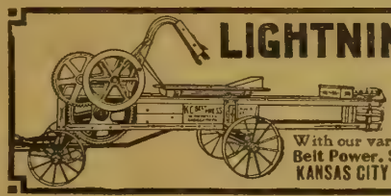
CREAM SEPARATOR

A SEPARATOR THAT EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

DON'T HESITATE BECAUSE OUR PRICE IS LOW. The quality is high; we guarantee it. It is up to date, well built and well finished. It runs easier, skims closer and has a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Don't accept our word for it. Judge for yourself. Our offer enables you to do this at our expense. Write us a postal card or a letter and receive by mail, postpaid, our 1909 catalogue. It is handsomely illustrated, showing the machine in detail, and fully explains all about the Low Down AMERICAN. It also describes the surprisingly liberal LONG TIME TRIAL proposition we can make you. Competition is defied by the quality and price we make. Our generous terms of purchase will astonish you. Remember, we are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America, and the first to sell direct to the user. You are not dealing with any agent, middleman or catalogue house when dealing with us. Not one single profit is paid anyone between ourselves and our customer. You save all agents', dealers', even catalogue house profits and get a superior machine by dealing with us. Our New Low Down AMERICAN Waist High Separator is the finest and highest quality machine on the market and our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN Separator. We can ship immediately. Western orders filled from Western points. Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our New Low Down AMERICAN Separator. Address

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1102, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]



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Consider these Facts for a Profitable Investment.
With our various styles can meet your requirements. Horse & Belt Power. Self Feed Attachments. Write for our Catalog.
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 425 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Early Corn in the Central Corn Belt.

A correspondent of Coles county, Illinois, writes: "Some of our corn did not get ripe here last season. How would it do to plant one of the early sorts?"

As a general rule I would advise growing the largest variety of corn that will mature in a given locality. This section (Coles county) should mature such varieties as Boone County White or Reid's Yellow Dent, that is, varieties which ripen in 120 to 130 days. I believe that much heavier yields may be had from these varieties than from the early varieties, such as Pride of the North or Silver King. Of course these early sorts would naturally respond to the longer growing season and the size of the ears might be increased in three or four years. But it seems that greater results might be had by selecting for seed the earliest matured ears of the bigger varieties. The trouble over immature corn is general. It has been brought about by selecting the large ears for seed, when the medium size ears, which always ripen in good season, would be much better seed.—L. C. Brown.

The Breeders' Special of Kansas City, Mo., issued weekly by the Breeders' Special Publishing Co. at $1.50 per year, is only a long two-year-old, but it is a first-class exhibit of early maturity in live stock journalism. T. W. Morse, R. F. Howard and Hayes Walker started this publication at a down-hill period in live stock breeding and succeeded in making times better for the interest it started out to serve and represent. Success by persistent, well-directed effort against adverse circumstances is the gratifying record of the Breeders' Special.

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color. A million and a half of these hats have been sold. Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

WOOL MEN!

We can interest you. Do you know that St. Louis is a spot cash market? In 20 years we have handled more separate lots of wool each season, than any other commission house here. Over 40 years' experience in the business, and your shipments receive our personal attention. We guarantee top prices, quick sales and prompt cash returns. Write for our 1909 Wool Circular, giving full particulars and points in regard to the preparation of wool for market. Wool Sacks, Shipping Tags, Market Reports, etc., sent Free upon request. Write what you have to offer.

A. J. CHILD & SONS, St. Louis, Mo.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

SILOS AND SILAGE.

Article Winning Third Prize in Competition on Above Subject at the National Corn Exposition, Omaha.

Silage is a comparatively new thing to Missouri farmers, so that we have much to learn about it.

To give entire satisfaction, a silo must satisfy the following conditions: 1. The foundation must be solid. 2. The sides and bottom must be air-tight, or nearly so. 3. The interior must have a smooth finish. There will usually be at least 100 tons weight on the foundation, hence the reason for solidity. The sides and bottom must be tight, as the silage will spoil wherever exposed to air. A smooth inside is desirable, to allow settling. Silage should settle well to exclude the air and occupy less space.

There are various types of silos—some good and some bad. Square and octagonal silos have proven unsatisfactory because the silos will not settle into the corners compactly. Round silos give the best satisfaction in this state. They may be classified, according to their construction, into: 1. Stone. 2. Wooden; and 3. Cement.

The stone silo is not very practical on account of the great cost of construction, due, in part, to the smooth inside finish. They are very satisfactory after once built.

The wooden silo is at present the best-known type in this state. Those built of staves and bound with hoops, either of steel or wood, are the most common. These silos are cheaply built. One with a capacity of 125 tons can be put up for $125 to $150. They are easily filled, the silage settles well and they generally give good satisfaction. The principal objection to this type is their short life. Wood subjected to heat and moisture, as in this case, must surely rot out in a short time. They are also susceptible to the attacks of rats and mice, which make air holes, and thus injure the keeping qualities of the silage. This class of silos is hard to repair so that they will be tight and at the same time neat.

The cement or concrete silo gives the best satisfaction in Missouri. It will last a lifetime; is impervious to the attacks of rats and mice, and is unexcelled in keeping qualities. The principal objection to this class is the cost of construction. However, on many Missouri farms this may be cut down considerably by obtaining the gravel and sand from the farm and the farmer doing most of the work. A farmer near here has just completed a cement silo about sixteen feet in diameter with a capacity of probably 100 tons. The cost was $25, exclusive of gravel, sand and labor. The farmer got the gravel and sand from his own farm and did the construction with the help of his regular hired man.

The size of a silo depends upon the number of animals to be fed. A cubic foot of silage is about the average ration for a milch cow. The diameter should be small enough so that a layer over the entire surface can be fed off every two or three days. If this is done the top will not have a chance to spoil. Sixteen feet is the usual diameter for a silo of 100 tons capacity.

The best time to cut corn for silage is just as it is beginning to glaze. At this time it contains the most food material in a succulent and palatable form. Cutting is generally done with a corn binder. This machine makes the bundles of a convenient size to handle, besides doing the work quickly so that the corn will all be at about the same stage of maturity when cut.

The silos in this locality are all filled through a small window in the roof by a wind elevator attached directly to the cutter. The slower the silo is filled the more it will hold and the better it will keep. It is best not to add water, as this tends to impair the feeding value. The top of the silage should be covered over tightly with straw or other suitable material, to exclude the air.

Until recently dairy cows were about the only animals fed silage; but now beef cattle and sheep are being fed on it to advantage. It has not been fed to hogs and horses with success.

On a Missouri general farm, where only a few cattle and probably no sheep are kept, a silo will not pay. If, however, the farmer has fifteen or twenty breeding cattle and a flock of sheep, it will pay to build a silo, not only because it furnishes succulent food so necessary to keep a breeding animal in the best condition through winter, but because it will clear the corn field in time to sow wheat.

On a beef farm, where cattle are fattened, a silo is a good thing. No hay need be fed in connection with silage; but if the cattle are on full feed, some extra grain will have to be used. On a farm like this, silage can be fed much easier and with much less waste than corn fodder.

On a dairy farm of fifteen or more cows, a silo is almost indispensable. Silage undoubtedly keeps the flow of milk up during the winter months and gives the cream and butter a richer color than it would otherwise.

In all cases cattle and sheep will eat more of the corn plant when it is fed in the form of silage than they would if it were fed as fodder.

I believe that in the near future every up-to-date Missouri farmer who keeps enough live stock to justify it, will feed silage instead of the coarser, more wasteful fodder.—E. G. Woodward, Columbia, Mo.

Practical Silo Results.

I have never seen a dairyman who has tried feeding silage who would think of keeping milch cows through the winter without it. I was talking with a dairyman just a few days ago and he said that he built a silo last fall and did not see how he got along without one before.

He said that he had seen several silos; that there had been silos in his community; but to him it seemed something of an experiment.

The cost of building loomed up before him, and he had been too busy to give much attention to the success of his neighbors, who had been using silos for several years.

Then the prospect of losing his feed kept him in dread. But one season's experience showed him that a silo is a great necessity.

The same may be said of the farmer who feeds beef cattle and raises his own feed, and if he does not raise his own feed he cannot very well afford to feed them.

In the first place, you can get more stuff from a given amount of land in corn silage than in any other way. On good land in a favorable season you can get at a very little expense from ten to twenty tons of the best feed per acre planted in corn and peas or corn alone.

The silo is the means of saving every pound of this vast amount of feed in the very best possible manner.

The first silo that I ever built I put it up myself with the help of a hired boy in two days. It did not cost me more than $15—a very small one, of course—eight feet in diameter and thirteen feet high.

I would not think of building another one so small, but that was my first building, and it was more of an experiment.

It was made of 2x4 stuff, undressed. They were simply set up edge to edge without matching or beveling; but it was a success, however. The dampness and heat of the silage closed the cracks, so that they were air-tight, and, as I had but one door, there was only a small quantity of spoiled feed around it, and the necessary loss on top. The remainder of it was as good as I now have in a silo made very large with tongued and grooved staves.

In the silo the feed is practically all saved and utilized. Corn fed under the most favorable circumstances in any other way results in a great loss.

I have fed shredded fodder for a number of years before I built my silo, and found it was a hard thing to avoid a large loss of the feeding value of the stalks and fodder by this method, be-

No Discarded or Abandoned Inventions of its Beaten Competitors are used in

THE IMPROVED

UNITED STATES SEPARATORS.

THE UNITED STATES SEPARATORS ARE IN A CLASS BY THEMSELVES

The United States use inventions of their own **exclusively.**

The United States do not utilize any type of separator ever developed by their **"Would-be Competitors."**

These **"Would-be Competitors"** claim the earth, but "word claims" do not give them the title.

These **"Would-be Competitors"** claim that Dr. De Laval was the inventor of "the first practical continuous flow centrifugal Cream Separator," his application being filed "July 31, 1879, Patent issued, No. 247,804, Oct. 4, 1881." This statement is not true as shown by the records in the Patent Office. Messrs. **Houston & Thomson** (who afterward became famous in the electrical line) **were the first** to be awarded a patent on such an apparatus. Application filed Oct. 29, 1877. Patent issued April 5, 1881, No. 239,659.

This Houston & Thomson Separator was also of the "Bevel Gear" type and was for either hand or power, therefore the claim of our **"Would-be Competitors"** on this point is not correct.

"These are the Rock-of-Gibraltar-like facts against which mere "word claims" by **Would-be Competitors** fade away like the mist of night before the rays of the morning sun."

We could enumerate a lot of things these **"Would-be Competitors"** claim, that are not in accordance with the facts or the records, "that fade away like the mists of night before the rays of the morning sun" of truth, but this is sufficient on this point for the present, we think, to convince all thoughtful readers that "word claims" do not have any weight in face of the facts.

These same **"Would-be Competitors"** claim their Separator is the Standard Cream Separator of the World, but they are not entitled to that "word claim," as the records show that the **United States Separator** beat them in the greatest contests ever held by any **National or International Exposition.**

In other advertisements they claim that "99½ per cent. of all expert creamery men, butter manufacturers, and real separator authorities living today use **De Laval Separators** exclusively, for they have learned by experience that the **De Laval** is the only separator that will save all the cream all the time under all conditions."

Now every reader of intelligence knows that is another "word claim" and is not true, because a very large percentage of the leading breeders, separator authorities, creamerymen and dairymen, use and recommend the **United States Separator** because it proved in the great contest with the **De Laval** and others, that it excelled everything in fifty (50) consecutive runs lasting over one month on ten different breeds of cows; also in every day use it has maintained its superiority.

Please read the following letter and see for yourselves if this looks as though the "99½ per cent. word claim" is correct.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 27, 1908.

In 1899 we introduced farm separators in our cream gathering system. Although we are within six miles of the De Laval Separator's main works where all of their Separators are made, our patrons, after thorough investigation, preferred and purchased the U. S. Separators. There are about three U. S. Separators to every one of the De Laval Separators used. Since we have started we have steadily increased our output. We get good prices for our butter, and feel proud of the record.

LaGRANGE CREAMERY,
H. R. HOYT, President.

Just think of it, **Three United States Separators to every one** of the **De Laval** right under the shadow of their factory. **Why?** Because the United States is superior to all others in every feature of separator practicability. It is **made stronger, runs easier, wears longer, skims closer.**

Send for Catalogue No. 125.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

Warehouses in every dairy section of the United States and Canada.

Fine Plowing

Deere Books Tell How—

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DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

cause of both weathering and wastage of the harder parts, for it is almost impossible to get the whole crop properly shredded at the time of the year when it has to be done. But I find that when the corn is put into the silo it is all eaten.

If the silo is properly made and silage properly fed, there need not be a bushel of waste. The corn is cut up in half-inch lengths while it is yet succulent, and even the harder parts of the stalks become soft by the heat and juices of the other parts, and consequently all become palatable food.

The cows will clean up the last vestige of every feed. The succulence of the feed keeps the cows in good condition. The palatability of it gives them a good appetite, and the richness of it does away with having to buy much concentrated feed stuff.

My experience in feeding silage for a number of years has proved to me that I can keep my cows in much better condition and better flow of milk on a ration of silage, with four or five pounds of grain per day, than I can with dry feed, or dry feed cut and mixed with from eight to ten pounds of grain.—R. B. Rushing.

The Home-bred Cow.

Cows purchased from professional breeders are generally good cows, and so are many of the cows bred on the farms. But in the great stock markets of the country we find cows of which no one knows anything, and the man who buys them for milk-producing purposes simply takes his chances on them.

If a man wants a cow that he knows to be a good cow, he should buy from the professional breeder or raise her himself. He may indeed go out into the country and pick up a cow, but in doing this he is taking chances on unknown quantities.

Picking up cows in the country has been going on so long that the country is becoming depleted of its good cow stock. For the most part these good cows have been milked for a few months, and then sent to the butcher, while the process has been continued.

Some of the men who practiced this for a dozen years have now turned to breeding their own cows, for they say they cannot any longer find good cows to buy.

Therefore the home-bred cow is the one on which the farmer of the future must depend. The home-bred cow can be whatever the breeder desires in the qualities she possesses.

For the most part, however, the home-bred cow has been an accidental product. She has been raised from any kind of a mother and from any kind of a sire. Her breeder has usually taken it for granted that the calf is a "gamble," anyway. The poorest cow in the herd is allowed to produce calves for raising as well as the best, and if the calf of the poorest cow happens to be comely in appearance she is reared for milk-producing purposes, while the calf of the best cow is fattened for veal.

It is true that the best cow will not always produce a calf like herself, and it is true that a poor cow will sometimes produce a calf that will develop into a valuable producer of milk, but that is only the result of the operation of the law of chance.

In the main, better cows will result if we make it a practice to use only good cows for breeding purposes when we have in view the production of cows for milk-giving purpses.

We have all seen cows that we do not believe should be used for calf rearing. One of the most objectionable cows is the one that is subject to garget and every now and then gives milk that is ropy and hard.

The next objectionable cow that should not be used as a breeder is the one that is so nervous that she "holds up" her milk at the least exciting occurrence. The writer has in mind one cow that was a large producer of poor milk that would hold up her milk for a half hour if one but spoke quickly to her. It is an exceedingly annoying habit. It should not be perpetuated in the breeding operations.

It will take line-breeding for some generations of bovine life to give us the ideal home-bred cow, because at the present time the common farm cows represent in themselves all kinds of tendencies that have come down to us as a result of indefiniteness in breeding. Yet with a little care we can make rapid progress in the direction of producting better dairy animals.

The Milk Reporter says: "Constipation or costiveness in milch cows can be cured or very much helped by enough old process oil meal to keep the droppings moderately soft, but not necessarily loose. No suggestions that can be offered or any other formula that can be made can be followed to the letter. Feeds vary in their nutritive values, some being better than the average and some not as good, and cows vary in their ability to digest and transform nutriment. These conditions make it necessary for the feeder to use a good deal of 'udgment, and not follow too blindly the suggestions of others."

At St. Louis, late in March, horseradish was selling at $2.50 per barrel.

Other Cream Separators Merely Discarded or Abandoned De Laval Inventions

It is interesting and instructive to know that nearly, if not quite, every cream separator that has ever been made, and certainly all that are being made at this time, are merely copies or imitations of some type of construction originally invented or developed by the De Laval Company, and either not used by it because of something more practical or else discarded and abandoned in the course of De Laval progress and utilization of later improvements.

As earlier patents have expired some of their features have one after another been taken up by different imitators, so that at all times, as is the case to-day, every separator made in the United States or elsewhere in the world, utilizes some type of construction originally owned and developed by the De Laval Company, though some of them have never been commercially used by the De Laval Company because of their inferiority to other types of construction used by it.

All cream separator inventions by others have been of immaterial details or variations, upon which patents have been taken, if at all, more for the sake of the name than by reason of any real value or usefulness attaching to them.

But the De Laval Company has always been forging ahead, with its many years of experience and the best of experts and mechanics the whole world affords in its employ, so that before any expiring patent might permit the use of any feature of construction by imitators the De Laval Company had already gone so much beyond that type of construction that it was then old and out-of-date in the modern De Laval machines.

The first practical continuous flow centrifugal Cream Separator was the invention of Dr. Gustaf De Laval in 1878, the American patent application being filed July 31, 1879, and issuing as Letters Patent No. 247,804 October 4, 1881.

This was the original Cream Separator—of the "Hollow" or empty bowl type—and it has been followed from year to year by the various steps of cream separator improvement and development, all De Laval made or owned inventions, the American patent applications being filed and letters patent issued as follows.

The original hand Cream Separator of the "Bevel Gear" type; application filed October 2, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 356,990 February 1, 1887.

The original hand Cream Separator of the "Spur Gear" type; application filed January 17, 1887, issuing as Letters Patent No. 368,328 August 16, 1887.

The original Steam Turbine-driven Cream Separator; application filed December 8, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 379,690 March 20, 1888.

The original "Tubular" shaped "hollow" bowl Cream Separator; application filed April 19, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 372,788 November 8, 1887.

The original "Disc" bowl Cream Separator; application filed May 12, 1890, issuing as Letters Patent No. 432,719 July 22, 1890.

The original vertical "Blade" Cream Separator bowl, covered likewise by the application filed May 12, 1890, issuing as Letters Patent No. 432,719 July 22, 1890.

The original "Bottom Feed" Cream Separator bowl; application filed July 24, 1889, issuing as Letters Patent No. 445,066 January 20, 1891.

The original series of "Star" or "Pineapple Cone" shaped cylinders Cream Separator bowl; application filed August 24, 1893, issuing as Letters Patent No 521,722 June 19, 1894.

The original "Curved" or "Converging Disc" type of Cream Separator bowl; application filed January 18, 1905, issuing as Letters Patent No. 892,999 July 14, 1908.

The original "Split-Wing" Tubular Shaft Cream Separator bowl; application filed April 29, 1898, issuing as Letters Patent No. 640,358 January 2, 1900—which invention, with a number of later improvements, is the type of bowl construction used in the De Laval machines of to-day, still covered by protectiug patents which prevent its appropriation by would-be competitors.

The patents thus enumerated are but a few of the more important of the more than 500 original Cream Separator patents owned, controlled and developed by the De Laval Company during its thirty years of creation and development of the Cream Separator industry throughout the world. They are recited because they show in the most illustrative and conclusive manner possible De Laval originality and leadership from 1878 to the present day.

In addition to these patent-protected features, the De Laval machines have within two years been mechanically re-designed and re-constructed in every part, from top to bottom, so that the new 1908-1909 line of De Laval machines are to-day, even more than at any past period, fully ten years in advance of any other cream separator made.

These are the Rock-of-Gibraltar-like facts against which the mere "word claims" of would-be competitors fade away like the mists of night before the rays of the morning sun.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. MADISON STREET CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 FILBERT ST. PHILADELPHIA
DRUMM & SACRAMENTO STS. SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:
165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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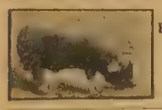
BREEDERS' CARDS.

KIRBY'S KIND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.



If you are interested in Polands, write Kirby; he's got the kind. Pigs, Boars and Bred Gilts.

KIRBY STOCK FARM,
Marmaduke, Ark.

FINE BUFF ORPINGTONS and Leghorns, cockerels and hens, that are beauties. Eggs in season. **Mrs. P. E. Kirby, Marmaduke, Ark.**

PIASA HURST ANGUS

Come and see my high-quality but right-priced Angus Cattle or order on my "Make-Good-or-Money-Back" proposition.

J. P. VISSERING,
Box 1, - Godfrey, Ill.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM.

Importers of

SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Write for catalogue.

Address,

J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Spring Pigs sired by Keep On Spellbinder and Chief Perfection. These Pigs are beauties. Will sell the choice of litters at $10.00 each. Buy now and this fall, when you will have a $25.00 hog.

D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

WELLS' PRIZE-WINNERS
"Are Better."

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. Prizes at Illinois and Indiana (State Fairs), Mattoon, Nashville, DuQuoin, Thompsonville Shows. Premium Matings (15 eggs), $2.00; Standard Matings (15 eggs), $1.00.

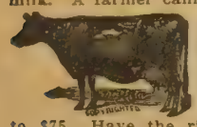
FRANK WELLS, : : DuQuoin, Ill.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES. Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Prices reasonable.

WILARD MILLER,
R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

BUFF WYANDOTTES, the Farmer's Fowl. Nice, big, blocky cockerels with good color, $1.00 and up. Also some choice **GALLOWAY BULLS** for sale. **F. B. Dow,** Stockport, Iowa.

RED POLLED DAIRY and BEEF CATTLE. This is the oldest and best combination breed for production of fat cattle and rich milk. A farmer cannot go wrong who buys and sticks to them. I have four Bulls for sale at $100 to $125 each; good Bull Calves at $40 to $55; fair Heifer Calves at $30 to $40; and first-class yearlings, both sexes, at $60 to $75. Have the right kind of cattle on your farm that will thrive and fatten. Good milk and good beef production in the same breed. **C. M. CHAMBERS, Bartlett, Iowa.**



R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kas.,

Breeder of Thoroughbred

REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS.

Goats for sale from imported Turkey and South African Bucks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices on Bucks and Does.

EXCELLENT BLACK JACKS FOR SALE. Four (4) fine, large Kentucky Jacks, from 15 to 16 hands high, all black.

H. C. MYERS,
R. F. D. 2,
Hopkinsville, - Ky.

JACKS AND SADDLERS. The Cook Farms have 175 head of Registered Jacks, Jennets and Saddle Horses. One hundred head of these must be sold by the 15th of May. If you want a bargain in a good Jack or Saddle Horse, write quick or visit the Cook Farms.

J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.

Blooded Stock Notes.

Mr. J. P. Vissering, breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, writes as follows: "I wish briefly to call your attention to some exceptionally fine things I am offering in the line of Angus bulls and heifers. This was not brought about by haphazard breeding but by twenty years of improvement by selection and purchase.. I have sold ninety per cent. of my surplus on a "Make-good-or-your-money back" propostion and have never had one returned to me, neither have I had to summer a yearling or put an Angus on an auction block. Come and see them, and if you do not find them as represented, it will cost you nothing to come here and I will pay your fare way back, too. My prices are in the buyer's favor."—J. P. Vissering, Godfrey, Madison county, Ill.

What is claimed to be the greatest sale of Holstein cattle ever held on this continent took place at Tillsonberg, Ontario, Canada, a few days ago, when George Rice sold out his herds of Holsteins and Ayrshires at record prices. The average obtained for a lot of forty-six females, of which thirty-five were heifers under two years old, was $239. Among the leading sales was a heifer sold for $1,000 to W. A. Matteson, of Utica, N. Y., and another sold to E. S. Middleton, of Cable, Ohio, for $700.

On March 25th, P. P. Hendershot, of Hebron, Neb., sold eleven Belgian and Percheron stallions at an average of $706.81, and sixteen mares at an average of $436.66. The sale included Fripon-Du-Kat, a four-year-old Belgian stallion, at $1,400, bought by W. R. Perkins, of Beaver City, Neb. Imp. Grivois, a three-year-old Percheron, sold at $1,280, going to J. H. Sellick, of Albion, Neb.

Messrs. D. E. Reber & Sons, of Morrill and Hiawatha, Kas., sold thirty-nine head of Shorthorn cattle at an average of $138.20 per head. Thos. Hunt, of Blue Rapids, Kas., paid $255 for the four-year-old bull Scotchman, and R. Tietzen, of Bellvue, Iowa, topped the females by paying $700 for Imp. Ballechin Charming Maid with calf at side. Eight Percheron stallions were sold, averaging $793.12, and twenty three females averaged $433.43. The top-price stallion was the seven-year-old Imp. Botin, sold to Geo. H. Meyer, of Hiawatha, Kas., for $1,750, and $750 was paid by W. S. Corsa, of Whitehall, Ill., for the six-year-old mare Dora.

The Pure-bred Live Stock Association of Oregon has arranged with the Bureau of Animal Industry to apply the tuberculin test to all cattle intended for shipment out of the state. Thus it appears that Oregon intends to send out none except it be entitled to a clean bill of health.

At a sale of light harness horses held at Sedalia, Mo., by W. B. Tayor, ninety-six horses were sold at an average of $336.25. The race mare Early Alice sold at $4,600, and the stallion Bellbar sold for $1,675.

At the Breeders' and Feeders' Show, Fort Worth, Texas, the senior and grand champion Shorthorn bull was Diamond King, exhibited by David Schofield, of Hillsboro, and the junior champion bull was Marquis Pride, owned by David Harvell, of Liberty Hill. The senior yearling heifer was Blythesome Lassie, owned by J. F. Rhea, of Lawn, and the grand champion cow was Sweet Duchess of Gloster, owned by Carpenter & Ross, of Mansfield, Ohio.

At the Breeders' and Feeders' Show held at Fort Worth, Texas, among the Hereford prizes, first place was awarded to O. L. Miles, of Fort Smith, Ark., for the aged bull and for the senior yearling bull. The junior yearling bull prize was carried away by Giltner Bros., of Eminence, Ky., who also captured first on the senior bull calf. The junior bull calf prize was won by McNatt & Hutchison, of Fort Worth, Texas. The aged cow prize was taken by Dorothy Bell, owned by Giltner Bros., while A. J. Goetz, of Tuckerman, Ark., took first with Lary Wilton, in the two-year-old class. The senior yearling heifer prize was won by Phoebe of Point Comfort, owned by O. L. Miles, while the junior yearling heifer prize was taken by Addie's McDonald, owned by Lee Bros., of San Angelo.

At a sale of Hereford cattle at Kansas City, in March, 120 head averaged $108.00. The bull average for forty-eight females averaged $92.39. The March On, 6th, October yearling bull, Onward, 71st, consigned by the Funkhouser Estate, topped the sale at $775, selling to H. D. Cornish, of Osborn, Mo. The top on cows was $200, W. C. Coon, of Fulton, Kas., paying that for Highland May, a five-year-old by Columbus, 47th. Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kas., secured J. A. Gibson's show bull, Captain, by Generous, at $255. The eight bulls in the C. W. Armour consignment averaged $147.50, nearly $30 above the general average on bulls.

A sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle managed by Hal T. Hooker for the firm of C. D. Hooker & Son at Newton, Iowa, resulted in fifty-six cattle making the average of $137. The top of the sale went to P. J. Donohoe, of Holbrook, Iowa, for $800. The top bull price was $197, paid by Thomas Tyner, of Imogene, Iowa.

At the Texas Breeders' and Feeders' Show, W. R. Clifton, of Waco, won the Red Polled bull championship with Banker, 14,202, and the female championship with his 1907 heifer Babette, 27,726. Cox & Barry, of Walnut Springs; W. C. McKamy, of Renner; and G. O. Creswell, of Oplin, were also Red Polled prize winners.

Frank Wells, of DuQuoin, Ill., is advertising prize-winning strains of poultry. He has eggs for sale from Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. His prices are very reasonable. See his card.

Mr. D. F. Beauchamp, breeder of pedigreed Poland-China swine at Meredosia, Ill., has made a change in his advertising this month. He has an extra fine bunch of spring pigs, which our patrons may find to their advantage to read about.

Mr. M. W. Magnusson, of Safe, Mo., offers a few tried brood sows and gilts that are bred for spring and summer farrow. Most of them were sired by Charmer's Duke, 27th, 91,877, and are the pick of the 1907 and 1908 crop of pigs. Anyone interested in good Berkshire hogs should inquire, as they will be sold at live-and-let-live prices. He also has some fancy spring pigs that will soon be ready for shipment. His M. B. turkeys are the best yearling Tom, weighing 40 pounds. His Single Comb White Leghorns and Barred Rock chickens are of the most popular strains, and he assures us that they will please his customers. Write him and mention this paper.

E. L. John's Special Bargains

Of pure-bred stock and poultry. He hangs out for sixty days to the farmers and breeders of pure-bred stock a very choice, uniform line of each kind mentioned in advertisement to select from. Spring pigs, young gilts and young bred sows of the most popular families to spare. One extra good Shropshire ram, three years old; has a fine, dense fleece of wool; is an exceptionally good sire; would be suitable for show yard if fitted up a little; will be sold right. Those wishing to purchase pure-bred stock and poultry will do well to correspond with Mr. John if they want the right kind at the right price. Address, E. L. John, Broadway, Maries county, Mo.

SPLENDID FARMING COMMUNITY.

Marinette county, Wisconsin, is one of the few places left in the country where the same kind of farm lands that ordinarily sell at $100.00 per acre in thickly-settled communities can be purchased for as little as $7.50 to $20.00. There the land is perfectly adapted to farming, dairying and stock raising; deep, rich, fertile, clay loam, with deep clay subsoil, with good markets, churches, schools and railroads near by.

Information regarding these lands can be secured from the Skidmore Land Company, Box 256, Marinette, Wis.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS

of the best English strains in America; 40 years experience in breeding these fine Hounds for my own sport. I now offer them for sale. **Send stamp for catalogue. T. B. HUDSPETH,**
Sibley, Jackson County, Mo.

BROADWAY HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH Berkshires, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Fancy B. P. Rock Poultry of the most popular families. A choice lot of Spring Pigs of the Masterpiece breeding now for sale. One extra good three-year-old Shropshire Ram for sale. A fine breeder. Will price him right if sold at once. Eggs from Fancy Barred Plymouth Rocks for sale at $1.00 for 15, $1.75 for 30, and $5.00 for 100. Mail order business a specialty.

E. L. JOHN, Broadway, Mo.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS

That are bred right and will be sold right. Also M. B. Turkeys (Wolf Strain), S. C. W. Leghorns (Whycoff Strain), and B. P. Rock Chickens (Bradley Strain). Eggs in season. A few pairs of Pea Fowls for sale. Address,
M. W. MAGNUSSON, Safe, Mo.

WRITE FOR FREE CIRCULAR. Leading varieties Pure-bred Poultry. Quotes lowest prices on fowls and eggs. Unused Photo Post Card, 5c. postage, from our fowls.
THE L. H. MUELLER POULTRY FARM, Wellsville, Mo.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The bacon hog the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature. Economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs, not akin, from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won seven out of nine first prizes at Leyington Ky., 1908. Have added some imported stock that won at the Royal Show, England, 1907.
CHAS. FORD,
Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

FOR SALE: Registered English Berkshire Hogs, High-scoring Barred Plymouth Rock Poultry. Eggs, $1.00 per 15.
O. E. EGGIMANN, Dutchtown, Mo.

DRAFT and COACH STALLIONS, Also JACKS, for sale, from $300 up.
WALKER BROS.,
Glencoe, Okla.

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write me for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

REGISTERED SADDLE STALLIONS and JACKS FOR SALE. Our stock is high-class and of the most fashionable breeding. **COWPEAS** for sale direct from the farm, hand-picked, put up in new bags. The **WHIP-POOR-WILL** variety. They will please you. Price, $1.65 per bu., F.O.B. cars here.

W. C. BARHAM & SON,
MILAN, TENN.

The Proof of the Pudding.

ese unsolicited letters, and hundreds
e like them, have been received by
Y, ROBINSON & CO. within the last
weeks:

B. SHIELDS, Hatfield, Mo.: "In regard
my son's statement of the way you
sed up our cattle to sell, you surely tried
l to get all there was in them for us,
with the light shrink we had and the
es you got for us on a hard market, we
ly are perfectly satisfied with the
ns."

G. BAGLEY, Parsons, Kas.: "Many
nks for the excellent sale you made on
hogs."

AMPTON & SNODGRASS, Alta Vista,
.: "We have nothing but praise for Clay,
inson & Co."

M. F. BORNHOLDT, Inman, Kas.: "I
well pleased with the shipment that I
e to you some time ago."

HAS. A. STEWART, Summerfield, Kas.:
ceived bill and check for hogs. I was
well pleased with the sale."

. J. DOUGLAS, Beloit, Kas.: "I have
doing business with Clay, Robinson &
for a long time, and they have always
good work for me."

B. TREECE, Shackleford, Mo.: "Load
cattle purchased through your firm
March made me some money."

C. BRUCE, Minneapolis, Kas.: "I have
ys been well pleased with the work
for me by the Kansas City branch
e of Clay, Robinson & Co.

AHLON BISHOP, Topeka, Kas.: "Your
bought for me four loads of yearling
p, November 25th. I fed them sixty
at my farm at Valencia, and shipped
to you. They made a net profit of
."

S. B. DAVIDSON, Superintendent of
Sinnissippi Farm at Oregon, Ill., of
h Frank O. Lowden is proprietor: "I
your favor with check for cattle and
sold, and feel well satisfied with the
ts. We were fortunate in the market
and I think you did well for us.
nk you for your good service."

AYS & CRAIG, Ravia, Okla.: "Have
ived voucher and must say that we are
glad to think that your firm is con-
ally on the alert for the welfare of
customers. We did not so much as
w that there was an overcharge by the
oad. Our business that goes north will
ainly go through your firm. Thanks
your trouble in the matter."

W. LEWIS, of the extensive sheep and
le-feeding firm of Clark & Lewis, Phil-
Neb.: "You not only bought our sheep
h the money, but also sold them at
ly satisfactory prices. We secured
ugh your Chicago firm $7.00, the top of
market, for four doubles of yearling
ers on January 18th, which were ob-
ed through your firm at South Omaha
in September at $3.85."

E. BRYANT, Manager of the Bolles
Stock Company, Carlsbad, N. M.:
ing to absence from home, I failed to
nowledge receipt of your letter of
ember 25th, enclosing refund of $90.75
the three cars of lambs. 'Bully for you.'
ought there was something wrong with
freight bill, and even went to the rail-
office, but they assured me it was all
. Many thanks for the very thorough
in which you looked after my
rests."

MER SMITH, Rochelle, Ill.: "Your
of sale of cattle and draft received.
well pleased with the sale."

WEN BROTHERS, Lucon, Ill.: "Re-
ed account of sales for hogs all O. K.
you may rest assured we are well satis-
with the deal."

F. FLYNN, President of the Flynn
Company, owners of the Walnut Hill
Thomas Des Moines, Iowa. "We have
account sales for car of hogs. Am well
ed with the sale, and assure you so
as our interests are as carefully looked
by you as they have been in the past,
there will be no change in our consign-
ments."

ANDREW LOSLEBEN, Essig, Minn.: "I wish to thank you for the kind treatment and good service you rendered me, and I owe special thanks to your salesmen for getting such a good fill. My hogs weighed seventy pounds more at South St. Paul than at loading point."

CHAS. NOBIS, Hanover, Ill.: "Received car of cattle in good shape. They are just the kind I wanted."

COLLINS BROS, Viola, Ill.: "We received your letter and bill for hogs, and we are satisfied with the sale."

HATCHETT & CULL, Harrodsburg, Ky.: "We bought several cars of your firm last season, which proved very satisfactory."

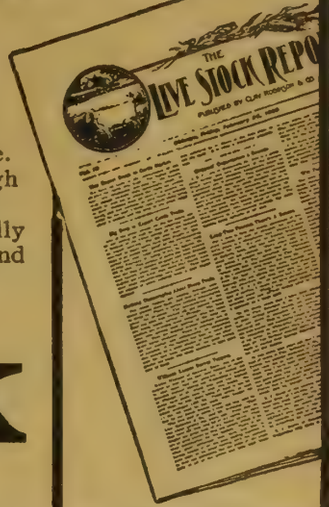
CR LIVE STOCK COMMISSION & CO.

Our Success Depends Upon Pleasing You

"Nothing Succeeds Like Success."

To win lasting success you must deserve it. From a very small beginning 22 years ago we have grown to be the leading live stock commission firm of the country.

Our business has steadily increased. The reason is simple. Year after year our old customers consign to us, and through their recommendations new ones are constantly "trying" us. And if we can get a feeder or shipper to "try" us it usually means a new customer. These new customers in turn recommend others, and so our business grows.



Live Stock

Selling Fat Stock

You have fed, watched and worked with your stock for months, but when it reaches market it's our turn.

We handle your consignment just as we would if it belonged to ourselves. We work hard to get the last cent of price, and the best fill.

We must please you, or we can't expect your future business. If you are a small feeder, that makes no difference. Over half our business comes from small feeders, who ship only one or two cars a year.

We wouldn't be so foolish as to neglect the small customers from whom we get the bulk of our business. Besides, the small shipper often grows into a big one.

Buying Feeding Stock

Do you want cattle or sheep to feed or graze? Let us buy them for you, and save money, time and bother.

Our buyers who fill your orders for stockers and feeders give their time and attention to that branch, and are experts. These skilled buyers become your employes—your special agents—from the time your order is received until it is filled.

You do not need to come to market, as we not only buy the stock for you to best advantage possible, but look after the loading, shipping, etc. So you save railroad fare and hotel bills, as well as loss of time.

Our order-buying departments at the various markets are organized entirely distinct from the selling side of our business, insuring most careful attention to your interests.

Don't fail to write us if you want stockers or feeders.

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

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SOUTH OMAHA
KANSAS CITY
DENVER
SIOUX CITY
SO. ST. JOSEPH
SO. ST. PAUL
EAST BUFFALO
EAST ST. LOUIS

You have heard and read of Clay, Robinson & Co. many times before, and perhaps have thought that "some time" you would try us. DO IT NOW. The way to benefit from our splendid service is to USE IT. You might as well have your stock sold by the best salesmen in the trade. The best service costs you no more than the poorest. We have published in our LIVE STOCK REPORT from week to week thousands of unsolicited testimonials from well pleased customers. It will pay you big to read our REPORT regularly.

Fill Out the Coupon and Mail Us Today or Write Us at Any of Our Nine Houses for Any Information You Want.

A Weekly Paper FREE

If you expect to ship one or more cars of stock or buy feeders at any of the nine markets named below, fill out and mail us the coupon, and we will send you FREE, for a period of six months (and longer if you need it) our LIVE STOCK REPORT. This is a 12-page illustrated market, live stock and farm paper. It contains reports and quotations from each of the nine markets where we have houses, besides interesting pictures and much matter of great value to farmers, feeders and shippers.

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I expect to ship..... carload.....of

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GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. *Impossible to produce scar or blemish.*

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O.

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Pinkeye, Epizootic, Catarrhal Fever, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, etc., are all positively prevented and quickly cured by Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure. Once used always used. Guaranteed to cure. 50c & $1 at druggists or direct prepaid. "Veterinary Pointers," new book, free. Wells Medicine Co., Lafayette, Ind.

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that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind. $1.00, delivered. Reduces Goitre, Tumors, Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by

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HORSES Going Blind. Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., Can Cure.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS (Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St.Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

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Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. "Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with full information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Contains 192 pages and 69 illustrations. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Truman's Horse Importation.

On March 25th Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm received the regular importation of Shire stallions. They arrived in first-class condition and they are a grand lot of young horses, the stallions running in ages from three to five years old. The horses were purchased from several of the leading breeders in England, and are well up to the Truman standard. The firm is making special prices for the next thirty days on between sixty and seventy stallions that they have at the present time on hand for sale, consisting of Imported Shire, Percheron, Belgian and Hackney stallions. No better horses were ever offered for sale anywhere. Write to Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., for catalogue.

Sore Shoulders, Backs, Etc.

Spring is approaching and the horses will soon be put into the collars for hard work. The shoulders and the neck will be tender, and, as usual, the horse in every respect will be in poor condition to go into the hard work of the soft fields so suddenly. He has probably not been grained much in preparation for his task of putting in the spring crop. His body is covered with a heavy winter coat, which causes him to perspire easily. The first farm work in the spring is the hardest of the year, and at this time a horse is in the poorest condition to do the work without injury to himself. The shoulders, the neck and the back become bruised and sore.

Too much care cannot be exercised in seeing that the collar is a perfect fit. A collar which is too large is more likely to injure the horse than one that is too small. The collar should be scraped each morning and carefully cleaned before it is again put on the horse. Before the spring work begins, it is well to oil the harness and have it soft and pliable. For the first few days of hard work on soft ground, the shoulders of the horse should be bathed in cold water every night after the harness is removed. The horse will be very sore and tired for a few days and should be given every kind of attention. Watch the horses to see that the draft is at right angles with the shoulders. If it is too low, the collar will be constantly "kicking up" at the top and the horse will soon have a sore neck. If the draft is too high, the collar will not rest securely on the lower part of the shoulder, where the horse is best prepared to throw his weight. If there are any calloused lumps on the horse's shoulders or back, they should be carefuly removed during the winter when his services are not much needed. If the collar is put on over one of those "sit fasts," it will have the same result as a man trying to walk with a button in his shoe or a bunion on his foot.

This story is not for the purpose of suggesting treatment for bruised shoulders and sore neck, but just simply to remind you that as spring approaches, an ounce of prevention is (by having the horse and the harness in good condition before beginning the spring work) often worth pounds of cure later on when the horse is disabled and you are deprived of his services, for weeks, right in the busy season.—Geo. H. Glover, D. V. S., Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Value of Oat Hay.

Good, well-cured oat hay makes an excellent feed for horses, and also most all other kinds of live stock, as oats furnish the very best of coarse cereal roughage which is very good for their system.

Oats are often fed unthrashed, and usually horses relish them, both straw and grain, and in fact is a very good feed fed in this way, but for feeding both straw and oats I think it is better to cut them rather green and cure as hay. In places this is quite common to sow oats in the spring, and later when the crop is well advanced to cut and cure as hay, the same as one would handle timothy or other hay crops. In this case the crop is not quite so mature as it would be if cut for threshing out the grain. When well cured, however, this makes a bright and very palatable hay.

Naturally the greener the condition of the oats when cut the poorer will be the crop in digestible food. When cut for hay, oats should be mown as any other grass, and treated in a similar manner. Heavy succulent oats may be cut in the morning after the dew is off and then kept stirred to let in the air so as to cure out well. With warm, drying weather this green oats may be cocked up the next day after cutting, and if opened up and exposed the next day to a bright, clear sky, possibly may be hauled in that afternoon. However, the essential thing is to get in the crop free of excess moisture so that it will not mildew in the mow. The time required to do this will of course depend on the condition of the oats. If very heavy, more time will be required, but if rather light they will cure quicker.

I am led to believe that one of the commonest faults in feeding horses is the lack of variety in feed. Taking into consideration the number of different grains and feed stuffs it does seem strange that every team owner should not provide for his animals a ration that would be perfectly acceptable to the system at all times. It is a fact, however, that very few farmers give what might be termed a well-balanced ration.

Many of our farmers still cling to the old ration of corn and hay, which has long since been proved to be expensive and wasteful. If you want the best results feed a ration that contains all the elements of nutrition in properly balanced portion. Corn alone is not a well-balanced grain for feeding, neither is oats nor barley. Barley is rapidly gaining favor as a feed, however, and when properly combined with the other grains makes an excellent ration. When you feed a ground ration, you prepare it for quick digestion. Your animals utilize it more readily and there is practically no waste. It should be remembered that the horse digests the food quickly, and whatever ration you feed should be prepared with a view to supply the nutrition the horse needs. Your horses will work better and keep in better condition on a smaller amount of ground grains of the proper kind, and an abundant supply of good roughage, such as well-cured oat hay, than they will on a ration of whole corn, feed them what you will of it.

Oat hay is not only good for work horses but is just as valuable for young growing animals and they should be supplied with same if the best results are expected from the feeding.—R. B. Rushing.

.22S FOR FINE WORK at the TARGET or in the FIELD

They hit the mark and make world's records. The American team used them exclusively and won the International trophies. Loaded with black or smokeless, they fit all guns and are sure fire, uniform and accurate.

Wm. Akard hit 1659 flying marbles without a miss with U. M. C. .22s.

Write for Free Targets.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

Agency, 313 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

U .22 SHORT U .22 EXTRA LONG U .22 WINCHESTER

Stallion Goods

ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS

Impregnators for getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, $3.50 to $6.00. The popular Safety Impregnating Outfit, especially adapted for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, $7.50. Breeders Bags, Serving Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Body Rollers, Shields, Supports, Emasculators, Ecraseurs, Service Books, etc. First quality goods only. All prepaid and guaranteed. Write for FREE Stallion Goods Catalogue.

CRITTENDEN & CO., DEPT. 29 CLEVELAND, OHIO.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

DISTEMPER, OR STRANGLES,

SAVE YOUR HORSES FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE

Is a contagious disease that few horses escape. When the animals are shedding their coats the blood becomes poisoned. There is no telling when your horse may be attacked by this dangerous disease. Buy a bottle of FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE from your druggist and keep it for instant use. Cures the sick and prevents others in same stable having Epizootic, Influenza, Pink-Eye, Coughs and Colds. No Cure, No Pay. $1 bottle holds three 50ct. bottles. If your druggist can not supply you, we will send express prepaid. BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Nappanee, Ind.

Clip Your Horses in the Spring

It Pays—Clipped horses look better, feel better and do better work—Clip

With the Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

The only ball bearing clipping machine made. Do not buy a frail, cheaply constructed clipping machine that will last you only a season or two, and give trouble all the time. Every gear in this machine is cut from solid steel bar and made file hard. They all run in an oil bath, so friction and wear are practically done away with. It turns easier, clips faster, and lasts longer than any other clipping machine made.

We Guarantee it for Twenty-Five Years

Price all complete, only $7.50. Get it from your dealer or send $2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Write for our big free catalog. Try this machine out side by side with any other machine on the market, at any price, if this is not worth three times as much, send it back at our expense both ways, we will refund every cent you paid. Send today.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 182 Ontario Street, Chicago

Productive Capacity of Soils.

The productive capacity of soils is not indicated by their ability to produce crops for one year or for five years. A soil may be very low in productive capacity and yet produce good crops for a few years.

In working with reclaimed swamp soils, it has been found that good crops were obtained for a number of years, but that afterward the yields rapidly declined. Thus, on one farm the reclaimed swamp lands produced about forty bushels of wheat per acre for the first few years, and afterwards declined so that in ten years the average yields were only five to ten bushels to the acre. An investigation of this particular farm showed that the field lacked potash, and the reapplication of this element brought up the yields of wheat to about forty bushels to the acre. The point that should be noted is the one concerning the small amount of this element in that field at the beginning. It had in it at first enough of the element mentioned to produce say five crops of ordinary size, and that is why the first yields were good. The using up of a large part of the available potash resulted in making it impossible to thereafter produce good crops without putting the lost fertility back onto the land.

It is thus that one is deceived as to the productive capacity of soil. A soil to have a high productive capacity must be so filled with all the elements of plant food that it will produce good crops for a long period of years.

One may thus be easily misled by the old methods of determining the need of soils, which is to plant something on the soil and see how it grows. This is a safe test only if as much of each element is annually put on as is taken off in the crops.

But usually a man does not try to put on each year as much of each element as is taken off the soil. That would be a scientific way of doing, but most of us are not scientists enough for that. Most people engaged in the tilling of the soil do little in a systematic manner. They fertilize the ground when it seems to demand it and stop fertilizing when the ground no longer seems to demand it.

In a great many cases, one of the elements begins to get low in supply years before it is suspected to be the case. The crops begin to decrease, but the owner thinks it is due to the drouth or oversupply of moisture or insects or something else rather than to decreasing fertility or soil. Not till he has had several years of successive failures does he awaken to a realization of the true condition of things.

Many a farmer has been rendered poor by not keeping up the productive capacity of his farm. Many a locality has drifted from a state of thriftiness to a state of shabbiness because the productive capacity of the soil declined imperceptibly. As a result, old families have been scattered and aliens have come in and possessed the land.

Success or failure on every farm is intimately associated with keeping up the fertility and productive capacity of the land. The productive capacity is more than fertility, because it cannot exist without some things in addition to fertility, such as drainage. Good drainage and fertility form the basis of productive capacity, and are the two things most necessary to receive the attention of the farmer.

Jasper county is the first in Missouri to establish a County Agricultural Experiment Station. The county will expend $500 a year and the state will furnish the additional expense. This is under the Nelson law of 1907. This is also said to be the first County Experiment Station in the United States.

Mrs. W. J. Beggs, now of Seattle, is said to have produced the only rose absolutely without thorns. She was for several years a neighbor of Luther Burbank, in California, where she studied his methods. The bloom of his thornless rose is reported to be of unusual beauty.

The Verdict of Millions of Farmers

YOU might not accept **one** neighbor's verdict as to the worth of a harvesting machine. You might feel some doubt as to the correctness of the opinion of **three** or **four** farmers.

If half a dozen farmers—neighbors whom you know—said this or that machine was the **best machine**—that it did the work right—that it saved money and labor and gave them **all** their crop—you would be likely to believe them.

There can be no reason to question the verdict of **millions** of farmers—practical men like yourself—**millions** of farmers all over America—all over the world, wherever grain or grass are grown—who have given the **real** test to harvesting and haying machines, and have decalered **one line** the best.

THE INTERNATIONAL LINE

Champion McCormick Osborne
Deering Milwaukee Plano

The importance of this verdict is apparent when we stop to consider that over 200 kinds of harvesters—200 different makes—with different names—have been placed on the market during the last half century—that of these 200 not more than ten remain in **any** favor—and that of these few, the six tried and true makes are far and away, almost immeasurably, in the lead in the **number of machines being used.**

Could there be greater proof?

Could it be possible that through half a century of testing, of actual work in the fields everywhere and under all kinds of conditions—millions of farmers could be wrong in their verdict?

These millions of men had no prejudices. They had only one purpose. They had crops to be harvested—they demanded machines that would harvest **all** the crop—with least loss of time—least delay through accidents—least strain on their own strength and their horses—machines that would last and do the very best work season after season, year in and year out.

It was through no favor—no prejudice—that these millions of men came to know that there were six machines which fulfilled their demands: Champion, McCormick, Deering, Osborne, Milwaukee and Plano.

Now, since this is the verdict of the **vast majority** of farmers, is there any reason why **you** should experiment? Any reason why you should sacrifice part of your crop, part of your time, part of your strength—all of which is **money**—trying to find another machine as **good** as these?

It is the time NOW to get ready for this year's harvest. If it seems too early just call to your mind all the work that is to be done before harvest. Very soon that work will be keeping you too busy to allow time for other things.

So get ready for the harvest now. Don't wait until the last minute—select your new machines **now.** Have them on the farm ready for work when the grain and grass are ripe—select machines you can depend on—machines the farmers of the world have found to be **right**—right in design—right in material—right in workmanship.

You can't afford to experiment—You can't afford to take any unnecessary risk—You can't afford to assume any unnecessary responsibility. Why not profit by the experience of others who reap all their harvests and all the profits with one of the six leading lines of machines?

When you go into your harvest field you want to cut your grain without any interruption or unnecessary delays, for when your wheat is ripe, any time that is lost means the loss of money—frequently the loss of a large portion of the crop.

If you have one of the six leading machines, you will have no occasion to worry. Even if the horses should become frightened and run away with the machine and break it, you could still save your crop, because the extra parts that would be needed to repair the machine can be secured from a nearby dealer, who always carries a full stock of repair parts.

Then, too, when you buy one of these machines you buy one in which the materials are right; the workmanship is right; the principle of construction is right; and each machine before being shipped out is tested and retested under far more trying conditions than will ever be encountered in the harvest field.

In view of the foregoing, we suggest that you make the right start by purchasing the right machine.

Then you **will be ready** for a quick harvest, an easy harvest, a full-value harvest.

Write for a catalogue of whichever of our six dependable, durable machines you want. And remember—this is important—that if accidents **should** by chance occur you can always get the needed repairs **near at hand,** without delay—repairs that **fit.**

International agents sell Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano and International binder twine, made from high-grade pure sisal and manila fibres—the **best raw** materials—made for best service.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

COMPETITION

is the Watchword of St. Louis.

ACTIVE COMPETITION FROM MANY AND DIVERSE PURCHASING INTERESTS.

The Superior Location and the Push and Energy of the Market Firms Have Made the

St. Louis National Stock Yards

THE GREAT CENTRAL LIVE STOCK MARKET OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Applies to Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules.

During the Year 1908 the St. Louis National Stock Yards Made

A BETTER SHOWING

Than Any Other Live Stock Market in the Country.

SHIP YOUR STOCK

To the Best Market, Where Business is on the Up-grade; Where There is the Greatest Competition.

Sale of Pure-bred Cattle.

On May 5th, 6th and 7th, Mr. W. C. McGavock, of Springfield, Ill., will hold a special sale of Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn cattle in the Grand Pavilion at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. Mr. McGavock is an experienced sale manager, fully understanding the market situation, so far as live stock breeding interests are concerned. Breeders in St.Louis territory having animals of either breed will be able to find a place in the catalogue for a few head, and stock farmers who ought to and intend to improve their herds should write to Mr. McGavock at Springfield, Ill., and ask for a catalogue in time to study it before attending the sale. The breeders who make a practice of contributing a few cattle to these National Stock Yard sales are men of national reputation, whose breeding operations have had an influence in improving the beef cattle offered upon the American cattle markets. We hope to see a first-class attendance at this sale.

Native Beef Cattle.

Representative sales of native beef cattle at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, late in March, include for L. G. Siles, Cooper county, Missouri, nineteen steers, 1,502 pounds average, at $6.75; McBride & Co., nineteen head, 1,364 pounds average, at $6.60; W. O. Mayes, Lincoln county, Missouri, twenty-four head, 1,468 pounds, at $6.75; Sutton & Redman, DeKalb county, Missouri, thirty-two head, 1,412 pounds, at $6.70; Bailey & Co., Bates county, Missouri, twenty head, 1,277 pounds average, at $6.35. All these were good, plain, fat cattle and strictly choice to fancy grades were quotable at $6.85 to $7.25 per 100 pounds.

Light-weight Cattle Wanted.

The St. Louis market has an unlimited demand for light-weight, native beef cattle. A few sample sales towards the end of March indicate this condition. These sales include twenty-one head, 1,144 pounds, at $5.80; twenty-two head, 1,146 pounds, at $6.05; twenty head, 1,187 pounds, at $6.10; twenty head, 1,159 pounds, at $6.20; sixteen head, 1,138 pounds, at $6.25; and ten head, 1,065 pounds, at $6.50—all quotations being at the price quoted per 100 pounds.

Mississippi Cattle at St. Louis.

On March 29th, at St. Louis, eighteen Mississippi steers, 1,096 pounds average, sold at $5.15 per 100 pounds; thirteen steers, 889 pounds, at $4.90; seven oxen, 1,300 pounds, at $4.90; eighteen oxen, 1,078 pounds, at $4.65; and three oxen, 1,000 pounds, at $3.75.

James H. Campbell,

Expert live stock salesman, is at the head of his own organization, with headquarters at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has the best market in the country to back him. Thoroughly competent and with a first-class organization, he is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Mr. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to James H. Campbell personally and consign horses, cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Texas and Oklahoma Steers.

Top sales of Texas and Oklahoma steers, late in March, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, include for H. A. Pierce, of Waxahachie, Texas, eleven head, 1,250 pounds, at $6.30; eighteen head, 1,202 pounds, at $6.10; Lacy & Ferguson, Texas, 140 head, 1,245-pound steers at $6.25; and for W. G. LaFollett, Oklahoma, forty-two head, 1,249-pound steers at $6.20 per 100 pounds. St. Louis is the great Northern market for Texas cattle, averaging in net results about $2.00 per head more than similar cattle sell for on any other market.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman, General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Do not forget us when you wish to know anything about either the Sheep, Hog or Cattle Market or future prospect.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

James H. Campbell,

National Stock Yards, Ill.

EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK—SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Arkansas Steers at $5.00 to $5.50.

On March 25th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, sixteen steers, 885 pounds, sold at $5.00 per 100 pounds; ninety-seven steers, 790 pounds, sold at $5.40; 144 steers, 1,000 pounds average, sold at $5.40; and thirty-nine head, 1,120 pounds average, sold at $5.50. All these were Arkansas cattle. On March 29th another string of Arkansas cattle, 854 pounds average, sold at $4.75; and fifty-four head, 1,005 pounds average, sold at $5.40.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Try us once. We have a great and expanding Market at St. Louis.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., FORT WORTH, TEX., and at KANSAS CITY.

First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Kansas Cattle at St. Louis.

Nearly every day in the week there are Kansas cattle at St. Louis, and they sell remarkably well. On April 1st there were several loads of plain, good cattle on sale. P. Paulson marketed seventeen beef steers, 1,317 pounds average, at $6.40; Esch Bros. sold nineteen steers, 1,349 pounds average, at $6.35; J. Moore, fifteen steers, 1,293 pounds, at $6.35; and Hoss & Sons, fourteen steers, 1,010 pounds, at $5.75. They were all from Butler county. It will pay the whole state of Kansas to keep in communication with the St. Louis market.

Clay, Robinson & Company.

This great live stock commission firm has a splendid organization at nine principal markets and during the present year became established at the National Stock Yards and is already taking a strong position in the St. Louis trade. Something of this firm can be learned from the card on page 17 and the testimonials on page 13 This great business is built up on superior service. It begins with their up-to-date method of keeping customers posted. They issue a paper containing a review of all the markets whereby a shipper can act quickly or reliable information, and in every other way of helping their customers they are experts. When the stock is shipped and sold on the market it is handled to the best possible advantage. The entire St. Louis organization of Clay, Robinson & Co. is surprised and delighted at the responsive, competitive features of the National Stock Yards, and they are bringing stock to the market from sections where they never shipped to St. Louis before, and their customers are well satisfied. Stockmen who are interested in the markets will do well to request that the Clay, Robinson & Co. market report be sent them, and fill out the blank on page 13. The address is Clay, Robinson & Co., National Stock Yards, Ill.

The Monday Horse Auction.

Under date of March 30th, the McFarlane Commission Company reported a big run of horses and a good clearance. The good kinds sold as well or better than they have heretofore done at any time. The demand was especially good for toppy drivers, especially if well broke to city conditions. A cavalry-horse contract is taking geldings from 15.1 to 15.3. The circular concludes by saying: "The St. Louis horse market has had more extensive advertising for April than it has ever had since its existence, and we can safely say, without fear of contradiction, that we will have more good buyers on this market in April than have ever gathered on any one market at one time in the United States. We respectfully solicit a consignment from you for any Monday in April. Our market is the best in the world."

Stock Cattle at St. Louis.

As a stock cattle and feeder market St. Louis is gaining ground all the time. Strictly choice native feeding steers on April 1st were selling at $5.00 to $5.25 per 100 pounds; medium to good feeders, $4.25 to $5.00; good to choice stock steers, $4.50 to $5.00; inferior to good stockers, $3.50 to $4.40; good stock heifers were selling at $3.85 to $4.25; medium heifers, $3.25 to $3.75; stock cows at $2.50 to $3.25; milch cattle were selling all the way from $18 to $62 per cow and calf. They were good at $45 and upward.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY.

HORSE and MULE COMMISSION SALESMEN

AUCTION EVERY MONDAY IN THE YEAR.

These Monday sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are the best attended of all sales and produce the most satisfactory results for the shipper.

WE ALSO SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF MULES TO BE SOLD BY THE MOST COMPETENT SALESMEN ON THE BEST MARKET IN THE COUNTRY.

JOHN K. MAXWELL, Manager.

Write For Weekly Market Report.

McFARLANE COMMISISON COMPANY, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL

ROAD GRADER AND STUMP PULLER.

Attention is invited to advertisement of C. D. Edwards, of Albert Lea, Minn., manufacturer of ditching machines, road graders, stump pullers, bog land levelers and iron shears. His Rural Road Grader is shipped on trial to prove their worth. The stump puller is made in three sizes. Mr Edwards issues a most interesting and attractive descriptive circular. Write for it and address C. D. Edwards. Albert Lea. Minnesota.

The St. Louis Horse and Mule Market

The Largest and Best in the World.

Also the Greatest Distributing Point For All Classes of Mules.

The Most Satisfactory Market For the Shipper.

Our company controls the two best auction days, Tuesday and Wednesday, the heart of the week.

We sell Mules every day except Sunday.

Every department is in charge of some officer of the company.

The fact that we handle more than one-third of the total receipts of the largest market in the world is sufficient evidence that we please our customers.

Write to us about selling your Horses or Mules.

Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Spring Lambs at St. Louis.

We note that spring lambs are beginning to arrive in market. Late in March, fifty-five head of good lambs, 85 pounds average, sold at 11 cents a pound; another lot, not quite so good, 90 pounds average, sold at 9 cents a pound. As the season advances and the run is large, buyers will look for lambs weighing 90 pounds or better.

Range Horse Sales of 1909.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards the sales of Western range horses, conducted by Messrs. Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company, will commence on Tuesday, June 8th, and continue every other Tuesday for the season until November 2d. The dates are June 15th and 29th; July 13th and 27th; August 10th and 24th; September 7th and 21st; October 5th and 19th; and November 2d. Horsemen having stock to ship will do well to understand that these range horse sales are the most successful of all. St. Louis is in the center for people who can get the horses home, who know how to handle them, fatten them, train them and market them. Thousands of farmers are looking forward to these sales. Horsemen interested should write for further particulars to J. J. Searcy, Secretary, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Good Mules Wanted.

Good, big mules are scarce. During the last week in March, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, all the mules 15½ hands and up were sold quickly at strong prices, but the smaller, thin, green mules were hard to sell. It is difficult to quote prices, because of the wide difference in the quality and condition of mules of the same height. Fourteen-hand mules are noted at $80 to $150; 14½ hands, $100 to $165; 15 hands, $125 to $200; 15½ hands, $135 to $225; and 16 hands, $150 to $275. Heavy matched teams sell at $450 to $600 a pair.

Colorado Lambs Sell High.

On March 30th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, Payne & Romeach, shipping from Colorado, sold 142 head, 69-pound lambs at $6.95 per 100 pounds, and 136 head, 72 pounds average, at the same price, the top price this season.

Heifers at 6 Cents a Pound.

On March 31st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, F. H. Smith, of Scott county, Missouri, marketed twenty-two head of native heifers which averaged 697 pounds, and sold to Armour & Co. at 6 cents a pound. These heifers indicate a strong market, but some few of an even better grade sold higher, the top of the market for strictly fancy heifers being $6.75 per 100 pounds.

Horses at St. Louis.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the last week in March, plugs were still quoted at $15 to $40; common Southern horses at $45 to $60; fair to medium, $70 to $100; good to extra, $110 to $160. Drivers were selling at $175 to $225. Eastern chunks were quoted at $110 to $160; extra chunks, $170 to $200; coarse and inferior draft horses, $125 to $150; good draft horses, $165 to $195; and extra individuals, $200 to $225.

The Thursday Auction.

Holland & Nugent Bros., commission salesmen for horses and mules at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, report their last sale in March as being remarkably successful. Draft horses were sold as high as $297.50, and any amount of good chunks from $200 to $275. They had to be fine horses to bring the money. Cavalry horses were selling at $125 to $140. Mr. Holland reports plenty of orders in sight and new buyers coming in all the time. Mr. Holland came here from Kansas City as a pioneer in search of a good horse market center, and he surely found it. A very large majority of his trade used to ship to Kansas City, but now they congratulate him on his discovery of a better market. Messrs. Holland & Nugent Bros. hold auction every Thursday in the year, and sell mules every day in the week.

HORSES. MULES.

Holland & Nugent Bros.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS

Horse Auctions Every Thursday.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States.

Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

Horse Department—Auctioneer, T. H HOLLAND. Salesmen, JOE NUGENT GEORGE NUGENT.

Mule Department—ED CONWAY.

Write us for market information. Address

Holland & Nugent Bros.,

P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Mr. Al Keechler of the St. Louis Market

At the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show held at Fort Worth Texas, the grand champion cattle were two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus steers weighing 1,395 pounds. They were bred by James W. Knox, of Jacksboro Texas, and were fed and exhibited by Mr. H. B. Johnson, of Chickasha, Okla. These cattle were consigned to the Cassidy Southwestern Commission Company, and Mr. Al Keechler, of St. Louis, who was attending the show was put to work to sell the cattle. He sold them all at extreme high prices including the grand champions, to Swift & Co., at $8.50 per 100 pounds the highest price ever paid in Texas for a load of cattle.

NOW AT NINE MARKETS.

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT

DO YOU SHIP TO

National Stock Yards, Ill.?

(EAST ST. LOUIS.)

OUR House at above market (opened Feb. 8, 1909,) is now in running order and ready to handle your consignments.

A. J. Milton, for a number of years one of our cattle salesmen at South St. Joseph and more recently with us in the same capacity at Chicago, is in charge of our cattle department at East St. Louis, while Bert Johnson, also formerly of our Chicago staff, sells the sheep, and F. E. Berry, formerly of our East Buffalo staff, handles the hog consignments. All these salesmen are thoroughly experienced and capable, and will give you first-class service.

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

Spirit of the West says that the famous English harness blacking is made as follows: Three ounces of turpentine and two ounces of white wax are dissolved together over a slow fire. Then add one ounce of ivory black and one drachm of indigo well pulverized and mix together. When the wax and turpentine are dissolved, add the ivory black and indigo and stir until cold. Apply thin. Wash afterward, and you will have a beautiful polish. This blacking keeps the leather soft and is excellent for harness and buggy tops.

Special Sale of Fine Horses.

Messrs. Campbell & Reid and the Western Sale Stables Company, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, will hold a special sale of harness and saddle horses on April 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d. The sale begins on Tuesday and ends on Friday. Saddle horses will be made a special feature of the sale. The above dates are selected as being the best time of the year. This firm will have splendid offerings for buyers to select from. Catalogues will be issued. Address, Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Our Seed Corn Premiums.

This is the last month in which we advertise our seed corn premiums. Our readers will do well to take notice of them. Every farmer in the country ought to test the Yellow Dent seed corn grown by D. L. Pascal, of DeWitt, Iowa, and the Boone County White, grown by Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana. We offer sufficient seed for experimental purposes and we offer several thousand dollars in premiums in addition for any first, second and third prize won by the corn grown from our seed. Corn that has won championships is the seed that will grow champion corn, and we are offering premium corn furnished us from the fields that have won the most important prizes.

J. F. Cook & Co., of Lexington, Ky., have sold the famous jack Dr. Hartman, to Mayor Fred Busse, of Chicago, who has a fine farm at Fox Lake, Ill. Dr. Hartman was a first-prize winner at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Cook's Sampson, another prize-winning jack, was sold to Mr. J. E. Isenhour, of Indianapolis, Ind.

The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill., has issued Bulletin No. 123, entitled "Ear Rots of Corn," also Bulletin No. 132, entitled "Effect of Selection Upon Certain Physical Characters in the Corn Plant."

$100 TO $300 SAVED

We are manufacturers, not merchants. Save dealers, jobbers and catalog house profit. I'll save you from $50 to $300 on my High Grade Standard Gasoline Engines from 2 to 22-H.-P.—Price direct to you lower than dealers or jobbers have to pay for similar engines in carload lots for spot cash.

GALLOWAY

Price and quality speak for themselves and you are to be the sole judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a

5-H.-P. only $119.50

Direct From My Factory on 30 Days' Free Trial. Satisfaction or money back. Write for special proposition. All you pay me is for raw material, labor and one small profit. Send for my big **BOOK FREE.**

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Wm. Galloway Co.
1285 Galloway Station
Waterloo, Iowa.

We Give Them Away!

We have printed, for free distribution, several thousand copies of The Incubator Book. If you want a copy, *get busy!* Send a postal and book comes, all charges prepaid, by return mail. It tells the things you must know if you make extra large profits raising chickens.

Sure Hatch Incubator

The Incubator Book tells what makes the "Sure Hatch" the Champion of the World. Tells all about the "bargain" incubators. Shows why they fail. More good, practical help for poultry raisers than in any other book ever sold for $2—yet it is free for the asking. Send today. Address

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Box 40, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 40, Indianapolis, Ind.

Send Us a Postal for a Price

Just your name and address on a postal brings prices on all sizes of celebrated

Racine Incubators

and Brooders - guaranteed to hatch highest percentage of eggs. Liberal Free Trial Plan. Best Incubator Proposition on the market. Postal brings all printed matter and prices at once. Address

I ship quick from St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City or Racine

Racine Hatcher Company, Box 82, Racine, Wis.

$7.55 Buys the Best 140-Egg

Incubator ever Made Freight Prepaid

We ship quick from St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City or Racine

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water Brooder, $4.50. Ordered together $11.50. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** No machines at any price are better. Write for book today or send price and save waiting.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 74, Racine, Wis.

Your Name Will Get $2 Eggs

For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the World. I keep 2000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strain on my Experimental Farm, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for $1 for the 2 sittings. Not less than 2 sittings sold. Eggs by the 100, $5. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, $1 per sitting. Large Bronze or White Holland Turkey Eggs, $2 for 10 Eggs. Large White Pekin Duck Eggs, $1 for 10 Eggs. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office orders on St. Louis and have your orders booked early. Fine Roosters for breeding, $2.50 each.

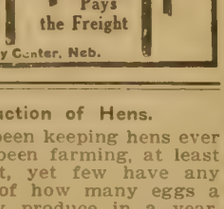
W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (*The Perfect Chick Feed Man*)
KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, MO.

Get My Book Before Too Late For Chicken Time

Johnson says: Don't delay too late—better hurry up and send your name. It's most May time. My Big Poultry Book is better than ever—every page of 200 and every photograph out of over 1200 a poultry lesson. Just find out about

Old Trusty Incubator

Over 100,000 in use. 40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial, for 3 Hatches. 10-Year Guarantee. 75 per cent better hatches guaranteed. Don't pay two prices—my price is under $10 complete ready to hatch, sent prompt. freight prepaid east of the Rockies. Get my Big, Free Book.



Johnson Pays the Freight

M. M. Johnson
Incubator Man, Clay Center, Neb.

Egg Production of Hens.

Farmers have been keeping hens ever since they have been farming, at least on this continent, yet few have any accurate notion of how many eggs a hen will actually produce in a year. One of the most erroneous impressions current is that a hen of a certain breed will produce a certain number of eggs in the course of a year.

Any person that has looked into the matter of egg production will have occasion to marvel at the existence of the tables that purport to tell how many eggs a hen of each breed will produce in a year. Whence came those tables? It is safe to answer: "Out of the pure fancy of some writer."

The tables generally say that the Leghorns will produce 200 eggs each per year. Note also that it does not say how old a hen is that produces that number. As a matter of fact, the number of hens that will produce 200 eggs a year is comparatively small. The writer knows of one man who worked for many years with one of the Leghorn breeds trying to bring up the average production of the laying hens to 200 eggs per year. The best average reached was about 165 eggs per year.

But this is an average much higher than that realized by the ordinary poultry raiser. The writer remembers how surprised he was at the results of his poultry operations for a series of years when he discovered that his laying hens of all breeds had produced but 95 eggs per year on the average, anl the fowls were well cared for and well fed.

In a flock of hens there are many birds of small laying powers. The selected pen of layers is not a fair criterion on which to base egg production. Yet it is the selected pens of laying birds that have furnished many averages that are made to do service for breeds. A man in selecting such a pen is careful to exclude all fowls that are doubtful as to laying ability.

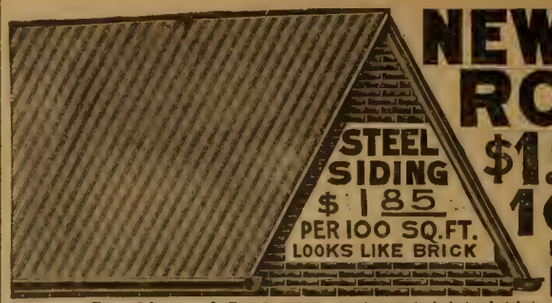
At the Maine Station, one fine-looking hen was found that had never laid an egg and never would. She helped to pull down the average of the flock. Other hens were found that produced only 25 or 30 eggs in a year. Yet those hens were fed under the best system that could be invented or discovered, for the Maine Station has been carrying on poultry experiments for many years. If many of the hens produced so few eggs under the most scientific method of feeding, what would have been the result if they had been left to ordinary farm care?

We are but just awakening to the fact that unproductive hens are very numerous and that the breeding out of that tendency is going to take a long time. Perhaps it can never be entirely bred out. A certain number of birds may always prove infertile. If we are able to eliminate th se from the flocks we can bring up the egg production.

Hens have been known to produce over 250 eggs a year, but, of course, such records are unusual. It represents the other extreme. A bird producing such a number of eggs might thereby be impaired as a producer of progeny of stamina. Overproducing may be a counteracting influence in egg producing. If all the eggs of such a hen were put into an incubator it might be found that many of them would produce no chicks at all, while others would produce weak chicks.

Food For Laying Hens.

A hen in best laying condition has surplus fat. This means that her bodily wants have been supplied and there is some food to spare. She has surplus energy. A very fat hen seldom lays well. A poor hen cannot lay well. The first part of the egg to be formed is the yolk, which contains 30 per cent. of albumen (a form of protein) and 64 per cent. of fat. Food is first used to maintain the body. New growth and production generally come from the surplus, after the bodily wants have been satisfied. Therefore, new eggs will not develop until there is surplus fat to form the yolk. The very fat hen usually does not lay because her condition has become one of debility, and because her tissues are weak and flabby. Fowls are naturally grain-eaters. A large part of their food, therefore, should be the cereals. Note the wide variation in the composition of the various grains, each one of which has its own peculiar flavor and value. Maize (corn) is an excellent grain. It is, perhaps, the grain most relished by fowls. Therein lies the danger. Fowls eat it so greedily that, it being a fattening food, they are likely to become overfat when it is fed too freely. When properly cooked, though fed every day, no evil results would follow. Wheat is, perhaps, the best grain for poultry and its by-products are among the safest and most satisfactory of foods. Heavy oats are, perhaps, next in value; light oats are a delusion. Peas are the richest, and one of the best of poultry foods. Barley is excellent.—Doris Gordon, in Australia Farmer and Grazier.



NEW STEEL ROOFING $1.60 PER 100 SQ. FEET

Most Durable and Economical Known

Easy to put on, requires no tools but a hatchet or a hammer. With ordinary care will outlast any other kind. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have proven its virtues. Suitable for covering any building. Also best for ceiling and siding. **FIRE-PROOF AND LIGHTNING PROOF.** Cheaper and more lasting than shingles. Will not taint rain water. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Absolutely perfect. Brand new. **$1.60** is our price for our No. 10 grade of Flat Semi-Hardened Steel Roofing and Siding, each sheet 24 in. wide and 6 or 8 ft. long. Our price on the Corrugated, like illustration, sheets 22 in. wide and 6 or 8 ft. long, **$1.85.** Steel Pressed Brick Siding, **PER SQUARE, $1.85.** Fine Steel Beaded Ceiling, **PER SQUARE, $1.85.** Also furnish Standing Seam and "V" Crimped Roofing. At these prices **WE PAY THE FREIGHT** to all points east of Colorado except Okla., Tex., and Ind. Ter. Quotations to other points on application. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.** We ship this roofing to anyone answering this Ad., C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you send us 25 per cent of the amount of your order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your station. If not found as represented, we will cheerfully refund your deposit. **ASK FOR CATALOG NO. C. M. 319.** Lowest prices on Roofing, Eave Troughs, Wire, Pipe, Fencing, Plumbing, Doors, Household Goods and everything needed on the farm or in the home.

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Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

Buy Direct from Factory

saving all expenses and profits of the dealer.

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have been sold direct from our factory to the user for thirty-six years. We are

The Largest Manufacturers in the World

selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, gauranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Over 200 styles of Vehicles and 65 styles of Harness. Send for free catalog.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
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Poultry Notes.

A story is going about the country of a hen in Wesson, Mass., that has just expired at the extreme age of 17 years. It is stated that she has the record of having layed 3,658 eggs during her lifetime. Special burial services were held and the very profitable old hen was laid to rest in a rosewood coffin. The inscription "May She Lay In Peace" was cut on her tombstone. A large crowd of sorrowing friends, mostly women, attended the funeral. This average of 215 eggs per hen for seventeen years is probably very much overstated. If she did lay that number she was certainly entitled to have her funeral expenses paid.

Poultry beginners who cannot see or understand that incubators are necessary in order to build up a profitable business are reminded that incubation for the purpose of selling and shipping day-old chicks is growing, and it is based upon machine regularity in hatching a good majority of the eggs placed in the incubator.

Mary H. Burnell, of Cumberland county, Maine, sends an account of one-year's laying by 232 pullets and 34 year-old hens, making 266 in all. The year's average was 114 eggs per hen. The sales and surplus amounted to $900.91, she paid $6.60 for eggs to set, and paid $559.67 for feed, and the clear money on 266 hens was $334.64.

Mr. A. F. Hunter, in the American Poultry Advocate, mentions a poultry farm at Pittsfield, Maine, where the incubators have a capacity of 12,000 eggs at one sitting. They have hovers and brooders for 14,000 chickens at one time. There is only one variety in the place and they are Barred Plymouth Rocks.

The daily newspapers are perpetrating a good many poultry jokes on the people concerning wonderful egg-laying exploits. Nevertheless a thousand dollars a year income from a thousand hens is good money, and twelve dozen eggs per year is a splendid average for a mixed lot of hens.

BE A SALESMAN

Traveling Salesmen are the best paid class of men in the world. They earn from $1,000 to $10,000 a year and expenses. Over 500,000 employed in the United States and Canada. We will teach you to be a high grade Traveling Salesman in eight weeks by mail and our

Free Employment Bureau

will assist you to secure a position with a reliable firm. Scores of our graduates who had no former experience and who formerly earned from $25 to $75 a month placed in good positions where they have since earned from $100 to $500 a month and expenses. We have more calls for Salesmen than we can supply. If you are ambitious and want to increase your earnings from two to ten times our free book "*A Knight of the Grip*" will show you how.

Fill out and mail attached coupon for it today.

Dept. 237 National Salesman's Training Association
Chicago New York Kansas City
Write to our nearest office. *Minneapolis San Francisco.*

Name ..... R. F. D. .....
P. O. ..... State 237

Weeds That Are Traveling.

During the past season a community familiar to the writer has but fairly awakened to the fact that the orange hawkweed is fully estalished in their midst. Though it has been several years since its first appearance through grass seed, ignorance of its nature or indifference as to its habits has allowed it to become firmly established; and now that it has in many places crowded out other plants, people are beginning to ask as to its identity and history.

The wild carrot is a delicate plant, the numerous seeds which are produced in spreading umbels and curl up like birds' nests at once giving a clue to the observing that it is a troublesome plant. The marginal flowers of the umbel are larger than their companions, while the black sterile flower in the center leads us to think that this plant is doubly fitted for securing cross-fertilization, the central flower inviting insect life by its semblance to a six-footed visitor.

But a few days ago my attention was called to a new kind of grass which had appeared in a barnyard where hay had been bought in quantity. It proved to be squirrel-tail grass, Hordeum jubatum, too common in waste lands of the West but a stranger in the vicinity where the stray was located. As it has little to commend it, the long, barley-like beards being ornamental but not healthful to stock, the heads were gathered for a winter bouquet and the remainder of the plants destroyed. While this plant reverses the order of travel, most of our weeds having been introduced from trans-Atlantic shores and going westward, it is none the less worthy of halting.

Several of the bindweeds, cousins to our common morning glory, are among the most persistent of pests and should be regarded with distrust by all. Though the smaller bindweed seems unobtrusive on clay soils, it has proved in sandy locations one of the worst of weed pests. Its cousin, bracted bindweed, with beautiful pink and white morning glory-like flowers, seems to have the faculty of maintaining a position once gained to a remarkable degree, though seldom voluntarily wandering far from its established home. There are farms familiar to the writer upon which it has been a pest for a generation, the broken roots but increasing the number of plants, yet it has never trespassed upon adjoining fields.

Quite different are the methods of White Daisy and Canada Thistle, the light seeds of which are wafted with the wind; or the burs of a dozen tick seeds, clinging to passing objects. Interesting as they prove to the lover of science, they should have an interest quite as strong though of a different nature for the cultivator, and but emphasize the necessity of keeping the eyes open for the proper reception of all new-comers, whether by wind, water or rail, and giving them the reception which their character deserves.—Bessie L. Putnam.

What Makes the Corn Crop?

What's the matter with Illinois and Indiana corn growers? We surely are not living up to our reputation as corn growers. People used to say that lands in Illinois and Indiana were the most valuable corn lands under the sun. We are not holding our own. Connecticut looms up this year with an average yeild of thirty-six bushels per acre for the state, while Illinois, Indiana and Ohio made only about thirty-four bushels per acre. Illinois and Indiana have more corn improvement clubs and more corn growers' societies than all the rest of the country put together, but why are we lacking in results as measured by yields?

Too many have a notion that seed is all that is necessary to produce a yield of fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre. We have been studying about the best strains of yellow and white corn, and have been paying much attention to certain characteristics, of ear and kernel, but we have quite lost sight of the fact that it takes something more than good-looking seed ears to produce seventy-five to eighty bushels of corn. The yield of corn depends more upon the man than upon the variety of corn planted, and wherever we find extraordinary yields we find men who have studied their own individual propositions and have combined good field management with good seed.

If Illinois and Indiana farmers expect to stay at the head of corn states, some vigorous soil work and field management must be put behind their crops. When we read of a good Connecticut farmer getting 123 bushels of corn per acre we wonder what that man could do on our black corn soils out here. The report for last year indicates that corn growing on our black soils, under present soil conditions, has reached the maximum. We are up to a point where some soil building must be done. Some corn-making material must be put back into the soil. We make all sorts of excuses for our poor yield, and so much poor, chaffy corn; but the sensible thing to do is to look the situation square in the face and tackle the proposition right. We have tried rank-growing corn and got an abundance of fodder, but only a moderate amount of ears. We have tried white corn, because it is a common notion that it yields better on thin ground; and we have tried high-yielding strains of corn. What has it all amounted to? The best bred corn in the world will not give much of a yield on thin, weak ground.

In observing the management and crop results of our 100 farms in Northern Illinois, I have found that more is in the man behind the plow than in all other factors combined. If I were to state the factors which go to make a corn crop, I should put their importance in this order: Fertility of soil, mechanical condition, efficient field management and good seed. Without the necessary elements in the soil to produce, say, sixty to seventy-five bushels of corn per acre, no amount of work will secure such a crop; but with a well-filled store-house of plant food, then the size of the crop will depend on the quality of the seed and the effectiveness of the field work.

Increased yields of corn will come as the result of better field work. By all means plant the best seed to be had. Your good seed will be grateful for a well-prepared seed-bed and the plants will prosper in proportion as they are fed.—L. C. Brown.

HOW SALESMEN MAKE MONEY.

The fact that several of Carnegie's millionaires began their business careers with him as traveling salesmen has often been referred to as an evidence of the manner in which drummers can come to the front. Any one with intelligence, perseverance and tact can make money as a salesman. The National Salesman Training Association is sending out a book with hints on the subject, a copy of which will be sent to any reader of The National Farmer and Stock Grower who will write to the association, addressing it at anyone of its offices, either at New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis or San Francisco. In asking for the book, write to Department 237 of the association and mention The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A READY ROOFING THAT NEEDS NO PAINTING.

Farmers all over the country are beginning to wake up to the fact that it is no longer necessary to use ready roofings that require constant painting to keep them tight. The new style of ready roofings with a mineral surface, of which Amatite Roofing is the best known, are becoming very popular and have proven a great success.

The mineral surface of Amatite needs no painting or coating whatever, and after the roofing is laid, there is no further excuse for trouble.

A sample of Amatite can be secured by addressing the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Boston, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans and Cincinnati.

Fence users will be pleased with Kitselman Brothers' prices—15 cents a rod up. See ad in this paper and write them to-day for free catalogue.

WHY HORSES SHOULD BE CLIPPED.

Just as you throw aside your heavy overcoat and warm winter clothing in the early spring in order that you can work better, your horse should have his long coat of thick winter hair taken off. If left on, it holds the dirt and sweat, and thus clogs up the pores of the skin, and no horse in that condition can be at his best.

The clipped horse dries out quickly, gets better rest and more good from his food. He comes out refreshed in the morning and better fit for a good day's work.

Hand-power machines for clipping horses are now made extremely well and sell at a low price. What is generally considered to be the best one on the market is the Stewart No. 1, made by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, and advertised in another part of this paper at $7.50. Ask your dealer to get one for you, or send to the manufacturers direct. Address, Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, 182 Ontario street, Chicago, Ill.

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Can you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of "Forest Patch," sired by Dan Patch, dam by Monaco by Belmont. Write me for one of the Dan Patch Pictures and I will also mail you a photo engraving of "Forest Patch," the Fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO Drawing Showing Hairs To Be Counted and also stating easy conditions. Every stock owner will want to count the hairs on this Splendid $5,000 Dan Patch Stallion because it means a small fortune free for some one. I paid $60,000 for Dan Patch and have been offered $180,000. I would have lost money if I had sold Dan for One Million Dollars.

You may secure this $5,000 Dan Patch Stallion Absolutely Free. "Forest Patch" might make you a fortune of $25,000 to $50,000 as a great stock horse for any community because he will make a 1200-lb. stallion with great style and beautiful conformation.

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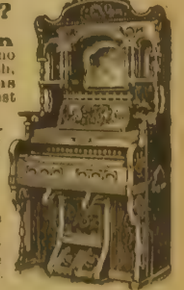

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Harrowing Winter Wheat.

The practice of harrowing winter wheat when it has been put in with a drill, as it should be, is now being followed by some farmers. Many, however, are deterred from harrowing, partly because it is an innovation, a departure from their previous methods, and the conservatism of many farmers usually keeps them from adopting any method unless they are shown pretty clearly why it is a good one. Others are deterred because they think that harrowing will probably injure the wheat. Not having been accustomed to cultivate wheat, they are loth to do so. I will state, in the briefest possible space, why wheat should be harrowed.

In many sections of the wheat country the crop is measured largely by the amount of available moisture. If the frost goes out of the ground and the spring rains come a crust is formed on top of the wheat fields. This crust gives the most favorable conditions for the evaportion of moisture. It is brought up by capillary action from far down in the soil, passes out without hindrance, and the result is that the wheat begins to show signs of drouth, often at the critical time when it is finishing up its work. By harrowing the wheat this crust will be broken up, and the evaporation of moisture will be prevented and the moisture will be stored up, so to speak, for use when the wheat is heading out and forming its seed.

Then, too, this crust covering the soil excludes the air. It should be borne in mind that the roots of the wheat as well as the leaves must have air, although not so great an amount. This harrowing aerates the soil and gives much more thrifty growth than it would otherwise attain. Wheat needs harrowing in the spring of the year just as much as corn needs cultivating when a crust has formed over the field after a heavy rain.

Another reason for harrowing wheat is to secure the proper depth of covering for the grass seed when sown on the wheat stubble. If grass seeds are sown upon this hard crust, a portion of them will probably roll into the cracks and germinate, but on account of lack of aeration of the soil they will have a spindling growth. A large portion of them will lie on the surface of the ground or be insufficiently covered. Hence, the way that will go the farthest to insure a stand of clover is to sow the seed before the wheat is harrowed.

This harrowing must not be done until the ground is in good condition, by which time plant growth will be pretty well established.

The implement to be used will depend on circumstances. Where soils contain considerable sand, one of the most effective and altogether the speediest tool is the weeder, with which from twenty to thirty acres a day can be covered. Where the soils contain considerable clay, and where it has been compacted by heavy spring rains, this will not prove efficient.

The next best tool is a light smoothing harrow, but in the heavier soils this will not be effective, and it will be necessary to use a harrow of considerable weight. One need not be afraid of pulling out the wheat plants by harrowing if the harrowing is done when the ground is in the right condition. Any apparent damage that may be done will disappear in the course of two or three days. While an occasional stalk may be pulled out, the rest will be cultivated and the final result will be a thickening of the stand. One of the strongest arguments for drilling wheat is that drilled wheat can be harrowed with the minimum of danger and the maximum of profit.—Wm. H. Underwood.

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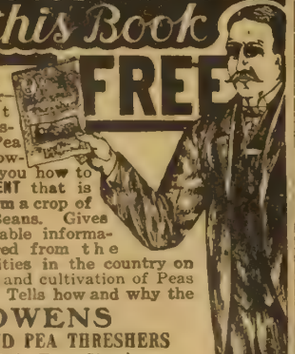

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Grafting Old Fruit Trees.

In practically every section of the country too many varieties of all kinds of fruit are grown and the problem that confronts us is how to grow only those that are profitable. This may be done either by cutting out the less desirable or grafting them with those varieties that are in demand.

With very large, old trees, having but a few long, bare, main branches, the expense would be too great and very little good fruit would be procured if grafted, and the sooner they are taken out the better. Those with a good supply of branches near the ground can be successfully grafted and in a few years produce good crops of the most profitable varieties.

While grafting old trees is work that anyone with ordinary skill in the use of tools can accomplish, it requires good judgment to do the work so as to obtain the best results. The aim should be to produce as far as possible a full, low head. This cannot in all cases be done in one year, therefore, such branches as are in the right position and of the proper size are grafted the first year, and perhaps some very large branches removed to force growth into smaller ones so that they may be grafted or budded a year or more later.

The tools required for grafting are a saw with fine teth for cutting off the stocks, a large, sharp knife for paring the top smooth, a thin-bladed, sharp knife for cutting the scion, a grafting chisel with which to split the stock and hold open the cleft for the insertion of the scion, and grafting wax for covering, to keep out air and water from all cuts made.

The time when grafts are most certain to grow is in the spring. In the latitude of St. Louis about April 15 is a good time for cherries and plums and about May 1 for apples and pears.

Small branches from one to two inches in diameter are the best for cleft grafting. These are cut off at an equal distance from the center of the tree at right angles to the axis of each branch. The end of the cut is then pared with the large knife and split with the grafting chisel, selecting a place where the wood will split straight. The chisel is then knocked out and the wedge driven in to hold open the cleft while the scion is being inserted.

The scion, a shoot of one year's growth, taken from the outside of the tree, is cut wedge-shaped in two ways and is inserted into the cleft so that the inner bark of both stock and scion shall come in close contact. Two scions are used in each cleft to insure success. When the scions are in place the wedge is knocked out and the two are pressed closely together.

Should the stock be small, growth will be more certain if it is tied together firmly with raffia or other soft, strong string. All cut surfaces, the end of the stock, the split and the ends of each scion, should be covered carefully with grafting wax to exclude air and moisture.

Grafting wax may be purchased of dealers in horticultural supplies or it may be made by melting five parts of rosin, two parts beeswax and one part of tallow or linseed oil by weight. When thoroughly melted together the mixture is poured into a pail of cold water and then drawn into sticks. Or it may be allowed to get nearly cold and then be cut out in cakes and pulled. It will be most convenient for use if made up into sticks of about two ounces each, and then carried to the orchard in water. In applying, a little soap, or beef or mutton tallow, will keep it from sticking to the hands.

The grafts should be examined several times during the first summer, and if the wax is running or curling it must be pressed back into place. All sprouts starting from the stock near the scions should be rubbed off, unless the graft has failed, when they should be allowed to grow until the stock can be regrafted or the sprouts budded.

Before growth begins the following spring, such stocks as were not successfully grafted and others large enough, should be grafted again and any shoots budded the previous August should be cut back to within about one-half of an inch of the bud.

When both grafts have grown, one is cut off so that the wound will heal over and make a sound branch, which it would not do if both were allowed to grow. In young orchards as soon as one finds that he has undesirable varieties he should graft them and not lose valuable time.—Wm. H. Underwood.

The Farmer Was Wild.

"Helo, old man have any luck shooting?" "I should say I did. Shot seventeen ducks in one day." "Were they wild?" "Well—no—not exactly; but the farmer that owned them was."—Exchange.

TIP FOR THE BACK-TO-THE-FARM COMMISSION.

"One way to keep boys on the farms is to hire pretty dairy maids."—Aurora (Mo.) Advertiser.

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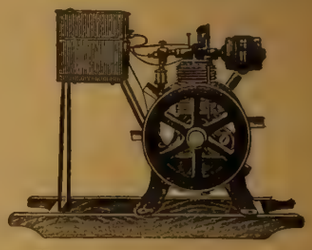

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According to a table recently published in Hoard's Dairyman, the cost of butter-fat produced by dairy farmers ranged all the way from 11 to 54 cents a pound.

A MAGNIFICENT PREMIUM.

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color. A million and a half of these hats have been sold. Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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FARM BLACKSMITHING.

ere is a book for the farmer. The book written by A. J. Drew. It is a complete treatise on blacksmithing from the farm standpoint. This book teaches how to profitably spend stormy days. Many thousands of farmers will find it to their interest to own a copy. There are 100 pages. It is nicely and clearly illustrated and bound in cloth. We credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send one copy of this book by mail for 65 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

STYLISH TURNOUTS.

e picture presented herewith is one of turnouts manufactured by the Ohio age Manufacturing Company. This is t-class outfit and regular advertiser in paper. They manufacture split hickory s and make a special thirty-day road offer.

r readers who are interested in any way buggies should certainly send for this some and complete new catalogue. It exceeds anything that this live concern ever issued before, and is sent free on simple request. The Ohio Carriage ufacturing Company pay the postage this catalogue address, H. C. Phelps, ident, Station 204, Columbus, Ohio.

Reclaiming Worthless Swamp Land.

It is surprising how few years are required to bring about great changes, both in city and country.

When we left the old home county less than ten years ago there were a great many acres of low, undrained swamp land lying along a creek which during the summer months was a very small stream, but in times of high water stretched out over a wide surface. This land was never considered of enough value for taxation, and as the ground was covered mostly with rushes and rank weeds, it was practically of no value for pasturage for stock.

One enterprising owner of some of this land experimented with a small portion and discovered that it was an ideal onion and celery soil. The question of drainage was vigorously agitated and with success, and since this was accomplished the transformation of this worthless land has indeed been wonderful. When we visited this section during last summer it seemed almost incredible that the fine fields of celery, onion and some other products were occupied with the usual swamp growth and worthless for growing crops.

In conversation with one of these growers we learned something about the methods used in producing such fine results.

First, after this land had been drained came the removal of all the surface growth. This was quite a laborious process, but was necessary, and was accomplished by means of cutting and carrying away in wagons, but the thick growth of rushes, brakes, etc., mixed as it was with the muck soil, made an admirable addition to the compost heap.

The uncovered soil was then left for some months to "weather." An application of lime was then given to neutralize the acids which new muck soils usually contain.

Although it is generally conceded that muck soils abound in richness, this richness relates only to nitrogen, as only small amounts of phosphoric acid and only traces of potash are found, and as no soil is complete in fertility without these elements, it was necessary to apply them. 150 pounds of muriate of potash and 200 pounds of bone superphosphate were applied broadcast before the ground was completely fitted for sowing onion seed or setting celery plants. The result of the whole was a most luxuriant and vigorous growth. The onions were of immense size, but crisp and extremely mild in flavor, rivaling the Bermudas, while the celery was the finest we had ever seen or eaten. Both of these products command top prices in Cleveland, where most of them are sold.

Another grower upon adjoining land used only one-half the amount of potash and phosphoric acid and loses a large percentage of his crops by blight and poor keeping. This is because the nitrogen content of his soil is greatly in excess of the minerals, and both onions and celery are too soft. The minerals, and particularly the potash, give solidity or firmness to these vegetables.—E. A. Season.

Pasturing Hogs.

In pasturing hogs it will be found a good practice to construct a number of half-acre lots, placing a portable house in every other one and giving a sow and her pigs an individual house. By the time they have eaten or stamped down all the green stuff on this half acre, the house can easily be lifted over the fence to the next lot and the hogs moved where they will have plenty of fresh, green pasture. The lot they have been taken from can then be plowed and sowed in rye or forage crops that grow comparatively fast, so that by the time the hogs have exhausted the second lot they can be returned to the original one. Thus the two lots will support the sow and pigs until the pigs are old enough to wean, and will, if properly cared for, support the sows the year round.

It will also be found a good practice to have a larger lot, if possible, of from five to ten acres, to turn all the pigs into after they have been weaned and allow them to remain there until they are four or five months old, feeding them in the meantime and allowing them plenty of ground and exercise so that they may develop bone and muscle and be in a good healthy condition to go into the feed lot.

In building portable houses it must be remembered that they should provide good, clean, dry sleeping quarters. —Wm. H. Underwood.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES WHITE CORN.

Liberal Corn Prizes Offered by The National Farmer and Stock Grower of St. Louis, Mo.

The best corn-growing farmer in the United States of America is Mr. L. B. Clore, of Johnson county, Indiana. His reputation has been made, sustained and become illustrious by the exhibits of Johnson County White Dent Corn of his own breeding and raising.

Mr. L. B. Clore makes no pretense that he is any better or more capable than any other corn-growing farmer, but when he makes an exhibit for a grand prize he gets it. He won the grand sweepstakes at the National Corn Show in 1908, also in 1909.

Mr. L. B. Clore has placed a certain amount of his Grand Sweepstakes White Corn at the disposal of the editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, to be used as subscription premiums.

Therefore, anyone who will send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one pound of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn, and we will send it postpaid by mail as a free premium.

Furthermore, if any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed corn furnished by us as a free premium and exhibit the same at their own State Fair—for every championship premium won by said corn we will pay the exhibitor fifty dollars; for every first prize twenty-five dollars; for every second prize ten dollars, and for every third prize five dollars, provided that these prizes are won during the year 1909 with corn grown by our subscriber from the seed corn furnished by us to him as a free premium.

These prize offers are good in every state where a State Fair is held, and are also good at any Interstate, National or International Show. If any of the premiums are won at the National Corn Show of 1909, we will double the amounts. Thus, ten ears of corn at a State Show winning a first prize will receive from us $25.00; and if winning a sweepstake prize, will receive $50.00 from us. Then, if winning a first prize at the National Corn Show, the exhibitor would receive fifty dollars additional from us, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, would receive $100.00 from us, or a total of $225.00 in all. All this is possible with ten ears of corn. Mr. Clore did it from his own seed corn, and our readers will be furnished seed of the same family and breed of corn from which all the Clore premiums have been won. We are also offering a similar line of premiums for yellow corn, which will be found in another column.

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Attention is invited to the Asbestos Roofing advertised on page 20. Any of our readers can obtain samples to test, also a book on roofing construction, also instructions for making leaky roofs tight. Write Johns-Manville Co., 501 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo., and mention The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

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A new discovery, odorless and tasteless, that ladies can give in coffee or any kind of food, quickly stopping the tobacco habit without his knowledge. Anyone can have a free trial package by addressing Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 801 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

COMMERCIAL USES OF THE CORN PLANT.

Article Winning Second Prize in Contest on Above Subject at the National Corn Exposition, Omaha.

Aside form the ear, but a small part of the matured corn plant is used to feed stock. Our farmers as a whole sell but very few cobs, leaves, stalks or husks, unless it be to their neighbors. Thus the great majority of our corn plants except the ear portion are never taken away from the farm.

With most of us our corn stalks are simply used as a feed for live stock. After the corn is husked we turn into the field a horse or two and a few cows. We let them "rough it a while." They eat very little of the stalk itself. They just nose around them trying to find a few nubbins that the hired man overlooked.

The leaves are a little more valuable. They are very nutritious and make excellent food for the stock. They serve a good purpose if the old cows get a chance at them before the wind blows them away. It does not take very long for a wind to make a corn stalk bare after the leaves have become crisp and dry. For this reason the farmers cannot make very good use of the leaves or the stalks except when they feed the plant in the form of fodder or silage.

With the exception of the ear, we make a more practical home use of the cobs than of any other part of the plant. Nothing makes a better fire for the kitchen stove in the summer. Nothing is better to start the fires in the cold winter. Three tons of cobs have a fuel value equal to one ton of hard wood.

Some farmers scatter their cobs over the fields, believing that they are valuable as humus. Cobs do contain considerable potash, but they do not amount to very much as a manure.

Some twenty-five years ago, when the farmer was almost giving his stock away, when he was compelled to sell the duck and goose feathers, corn husks were put to a practical use. They were used in mattresses and bed-ticks. But nowadays even the renter has a feather bed. Husk ticks have generally gone out of date, except in bunk houses of construction companies.

Thus far we have discussed the commercial uses of the corn plant upon the ordinary farm. But to-day the corn plant has other important uses. From it are made many articles of commerce. In some localities the stalks are stripped of the leaves and ears and bound into bundles. They are then shipped to manufacturing plants. Here the pith is taken out by means of a depithing machine. The soft pith is then rolled into a fine grade of paper. From the coarser parts is made a stiff box board. The use of the corn stalk along this line is a promising one. The pith makes a good paper and is comparatively cheap. Manufacturing companies can make paper from corn pith two or three times as cheap as they can from wood pulp or rags.

Some one has said that we need our corn to insure prosperity in times of peace. Uncle Sam believes he can make good use of it in protecting his people in times of war also. The pith of the corn stalk is finding a ready use in the construction of battleships. It is used as a packing in the hulls. Pith readily absorbs water. Thus when a shot penetrates the shell of the ship the pith swells and closes the holes.

After the pith has been removed, the outer shell of the stalk is ground into a meal. This meal is called "The New Corn Product." This is used to some extent in the preparation of stock foods. The leaves are frequently used in this manner also. Leaves are very high in nutritive value. Along with the New Corn Product they are mixed with other materials, such as dried blood, molasses, sugar-beet pulp, apple pomace, distillery and glucose by-products. We call the resultant mixture a stock food.

Fom the husks are made a cheap grade of hats used to a large extent in the Southern States. In the Northern States we make a coarse door mat out of the husks. They are also used as a packing in the manufacture of horse collars.

The woody part of the corn plant, such as the outer shell, is composed largely of cellulose. Cellulose is used in the manufacture of explosives. It is treated with chemical compounds, such as nitric and sulphuric acids. Gun cotton is the result. Nitro-glycerine, a very powerful explosive, can be very readily made from the hard, woody portions of the corn plant. From this cellulose is also made what is called pyroxylin varnish.

There are few of us but that have seen the corn cob pipe. The old German farmer always brings it to town with him every time he comes with the cream. A large number of these pipes are made every year. In St. Louis the "Missouri Meerschaum" is made from the cob. For this kind of pipe they use a very large cob. Such cobs sell for about $25 per thousand.

After an ear of corn has been shelled there is a soft, fuzzy coat upon the cob. This is called "corn down." It is used to a large extent in padding mattresses.

The corn plant will always be used in the manufacture of many products. Every year brings with it a few new uses of the corn plant. Its cheapness of production leads us to believe that the amount and number of such products will continually increase. But for years to come these uses will not directly affect the majority of our corn raisers. These new industries develop largely in the cities. The needs are to a large extent supplied by some certain locality or by the surrounding country. Since we raise a great deal of corn, since the cost of shipping much bulky material is great, the majority of our farmers will not, in the near future, be vitally concerned about the commercial uses of the corn plant outside of those common to the home place. The farmer will spend much more time driving the cows to and from the stalk field and a great deal more time picking up cobs for the kitchen stove than he will thinking about a possible new product of the corn husk.—G. W. Patterson, Ames, Iowa.

Care of Grass Lands.

The grass lands have proved to be among the most profitable areas on our farms. They are not, however, so much appreciated as in Europe, where they long ago began to be taken care of by the use of every measure that would protect them.

The American meadows suffer most in the spring, for it is then that they are most badly tramped. This is due to the fact that in the fall of the year the cattle are not usually turned into the meadows when they are known to be soft, and the fall frosts soon tighten up the ground. But in the spring the meadows are in the process of thawing and become soft before the owner realizes it and when he does not suspect it. Also in the fall the old grass on the meadows was quite long and so protected the soil below it to some extent, while in the early spring the grass is shorter and deader, and the bare soil is easier reached by the hoof of the tramping animal.

The composition of the soil will determine how much damage is to be done by the tramping. On a sandy loam the tramping probably has the least effect, for the soil is not injured by being compressed. It does not become glazed so as to keep out the air, and the roots of the plants can quickly develop in it, for they can get the oxygen they need.

It is far otherwise in heavy clay soil. The hoof of the animal presses the wet clay together and it puddles or glazes. The air cannot get through the glazed portion, consequently the oxygen, which is part of the air, cannot get through into the soil. Therefore there is no plant growth.

Remember it is the exclusion of the air from the soil by the clod that does the mischief. Were it not for this, the growth of plants would quickly re-establish the old conditions in the meadows.

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The great damage done in the spring is also due to the fact that the clay soil that is compacted in the spring dries out with the wind and the sun, and the mass becomes hard and remains so. When we consider that a single animal weighing a thousand pounds will make thousands of these clods in a single day, we see how very injurious it is to have cattle and other stock pastured in hay meadows in the spring if the soil contains a good percentage of clay. In the fall, when clods are made, they stand a chance of being disintegrated by the frosts of winter.

The care of grass lands involves many other things than merely keeping off the cattle and other stock in the spring time. The grass land needs to be studied as thoroughly as does any other part of the farm. The soil that comprises the grass land needs to be known more intimately than we have ever known it. Rotations and the sowing of improved varieties of grasses will increase the annual income from these lands. The matter of fertilizing grass lands is one which has been too generally ignored.

How much attention is being given the grass land is usually indicated by the thickness of the sod. The meadow that has been farmed for a long series of years and still has a thick sod is probably being well cared for. Such a meadow is in shape both to resist a hard drouth and to produce good returns in grass.

HUNTING TROPHIES.

The influence of the Sportsman's Show and the universal interest in ex-President Roosevelt's coming hunting expedition to Africa have brought the hunters of big game out in force with their trophies of the forest and hunting field.

So far the advantage seems to lie with Bill Hillis, who has filed claims for the Bear Hunters' championship of the great Northwest. To support his contention he sends in two splendid mounted bear skins of remarkable proportions. One is the skin of a giant grizzly, shot when its heavy fur was in its prime. Its claws offer extraordinary proof of the grizzly's vicious fighting equipment. The second skin is that of a polar bear bagged by Hillis in Northern Alaska, and is of such size that it fills the large Broadway window of the M. Hartley Company, where these trophies are displayed. Both these huge brutes were brought down by a .35 Remington auto-loading rifle, one of the powerful arms which have an important place in President Roosevelt's African hunting trip. —From the New York Times, March 3d, 1909.

The last government land in Phelps county, Missouri, was taken on March 19 by Booker H. Rucker, of Rolla, who cash-entered 480 acres. This was in several tracts of from forty to eighty acres. The price paid was $1.25 an acre. It is said that little of the land is suitable for cultivation.

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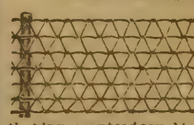

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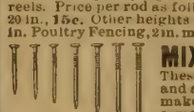

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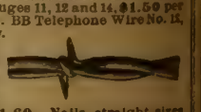

These Nails were on board barge sunk in the Ohio River and are more or less rusty. They are practical for use and make a fine handy assortment. Put up mixed, just as they come, 100 lbs. to the keg. Sizes from 3 to 40 D. Per keg, $1.60. Nails, straight sizes just one kind to a keg with slight surface rust, sizes 3 to 60 D; also Casing Nails and Finishing Nails, all kinds: price per keg of 100 lbs., $2.00. First-class bright, clean new Nails, 20 D common, per keg, $2.20.

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The Trees in the Garden.

On nearly every farm are trees in the rden or near it. With proper condi-ns of culture, the trees are benefited their nearness to the cultivated eas. But in many cases the reckless-ss of the plowing and subsequent iture injure the trees.

The writer has seen repeated illus-ations of this, where well-planted aces came into possession of people ought up in the city. The reckless-ss of the plowing resulted in the ees being checked in their growth and ndered liatle productive.

An illustration of this kind came under e observation of the writer last year. man near him had developed a fine me place with a garden, fruit trees d shrubbery. In the garden he had inted a number of plum trees and erry trees, and by the side of it a mber of pear trees.

These trees had made a fine growth the six or seven years since they were anted. The original owner was care-l to keep the plow far from them, and ch year moved his gardening opera-ons farther away, as the roots of the ees annually reached out into the cul-ated space.

Last year the place passed into the nds of a city man, who knew nothing out such things as the progression of e roots. He hired a village teamster do his plowing for him, and the mster showed his ignorance of tree lture by plowing close up to the trees d even around them.

One fine cherry tree was loaded with ssoms, but it will probably have few it this year, on account of the severe atment it got last spring, which was lowed by a severe drouth in summer. least three-fourths of the roots were t off, and these cut-off roots were the rts engaged in collecting most of the d and moisture.

The tree is a large one and has in the mmer time a large amount of foliage. e natural result will be that the tree ll do well if it is able to elaborate ugh food for its foliage this coming ason, to say nothing of producing a p of fruit.

Around the pear trees, the plowing s even more severe. In the case of cherry tree, the branches forced the es to keep three feet or more away m the trunk, but the pear trees, ng upright in growth and being still ng trees, had no wide branches with ich to protect themselves. The plow s run deep to within eighteen inches the trees, and each tree now stands a little island of sod.

t will take years of time for these es to recover from the treatment y have received, and if the same atment is repeated each year, the s will amount to but little for fruit duction.

n a deep prairie soil, the trees would d to send their roots down, and so uld be able to protect themselves and ure food and moisture in consider-e quantities. But these trees are heavy clay, and the surface soil only rich in humus and available plant d. The trees on this soil tend to ral branching more than they would deep prairie soil. Therefore the nage is more serious.

Pruning the Apple Tree.

The apple is the most cosmopolitan of hard fruits and the one about which re seems to be more varied opinions regard to the pruning of it. Every ple grower is confronted every win-ne his trees. While pruning is a with the question of how best to rm his trees. While pruning is a ural process it should be avoided much as possible as the tree gets er. The heaviest pruning, in pro-tion to the amount of tree top, is e during the first two or three years he tree's growth. During this time apple tree should be properly ted and should be well pruned, so when it comes into bearing it will be necessary to prune it severely. wo forms are generally considered he starting of the young apple tree the orchard—the low and high-ded tree. The choice of either one these forms depends to a great extent on the cultural methods to be followed by the orchardist and upon the climatic conditions. The high-headed tree is perhaps better suited for northern and eastern conditions, while the low-headed tree is better adapted to our section of the country.

The first pruning of the young apple tree, after it has been transplanted to the apple orchard, should be carefully done, as at this time we determine the height of the trunk. The top should be cut back to about twenty to twenty-four inches from the ground. The following spring a number of limbs will develop from the trunk. Three to five limbs only should be allowed to form the scaffold. At the next pruning, the following spring, these scaffold limbs are again cut back somewhat, and any interfering limbs are also removed. At the third and even the fourth pruning the limbs should be cut back and the tree rounded up generally. By this method of pruning the tree is shaped up and it may be properly started.

While there are some fruit growers who claim that the bearing apple tree should be cut back every year, the nature of the growth at this time in this climate does not warrant such practice, and on the whole the results are not so satisfactory. The bearing tree should be pruned as lightly as possible. It does not produce the same rank growth that the young tree does during the first few years. A great deal of the vitality of the bearing tree is used up in the production of the fruit, and in fruit spores for the following crop. While the tree does not require severe pruning it should be pruned a little every year. All the dead and broken limbs should be removed as well as those which interfere. Avoid the cutting of large branches.

The limbs should be cut as near the trunk as possible so that the wound may heal over quickly. Never cut limbs so as to leave a stump one or more inches in length. Such stumps if left never heal over. The healing of the wound depends on the activity of the cambium layer. This layer is most active in the spring after the tree starts to growing. The longer the wound remains exposed the more it will dry and crack. Wounds which are made in the fall or mid-winter necessarily remain longer before the cambium layer begins to grow over them than those made in the spring just before the tree starts to growing. While trees can and may be pruned any time during their dormant period—that is during the fall, winter and spring—the preferable time is in the spring, shortly before growth begins.—Fabian Garcia of the New Mexico Agricultural College.

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Horticultural Notes For April.

April is a very busy month for the horticulturist. Spraying, pruning and planting all come more or less together, and it is often hard to decide which work shall have precedence. Spraying for the San Jose scale cannot be done after the buds open, for both the oils and the lime-sulphur wash are fatal to leaf and flower tissue. Kerosene emulsion may be used, but is not a popular mixture. Where the brown rot is prevalent, it is well to give one spraying with copper sulphate (bluestone) and water, four pounds to fifty gallons, before the buds open; after the blossoms have fallen, it must be changed to the regular Bordeaux mixture by the addition of four pounds lime. In the case of the peach, cherry and Japan plums, only half this strength may be safely used, altering it to a 2-2-50.

Nearly all forms of vegetation require pruning, but after the second or third year it should not be necessary to do but very little cutting on the apple, pear, cherry and plum, and the less that can be got along with the better. In the case of the peach, annual pruning is an essential to profitable fruit production. The fruit of the peach is borne only on the wood which grew the preceding year, and for this reason nature endows this tree with a strong growth, the shoots usually growing three feet and more. As near as any rule can be laid down, it may be said that this new growth should be cut back from one-third to one-half. The Japan plums, which in growth much resemble the peach, should be pruned in the same way as long as they make this much wood.

The roses should be cut back quite severely, losing a good part of their old wood. To the unknowing the operation of pruning appears to be a weakening process, analogous to amputating a human limb, but this view is only true in certain cases, such as removing large limbs from bearing fruit trees. In young trees and generally throughout the plant kingdom the removal of a portion of the wood by pruning, when done in the dormant period between the fall of the leaf in the autumn and its reappearance in the spring, acts as a stimulator to stronger growth instead of a weakener. In fact, it is a well-known rule that the weaker the plant or vine the more severely should we prune. Where only a meager growth was made last year, the plant will be greatly strengthened for this year by cutting it nearly all back.

In the case of the grape, the cane should be cut back to only two buds at planting time, and this should be repeated the second spring. The canes of the second summer, if strong, may be permitted to bear sparingly the third year. The grape offers perhaps the best example of the salutary results of excessive pruning, for in its case the removal of the old wood is indispensable to the production of good fruit and the continued health and vigor of the vine. If not pruned, or if too much bearing wood be left, too much fruit will set and the vitality of the vine be so weakened that the next year's crop will be a failure and the very life of the grape jeopardized. About thirty buds are usually enough to leave on a vine, and these may be distributed over two or more arms or canes, according to the system of pruning practiced.

Almost equally important as top pruning is root pruning. Formerly it was thought that the more and longer roots to the young tree or plant the better. This theory necessitated the digging of large holes and the careful spreading and distribution of the roots through the soil, thus making the work slow and expensive. We know now, however, that long roots are a positive detriment, since they consume for their support a great deal of the reserve food of the plant. Neither do they insure a better root system or quicker growth in the plant, for as a matter of fact they do not grow any more when once transplanted except in diameter. All further root growth is by means of new rootlets which make their appearance in large numbers from the cut ends of the old roots and to some extent from their sides. These rootlets are more vigorous when formed near the main stem of the plant and appear in greater numbers.

Dr. Stringfellow, of Texas, proved that trees could be successfully planted in holes made with a crowbar and filled with liquid mud. In this case the roots were cut back to mere stubs. Tree roots should be cut back to about four inches in the case of yearling nursery stock and to about six inches for two-year-olds. Young grape vines can be shortened to about six inches and other kinds of stock in proportion. This effects a great saving in the labor of planting, as the holes need be neither wide nor deep. The depth should be determined by the former depth at which the tree stood. In the case of all plants with fibrous, flexible roots, the quickest method is to use a spade, making a V-shaped cleft; drop the roots into this and cover with a simple pressure of the foot, taking care that the opening is tightly closed from top to bottom. No air holes must be left around the roots, for they prevent root growth and allow drying air to enter and shrivel the cambium layer. Raspberries, blackberries, grapes and all such classes as well as small trees with only fibrous roots can be expeditiously and safely set out by this method.—L. R. Johnson, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

WORLD'S CHAMPION EAR OF CORN.

Now that every farmer who is up-to-date in his method, pays strict attention to his seed corn, we think it will be of interest to our readers to see a likeness of the man who grew the Grand Champion Prize Ear, in competition with 75,000 ears of corn exhibited at the National Corn Show held in Omaha, Neb., during the past winter.

The breeding of seed corn has now reached such a high plane of perfection that it requires a man of unusual experience, judgment and ability to produce prize winners.

Mr. Overstreet not only won the first prize for the single ear, but also the first in best exhibit of twenty ears, and first in sixty ears of corn.

In addition to these three prizes he won several others in different classes, the above three being of the nature of sweepstakes, open to any exhibitor.

While there are many elements entering into the growing of corn of this class, Mr. Overstreet believes that special attention should be paid to the manner of planting, particularly as to the accuracy of drop.

MR. JOE R. OVERSTREET,
Franklin, Ind.

He says: "An accurate drop is most important, next to good seed and good seed bed and with a Deere No. 9 edge-drop planter dropping two grains in one hill and three in the next, which this planter does to perfection. You will get a stand of 2½ stalks to the hill, 3 feet 6 inches apart. With favorable weather conditions I can grow 100 bushels to the acre easily, and find prize winners easy picking.

The Deere No. 9 planter is the only planter I ever owned that I can plant my corn and get exactly any kind of a stand I want."

Of course Mr. Overstreet has made a specialty of seed corn growing and his results are perhaps somewhat better than the average farmer will be able to obtain, but the above shows what can be done when the proper attention and care are given and such results serve as a very forcible object lesson to all farmers of the corn belt.

The Deere No. 9 planter used by Mr. Overstreet is manufactured by Deere Mansur Company, Moline, Illinois. If you wish further particulars write and ask for the latest Corn Book and please mention this paper.

Low Fares To MONTANA

Crop figures for 1908 prove that **Montana** is an excellent field for profitable farming. Secure a farm of your own there now.

Fertile land at reasonable prices. Homestead lands are still plentiful in Montana close to the new towns on the

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Railway

Low settlers' fares to Montana on April 6, 13, 20 and 27.

$20.50 from Chicago to Miles City, Forsyth, Musselshell and Roundup; $20.75 to Lavina; $21.20 to Harlowton; $21.65 to Moore; $21.85 to Lewistown.

Low Fares from and to other points on these dates.

Complete information, with new Montana folder No. 77, free.

F. A. MILLER
General Passenger Agent
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
Chicago

The $5,000 Stallion Contest.

It does not cost anything to go into the contest. Forest Patch, son of Dan Patch, 1:55, is the reward. The contest is mentioned on page 19. We hope a lanrge number of our readers will enter this contest and that one of our subscribers will win it.

In one of our best poultry papers—The Standard, of Quincy, Ill.—a market authority states that during summer monhs the cockerels ought to be removed from the laying hens. The unfertile egg has no germ to develop by heat, and it reaches market untainted and in splendid condition.

THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.

There is one modern writer on Sheep industry who has made his mark. It is Dr. Henry Stewart. He has written a book entitled **The Domestic Sheep.**

It is up-to-date in every particular. There are 384 pages, and besides going into the subject in a practical way there are illustrations of every breed and every subject belonging to the industry. For $1.50 we will send **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for one year and one copy of **The Domestic Sheep.** This is the time to study the sheep business. There is money in it. Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Colorado Lambs at St. Louis.

During the first twenty days of the month of March, 1909, about 15,000 Colorado lambs were sold at St. Louis National Stock Yards. There were forty-seven different sales, the average was 69 pounds, and the average price was $7.36 per 100 pounds. The lowest price was $6.60 per 100 pounds, and the top price was $7.75 for a choice lot averaging 73 pounds. At any time during this period a choice lot of lambs were good for $7.75 per 100 pounds. The average weight of eight lots selling at $7.65 or better was 73 pounds; the average of three lots selling below $7.00 per 100 pounds was 65 pounds. The heaviest weight for a straight load of lambs was 83 pounds, and these sold at $7.75 per 100 pounds. St. Louis is developing into a first-class market for Colorado lambs and the shippers appear to be very well satisfied with the result. Later in the month lambs averaged higher.

"At the Sign of the Golden Fleece."

An article on sheep husbandry entitled as above has attracted much favorable attention, and because of the great demand has been reprinted in the form of a booklet. The article was written by Mr. John Clay, of the firm of Clay, Robinson & Company, and he has promised us that he will send out free copy to any of our readers who may write for it. Mr. Clay is a great sheeping and market authority, and all he writes about sheep is practical as well as poetical. The booklet contains several of the most beautiful pastoral pictures we have ever seen. In writing for a copy of the "Golden Fleece," please address Clay, Robinson & Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

The Spring Lamb Market.

This branch of trade is just beginning, and it will be interesting to watch the St. Louis market. The few lots of spring lambs arriving in the month of March were sold at 9 to 11 cents a pound. In the beginning buyers are willing to accept lambs which are very light, but as soon as the run is fairly started they have to obtain lambs weighing 60 pounds or better. Large supplies of light lambs lead to low prices, but large supplies of first-class lambs encourage trade by attracting additional buyers. One thing must be borne in mind, and it is that just so soon as the warm weather sets in, ram lambs are sold at a discount. Packers cannot use ram lambs in first-class trade, therefore they cannot be made to buy them at first-class prices. In July, wether lambs will outsell ram lambs 50 to 75 cents per 100 pounds. If the run is large, the wether lambs and the ewe lambs will be bought and buck lambs left to the cheap trade. The sheep trade is interesting, because people are being educated to eat and enjoy mutton. The farmers ought to cater to this demand. After the lambs are sold, the ewes can be shorn and then can be fattened for market. In the fall of the year another set of ewes can be purchased and bred. Another crop of lambs will naturally follow. At the present time, however, the proper programme is to watch the situation from the market standpoint. St. Louis is always a first-class market for sheep and lambs.

Sheep and Goats.

Angora goats are not sufficiently numerous for the purpose of eating out all the brush growing in the forest reserves, but they are to be used for the purpose of cutting out strips in five guards about 300 yards wide. These lanes cut out by the goats are expected to save many a valuable strip of timber. If the goat herder follows up the goats with a brush knife the results will show very much quicker than if the goats are expected to cut down the dry brush and burn it up in addition to eating the sprouts.

Early in March, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, Estill & Son, of Howard county, Missouri, sold 232 lambs, 76 pounds average, at $7.50 per 100 pounds. These were native lambs, crop of 1908, probably eight or nine months old.

Early in March, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, Horace McNeil, of Bond couny, Illinois, marketed 136 head of 69-pound Western lambs at $7.40 per 100 pounds.

The Ohio College of Agriculture will hold the third annual sheep-shearing festival on Wednesday, April 14th, at the Live Stock Pavilion, on the University Grounds. There will be shearing by hand and machine; judging by students and a Talk on Wool by Prof. C. S. Plumb.

Those who have wool clips for sale should write to A. J. Child & Sons, St. Louis, Mo., and obtain their 1909 wool circular. St. Louis is a first-class wool market for the shipper and it has often been the means of preventing disastrous declines in values when other markets were demoralized. Many mills buy in St. Louis that do not buy anywhere else, and the Eastern markets can be lifeless when St. Louis is active. Messrs. Child & Sons handle wools strictly on commission, and the firm is absolutely reliable.

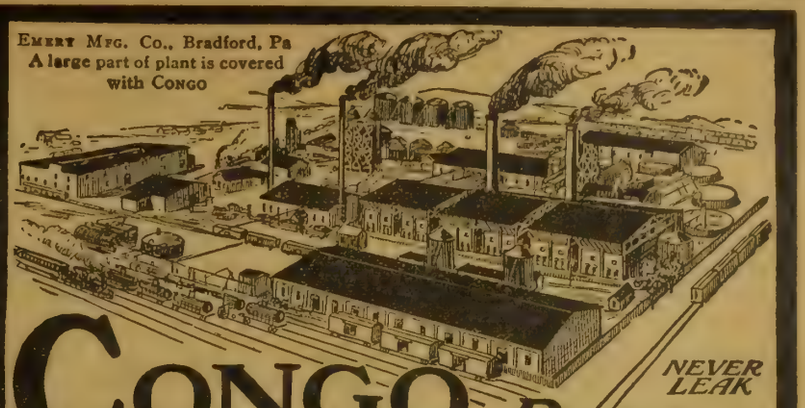
Sheep Shearing at St. Louis.

As stated in the March edition of this paper, a large section of the Independent Stock Yards, Bremen avenue, St. Louis, Mo., is now devoted to sheep feeding. Favorable arrangements have been made to hold the sheep there a reasonable time before they are reshipped to be sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. They go through to market on the same billing. Every advantage and facility of a sheep-feeding station is afforded right snug up to the market. There is also a full and complete sheep-shearing equipment in operation, so that the sheep or lambs can be shorn before being marketed. Sheep do well in the substantial sheds of the Independent Stock Yards, where they feed No. 1 alfalfa hay, wheat screnings, cottonseed meal and cracked corn at fair prices. There is no charge for water, care or yardage.

All who are interested in marketing sheep can obtain all information they desire by writing to commission firms advertising in this paper or to G. E. Thonssen, Manager Independent Stock Yards, St. Louis, Mo.

Richest Lands in America.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower was one of the first to stick a plow in the ground in South Dakota, in the country now traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. It was in 1876, and at that time there was no railroad between Yankton and Bismarck on either side of the Missouri river. For hundreds and hundreds of miles it is a splendid black soil and it is of surpassing depth and richness. We actually bought 600 bushels of white onions raised on two acres of ground, produced in the vicinity of Standing Rock Agency, where the road now crosses the Missouri river on its way to the Pacific Coast. It is the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road that is the enterprising factor in settling up all the rich lands of the Northwest. The road management is now opening up a splendid territory in Montana. In ten years these cheap lands will all be dear lands. The climate is inviting and the productions enormous. Millions upon millions of money are being expended on costly bridges, favorable grades and easy curves. The Milwaukee Road builds cities and furnishes markets. All who intend to seek a new home are invited to send for Montana Folder No. 77. It explains and illustrates everything relating to this new country. Address, F. A. Miller, G. P. A., C., M. & St. P. R. R., Chicago, Illinois.



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That Congo is made of the right stuff—durable and lasting, is attested to by the fact that the Surety Company was willing to back it, and for so long a period.

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We mean to get the roofing trade of the country and think these *special features* will come pretty near landing it.

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If you have but five sheep it will pay you to own this wonderful shearing machine. It does not cut or hack sheep like hand shears and gets ***one pound and over more wool per head.*** It shears any kind of wool easily and quickly.

WE GUARANTEE IT FOR 25 YEARS All gears are cut from solid metal, not cast; all wearing parts are file hard; spindles are ground and polished, and the driving mechanism is enclosed from dust and dirt and runs in oil. 95 per cent of all the shearing machines used in the world are Stewart patents. Send $2.00 with your order and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance. ***Our Valuable Free Book*** — "More Profit in Shearing," by the champion shearer of the world, will interest you. Send for free copy and our big new catalogue showing the largest line of shearing machines on earth. It will pay you. Send today.

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"I suffered so with Nervous Prostration that I thought there was no use trying to get well. A friend recommended Dr. Miles' Nervine, and although skeptical at first, I soon found myself recovering, and am to-day well."

MRS. D. I. JONES,
5800 Broadway, Cleveland, O.

Much sickness is of nervous origin. It's the nerves that make the heart force the blood through the veins, the lungs take in oxygen, the stomach digest food, the liver secrete bile and the kidneys filter the blood. If any of these organs are weak, it is the fault of the nerves through which they get their strength. Dr. Miles' Nervine is a specific for the nerves. It soothes the irritation and assists in the generation of nerve force. Therefore you can hardly miss it if you take Dr. Miles' Nervine when sick. Get a bottle from your druggist. Take it all according to directions, and if it does not benefit he will return your money.

TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information FREE. DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist, Office, 814 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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SELECTED POETRY.

JIM BLUDSO OF THE PRAIRIE BELLE.

Wall, no, I can't tell whar he lives,
Because he don't live, you see;
Leastways, he's got out of the habit
Of livin' like you and me.
Whar have you been for the last three year
That you haven't heard folks tell
How Jimmy Bludso passed in his checks
The night of the Prairie Belle?

He weren't no saint, them engineers
Is all pretty much alike—
One wife in Natchez-under-the-Hill
And another one here, in Pike.
A keerless man in his talk was Jim,
And an awkward man in a row,
Because he never flunked, and he never lied;
I reckon he never knowed how.

And this was all the religion he had—
To treat his engine well;
Never be passed on the river;
To mind the pilot's bell;
And if ever the Prairie Belle took fire,
A thousand times he swore,
He'd hold her nozzle ag'in the bank
Till the last soul got ashore.

All boats has their day on the Mississip,
And her day come at last—
The Movastar was a better boat,
But the Belle, she wouldn't be passed.
So she came tearin' along that night—
The oldest craft on the line—
With a nigger squat on her safety-valve,
And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine.

The fire burst out as she cleared the bar,
And burnt a hole in the night;
And quick as a flash she turned and made
For the willer-bank on the right.
There was runnin' an' cussin', but Jim yelled out
Over all the infernal roar:
"I'll hold her nozzle ag'in the bank
Till the last galoot's ashore!"

Through the hot, black breath of the burnin' boat
Jim Bludso's voice was heard,
And they all had trust in his cussedness,
And knowed he would keep his word.
And, sure's you're born, they all got off
Afore the smokestack fell—
And Jim Bludso's ghost went up alone
In the smoke of the Prairie Belle.

He weren't no saint—but at jedgment
I'd run my chance with Jim,
'Longside of some pious gentlemen
That wouldn't shake hands with him.
He seen his duty, a dead-sure thing—
And went for it thar and then;
And Christ ain't a-going to be too hard
On a man that died for men.

—John Hay.

THE BELL OF ATRI.

At Atri in Abruzzo, a small town
Of ancient Roman date, but scant renown,
One of those little places that have run
Half way up the hill, beneath a blazing sun
And then sat down to rest as if to say:
"I climb no farther upward, come what may"—
The Re Giovanni, now unknown to fame,
So many monarchs since have borne the name,
Had a great bell hung in the market place,
Beneath a roof, projecting some small space,
By way of shelter from the sun and rain,
Then rode he thro' the street with all his train,
And with the blast of trumpets loud and long,
Made proclamation that whenever wrong
Was done to any man, he should but ring
The great bell in the square, and he, the King,
Would cause the Syndic to decide thereon,
Such was the proclamation of King John.

How swift the happy days in Atri sped!
What wrongs were righted need not here be said,
Suffice it that, as all things must decay,
The hempen rope at last was worn away,
Unraveled at the end, and strand by strand
Loosened and wasted in the ringer's hand,
Till one, who noted this in passing by,
Mended the rope with braids of briony,
So that the leaves and tendrils of the vine
Hung like a votive garland at a shrine.

By chance it happened that in Atri dwelt
A knight with spur on heel and sword in belt,
Who loved to hunt the wild boar in the woods,
Who loved his falcons with their crimson hoods,
Who loved his hounds and horses, and all sports
And prodigalities of camp and courts;
Loved, or had loved them; for at last grown old,
His only passion was the love of gold,
He sold his horses, sold his hawks, and hounds,
Rented his vineyards, and his garden grounds,
Kept but one steed, his favorite steed of all;
To starve and shiver in a naked stall,
And day by day sat brooding in his chair
Devising plans how best to hoard and spare.

At length he said: "What is the use or need
To keep at my own cost this lazy steed,
Eating his head off in my stables here
When rents are low and provender is dear?
Let him go feed upon the public ways;
I want him only for the holidays."
So the old steed was turned into the heat
Of the long, lonely, silent, shadeless street;
And wandered in suburban lanes forlorn
Barked at by dogs, and torn by briar and thorn.

One afternoon, as in that sultry clime,
It is the custom in the summer time,
With bolted doors and window shutters closed,
The inhabitants of Atri slept or dozed;
When suddenly upon their senses fell
The loud alarum of the accusing bell!
The Syndic started from his deep repose,
Turned on his couch and listened, then arose
And donned his robes, and with reluctant pace
Went panting forth into the market place,
Where the great bell upon its cross beam swung,
Reiterating with persistent tongue,
In half articulate jargon, the old song,
"Some one hath done a wrong, hath done a wrong!"

But ere he reached the belfry's light arcade
He saw, or thought he saw, beneath its shade
No shape of human form of woman born,
But a poor steed, dejected and forlorn,
Who, with uplifted head and eager eye,
Was tugging at the leave of briony.
"Domeneddio!" cried the Syndic straight,
"This is the knight of Atri's steed of state,
He calls for justice, being sore distressed,
And pleads his cause as loudly as the best."

Meanwhile, from street and lane a noisy crowd
Had rolled together like a summer cloud,
And told the story of the wretched beast
In five and twenty different ways at least.
With much gesticulation and appeal
To heathen gods, in their excessive zeal.
The knight was called and questioned; in reply
Did not confess the fact, did not deny;
Treated the matter as a pleasant jest,
And set at naught the Syndic and the rest,
Maintaining in an angry undertone
That he should do what pleased him with his own.

And thereupon the Syndic gravely read
The proclamation of the King, then said:
"Pride goeth forth on horseback grand and gay,
But cometh back on foot and begs its way;
Fame is the fragrance of heroic deeds
Of flowers of chivalry, and not of weeds!
These are familiar proverbs, but I fear
They never yet have reached your knightly ear.
What fair renown, what honor, what repute
Can come to you from starving this poor brute?
He who serves well, and speaks not, merits more
Than they who clamor loudest at the door.
Therefore the law decrees that as this steed
Served you in youth henceforth you shall take heed
To comfort his old age and to provide
Shelter in stall, and food and field beside."

The knight withdrew abashed; the people all
Led home the steed in triumph to his stall.
The King heard, and approved, and laughed in glee,
And cried aloud: "Right well it pleaseth me!"
Church bells, at best, but ring us to the door;
But go not in to mass; my bell doth more—
It cometh into courts and pleads the cause
Of creatures dumb unknown to laws;
And this shall make in every Christian clime
The bell of Atri famous for all time.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

THE CATTLE ROUNDUP.

Once more are we met for a season of pleasure,
That shall smooth from our brows every furrow of care,
For the sake of old times shall we each tread a measure,
And drink to the lees in the eyes of the Fair.
Once more let the hand-clasp of years past be given;
Let us once more be boys and forget we are men;
Let friendships, the chances of fortune have riven
Be renewed and the past come smiling back again.

The past, when the prairie was big and the cattle
Were as "scary" as ever the antelope grew—
When to carry a gun, to make our spurs rattle,
And "ride a blue streak" was the most that we knew;
The past, when we headed each year for Dodge City,
And punched up the drags on the old Chisolm trail—
When the world was all bright and the girls were all pretty,
And a fellow could "mav'rick" and stay out of jail.

Then here's to the eyes that like diamonds are gleaming,
And make the lamps blush that their duties are o'er;
And here's to the lips where young love lies a-dreaming;
And here's to the feet light as air on the floor;
And here's to the memories—fun's sweetest sequel—
And here's to the night we shall ever recall—
And here's to the time—time shall know not its equal—
When we danced the day in at the Cattlemen's Ball.

—H. D. C. Maclachlan, Amarillo, Tex.

Consumption Book FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

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ACROSS THE SILENCE.

On the other side of the stillness,
Where our hearts and hopes abide
With those we have tenderly loved,
Our souls shall be satisfied.
In the fairness of the morning,
'Neath the glow of the roselit skies,
We shall give across the silence,
To our darlings a sweet surprise.

When the angels have closed our eyelids
With a lingering, fond caress,
And we hear a glad "Good morning"
From the lips we have yearned to press,
We shall wonder why the silence
Had seemed to us so long,
And heaven shall be the sweeter
For life's discordant song.

With time and its clinging shadows,
Our doubts and all our fears
Shall fade in the morning sunlight
Across the silence of years.
Beyond the voiceless stillness,
Dividing that land from this,
Love breathes in sweeter fullness
An eternity of bliss.

—Belle McKinney Swope.

WHISTLING IN HEAVEN.

ou're surprised that I ever should say so?
Just wait till the reason I've given
hy I say I shan't care for the music
Unless there is whistling in heaven.
hen you'll think it no very great wonder,
Nor so strong, nor so bold a conceit,
hat unless there's a boy there a-whistling
Its music will not be complete.

was late in the autumn of '40,
We had come from our far Eastern home,
ist in season to build us a cabin
Ere the cold of the winter should come;
nd we lived all the while in our wagon,
While husband was cleaning the place
here his house was to stand. and the clearing
And building it took many days,

that our heads were scarce sheltered
In under its room, when our store
f provisions was almost exhausted,
And husband must journey for more;
nd the nearest place where he could get them
Was yet such a distance away
hat it forced him from home to be absent
At least a whole night and a day.

ou see, we'd but two or three neighbors,
And the nearest was more than a mile,
nd we hadn't found time yet to know them,
For we had been busy the while;
nd the man who had helped at the raising
Just stayed till the job was well done,
nd as soon as his money was paid him
Had shouldered his ax and had gone.

ell, husband just kissed me and started—
I could scarcely suppress a deep groan
the thought of remaining with baby,
So long in the house all alone;
or, my dear, I was childish and timid,
And braver ones might well have feared,
or the wild wolf was often heard howling,
And savages sometimes appeared,

ut I smothered my grief with my terror
Till husband was off on his ride,
nd then in my arms I took Josey,
And all the day long sat and cried,
I thought of the long, dreary hours,
When the darkness of night should fall,
nd I was so utterly helpless,
With no one in reach of my call.

nd when the night came with its terrors,
To hide ev'ry ray of light,
hung up a quilt by the window,
And, almost dead with affright,
neeled by the side of the cradle,
scarce daring to draw a full breath,
st baby should wake, and its crying
Should bring us a horrible death.

ere I knelt until late in the evening,
And scarcely an inch had I stirred,
en suddenly, far in the distance,
A sound as of whistling I heard.
tarted up dreadfully frightened
For fear 'twas an Indian's call,
d then very soon I remembered
The red man ne'er whistles at all.

d when I was sure 'twas a white man,
thought, were he coming for ill,
d surely approach with more caution—
Would come without warning and still.
the sounds, coming nearer and nearer,
ook the form of a tune light and gay,
I knew I needn't fear evil
rom one who could whistle that way.

y soon I heard footsteps approaching,
hen came a peculiar dull thump,
if some one was heavily striking
n ax on the top of a stump;
then, in another brief moment,
here came a light tap on the door,
quickly I undid the fast'ning,
ed in stepped a boy, and before

e was either a question or answer,
either had time to speak,
at threw my glad arms around him
el gave him a kiss on the cheek.
I started back, scared at my boldness,
he only smiled at my fright,
e said, "I'm your neighbor's boy, Elick,
me to tarry with you through the night.

aw your husband go eastward,
I made up our minds where he'd gone,
I said to the rest of our people:
at woman is there, all alone,
And I venture she's awfully lonesome,
And, though she may have no great fear,
I think she would feel a bit safer
If only a boy were but near.'

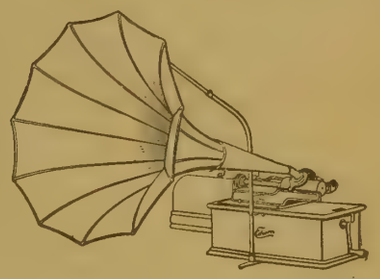
So, taking my ax on my shoulder,
For fear that a savage might stray
Across my path and need scalping,
I started right down this way;
And coming in sight of the cabin,
And thinking to save you alarm,
I whistled a tune, just to show you
I didn't intend any harm.

And so here I am at your service;
But if you don't want me to stay,
Why, all you need do is to say so,
And should'ring my ax, I'll away."
I dropped in a chair, and near fainted,
Just at thought of his leaving me then,
And his eyes gave a knowing, bright twinkle
As he said: "I guess I'll remain."

And then I just sat there and told him
How terribly frightened I'd been,
How his face was to me the most welcome
Of any I ever had seen;
And then I lay down with the baby,
And slept all the blessed night through,
For I felt I was safe from all danger
Near so brave a young fellow and true.

So now, my dear friend, do you wonder,
Since such a good reason I've given,
Why I say I shan't care for music
Unless there is whistling in heaven?
Yes, often I've said so in earnest,
And now what I've said I repeat,
That unless there's a boy there a-whistling,
Its music will not be complete. —Exchange.

The next time you go to the city will you stop at a store where Edison goods are sold and hear an Edison Phonograph?



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The red corpuscles are the stimulating and animating elements of the blood. They absorb oxygen in their passage through the lungs, and convey it to the tissues of the blood, where, combining with food elements absorbed from the stomach, it evolves animal heat.

Whenever the kidneys fail to properly filter the blood of its impurities, or whenever constipation occurs, the impure foreign matter collects in the blood-current, is carried to all parts of the system in the circulation, and is usually deposited in the form of pimples and other eruptions upon the skin.

Most of these eruptions appear upon the face, for the reason that the skin there is thinner than anywhere else. Many people commit the error of trying to cure the pimples or eruptions by the application of salves and lotions, which is a great mistake, as the cause of the trouble is deeper seated, and the skin disease is simply the outward manifestation of the impure condition of the blood within.

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THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

This is a beautiful study, and it is elegantly explained by the most satisfactory methods. There are twenty-four post cards, and each post card shows a different flower, grouped in such a way that the sentiment that each flower represents is spelled out by the flowers. For example, the violets of the violet card spell "Faithfulness;" the roses "Love;" clover, "Be Mine," etc. Each post card is different, finished in many colors, and glossed.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE

is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine, published at 25 cents a year, and the post cards can be selected as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

To Wash Colored Fabrics.

In washing nice colored garments there are four things to be avoided—hard rubbing, strong soap, hot water and hot starch—and nice colored garments should always be washed by themselves and not hurried through with the weekly washing. There are various ways of setting the colors and strong salt water is good for most colors, though some of the delicate shades require a different treatment. Very light shades of pink and blue should be soaked in salt water in which a small lump of alum is dissolved, while lilac and violet may be set with alum alone, using a small lump to a pail of water, and if the color is green, a small cup of vinegar should be used in the rinse water. It is a good thing to keep a bottle of alcohol in the house, as it will remove grass stains, and fruit stains of every sort may be removed if they are rubbed well with the alcohol before they are put in the wash. The best way to keep the color in gingham and other nice cotton dresses is to wash them quickly through a strong Pearline suds, and the rinsing water and starch should be of the same temperature, and the garment should be turned wrong side out before it is rubbed through the starch to keep the starch from showing on the right side of the goods.

Ripe tomatoes rubbed on a spot of iron rust will frequently remove it without a second application, and some other remedies are equal parts of ammonia and turpentine for paint, and lard for tar or wheel grease.

When making children's dresses, it is a good plan to have a large piece of the goods washed every time the dress has a washing, then when the dress needs altering or mending one has a piece of goods exactly like the dress to do the mending with.

All nice cotton dresses should be ironed on the wrong side to avoid the shiny appearance they have when ironed on the right side of the goods.—M. A. T.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

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This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Every pattern is new and original.

Tucked and Plain Blouses, With Belt or Peplum.

No. 6214.—The simple blouse that is without fullness and which is made of fine material tucked, is a pronounced favorite. Here are two models, one of which is adapted to plain material to be tucked as indicated, the other of which is designed for the ready tucked material, all-over lace and waistings of a similar sort. Both models include the new, long, close-fitting sleeves, and both allow a choice of a belt or peplum at the lower edge, while the tucked blouse also can be extended below the waist line in shirt waist style. The pattern is an eminently practical and desirable one, really including two. In the illustration the tucked waist is made of crepe de Chine, and, as will be noted, the tucks are all arranged to turn in the most effective manner.

Both the plain and the tucked blouses consist of front and backs with one-piece sleeves and collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is, for the tucked blouse, 5 yards of material 21 or 24, 3 yards 32, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide; the plain blouse, 3 yards 18, 2¾ yards 21 or 24, 1⅝ yards 32, or 1⅝ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6214 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Thirteen-gored Skirt.

No. 6154.—The many-gored walking skirt is a favorite of the season, and this one, with buttons down one side of the front, makes one of the very latest and best-liked models. It suits broadcloth, serge and cheviot, velvet and velveteen, indeed all suiting materials and all those that are used for separate skirts. It is simple and its many seams mean slender lines while they also provide easy fit and render the task of making a simple one. Either inverted plaits or habit back can be used, as liked, and if the opening at the front is not desired, buttons can be used as trimming only and the opening made at the center back after the regulation style, although the front closing makes one of the features of the present season. In this case broadcloth, in the beautiful new shade known as catawba, is trimmed with buttons covered with Ottoman silk and is simply stitched in tailor style.

The skirt is made in thirteen gores and can be closed at the back and trimmed with buttons, or made with the opening at the left of the front gore and closed either with buttons and actual buttonholes or invisibly with buttons used as trimming. Or, again, if a very plain skirt is in demand, the buttons can be omitted altogether and the skirt closed either at the back or the left of the front, as preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8¾ yards 24, 8¼ yards 27, 4⅝ yards 44, or 4 yards 52 inches wide, if material has figure or nap; 7 yards 24, 6½ yards 27, 4⅛ yards 44, or 3⅜ yards 52 inches wide, if material has neither figure nor nap.

The Pattern 6154 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Girl's Sailor Custume.

No. 6237.—Sailor costumes continue to be favorites for girls of all ages, and this one has a great many possibilities. It can be made with a body lining to which the skirt is attached, or the skirt can be joined to a belt and a separate shield be used beneath the blouse, as liked. Also it is adapted to wool materials and to washable ones, and suits of the sort are equally fashionable for serge, cashmere and similar wool materials and for linen, chambray and other washable fabrics. In this case, however, blue serge is made with a body lining and the shield is made of white.

The costume consists of skirt and body lining, the blouse and the shield. The skirt is straight and plaited, and the body lining, when used, is faced to give a shield effect. The blouse is quite separate and is drawn on over the head, the neck edge being finished with a big sailor collar. There is an inserted pocket in the left side, and the sleeves are tucked at the wrists. When a separate shield is used it is adjusted under the blouse and buttoned to position beneath ehe collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is 6½ yards 24, 5½ yards 32, or 4 yards 44 inches wide, ⅝ yard 36 inches wide for the body lining, 5¾ yards of braid.

The Pattern 6237 is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten and twelve years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Boy's Suit.

No. 6208.—The boy's suit is made with Knickerbockers, and the long blouse in Russian style is a favorite one. It is becoming; it is comfortable; it is satisfactory from every point of view. This one can be made from wool material, from silk or velvet, for occasions of extreme dress, and from the washable fabrics that are used for boys' costumes. In the illustration serge is trimmed with a stitched band of the same, but woolen goods include cheviots and many mixtures, shepherd's checks are liked and much used, and the suit made from velvet, velveteen or corduroy is extremely handsome. With the coming of warm weather, mohair and silk will be in demand for the dressy costumes, and linen, galatea, madras, kahki and the like will continue to be favorites among washable materials.

The suit is made with the blouse and the trousers. The blouse is made with fronts and back and is held to position by means of a belt, but this belt can be either of leather or the material. The sleeves are tucked at the wrists to give a cuff effect, and the shield is attached under the blouse. The Knickerbockers are of the regulation sort, drawn up by means of elastic at the knees.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (six years) is 4⅝ yards 24, 3¼ yards 32, or 2⅝ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6208 is cut in sizes for boys of four, six and eight years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

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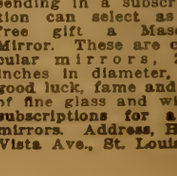

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Housecleaning Notes.

The ambition to be the first one in the neighborhood through house cleaning is not a laudable one; it means colds, unnecessary fatigue and discomfort to the entire family, and often has with it a menace to health. Better take things calmly, even if not through so early.

Cupboards, drawers and similar portions can be cleaned out at leisure on rainy days, when there is little danger of interruption by callers. Air the furs well and then pack away in thick paper bags; flour sacks answer nicely for this. If the eggs are not deposited before the packing, no insect can do damage later, unless there is a perforation in the sack. Tie very tight; or, better, paste the top together. Sprinkle plenty of lavender leaves in and about the bags; or, if these are not at hand, use oil of lavender instead.

It was no myth or superstition which led our grandmothers to perfume their linen closets so freely with lavender. It is one of the most effective insecticides and much more agreeable than the moth ball. Use it freely in closets, under carpets, and in all places which the moth is likely to invade.

When sweeping or working in the dust, wear a pair of canvas gloves as a protection to the hands. They will not only protect from dust but render the hands less prone to become rough.

If you wish to repaper, remove the old paper by soaking it up with a thin, hot paste. It is much more effective than water, and paper will be easily detached in long pieces without the dust usually in attendance.

Do not remove the last stove in the house except the kitchen range, unless you have an oil heater for emergency. There are usually cool, damp days thorugh the summer when a little fire is needed.

Use one of the numerous polishing materials for the purpose in washing windows. It is surprising how much more easily and brilliantly they can be cleaned.

Be sparing of soap in cleaning paint. Ammonia, a teaspoonful to a quart of water, is more effective and not nearly so hard on the paint. When through with the water, use it on the house plants. It is a most valuable fertilizer, and if there is more than can be used on the house plants, the flower beds and garden will be grateful for it.

Hang carpets and rugs on a stout pole or line and let the wind blow the dust out. A day of exposure to the wind is much more effective than a thorough beating, besides being easier on fabric and muscle.

Alum water used very hot is a sure insecticide in bedrooms. Use it freely about the bedsteads; if vermin have gained a foothold, cover all unvarnished parts thoroughly and revarnish the rest. Fill cracks in the plaster with Plaster Paris, and common newspapers torn up in small pieces soaked in thin paste and filled into cracks in the floor will form a hard filling that will look well if the floor is painted.

Bright sunshize has a wonderful effect in refreshing bedding that is not desirable to wash. Comforts stuffed with wool are much better thoroughly aired for a day or two, and if they have had a protecting shield during the winter they will emerge from the sun bath practically as fresh as new.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Music on the Farm.

Again we take pleasure in inviting attention to the card of the National Phonograph Company, which will be found on page 23. The Edison Phonograph is a great entertainer. It is greatly improved. The new Amberol Records play twice as long as the old re cords, and the new specially-made horns bring out every word with great force and clearness. A farm with music is worth a 'ozen farms without. Write for booklet entitled "The Edison Phonograph and the Home." Address, National Phonograph Company, 168 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.

Aprons.

Too many fail to realize the full import of the little world, the part which it may play in the economy, ease and cleanliness of the household; and it is a pleasure to see that the styles which protect the dress effectually are again in vogue. It is not only a saving of washing or cleaning dresses, but it saves the wear to which the duties of the household subject the dress, and a set of large, serviceable aprons enable the owner to be presentable at all times and to be practically free from the regalia of the kitchen and ready to entertain at the shortest warning.

The modern pattern is long enough to protect the entire skirt, gored to fit as neatly as the dress, and the side breadths extend back far enough to cover nearly the entire skirt. Two capacious pockets, one stitched into either side of the front gore when the seams are sewed, quickly and effectively provide for the handkerchief and any emergency articles for which a temporary lodging may be required. The front breadth at least is prolonged to completely shield the waist, preferably held in place by straps which pass over the shoulders and down the back to the belt. Such an apron is easily ironed, the gored effect lessens the amount of material required, and if long sleeves or shields for the sleeves are provided, the dress is not soiled in the daily duties. A ruffle around the bottom, though not figuring in the recent patterns, is preferred by some, as it deflects any spilt liquid from soiling the skirt.

While good apron gingham is the standard material for kitchen aprons, one may frequently get one out of an old dress that is past wearing, yet parts of which are too good to throw into the rag bag. Old cloth, however, should always be made up in the plainest possible way.

In children's every day and school aprons there is the same chance for economy. Some of the models are in a loose sack form, buttoned the entire length in the back or at the side, and when warm weather comes they will prove most comfortable dresses. Another style shows a square neck, loose-fitting waist and skirt almost long enough and of sufficient width to cover the entire dress.

For every-day wear do not choose too light colors. The idea is to have goods that will wash easily and protect the dress when at meals or play. For a dress apron one may use similar patterns, thereby transforming a half-worn skirt of an adult into a handsome as well as useful garment for the little one. A bit of lace or embroidery about the neck and sleeves improves the looks wonderfully and perhaps suggests the use of a remnant that has before seemed useless.

In picking up for the spring house cleaning, material for two or three white aprons for yourself for afternoon will no doubt come to light. These little rounded effects are so small that they require very little cloth, yet they add much to the neat appearance of the housewife and often prove a protection to the dress from lint or dust. Some of the thin materials have the fullness in the belt arranged in the form of small tucks instead of gathers. Any odds and ends of lace or ribbon may combine in the finish of ties and pockets.—Bessie L. Putnam.

LOSING HIS MIND.

"Mother, guess you'd better send for th' doctor," gasped Uncle Charlie Seaver as he sank into a chair and rocked back and forth, holding his gray head.

"Snakes alive! ye havn't been an' got th' misery in yer hed, have ye, Silas?" gasped his astonished wife, dropping a pie-tin.

"I don'no what's th' matter, but I've alwus had a hunch my mind'd go some time. It's cum, I guess. I noticed th' trouble fust last week when I plum forgot to go up an' swear off th' $100 assessment till it was too late. Then I neglected to go to th' school meetin' last night to fight agin the new Commissioner. But, wuss an' wuss, I didn't guess within eleven pound and seven ounces of the weight of Wal Weaver's big hog killed to-day. I guess my mind has gone all right. I'm about all in."—Republic.

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yield to Heiskell's Ointment. It removes, like magic, blotches, pimples, redness and scaly, tetter eruptions.

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cannot hurt a delicate skin. After a cure, keep the skin healthful by using Heiskell's Medicinal Soap. Heiskell's Blood and Liver Pills act on the liver. Use them.

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Love and Hate.

Ample eyes for both Love and Hate were provided, but when it came to the division of these, Hate wanted them all.

"I need them in order to be happy, while you don't!" he argued. And Love, ever easy to persuade, consented to be blind.—Republic.

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Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done, absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 248 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay, but write to-day.

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Bust Supporter and Reducer.

No. 6205.—Some form of bust reducer and supporter is really essential to modern dress unless the figure be extremely slight. This one is practical and serviceable withal. It can be made from linen, coutil or any similar durable material, and it will be found thoroughly satisfactory.

The front portion is made in sections and is dart fitted. The back is seamed at the center. Lacings at the front regulate the size.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is ½ yard 36 inches wide.

The Pattern 6205 is cut in sizes for a 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Street Gown.

No. 6223.—The street gown is one of the very latest developments of fashion and has a great many features to commend it. It is smart; it is generally becoming; it is simple; it is available for a great many occasions and for a variety of materials. At this season it is worn with a fur wrap for additional warmth, but it may be looked for in increasing numbers with the coming of warm weather. This model is one of the best and can be made with the high rolled-over collar illustrated or be cut out to form either a V-shaped or round neck. The scalloped edges are fashionable and effective, but here also there is the opportunity for the exercise of individual taste, for either such finish or straight edges can be used. In this case catawba-colored broadcloth is trimmed with satin in matching color, but all the materials that are used for silks are appropriate for this gown, with trimming either of contrasting material or of braid, as liked.

The gown is made with front and center-back portions, which extend full length, and with side-front and side-back portions that are joined beneath the belt. The sleeves are distinctly novel, the inner portions being lapped over the outer and allowing singularly effective use of buttons as trimming.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9 yards 27, 5½ yards 44, 4½ yards 52 inches wide, with ¾ yard 21 inches wide for the trimming. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 3¾ yards.

The Pattern 6223 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Dressing Jacket.

No. 6244.—The simple dressing jacket is the one that most women prefer, and here is a model that is becoming and satisfactory to wear, yet which involves so little labor in the making that its simplicity becomes a consideration. There are tucks over the shoulders which conceal the arm-hole seams and which mean becoming fullness, but there are only shoulder and under-arm seams. The front edges are finished with hems and the sleeves can be made in full or three-quarter length, as liked. In the illustration challis is trimmed with banding, but cashmere, Henrietta and pretty simple oriental silks, the various lawns, batistes and other inexpensive printed wash fabrics all are appropriate, with trimming of any banding that may be liked, or frills of lace would make a dainty finish.

The jacket is made with fronts and back. It is finished with hems at the front edges and the rolled-over collar is attached to the neck. The simple one-piece sleeves are finished with rolled-over cuffs, and the ribbon confines the fullness at the waist line.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4⅛ yards 24, 3 yards 32, 2⅝ yards 44 inches wide, with 3⅝ yards of banding.

The Pattern 6244 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents. (If in haste, send an additional two-cent stamp for letter postage, which insures prompt delivery.)

Tucked Blouse With Fancy Yoke.

No. 6227.—The blouse that is made with a combination of wide and narrow tucks is a very charming one and peculiarly well adapted to the fashionable thin materials. This model produces the best possible lines and includes the new close-fitting sleeves together with a fancy yoke. In the illustration the yoke is made of all-over lace and the blouse itself is made of fine white lawn, but ready-made yokes can be utilized for the purpose, if preferred, or the yoke could be made from embroidery, or from plain material with some simple design embroidered by hand. When washable materials are used the blouse is designed to be made unlined, but it is just as well adapted to net and to silk as it is to lawn, batiste and the like, and a fitted lining is included in the pattern. The model will be found equally desirable for the odd blouse and for the entire gown.

The waist is made with a fitted lining, which can be used or omitted, as liked, and consists of front, backs and yoke. The neck is finished with a high stock collar, and the long sleeves are made in one piece each.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5¾ yards 21 or 24, 3½ yards 32, or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard of all-over lace.

The Pattern 6227 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Mannish Shirt Waist.

No. 6194.—The plain, mannish shirt waist is one of the latest and smartest of the season and promises to be even more popular in the near future. This one can be made with or without the yoke at the back, and allows a choice of regulation sleeves with over-laps, or of those that are made with short openings only, the edges of which are hemmed. In the illustration, striped madras is the material shown, but linen, flannel, silk and the inexpensive printed wash fabrics, indeed all the waisting materials are appropriate.

The waist is made with the fronts and back, and when the yoke is used it is applied over the back. There is a pocket on the left front, and the edge of the right is finished with a wide box plait. The sleeves are perfectly plain, in shirt style, without gathers at the shoulders, and are finished with straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3⅝ yards 21 or 24, 3 yards 32, 2⅛ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6194 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Infant's Slip.

No. 6217.—The simple little slip that is finished with frills at the neck and sleeves is a favorite one and is so comfortable that the baby would be rendered happy by wearing it much of the time. Here is a pretty one that is simplicity itself and which can be made from lawn, batiste and similar materials or from flannel or flannelette, if it is to be used for sleeping and greater warmth is required. It is long enough to keep the little wearer warm and snug, and it is absolutely free from objectionable fuss.

The slip is made with front and backs. It can be closed to the depth illustrated, to a greater depth, or for the entire length, as liked. The sleeves are full, gathered into straight bands, and the neck is finished with a tiny frill.

The quantity of material required is 2½ yards 24 or 27, 2¼ yards 36, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1¼ yards of ruffling.

The Pattern 6217 is cut in one size only, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address clearly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

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INEXPENSIVE DRESS GOODS.

Can you suggest an inexpensive and pretty material for afternoon dresses? My allowance is small, yet I naturally want to dress as well as I can.—NEIGHBOR.

That is the problem with a great many of us, Neighbor, but I know several women who have found a satisfactory solution. They do their own dressmaking and have used Simpson-Eddystone Prints, which come in an infinite variety of beautiful designs and many colors. You'd be surprised to see the stylish effect, and you'd never guess how little the dresses cost. They are not all show, either. The materials are very durable. They have a good body and the colors stand repeated washing. I don't know of anything that would meet your requirements better.

A SONG OF SPRING.

Loveliest of trees, the cherry now
Is hung with bloom along the bough,
And stands about the woodland ride
Wearing white for Eastertide.

Now, of my three-score years and ten,
Twenty will not come again,
And take from seventy springs a score,
It only leaves me fifty more.

And since to look at things in bloom
Fifty springs are little room,
About the woodlands I will go
To see the cherry hung with snow.
—A. E. Housman.

Prime beeswax is selling in St. Louis at 30 cents a pound.

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Postal Savings Banks.

The Postmaster-General is trying to establish postal savings banks, and is meeting with some objections, and these ought to be cleared away before the desired law will pass. That there are objections to the establishment of postoffice savings banks is news to many of us, and indeed many of us have not supposed there could be any objection to an institution which appears at first sight to be so desirable.

In England, we well remember the institution of postal savings banks; they were received with great favor; people who never deposited money before went down into their stockings and deposited money with the government. The government owed so much money at the time on which it was paying 3 and 3½ per cent. interest that it was glad to get money at 2 and 2½ per cent., and so there was a profit in the transaction and apparent benefits to all concerned.

It has been discovered since then that depositing money in government banks is like putting it into the ground again. Safe enough, 'tis true, but not active. Not loaned out again in order to encourage enterprises; no buildings were put up with the money deposited with the government; it paid interest, as well the national debt paid interest, but it earned no interest, as it would have done had the money been deposited where it would be loaned out again.

There were many private savings banks in England that had building and loan association connections. If a man wanted to build a home, he could borrow most of the money from private savings banks and pay the loan out by weekly or monthly payments, but he never could borrow a cent from the government banks for any purpose whatever, consequently the beneficial work had to be done by the private banks, and the uselessness of the postoffice savings banks, so far as the upbuilding of the country is concerned, is one of the reasons why in England the postoffice savings banks are not making much progress in recent years. It is even stated that tying up so much money is one cause of putting so many people out of work in England.

In the United States, many localities are without banking facilities, especially out-of-the-way country places. Bankers say that there is a bank wherever there is use for one; but farmers may not see it in that light. But people of this country ought not to be taxed to pay interest on money borrowed from the people unless the government is actually in need of money or unless it can be loaned out again to good advantage. We understand that the Postmaster-General proposes to find a way to keep the money in actual circulation in the communities wherein it is obtained, thereby overcoming the objection to taking the money and deadening it by storage or by wasting it in Washington.

Private banking is not credited with the good it does. Only by loaning their own capital, their surplus and a majority of deposits can a bank be successful. The mere storage of money is no part of the banking system. It is absolutely impossible to conduct the business of the country without most liberal private banking facilities. The establishment of government banks in competition with private banks is not without danger. A postoffice savings bank in England is not a bank in the true sense of the word—it is simply a postoffice depository—the interest is paid by taxation. In a true bank the interest is paid out of the earnings and the earnings are obtained by providing the means for beneficial enterprises.

We hope that Congress will not establish postoffice depositories to take active money away from the people and then to tax the people to pay interest on money held in storage.

Potato Chips.

These are always relished at luncheon or picnic; they also form a substitute for meat that may occasionally be an acceptable variation in the school lunch. While obtainable at the stores, they are easily prepared at home, the ability to have them fresh and of superior quality amply compensating for the work; besides, when one produces their own potatoes and lard, the economy is worth considering. In fact, some find their preparation for dealers or private customers the source of a goodly sum of pin money.

The chief secret of success is in slicing them very thin, as thin as paper. First pare, and then slice. Make the slices even and as thin as possible. Cover them with cold water and let stand several hours before frying.

Shortly before wanted, heat a kettle of lard, as for frying doughnuts. Remove the potatoes from the water; let them drain a few moments; then wipe them dry on a soft cloth—one without lint. An old towel is excellent, absorbing the water readily. Put as many of them into the smoking, hot lard as can be turned freely. Let them cook quickly until they are crisp and slightly browned; remove with a skimmer to a colander, and let them drain until the surplus lard is drained off, which will be by the time the next kettleful is ready to take out. Sprinkle with salt to taste when first removed from the kettle. If the directions are followed, the superiority of the fresh article will be sufficient inducement to the average housewife to prepare her own chips in the future.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Cooking Beef.

A new way for cooking steak has recently been brought to my notice which is so cheap as well as excellent that it seems worth passing along the line. To one pound of round steak allow a teacupful of flour. Pound or hammer it into the meat. The latter is reduced to a very thin piece by this process, but fold it over three or four times until of sufficient thickness, first adding pepper and salt to taste. Fry brown in a little hot lard, meat fryings or butter. This will give the gravy a rich brown color when done. Then add enough water to cover and let it simmer slowly for two hours.

By this method lovers of rare steak will not complain that it is tough; those who object to rare meat may be sure that it will not confront them here. The meat will be tender and delicious, while the gravy, which is much increased in quality by blending the flour with the juices of the meat, is most excellent. Some have compared the flesh thus cooked to that of duck.

The traditional soup-bone has been forced to the rear by those who make the most dainty broth, none but good steak being used by the professional for this purpose. The secret is, aside from having good meat, in putting it into cold water, skimming as it comes to a boil and then cooking slowly for several hours.

A cheap, nutritious meal, however, has for the basis a ten-cent soup-bone, cooked until the meat cleaves off readily. If desired, potatoes, beans or other vegetables may be added.

If there is danger that a boiling piece will not be done at the desired time, a bit of soda, the size of a pea, will make it more tender without impairing the flavor. If by chance you get a piece that should not have been sold as strictly fresh, it may be improved in flavor by soaking a short time in water to which has been added a little salt and half a teaspoonful of soda. Then pour off this water, rinse in pure cold water, and if there is any questionable odor, add a little soda to the water in which it is boiled, carefully removing the scum as it rises.

The best way to keep meat in warm weather is to hang it up where the air can circulate freely; yet keep it protected from the flies.

When the roast is large enough for two meals it is more acceptable if the cooking is varied a little. The first day the whole may be put into the kettle and cooked if there is danger of its not keeping well uncooked. When partly cooked, remove half, and let the rest boil until tender and then dry it down in the kettle until browned enough to make nice gravy. Season with salt, pepper and a pinch of summer savory. Thicken the gravy with flour.

The next day the rest can be finished in the roaster while the potatoes and other vegetables are cooking, thus dispensing with extra fire. If a good stuffing is made and flavored with parsley or onions and the meat folded and sewed over it, the result will be so different from that of the day before that it will be hard to realize that the two meals were from the same piece of meat.

Yet unless the cook studies variations her family will soon tire of beef. The fireless cooker will save much stove heat in summer, but it is best to first cook the meat at least half an hour on the stove. The fireless will then render it tender; and if one wishes it roasted or browned in the kettle, this can readily be finished while the vegetables are cooking.—Bessie L. Putnam.

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Like city gas, it is used in handsome brass or bronze chandeliers and fixtures of endless variety.

A simple twist of the wrist turns on a brilliant flood of light in any room in the house, day or night.

It has already driven the oil lamp with its grease, smoke, soot and smell, out of 176,000 town and suburban homes.

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The magic is all in the wonderful gas-producing stone.

This stone is manufactured in huge electric furnaces, in a temperature of over 6,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

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Union Carbide is packed at the factory and distributed through warehouses all over the country in sheet steel cans in which it may be kept for years.

In these packages it is safer to handle and store than common coal, as it will not burn and can't explode.

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The gas which this wonderful stone yields is genuine Acteylene.

And Acetylene, carried in iron pipes to ornamental fixtures, burns with a soft, brilliant, pure white light.

On account of its color, it is the easiest of all lights on the eyes, and is a boon to those afflicted with eye strain troubles.

It is not poisonous and one might sleep all night in a room with an open burner without harm.

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The formula is simple, and the work can be handled by most any school boy.

Once a month he must fill the little machine with Union Carbide—the machine does the rest—it makes gas only when the lights are burning and stops making gas when they are turned off.

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With such an installation you can make this glorious beautifying light in your own home for less money than same amount of light from kerosene would cost.

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If you happen to live in the country, you can do as thousands of farmers have done—run the gas pipes to lights placed on your porches, in your horse and cow barn, or even in your barn yard and have all of them fixed up to light with a touch of an ignition button on post or walls.

Such a lighting scheme is not only a boon to the housewife and children, but it's a mighty handy convenience for the man of the house when he must do his chores after dark, or when he is called out in the night to attend a sick animal.

All these lights will be permanently fastened to ceilings, walls or posts, and enclosed in tight globes.

For this reason they are many times safer than lamps or lanterns that are so often tipped over with disastrous results.

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This is a Circular Letter Concerning the 4th Edition

OF THE

Live Stock Breeders' Directory

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Issued by the HALE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

This **Directory** will contain the names and addresses and the class of stock or product that is raised by about 12,000 prominent live stock breeders and ranchmen and experimental farmers. Every state and territory will be represented. It is intended to include seed, fruit, grain and dairy farmers, especially those who are engaged in plant improvement.

We have published this book successfully three times, and the fourth edition will be the best of all. It will be arranged by states and all names will appear in alphabetical order.

The book will also include a section, which will contain names and addresses of about 4,000 business firms in towns and cities whose names will be of special interest to farmers and stock breeders. We intend to publish a Directory that will be useful to all farmers. If they wish to buy a pure-bred stallion, a bull, a ram, a jack or a jennet or any live stock, this Directory will show them the names of all breeders having stock to sell in their own and other states. If they wish to purchase agricultural implements, seeds, veterinary or dairy supplies, this will give them the full list to select from. The names are all collected and we are now correcting the lists for publication.

This circular is especially addressed to Live Stock Breeders. All names are entered in the book free of cost. We charge breeders $1.00 per copy for the book. If they purchase a copy and pay for it in advance, we place the name in capital letters prominently before the people. If an advertisement is ordered the price is $2.50 per single column inch, including a copy of the book and the advertisement is placed in the list of the state where the breeder resides. It is essential that all breeders furnish particulars so that they be properly represented. The book will have a large circulation.

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(Sign here).....

National FARMER

Vol. XXI. St. Louis, Mo., May, 1909. No. 5.

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TWO THOUSAND MEXICAN LAMBS FROM ONE FEED-LOT IN NEBRASKA SOLD BY CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS. They were in three consignments, averaging 73 pounds, and sold at 8 cents a pound, during the month of April, and on each day topped the lamb market. The picture represents a feed-lot owned by Messrs. Bond Bros. & Co., of Gothenburg, Neb., and is one of their six feeding stations, in which 35,000 sheep and lambs were fed during the past winter. In the picture appear L. C. Butscher on the left-hand side, and Mr. John Doud, yard foreman, on the right. Mr. Butscher, who is well known in sheep-feeding circles of the West, has charge of the feeding operations. He is also well known in educational circles in Colorado and New Mexico, where he held important positions in colleges. The Bond Bros. are wealthy and extensive owners of land and sheep in the Southwest, with headquarters at Espanola, N. M. The picture will attract attention to the splendid sheep and lamb sales made by the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co., also to the article on page 22 concerning the St. Louis Sheep Market by Mr. Bert H. Johnson, Sheep Salesman for Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, who is selling an average of one-third of the sheep coming to the market. The double-page display, showing the offices of Clay, Robinson & Co. at the National Yards, on pages 16 and 17, should not be overlooked.

THE ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET BY FAR THE MOST ACTIVE AND COMPETITIVE. Attention is invited to pages 12 and 13, 14 and 15, 16 and 17, 22 and 23, all of which contain interesting reading about the St. Louis Live Stock Market—the best for cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. IN EACH AND EVERY DEPARTMENT THE VERY BEST.

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No pulling or tugging to drag the hay from the back end of the load if this Loader is hitched to your wagon, because the elevating bars push the hay forward on the wagon so one man handles the hay easily.

The Dain Loader takes hay from swath or windrow. Two sets of self adjusting rakes having a long sweep over stubble gather hay clean, but do not disturb trash. The reciprocating bars elevate hay without injury to the tender leaves because the self-expanding throat allows hay to pass freely onto wagon without wadding, tangling or jamming.

An apron at top keeps hay from spilling or blowing off side of load. Wheels set underneath so it can be taken through gates and operated close to fences, can be coupled on without crawling under wagon, uncoupled without getting off load.

No ropes, cog gears, crossed chains, crooked crank shaft, or other traps to cause trouble, delay and expense. Simple in every respect, light draft and durable.

USE THE DAIN SIDE DELIVERY RAKE and have air cured hay. Such hay has better color, is sweeter, rich in natural juices and nutriment. Worth more to feed or sell.

It's a Tedder and Rake in one, more and better than either. The three sets of teeth on a slowly revolving reel gently deliver two swaths of hay upside down in a loose continuous windrow so that every bit is exposed. The teeth may be set forward out of plumb so fluffy windrows are made in heaviest hay. Spring-supported reel-frame prevents jar and strain over roughest grounds.

These two tools are famous for saving labor and improving hay. Like Dain Mowers, Sweep Rakes, Stackers and Presses, they are made of highest grade guaranteed material and will stand severe use even abuse that would ruin ordinary tools.

We have specialized on building hay making machinery for over a quarter of a century and have a reputation for producing unequaled labor-saving, rapid-hay-handling, reliable tools.

Ask your Dealer to show you the Great Dain Line.

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"All About Hay" SENT FREE
if you will tell us your Hay Tool needs. It gives valuable information for Hay Growers, write for it today.

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828 Vine Street
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Corn Prize of $50 Per Acre.

Not only are prizes offered at the various County, State and District Shows for the best ear or best ten ears of corn, but the National Corn Exposition this year is to give prizes to the boy or young man under twenty-two years of age who grows the best two acres of corn.

This means a big undertaking for those who enter the competition, but it was offered last year for the best acre of corn and went to a boy from Connecticut.

The prize is offered by Mr. R. H. Stockton, President of the Majestic Range Company of St. Louis, Mo. The best two acres will be awarded $100 and the second will be $50 in cash. The only condition made is that Mr. Stockton wants the boys to write him and let him know when and where the corn is planted. Mr. Stockton paid $100 last year to the New England boy who produced the best acre of corn.

At the National Corn Show of 1909 samples will be shown from the fields and displayed in a special section of the Junior Division. The address of Mr. R. H. Stockton is care of Majestic Range Company, 2014 Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo.

Primitive agriculture consists of robbing the soil and after the fertility is gone to try to rob it again. The new agriculture consists of feeding the soil and making it better, that good crops can be raised again and again.

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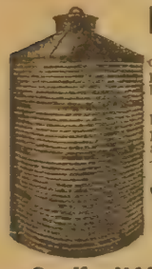

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Will It Pay to Irrigate?

Irrigation is sure to be a larger and larger factor in our agricultural operations as the country increases in population. The higher the price of land the more does it become necessary to get out of it larger and larger returns.

The supply of water to the soil is a large factor in regulating its productivity, and this fact is recognized more and more by the farmer as his experience increases.

It used to be thought that irrigation is a burning question only where rain seldom falls; but we have passed beyond that idea now, and irrigation is being practiced in many regions of the world where the rainfall is ordinarily good.

Even where the rainfall is good, taking the year as a whole, it is often so poorly distributed that crops are lost because the water is not present just at the time when it is most needed. Irrigation is therefore a crop insurance, even in humid regions. We have seen wide areas placed under irrigation merely to secure this insurance, which is a profitable thing in the long run. Thus, in Alberta, a great deal of land is charged $1.50 per acre for water merely as a crop insurance, though in some years little or no water is needed.

It will take a long time to bring our uneven land under any method of irrigation; but the levels for the water, once established, can be maintained indefinitely. The streams all over the country present the best supply of irrigation water, as they pass many farms, and the water of streams is usually rich in mineral plant food and other elements that are usable by plants.

Irrigation from artesian wells is now being practiced in many parts of the country, and in thousands of localities windmills are being used. The supply of water by pumping is also found economical where there is a good market for the produce of the gardens.

But will it pay to irrigate? The general answer "Yes" can be given. We have but to think of the years when the rains have been good in the spring but have failed in summer and caused the entire loss of crops to feel sure that irrigation, as a crop insurance alone, to say nothing of increase in yield, is a paying operation.

The writer was through a big strawberry field where the owner had applied irrigation water to a part of the field and had left a part unirrigated. The pickers were harvesting the berries. Where the irrigation had been applied the berries were plump, hard, and of good color. On the rest of the field the average size was but half that of the irrigated portion, and on a few rows they had dried up owing to a severe dry spell that had existed just previously. The field covered several acres of land, and the value of the berries harvested was many hundreds of dollars, all of which was practically saved to the grower by the pumping of water to supply the furrows between the rows. The saving in one year was several times the cost of the irrigation outfit.

Even along the Atlantic seaboard, where the annual rainfall rises to near the fifty-inch mark, irrigation plants are being established by the growers of truck and fruit.

Beef and Grass.

How to make beef profitably is now a problem that requires for its solution more thought than it has required at any previous time in the history of this country. The rapid rise in the price of land in the last half century has been but one of the causes operating to make the solution difficult. Another great cause has been the phenomenal advance in the price of corn, which has hitherto been the feed most relied on for the making of American beef.

Yet the fact that European countries are producing some beef, in spite of high-priced land and high prices for feed, shows us that it is possible to continue the production of beef under almost any conditions that are likely to arise.

The production of beef in England and Continental Europe was greatly checked by the American competition, as the Americans were able to produce beef at an absurdly low price on account of having a vast area of cheap land and corn that sold at an abnormally low price. But with the increase of values here we do not have the same kind of competition to meet, for there is now no corresponding area of the world that can send beef to supply our market. In Argentina the same factors are working as here, namely the increase of values of land and corn.

More and more the beef maker is being forced to rely on grass as his principal feed in beef making. Grass is the feed that has been the chief reliance of the European beef maker while he has been struggling with his American competitor. He has fed grass judiciously and supplemented it with roots raised at home and a little high-priced feed imported from America.

The improvement of the pastures to enable them to produce a great amount of nutritive grass is the first step necessary in solving the problems connected with cheap beef production, or rather with profitable beef production. We do not know for a certainty that we will ever again be able to produce cheap beef.

The writer was in the pasture of one farmer where the grass was so thick and luxurious that he was able to get an unusual amount of grazing from each acre of land. This had been brought about by first putting the soil in as perfect condition as possible and then sowing mixed grasses to get a heavy turf. The pasture was protected in fall and spring, and the cattle were not turned on in the spring till the grass had made a good growth and the enlarging roots had helped strengthen still further the carpet of green above the soil. Also, as soon as the pastures at any time showed signs of becoming short, the cattle were taken out and put into another pasture till the first pasture had recovered its old vigor.

Grass so produced makes the cheapest feed of the English steer, and it will prove to be the cheapest in this country. Farther West, where the sod is not easily formed, alfalfa promises to be the great source of green feed for beef cattle.

Only the man that has low-priced land can afford to ignore the importance of bringing up the pastures to a high state of efficiency, if beef is to be produced profitably.

Recent sales of alfalfa hay at St. Louis include one car inferior no-grade at $12 per ton; No. 2 grade at $15 to $16 per ton; and No. 1 at $16 to $17 per ton. It is seldom that alfalfa has sold higher.

What We Gain by Rotating Crops.

In the first place, we get a greater return from the soil, taking one year with another. This has been demonstrated hundreds of times by some of our best scientists, though the cause is not always apparent. So we have tried to explain it by theorizing a toxic condition of the soil produced by long growizg one crop in one place. This theory is accepted to some extent by some of the experimenters connected with the United States Department of Agriculture. This effect is shown in animals that do better on a variety of food than on one kind alone, no matter how perfectly balanced that food may be.

It has been shown that, by rotating, soil will produce more than without rotating, even if no manure is applied; but it must be recognized that in that case the plant food in the soil is being depleted more rapidly than it would be if only one crop were grown. But, after all, it is the taking of the plant food out of the soil and turning it into merchantable products that makes money for the farmer. So, even without the application of manure, he can afford to rotate to a limited extent.

Freedom from insects is helped by rotations. Certain insects are peculiar to certain crops, and it generally takes a few years for a certain kind of crop to become infested with insects peculiar to that crop. If the crop is taken off the field, and another put on as soon as the insects get bad, it will prove a check to the insects. This is notably so with the bill bugs that sometimes infest corn fields and with the wire worms that infest old meadows.

The grass lands are probably more improved by rotating than any other part of the farm, for the reason that many of our old meadows are infested with insects and have been mown so long that they have become thin. It is noticeable that a thin meadow plowed up and put into a cultivated crop will, when again put into grass, produce remarkably well for a number of years.

While the rotating of the meadows with other farm crops is not always desirable, in the main it enormously increases the productivity of that land. The writer remembers one large field that had been devoted to grass growing for so many years that the sod had become thin and the grass on it was hardly worth the cutting. It was plowed up and put into potatoes and cultivated crops for three years, after which it was returned to grass land. For several years after the grass grew so high and the hay made from it was in such volume that it was always a question as to how it could be properly cured.

The destruction of weeds is one of the things we gain to a considerable extent by rotation of crops. When such things as the wild morning glory appear in the grain fields, rotation becomes a necessity. The crop that requires the most cultivation and that will pay best by such cultivation is the best weed killer.

Each crop takes from the soil a different proportion of plant foods. One uses most of the potash, another more of the phosphate, and another more of the nitrogen. Often one element will be so near the vanishing point that the crop yield will be cut down materially. If, in such a case, a crop is brought on that uses a different kind of plant food in large quantity, it will give better results than the displaced crop.

The best results of rotation are obtained when fertilizers are annually applied with the crops, for that prevents the loss of plant food, which loss is always increased with the increase of size of crops.

A Boy's Prize Cow Essay.

1. She should have good shelter.
2. She should have good clover hay and ground corn cob meal.
3. She should have plenty of good water and be milked regularly.
4. A cow should not be excited while being milked. A cow should never be dogged or whipped when being brought home from the pasture.

We have a large cow barn and good cement floor and gutters. We bed the cows knee deep in straw every night. If you want your cows to pay, you want to buy an Empire separator and ship your cream to the Blue Valley Creamery Company, St. Joseph, Mo. I am twelve years old. Yours very truly, Wm. Jennings Bryan Scherier, Argonia, Kas. (See advertisement of Empire Cream Separator on page 6.)

L. A. Patterson, of Seligman, Mo., reports that 350 acres will be in cantaloupes this year. Last year the local output was ten car-loads, but this year they hope to ship fifty to sixty car-loads to market. The melons are of the Rocky Ford variety and come to market about two months earlier. They have organized the Seligman Fruit Growers' Association.

AERMOTOR PUMPING DEVICES

Are known and used the world over. Hundreds of thousands of AERMOTORS in use. Thousands of GASOLINE PUMPS in use.

$25

Buys an 8-ft. Aermotor. This is the galvanized-after-completion steel Aermotor which revolutionized the windmill business. It contains every improvement which wide experience has shown to be desirable.

NOTE THE ROOM IN THE BASE OF THIS TOWER FOR PUMP, TANK OR STOCK.

The Aermotor Gasoline Pump is easily attached to "any old pump" in 30 minutes. The engine and pumping gears are assembled in one simple, compact and durable machine which is complete in every detail and ready to set up and go to work. It will pump as much water as an 8-ft. windmill and will run as many hours a day as you desire.

We make so many of these engines that we have put in the facilities for building them perfectly.

We are almost ashamed of so low a price on an engine so well designed and so well built, but we are proud of the engine

No other pumping device ever gained such great popularity or reached such great sales in so short a time

PRICE $37 1/2

For engine complete with walking-beam and supporting frame.

$27 Buys a 30-ft. Trussed Tripod Tower with unbraced base.

This does not appear again. Write now for circulars and testimonials.

You can afford to have one of these on every well.

It occupies very little room, requires little attention, and gives a large amount of service. The supporting frame is clamped to the pump stand, making a very solid and compact arrangement.

These attachments have been devised to provide the easiest, quickest and most substantial way for connecting to any style of pump which is already in the well. Everything is supplied for setting up complete as shown, except the stakes.

AERMOTOR CO., Campbell Avenue and 12th Street, CHICAGO

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Box 336 Muncie, Indiana.

The Egg Trade of the United States.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture has just issued a circular by Milo M. Hastings, presenting the results of a study made during the past year of the conditions surrounding the production and marketing of eggs. It appears that there is an enormous loss due to the spoiling of eggs, which could be largely prevented by improved methods.

According to Mr. Hastings, the bulk of the poultry wealth of the United States is to be found on the general farms of the Mississippi valley. Some idea of the growth of the poultry industry on these general farms is shown in the case of the state of Kansas, where exclusive poultry farms are practically unknown, yet the value of poultry and eggs sold has increased over a million dollars each year for the past five years.

The total loss to the egg trade caused by the needless deterioration runs into large figures. The causes of the losses and their estimated proportion to the total crop value are summed up as follows: Dirty eggs, 2 per cent.; breakage, 2 per cent.; chick development or heated eggs, 5 per cent.; shrunken or held eggs, 5 per cent.; rotten eggs, 2.5 per cent.; moldy or bad flavor, 0.5 per cent.; total, 17 per cent.

The loss from chick development or heated eggs is probably greater than from any other source, and is especially heavy during the summer in the South and West, where it amounts to 25 or 30 per cent. of the eggs produced during the heated season. The responsibility for heated eggs is almost wholly with the farmer, although the rural buyer and the freight handler are in no-wise innocent.

"To save the millions of dollars which are carried down our sewers in the shape of bad eggs," says Mr. Hastings, "we must have, first, a campaign of education among egg producers that will show every farmer's wife that when eggs are allowed to remain in damp nests, under broody hens, or in hot kitchens, there is a loss in quality which means an actual loss in money to herself and to her neighbor; and, secondly, a system of buying eggs that will as nearly as possible recompense every producer who sells eggs exactly in accordance with what those eggs are worth. Above all else, the infallible rule concerning the marketing of eggs is for the farmer to sell his eggs as soon as possible after they are laid."

The profits of the city retailer are by far the largest item in the marketing of eggs. An approximate idea of the profits of the various handlers of eggs may be obtained from the following figures, showing the elements of cost of a dozen eggs purchased by a New York consumer:

	Cents.
Paid to the farmer in Iowa.	15
Profit to the country store.	0
Gross profit of the shipper.	.75
Freight to New York.....	1.5
Gross profit to receiver...	.5
Gross profit to jobber....	1.25
Loss from candling.....	1.5
Gross profit of retailer....	4.5
Cost to consumer.....25	

In the opinion of Mr. Hastings, the greatest handicap to the egg trade is the general store, with its custom of bartering merchandise for eggs. The storekeeper reckons his profit on goods as more than his loss on eggs. He does not try to enforce improvement upon his patrons by buying on a quality basis, and with the advantage his peculiar position gives him he keeps the other egg buyers from doing so.

The circular discusses quite generally the various phases of the egg industry, and may be obtained free of charge by addressing a request to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., for a copy of Circular 140.

FIELD PEAS AND BEANS.

Most Profitable Crops—Enriching the Soil—Following the Small Grain Harvest — The Machinery For Threshing.

Beans and peas are now national crops, and not only national, but necessary. The reason such crops are necessary is because they both give and take from the soil. They take from the soil abundant and valuable crops and leave behind a fertilizing constituent more than the land contained before. No wonder peas and beans are spreading all over the country. Beans in a general way are Northern productions and peas are largely grown in the South—the crops meet each other half way.

We have before us a catalogue of J. L. Owens Co., of Minneapolis, devoted to illustrating their bean and pea threshers—and the first seventeen pages contain the most valuable literature concerning the history and methods of cultivation and value for feeding purposes and other uses of both grain and hay. All farmers should read this work, and keep it for constant reference. It will interest anyone in raising beans or peas even if the subject has not been considered before.

Owen's bean and pea threshers are made in different sizes: the first one in the catalogue is suitable for individual farmers, as it requires only one to three horse-power to operate it. The capacity is ten bushels per hour. It weighs 400 pounds and has been known to thresh 150 bushels in ten hours. The other machines are larger, approaching grain separators but of different construction. The Owen's line includes double cylinder machines, 26 by 44 feet and 36 by 54 feet, with practically unlimited capacity. An intermediate machine, 16 by 28 feet, requiring three to five horse power, is good for forty bushels an hour, and shipping the weight is about 1,800 pounds—thus it appears that the Owen's machines are made to s it all circumstances and conditions. We earnestly advise our readers, in their own interest, to write to the J. L. Owens Co., 677 Superior street, Minneapolis, and ask for a free copy of their Bean and Pea Thresher catalogue and their free-trial plan.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Those who have wool clips for sale should write to A. J. Child & Sons, St. Louis, Mo., and obtain their 1909 wool circular. St. Louis is a first-class wool market for the shipper and it has often been the means of preventing disastrous declines in values when other markets were demoralized. Many mills buy in St. Louis that do not buy anywhere else, and the Eastern markets can be lifeless when St. Louis is active. Messrs. Child & Sons handle wools strictly on commission, and the firm is absolutely reliable.

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and make $2000 a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars Free. Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.

The Hog of To-day.

The hog is more of an individual than a machine, and his breeder should treat him as such. Methods which may be accepted as established have been worked out in swine breeding, but adherence to all of them cannot, for many practical reasons, be rigid. The breeder himself, his breeding stock, environment, feed resources, climate and other factors are so largely involved that one man's success may spell another man's failure. A common-sense type of hog in the hands of a common-sense breeder constitutes a combination best calculated for satisfaction and profit during a succession of years.

Live stock husbandry represents a high type of constructive effort, and swine breeding offers as much satisfaction and gain as any other branch. It may profitably engage the attention of the man who raises hogs merely from financial motives; but a breeder who attains a foremost place in his calling has an interest in his business not inspired solely by rewards in money. The compensations of swine raising are ample for the man who desires to make his work a profession, as hundreds who have a just pride in their achievements can testify.

Intelligence used in his breeding and care has raised the hog from the plane of the veriest savage, unsought except when hunted like any other wild beast, to that of a benefactor, contributing a wide variety of meats, among them the most toothsome known to the epicure, and other products essential to the best tables, to commerce and the trades. The hog's disposition has yielded to the influence of good breeding and changed from that of the outlaw, ready for conflict with man or beast, to the peaceable temperament belonging with propriety to the barnyard resident. His conformation has been molded by skillful methods from bony, angular uncouthness into a structure of massive width, depth and thickness, affording a marvelous yield of pork and lard. Incidentally, by domestication and generations of breeding him for early maturity and quick fattening, the length of his intestines has been increased. It is claimed by scientists, more than 130 per cent.

Swine are as susceptible as other animals to the influences of environment, and three or four generations cover a period long enough to bring about great changes in them. Experiments made at the Wisconsin Station in crossing the wild or razorback hogs and their crosses with the improved and approved breeds showed that a marked improvement in appearance and quality in the wild hog's progeny was possible, although in constitution and gains of flesh they did not compare with purebreds; and when cholera struck the Station herds, these supposedly hardier hogs were the first to succumb. Their feeding habits were irregular; on one day they would gorge themselves so that they would be found fasting for the next day or more. These compelling forces of heredity made plain that both right breeding and right environment are essential to the attainment of right results. At the same time environment may be, in some cases, as destructive in its results as in other cases it is beneficial. Swine typical of the best breeding require but two or three generations of wrong environment to degenerate to the level of the most unapproved types. Much, therefore, depends upon the breeder and his provisions for and care in handling.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

CREDIT Subscriptions.

Three Years For One Dollar, Payable at the End of the First Year.

The publishers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower will be glad to furnish the paper three years for **One Dollar,** the same to be payable at **the end of the first year.** This edition is a fair sample of the paper. It is interesting and instructive. Those who read it over will find that it is a help to them in the conduct of their business. All who receive a sample copy are invited to send in a subscription on the following blank form, unless they prefer to pay in advance, thereby securing a premium.

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To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay One Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

Name.....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

Postoffice.....

Changing Wheat Into Flour.

In the matter of turning good wheat into good flour, the general calculation is that it requires 4½ bushels or 270 pounds of wheat to make a barrel of flour. In the process of handling and milling there is a loss or wastage of 3 to 5 per cent. The miller has then 260 pounds to account for, which produce 196 pounds of flour. There are also about 64 pounds of bran, shorts or shipstuff, which have to be disposed of before the net cost of flour to the miller can be ascertained.

A miller buying 4½ bushels of wheat at $1.20 per bushel would pay $5.40. It costs 50 cents in expense to produce a barrel of flour, which brings the total up to $5.90. Deduct 80 cents for value of bran, etc., say 64 pounds at $1.25 per 100 pounds, and we have $5.10 as the cost of flour at the mill.

The flour would represent a small proportion of the highest grade called "Patent," now selling from $6.25 to $6.60 a barrel; a large quantity of second-grade flour called "Straight," now selling at $5.90 to $6.15 per barrel; a small proportion of third-grade flour called "Extra Fancy," now selling at $5.25 to $5.60 per barrel; a small quantity of a grade called "Fancy," now selling at $4.25 to $4.60 per barrel; and a small quantity of a grade called "Low," now selling at $3.50 to $4.10. This does not by any means explain the exact production of grades of flour; it simply gives a reasonable idea. On the basis of wheat at $1.20 per bushel, standard flour was selling at $6.00 per barrel.

In round figures, not considering cost, 2-cent-a-pound wheat produces 3-cents-a-pound flour; and 2½-cents-a-pound wheat produces 3¼-cents-a-pound flour. We asked a grain dealer the question: "With wheat at $1.50 per bushel, what would be the price of flour?" and he said: "Wheat at $1.50 means flour at $7.50 a barrel."

At $7.50 per barrel, the half-pound of flour used by bakers in a five-cent loaf of bread would not quite cost two cents.

$1.00 Per Sq.

"FAMOUS" Rubber Roofing

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Lowest prices ever quoted—not a cheap roof, but a brand new, all asphalt rubber surfaced roofing of good weight, every square and roll perfect. A square contains 108 square feet. Complete with large-head nails and cement.

Be Sure to Write for Samples To-day.

	Per Sq.
1-Ply, Wt. 35 Lbs.	**$1.00**
2-Ply, Wt. 45 Lbs.	**$1.30**
3-Ply, Wt. 55 Lbs.	**$1.70**

1 - Ply	Guaranteed	3 Yrs.
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80c. per gallon and up.
Write for Catalog and Color Card.

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$1.87, $3.55, $4.50.

Ladies' Suits.
$3.59, $3.75, $3.90.

REPEATING RIFLES.
New 12-Shot Repeating Rifles, 41 Caliber, worth $25.00, $2.75.

Write to FAMOUS for Bargain Bulletin No. X 53 to-day. Sent Free.

"The Big Department Store of St. Louis."

Write to "FAMOUS," Dept. 361, St. Louis, Mo.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Fertilizer Material Duty Free.

We hope that Congress will not make the mistake of placing a duty on potash salts. There are no mills or mines producing potash salts in this country; therefore, a duty cannot be protective; and if a duty is levied, it will collect little or nothing, because the demand for potash is dependent upon prices being down to bed-rock.

Always unwilling to purchase fertilizer, the farmer has to be convinced again and again of the necessity before he will accept the principle that to obtain large productions the land must be fed.

Congress recognizes the necessity for the admission of fertilizing material without duty, and potash salts should not be made an exception. A duty on potash salts would increase the cost of the farmer's fertilizer without increasing his crop, or conferring any benefit on either the producer or consumer of farm products. The proposed duty would add about one cent per bushel to the cost of producing both wheat and corn. Should the duty result in the refusal of the farmers to buy fertilizers containing potash salts on account of the increase in the price, the wheat yield in the sections east of the Mississippi river would be reduced about 30 per cent. Therefore, potash salts should not be left on the list of materials on which a retaliatory duty may be placed.

Light For Farmers' Homes.

People may not be willing to believe it until they have seen it themselves, but it is a positive fact that the brightest light, the whitest light, the cheapest light for any **home is Aceytlene.** Farm homes are becoming more habitable, more elegant and more satisfactory by its influence. The lighting of the farm home is a great subject. Obtain light upon it. Write to the Union Carbide Company, Dept. B, 156 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill., and ask for information. No farm house is too large or too small.

Practical Barn Plans.

This is the name of the best book out. Every farmer needs it. It contains drawings, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house, ice house, silo, dairy barn, or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor.

Each and every plan in the book is accompanied by a lengthy written description explaining and giving the details of the drawings, and so worded and arranged, numbered and indexed, that it must be readily understood by anyone who reads it.

Any carpenter or builder, or even a farmer himself who is handy with tools, can take our "Practical Barn Book" and put up many of the buildings.

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Write to The "Famous," Dept. 361, St. Louis, Mo., for Bargain Bulletin No. X 53. It contains a fine line of houshold goods.

Fertilizing Apple Orchards.

Some orchards are overfertilized and some are underfertilized. We must acknowledge, however, that the overfertilized orchard is seldom seen. The underfertilized orchard can be seen in any part of the country where the soil is not remarkably rich, and in such a soil good apples are not generally grown.

For practical purposes, we can ignore the overfed orchard. We will hardly find enough manure to satisfy the needs of the underfed ones. If the farm-yard manure that can be spared from the other crops is supplemented by the addition of purchased potash and other plant foods, with the further addition of lime on some soils, we will then not have more than is necessary, judging by the capacity shown by most of our apple growers for buying plant foods.

There are multitudes of orchards that need applications of lime, often because the soil is deficient in lime, and at other times because the soil is too sour to do its best without a neutralizer of the acid. But lime is not a plant food in the usual acceptance of that term. It can never take the place of potash, nitrogen or phosphorus.

Where orchards are in grass land, the writer has noticed that fertilizer is frequently applied at a disadvantage. One farmer observed has followed the practice during many years of keeping a six-foot in diameter space dug up around each tree and annually piling manure into that space, leaving all the rest of the ground in sod. It may be doubted if the trees get the full benefit of the manure in this way, for the roots of the tree extend generally far beyond its branches, and ramify or branch in all directions in search of food. If the fertilizer is placed over all the area being fed over, the greater part will be secured, but if it is placed in one position, at the base of the roots, away from the small feeding roots, little of it will be used. Moreover, if it is piled quite deeply during moist, warm weather, much of the valuable portions will be lost in gas.

Fertilizers for orchards should be applied in the spring and not after midsummer, unless it be late in the fall, when the trees have begun to drop their leaves. For the readily available plant foods, such as the nitrogen, spring application is best. It has been shown that when applied in the fall there is a great loss, through drainage, of the nitrogen, while if applied in the spring the roots of the trees secure a greater portion of it than at any other time.

The trees are feeding heavily in the spring, for they are making new roots, new leaves and new fruit, and late in the spring are manufacturing fruit buds for next year. By the end of July much of this severe work is over, but while it is going on the trees need to be well fed. Also at this time the conditions of moisture supply are generally such that the plant food is utilized more fully than at other times.

There are some that still hold to the idea that orchards need no fertilizing, and this is the cause of much of the lack of success with orchards. Apple trees need feeding as certainly as do cabbages, strawberries or any other of our economic plants.

The Lesser Apple Leaf-folder.

During the past two years nurserymen in various parts of the state have an insect which is comparatively new reported considerable damage from in Iowa, the apple leaf-folder. . The Entomological Section of the Experiment Station at once began to investigate the life history of this insect, and to experiment with different methods of combating it, in order to discover, if possible, some means by which it might be held in check.

The results of the experiments indicate that arsenate of lead is the most effective remedy. Directions for spraying, together with a complete life history of the insect, have just been published in Bulletin No. 102, "The Lesser Apple Leaf-folder." Copies of this bulletin may be obtained free by applying to Director C. F. Curtiss, Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

Some Suggestions For the Care and Delivery of Cream.

1. The separator should be kept in a clean place, where the air is free from the odors and dust of the stable, barn-yard or milking yard. The separator and all other utensils must be thoroughly cleaned every time they are used.

2. Cream testing 25 to 30 per cent. of fat will keep better; that is, not sour as quickly as thinner cream, and will be better from a butter-making standpoint. There is the further advantage that more skim milk will be retained on the farm.

3. The cream should be cooled to at least 50 degrees immediately after separation, and then kept cool until called for by the cream hauler. There are different plans of cooling, and individual patrons of creameries must decide which method is best suited for their own circumstances. If the quantity of cream is large enough to warrant it, a special cream cooler over which the cream may be passed direct from the separator will be most satisfactory. For small quantities, the most practicable plan is to put the cream in a deep, narrow can, which is in turn placed in a tank of cold water. The water will require changing from time to time, unless a supply of ice is available for adding to the water. If a windmill is used to pump water for stock or other purposes, a good plan is to have the water go first into the cream tank and overflow into the stock trough, placed at a safe distance.

4. The cream from each milking should be thoroughly cooled before being added to that from previous milkings.

5. The cream should be delivered to the creameries in a sweet condition.

6. If the preceding cannot be strictly enforced, it is advisable to have the cream delivered in an individual can. The buttermaker would then have the opportunity of rejecting cream unfit for the making of first-class butter, or of giving instructions for its improvement, and in that respect be placed on even terms with his brother buttermaker in a whole-milk creamery.—J. A. M., Ottawa, Ont., in Hoard's Dairyman.

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We can state *facts* about each style. It doesn't matter to us which style you buy. One style costs less to make than the other style, and we give *you* the benefit. That's another good reason for coming to headquarters.

Both styles in the Empire Line are the same in *quality*. And all Empires are backed by the Empire guaranty—as good as a Government Bond.

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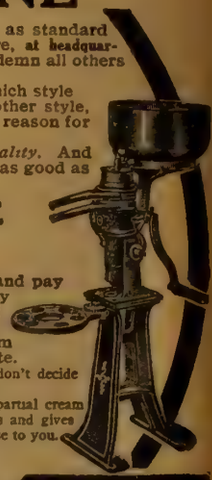
Dairy Book, Free. We have issued the most fair, just and impartial cream separator book ever printed. It shows the different standard styles and gives the unbiased truth about each. It will prove an agreeable surprise to you. We'll mail you a copy the day we get your name and address.



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Frictionless EMPIRE WHICH WILL YOU HAVE? EMPIRE DISC

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

"It's a good cow that will pay you present market prices for corn and oats, but the good cow will do it every time."—Blue Valley Bulletin.

The Blue Valley Bulletin says: "Straining milk takes out the insoluble foreign matter, but it's the foreign substance in solution that does the real harm."

The next meeting of the Missouri and Illinois Milk Producers' Association will be held at 1 p. m., Monday, May 24th, at the office of the Secretary. Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

The next meeting of the National Dairy Show will probably be held in Milwaukee, and an effort is being made to get the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association to hold the annual convention at the same time and place.

The state of Iowa has appropriated $10,000 to be used by the Dairy Association for the improvement of dairy interests of that state.

Not one farmer in ten thousand; not one creamery buttermaker in a hundred, and not more than five Agricultural College experts in all, can determine in advance how much moisture there will be in their butter, and yet there is an arbitrary law concerning it which is liable to get honest men in trouble.

Butter prices have held up well so far this year, compared with the average. The end of April is considered the breaking time, but the break did not come as quickly as usual.

H. C. Phelps

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Buying direct from the factory brings you in touch with the people who make your vehicle. My two years' guarantee is to you direct—my 30 Days' Free Road Test is to you direct—my price to you direct—no roundabout transaction as when buying through a dealer—keep the dealer's profit to buy other things with—all meaning a big saving and more satisfaction to you.

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Write For Split Hickory Buggy Book Today-Free

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

Even When Advanced by Speculation, the Farmer's Product is Not High.

There was considerable excitement because May wheat was quoted about 2 cents a pound, or, say, $1.20 a bushel, on the Chicago Board of Trade. It is very probable that the constant buying on the part of a Mr. Patten caused wheat to sell a few cents higher than it otherwise would have done, but it is very probable also that Mr. Patten was well informed as to the supply of wheat in sight and the demand, and is not altogether certain that he made a cent by his operations, and it would be hard to prove that he was gambling. After Mr. Patten left the market, cash wheat delivered in April sold higher than the May option.

We do not take any part in condemnation of the Chicago Board of Trade. All the corners appear to put prices up, but never higher than they ought to be, considering the statistical situation. We do not consider $1.80 a bushel, or 3 cents a pound, in market, any more than a fair price for wheat, and we have no hesitation in saying that we consider option trading absolutely necessary for the international clearing and disposition of the wheat crop. For wheat is a world's crop, and it has to be considered as such. We cannot have high prices when Europe is full of wheat, and they cannot have low prices for wheat in Europe when they are short and have to buy of us. One thing is certain, and it is that the wheat in farmers' hands (and many farmers claimed to be holding wheat) has advanced in cash value through the Chicago excitement, for people who sold wheat to Mr. Patten had the privilege of delivering the goods. There may be gambling and speculation, but there is no way to designate it from legitimate trading.

At the time the wheat was selling at $1.20 or better, say 2 cents a pound, we were informed upon good authority that flour was selling at $6.00 for the barrel of 196 pounds, and that loaves of bread containing one-half pound of flour were being sold at retail over the counter at 5 cents; or, in other words, a six-dollar barrel of flour when made up into bread would cost the consumer $19.60 for 392 loaves of bread at 5 cents each. The farmer receives 2 cents a pound, out of which the freight bill is paid; the miller receives 3 cents a pound, and when it reaches the consumer it is 10 cents a pound. Out of the 10 cents the baker gets 5 cents and the retailer 2 cents a pound. These figures may not be exact, because there is No. 2 wheat and No. 3 wheat; there are different grades of flour and different qualities and makes of bread, but it appears to us that wheat ought to sell in the wholesale market from $1.20 to $1.50 a bushel, which is 2 to 2½ cents a pound, without any excitement or disturbance, when the city consumer is in the habit of paying 8 to 10 cents a pound for the flour when it is made into bread, even when the farmer is not getting a dollar a bushel for his wheat.

In our opinion, wheat can be sold by farmers at $1.50 a bushel without the laboring people having to pay a cent more for a loaf of bread or having the weight of the loaf reduced. In countries where domestic economy is practiced the laboring people buy their own flour and bake their own bread.

WILL YOUR HARVEST BRING FULL VALUE?

It all depends on you—whether you make full value a possibility.

To prepare your soil—to plant good seed and plant it at the right time—to care for your fields while the grain is growing, all this is vital to farming success. **You know** it is **vital** and you use all your intelligence, all your ingenuity, all your energy to do things as they should be done.

How about the harvest?

That's when the reward comes. That's when you transform your season's thought and labor and watchfulness into gold.

Your harvest will bring you full value if you are prepared to harvest at the right time—just when the grain is ripe—and prepared with a machine that will get **all** the grain, whether standing, down or tangled, without delays, without breakdowns. A dependable machine in dependable condition is an absolute necessity.

In all walks of life we are guided best if guided by **known** truths.

It took years of expense, years of vexations and worries, for the farmers of the world to learn that they could always depend on the

Champion McCormick Osborne
Deering Milwaukee Plano

HARVESTING MACHINES

—depend on them for an easy harvest
—for a **quick** harvest
—for a harvest with least labor
—least expense
—a full value harvest

Need we suggest that you let this known truth guide you? **You** don't want to experiment. You want a machine you **know** will give you a full-value harvest—this year and next year and through years to come.

These six dependable harvesting machines are manufactured under conditions that insure superior quality in every machine. This accounts in a large measure for their world-wide popularity.

Buying a machine is not as simple a matter as it may seem—a number of things must be taken into consideration. You should know something about the mechanical principles—how the machine works. You should know something about the materials entering into the construction—something about the degree of skill in the workmanship—something about the responsibility of the company behind the machine.

The Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne and Plano machines are equipped with every known improvement and mechanical principle that would in any way tend to insure better work in the field. The workmanship and materials are the best that can be secured.

This means that if you buy one of these machines you will secure one that is made to work successfully.

In building these machines, inventors and designers work together for the development and improvement of every principle and detail in construction, and hence it is possible for this company to offer you machines that represent the highest attainment in both design and construction.

In other words, when a Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne or Plano machine is in operation on your farm, you can feel assured that it is going to do the work as it should be done. The designers work year after year in the field studying conditions, and the improvements that are being made from time to time place these machines in a class by themselves.

After working a whole year to grow a crop, you cannot afford to place your harvest in jeopardy—you cannot afford to put yourself in danger of unnecessary delays in the harvest field. In other words, you should have a machine that can be repaired quickly if anything should go wrong.

If you have one of these binders, there will be no occasion for worry, because every dealer handling one of these lines carries a full stock of repair parts. Under ordinary conditions, the machine will not break or get out of order—for each machine is tested and retested under far more trying conditions than will ever be encountered in the harvest field.

In the manufacture of these machines the principle of construction is right—the materials are right—the workmanship is right—but, of course, all these things could not be done without an adequate organization—facilities to secure the proper raw materials and to employ skilled workmen and equip the manufacturing plants with the most modern facilities for turning out the machines. It is the thorough work in the selection of the raw materials and designing machines and the careful construction that lessens your responsibility when you go into the harvest field. Therefore, it behooves you not to make a mistake when you buy your binder.

Now, while you have the time, get ready for a full-value harvest. Call on the dealer. Ask him for catalogue of whatever of these six tested and proven dependable harvesting machines you want.

If you do not know a dealer near you, write to our Chicago office, or any of our branch offices, and a dealer's name and address will be sent you promptly.

Second in importance only to a perfect machine is perfect binder twine. No better twine can be made than Champion, McCormick, Deering, Osborne, Milwaukee, Plano and International in sisal, standard, manila and pure manila brands. These twines—and **repairs that fit for all machines** of the International line—sold by dealers everywhere.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U.S.A.
(Incorporated)

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

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No More Foot-and-mouth Disease.

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued an order, effective April 24th, releasing entirely the quarantine for foot-and-mouth disease, as he is satisfied that the disease has been completely eradicated from the United States.

LIGHT, YOUNG, FAT CATTLE.

Unlimited Demand for Them at The St. Louis National Stock Yards.

We have often referred to the advisability for stock raisers to improve the quality of their herds and flocks, with special reference to producing light-weight, fat butcher cattle. We are always reminded of this subject whenever we visit the National Stock Yards, the live stock market of St. Louis. The sales of cattle there amount to about a million head a year, and it is the very best market for the class of cattle referred to. We started writing about this class of cattle several years ago, thinking that possibly the market might decline about the time people began to be interested. But the market has not declined and the prices keep up. The Live Stock Reporter of May 1st, quotes choice to fancy yearling steers at $6.10 to $6.50 per hundred pounds; good yearling steers $5.65 to $6.00; choice to fancy heifers, $6.00 to $6.25; good, fat heifers, $5.40 to $5.90 per hundred pounds. These figures are best appreciated by stockmen who have known them to sell in the past at $3.50 to $4.50 per 100 pounds, and with an extreme top price of $5.00 for the fancy kinds. It is the active competition at the St. Louis market that keeps up the demand and prices.

A patron of this paper, writing to us about this class of cattle, asks: "What makes these cattle sell so well?" The answer is—fat and quality. Feeding until they are strictly fat—and raising calves that are sired by pure-bred Hereford, Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus or Galloway bulls. A fat yearling steer, without quality, may sell for $5.00 per 100 pounds, but the fat yearling steer with quality, of the beef type, is worth $6.25 per 100 pounds, on the same day at the same market. The difference between the fat scrub steer and the fat steer with quality, at a year, and a year and half old, is $10.00 to $15.00 per head in favor of the steer with the right kind of breeding. So much for the scrub bull that sires a scrub steer. The scrub steer may sell well on a good market, but that don't make him a good steer.

During the last week in April, L.N. Barley, of Lafayette county, Missouri, marketed twenty-one yearling steers, 994 pounds average, at $6.30 per hundred pounds; W. H. Kline, of Christian Co., Ill., marketed fifty-seven head, 685 pound yearling steers, at $6.25 per hundred pounds; J. W. Creed, of Calloway Co., Mo., marketed 30 butcher heifers, 688 pounds average, at $6.25; M. W. Walker & Sons, of Saline Co., Mo., marketed 30 yearling heifers, 781 pounds average, at $6.25; R. H. McClintic, of Audrain Co., Mo., marketed 24 heifers, 799 pounds average, at $5.85; Chas. Lebkeucher, of Cass Co., Ill., marketed 56 heifers, 669 pounds average, at $5.95; Meyer & Watkins, of Brown Co., Ill., marketed 17 heifers, 769 pounds average, at $5.90; Robertson & Hutchison, Moniteau Co., Mo., marketed 12 steers and heifers, 730 pounds average, at $6.00; W. T. Hodge, of Boone Co., Mo., marketed 13 heifers, 780 pounds average, at $6.00, and 2 fat heifers, 720 pounds, at $6.35; J. T. Rigsby, of Macoupin Co., Ill., had in a few butcher heifers, 800 pounds average, at $6.25, and E. Wilton, of Macoupin Co., Ill., marketed 17 steers and heifers, 978 pounds average, which sold at $6.15 per hundred pounds. These are representative sales of the class referred to and only a few loads of them were entitled to be classed as choice.

Several points can be relied upon in regard to this branch of trade. First—that there is an unlimited demand for handy, fat, good quality cattle at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. Second—that they bring as much money when they are up to the standard, from one state as from another. Third—that the requirements are always: fat and quality. Fat without the beef type called quality does not mean top prices, and quality without fat often causes the cattle to be sold to a stockman who knows how to get them in market condition, and he pays a price for cattle that are not fat.

The Hay Situation.

The hay market is very strong and likely to continue so. In some sections the crop will be short and it may be large in others. Hay was selling at $9.00 to $18 per ton at St. Louis during the last days in April. Sales included clover-mixed at $14 to $15; poor to best timothy at $9.00 to $16; No. 2 alfalfa at $15 to $16; No. 1 at $17 to $18. Plenty of demand for good hay. Prairie hay scarce and wanted; one car sold at $12. In this connection we desire to invite attention to the advertisement of the Dain Manufacturing Company on page 2. We have advertised Dain hay rakes, loaders and other tools and implements for twenty-five years. They are always up-to-date. Quality in hay depends upon proper handling. Tools are the great consideration; therefore this particular advertisement should be read with great interest.

BINDER TWINE

150 Tons "STANDARD."

ALL BRAND NEW.
BIG VALUES.
Can Ship Immediately.
Prices LOWEST in Several Years.

We save you from 1 1-2 to 3c. per lb.

Write for New Twine Circular and Layout.

Samples Free. Order Early.

A. J. CHILD & SONS,

Wholesale Supply House,
511 & 513 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.
Box 301.

AMERICAN FLAG PREMIUM.

Every family should own an American flag, and the good and lasting flags that are of extra material and fast colors are hard to get. We have a flag of nice, soft cloth, fast colors, 2½x4 feet, a splendid flag. We are offering it as a subscription premium.

Offer No. 1.—To any boy or girl who will obtain two single subscriptions to The National Farmer and Stock Grower at 50 cents each and send us in One Dollar to pay for same, we will send one American flag free, and will pay postage on it.

Offer No. 2.—To anyone who will send us 60 cents we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year. We will send one American flag by mail prepaid. The extra 10 cents is for postage and packing.

Offer No. 3.—Anyone who will send us One Dollar to pay for his own subscription three years in advance can select our American flag as a premium, and we will send it, all charges prepaid.

We do not brag about our premiums. They are the best ever sent out by any publication.

Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Missouri Dirt Valuable.

A. L. Jenkins sold the Leavell Farm of seventy-three acres, west of town, to L. J. Cary, yesterday, for $8,395, $115 per acre—the highest price that has been paid for farm land in this part of the state to date. —News of Chula, Livingston county.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ARKANSAS.

4,500 acres of **Arkansas** Prairie Land;
2,280 acres of **Arkansas** Timbered Land;
1,000 acres of **Arkansas** Timbered Land; and many good **Arkansas** Farms for sale cheap. Have some bargains for first who come. Apply to **D. H. BALFOUR & CO., Box 235, Warren, Ark.**

Michigan.—I sell Farms in Oceana, the best county in Michigan. Fruit, Grain, Poultry and Stock Farms. Write for list. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

Missouri—2,520 Acres.

I can sell for for $40 an acre the best large farm in Missouri at the price. It has four good residences, eight good barns, other outhouses, good fencing. 500 acres in cultivation, 800 acres prairie blue grass pasture, 400 acres open woodland blue grass pasture, 200 acres prairie meadow. A small portion heavy walnut, hickory, white and red oak timber. 100,000 feet of black walnut timber and cut no tree that will square less than 10 inches at small end. This is a fancy farm proposition. I emphasize that this is a beautiful farm, rich land, smallest quantity of waste land. Also a small, clean, high-class timber proposition. Not far from Kansas City; four miles to railroad transportation. Gasoline launches on river adjoining farm. No overflow land. Easy terms. There is now no incumbrance.

J. H. LIPSCOMB,
306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HOMESEEKERS

Come where one crop of tomatoes will pay for the land. 62 canning factories in the county. 360 cars canned tomatoes shipped last year. Fine dairy and stock country. Send for list and circulars describing a county that has been overlooked. No hail storms or hot winds. Grow most everything. Most healthy country. All good water. We can interest you. Write us your wants to-day. One price. We do business only on the square and our reputation is our reference.

WRIGHT & WATERSTRIPE,
Marshfield, Mo.

New Mexico Land for Sale. 1,000 acres on the Pecos river. Two miles on the river will make a fine cattle ranch, or can be irrigated. For particulars, address, **J. G. Clancey,** Puerta di Luna, New Mexico.

Ohio.—For Sale: 870 acres in Scioto county, adapted to sheep raising and tobacco farming. Ten car-loads of hickory butts, ten thousand railroad ties, large number of telephone poles can be cut at any time—timber enough to pay for place. Price, $15.00 per acre. Ill-health; must sell. For particulars address, **N. B. Shelly,** Arion, Ohio.

Tennessee.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and price of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

A Texas Proposition

122,000 ACRES

That should be investigated. I will sell this large tract for $4.25 an acre on easy terms. 70 per cent. tillable land, 50,000 acres finest valley land. Annual rainfall 25 inches. Elevation 1,300 feet. Located near land selling for $15 to $20 an acre. Close to railroad. Rich land. An offer of $15,000 a year rent on five year lease for grass has recently been refused for the tract. A man with money will quadruple his investment in a short time.

J. H. LIPSCOMB,
306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Texas.—12,000-acre ranch within eight miles of Sabinal, Uvalde county, Texas. A part fine grazing land and the balance richest agricultural soil. Will sell in 2,000-acre tracts or less. Agricultural lands average $11.00 per acre and grazing lands average $4.75. Greatest bargains in the state. For particulars address **Albert D. Evans,** National Stock Yards, Ill.

VIRGINIA FARMS, $5.00 Per Acre and upwards. Easy payments. Catalogues free. Loans made on country real estate. **George E. Crawford & Co.,** 1009 East Main St., Richmond, Va. Established January, 1875.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS, No matter where you live. Write me today if you want to buy or sell any kind of Real Estate or business. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

"We can sell your property. Send description. **NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, Minneapolis, Minn."**

320 Acres of Wheat Land in WESTERN CANADA Will Make You Rich

Fifty Bushels per Acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the Continent. Under New Regulations it is possible to secure a Homestead of 160 acres free and an additional 160 acres at $3.00 per acre.

"The development of the country has made marvelous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable." Extract from correspondence of a Missouri Editor, who visited Canada in August last.

The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers $20 to $25 per acre. Grain-raising, Mixed Farming and Dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; Social Conditions the best; Railway Advantages unequaled; Schools, Churches and Markets close at hand.

Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies. For "Last Best West" pamphlets, maps and information as to how to secure lowest Railway Rates, apply to **Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can.,** or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

J. S. Crawford, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Some of the notorious Alaska wheat sown in the fall in St. Louis county, Missouri, started all right, but it was winter-killed. Alaska wheat is not a winter wheat.

A FAIR PRICE FOR WHEAT.

It Ought to be Paid to the Farmer Without the Country Going Into Bankruptcy or Causing Poor People to Suffer.

There is considerable excitement over the recent advance in the price of wheat, and most of that excitement is due to ignorance of the subject.

Wheat is a staple farm crop, and the average production in the United States is not over fourteen bushels per acre. In twenty years the farmer has not received even a remunerative price for wheat, let alone a profit.

The average price in the years 1866 to 1869 was $1.20 a bushel, in depreciated currency. From 1870 to 1879 the average price was 99⅓ cents a bushel; the average price from 1880 to 1889 was 83½ cents; the average price from 1880 to 1889 was 65.4 cents; and from 1900 to 1907 was 72⅛ cents.

Farmers have raised wheat year after year to sell it at 1 to 1½ cents a pound until they tired of robbing their farms by raising an exhaustive crop for the purpose of getting no more than the wages of day laborers.

Now comes a time when wheat advances to 2 cents and 2½ cents a pound. A speculation in wheat to be delivered in May closes at $1.26 per bushel at Chicago, and that is what is causing all the excitement. Mr. Patten, a speculator, is getting all the blame, and yet not a barrel of flour has yet been made from wheat of his trading, and the millers who are actually buying and milling wheat and paying $1.40 to $1.45 a bushel on delivery in real money for real wheat are complaining that the speculative market is too low; that it causes them to sell flour down to the cost of the wheat.

On April 28th, at St. Louis and East St. Louis, real red wheat sold at $1.38 to $1.46 in real money per bushel, and speculative sales for May delivery closed at $1.23. The public excitement was about the speculative wheat at $1.23 per bushel, and it is the people who are in the milling business who were suffering, because the cart was before the horse, and they had to pay $1.46 per bushel without any chance of raising the price of flour, owing to the agitation of the subject.

Flour Was Selling—Per Barrel

First Grade, called Patents, at.....$6.25 to $6.60
Second Grade, called Straights at..$5.90 to $6.15
Third Grade, called Extra Fancy, at.....$5.25 to $4.60
Fourth Grade, called Fancy, at.....$4.25 to $4.60
Fifth Grade, called Low, at .....$3.50 to $4.10

The farmer at last was receiving 2 to 2½ cents a pound for his wheat.

All the miller received is about 3 cents a pound ($6.00 per barrel) for his best average flour.

The baker buying flour in large quantities buys flour not above 6 cents a pound; in fact, the baker buys flour called Extra Fancy, quoted at $4.25 to $4.60 per barrel of 196 pounds.

He makes a loaf out of a pound of flour, or two loaves each containing one-half pound of flour, which he sells at 8 cents (two five-cent loaves) to the storekeeper, and the storekeeper sells the two loaves for 10 cents, which is 5 cents each.

The farmer receives for his wheat at the highest point in years 2 cents a pound, $1.20 a bushel; or 2½ cents a pound, which is $1.50 per bushel. And the consumer pays 10 cents for a pound for flour when it is made into bread, and has done so during the period when farmers only received 1 to 1½ cents a pound for wheat, or 60 to 90 cents a bushel, —low prices indeed—returning to the farmer but $8.40 to $12.60 an acre—not enough money to pay for planting, cultivating and harvesting the crop.

We have no quarrel with the baker—he knows his business. The farmer's margin of profit for a whole year must be searched in the 2 cents a pound; and the baker's profit for three or four days at most must be searched for in the 5 cents difference between the 3-cent-a-pound ($6.00 a barrel) flour and the 8-cent (1 pound of flour) loaf. The farmer must sell wheat at $1.20 a bushel or better or he will stop raising wheat, and then what will become of the baker?

Very much flour is bought and baked into biscuit, and the home baking of bread is not altogether a lost art. Those who bake their own bread will not complain of farmers getting 2 to 2½ cents a pound for their wheat, neither will they complain of the miller's very modest price for flour; but there are others who do not bake bread, and they are dependent upon any size loaf the baker sees fit to give them. We fear this is an extravagant nation. There are families with less than a thousand dollars a year who are buying bread puffed up with wind instead of buying flour and baking it. With the finest and cheapest stoves, and fuel not dear, the housewives prefer to buy bread at 10 cents a pound to baking at 4 cents, at most, a pound of flour made into bread. It is not high-priced wheat that makes living dear, but the determined extravagance and negligence of the housekeeper. The rich can afford it; we glory in their putting money in circulation; but the clerk's family, the mechanic's family, the policeman's family, cannot afford to pay double price for that which is actually necessary. In England, where the writer of this article was born and raised, bread is sold by the pound, and on every baker's counter there is a bread knife to cut a piece off a second loaf to make good the weight of the loaf being weighed, and yet in England and Germany 85 per cent. of the families bake their own bread as a measure of domestic economy.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower will take great pleasure in furnishing ten farmers' wives each with one hundred pounds of flour. The purpose is to bake good bread and to ascertain exactly how much bread can be made out of one hundred pounds of flour. We will expect the flour for each batch of bread to be weighed before baking, and each batch of bread to be weighed after baking directly it is properly cooled. We will ask for but a loaf or two for exhibition purposes. We wish to obtain the average of many bakings, that we may be able to show positively how much good bread is usually made out of a hundred pounds of flour. We will also ask the Directors of Agricultural Colleges to demonstrate how, with wheat at $1.50 per bushel, the people can be furnished bread at a fair price within their means.

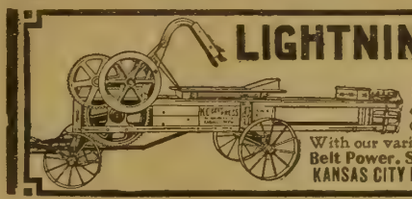
We farmers must do something to educate the people of the cities in the economical management of their households before the President appoints another commission to teach us how to manage our farms.

$29.75 FOR THIS NEW LOW DOWN AMERICAN $29.75
CREAM SEPARATOR

A SEPARATOR THAT EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

DON'T HESITATE BECAUSE OUR PRICE IS LOW. The quality is high; we guarantee it. It is up to date, well built and well finished. It runs easier, skims closer and has a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Don't accept our word for it. Judge for yourself. Our offer enables you to do this at our expense. Write us a postal card or a letter and receive by mail, postpaid, our 1909 catalogue. It is handsomely illustrated, showing the machine in detail, and fully explains all about the Low Down AMERICAN. It also describes the surprisingly liberal LONG TIME TRIAL proposition we can make you. Competition is defied by the quality and price we make. Our generous terms of purchase will astonish you. Remember, we are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America, and the first to sell direct to the user. You are not dealing with any agent, middleman or catalogue house when dealing with us. Not one single profit is paid anyone between ourselves and our customer. You save all agents', dealers', even catalogue house profits and get a superior machine by dealing with us. Our New Low Down AMERICAN Waist High Separator is the finest and highest quality machine on the market and our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN Separator. We can ship immediately. Western orders filled from Western points. Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our New Low Down AMERICAN Separator. Address

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1102, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

For 25 years the Reliable Balers. Simple, Free from Breakage, Greatest Capacity and Best Work—Strong and Durable. Consider these Facts for a Profitable Investment. With our various styles can meet your requirements, Horse & Belt Power. Self Feed Attachments. Write for our Catalog. KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 425 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

The Hand Separator.

Some writers and many dairy speakers are condemning the hand separators, yet in spite of this fact farmers of the Northwest are as busy as they can be purchasing these machines for use on their farms, and the Minnesota Dairyman will say to them that they are right in their conclusion, and wishes them to go on with the good work and to see that they get the very best of these machines on the market and to spend as much time as possible studying how to use the machine and **how to clean them.** This last is the all-important part of running the hand separator, and it is the one place where there are so many that fall down.

The using of dirty separators has cost the hand separator manufacturers more than any one thing, and it behooves every manufacturer to send out the word with every agent that their machines will not do good work unless washed twice a day. In this way they can help to improve the hand-separator butter and help to improve the dairy farmer's condition.

It is up to the State Dairy and Food Departments to assist in the matter of making better hand-separator butter, and they can do wonders in this line in a very few years if they will but apply the law to the users of hand separators who are not keeping them in a sanitary condition. An arrest or two in a neighborhood will do more to clean up the hand separators than any and all the agitation in the section can do. Get the hand separators out of the barns and into the milk house, and there will be no trouble to keep them clean.—Minnesota Dairyman.

"I Made $2400.00 IN ABOUT 2 MONTHS"

writes one man a few months after becoming my representative in my CO-OPERATIVE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS. No experience necessary; this man had none. I will teach you the business by mail and appoint you my special representative. You can work all or part of your time. A splendid opportunity for men *without capital* to become *independent.* Let me explain my offer and send you my FREE BOOK. Write at once. Address H. D. HURD, Pres., 279 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Catalogue For the Household.

A fine catalogue of ladies' goods and household supplies is issued by The "Famous," one of the best and largest department stores. This catalogue is called Bargain Bulletin No. X 53. We advise our friends and patrons to write for a copy. Address, The "Famous," Dept. 361, St. Louis, Mo.

WOOL MEN!

We can interest you. Do you know that St. Louis is a spot cash market? In 20 years we have handled **more separate lots** of wool, each season, than any other commission house here. Over **40 years' experience** in the business, and your shipments receive our personal attention. We guarantee **top prices, quick sales** and **prompt cash returns.** Write for our 1909 Wool Circular, giving full particulars and points in regard to the preparation of wool for market. Wool Sacks, Shipping Tags, Market Reports, etc., sent Free upon request. Write what you have to offer.

A. J. CHILD & SONS, St. Louis, Mo.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

A very elegant, illustrated, cloth-bound book of 200 pages is called **Profitable Dairying.** It is all good, satisfactory reading matter relating to the successful management of the dairy business under all circumstances, including the management of the cows and construction of the barn. We have

discovered this book lately and we find that there is a better demand for it than for all other dairy books combined. For one dollar we will send **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for two years and we will send the book, **Profitable Dairying,** as a premium. Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

A New Seven-day Butter Record.

The milk of this Holstein cow, shown in the accompanying cut, was tested for butter by a representative of the Cornell University Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y., during the latter part of March, 1909, and by the Babcock test showed a yield in seven days of 28.44 pounds of butter-fat. As such records are commonly stated by the Herd-book Association, this yield of butter-fat is equivalent to 35.55 pounds commercial butter at 80 per cent. fat.

World's Champion Cow, 35.55 lbs. Butter in 7 days
Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, Pure Bred Holstein

This yield exceeds that of any other cow tested under the present scientific systems in use at Experiment Stations, which are to-day the only true tests, and is a wonderful example of the capacity and development of cows of this famous breed of dairy cattle. The previous high record was held by a Holstein cow owned by a Wisconsin breeder, and New York state now claims the champion cow of the world, owned and developed in Syracuse by Mr. H. A. Moyer.

This cow exhibits to a great degree the characteristic vigor of the Holstein. Her last test was begun when she was six years, twenty-three days old, and showed 5.42 per cent. fat. She was the champion four-year-old of 1907, testing 29.16 pounds in seven days and 119.22 pounds in thirty days. As a five-year-old she tested 30.55 pounds in seven days and 126.68 pounds in thirty days.—F. L. Houghton, Secretary Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vt., April 15, 1909.

The Business of Dairying.

In our last edition we mentioned a book entitled "The Business of Dairying." It is issued by Professor Clarence B. Lane, Assistant Chief Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture. The price is $1.25 a copy. It is prepared for producers and handlers of milk and all who make dairying a business. It is divided into six divisions and twenty-six chapters. There are 300 pages, 5x7 inches. It is full of instructive illustrations. We earnestly advise all who are interested in dairying to buy a copy of this book. The more we look at this book the more we are pleased with it.

On the difficult subject of the cost of producing milk Professor Lane is very interesting and instructive. He shows in detail how one farmer saved 18.3 cents per hundred pounds in the cost of milk, something that any farmer could also do. In another case 12.1 cents per hundred pounds was saved. The same book gives a ration fed by one dairyman at a cost of $133.22 per year per cow, while another dairyman fed his herd a ration costing only $34.25 per cow per year. The differences in the cost of the rations named in this valuable book were not at the expense of the cows or the amount of the product; the herd that cost only $34.25 per year per cow to feed produced 400 pounds of butter-fat per cow.

We have adopted the book as one of those on our selling list. Send us $1.25 for one copy of "The Business of Dairying," and we will send it postage paid. We will also credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Starters in Buttermaking.

The value of starters in buttermaking, the kind and amount to use, and the substitution of other materials for milk in making starters, are questions that are of great interest to buttermakers. The principle on which the use of starters is based is the influence which certain bacteria have on the quality and flavor of the butter. By pasteurizing the cream and adding a starter which contains the desired form of bacteria, the character of bacterial growth in the ripening cream can be readily controlled. To determine just which starters are best, and whether it pays to use any at all or not, a series of extensive experiments were carried on by the Dairy Section of the Iowa Experiment Station, under the direction of Professor F. W. Bouska, Dairy Bacteriologist. The results of these experiments have been published in bulletin form, and may be obtained from Director C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa. Ask for Bulletin No. 103, "The Use of Starters in Buttermaking."

Holding Up the Milk.

John Burroughs, the eminent naturalist, makes the following statement on this subject in the Outing Magazine:

"Most farmers and country people think that the 'giving down' or 'holding up' the milk by the cow is a voluntary act. In fact, they fancy that the udder is a vessel filled with milk, and that the cow releases or withholds it just as she chooses. But the udder is a manufactory; it is filled with blood from which the milk is manufactured while you milk. This process is controlled by the cow's nervous system; when she is excited or in any way disturbed, as by a stranger, or by taking away her calf, or any other cause, the process is arrested and the milk will not flow. The nervous energy goes elsewhere. The whole process is as involuntary as is digestion in man, and is disturbed or arrested in about the same way."

It is well for those who are inclined to use the milk stool on a cow when she refuses to "let the milk down" to remember Mr. Burroughs' statements, which are without question correct.

At the sale of dairy cattle held at Westerville, Ohio, April 9th, by Mr. A. B. Lewis, thirty-nine head of Jersey cattle sold at auction at an average of $244 around. One bull, Imp. Stockwell, was sold for the extraordinary price of $7,000 to Dr. H. D. Rodman, of Shelbyville, Ky.; and the cow Fontaine's Gold Medal sold for $1,500 to C. I. Hudson, of East Norwich, Long Island, New York.

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The Most Perfect
Cream Separator
That Money Can Buy.

The United States 1909 Models

Nos. 14 and 15, like all other sizes, are absolutely unequaled.

They are **the standard** Separators of the world.

They are entitled to this claim of being **Standard** because they won out in the greatest contest of Cream Separators ever held at any National or International Exposition in 50 consecutive runs, lasting through one month, on the milk of 10 different breeds of cows. The ***De Laval Disc Separators*** and the ***Sharples Tubular Separators*** were entered in this contest and **were beaten.**

The United States Separators are used by a very large percentage of the leading breeders in all the 10 leading dairy breeds of cows.

The United States Separators are used by progressive dairymen and creamerymen everywhere.

The United States Separators have **handsome frames,** cast in **one solid piece.** They have **waist low supply cans.** The **gears** are all **enclosed, dust proof** and **self oiling.** The **bowls** are **most simple** in construction and **easily washed** thoroughly in all parts in from two to five minutes. No long goose neck pipe in the United States to get foul and difficult to clean.

Dairy women as well as **experts consider** that the **United States** is now the **easiest cleaned, turns easiest, skims cleanest** and **wears longest.**

The United States was the originator of the enclosed, dust proof, self oiling gears. All others using this feature are imitators.

Send for illustrated catalogue and circular, No. **125.**

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DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 40 cents.

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Shoo Fly *The Animals Friend*

Keeps off flies and insects in pasture longer than any imitation. **Kills every fly it strikes!** Protect your stock and they'll take on flesh. Cows give ½ more and richer milk, and horses do more work on less feed. ½c. worth saves 3 qts. milk. 1 gal. protects 3 animals a season. **Cures all sores.** Prevents itching. **Nothing better for galls.** Used by leading veterinarians and dairymen since 1885. **Kills lice and mites.** Accept no substitute. If your dealer hasn't it send his name and $1, and we'll send enough Shoo-Fly to protect 5 animals 30 days and improved 3-tube gravity sprayer. Name express office. $1 refunded if animals not protected. **Shoo-Fly Mfg. Co.,** 1303 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa. Agents wanted everywhere. Special terms. Write today.

Editor knows from experience Shoo-Fly is O. K.

NEW BUGGY CATALOG JUST OUT!

One of the very finest books of its kind that we have ever seen is the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co.'s new catalog, which shows all their newest and latest designs. For the benefit of our many interested readers we print here a picture of their famous "No. 1000" Buggy.

"No. 1000" is equipped with true sweep bike axles and twin auto seat, which is divided. However, the upholstering is made all in one part as in the ordinary seat. This buggy is said to be an unusually easy-riding vehicle and is built perfectly. Regular buggy style gear, instead of the bike gear here illustrated, may be had by those who prefer it.

"No. 1000" is made with steel tires and ⅞ or ¾ inch solid rubber tires. Sarven Patent or Half Dodge Spoke wheels can be had on this buggy, too. In fact, several changes may be made to suit the fancy of the user. Many other desirable styles are shown in the Elkhart free catalog and all are good. Before investing in any kind of a buggy we advise our readers to send a postal to the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Ind. They sell direct to buggy users. Kindly mention this paper.

"St. Louis consumes twenty car loads of potatoes a day, including what it wastes under the name of mashed potatoes."—Globe-Democrat.

SKIM MILK ON THE FARM.

The Cash Value and Use as a Valuable By-product.

Of all the by-products on a farm in the dairy line, skimmed milk should head the list. If this article was properly appreciated the value of many a so-called "poor cow" would be considerably increased.

Skimmed milk may be safely estimated to be worth from fifteen cents to one dollar per one hundred pounds, according to its quality and the use that is made of it.

I believe hand separator skimmed milk is of greater value and of greater use than skimmed milk obtained by any other method. It will give better satisfaction and produce better results, as the milk is uniform from day to day.

Skimmed milk as a food for young animals is hardly to be surpassed if fed right. The greatest danger and a decided waste is in overfeeding, especially young pigs and calves.

After a calf is two weeks old, the feed may be gradually changed from the whole milk until only skimmed milk is given. Calves thrive much better on the warm skimmed milk from the hand separator than on the skimmed milk brought home from the creamery, where the milk of several hundred cows is probably mixed, or the milk set in pans and crocks or deep cans, which, when the cream is taken off, is always cold and usually half sour. I think skimmed milk may be fed to calves with more profit than to any other thing about the farm, unless it be the poultry.

Chickens fed almost entirely on it but allowed to run at large will grow very fast. The skimmed milk, if allowed to stand until thick and loppered, will be greater economy and prove as satisfactory.

Pigs fed on skimmed milk, either sweet or sour, give good satisfaction, although care should be taken not to change from one to the other. Pigs seem inclined to the sour rather than to the sweet, and in either case grain foods should be fed with it in order to make a balanced ration. Skimmed milk as a food for all young animals is an aid to the digestive organs, as there is not a particle of it but is digestible.

Its use in increasing the fertilizing qualities of the manure must not be overlooked. This is considered one of the greatest losses when the whole milk is sold off from the farm. Skimmed milk is used in making "Cottage" or "Dutch" cheese, and, when properly made, it has brought $1.00 for every 100 pounds used, in many instances. This, of course, depends on the market.

Authorities on this subject assert that if there are no other uses to take up the skimmed milk, it is worth at least seven cents per hundred to throw on the land, but a very large amount may be used that will bring in a higher cash value than that.—Estella F. Miller, New York. [First-prize Essay of New York State Fair in Class—The Use of Skim Milk Upon the Farm.]

Dairy Sires Necessary.

Baron Schrewe, a German scientist and authority on pure-bred dairy cattle, says that a good milch cow will not be the mother of good milch cows to a profitable degree of certainty, unless she is mated with a bull that is descended from a long line of good milkers.

Baron Schrewe instituted experiments with 153 cows. These cows were the progeny of four bulls. The bulls were of the same breed and two were strictly descended from first-class milkers and two were not. A careful record was kept, for a period varying from three to six years, demonstrating conclusively that the dairy quality of the bulls they were mated with was of the highest importance in determining the milk yield of their female descendants.

MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

Fourteen Cents a Gallon the Standard Price For April Milk—Next Meeting Monday, May 24th.

During the month of April the Secretary of the Milk Producers' Association of Missouri and Illinois sent out a statement of the condition of affairs and requested that all members in arrears pay over their dues to the Delegates on their railway lines, that the association be placed in a financial position to pay indebtedness incurred in the service of the milk producers. The result of this circular is expected to be shown at the next meeting, to be held on Monday, May 24th, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Secretary, Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Hon. D. I. Furbeck was at headquarters on Monday, April 26th, and, acting as Milk Committee, reported that the Grafeman and Union Dairy Companies had promised to pay fourteen cents for uncontracted milk delivered to them in April by members of the association. The St. Louis Dairy Company, having a large proportion of the milk under contract, declined to state a positive price for uncontracted April milk. Several smaller dairies were hardly disposed to pay fourteen cents unless they were to get more warm weather toward the end of the month. The expectation is that fourteen cents will be paid by most dairies for uncontracted April milk.

According to a statement made by Mr. Furbeck, covering price received for his own milk for a series of years, April milk last year was thirteen cents; in 1907 it was twelve and one-half cents; in April, 1906, the price received was fourteen cents. During ten years, from 1895 to 1904, the price of April milk averaged eleven and one-half cents. It is claimed, with good evidence to support the claim, that notwithstanding the increased cost of milk production, the price of milk would have remained very much as it was but for the conservative and persistent negotiation with the milk distributors on the part of the Milk Committee of the association. This is only one of the benefits conferred on its members by the Milk Producers' Association.

In the month of April dues were paid by Mr. James Shannon, of Robertsville, Mo., and Charles Griffin, of Grassland, Ill.

It is proposed that hereafter the written report of the Milk Committee will be mailed out to members only as soon as the report is made, and the proposition will very likely be adopted.

Protection From Fire.

Fire prevention is an important subject for farmers, and in this connection we advise our readers to take notice of the advertisement of the Goodson Electric and Mfg. Co. advertising a portable fire extinguisher at a very reasonable price.

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS MAKE THE BEST BUTTER

The one purpose of every thinking buyer of a cream separator is the making of the most and the best cream possible, whether for home buttermaking, creamery patronage, or any other use to which cream is put.

It is possible to "claim" almost eyerything for the various makes of cream separators, but the one indisputable fact that would-be competitors do not even attempt to get around is the unquestionable superiority of the DE LAVAL machines in the making of the best butter.

Year after year, dating back to the invention of the "ALPHA-DISC" system of DE LAVAL bowl construction, butter made by users of DE LAVAL machines has scored highest and won all higher awards in every large and thoroughly representative butter contest throughout the world.

Beginning with the first great annual contest of the NATIONAL BUTTERMAKERS ASSOCIATION in 1892 and ending with the 1908 contest, not only the HIGHEST but every anywhere near high award has been made to users of DE LAVAL separators and more than nine-tenths of all exhibits scoring above 90 % in quality have been DE LAVAL made.

THE ROLL OF HONOR ALL DE LAVAL USERS

The First Prize winners and their scores at every convention of the National Buttermakers Association since its organization in 1892 have been as follows:

1892	Madison, Wis., Louis Brahe, Washington, Iowa	Score 98.
1893	Dubuque, Iowa, C. W. Smith, Colvin's Park, Ill.	Score 97.
1895	Rockford, Ill., F. C. Oltrogge, Tripoli, Iowa	Score 98.
1896	Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Thomas Milton, St. Paul, Minn.	Score 97.82.
1897	Owatonna, Minn., H. N. Miller, Randall, Iowa	Score 98.5.
1898	Topeka, Kan., Samuel Haugdahl, New Sweden, Minn.	Score 98.
1899	Sioux Falls, South Dakota, A.W.McCall, Creston,Iowa.	Score 97.
1900	Lincoln, Neb., H. T. Sondergaard, Litchfield, Minn.	Score 98.
1901	St. Paul, Minn., E. O. Quenvold, Owatonna, Minn.	Score 97.
1902	E. L. Duxbury, Green Bay, Wis.	Score 98.5.
1904	St. Louis, Mo., L. S. Taylor, Glenville, Minn.	Score 98.5.
1906	Chicago, Ill., A. Carlson, Rush City, Minn.	Score 97.
1907	Chicago, Ill., A. Lindblad, North Branch, Minn.	Score 97.5.
1908	J. C. Post, Hector, Minn.	Score 98.

(There were no conventions in 1894, 1903 and 1905.)

In the great 1908 contest 504 of the best buttermakers in the United States competed, with first, second and third, and all important awards, being made to users of DE LAVAL machines.

At each of the big Chicago National Dairy Shows DE LAVAL butter has made a CLEAN SWEEP of all highest prizes, and at the December 1908 Show, when instead of butter there was a cream contest, under the supervision of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, first and second prizes in both classes were won by DE LAVAL cream.

Going back further, DE LAVAL made butter received the GRAND PRIZE at the ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR and as well at the last PARIS WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

In all the hundreds of important state and country contests the world over for twenty years the superiority of the DE LAVAL separator in the making of fine butter has been conclusively proven.

THE EXPLANATION IS TO BE FOUND IN THE IDEAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE DE LAVAL SEPARATING BOWLS AND THE THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH DE LAVAL MACHINES MAY BE OPERATED AND USED.

A new 1909 DE LAVAL catalogue—affording an education in this as in other features of separator knowledge—is to be had for the asking.

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COMPETITION

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ACTIVE COMPETITION FROM MANY AND DIVERSE PURCHASING INTERESTS.

The Superior Location and the Push and Energy of the Market Firms Have Made the

St. Louis National Stock Yards

THE GREAT CENTRAL LIVE STOCK MARKET OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Applies to Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules.

During the Year 1908 the St. Louis National Stock Yards Made

A BETTER SHOWING

Than Any Other Live Stock Market in the Country.

SHIP YOUR STOCK

To the Best Market, Where Business is on the Up-grade; Where There is the Greatest Competition.

Butcher Cattle Quotations.

The greatest market on earth for butcher cattle is at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. Fancy native heifers are selling at $6.00 to $6.25 per 100 pounds; choice heifers at $5.50 to $5.90; medium to good heifers at $4.85 to $5.40; common to medium heifers at $4.00 to $4.85. Strictly fancy fat cows are selling at $5.60 to $5.75; good to choice fat cows at $4.50 to $5.50; medium cows at $3.85 to $4.40; cows classed as cutters at $2.60 to $3.65; canning cows at $1.00 to $2.60. For heifers the market has been higher, but it is seldom, if ever, that fat cows have sold so well.

Milch Cattle at St. Louis.

Strictly good milch cows are selling the highest in the history of the world. At the St. Louis National Stock Yards common skates are selling at $18 to $30 per cow and calf; a fair class at $35 to $45; a good class at $50 to $60; and fancy milkers with good calves at side at $65 to $70. They have to be fancy to sell at the top quotation, but really top cows, four years old, of milking family and appearance, would sell for more money.

Sheep and Lamb Sales.

Late in the month of April the following sheep and lambs were sold at the good, active, reliable market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards: D. E. Miles, Monte Vista, Colo., 566 Mexican lambs, 68 pounds, at $7.75; J. B. Cowles, West Harpeth, Tenn., 66 spring lambs, 60 pounds, at $8.25; and 30 shorn ewes, 106 pounds, at $5.40; T. C. Hale, Wichita, Kas., 283 Western lambs, 70 pounds, at $7.90; McKinzie & Ferguson, Texas, 498 shorn wethers, 87 pounds, at $5.40; W. R. Campbell, Cairo, Mo., 125 shorn lambs, 70 pounds, at $7.00; Gardner & McKee, Nebraska, 583 Mexican lambs, 60 pounds, at $7.60; Bennett Bros., Cairo, Mo., 135 shorn lambs, 68 pounds, at $7.10; W. D. Wade, Lamonte, Mo., 48 shorn native ewes, 125 pounds, at $5.50; A. Baker, Nebraska, 244 Mexican lambs, 70 pounds, at $8.25—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

Colorado Cattle at St. Louis.

On the last day of April, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. sold 110 head of beet-pulp steers, good quality and fat, 1,300 pounds average, at $6.55 per 100 pounds. They were shipped by Lockhart, Beggs & Ballentine, from Rocky Ford, Colo. The sale is a good indication of first-class salesmen and an elegant market at St. Louis.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman, General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Do not forget us when you wish to know anything about either the Sheep, Hog or Cattle Market or future prospect.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

James H. Campbell,

National Stock Yards, Ill.

EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK—SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

James H. Campbell,

Expert live stock salesman, is at the head of his own organization, with headquarters at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has the best market in the country to back him. Thoroughly competent and with a first-class organization, he is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Mr. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to James H. Campbell personally and consign horses, cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Sheep and Lamb Prices.

On the last day of April, the sheep circular of Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co., at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, contained the following up-to-date quotations: Wethers, good to choice, $6.00 to $6.50; wethers, fair to good, $5.50 to $6.00; yearlings, good to choice, $7.00 to $7.40; yearlings, fair to good, $6.50 to $6.85; ewes, good to choice, $5.75 to $6.25; ewes, common to medium, $4.25 to $5.25; ewes, culls, $3.00 to $3.75; lambs, good to choice, $8.00 to $8.25; lambs, common to medium, $7.25 to $7.75; lambs, culls, $5.75 to $6.75; bucks, $4.00 to $5.00—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds. The quotations are for sheep and lambs with wool on; clipped sell for $1.00 to $1.25 per 100 pounds less.

First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Try us once. We have a great and expanding Market at St. Louis.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., FORT WORTH, TEX., and at KANSAS CITY.

Splendid Railroad Service.

In the past history of the St. Louis live stock market there was a dark spot in the matter of delays in the deliveries at the National Stock Yards. Inadequate bridge facilities were the sole cause. This, however, is cleared away—bridges are now plentiful—the Eads bridge, the Merchants bridge, the Alton bridge and the Thebes bridge, all contribute in the deliveries of live stock and the traffic is expedited. The railroads are making great efforts to keep things moving and the Terminal Association is cutting down all former records. The market was always the best in the world and now the railroad service is equal to the market. Shippers will do well to keep this in mind.

OUTSOLD ALL WESTERN MARKETS.

Hog Sales at St. Louis.

At St. Louis, on April 30th, the best hogs, 240 pounds average, sold at $7.40, and the bulk of the hogs at $7.10 to $7.30. At Kansas City the top hogs sold at $7.27½, or 12½ cents lower than St. Louis, and the bulk of the hogs sold at $6.75 to $7.20, which is 10 to 35 cents lower than St. Louis, an average of about 22½ cents lower than St. Louis on all of the hogs. On the same day St. Louis was practically steady with Chicago, and higher by 20 to 25 cents than Omaha, and higher by 15 to 20 cents per 100 pounds than St. Joseph. All this is a lesson to farmers and stock shippers. Buy and feed on Kansas City basis and ship to St. Louis to get the money. That will make the farmer and the shipper rich. Once upon a time the writer of this article, for experimental purposes, had about eighty loads of hogs bought in Kansas City and shipped and sold at St. Louis. A few loads every day for several weeks; a speculator's profit and a commission were paid at Kansas City; the freight was paid to St. Louis; there was considerable shrinkage in transit; there were a few dead hogs; but the St. Louis margin over Kansas City was 18 to 35 cents, and the transaction lost no money. The lesson learned from the transaction was that shippers would have made a killing if they had shipped the hogs to St. Louis in the first place; and the same holds good to-day. St. Louis has more hog-buying competition in a day than Kansas City has in a week.

SHIPPERS AND SELLERS —of— STOCK AND FEEDING CATTLE are reminded that the ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS furnish by far the best market for their stock.

A majority of the stock feeders of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio prefer to buy their feeders at St. Louis. They have short runs, favorable rates, quick service, small shrinkage. These people get their cattle home in good shape. There is never a glut of stock cattle at St. Louis. Western shippers can get their stock cattle to the St. Louis market just as easily and as cheaply as they can to any inferior Far West market, and at St. Louis there is quicker sale, better results, and in the shipping in, concentration, sale and outward shipment there is less expense, less shrinkage and less loss to come out of the cattle. The center in which all can be brought together and distributed at the least expense to all concerned is the best market of all.

THE BEST MARKET OF ALL —UNDER ANY AND ALL CIRCUMSTANCES—IS AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

At St. Louis National Stock Yards, on April 21st, a consignment of mealfed bulls, 64 head, 1,332 pounds average, sold at $4.40 per hundred pounds. They were from Colorado City, Texas.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY.

HORSE and MULE COMMISSION SALESMEN

AUCTION EVERY **MONDAY** IN THE YEAR.

These Monday sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are the best attended of all sales and produce the most satisfactory results for the shipper.

WE ALSO SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF MULES TO BE SOLD BY THE MOST COMPETENT SALESMEN ON THE BEST MARKET IN THE COUNTRY.

JOHN K. MAXWELL, Manager.

Write For Weekly Market Report.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Stock Cattle Quotations.

Stock cattle quotations at St. Louis National Stock Yards are quite interesting. It is a splendid market, especially for the better class of steers and heifers. Stock cows, according to quality, sell at $2.00 to $3.50 per 100 pounds; a fair to medium class of stock heifers, $3.25 to $4.25; fair to medium stock steers, $3.50 to $4.35; good to choice stock steers at $4.50 to $5.00; feeding steers, fair, 900 to 1,050 pounds, at $4.50 to $4.90; good at $5.00 to $5.25—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

St. Louis Mule Market.

Mr. Lan Morris, of the McFarlane Commission Co., of the National Stock Yards, reports a strong market for big mules, and not enough mules to fill the demand for them. It appears that good, sound mules of all ages, fourteen and a half hands and up, are selling well—while the thin, small, blemished kinds are at a discount. The trade is for mules that are ready to be hitched up and started right off to work. The better class of mules are slow sale simply because the salesmen are trying to get big money for them and not because of any weakness in the market. Mr. Morris is a high authority on mule values and sells a large number of mules on the market.

Kansas Yearlings at $6.50.

At St. Louis, first Monday in May, A. Wilson, of Butler county, Kansas, marketed seventy-five yearling steers and heifers, averaging 710 pounds, which sold at $6.50 per 100 pounds. This is the kind of cattle that are referred to in the article on page 8.

Clipped Lambs at St. Louis.

At St. Louis, on the opening May market, Mat McKinney, of Randolph county, Missouri, and one of the best-known sheep feeders in Missouri, had in a car of his clipped Western lambs that averaged 77 pounds and brought $7.60 per 100 pounds. This is a new record for clipped lambs and shows the quality of the offerings and the excellence of the market.

Southern Cattle Prices.

Cattle in the Southern division at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are selling well. The best class of meal-fed steers are quotable up to $6.00 and $6.25 per hundred pounds, and grassers at $5.00 to $5.50 per hundred pounds. Official quotations are as follows:—Prime meal-fed steers, at $6.00 to $6.25; fair to choice fed steers, at $5.00 to $6.00; common to choice grassers, at $4.50 to $5.50; common to medium steers, at $3.50 to $4.85; choice to good heifers, at $4.00 to $5.00; good to choice cows, at $3.75 to $4.50; fair to medium cows, at $3.00 to $3.65; cutters, at $2.50 to $3.00; canners, at $1.50 to $2.35; bulls, at $3.00 to $4.75; fair to choice vealers, at $5.00 to $6.25; fair to good, heavy calves, at $3.50 to $4.75; common calves and yearlings, at $2.25 to $3.40—all quotations being at the price stated per hundred pounds.

WE WILL HOLD OUR

FIRST

Range Horse Sale

TUESDAY, JUNE 15,

AT

THE ST. LOUIS HORSE AND MULE MARKET

And every two weeks thereafter until the close of the season. We will hold our regular auctions throughout the summer on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Write us for further information.

Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Texas Sheep at St. Louis.

On the first Monday in May, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, C. A. Broome, shipping from San Angelo, Texas, marketed 1,171 head of 93-pound sheep, which sold at $5.85 per 100 pounds.

Range Horse Sales of 1909.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards the sales of Western range horses, conducted by Messrs. Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company, will commence on Tuesday, June 15th, and continue every other Tuesday until November 2d. The dates are June 15th and 29th; July 13th and 27th; August 10th and 24th; September 7th and 21st; October 5th and 19th; and November 2d. Horsemen having stock to ship will do well to understand that these range horse sales are the most successful of all. St. Louis is in the center for people who can get the horses home, who know how to handle them, fatten them, train them and market them. Thousands of farmers are looking forward to these sales. Horsemen interested should write for further particulars to J. J. Searcy, Secretary, National Stock Yards, Ill.

The Thursday Auction.

Mr. Holland, of Holland & Nugent Bros., reports of the last auction in April at the St. Louis National Stock Yards as follows: "Good chunks sold as strong as they have any time this year. We had only a few draft horses, weighing 1,600 and over, and they sold at strong prices. The best demand was for chunks from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, with quality. Rugged, thin horses that were full-aged sold exceptionally well, bringing very near as much as the fat chunks. At this time of year the consumers want horses for immediate use, and horses that are a little short of flesh, short-backed, good-middled, good bone and full-aged are selling extra good. We sold some harness horses with size at good prices. We did not have many Southerners. There is a demand for cavalry horses, 15 to 15.3 hands, from four to seven years old, bays, blacks, browns, sorrels and chestnuts. They are paying from $125 to $140. They will be in demand for at least three weeks. We are assured of plenty of buyers and we will be in shape to sell your horses at satisfactory prices. Buyers in the East have come to realize that they can buy the class of horses on Thursday that their market demands, and they also know that we sell them, and our shippers realize that we have the buyers and that we see that their horses bring what they are worth. You can ship your horses to us and be assured of satisfactory and intelligent service."

HORSES. MULES.

Holland & Nugent Bros.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

Horse Auctions Every Thursday.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States.

Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

Horse Department—Auctioneer, T. H. HOLLAND. Salesmen, JOE NUGENT, GEORGE NUGENT.

Mule Department—ED CONWAY.

Write us for market information. Address,

Holland & Nugent Bros.,
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

The Price of a Bull.

An aged bull, whose service had expired, and whose time had come to go to the butcher, was fattened up and weighed 1,790 pounds. He sold at five cents a pound on the St. Louis market, which is $89.50 for the bull.

Best Record of Any Market.

The St. Louis National Stock Yards have received in four months 241,874 cattle, 940,995 hogs, 175,956 sheep and 48,497 horses and mules. Cattle, hog and sheep receipts show a considerable gain over last year, and horse and mule receipts show a small decrease. Taken together, St. Louis shows best of any market compared with former records. Hog receipts at St. Louis are the largest on record.

JOS. A. MAXWELL MULE CO.,

Postoffice, National Stock Yards, Ill.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

MULES

Especially the Better Class.

Large Mules and Miners.

MR. JOSEPH A. MAXWELL, Pioneer Mule Dealer of America, founder, and formerly of MAXWELL & CROUCH, has now associated with him his sons, GEORGE W. MAXWELL and FRANK MAXWELL

A large, select stock of all classes always on hand. Our guarantee will ever remain as it has during the many years of our existence—GILT-EDGED. Information concerning the market cheerfully given.

Our References: Anyone who has ever bought of us.

Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Representative Mule Dealers.

The Joseph A. Maxwell Mule Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards buy, feed, fatten, train, classify and sell mules, enter into contracts for the delivery of mules of all kinds and principally of the better class. Buyers of mules are specially invited to correspond with this firm. With large barns, unexcelled facilities and always buying and keeping a stock on hand the firm is in a position to give satisfaction. Mr. Joseph A. Maxwell, President of the company, is the pioneer of the St. Louis market, and his reputation is world-renowned. Address the firm Joseph A. Maxwell Mule Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

May Market For Beef Cattle.

The first Monday in May, Hon. C. Walz, of Montgomery county, Missouri, marketed seventy-three head, 1,379-pound steers, sold to Morris & Co. at $6.70 per 100 pounds—a good indication of the May market.

Price of a Fat Cow.

A fat native cow at the St. Louis market, on the first Monday in May, weighing 1,350 pounds, sold at $5.75 per 100 pounds, which is a total of $77.64 for the cow. The fat-cow market at St. Louis is as good as the hog market.

The sale of pure-bred stock to be held at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, May 5th, 6th and 7th, will begin before this paper is fairly distributed. We hope Mr. McGavock and his breeders will meet with the encouragement they deserve.

Wanted We will present you with a handsome and valuable gift in exchange for a small amount of your time.

We want information of the proposed organization of telephone companies in your part of the country, also names of farmers who contemplate putting in telephones. If you can get reliable information of this kind, write us at once. We guarantee you will be delighted with the gift we will send you.

We sell a high-grade telephone complete for $10. Anyone can install it and be in constant touch with his neighbors and the nearest town. Our telephones are used by the Government. This proves their quality.

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Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
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The World's Best. All Kinds for Farm Purposes.
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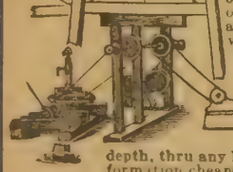
below the surface of the ground in deposits of coal, oil, gas, ores or metals. The surest and most economical way to determine what the ground contains is by means of the
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Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

No Government Horse Raising.

The Farmer and Grazier of Adelaide, Australia, is very properly opposed to the government going into the horse-raising business. That paper says:

"The proposal for the Australian government to breed horses is not favorably regarded by farmers. Many of them consider it a farcical suggestion. The best way to encourage the horse-breeding industry is to pay a good price for suitable animals. The cause of the present scarcity of superior animals arises from the fact that they were a drug in the market a few years ago, and consequently breeders turned their attention to more payable lines. With the certainty of a fair margin of profit farmers will soon set about to breed horses of the right stamp. The Commonwealth Government could assist to attain its end in this direction by offering substantial prizes at the principal Agricultural Shows in the various states for its needs and by giving, as already mentioned, a fair price for animals of the right type. We consider that it is the business of the government to assist industries in which it is interested, but not to embark in them in opposition to many taxpayers."

Curry and Brush the Horse Daily.

The horse on the farm that is working hard these days needs the very best of care. In feeding, the horse should have a correct, full ration, and in stabling and in all other points that will tend to keep up the condition of the horse we should do our part.

The currycomb is a little article which should be used liberally on the work horse each morning. There will be no time lost that is spent in currying the work horse. We say it should be used right every morning, and know that it will pay in more ways than one.

The horse that has been working at this time of the year will sweat some each day, which is good for the horse, but the thing to do is to remove the sweat the next morning, or else how will it look? How will it look to see a lot of dried sweat all over the horse when you drive him out the next day? Take time to remove this in the morning before you take the horse out. It will pay to do all this for looks alone, yet that is not the only thing.

All this accumulation on the surface of the horse should be removed or else it will stay on there and close up the pores and in some measure prevent further perspiration, thus preventing nature from casting off the poisonous waste matter of the body. It prevents the further casting off of the waste matter and causes many forms of horse sickness.

We know that the proper and daily currying of a horse will help to keep him in better flesh; we know that it will help, but would not try to say just how much; we have heard of old that the proper currying and brushing was worth two quarts of oats to the horse; we do not know whether it is really worth that much or not, but know it is worth attending to.

The careless way is to go to the barn in the morning and the first thing get the corn basket and throw the corn in the trough and stuff a little hay in the manger; and that is the last the owner sees of the horse until he comes from breakfast and then grabs the harness and slings it at the horse, buckles it on as quick as possible, and goes on a trot to the field. This is not the best plan, for it is all backward, for the horse should not have the corn first. If you think the horse will drink any water, offer that first, then give hay, and while the horse is eating the hay, you make liberal use of the currycomb and brush, and then give the grain. Take time to see that everything is all right. Save accidents.

In currying the horse, keep in mind what you are doing it for, and remember that it is to remove this poisonous matter and to make the horse look better. We first want to remove as much of this waste matter as possible, and there is a right and a wrong way to do this. I take the currycomb first, and if the horse has sweated freely the day previous, I ruffle this comb back and forth to loosen up this sweat, and then curry down the right way, and in all this rap the comb often on the stall to remove the dust that has been collected, and after a good currying use the brush as much as you like.

Do not think that the currycomb and brush are the tools for the fancy horse trainer alone. They know enough to use them with telling effect, but it is more important that the average farmer uses them as well. We need to take care of our horses, for we depend on them for a living. We cannot afford to forget this.—E. J. Waterstripe.

ST. LOUIS THE LARGEST AND BEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD. The picture presented herewith was taken at the St. Louis National Stock Yards just before the Thursday horse auction by Holland & Nugent Bros. Commission Co., and represents a typical Eastern chunk, consigned to the market by Halstead Bros., of Tecumseh, Neb. This black chunk sold for nearly $100 more than the average horse of his weight and was considered as being the best horse in his class offered at the St. Louis National Stock Yards in many years. In the picture next to the horse is Mr. Leonard Halstead, the enterprising horse buyer, who consigned him to the market and who had seventeen horses in the Holland & Nugent sale averaging $279 each. Next to him stands Mr. Joseph Nugent. Our readers are reminded that Messrs. Holland & Nugent Bros. hold their horse auction every Thursday in the year and that Mr. Ed. Conway sells the mules.

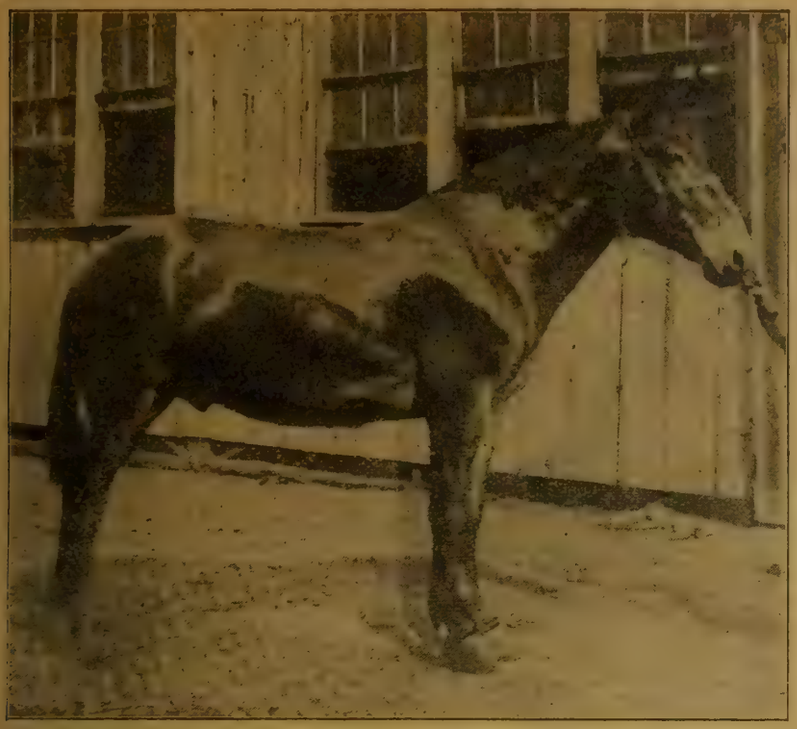
Sales of Fine Big Mules.

During the month of April two cars consisting of 40 big railroad mules were sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards and shipped to Alberta, British America, to Mr. J. D. McArthur, a railroad constructor. They were thoroughly tested by the government inspector, Dr. Clancy, and given a clean bill of health. Another notable shipment consisted of 32 mules 16.2 to 16.3 hands high and weighing an average around 1,400 pounds. These mules went to Bohlen-Huse Ice Co., of Memphis, Tenn., and a finer lot of mules were seldom seen together. The price of these mules was not stated but the lot contained matched teams such as sell readily at $600 a pair. Both lots mentioned in this item were sold by Harry Gillen and Adolph Heiman, veterans of the National Stock Yards.

THE ST. LOUIS HORSE AND MULE MARKET THE LARGEST AND BEST IN THE WORLD. MR. MAX FIES, of FIES & SONS, Birmingham, Ala., a constant visitor and a regular buyer on the market. MR. FIES stands on the left, and FRANK MAXWELL, of the JOS. A. MAXWELL MULE COMPANY, on the right.

Noted Percheron Stallion Sold.

James J. Hill, the great Railroad Manager, has just bought of McLaughlin Bros. the four-year-old Percheron stallion Lambin, for his North Oaks Farm. Lambin was imported from France by McLaughlin Bros. last year and has been very successful since then in the show ring. He especially distinguished himself by winning first prize in Class 2 at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago last year. This was the largest class of Percheron horses exhibited at the International.



ST. LOUIS THE BEST AND LARGEST MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD. This picture presents one of the most perfect and largest mules ever sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. A seal brown horse mule, 18 hands 2 inches high, five years old and weighing 1960 pounds, in fair working condition, built in splendid proportion, with extra bone and large feet. This mule was sold to Louis Asher, of Pittsburg, Pa., by the Joseph A. Maxwell Co., of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, after vainly offering $700 for one to match him. In this connection we desire to refer to the large number of first-class mules sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. Mr. Joseph A. Maxwell makes a specialty of buying, matching and selling the better class of mules and has sold thousands of them for special purposes. A card of his firm will be found on another page of this paper. The Postoffice address is National Stock Yards, Ill.

Impaction in Horses.

Of late several cases of impaction in horses have come to the Veterinary Hospital of the Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins. This is not an uncommon condition in horses, especially at this time of year, and as it may easily be prevented, a word of advice in this connection may not be amiss.

The impacted mass is usually located far back in the digestive tract, in the small colon. In studying physiology of digestion we find a very plausible reason for this. As the food reaches this portion of the bowel it loses its fluid consistency, and, if coarse and not well digested, is likely to form a serious obstruction.

This is not written for the purpose of discussing the nature of the disease or the treatment of the same, but rather to sound a note of warning as to the cause of the disease and how it may be prevented. Treatment in a large number of cases is unavailing. No amount of physic or rectal injection will remove the impacted mass. Wheat and barley straw, as well as alfalfa hay that has become bleached by exposure to the weather, are the most prolific causes of this condition in Colorado. Especially is this true if the water supply is limited. With horses that are fed some grain with a fair quality of hay with plenty of water and exercise, this condition is almost unheard of. Remember that the horse's food is not cooked, and therefore his teeth must be in good condition to properly masticate his food. It will well pay every farmer to examine the teeth of all his horses at least twice a year. It is worse than throwing feed away to give it to horses that can neither masticate nor digest it. Poor feed and bad teeth are responsible for three-fourths of all the colics and other digestive disorders of the horse. Horses are worth money. It pays to keep these things in mind. Impaction in the horse is usually fatal.—Geo. H. Glover, D. V. S., Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

John A. Campbell—The Horseman.

The McFarlane Commission Company announce that Mr. John A. Campbell has purchased an interest in that company, and that he will take an active part in conducting the Monday horse auction at the St. Louis National Stock Yards and in the general sale of horses at private terms. This will be news to horsemen who have not known heretofore that Mr. Campbell had retired temporarily from the yards to look after his extensive horse-raising interests in the West, and they will be glad to see him again in active cooperation in the market which he did so much to build up. Next to John Kirk and T. T. Ruby, now deceased, who originated the Monday and Tuesday auctions, Mr. Campbell is the market pioneer, having originated the Wednesday horse auction at the National Yards. No man stands higher or is more favorably known in horse circles. As a sterling horseman of the highest class, in ability and integrity, he will greatly assist in the onward and upward movement that will bring a half million horses to be sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards each year.

Four St. Louis Horse Auctions.

The daily horse auctions of the St. Louis market commence on Monday at the St. Louis National Stock Yards and continue four days. The Monday auction is conducted by the McFarlane Commission Company; Tuesday by the Western Sale Stables Company; Wednesday by Messrs. Campbell & Reid; and Thursday by Holland & Nugent Bros. The auctions are continued Friday and Saturday when the supplies are large. Special sales of high-class horses are conducted in the Grand Pavilion by day and at night by electric light. The commission firms are in active competition in soliciting business and are organized to expedite the general movement and make rules whereby all sales are conducted in the interest of a square deal for buyers and sellers. During the week ending April 24th about 2,500 horses were sold upon the market, and they were received, sold and shipped out without delay, the work being done between Monday morning and Friday night. Four successful daily auctions were held and a special sale. Shippers and buyers all over the country are invited to visit the National Stock Yards, the largest and best horse and mule market in the world.

ST. LOUIS THE LARGEST AND BEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD. MR. D. W. MILLER, of Waterford, Miss., an always welcome visitor and a large buyer of horses and mules. MR MILLER has branch stables at Greenwood, Yazoo City and Holly Springs.

Missouri Draft Horses.

In the acution sale of Thursday, April 22d, conducted by Holland & Nugent Bros. Commission Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards about 650 head of horses were sold, including a fine lot of twenty draft horses that were consigned to the market by J. Andy Ford, of Maryville, Mo. In this consignment were eight dapple-gray horses, 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, that averaged $284 each. One magnificent gray horse, 1,500 pounds, sold to John Pender, of Johnstown, Pa., for $370. This shows that whenever Missouri goes strongly into the breeding and raising draft horses St. Louis has the market ready for them.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. *Impossible to produce scar or blemish.*

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

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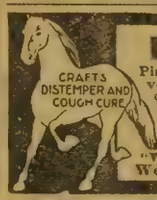

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A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but

ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. $2.00 per bottle at d'lers or deliv'd. Book 4D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind. $1 bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments. Enlarged Glands. Allays pain quickly.

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No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Not used on soft bunches. Write for

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Best book on blemishes, and we send it free. Read it before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. 192 pages, 69 illustrations, durably bound in leatherette.

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SAVE YOUR HORSES FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE

We absolutely GUARANTEE FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE to CURE and PREVENT this loathsome disease or return your money. Safe for any Mare, Colt or Stallion. Influenza, Pinkeye, Epizootic, Shipping Fever, Coughs and Colds cured with one bottle. $1.00 bottle holds three 50-cent bottles. Sold by druggists or prepaid from

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For getting from 1 to 6 mares in foal from one service of a stallion, $3.50 to $6.00. Safety Impregnating Outfit for barren and irregular breeders, $7.50. Service Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, etc, prepaid and guaranteed. Stallion Goods Catalog FREE.

CRITTENDEN & CO. Dept. 29 Cleveland, Ohio.

The "Proof of the Pudding."

Extracts from unsolicited letters received by CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY, from customers.

J. C. COBB, President of the Bank of Odessa, Mo.: "Your account sales of two loads of cattle received with check for net proceeeds. You surely made a good sale. The yard boys must have done their part well, for there was a shrinkage of only 10 pounds per head. And the salesman did his duty, getting full top of the market. The office boys remitted for same promptly."

J. S. HANAN, Granger, Mo.: "Cattle came to Mt. Sterling, and are an excellent load. They were in good shape to be on the road so long. All good, quiet cattle. Thanks for your good selection."

P. H. MALUY, Bremen, Kas.: "Your letter containing account of sale received. Must say I am well pleased with the price you obtained for my hogs, also with the weights, which show that you gave them a good fill."

L. A. JACOBY, Marshall, Mo.: "I shipped you two loads of hogs during the last two or three weeks, which sold at good, round prices."

E. E. FLEMING, Cozad, Neb.: "I sent two cars of heifers to your house a couple of weeks ago. They did so well that I sent them eight more loads this week."

RUFUS E. MORELY, Beverly, Ill.: "I greatly appreciate and thank you for your service in buying and selling my sheep for me. I received 25c. per cwt. more than I expected, and was really surprised to know they topped the market (by 15c. per cwt.) I will certainly do business with you hereafter."

JOS. ARTHUR, Decatur, Ill.: "Car of steers you bought arrived in good shape. They suit me exactly, for they are my kind."

John J. Miller, Washington, Va.: "We were remiss in writing you how well pleased we were with the calves you recently purchased for us. They arrived in good condition. We feel that you did the best for us, and we are satisfied. We expect to give you further orders."

MR. JOHN CLAY, head of the firm of CLAY, ROBINSON & CO., live stock commission agents, with well-organized houses doing business at nine principal markets, including the St.Louis National Stock Yards.

G. M. HART, Chillicothe, Ill.: "Am well pleased with the car of stock cattle you bought for me."

JACK ROYSTER & BRO., Corydon, Ky.: "We were well pleased with load of cattle just received from you. They came O. K. We send you another order."

J. A. & J. O. FINLAY, Oneida, Ill.: "Yours received with draft. You made a good sale."

J. A. SLATER, Batavia, Ia.: "Received returns for my cattle, and the sale was satisfactory."

HENRY LEVERINGTON, Winslow, Ill.: "Received returns for hogs. Think you made a good sale the way the market was."

G. DIEKHOFF, Stout, Ia.: "Having shipped a car of hogs to you last week, can say that I am well satisfied with the sale you made."

S. D. VANCE, Denver, Ill.: "Account sale and check for car of hogs at hand, and will say am much pleased with prices you obtained for them. Thank you."

A. A. BRAVINDER, Humboldt, Ia.: "Received returns for car of butcher stock. Prices you obtained were very satisfactory. Thanks for market reports you sent me."

L. McWHORTER, Burt, Ia.: "Received account sales of car of mixed stock, and would say they brought 20 per cent. more than I expected. Will send you something better next time."

EXTERIOR OF OUR EAST ST. LOUIS OFFICE.

ON February 8, 1909, we opened at above market our ninth House, and have done a very satisfactory (and increasing business) there from the start. A. J. Milton, for a number of years one of our cattle salesmen at South St. Joseph, and more recently with us in the same capacity at Chicago, is in charge of the cattle department; Bert Johnson, also formerly of our Chicago staff, sells the sheep, and F. E. Berry, formerly of our East Buffalo staff, handles the hog consignments. These salesmen are all thoroughly experienced and capable, and will give you first-class service.

GENERAL OFFICE—EAST ST. LOUIS.

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East St.

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AT LEFT—A. J. MILTON, CA
MIDDLE—BERT
AT RIG

For Sale

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CLAY, ROE

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LESMAN.
N, SHEEP SALESMAN.
E. BERRY, HOG SALESMAN.

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SON & CO.

OMMISSION

EAST ST. LOUIS
SEPH SOUTH OMAHA
UL EAST BUFFALO

CUSTOMERS' ROOM.

THE pictures show you our East St. Louis offices, salesmen and manager. These offices are well-equipped and up-to-date; the salesmen skilled and alert. Back of them, moreover, is the entire Clay, Robinson & Co. organization, with houses at each of the nine leading markets, and over two hundred employes. Whether you consign to us or not, call at our East St. Louis office the next time you are on that market, get acquainted with our people there, and incidentally receive a little souvenir.

PRIVATE OFFICE—F. H. EMMERT, MANAGER AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

The "Proof of the Pudding."

Extracts from unsolicited letters received by CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY, from customers.

PETER THOMSON, Castana, Ia.: "I thank you very much for the returns. You certainly made a most satisfactory sale on my load of cattle, and I will no doubt patronize your company in the future."

E. V. RANNEBARGER, Argenta, Ill.: "I received account of sales for my hogs O. K. Thank you for your good sale, as that is the first time I ever had the pleasure of topping the market. I consider the sale very satisfactory, and a nice price."

C. N. JACKSON, Cashier of the Weld County Savings Bank, Greeley, Colo.: "I beg to acknowledge receipt of draft covering results from three cars of lambs for Jackson & McConnel. I beg to assure you that I am exceedingly well pleased with results you have obtained for us."

A. D. SILVA, Shoshone, Idaho: "I received my returns, and was well pleased with the price they brought, as $5.40 is a very good price to get for feeders, topping the market with a car of cattle. That is going some."

PLATTE VALLEY LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, Paxton, Neb.: "Account sales for car of cattle duly received. The sale was very satisfactory, considering the dull market of that week. You will hear from us this summer and fall."

D. C. CHANDLER, New Virginia, Ia.: "I was very well pleased with the sale of the hogs."

JOHN H. DICK, Sycamore, Ill.: "I thank you for the good service you have done for me."

MR. CHARLES O. ROBINSON, of the live stock commission firm of CLAY, ROBINSON & CO., doing business at Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, Denver, Sioux City, South St. Joseph, South St. Paul, East Buffalo, and last, but not least, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

W. O. MATTHEW, one of the owners of the Matthew Farm at Mt. Auburn, Ill.: "Am greatly benefited by your market letters, and duly appreciate same."

L. E. POITEVIN, Dow City, Ia.: "Yours enclosing account of sales for hogs sold at $6.95 at hand. Am well satisfied with sale made. I had only 50 pounds shrink from here."

OSCAR NELSON, Rudd, Ia.: "I am shipping you a car of stock that I cannot accompany, but trust you will do as well as you did on my last shipment, which was very satisfactory."

J. T. JOHNSON, Osage, Ia.: "I shipped my cattle on the 10th and your firm sold them for me very satisfactorily on the 11th. You can refer any inquiring shippers to me for a good recommend for your good business dealings."

FANNIE M. SHAW, Oneida, Ill.: "Account sales of steers received. While the market was a disappointment that day, it seems to me that you did very well with them, and I am entirely satisfied with your work for me. Hope that I may be in shape to do further business with you next season."

F. A. ELLIS, Grimes, Ia.: "I have just sold out the cattle I got of you last July. They did fine for me and made me money. Weighed 1,050 pounds when I got them and 1,525 pounds after a four and one-half months' feed. Sold for $6.00 right here at home. Paid $3 86."

J. H. MORMAN, Larchwood, Ia.: "[illegible] arrived all right. I am well satisfied at them. I expect to feed two cars next fall, and I will give you a get them for me again."

We Give Them Away!

We have printed, for free distribution, several thousand copies of The Incubator Book. If you want a copy, *get busy!* Send a postal and book comes, all charges prepaid, by return mail. It tells the things you must know if you make extra large profits raising chickens.

Sure Hatch Incubator

The Incubator Book tells what makes the "Sure Hatch" the Champion of the World. Tells all about the "bargain" incubators. Shows why they fail. More good, practical help for poultry raisers than in any other book ever sold for $2—yet it is free for the asking. Send today. Address

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.
Box 40, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 40, Indianapolis, Ind.

Your Name Will Get $2 Eggs

For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the World. I keep 2000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strain on my Experimental Farm, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for $1 for the 2 sittings. Not less than 2 sittings sold. Eggs by the 100, $5. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, $1 per sitting. Large Bronze or White Holland Turkey Eggs, $2 for 10 Eggs. Large White Pekin Duck Eggs, $1 for 10 Eggs. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office orders on St. Louis and have your orders booked early. Fine Roosters for breeding, $2.50 each.
W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (*The Perfect Chick Feed Man*)
KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, MO.

Don't Sell Your Eggs

When they are cheap; pack them with my new method—will keep two years—will be as fresh as new laid eggs. No special place required to store them. Cost only ½c. per dozen to pack them. Write me for circular.
MRS. B. F. WILCOXON,
Ft. Des Moines, Ia. Box 50

POULTRY HOUSES, COOPS, ETC.

This is an up-to-date poultry book, written by H. A. Nourse, editor of the Poultry Herald. It was prepared during the past year and is the result of many years' study and experience. It is a book of newest plans for building poultry houses, with description of coops, fixtures and poultry utensils for the farm, village or suburban poultry keeper. It is a book of 100 pages, and is finely illustrated. It is worth its weight in gold. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the book Poultry Houses for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MADE THE BLIND SEE.

Cyrus Hedges, Gladstone, Ill., writes under the date of February 19th that Visio has completely restored the sight of a horse that has been blind a month, and the appearance of the eye is perfect. Visio for sale by druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of the price. Visio Remedy Association, Dept. C, 1933 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

THE 500 QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

This is all about swine, and is a book by L. H. Cooch. There are 526 questions and 526 answers. They are natural questions and practical answers. The questions relate to breeding, mating, feeding, pasturing, fattening, management, diseases, etc., of swine. It is a complete veterinary authority on all swine diseases. The answers to questions on feeding alone, if properly attended to, will put enough pounds on one pig to pay for many books. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the 500 hog question book for 60 cents. L. H. Cooch, account sick, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista would say St. Louis, Mo.
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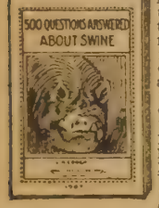

Stop the Losses.

The losses among birds is the great factor that stands in the way of success in poultry raising. This is the factor that sets at naught the best-laid plans.

The writer was brought up on a farm and accustomed to the care of poultry, but this fact did not make him wise enough to prevent large losses when he started to raise poultry for himself and in considerable numbers.

The greatest loss comes from mismanagement of young chicks. A young chick is subject to so many different kinds of casualties that it takes a wise manager to know how to avoid them all.

The first great loss comes from the presence of lice on the chicks. Out of 200 chicks the writer tried to raise one season in the beginning of his career, a very large number perished from lice. The insects did their work before their presence was suspected.

The best thing to check lice is grease, but this has to be applied with care and not carelessly. In the careless application of grease hundreds of chicks have been lost, even in some flocks of medium size. Chicks in the downy state cannot stand much of this remedy. One poultryman that greased all his small chicks all over lost 80 per cent. of the total number greased.

Grease and kerosene have to be still more carefully used. Some people insist on using the kerosene with the grease and cannot be convinced that the kerosene is not necessary. But it is worse than useless, because its effect is to harden the skin and prevent the natural functions of the pores of the skin. It should be discarded altogether. The grease will serve every purpose.

The proper way to apply grease is the way that has been often advocated by this paper—applying a little under each wing, a little on top of the head, and a very little under the tail. The lice make for these places and will become covered with the grease. Lice breathe through pores in their bodies, and when these pores are filled with grease the insects smother, and the smothering takes place in a very few minutes. If the chicks have begun to feather, a little grease should be applied at the base of the wing feathers.

The next great cause of loss is the presence of rats. Many a small chick and many a small pullet have been killed by rats. The writer once heard a half-grown pullet squalling loudly and ran to the poultry house to see what was the matter. The pullet was being drawn under the side of the walk that ran from the house to the barn. The pullet was dragged away from a big rat that had gotten her by the legs and was dragging her under the boards.

If rats are present, all hiding places should be torn out and something else placed where the boards have been. Cement can be used for floors, but if that is not convenient, the floors may be so reconstructed that nothing can hide under them. Old floors in outbuildings are great protectors of the rodents that work mischief. Open work will discourage them, and it is easily possible to have the floors so built that cats can get under them in search of the rats. A rat will not stay where he cannot have a secure hiding place.

Cats are sometimes a great source of loss among chicks, but not farm cats, according to the observation of the writer. Village cats destroy chicks wherever they can find them, but the farm cats seem to know that the chicks are a part of the equipment of the farm. When a cat forms the habit of eating chickens the only thing to do is to kill the cat.—Augustus Wright.

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saving all expenses and profits of the dealer.

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have been sold direct from our factory to the user for thirty-six years. We are

The Largest Manufacturers in the World

selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Over 200 styles of Vehicles and 65 styles of Harness. Send for free catalog.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, - - - - Indiana

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Poultry Notes.

During the third week in April a large number of cases of storage eggs were sold in New York City at 23 cents a dozen, and one sale was quoted at 24 cents.

The strength of the Easter egg market in the large cities was distinctly due to the moderate production and to the comparatively small number of cases in storage. The storage eggs were mentioned as being about 60 per cent. of the number held at the same time last year.

Chickens that are raised in the spring and sold in the fall bring ordinary prices; but chicks that are successfully raised in the summer and early fall and sold as soft roasters in the spring generally bring high prices.

Egg farming is a profitable business, as the eggs are always a cash product. You don't have to wait for a market. The only fresh egg is the one which is delivered to the buyer within a few days after being laid. The egg delivered by the producer to the consumer is the one that makes egg farming pay.

Mrs. Wilcoxon says that a friend of hers conducts an egg farm on five acres of ground, and he has 2,500 laying hens. He has many small details to look after, but he can beat any other five-acre farmer when a comfortable home and a good income are both considered.

Magnificent Subscription Premium.

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6 5-8 to 7 1-2. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color.

Subscription Blank

To be Filled Out if Order is Given.

THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National Farmer hat, color.....size .....

My name is.....

P. O. Box.....Rural Route.....

Postoffice.....

Number of Acres for a Living.

We do not need to have half a dozen sections of land before we have enough to farm, as many seem to think. Such would not be called a farm at all in our mind. It would be more than one man could farm. One man said he wanted one state for a corn field, another for a meadow, another for pasture, and another for a wheat and oats field, and then he would have land enough. Do not think that because you have a small or medium-sized place that it is not large enough to farm, for you have just as good a chance as anyone; of course, the more acres the more we can have for pasture, but it is not best to have too much in cultivation, no matter how much land we have. Better take a smaller part and cultivate it right, than to cultivate twice as much and cultivate it half.

With less acres we can give better cultivation, and the better tillage we give the land the better the crops are. "Tillage is manure" is the old adage, and it is indirectly. Thorough tillage of the soil unlocks plant food that cannot be reached by the plant otherwise, and with less acres under cultivation we can give more tillage on the part that we have in cultivation, and increase the crops on it.

Some time ago we had an inquiry from a young man in the city who was formerly from the farm, but had been in the city for a number of years. He had forty acres of pretty good land. Ten acres was what is termed "waste land," but made the best pasture, and the balance was about as good land as could be found, and the place was close to town.

What he wanted to know was if he could make a living on only forty acres. Just wanted to know if he could make a reasonable living; was somewhat tired of the city and would rather live in the country if he could make a living on the place, as that was about all he saved in the city. We told him that if he did not make the living that the lack of more acres was not to blame. We think he had a fine chance for a living. The land was good and rich already, and ready to grow profitable crops. He could make a living, and after he was fixed up a little better he could make more. He came and did well.

He had just the ideal home, and with only thirty acres of fine tillable land he had the best chance to bring this up to the high state of production. He had time on his small place to cultivate it right and to haul manure and build up the land. The small farmer has less to worry over than the ranchman. Where a man has too much to look after, and if things do not go just right, it is a strain on his mind, and often his work becomes a burden, and he becomes neglectful and does not care what he does or what happens.

We believe the happiest farmer and the one who gets the most out of life is the man who owns a small or medium-sized farm not too far from town, and has it well fixed. He can then take his time for everything, and can get more out of his acres, and can get more out of life. Money is not all to be looked after. We want our business so that we can have our minds at ease, and have time for rest. The small farmer does not have to work so hard, and with good managing he always has something.

The great and highest point in farming is to keep up the fertility of our soil, for from this comes all our resources as a farmer. With the small or medium-sized farm this can more easily be done. We can then have every acre manured up to the highest, and have it produce a full crop each year. The man who owns a section takes a long time to manure it all over, but the small farmer can get over his in a short time. Do not worry about the farm being too small; but rather worry over it being too big. Tend well what you have.—E. J. Waterstripe.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE.

Three Thousand Historical Items Arranged by Dates From the Earliest Times to the Year 1906 —All For 25 Cents.

The editor of the National Farmer and Stock Grower has collected historical items relating to agriculture and live stock raising and arranged them in the order in which the incidents happened. It is a record which is intensely interesting to all earnest farmers and progressive stockmen. The events recorded include much that is ancient and is brought down through the ages of progress to about the year 1906. This material is all arranged in a handy booklet of 100 pages; it is nicely illustrated and is a handy, useful publication. We will be glad to send a copy, postage paid, to any of our readers on receipt of 25 cents, or we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for 50 cents and we will send a copy of the Date Book History of Agriculture as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Sale of the Shire Champion.

Mr. Jno. G. Truman, Manager of the Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., writes as follows:

"Among our numerous sales late in March was perhaps one of more interest to American Shire horse breeders than any sale that has been made for some time, when we closed the deal whereby Mr. B. F. Fletcher, of Dalton City, Moultrie county, Ill., became the owner of our international champion Shire stallion,'Mazemoor Harold.' Never, in our opinion, since the year when Blaisdon Pluto won championship at the International Show has there been a horse the equal of Mazemoor Harold shown at the International, and taking into consideration the fact that he is eight years old, he has extraordinary hard and clean legs, is absolutely sound, and weighing when shipped 2,310 pounds. Certainly the farmers and breeders in the vicinity of Dalton City are to be congratulated upon having a horse of that character in their midst. We have had several very tempting offers for him, but Mr. Fletcher was determined to own the best aged Shire horse in America, and was willing to pay what one of that kind was worth.

"We also had the pleasure of selling to Mr. F. A. Huddlestin, of Webster City, Iowa, the imported five-year-old Shire stallion which we recently imported. He is a grand specimen of the breed, being extraordinarily wide and thick, with the best of feet and joints, wide, flat bone, and all that goes to make a strictly first-class draft horse."

Sales of Tennessee Jacks.

During the month of April, Mr. Thos. H. Ezell, proprietor of Mill Creek Stock Farm, postoffice address Station B, Nashville, Tennessee, reported that he sold to Mr. A. B. Moore, of Alabama, a good five-year-old black jack for the sum of $975, and a medium jack to Mr. Hendry, a prominent stockman of Florida. Other sales were two good jacks and three jennets going to Cleveland, Ohio, and a good two-year-old saddle stallion to an Arkansas stockman. Mr. Ezell was kind enough to state that he finds The National Farmer and Stock Grower to be the best advertising medium that he ever placed an advertisement with. He has a card in the breeders' column, one year's end to the other, and he has a choice lot of young jacks and jennets for sale in addition to splendid saddle stallions.

Corn Breeding Bulletins.

The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station has issued several important bulletins relating to diseases of the corn plant. There are nine bulletins in all which relate to corn breeding. Farmers should write to the Director of the Station at Urbana, Ill., and ask for them.

AN EXPERIENCE
AT THE BELLE MEADE FARM

THE Belle Meade Farm of Bedford, Mass., is well known for its thoroughgoing and scientific methods, and is a model in many respects. Its big stables are all covered with Amatite Roofing. The owners write us as follows:

"It is now nearly three years since we put your Amatite Roofing on our new 300 ft. buildings. This Roofing is now in its third winter and has gone through without a leak, and there is every indication that it will be good for many years. The buildings with this light, sparkling Roofing and the red trimmings as painted, are very attractive in appearance, and altogether we are much pleased with your Amatite Roofing. We are contemplating the construction of some further buildings for our Shetland Ponies, and mean to use more of your roofing."

If the Belle Meade farm people had chosen a "smooth surfaced" roofing it would have cost them more in the beginning and the difference would have become greater every year. Those roofs were laid in 1905. In 1907 they would have required a thorough painting, which would have to be repeated in 1909, and every two years thereafter.

The Amatite, however, *has had no painting*, and needs none. The mineral surface takes care of that. When the roof finally wears out and the owners of the Belle Meade Farm compute the cost of their Amatite Roofing they will put down "for the Amatite, so many dollars;" "for care of same, nothing." If they had used a painted roofing there would probably be several coats of paint to figure on, besides the original cost of the roofing, and the total would be several times as much as Amatite.

It does not matter whether your roofs be large or small, it is wasteful to use anything but Amatite.

Let us send you a free sample, together with a booklet telling more about Amatite. It will save you money later.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Boston
Cincinnati	Minneapolis	Cleveland	St. Louis
Pittsburg	New Orleans	Kansas City	London, Eng.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

POLAND-CHINAS.

You should get our prices for this month on Pigs. Others say we've got the kind. Write us about it.
KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

PIASA HURST ANGUS

Come and see my high-quality but right-priced Angus Cattle or order on my "Make-Good-or-Money-Back" proposition.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, - Godfrey, Ill.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM,
Importers of
SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Write for catalogue.

Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Spring Pigs sired by Keep On Spellbinder and Chief Perfection. These Pigs are beauties. Will sell the choice of litters at $10.00 each. Buy now and this fall, when you will have a $25.00 hog.

D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

WELLS' PRIZE-WINNERS "Are Better."
Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. Prizes at Illinois and Indiana (State Fairs), Mattoon, Nashville, DuQuoin, Thompsonville Shows. Premium Matings (15 eggs)," $2.00; Standard Matings (15 eggs), $1.00.
FRANK WELLS, : : DuQuoin, Ill.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Prices reasonable.
WILARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

RED POLLED DAIRY and BEEF CATTLE.
This is the oldest and best combination breed for production of fat cattle and rich milk. A farmer cannot go wrong who buys and sticks to them. I have four Bulls for sale at $100 to $125 each; good Bull Calves at $40 to $55; fair Heifer Calves at $30 to $40; and first-class yearlings, both sexes, at $60 to $75. Have the right kind of cattle on your farm that will thrive and fatten. Good milk and good beef production in the same breed.

C. M. CHAMBERS, Bartlett, Iowa.

R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kas.,
Breeder of Thoroughbred
REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS.
Goats for sale from imported Turkey and South African Bucks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices on Bucks and Does.

THIRTY HEAD OF PEDIGREED DUROC RED BOAR PIGS, $7.00 a head; Kan't Be Beat and Choice Goods' breeding.
CHAS. DORR, Osage City, Kansas.

O. I. C. SWINE.
Will be pleased to answer any inquiry in regard to our O. I. C. Swine. We have fifty Pigs to sell. Our prices are reasonable. Quality unexcelled. We breed producers.

ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kansas.

JACKS AND SADDLERS.
The Cook Farms have 175 head of Registered Jacks, Jennets and Saddle Horses. One hundred head of these must be sold by the 15th of May. If you want a bargain in a good Jack or Saddle Horse, write quick or visit the Cook Farms.

J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.

NOBODY BREEDS BETTER Fox, Cat, Deer or Wolf Dogs than I do. Send for free list. Closing out other breeds at your own price. Fox Cubs, $4.00 each.
E. F. WILMOTH, Shelbyville, Ky.

Another Truman Importation.

The Minnetonka, sailing from Linden on April 24th, brings to the Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, of Bushnell, Ill., another very select lot of Shire stallions and fillies. They are due at New York, May 3d, and at Bushnell, May 5th. The farm has been in business thirty years. Mr. J. G. Truman, writes us, saying:

"We are still making very attractive prices on about fifty imported Shire, Percheron, Belgian and Hackney stallions, and I am safe in saying that we never had a better selection of first-class young horses than at the present time. Shall be pleased to mail our catalogue to any of your readers contemplating the purchase of a stallion."

St. Louis Range Horse Sales.

Mr. J. J. Searcy, Manager of the range horse sales conducted by Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company at the National Stock Yards, has gone West for a week or two to make arrangements for the first sale to take place on June 15th, and every two weeks thereafter. Our readers are reminded that the best range horses offered for sale at any market are offered here,and the sales are advertised and conducted in a more regular, reliable, exactly-as-represented manner than is done at any other market. All who are interested in this branch of trade should address J. J. Searcy, National Stock Yards, Ill.

The Hereford Record.

Volume XXXII. of the American Hereford Record is now ready for distribution and is published by the American Hereford Cattle Breeeders' Association at 221 West Twelfth street, Kansas City, Mo., Mr. C. R. Thomas, Secretary. The volume contains records of 2,000 animals, in every case giving number, sex, name, breeder, date of calving, owner, sire and dam. There are three grand illustrations — Prince Ruppert, 17th, junior champion bull at American Royal and International Show; Curtis, an Interstate prize-winning bull; and Leedale's Lad, the champion steer at the Fort Worth, Texas, Feeders' and Breeders' Show. There is the usual thorough index to breeders and owners and a complete list of members of the association by states, and the book is well up to the usual high standard of typographical excellence.

Blooded Stock.

Alvey Bros., of Meriden, Kansas, have a fine bunch of spring pigs for sale. They are O. I. C. swine. They are from well-mated sows, have plenty of quality and are of the rangy, growing kind. Buyers will be pleased with this stock.

Mr. Charles Ford, of Mortonsville, Ky., writes that he has the finest lot of March and April pigs he ever saw. His specialty is Tamworth swine. He advises those who wish to get a start of Tamworths to buy young pigs at the time express charges are light, because Tamworths soon grow to be large hogs and shipping expenses become a considerable item. He has spared neither time nor money to get together a fine herd, and at the Lexington Fair, last year, he won seven out of nine first prizes and championships.

Mr. E. F. Wilmoth, of Shelbyville, Ky., is advertising a variety of dogs for hunting foxes, wild cats, wolves, coons and oppossums. He publishes a list of dogs for sale, which can be had by writing for it.

On April 13th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, J. Overly, a well-known stockman of Cooper county, Missouri, sold twelve yearling steers, 1,125 pounds average, which brought $6.95 per 100 pounds, bringing a gross price of $78.18 per head. They were red, white and roan cattle, and beef-type cattle fed to a finish.

J. W. Kirby, of the Kirby Stock Farm, Marmaduke, Ark., writes: "I have lots of good words echoing back from customers who have bought the get of our great boar "On the Pike," without seeing him, and when they see him they cannot keep from buying one of his pigs, for they look at the hog and not at the dollar."

At Albany, Mo., April 10th, C. E. Tennant held an auction of Poland-China hogs, and with a top price of of $42.00 made an average of $23.44 for the entire offering.

Look up the advertisement of Chas. Dorr, of Osage City, Kas., offering thirty head of pedigreed Duroc Red boar pigs at $7.00 a head. They are sired by a son of Kan't Be Beat and a son of W. L. A.'s Choice Goods and Hunt's Model breeding. There is no excuse for having inferior stock when pure-bred pigs are so cheap.

On April 14th, at Melbourne, Iowa, M. L., and A. J. Andrews, held an auction, and sold nine Shorthorn bulls for an average of $177.77, and forty females at an average of $218.50. The top-price bull was Robin Hood, calved June, 1907, sold to Leisey Bros., of Wisner, Neb., for $300. The top price for a cow was $800, paid by Harmon & Mansfield, of Rhodes, Iowa, for Imp. Clara, 58th, a Scotch Shorthorn, nine years old.

Hackney Horse Society.

"The affairs of The American Hackney Horse Society seem to be assuming a condition of prosperity quite at variance with the widely heralded talk of a year or two ago that the automobile was going to supplant the fashionable carriage horse. The society has within a year published two volumes of its stud book containing pedigrees of 931 stallions and 1,322 mares, and after expending about $2,500 for the publication of its records its financial condition is at present strong enough to enable the organization this year to offer medals at every Fair and Horse Show in the United States and Canada where there is a classification for stallions and mares registered in the American Hackney Stud Book.

Some of the principal exhibitions at which these medals will be offered are at the International Horse Show at Chicago, the National Horse Show at New York, Philadelphia, Montreal, Ogdensburg and Seattle; the State Fairs of Virginia, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois and New York, and the Canadian Fairs at Winnipeg, London, Toronto and Victoria." Mr. Gurney C. Gue. 308 West 97th street, New York, is Secretary of the American Hackney Horse Society.

A FINE KIDNEY REMEDY.
Mr. A. S. Hitchcock (clothing dealer), 890 Carrier Building, East Hampton, Conn., says if any reader afflicted with a kidney or bladder trouble will write to him he will direct them to the splendid home remedy he so successfully used. He is glad to do this, and does not wish you to send him money.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS

of the best English strains in America; 40 years experience in breeding these fine Hounds for my own sport. I now offer them for sale. **Send stamp for catalogue. T. B. HUDSPETH, Sibley, Jackson County, Mo.**

BROADWAY HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH Berkshires, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Fancy B. P. Rock Poultry of the most popular families. A choice lot of Spring Pigs of the Masterpiece breeding now for sale. One extra good three-year-old Shropshire Ram for sale. A fine breeder. Will price him right if sold at once. Eggs from Fancy Barred Plymouth Rocks for sale at $1.00 for 15, $1.75 for 30, and $5.00 for 100. Mail order business a specialty.

E. L. JOHN, Broadway, Mo.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS

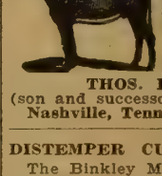
That are bred right and will be sold right. Also M. B. Turkeys (Wolf Strain), S. C. W. Leghorns (Whycoff Strain), and B. P. Rock Chickens (Bradley Strain). Eggs in season. A few pairs of Pea Fowls for sale. Address,
M. W. MAGNUSSON, Safe, Mo.

WRITE FOR FREE CIRCULAR. Leading varieties Pure-bred Poultry. Quotes lowest prices on fowls and eggs. Unused Photo Post Card, 5c. postage, from our fowls.
THE L. H. MUELLER POULTRY FARM, Wellsville, Mo.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The bacon hog the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature. Economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs, not akin, from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won seven out of nine first prizes at Leyington Ky., 1908. Have added some imported stock that won at the Royal Show, England, 1907.
CHAS. FORD, Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write me for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.



THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

DISTEMPER CURED OR NO CHARGE.
The Binkley Medical Co., Nappanee, Ind., manufacturers of Frazier's Distemper Cure, has for the past twenty-five years been selling it under a guarantee to refund the money if the remedy ever failed. In all this period the sale of Frazier's has constantly increased until it is used by over a half million breeders and farmers. It is time that those not familiar with it should investigate it. If your druggist will not supply you, the above firm will prepay all charges on direct orders. $1.00 size holds three 50c. bottles.

Paints and Roofing.

The "Famous," a great and reliable department store in St. Louis, is famous for buying goods at great discounts and selling at small profits. The "Famous" is advertising paints and roofing on page 5, and will send free a valuable and interesting catalogue if requested to do so. Address, The Famous, Dept. 361, St.Louis, Mo.

UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENTS IN CREAM SEPARATORS

Cream separators come and go—every year some new names and some that are heard of no more—but all appear to have little effect upon the firmly established prestige of the "World's Standard" De Laval machines, which were first in the beginning and which their makers have spared no effort or expense at any time to keep in the van of all attempted competition.

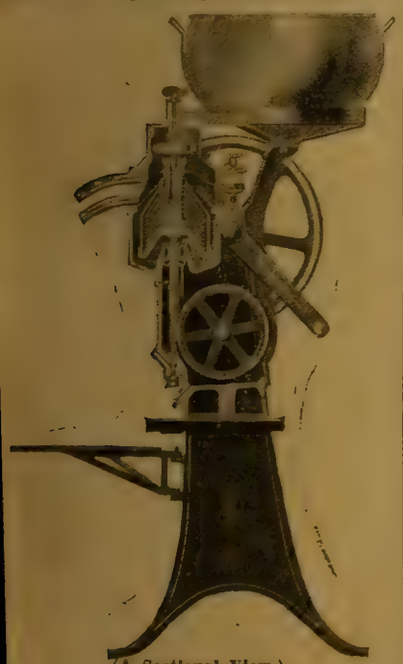
A year ago we commented at length on the many novel changes found in the new line of Improved De Laval machines then introduced, and now the manufacturers say that a year's practical experience in the actual sale and use of the new machines has but served to suggest a little greater refinement of perfection in the 1909 machines and to bring out some points of advantage not fully appreciated at first even by those who had designed the new machines.

The interest in cream separators is so great the present year, and this wonderful implement is so productive of so much profit and convenience to the dairy farmer, that it is worth while to review again some of the radical changes made in the new 1908-1909 De Laval machines.

The capacities were increased from ten to twenty per cent., while there is claimed to be a noticeable improvement in the still more complete separation of the butter-fat from the milk, particularly under the more difficult but frequently unavoidable circumstances of ordinary farm and dairy use.

The supply can is now low enough to meet the objection that has sometimes been made to the lifting of milk into it. It is spun from a single sheet of tin-plate, so that it is seamless and absolutely sanitary, while it is globe shaped and thus avoids any splashing over of the milk

The bowls retain the distinctive "Alpha-Disc" and "Split-wing" tubular shaft De



(A Sectional View.)

Laval features, but have been scientifically re-designed, from engineering considerations, so as to involve the least air resistance in being driven and in the discharge of cream and skim-milk from them. The bowl is more sanitary in its construction, being free from tubes, wings, orifices, or any parts which are not easily unassembled and may not be quickly and completely cleaned.

The supporting spindle now sets well up under the bowl, at the center of weight and balance. It is of the combined spindle and worm screw type, but still detachable from the bowl, the spindle always remaining in the frame where no harm can come to it. It is thus said to possess all the advantages of both the old double and single bowl spindles, with none of the previous disadvantages of either.

The top bearing, which provides the yielding cushion the bowl spindle must have, is most ingeniously simple, hardy and inexpensive. It is merely a circular bowed steel spring surrounding the bronze bushing, affected by wear or conditions of use and easily removed and replaced.

A new feature which appeals to every housewife is the drip shelf coming between the frame and the stool and catching any milk or overflow of milk and water, that might otherwise run to the floor.

In the reconstruction of the machines every part has been carefully designed with reference to its extreme simplicity, not only in itself but in its assembling with the other parts with which it must fit, and it is claimed that the new machines have been completely unassembled down to the last part within five minutes of time, by persons who had never touched a separator before, and then completely reassembled again within ten minutes without the slightest trouble.

The new machines have been the subject of much favorable comment by Experiment Station and other authorities, and many experienced users of separators have come to appreciate some of the difficulties they had to contend with before and some of the new features which it seems hard to be without once it is known that they can be had.

More than 15,000 users of old machines—various other makes as well as antiquated De Laval—are said to have availed during 1908 of the small "trade" allowances which the De Laval Company makes for such old machines, and it is confidently expected that a still larger number will do so this year.

The accompanying sectional view of one of the machines illustrates some of the new features mentioned.

Anyone desiring further information concerning De Laval Cream Separators should address the De Laval Separator Company, 42 East Madison street, Chicago, Ill. Mention this paper and write for catalogue.

LOOK TO YOUR HARVESTING MACHINE.

The annual advertising of the International Harvester Company of America, warning farmers to look to their harvesting machines and be fully ready for the harvest should not go unheeded by our readers.

Harvest time is fast approaching.

You plowed in season. You fertilized your fields. You made the best seed bed possible. You leveled and rolled the ground and you drilled in the grain, and then you looked confidently to Mother Nature to do her part.

It has cost you not a little in labor and money and you are looking forward with considerable anxiety to the time when you will reap your harvest.

But you have another duty to perform. Nature is doing her part well. She is growing the crop rapidly—more rapidly, perhaps, than you think. Soon the crops will be grown and ripened and then—

—Then you must be ready to harvest it quickly.

There must be no delay. It may be necessary to cut and shock it all in a very few days in order that you may save it all. It is not a matter of willingness to work. It is a matter of readiness with proper machines to harvest your grain quickly and economically—a matter of saving it all so you will reap the whole reward to which you are entitled.

You are not so concerned as to what name is painted on your harvester or mower. But you are greatly concerned about the efficiency. You want your machine to be right working. You want it to be sure. You will have no time to stop and make repairs when the harvest is on. You will not tolerate waste.

What harvesting machine shall you buy?

You should decide that matter without bias or prejudice. Decide it simply and solely in your own interest. What binder or sowing machine will be sure to serve your own interests best?

The International Harvester Company of America offers to farmers in the Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne and Plano harvesters, machines that are standard.

There can be no question that they represent the survival of the fittest in harvesting machinery. Other harvesting machines by scores have been at various times manufactured for a few years and then their manufacture has been abandoned. The six machines named have been manufactured for many years. The efficiency of each and all is attested by thousands of farmers in all parts of the country.

As a farmer you want dependableness. You cannot make a mistake—no farmer can make a mistake in buying a Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne or Plano harvester. They are represented by different local agents in all considerable towns. Choice between them is largely a matter of personal preference. A catalog giving the merits of any machine can be had by calling on the local agent of that machine or by writing direct to the International Harvester Company of America at Chicago. An investigation for yourself is worth while. The purchase of any one of the International machines goes far toward enabling you to say you are fully ready for harvest.

THE HORSE NEEDS

Special attention in the change of diet in the spring from exclusive dry food to the partial or entire grazing diet. For all classes of horses a tonic of Craft's Distemper Cure proves valuable to guard against any bad results and to prevent coughs and ward off the influenzas, such as distemper, shipping fever, grippe, etc. Readers should ask for it at druggists, or, if need be, may order it prepaid direct from Wells Medicine Company, 17 Third street, Lafayette, Ind.

AN IMPROVED HAY PRESS.

The Whitman Agricultural Company, St. Louis, Mo., have added a new and valuable feature to their already excellent line of hay presses. This is a self-feed, positive pull back without a spring, and serves to completely eliminate the old-style spring process, so often the cause of delay and expense in the loss of time, to say nothing of the annoyance and labor caused the operator. The new appliance is so constructed as to form a positive connection with the press mechanism so that the pull back is accomplished as smoothly and inevitably as the operation of the press and there is no longer possibility of twisting or jamming, as in the operation of the spring. All those interested in hay presses will appreciate the value of this innovation, a detailed description of which is furnished by the manufacturer.

The Whitman Company are the largest manufacturers of both horse and power hay presses in the world, and are issuing an attractive descriptive catalogue setting forth the special features of this and their other lines of high-grade agricultural machinery. Readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower should address Whitman Agricultural Company, 6909 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., and ask for a copy of this catalogue.

A Real Mineral Surfaced Roofing.

The new mineral surfaced type of roofing is one of the latest and best of labor-saving devices for the farmer. The old type of so-called "rubber roofings" were inexpensive and easy to lay, and became very popular on that account. But they required painting every two years or so to keep them from leaking.

Amatite Ready Roofing, which is the most popular of the mineral surfaced roofings, needs no painting or coating of any kind. After it is laid the farmer can leave it strictly alone, and it will continue to give him uninterrupted, satisfactory service year after year.

A sample of Amatite, showing the real mineral surface, can be secured without cost by addressing a post card to the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Kansas City, New Orleans and Minneapolis.

The Price of Grain.

On April 30th, at St. Louis, visible wheat, called cash wheat, sold as follows: No. 2 red (soft wheat) delivered on East Side, at $1.50 per bushel; No. 3 red sold at $1.44 to $1.48; and No. 4 red was quotable at $1.20 to $1.37½ per bushel.

On April 30th, at St. Louis, No. 2 corn sold at 73½c. a bushel; No. 2 white corn at 74c.; No. 2 yellow corn at 74c.; No. 3 yellow corn at 73½ to 74c.; and No. 4 at 73c.

On April 30th, at St. Louis, cash oats, No. 2, sold at 55 and 55½c.; No. 2 white at 57c.; No. 3 at 56 and 56½c.; and No. 4 at 54 and 54¼c.

Not much rye was selling, but the quotation was 83½c. a bushel.

May options closed as follows: wheat, $1.27½; corn, 70⅝c.; oats, 54c.

Potatoes at St. Louis.

Potatoes are supposed to be selling high, but farmers do not think so. At St. Louis, April 30th, old potatoes sold as follows: Michigan Rurals, 97c. a bushel; New York Rurals, $1.00. Produce Exchange quotations were: Fancy Rural, 95c. to $1.00; choice do. at 92 to 95c.; Burbank at 90 to 95c.; Rose at 75 to 85c.; Red River Early Ohio at $1.00 to $1.10; Minnesota, do. at 95c. to $1.00; Western, do. at 85 to 90c. New potatoes were selling as follows: Alabama and Louisiana Triumphs in barrels at $4.00; hampers at $1.00 to $1.20; and sacked at $1.40 to $1.50 per bushel, delivered; white in barrels at $3.00 to $3.35 per barrel; in sacks at $1.25 per bushel, and hampers at 90c. to $1.00. Fancy Florida Triumphs at $4.25 to $4.50 per barrel.

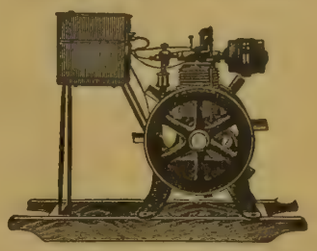
Dr. J. W. Connaway, of the Missouri Board of Agriculture, experimented with 600 hogs in cholera infected herds and saved 95 per cent. of them. They were healthy when inoculated but in danger. He used the serum developed by himself.

It Costs You Absolutely Nothing

TO TRY THE

WHITE LILY

GASOLINE ENGINE.



We Take All the Risk.

And we guarantee that our engine will satisfy you.

Write to-day for our free trial proposition and full information about the

WHITE LILY ENGINE.

Let us tell you how little it costs to run your separator, your pump, your grinder or your corn sheller; in short, all of your light farm machinery, with a

WHITE LILY ENGINE.

And let us tell you how well it is built; strong, but light; simple, but powerful; and, best of all, **Air-Cooled.**

Don't buy an engine until you have tried the

WHITE LILY

at our expense.

Write to-day for particulars.

WHITE LILY MFG. CO.,

1570 Rockingham Road, Davenport, Iowa.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

FARM BLACKSMITHING.

Here is a book for the farmer. The book was written by A. J. Drew. It is a complete treatise on blacksmithing from the farm standpoint. This book teaches how to profitably spend stormy days. Many thousands of farmers will find it to their interest to own a copy. There are 100 pages. It is nicely and clearly illustrated and bound in cloth. We credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send one copy of this book by mail for 65 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

COWPEAS or FIELD PEAS. Car lots or less. **J. T. WALKER, Dept. 51, Memphis, Tenn.**

HISTORICAL NOTES AND ITEMS.

Year.

B. C. 1500.—A tomb in Egypt probably built about this time bears a painting which shows the various operations connected with harvesting the grain.

1905 (December 5th).—At Van Tassell & Kearney's auction stables, New York City, five hundred thoroughbred horses were sold under the hammer when **Watercress sold for $71,000.**

1904 (September 29th).—**Great sale of hunters and hounds,** the property of Foxhall P. Keene, at the stables of Van Tassell & Kearney, New York City. Eight American-bred cross-country horses sold for $20,300, an average of $2,537 per head, and a pack of imported English fox hounds brought $6,150.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address, Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1264 Walnut st., Kansas City, Mo.

MR. BERT H. JOHNSON, sheep salesman for CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, who contributed the following article upon the St. Louis sheep market.

ST. LOUIS SHEEP MARKET.

Good Prices Are Obtained and Larger Supplies Can Be Sold to the Advantage of the Sheep Raiser and Shipper.

The Different Classes of Buyers—Buying and Selling Requires Skill and Ability—Wide Range of Quality and Values in the Sheep Market.

Editor National Farmer and Stock Grower:

I am glad to have an opportunity to say a few words to your readers concerning the market for sheep and lambs at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. Selling sheep is the only business I have on the market. I do not sell cattle and I do not sell hogs. Sheep selling is my specialty, and I am expected to devote all my time to it; therefore, the friends and patrons of our company can always be assured of their shipments receiving the undivided attention of a sheep salesman. I will be glad to write and advise them at any time, and do the very best I can to obtain good results for their consignments when they arrive on the market.

The St. Louis Sheep Market O. K.

As a sheep salesman I find the St. Louis market to be fully equal to all its opportunities. The general supply, however, is not so large as it ought to be. I am not speaking for myself alone when I say that to keep this market interesting six days in the week we need more regular supplies, better supplies and larger supplies. Last year the average on this market was about 13,000 head of sheep and lambs a week, and prices would have been fully as high if twice as many came in. Out of the 13,000 weekly arrivals about 2,000 head a week were not fat enough to kill for mutton, and that left about 11,000 a week for the butcher trade. Half the time the St. Louis packers were shipping in dressed mutton or live sheep from other centers in order to ship them out again to fill their orders for mixed loads of dressed beef, mutton and pork. The packers do not wait on us to supply them with sheep; they depend upon themselves; and if the St. Louis market is not well supplied the trade becomes weaker than it would be if it was able to keep all our buyers working full time.

The Wholesale Sheep Butcher.

Our mutton sheep buyers can be divided into three classes. The first and oldest class is the St. Louis sheep butcher. This is not a large class, but there was a period when the entire local trade was in their hands. From 1870 to 1880 the St. Louis packers, Whittaker, East St. Louis Packing Company, Heitzberg, Krey, Wissmath, Belz, Laux, Neibert and others did not slaughter sheep. It was John Ball, Bill Jones, Kroeker, Prendeville and other wholesale sheep butchers who bought the sheep. This was before the days of Nelson, Morris & Co., of Swift & Co., of Armour, of the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company, and the Independent Packing Companies. There were sheep butchers at St. Louis in 1880 and there are sheep butchers in 1909.

Packing House Buyers.

The second class, and the most important class to-day, are the packers who slaughter at St. Louis. Furnish them regular supplies at about Chicago prices and they will slaughter 25,000 sheep and lambs a week. We can depend upon them if they can depend upon us. If they can buy at St. Louis they will not have to pay double freight bills shipping in sheep or mutton from other points. They would rather buy at St. Louis and pay a good price than have to depend on irregular purchases elsewhere.

Eastern Order Buyers.

The last class of buyers at St. Louis is the Eastern and interior butcher. The scarcity of sheep at this market comes near shutting them out. This is a considerable interest if we could only supply them. There are local order buyers stationed at St. Louis who buy cattle and hogs and ship them East to be slaughtered. They bought 200,000 cattle and 710,000 hogs on the St. Louis market last year, and yet they seldom come near the sheep house. Their Eastern houses need sheep, but they know we are not getting enough to fully and regularly supply the local trade, and they are slow about sending orders that cannot be filled. I hope to see the day when we will be receiving enough sheep to be able to bring these Eastern houses in strong competition with the local trade. Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Company are trying to encourage Eastern firms to buy sheep at St. Louis, the same as they buy cattle and hogs.

Keep the Buyers Working.

The way to obtain good, average prices is to keep buyers working their houses to a strong capacity. Keep them going, so they are sure of their supplies, then they will not stop when the market is advancing; but if they are working short hours, they can easily drop out altogether and let the market down.

A Market Near the Consumers.

It is not within the power of any set of men to absolutely regulate the supply of sheep on the St. Louis market; but this much I can say with confidence, that it is a very safe market to ship to. I am in a position to compare sales at all the markets, and do so from day to day, and I have no hesitation in inviting sheep shippers to come here. It is a good, responsive market, and we know that sheep are worth more to the St. Louis buyers than they are to the buyers on the farther Western markets. This is due to the fact

[Continued on the next page.]

A Genuine SURETY BOND GUARANTEE with every roll of Congo.

So many guarantees are given nowadays that to a certain extent they have lost their value; but the one which accompanies each roll of Congo is *different* from all others.

It is a genuine Surety Bond backed by the National Surety Co., one of the largest and best known Surety Companies in this country. It protects you absolutely.

It is a distinct, clear-cut guarantee, and any man who desires the best roofing for his money, and wants the same backed by a reputable house as well as by a Surety Bond, can do no better than invest in Congo.

Samples will be sent for the asking, and we know if you test it thoroughly, as a roofing should be tested, there will be no hesitation on your part in securing it quickly.

Further information, samples, etc., on request.

UNITED ROOFING AND M'F'G. CO.
Successors to Buchanan Foster Co.
504 WEST END TRUST BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Sheep Notes and Items.

On April 14th, H. L. Anderson, of Pike county, Illinois, marketed a load of 84-pound clipped Western lambs that sold at $7.10 per 100 pounds.

On Wednesday, April 8th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, 1,838 Texas wethers, averaging 82 pounds, were sold at 6 cents a pound. They were grassers from Southern Texas.

In handling sheep, those who feed them for market should remember that at the time they are becoming heavier as muttons they are also constructing a fleece of wool. The sheep does not put on flesh as fast as the hog, but it must be remembered that the hog grows no fleece. The sheep can give a farmer good returns for a moderate-sized food ration, and his fleece often pays his year's expenses.

AGENTS WANTED

We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Write for our catalogue and full particulars.

ON CREDIT

Buggies
Only $10. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Surreys
Only $25. Cash.
Balance $7 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Farm Wagons
Only $15. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for our free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO.,
Dept. 423, East St. Louis, Ills.

that the superior location of St. Louis is very near to the dividing line between the producers of the West and the consumers of the East, and in my opinion it will eventually be a very large and perfectly reliable sheep market. There are all the competitive elements to make it so. It is up to us commission salesmen to build up the buying side of the market. We are nearer to the consumers than any of the Missouri river markets.

Buying and Selling Standpoints.

I hope your readers will understand the difference between the selling and buying standpoint. It is our duty to sell our consignments to the best possible advantage without fear or favor. To do so we must know the quality and current value of the supplies we have to offer. We must also be in a position to form a good idea when the market is in our favor, so that we can get a little more money for our customers' sheep than we did the day before. Some people are of the opinion that the market quotations are stuck up so we can see them, and all we have to do is to take the market price. That is a great mistake. The market has to be made every day on every load or part of a load, and the commission salesman is a great factor in making the market what it really is. Furthermore, the best work by a salesman is often done when the market is glutted and he has to submit to a sharp decline, which may cause considerable discontent on the part of a shipper.

Incompetence Causes Sacrifices.

The buyers, on the other hand, are required to make their purchases on as low a basis as possible. If we are paid to force the market up, they are paid to force it down. One cannot afford to be outbought or to be outsold by a competitor. We have to satisfy our customers, and they have to explain their purchases to their bosses. As a general rule, we have to contend with buyers who are fully competent to take care of their end of the business. The idea that incompetent men can buy or sell on the St. Louis sheep market without sacrificing their employers' interest need not be entertained for a moment; neither is the market under control of any one set of men.

Wide Difference in Quality.

It is especially important that a sheep salesman be a good judge of quality. In lambs there is a very wide difference. A lot of lambs may be sorted and one end sell for $7.50 per 100 pounds and the other end for $5.50. This is an extreme case, but the market shows it all the time. If they were all fat and choice quality they should all bring the top price. The wool helps to deceive the eye, and the hand of the sheep salesman or the buyer is the better reliance.

Great Fluctuations in Prices.

Not only is there a very wide range of quality in the sheep house, there is also a wide fluctuation in prices. In the hog house prices advance or decline 5 to 10 cents on the same conditions that would cause lambs to advance or decline 15 to 25 cents, or 10 to 15 cents in sheep. This is probably because sheep are lighter animals, and a change of 5 cents per 100 pounds on a 250-pound hog would amount to about 15 cents on an 80-pound sheep. This gives us the double incentive to know our sheep and our market, that we may not have to submit to declines in prices without the very best of reasons for them.

Selling One-third of the Receipts.

In this letter I will not make special mention of our sales on the market. Our circulars for this purpose are issued weekly, and we will gladly send them to sheep raisers. We opened this office on the 8th of February of this year, and Clay, Robinson & Company are now selling one good third of all the sheep coming to the St. Louis market. We advise our friends and patrons to ship to St. Louis whenever the market justifies them to do so. It makes no difference to us at which market the sheep and lambs are sold so long as our customer obtains the best net results.

A Word of Good Cheer.

I do not know that there is much more to say about the St. Louis market, but I think that a word of good cheer to the sheep raiser is in order. The demand for mutton and lamb is gradually increasing. With the very moderate number of sheep in the country there must be a continued and regular demand. The road is clear for many years to come, and sheep raisers can continue in business with the confidence of receiving remunerative prices. There will always be rising and lowering markets, but the sheep raisers' interests are in good hands.

Stock Ewes For Breeding Purposes.

Before closing this communication, please let me say a word about furnishing farmers with stock ewes for breeding purposes. Our facilites enable us to buy stock ewes and stock lambs to the best advantage at any season of the year. All the stock sheep at Denver, Sioux City, Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City are available to our force of buyers. They can ship a load to our customers at any point in St. Louis territory. Commencing with July, we will endeavor to get stock lambs, stock ewes and feeding sheep shipped in to the St. Louis market. Stockmen who contemplate going into the sheep business are invited to make our office at the St. Louis National Stock Yards their headquarters. There is a grand opportunity to raise lambs to sell on the early market, and after shearing the ewes feed them for market also. The West can supply the ewes every year cheaper than Missouri and Illinois farmers can raise them, and the Missouri and Illinois farmers can raise one crop of lambs and then sell the wool at a profit and afterwards sell the fat shorn ewes for more than they cost when purchased in the fall.

A First-class Commission House.

The firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. is handsomely equipped at nine principal live stock markets. I am ordering our Denver house to buy thin sheep for our customers to feed in Missouri. The same sheep later on will come to St. Louis. Our business is just as much to buy stock sheep and lambs as it is to sell them again when our patrons have fattened them. Our Western houses ship many feeding sheep into Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and as far east as West Virginia. We are in a position to advise sheep raisers where to sell their sheep, and we are in a position to advise sheep feeders where to obtain their supplies.

Respectfully Yours,
BERT H. JOHNSON,
Sheep Salesman for Clay, Robinson & Co. at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

"If you feed silage, half the hay crop may go to market at a profit."
—Blue Valley Bulletin.

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BIG GAME
CARTRIDGES
No matter what rifle you own, U. M. C. metallic cartridges will fit it. They are tested in a gun just like yours. We make 500 different catridges and nothing but catridges and shells and therefore are ammunition specialists. For knock-down smashing blows see that the red ball U. M. C. trade mark is on the box.
Illustrated Folders and Game Laws Free.
THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
Agency, 313 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

St. Louis Sheep and Lamb Sales.

For several months last year The National Farmer and Stock Grower devoted quite an amount of space to advocating that farmers take an interest in producing lambs for the spring season of 1909. The idea was to try and fill up the early markets with spring-fed lambs before the usual run of grass-raised lambs commenced to come in. Sheep and lambs are usually scarce on the market of January, February, March and April, and the run increases in May, and continues strong in June and July. So far as the spring of 1909 is concerned, prices have been good and the season was backward. Up to April 20th spring lambs of 1909 were scarce and inferior. The range of prices paid for natives was $6.50 to $11 per 100 pounds. The weights averaged from 32 to 54 pounds. The first spring lambs from Tennessee arriving April $9.25 per 100 pounds. They were only in fair condition, and a real good lot might have sold for a cent a pound more. In the meantime, last year's Western lambs fed over winter and very few natives were bringing nice money. We note clipped Western lambs, 84 pounds, at $7.10 per 100 pounds; Colorados, with wool on, 73 pounds average, at $8.00; another lot on another day sold at $8.10, representing the high mark in price. This article is written April 20th, and only takes note of the market up to that time, and it fully supports all claims advanced by this paper last year. The receipts so far are 14,000 head larger, and prices average a cent a pound higher than last year. The St. Louis market is a great help to sheep raisers, and it is destined to assist in the creation of a great and profitable industry in the Mississippi valley.

The Blue Valley Bulletin says: "It pays to feed high-priced feeds only to unusually good cows. It never pays to feed the other kind anything."

Lowest Factory Price —Freight Prepaid
Freight Prepaid on 100 lbs. or more
35-lb. Roll—108 Sq. Ft.—1-Ply $1.35
45-lb. Roll—108 Sq. Ft.—2-Ply 1.85
55-lb. Roll—108 Sq. Ft.—3-Ply 2.25
Order today, or write for Samples and Booklet

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This is the most liberal special price proposition ever made on Guaranteed first quality rubber roofing. Look at the prices quoted on our three weights of old reliable Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing and remember that these remarkably low prices include freight costs.

You cannot buy anything but cheap, low grade roofing through a dealer, at anything like this price.

Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing is made in our own factory, by a special process of long-fibre wool felt saturated in asphalt, heavily coated on both sides with flexible waterproof compound. Absolutely guaranteed to be waterproof, fire-resisting and durable. Order now and get the advantage of this unusual offer. We pay the freight to all points east of the western boundry line of Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri and north of the south line of Tennessee.

Write To Us for Three Free Samples to Test—and Booklet

Get these samples of 1-ply, 2-ply and 3-ply roofing. Put them to every test you can think of and prove to your own satisfaction that Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing is positively the best roofing ever made. Breese Bros. Roofing will cost you at this remarkable low price offer, one quarter as much as shingles and will last twice as long.

You run no risk by ordering now direct from this advertisement. We positively guarantee satisfaction. If Breese Bros. Rubber Roofing does not prove to be all that we claim for it, send it back and we will return your money.

We Give the Longest Guarantee

and our guarantee is absolute. We are ready to make good on every claim. We pay the freight to all points east of the western boundry line of Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri and north of the south line of Tennessee.

Order at once—now—today and get the benefit of this remarkable offer. We may not be able to make such a liberal offer again. Or write today for free samples and booklet. Today may cost you money

The Breese Bros. Co.
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Free Cement and Special Roofing Nails inclosed in each roll. Hammer lays it. Use on ALL Buildings

Stomach Troubles

Vanish Like Magic

FREE to Every Man or Woman

Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to, when you want to, without a chance for trouble in your stomach?

Would you like to say **farewell** for the rest of your life to Dyspepsia, **Indigestion**, Sour Stomach, Distress after eating, Nervousness, **Catarrh of the Stomach**, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache **and Constipation?**

Then send me 10 cents to cover cost of packing and I will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They regulate the bowels, relieve soreness, strengthen every nerve and muscle of your stomach, relieve you at once and make you feel like a new man or woman. So write today enclosing 10 cents for the postage, etc., and get one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts **that are celebrated because they cure** where medicines fail. Write Dr. G. C. Young, 304 National Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

Webster's NEW STANDARD Dictionary

Home and Office Edition. A splendid book for readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower. There are 756 pages, 5x7 inches, 1½ inches thick, and the book weighs 22 ounces. It is splendidly bound in flexible cloth, with patent thumb index, with front and back title in gold. There are 840 illustrations and 19 full-page plates. Besides the Dictionary proper and supplement of recent words, it contains many other features, such as key to pronunciation, dictionary of geography, Biblical, classical and historical names, musical terms, foreign phrases, current abbreviations, etc. For handy, quick, general use, for doctors, ministers, lawyers, merchants, mechanics, editors and farmers, this is a great, useful, interesting, necessary book. We use it as a subscription premium in connection with The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Send us One Dollar and we will send you one copy of Webster's New Standard Dictionary by mail post paid, and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower, every issue for two years. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Dale Monument.

"I guess we'll get it up by Decoration Day," said Daniel Dale. "It'll cost seven hundred, but it will be as fine as the Browns' and a sight better'n some that belong to folks that put on more airs than we do."

"I don't know as it makes so much difference after all," answered Thirza, Daniel's wife. "Folks who care for us 'll think just as much of us when we're gone, whether we have a seven hundred or a one hundred-dollar marker. But since you set such store by it, I'm glad we've got the money together, Dan."

It was later in the day that Daniel saw Lettice Barclay coming up the walk for an afternoon visit with Thirza. She threw him a gay Good Afternoon, and the man could not but take notice of her bright face and pretty dress.

"But she couldn't come up to Thirza a few years ago," said Daniel to himself. "She wasn't in it then for good looks alongside of Thirza. If Thirza had on them same clothes now and could get rested up, I bet she'd beat Letty all to pieces now yet!"

But why couldn't Thirza have new clothes and go out more? They had finished paying for the farm and had now seven hundred dollars ahead for the new monument to be put in the family lot. It was a matter of pride with Daniel that a stone the equal of any in the cemetery should be placed in their lot, and he was looking forward with delight to the day when it should be set up. It was the next day that he had planned for his visit to the monument dealer's, and early in the morning he started on his trip. He asked Thirza to go along, but she refused, and in his heart he felt glad for the refusal.

Instead of pulling up his team at the monument dealer's he drove straight past and up to the biggest department store in the town.

"Have you got a girl here that knows something about women's clothes that could pick out something proper and becoming?" he asked the obsequious floorwalker who met him at the door. The girl being produced, Daniel went to work with a will. He never did things by halves, and if the generous selections made did work havoc with his pocketbook, the result was nevertheless pleasing to Daniel. When the last purchase had been made Daniel turned his team homeward, but he was not quite through with the day's business. When within a mile of his farm he turned down a small lane and drove up to a small farm house.

"Is Nellie at home?" he asked of the woman who stepped to the door at the sound of wheels. In response Nellie came out.

"I'd like to have you come up and help Thirza a spell. Better get your things together and I'll call for them to-morrow. Can you come to-morrow?"

Nellie's answer was a glad assent, for she had been waiting for a steady place.

Thirza had just put the finishing touches to the meal when Daniel drove up. "Here, Thirza!" he called. "Come and help me get the monument out!" And with that he began to unload boxes and bundles upon her until she had more than she could carry. After he had gone to put the horses up Thirza began opening the delightfully mysterious packages, and she was not yet half through when he returned to the house. She was sitting on the floor in the midst of the spoils with flushed cheeks and lips parted in a smile of wonder and delight. It was not until he was close beside her that she was aware of his presence. Then she gave him a radiant look. "Dan, Dan," she cried, "how did you know that always doing without was breaking my heart? Oh, how I've wanted such things! But how could you do it?"

"I guess I woke up just about in time," answered her husband. "I just made up my mind that instead of getting a grand monument for us after we're dead and gone, I'd use some of the money to give you a little pleasure while you are here. And to-morrow Nellie's coming to stay and help until all the summer work is out of the way. You won't object, will you?"

"I should say not," answered Thirza, cocking her head on one side to get a better view of the shimmering piece of silk she was running through her fingers.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Try This.

Always using boiling water for cooking potatoes.

Putting a pinch of baking soda in peas, tomatoes and Lima beans when cooking them.

Mixing the white of an egg to every four tablespoons of dry coffee before the water is added.

Cutting hot brown bread with a string.

Pouring hot water over tomatoes when they are to be peeled.

Doing your hair in a new way and putting on a fresh, pretty waist when the blues attack you and nothing seems worth while.

Keeping a scissors and a cushion containing needles and twine for sewing up roasts, above the kitchen work table.

A good, hearty laugh the next time anything goes wrong.

Going to bed occasionally at seven o'clock in the evening and taking ten to twelve-hours' sleep.

Hanging fresh pennyroyal in the bedroom to drive away mosquitoes.

Wearing a pair of cotton gloves when doing sweeping and the rougher part of the housework.

Filling up the wall space around your kitchen table with utensils most used, so as to minimize the number of steps taken while doing the kitchen work.—J. T. V.

Practical Farming and Gardening.

This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, hog, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you Practical Farming and Gardening, postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Little Grains of Life, Free

Try Little Curo Grains of Life and Get Well, Nature's True Way of Curing Disease.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Eczema, Pimples, Skin Diseases, Anemia, Catarrh and Catarrhal Diseases, Piles, Insomnia, Are Cured Perfectly by These Marvelous Life Giving Grains.

A Fifty Cent Package, Especially Prepared for Your Disease, Sent Free to All Who Write.

If you are sick we will send you free on application, a fifty-cent package of Little Curo Grains of Life, all charges prepaid. If you will try them as directed they will prove to you beyond the remotest possibility of a doubt that nature has provided in them her own true, harmlesss, positive way to restore you to health—strength and vigor—and prolong your life many years.

Little Curo Grains of Life possess all the natural and necessary properties for supplying the system with every requisite of life and health. They cure constipation and remove all poisons and disease germs from the system. They create rich, red blood and keep it pure, thus making impossible the existence of any bad blood. They supply the nerve centers with generating power and renew and rebuild the nervous system, thus banishing all nervous afflictions, such as insomnia and headache. They act directly upon the kidneys and make them healthy and strong and able to perform their functions in a natural way. All Kidney diseases are thus cured perfectly. Rheumatism and gout, which are blood diseases, are driven out of the human body. Catarrh and all catarrhal poisons are expelled. Catarrh of the stomach and bowels and all stomach and bowel troubles are cured in a harmless way by these great, natural, health-giving Little Grains of Life.

Health is restored and life is prolonged by these wonderful life-giving Little Curo Grains to an extent unheard of since the days of the Patriarchs. There is no earthly reason why anyone should not live to the great age of one hundred years or over, as he did in year sgone by, if he keeps his body in a perfect condition of health in a natural way, as he can do by using Little Curo Grains of Life, combination three course treatment prepared for each individual disease.

If you are suffering from any distressing and dangerous diseases like Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney Disease, Anemia, Constipation, Eczema, Pimples, Catarrh of the Stomach or Bowels, Insomnia or Headache, send at once and get a fifty-cent package of these wonderful Little Grains of Life absolutely free, all charges prepaid. It will cost you no money—send none, just your name and address. It will be worth more to you than anything that money could buy. Delay will gain you nothing. Send to-day.

Free Fifty Cent Package Coupon

Cut Out and Mail To-day

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out on blank lines and mark an X in circle opposite the name of the disease you are suffering with, and send to L. C. Grains Co., 1501 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago, Ill., and you will receive a free fifty-cent package of Little Curo Grains, three course combination treatment, especially prepared for the disease you are suffering with.

◯ Rheumatism	◯ Constipation	◯ Catarrh
◯ Neuralgia	◯ Eczema	◯ Insomnia
◯ Gout	◯ Pimples	◯ Piles
◯ Kidney Trouble	◯ Skin Disease	◯ Anemia

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"You Cured My Kidneys FREE"

I Have Bona Fide Letters From Sufferers of Kidney, Bladder and Rheumatic Disease

I Have Cured Without Receiving One Penny of Pay.

My Great Treatment FREE

I will send any man or woman my treatment for the cure of Kidney, Bladder and Rheumatic troubles free, just for the ocupon below and a short letter which gives me the symptoms of your disease in a particular manner.

I don't want you to send me any money. I send this treatment absolutely free, and with it my great big book on all the diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, together with full and complete description of all forms of Rheumatism.

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT

Formerly of the world-famous Bellevue Hospital, New York, and holder of especial certificate for urinary analysis from University of New York.

Now, don't make a mistake that my treatment for the cure of Kidney, Bladder and Rheumatic troubles is one of the old failing kind. Throughout the United States men and women famous in their own locality are living testimonials of the perfection of my treatment. I know how painful and horrible are diseased kidneys and bladder, and how terrible Rheumatism is; so I have made this line of medicine my field of work, and I have been very successful. If I can cure you free I want you to tell your friends of my treatment. This is the way I secure my patients. I would like to have you in my offices just for one hour to read my letters and to see the great and sucessful work I am doing every day in the year. Now, remember, I don't want you to send me money, but simply to send to me the coupon below, which does not in any way bind you, but from which, together with your letter, I can tell exactly your condition. I send the treatment for your particular disease in a plain, confidential package, all charges prepaid, and containing my great and complete work on Kidney, Bladder and Rheumatic troubles. I will do just as I say I will—no deviation whatever. You get your treatment free for the coupon and letter of symptoms which I ask you to send me to-day.

Free Kidney, Bladder and Rheumatism Cure Coupon.

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT,
2534 Occidental Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your method and your remedies for the cure of Kidney, Bladder and Rheumatic troubles, free of charge. I enclose letter herewith explaining my symptoms. It is understood this treatment is to be sent to me absolutely free.

Name .....

Street .....

Town .....

State ..... Age .....

Capons For Market.

The capon to the chicken family is precisely the same as the steer is to the cattle family—a male that is not allowed to become a sire—and under nature's laws becomes a more perfect meat producer. The beef steer we have before us every day in the year, but the capon is a rarity.

Poultry fanciers talk about capons, but seldom raise them, and a visitor can attend many shows without seeing them. We go over the Poultry Show catalogues and reports of the greatest shows, and seldom a word is said concerning capons. At the St. Louis World's Fair there were prizes for capons. It was an exception.

If we wish to learn something concerning the value of capons we have to turn to the Eastern market reports; but when roasting chickens, which are fed cockerels, are selling up to 18 and 21 cents a pound, not much is heard of capons, and yet no doubt capons often sell higher than roasters.

It requires a year to make a first-class capon. The average weight is about eight pounds, and eight pounds at 22 cents a pound is $1.76, a good price for a chicken, even if has to be shipped to Philadelphia to be sold.

Any locality in which a number of families will determine to master the business of producing capons can become very rich and independent.

The following is from Farmers' Bulletin No. 287, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture:

Capons and Caponizing.

A capon is a castrated male bird. After being caponized the bird becomes more quiet, is more readily fattened, the comb and wattles cease to grow, and the plumage becomes heavy and glossy. Capons neither crow nor fight, and are despised by other fowls. They often show a great fondness for little chicks, and instances are not uncommon where they have been utilized in rearing broods of chickens. In many Eastern markets the prices paid for dressed capons range from 20 to 30 cents a pound. The highest prices usually prevail from January to May, and the larger the birds the more they bring a pound. For this reason the larger breeds—such as the Brahma, Cochin, Langshan, Plymouth Rock, or Wyandotte—are the most suitable. If well grown, a capon will weigh from ten to twelve pounds at one year of age.

Fowls hatched early in the spring can be caponized before hot weather comes, which is an advantage, although no ill results should follow the operation at any time of the year if it is properly done. Generally speaking, the bird should be from two to three months old and weigh about two pounds, depending largely on its development. A good set of tools is indispensable and can be purchased for from $2.00 to $3.00. As a complete set of instructions is furnished with each set, it is unnecessary to go into details here. The beginner should, however, operate on several dead cockerels before attempting to operate on a live one.

After caponizing, the bird should be given plenty of soft feed and should have plenty of water to drink. The capon begins to eat almost immediately after the operation is performed, and no one would suppose that a radical change had taken place in his nature. Leave him to himself, as for the time being he is his own doctor. It is well, however, to look him over two or three days after the operation has been performed, for sometimes air gets under the skin, causing a slight swelling or "wind puff." This can be relieved by pricking through the skin at one side of the swelling with a sharp needle and gently pressing out the air with the hands. The wounds will heal within ten days from the operation. The capons should be fed nourishing but not fattening feed, the object being to keep them growing. They should be allowed to grow until about a year old, depending of course largely on their maturity, some breeds maturing much more rapidly than others.

About three weeks before marketing, place the fowls in small yards and feed them three or four times a day, giving plenty of corn and other feed. Corn meal and ground oats, equal parts by weight, moistened with water or milk, makes a good mash for fattening capons.

In dressing capons, leave the head and hackle feathers, the feathers on the wings to the second joint, the tail feathers, including those a little way up the back, and the feathers on the legs half-way up the thigh. These feathers serve to distinguish capons from other fowls in the market. Do not cut the head off, for this is also a distinguishing feature of the capon, on account of the undeveloped comb and wattles.

Sheep Notes.

The American Sheep Breeder says: "The American flockmaster is not the only fellow that growls at the railroads. The Australian sheepman is dependent upon a railroad system operated by the state and at certain seasons of the year he has to wait three months for cars to ship his wool to market."

On Wednesday, April 14th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, 138 head of Western yearlings fed in Missouri and clipped before shipment were sold at $7.15 per 100 pounds. They were consigned by W. P. Campbell, of Randolph county, Missouri.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, on April 15th, S. T. McCoy marketed 250 head of 71-pound Western lambs with the wool on that sold at $8.10 per 100 pounds, reaching the high price of the year.

On Friday, April 16th, there were 541 New Mexico lambs sold at St. Louis by William Leeton that averaged 72 pounds and sold at $8.10 per 100 pounds. They had their wool on their backs.

On April 19th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, J. Walferman marketed from Colorado four double decks of lambs with the wool on that averaged 75 pounds and brought $8.00 per 100 pounds. John Dixon marketed from Kansas of his own feeding 282 head of Western lambs that weighed 71 pounds and brought $7.90 per 100 pounds.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, April 20th, a string of 1,115 head of Colorado lambs, 73 pounds average, were sold at $8.00 per 100 pounds. These were last year's late lambs that were not over ten months old.

On Monday, April 12th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, Payne & Rembach had a consignment of Colorado lambs, 799 head, 71 pounds average, which sold at $8.00 per 100 pounds. This was the high mark of the year thus far.

A SEPARATOR THAT PLEASES.

For a number of years the American Separator Company, have been putting out a cream separator which has given satisfaction.

Probably the best trait of the separator is the extent to which it pleases its users. In this connection we are pleased to note that in the matter of repairs, Geo. Kay, of Stonington, Mich., writes as follows:

"We have used the No. 1 American Cream Separator for over five years. It has not cost us one cent for repairs in that time and is just as good as it ever was. It does good work, has paid for itself long ago in the increased yield of butter. It is very light running and easy to clean. The American is O. K. I would heartily recommend it to those in want of a first-class separator."

Alfred Geoffrion, Las Vegas, N. M., writes as follows:

"Please excuse me for not answering sooner. The Low Down American Separator that I received from you in good condition a few months ago is giving entire satisfaction in every respect. It is easy to run, close in skimming and easy to wash. I consider the American Cream Separator a high class machine. I advise anyone buying a separator to buy an American.

"I heartily endorse your plan of selling direct from factory to farm, and think it the best way."

C. K. Gwinn, Adrian, Mo., under date of September 4th, 1908, writes the manufacturers as follows:

"The latter part of July past I ordered one of your Low Down American Separators, which reached me the first of the past August.

"As you allowed me to use the same for thirty days, I will now take pleasure in giving honor where honor is due. We have used the separator twice every day since it arrived and we have found it without a single fault.

"In the meantime there has been quite a number of our neighbors who have examined our machine and pronounce it perfect. But that is not all: two men who run dairies of twenty to twenty-five cows have looked our New No. 2 American over and said that we have a better separator than theirs.

"This testimonial is unsolicited on your part, but it gives me pleasure to send same to you, as it is all facts, which you have perfect liberty to use with my name."

Andrew Busch, Hancock, N. Y., who has used an American Separator ten years, says:

"As regards the separator I purchased from you over ten years ago, must say it has given thorough satisfaction in every respect."

Mr. A. Buck, Des Moines, Ia., who finds that his American Separator has paid for itself again and again during the nine year's use writes:

"We used your separator for nine years; were very much pleased with same to our satisfaction; never had any trouble or repairs. Think it paid for itself again and again."

This is strong commendation for the American Separator and should inteerest every person considering the purchase of a machine this season. A postal card will bring a catalogue and all details. Write to American Separator Co., Box 1102, Bainbridge, N. Y.

An Explanation.

A prominent lawyer of Vicksburg, Miss., who, after two months of widowhood, took unto himself another spouse, was very indignant when he read in one of the local papers the following notice of his marriage:

"The wedding was very quiet, owing to a recent bereavement in the bridegroom's family."—News.

DON'T ACCEPT an agency until you get my samples and particulars. **Money Makers.** Address, **SAYMAN, 2369 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

AGENTS PORTRAITS 35c, FRAMES 15c, sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c, views 1c. 30 days credit. Samples & Catalog Free. Consolidated Portrait Co., 290—55 W. Adams St., Chicago.

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20 Years With Heart Trouble

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When the heart action is weak, it fails to pump the blood through the lungs with sufficient rapidity. Then the lungs do not absorb the proper amount of oxygen, although they may be taking in a normal amount of air. The result is shortness of breath, smothering spells, difficult breathing, oppressed feeling in chest. Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy strengthens the heart nerves and muscles, and in this way increases the circulation.

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THE BEDBUG.

An Item That is Interesting to Careful Housekeepers.

It would not be considered polite to mention the name of a certain oval, flattened, brown, wingless insect which is parasitic on man. Suffice it to say that it is active entirely at night and hides by day in cracks and crevices, where the housewife finds great difficulty in reaching it.

This insect has long been a pest of mankind. It was known to the Romans, who gave it the name of cimex, which has now become its scientific name. Doubtless it also associated with other ancient peoples, for it is distributed over the greater part of the world and has great powers of maintaining its hold wherever it is introduced. It will withstand great extremes of temperature and live many months and perhaps years without access to its natural food.

Careful housewives consider it a disgrace for this insect to be found in the house, but this is not necessarily so. Our modern passion for travel furnishes the best possible means for the distribution of the parasite. It finds its way into traveling cases, trunks and clothing, and is in this way transferred to new fields. It is thus likely to be found at some times in almost any locality. Houses which are connected by water pipes, fences or gutters are likely to be infested by the insects traveling over these lines of communication, especially if the source of the pest happens to be uninhabited.

The bite of the insect is accomplished by inserting four bristle-like mouth parts into the skin and sucking the blood which flows through a tube-like proboscis. So far as is known, no poison is inserted into the wound by the insect, though the bite is quite poisonous to many persons, causing red blotches, which are quite irritating. The insect has never been convicted of carrying disease from one person to another, though this is quite possible. In a respectable household, of course, danger from this source is comparatively small, but where the insects have taken up the cosmopolitan life in a hotel or other public abiding place, the case is different. They are not always discriminating in their associates.

For mild infestations, a number of common remedies are quite effective. One of the best is a liberal use of gasoline. Pour it over the cracks in the mattress and about all the cracks and crevices of the bedstead. Do the work thoroughly and pour in sufficient to fill every crack. Wherever this fluid comes in contact with eggs or insects they will be killed. The gas is explosive, however, and must be used during the day and when there is no danger from fire in stoves, lamps or cigar. Benzine will serve the same purpose as gasoline. Kerosene will do equally well, but leaves an oily condition which is quite undesirable.

Where the insects infest cracks of the floor and walls of the room it may be necessary to resort to methods of fumigation. Brimstone burned at the rate of a pound to a thousand feet of space has been used with success. The vessel containing the burning brimstone should be placed in a tub of water or pail of sand to prevent the escape of fire, and the room kept closed for twenty-four hours.

Sometimes buildings are so badly infested that it is necessary to resort to fumigation by hydro-cyanic acid gas, but this should only be undertaken by experienced persons, on account of the deadly nature of the substances used.—S. Arthur Johnson, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Useful Helps in the Dairy.

The best way to prevent a butter bowl from spitting is to rub it well with fresh lard before it has ever been used or wet with water. Heat the lard and grease the bowl inside and out, just as long as the wood will absorb the lard, which will usually be a large cupful.

A good way to clean the wire piece of the milk strainer is to rub it, both inside and out, with fine, dry salt, then shake thoroughly. The best strainer is one made of a thin cloth, but these must be washed and rinsed after each time of using to keep them white and sweet-smelling.

The neat and attractive form in which butter is made up for the market has a good deal to do with its ready sale, and it is one's duty and very little more trouble to impart a purity and sweet odor about your milk and butter. One of the first requisites in caring for milk is to keep the pans or crocks perfectly sweet, and this cannot be done unless you have two sets, and use them on alternate days, sunning and airing when not in use.

The best way to keep all the dairy utensils clean and sweet and in a sanitary condition is to rinse them out with cold water, then wash with hot water and a clean cloth and finally scald thoroughly with hot borax water, using about one tablespoonful of borax to the gallon of water, and a small brush is far better around the seams and corners than a cloth. The borax is very cleansing, and then it purifies and disinfects, and the outside of the dairy utensils should be scalded with the borax water as well as the inside, as this will kill disease germs and destroy bacteria. Do not turn any of the dairy utensils upside down over a table when you have finished washing them, but hang them up or place them outside where they can get the air and sunshine. If the cloths used about the dairy are not kept perfectly sweet and clean they make fine breeding places for disease germs, and the utensils cannot be made clean with soiled cloths.—M. A. T.

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Are we training them to be honest and self-supporting citizens?

Hundreds of employers, harassed and irritated with incompetent, inaccurate, unthinking girl employes, will answer "No!"

Are we training them to be good housewives?

Hundreds of young husbands, wondering why they cannot make both ends of their income meet, will answer as emphatically "No."

These questions are asked and answered in a series of articles by well-known writers, the first of which appears in Woman's Home Companion for May.

The Hen Was Hatching.

First Rooster — "Where's your wife?"

Second Ditto—"Oh, she's in the barn hatching out some scheme to add to my expenses."—Exchange.

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CONCRETE FLOORS.

How to Construct—For Stables and Barns—The Water Cure.

Too much care cannot be exercised in preparing the foundation for a concrete floor. This should always be well drained and firmed, to a depth of from six to eight inches below the concrete.

It pays to thoroughly tamp this foundation before putting on the mixture. If the soil contains a great deal of clay, it may be necessary to remove part of it and to fill in with broken stone, gravel or cinders to within four or six inches of the proposed finished surface, depending upon the thickness of the floor. Blind drains of coarse gravel or tile may be laid from the lowest points in the excavation to carry off any water that may accumulate beneath the structure.

For the construction of the ordinary stable or barn floor, which is not to carry any great weight, the following proportion is to be recommended for the concrete floor: One part cement, two and one-half parts clean, sharp sand and five parts of loose gravel or broken stone. This should be finished on the surface with a one to one and one-half-inch layer of a mixture of one part cement and one and one-half to two parts of clean, sharp sand. The total thickness of this floor must be from five to eight inches, depending upon the load it is to carry.

For engine foundations, floors or driveways over which heavy loads pass, the following proportion is to be recommended: One part cement, two parts sand and four parts broken stone or gravel.

For all large floors it is advisable to place the concrete in sections not to exceed six feet square. This may be done by placing a two-inch plank of a width equal to the desired thickness of the floor on edge as a box in which the concrete is tamped until water begins to show on top. Make several of these forms, holding the plank in place by means of stakes driven into the under surface. (These stakes should be driven on the outside of the form, so they may be easily removed after the concrete has partly set and the planks have been taken out.) Fill alternate forms at first, tamp the concrete thoroughly, especially the edges. As soon as the concrete has partly set, remove the plank and fill in the forms not filled at first. Mark the side plank to show exactly where the joints come.

The finishing coat should be spread on before the concrete has set. To make this of uniform thickness it is best to place either one or one-half inch wood strips, as is desired, on top of the concrete over which a straight edge may be run. Smooth with a trowel, for a smooth surface, or with a wooden float, for a rough surface. Groove exactly over the joints of the concrete so as to bevel the edges of each block.

Do not trowel the surface too much, as it tends to separate the cement from the sand and injures the wearing surface.

The floor should be constructed with slope enough to carry all liquids to certain points from which it may be drained.

Protect the new floor from the direct rays of the sun, currents of air and frost, and keep constantly moistened for several days. Water is very important in the curing of concrete constructions, and must be liberally used.

Use nothing but the best cement that can be obtained. The sand should be clean, sharp, and not too fine; it should be free from loam or clay, as these will tend to destroy the adhesive quality and retard the setting of the cement. Use clean, pure water for mixing. Mix thoroughly. Water thoroughly. Cure thoroughly.—H. M. Bainer, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

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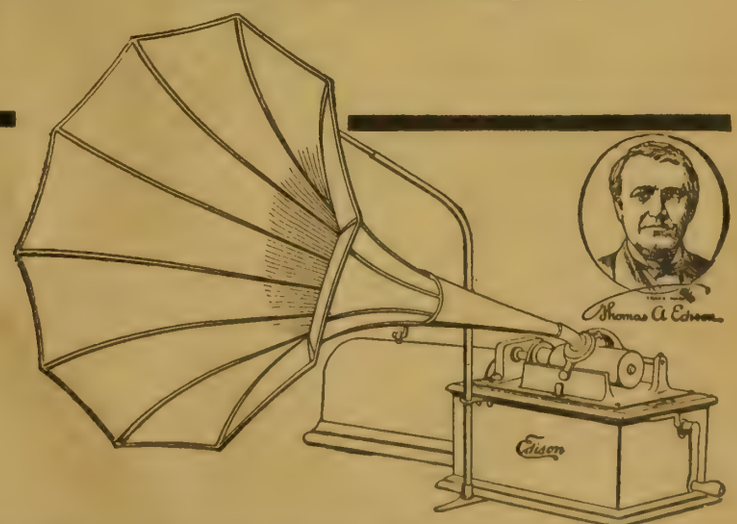

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A very interesting little book on Salesmanship is gotten out by the National Salesman's Training Association. It shows how any man with tact, ambition and perseverance can become a salesman and secure a good position as a traveling representative for some large firm. The life of the Traveling Salesman is pleasant and the pay good, many earning as high as $10,000 a year, and it is a very poor one who does not make $1,000 a year and expenses. Then, too, a good salesman can always get a good position, as the demand exceeds the supply. If you are at all interested in this great profession and want to be a real salesman, be sure and write to the nearest office of the National Salesman's Training Association, either at Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Minneapolis or San Francisco, for their book, "A Knight of the Grip." Address your letter to Dept. 337.

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Princesse Costume.

No. 6288.—The Princesse costume is one of the very latest fancies of fashion and will be extensively worn throughout the spring and summer. This model is exceedingly graceful, is simple in the extreme, yet is very generally becoming, inasmuch as it is not oversevere and gives just a pretty suggestion of the favorite Empire style. In the illustration it is made of faded blue serge with trimming of soutache and with girdle of satin, while the chemisette is of embroidered net. It will be found appropriate for all the seasonable suitings, however, and there are a great many novelties offered, as well as the familiar Panama cloths, serges, diagonal weaves and the like. Soutache and embroidery continue to be favorite trimmings, but straight banding could be substituted, or bands of contrasting material, if a plainer, simpler garment is wanted, and satin on wool will be worn throughout the spring as extensively as it has been through the winter. A little later the same model will be found available for linen and for pongee, and buff linen braided with white soutache or coronation braid will be extensively worn this coming summer, while it suits this model admirably well.

The costume is made with front and back portions that extend for full length, but the skirt and bodice are separate at the sides and are joined as shown in the small view. The closing is made at the left of the front, and there are the new, shapely one-piece sleeves that are cut in points over the hands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9 yards 27, 5 yards 44, or 4¼ yards 52 inches wide, with ¼ yard of satin, soutache according to design, ⅝ yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette.

The Pattern 6288 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents. (If in haste, send an additional two-cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.)

Semi-fitted Coat.

No. 6289.—The cutaway coat is one that is always liked for spring, and one that is always pretty and generally becoming. This one includes the seams that extend to the shoulders and which mean both grace and easy fit, and includes the plain back that is so much liked this season. It can be utilized for broadcloth or for serge, for Panama cloth or for any seasonable suiting, and for the costume of one material throughout, or for the wrap of plain cloth or silk to be worn over gowns of harmonizing color but contrasting material. In the illustration, however, it is made of broadcloth, in one of the very beautiful mulberry shades, and is trimmed with bands of satin to match, while the Brandenburgs are of black, just a touch of black on a colored costume making one of the features of the incoming styles.

The coat consists of fronts, side-fronts, back and side-backs, and can be made either in cutaway style or with straight front and lower edges. There are two-piece sleeves, and the neck can be finished plain or with a standing collar, as liked. The coat also is perforated for shorter length.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5⅛ yards 27, 3 yards 44, or 2⅝ yards 52 inches wide to make as illustrated; 4⅛ yards 27, 2½ yards 44, or 2⅜ yards 52 inches wide for shorter length, with ½ yard of satin for bands.

The Pattern 6289 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Blouse or Shirt Waist.

No. 6278.—The simple blouse that allows effective use of buttons is one greatly in demand this season, and this model with its wide box-plait is exceptionally desirable. In this instance it is made from one of the new fancy cotton crepes, but it will be found admirably well adapted to linen and madras and to all waisting materials. The wide box-plait and the plain spaces between it and the shoulders allow unusually good opportunity for the display of hand embroidery, and embroidery on linen and materials of the sort will make a notable feature of spring and summer waists. The small, close-fitting, one-piece sleeves finished with three tucks at the lower edge of each are among the later models and much liked, but regulation shirt waist sleeves can be substituted if preferred. In short, the waist will be found an excellent one for the odd blouse of almost any seasonable material, and also for the entire gown, whether that gown is made of linen, chambray or something of the sort or from cashmere or similar light-weight wool.

The waist is made with fronts and back. There are three tucks in each front at the shoulders, and the closing is made beneath the wide box-plait. The tucked sleeves are close-fitting and can be either seamed for their entire length or closed with buttons and loops for a short distance above the lower edges. The regulation sleeves are gathered and joined to straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3¾ yards 24, 2⅞ yards 32, or 2⅝ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6278 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Teddy Bear Night Drawers.

No. 6236.—No sleeping garment suits the young child better than this one. Its very name appeals to his fancy and it is so comfortable and so roomy and yet so perfectly protective that every mother is certain to welcome it. In the illustration it is finished with feet, but this feature is optional, and the leg portions can be cut off at the ankles, if preferred. Domet flannel, outing flannel, the finer French and Scotch flannels, simple cotton cloth, muslin and cambric and all materials that are used for children's night gowns, are appropriate. In this case the drawers are designed for a boy and are finished with a plain stitched collar and wristbands, but frills of lace can be added at neck and wrists to make them more dainty when designed for feminine use.

The night drawers are made with front and back portions and can be finished at the neck with either a standing or rolled-over collar. The sleeves can be gathered into wrist-bands or left plain, as liked. When the feet extensions are not used the lower edges are finished with hems.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (six years) is 4 yards 27, or 3 yards 36 inches wide.

The Pattern 6236 is cut in sizes for children of two, four, six and eight years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Tucked Blouse.

No. 6285.—The dressy blouse that can be closed at the front is a genuine boon, and this one is charming and attractive while it includes that feature. In the illustration it is made from one of the new French crepes with embroidered dots, and the trimming is embroidered banding in which buttonholes are worked that allow of passing the ribbon scarf in and out. But it is adapted to every seasonable waisting, to the odd blouse and to the gown, and is exceedingly charming apart from the material chosen. The lines are pretty and becoming, and the sleeves are of the graceful one-piece sort that are so designed as to bring the seam under the arm, where it is invisible, while they fit perfectly. The trimming illustrated is effective, and among the novelties of the season, but not obligatory, for the band on the front could be embroidered by hand or trimmed in any way that fancy may suggest. Crepey materials will be extensively used this season and have the merit of requiring no starch nor iron, but there are just as many of the lawns, batistes and other familiar waistings seen as ever.

The blouse is made with the fronts and back. It is tucked on becoming lines and is closed invisibly at the center front. The sleeves are pointed over the hands and are so shaped that they cling to the arms, taking their form perfectly, and are graceful in the extreme.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3⅝ yards 24, 2¾ yards 32, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with ⅝ yard of banding 2¼ inches wide, and 1⅜ yards of lace insertion and 3 yards of edging to make as illustrated.

The Pattern 6285 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents. (If in haste, send an additional two-cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.)

Girl's Cutaway Coat.

No. 6299.—Cutaway coats are always pretty for spring and fall, and this one is especially adapted to the younger girls. It is youthful in effect, simple and absolutely smart, and it includes the patch pockets that are so fashionable just now. It can be made from cloth, from serge, from homespun, or from cheviot, from the shepherd's check that is being utilized for coats this season, and a little later from linen and pongee. It can be trimmed with braid, as illustrated, or with bands of contrasting material, or it can be finished with stitched edges. Old blue broadcloth with trimming of black braid is the material illustrated, however, and handsome buttons effect the closing at the front, while smaller ones in matching style ornament the collar and sleeves.

The coat is made with fronts, side-fronts, back and side-backs, and with the seams to the shoulders, which mean that it is very easy to fit. The pockets are of a novel sort, with deep overlaps, and are arranged over the side-fronts. The sleeves are made with upper and under portions, and are trimmed on indicated lines.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is 3 yards 27, 2 yards 44, or 1⅝ yards 52 inches wide, with 4¾ yards of braid.

The Pattern 6299 is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten and twelve years, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents. (If in haste, send an additional two-cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.)

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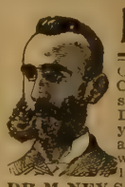

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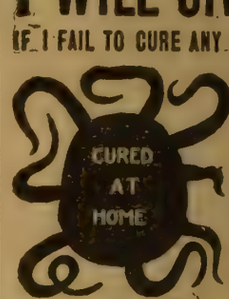

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The City Visitor.

The flitting countryward from the city home may mean increased burdens in the farm house, and the self-invited guest will do well to consider that her hostess may enjoy the restful swing in the hammock as well as herself—though it is rarely indulged in for reasons which should be patent.

That so many times the announcement of company brings an increase of the "tired feeling" is to be deplored, and at the same time it is a call for reform along certain social lines. Few city people seem to recall that this is the busy season on the farm; that if they wish to thrust themselves upon the luxuries of farm life at this time they should be prepared to bear their share of the extra burden which their presence makes. There are many little things to be remembered. Farm folk must rise at an early hour. It is unfair to keep breakfast waiting or to allow an extra meal to be served on their account. The care of their own room should be given over to the guests unless ill-health is an excuse. Paring apples and potatoes, feeding the chickens, shelling peas, and dozens of other little things, should be enjoyed by the guest if the love for a taste of country life is genuine, and will greatly relieve the housewife.

The latter should remember that a dessert of fresh berries or peaches served with whipped cream is more luscious to the city dweller than the best pastry; that cereals served with pure cream are a pleasing change from those obtainable in the city; that fresh fruit, vegetables and poultry are to such a guest a real treat. If she raves over them, don't think for a moment that it is flattery. And she will (or should) the better enjoy the visit if you bake less and give her more of your time in the fresh air. In this way the city guest will become a pleasure instead of a bore.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Music on the Farm.

Again we take pleasure in inviting attention to the card of the National Phonograph Company, which will be found on page 27. The Edison Phonograph is a great entertainer. It is greatly improved. The new Amberol records play twice as long as the old records, and the new specially-made horns bring out every word with great force and clearness. A farm with music is worth a dozen farms without. Write for booklet entitled "The Edison Phonograph and the Home." Address, National Phonograph Company, 168 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.

A Plea For Gingham.

For every-day wear for children, the substantial ginghams still have many points of superiority. If they do cost originally a little more per yard than calico, the extra width of the cloth makes the cost but little more per square yard, after all. They invariably wear well, and most of them wash well. For the busy woman who does her own sewing, that they will last longer than calico makes them seem the cheapest material on the whole, for the time thus saved is as good as money, and it is much more satisfactory to feel that the cloth upon which one is working will last long enough to pay for the making.

Those who can wear blue will always find the blue and white ginghams, small or large check, neat, fast

Spring Dresses

Style and durability blossom into beauty and economy in **Simpson-Eddystone Shepherd Plaids**—the cotton dress goods with perfectly fast colors. These calicoes have been the standard of the United States for over 65 years. Some with a new silk finish.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

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Three generations of Simpsons have made

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EDDYSTONE PRINTS
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colors, and available for stylish as well as serviceable dresses. One thing in favor of the goods is that there is no right and wrong side, no up and down, consequently the cloth cuts to much better advantage. If there are pleats or tucks to be made, one measuring is sufficient, and the rest can be done by folding with the stripe, thus making this work much more speedy.

For every-day wear, one pattern may be the basis for several neat suits, variations being made in the form of pleating. A stylish dress for a little girl, and one as easily donned as made, is with an inch pleat over the shoulder, this being made after the shoulder seam is sewed, and a double pleat in the middle of the front three or four inches wide. This can be continued down the skirt, preferably four inches for this, and the skirt pleated in side pleats the rest of the way around. A small pocket for the handkerchief is stitched on the left side of the waist.—Bessie L. Putnam.

The Helping Hand.

There are so many ways in which this can be extended without first putting it down into our pocket, and yet many times the chance is lost through thoughtlessness. There are hundreds of choice magazines and home papers destroyed every year simply because the tidy housewife is averse to letting them accumulate in the house, a harbor for dust and insects; yet there are thousands of others mentally starving for the reading matter which they cannot afford to buy; or, worse, substituting a cheap, worthless, or even harmful grade of publications. In the large cities there are a number of societies and institutions which make a bid for this waste literature; but these only reach a limited number, and the vast majority, especially in rural communities, are ignorant of the pressing need in this direction.

Every year the query which puzzles the country folk who happen to have city relatives that remember them handsomely on holiday or birthday occasions, is, what they can send in—not exactly return, but rather in recognition. They forget that there is nothing which will be more acceptable than the country products with which their garden and orchard and cellar are overflowing. The luxury which lies nearest is the one least often appreciated. A box of wild flowers may be more acceptable than the choicest conservatory plants. And certainly a box of fresh eggs is to be preferred every time to the tradesman's product.

The hand which is strongest lifts or points us to what we cannot well get ourselves. Our own hand develops strength as it aids in leading some one into a divergent but pleasant path, as it scatters rare pleasures along the way.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Pretty and Practicable Tea Tray.

Take a piece of satin of any shade harmonious with the color scheme of the table or room; place a small lace doily in the center, and frame this in an oval gilt frame. (These frames can be found in any of the department stores, sometimes with inexpensive pictures in them, for twenty-five cents.) A piece of white linen with either the doily or an embroidered initial in the center framed in a white-enameled frame also makes a handsome tray. The glass is easily wiped off and the linen remains as spotless as before it was used. A piece of felt may be glued on the bottom of the tray, to prevent scratching or marring the table in any way.—Woman's Home Companion for May.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement. How to mix mortar of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

For Sixty Cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the Cement Workers' Handbook.

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This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Every pattern is new and original.

Boy's Blouse Suit.

No. 6280.—There is no suit better adapted to the small boy's use than the one in blouse style. It can be made from such washable materials as linen, chambray, madras and the like, and it can be made from plain wool materials, from shepherd's check or serge or any fabric of the sort. It is always comfortable and it suits the small boy's needs perfectly well. This model is buttoned at the right side well to the shoulders, in true Russian style, and includes the Knickerbockers that are so comfortable as well as so becoming.

The suit consists of the blouse and the Knickerbockers. The blouse is made with fronts and backs and finished with a neck band to which the collar is attached by means of studs. The sleeves are tucked at the wrists, and the lower edge of the blouse finished with a hem in which elastic is inserted to regulate the size. The Knickerbockers are simple ones, finished with waistbands and drawn up at the knees by means of elastic inserted in the hems.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is 5¼ yards 24, 4 yards 32, or 3¼ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6280 is cut in sizes for boys of six, eight, ten and twelve years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents; or, what is better, send us 25 cents and we will mail you the pattern and the Universal Magazine for one year.

Seven-gored Skirt.

No. 6272.—The seven-gored skirt is one of the standbys that is always in demand. It suits a great many materials and a great many purposes, and this one has the great merit of allowing a choice of either the high waist line or the natural one. It will be found adapted to all suiting and all skirting materials and to the washable ones that are already being made up as well as to those of wool and of silk, and, as it can be made in either round or in walking length, it is just as well adapted to the house as it is to the street.

The skirt is made in seven gores, and the fullness at the back is laid in inverted plaits. When the belt is used, it is joined to the upper edge, but when the high waist line is desired, the seams are designed to be boned and the upper edge to be underfaced.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10 yards 27, 5⅛ yards 44, or 4¾ yards 52 inches wide, if material has figure or nap; 7 yards 27, 3½ yards 44, or 3¼ yards 52 inches wide, if material has neither figure nor nap.

The Pattern 6272 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents; or, what is better, send us 25 cents and we will mail you the pattern and the Universal Magazine for one year.

Blouse or Shirt Waist.

No. 6278.—The simple blouse that allows effective use of buttons is one greatly in demand this season, and this model with its wide box plait is exceptionally desirable. In this instance it is made from one of the new fancy cotton crepes, but it will be found admirably well adapted to linen and madras and to all waisting materials. The wide box plait and the plain spaces between it and the shoulders allow unusually good opportunity for the display of hand embroidery, and embroidery on linen and materials of the sort will make a notable feature of sprixg and summer waists. The small, close-fitting, one-piece sleeves, finished with three tucks at the lower edge of each, are among the later models and much liked, but regulation shirt waist sleeves can be substituted, if preferred. In short, the waist will be found an excellent one for the odd blouse of almost any seasonable material and also for the entire gown, whether that gown is made of linen, chambray or something of the sort, or from cashmere or similar light-weight wool.

The waist is made with fronts and back. There are three tucks in each front at the shoulders and the closing is made beneath the wide box plait. The tucked sleeves are close-fitting, and can be either seamed for their entire length or closed with buttons and loops for a short distance above the lower edges. The regulation sleeves are gathered and joined to straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3¾ yards 24, 2⅞ yards 32, or 2⅝ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6278 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cens; or, what is better, send us 25 cents and we will mail you the pattern and the Universal Magazine for one year.

Child's Rompers or Overall.

No. 6273.—There is no garment that the little child wears that is more serviceable or more to be desired than this one. It can be drawn on over the frock and used to protect it, or it can be worn in place thereof, and it is roomy and comfortable. It allows the youngster to play and be happy without any consideration for clothing, while it saves the mother many anxious moments. Gingham, chambray, percale, all the inexpensive printed wash fabrics, are appropriate, and also the sturdier linen and galatea for very hard usage. In this instance chambray is finished with plain stitched edges and the rompers are made high at the neck with a standing collar and with long sleeves. A rolled-over collar could be substituted, however, or the neck could be cut square, and three-quarter sleeves can be used in place of the long ones.

The rompers are made with front portions and legs that are cut in one and with the back portion of the body. The leg portions are gathered and joined to a band and are buttoned into place, and the lower edges are finished with hems in which elastic is inserted to regulate the size. The sleeves are the simple full ones that are finished with straight bands, or cuffs, and the belt keeps the garment in position.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (six years) is 3¾ yards 24 or 27, 2¼ yards 36 inches wide.

The Pattern 6273 is cut in sizes for children of two, four, six and eight years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents; or, what is better, send us 25 cents and we will mail you the pattern and the Universal Magazine for one year.

One-piece Corset Cover.

No. 6265.—The simple corset cover that involves little labor in the making is one that appeals to the greater number of women. This model is just full enough to be pretty under the fashionable blouses, and is especially designed for flouncing. When made from that material it means only the sewing up of the shoulder and underarm seams, but it can be made from plain lawn, batiste, cross-barred dimity or any material of the sort, and the upper edge either embroidered by hand or trimmed with lace frills or finished in any way that fancy may suggest. The little circular sleeves are pretty and much liked by many women, but they can be used or omitted, as liked, also there is a choice of belt or peplum at the lower edge.

The corset cover is made in one piece. Th right front edge is finished with a simulated box plait and the closing is made by means of buttons and buttonholes worked in a fiap. The upper edge is finished with beading, which regulates the size, and the lower edge is gathered and joined either to the narrow belt or to the peplum. This last can be used or omitted, as liked, but has the great advantage of keeping the corset cover perfectly in place without bulk over the hips.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 1⅞ yards 16 inches wide, with ½ yard of plain material 36 for the peplum and sleeves, 1⅞ yards of beading, 1½ yards of edging.

The Pattern 6265 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents; or, what is better, send us 25 cents and we will mail you the pattern and the Universal Magazine for one year.

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[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Girl's Box-plaited Dress.

No. 6282.—Such simple dresses as this one make the standbys of the girl's wardrobe. They can be made from linen, from pique, from the lighter-weight ginghams and chambrays and the simpler inexpensive printed wash fabrics. This one is box-plaited and gives becoming long lines while it is absolutely simple and childlike in effect. In the illustration white linen is combined with blue, but dresses of one color throughout are much worn and the collar made of the same with the edges scalloped will be exceedingly smart without involving any great amount of labor.

The dress is made with front and back portions, which are box-plaited, and is closed at the left of the front. The sailor collar finishes the neck and the shield is attached under it. The sleeves are moderately full and tucked at their lower edges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is 6⅝ yards 24, 4¾ yards 32 or 4 yards 44 inches wide, 1⅛ yards 32 inches wide for collar and belt.

The Pattern 6282 is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten and twelve years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents; or, what is better, send us 25 cents and we will mail you the pattern and the Universal Magazine for one year.

Work Apron, Sleeve and Cap.

This is May Manton Pattern No. 5815. Whether the busy woman be housewife, artist or occupied in any other pursuit that means possible soil to her clothing, she will be quite certain to welcome this very practical and satisfactory outfit. It can all be slipped on at a moment's notice and it really protects the gown and covers the hair. In the illustration it is shown made of white checked gingham, but white butcher's linen is admirable, and, perhaps, the most durable of all things; gingham, both plain and figured, percale and all similar durable and washable materials are appropriate. We call this the Universal Pattern, because we send the Universal Magazine and this pattern both for 25 cents. The pattern is cut in three sizes—small, medium and large. The Universal Magazine is a very interesting thirty-two page paper. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Please be sure to give size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address clearly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

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THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

This is a beautiful study, and it is elegantly explained by the most satisfactory methods. There are twenty-four post cards, and each post card shows a different flower grouped in such a way that the sentiment that each flower represents is spelled out by the flowers. For example, the violets of the violet card spell "Faithfulness;" the rose "Love;" clover, "Be mine;" etc. Each post card is different, finished in many colors and glossed.

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is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine, published at 25 cents a year, and the post cards can be selected as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SELECTED POETRY.

THE DONKEY WHITEWASHED.

Oh, would you, Ass, that I refute
The opprobium and ill repute
Which ever to your title clings?
Then listen while the poet sings:

In Ireland, where the shamrock grows
And goodness, knowing all things, knows
Why he that writes of Ireland can't
Avoid that overbearing plant)—
In Ireland I have traveled far
In someone else's motor car,
And from my seat have studied
The ways of by- and quadruped.
Who eat and drink and sleep and play
Entirely on the King's highway.

The errant kine themselves approve,
Slow, stupid, dull and hard to move;
Whereas the swine, whom nothing will
Induce to think of standing still,
Must run ahead with endless fuss,
Too fast for them, too slow for us.
The dogs (a race which men suppose
To be a race that thinks and knows)
Bounce forth with misdirected zeal
And barely miss a murderous wheel,
Then bark and bark with false delight
Because they've put the foe to flight!

The hen, being situated where,
Secure from harm and free from care,
He might have watched us and derided,
Descends forthwith to be divided.
The horse, whose more than ample task
Should furnish all he needs to ask,
Sees fit to disregard the reins
And take no end of foolish pains
To drag his most excessive load
Into the ditch beside the road.
Then labors much and suffers more
To get it where it was before.

You, Ass, behave as none of these,
But hold you calm and well at ease,
Perhaps to keep the eyebrow kempt,
Perhaps to show a deep contempt,
You simply turn your head away,
And keep it turned, as if to say:
"It's got to come. Let's shut an eye
And let the foul machine go by."
Thus you shall be to me forever
The type of all that's wise and clever;
And asinine henceforth shall mean
Discerning, sensible, serene."

Ah, Ass, you pressed me to refute
The opprobium and ill repute
Which ever to your title clings.
I hope you've listened while I've sung.
—London Punch.

"RATHER A CHILD."

Rather a child would pray for me
Than some one in a marble shrine,
Or the love that lisps at a mother's knee
Is so wonderfully fair and fine
That the words go straight and the words go far
With a grace that they have alone—
To out and onward past star and star
Till they tremble unto the throne.

Rather a child should lisp my name
In a blessing when comes the night
Than to hear it breathed while the candle flame
Leads the altar a holy light,
Or the shrill-sweet voice of a child can rise
On the mystical wings of love
And cleave the silence beyond the skies
To the listening ear above.

See bedtime prayer, the white, white gown,
And the light that is low and dim,
The wee head that is bowing down,
And the message sent up to Him"—
Then you know somehow that the pure child heart
Is nearer to the Soul of Things,
Or voices that rock and for tears that smart
Child balm it brings.

Skeptical, too, the simple trust
Of the child in the boon it asks—
Can lift us up from the shreds and dust
Of a struggle to renew our tasks—
For a child asks not as we older ones
But it asks with a heart that knows
The hand that fashioned the farthest suns
Lent the grace to the climbing rose.

Rather a child should pray for me
Than the greatest man on earth—
The prayer made in the childish key
Is the prayer of greatest worth—
And I sometimes think that the good God sees
How we trust, and has gravely smiled
The simple words and the bended knees
And the faith of a little child
—Wilbur D. Nesbit, in Chicago Record-Herald.

GREATNESS AT HOME.

Joe Struthers, old, down to the store,
the other day,
Is curious what a fuss folks makes
'bout him, that's sent away
From Cornish corners, years ago. There's
young Jack Swellington,
He used to keep reckin', Do you know
what Jack has done?
Rollin' in wealth? There is some that
actually pay
To see an' hear Jack talkin' out in public
in a play.
Say, he couldn't chop a cord o' hickory
wood in half a year!
They may feed the folks out yonder, but
he ain't no hero here!

"An' there's Erasmus Wrangle. He is mentioned as the great
An' risin' legal wonder of a thrivin' Western state.
Why, I remember well when he was that uncommon dumb
He'd sit up in the cold an' read until his feet grew numb.
He looked uncommon comical one mornin' when the mule
Got balky while Erasmus was a-riding him to school.
He was a right good-natured boy, though jes' a little queer.
He may come it over strangers; but he ain't no hero here.

An' there is Dustin Stax. That feller took a lucky chance
An' landed in a jiffy as a leader of finance!
An' Tommy Scrappins, him as had sech freckles on his face,
Is a military feller with brass buttons an' gold lace!
It's a pity that the public, which to facts is often blind,
Couldn't come to Corncrib Corners before makin' up its mind
About the parties it selects to honor an' to cheer;
They kin fool them city people, but they ain't no heroes here!
—Washington Star.

"WESTWARD THE COURSE OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."

The Muse, disgusted at an age and clime
Barren of every glorious theme,
In distant lands now waits a better time,
Producing subjects worthy fame.

In happy climes, where from the genial sun
And virgin earth such scenes ensue,
The force of Art by Nature seems outdone,
And fancied beauties by the true;

In happy climes, the seat of innocence,
Where Nature guides and Virtue rules,
Where men shall not impose for truth and sense
The pedantry of courts and schools;

There shall be sung another golden age,
The rise of empire and of arts,
The good and great, inspiring epic rage,
The wisest heads and noblest hearts.

Not such as Europe breeds in her decay;
Such as she bred when fresh and young,
When heavenly flame did animate her clay,
By future poets shall be sung.

Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.
—By George Berkeley.

THE IVY GREEN.

Oh! a dainty plant is the ivy green,
That creepeth o'er ruins old!
Of right choice food are his meals, I ween,
In his cell so lone and cold.
The wall must be crumbled, the stones decayed,
To pleasure his dainty whim;
And the moldering dust that years have made
Is a merry meal for him.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

Fast he stealeth on, though he wears no wings,
And a stanch old heart has he;
How closely he twineth, how tight he clings,
To his friend the huge oak tree!
And slyly he traileth along the ground,
And his leaves he gently waves,
As he joyously hugs and crawleth round
The rich mold of dead men's graves.
Creeping where grim death has been,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

Whole ages have fled, and their works decayed,
And nations have scattered been;
But the stout old ivy shall never fade
From its hale and hearty green.
The brave old plant in its lonely days
Shall fatten upon the past:
For the stateliest building that man can raise
Is the ivy's food at last.
Creeping on where time has been,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.
—Charles Dickens.

THE ANNUAL MIGRATION.

Our grandsires lived on the "old home place"—
The spot where they were born!
We well may say it with crimsoned face
And voice of shame and scorn.
Their life in a stupid circle ran,
Dull, fogy folk were they;
Hurrah for the man with the moving van—
Hurrah for the first of May!

How odd to stick to the self-same view,
Ceiling and floor and wall,
When agents at ten or half-past two
In automobile will call!
How odd, con reditive years a span,
At one address to stay!
Huzza for the man with the moving van—
Huzza for the first of May!

'Midst all the city of house and flat
Are some we have not seen—
They fill those visions o' night, begat
By wanderlust, I ween.

'Tis out, 'tis out, for remain who can?
The prick of spring obey!
Three cheers for the man with the moving van—
Hip, hip, for the first of May!

Up with the rugs—good-by, farewell,
Meet you again, maybe.
Where do we go? Can't yet quite tell—
Whenever we stop we'll see.
Chair and picture and pot and pan,
Haul them away, away!
Oh, follow the man with the moving van,
For now is the first of May!
—Edwin L. Sabin, in Woman's Home Companion for May

CAN'T SUIT EVERYBODY.

There's some who like to have it rain,
While others want it dry;
The weather sharp can't suit us all,
No matter how he try.
—Los Angeles Express.

THE MODEST VS. THE VAIN HEN.

A little hen of modest mien,
And not a bit too fat,
Just went, without a bit of fuss,
And laid an egg like that:

O

And when she'd laid that good-sized egg,
Just like a modest bird,
She went and picked her living up,
Without a single word.

Another hen, much larger, too,
Who strutted and looked wise,
Just fussed about before she laid
A dinky egg this size:

o

And when she'd laid this little egg
She had to have her say,
So she went out and cackled, cackled,
Cackled half the day.
—Yonkers Statesman.

EVERYBODY HAPPY.

"The man who would rather be right than be President generally has his preference gratified."—Philadelphia Record.

AS THE TWIG IS BENT.

"I hope you were a good little boy while at your aunt's and didn't tell any stories," said his mother.

"Only the one you put me up to, ma," replied the young hopeful.

"Why, what do you mean, child?"

"When she asked me if I'd like to have a second piece of cake I said: 'No, thank you; I've had enough.'"—Harper's Weekly.

A MEAN FLING.

"What are you coughing about?"

"All the dust flies up my nose."

"You ought to hire out as a human vacuum wagon."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

RESULT OF RASHNESS.

"Out of a job, are you?" asked the first girl. "Boss catch you flirting?"

"No; I caught the boss. Say, what sort of a wedding dress do you think is real swell?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

AFTER MARRIAGE.

"He used to send me ten letters a week."

"Well?"

"And now he can't even bring home one pay envelope."—Washington Herald.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

First Fusser—"I threw a kiss to a girl the other day.

Second Fusser—"What did she say then?"

First Fusser—"She told me that I was the laziest man she ever saw."

A SURE PROOF.

"That old fellow hasn't the slightest suspicion his young wife dislikes him."

"How do you know that he hasn't?"

"Because I have seen him eat her mince pies."

Two Preventives Against Moths.

Take one-fourth of an ounce each of ground cloves and caraway seed, one ounce of dried common salt, one-half pound of lavender flowers free from the stalk and one-half ounce each of dried thyme and mint. Mix well together, and put in cambric or silk bags. These scent bags, if placed among clothes, will preserve them from moths and give a pleasant odor.

If you are troubled with moths in the house, try putting blotting paper well saturated with turpentine in the drawers, among the furs and bed-clothes, or wherever there is any danger of the moths working their depredations; it can even be put along the edges of carpets. Turpentine is the best preventive of moths I have discovered.—Woman's Home Companion for May.

FREE POST CARDS AND ALBUM

To introduce our large new 48-page illustrated catalog we give a beautiful album, fancy colored cover, black leaves, filled with lovely art post cards, **absolutely FREE.** Send 10c coin or 1-c. stamps to cover postage and packing. Only one album to each customer. Address
HOMER GEORGE CO., Dept. 267 CHICAGO, ILL.

WHY BOYS LEAVE HOME.

Do we thoroughly appreciate our boys?

Of course, it would be hard to find a father who did not have affection for his son, but does the average father, the average father on the farm particularly, do the best he can for his youngsters? No doubt he thinks he does, but is his method the best?

We once heard a father say: "Soon the boys will be old enough to support me." He was an extremist, to say the least, but many of us have a touch of that spirit.

Because a boy is our own does not mean he is our slave to do all the chores without the hired man's pay. After all, we owe him a home, food and clothes. To be sure, it is equally unfair for him to expect us to support him without any effort on his part.

A clever man named Anstey once wrote a book called: "Vice Versa," in which a father and his son miraculously changed places and were compelled to appreciate the other's point of view. After that they were good friends and more satisfied with their own proper duties.

Put yourself in your boy's place. Remember you were a boy, and also remember that times have changed, wages have advanced, and that you pay your farm help more than the prevailing rate on your father's farm.

So many boys and young men are leaving the farm and going to the cities that this subject is momentous to all. It is of national importance.

The main reason they do this is because they hope to do better elsewhere, and, as far as ready cash is concerned, they do. They command a money wage immediately anywhere—except at home. Of course, they do not receive as much of value anywhere else, but remember that a real half dollar "all his very own" looks as big to a boy as the hind wheel of a wagon, especially if he has earned it.

Pay your boy a wage for his services. Better yet, make him your partner in a small way, telling him that if he makes good you will increase the interest. Buy him a U. S. Cream Separator and fix his hours of work (when not at school) from say 7 a. m. to 12. Let him have the afternoon to himself to work for outsiders to earn some extra cash.

Charge the cost of the U. S. Separator to his account and show him how to pay for it gradually to you and the interest on the money from the profits he makes in separating the neighbor's milk for them. Then give him a calf to raise all his own, and later some good milch cows. He can use the U. S. Separator to still better purpose then and start butter-making on his own account.

To run a U. S. Separator will not tax a boy's strength; it is so free from friction and weight. U. S. Separators are so simple a child can run one.

As a first step toward keeping the boy on the farm, where he will do himself, his parents, the farm and his country the most good, write the Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, Vt., for Catalogue No. 125.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

Scores of testimonials, from persons who gladly write to those now suffering, all tell of perfect cures. My Mild Combination Treatment destroys growth and eliminates the disease from the system. **Free book,** "Cancer and Its Cure," and 125 page book of testimonials from **cured** patients in every State in the Union. No matter how serious your case, how many operations you have had, or what treatment you have taken, don't give up hope, but write at once for my books.
DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO.,
1233 Grand Ave., Suite 103, Kansas City, Mo.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

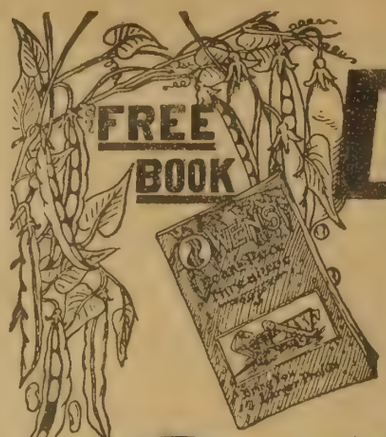
This is a nice, thirty-two-page, three-column magazine, issued monthly. It contains illustrated reading matter of interest to all the family. There are nice stories, historical sketches, selected poetry, a splendid line of patterns and a number of original household articles. The subscription price is 25 cents a year, or five subscriptions for One Dollar. Anyone sending in a subscription can select as a free gift a Mascot Mirror. These are circular mirrors, 3½ inches in diameter and are said to bring good luck, fame and fortune. They are also of fine glass and will last a lifetime. Five subscription for a dollar, including five mirrors. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

BEANS AND PEAS.

OUR BOOKLET ON BEANS AND PEAS EXPLAINS THE ENTIRE CULTIVATION METHODS IN RAISING, HARVESTING AND THRESHING THEM. WE ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST GRAIN-CLEANING MACHINERY IN THE WORLD. IT WAS THE LIFETIME STUDY OF THE LATE J. L. OWENS TO INVENT, CONSTRUCT AND PERFECT THE BEAN AND PEA THRESHERS WHICH ENABLE FARMERS TO PLACE THEIR BEANS AND PEAS ON THE MARKET IN EXCELLENT CONDITION AND TO FEED OR MARKET THE HAY TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE. OUR BEAN AND PEA THRESHERS ARE MADE OF THE VERY BEST MATERIAL. THEY ARE THE PRODUCT OF YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN MAKING AND IN USING THEM ALSO. WE GUARANTEE OUR MACHINERY SIMPLY BECAUSE THE PERFECTION OF THE MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP ENABLES US TO DO SO WITH COMPLETE SAFETY. WE HAVE THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS SPEAKING IN THE HIGHEST TERMS OF EVERY SIZE THAT WE MAKE. THEY ARE AS SIMPLE AS WE DARE MAKE THEM, NOT REQUIRING EXPERT MACHINISTS TO RUN THEM, BUT READILY UNDERSTOOD BY MEN OF AVERAGE ABILITY ON FARMS.

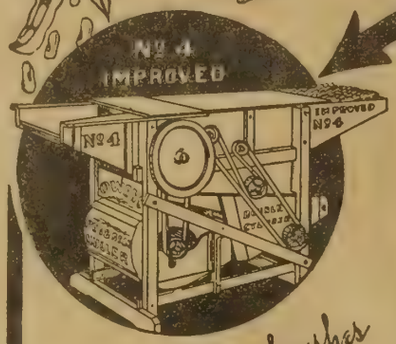
WE CLAIM THAT EVERY BEAN AND PEA GROWER PLANTING AN ACRE OR MORE WILL FIND IT TO PAY TO PURCHASE AND USE OUR NO. 4 MACHINE. THE CUSTOM WORK DONE FOR NEIGHBORS AND NEARBY PLANTERS WILL SOON PAY FOR THE MACHINE SEVERAL TIMES OVER. THE LARGER MACHINES SUIT ALL CIRCUMSTANCES AND CONDITIONS, AND IN NO OTHER WAY OR BY NO OTHER MEANS CAN THE SAME END BE ATTAINED.

WE WILL ESTEEM IT A COMPLIMENT TO RECEIVE AN APPLICATION FOR A CATALOGUE AND WILL TAKE PLEASURE IN ANSWERING ALL INQUIRIES.



DO YOUR OWN THRESHING

ONE-HALF
of your profits from Peas and Beans are lost if you do not thresh them from the vines in such a way that you save the seed in A WHOLE, CLEAN, MARKETABLE CONDITION. The Owens Threshers are guaranteed to do this. They absolutely will not split the seed, and yet take every pod from the vines. They will also shred the vines taking all sand, dirt and foul stuff out of them. Handled by an Owens Thresher your crop will yield you better in quantity and in price both for your seed and hay. Don't continue the old wasteful way of handling your crop——— INVESTIGATE THE NEW————THE PROFITABLE "OWENS"————WAY



For the small grower. Threshes from the vines without splitting the seed. Beans Peas buckwheat, Kaffir corn, cane and Sorghum

The Real Value of a Crop of Peas and Beans

"I tried to thresh my crop with a regular thresher, but I found that over one-third of the seed was split."

This is what hundreds of farmers write us—then some of them tell us that they just gathered by hand enough for seed and turn the rest of their crop into feed. Others again will hand pick their whole crop and hull the pods with a small hand huller.

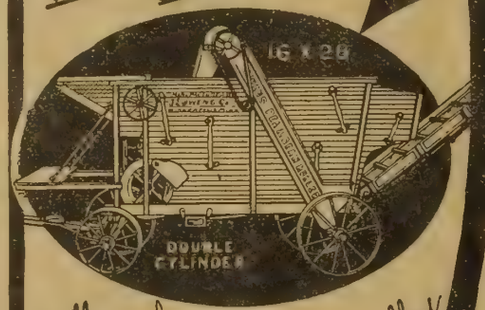
Are you aware of the tremendous waste of profits there are in these methods of handling a crop of beans and peas? Just figure what your crop is worth per acre—$30.00 is a low estimate we are sure, but even at that you do not have to grow very many acres before you have lost enough to pay for an OWENS Thresher.

Perhaps you are one of the many who do not attempt to save the seed—just use it for feed—vines, seed and all.

If you knew that every seed your vines produces could be saved to bring you ***highest market prices,*** that the vines could be shredded for hay, bringing you more money than if you sell or feed it as taken from the fields—would you not investigate the merits of a machine guaranteed to produce these results? Then let's tell you about the Owens Threshers.

If you have tried the hand picking process you know how slow, tedious and expensive it is, and it would pay you to learn about the Owens Threshers before you harvest another crop.

In short, you do not know what the real value of Peas and Beans are until you have threshed your crop with the—



Will also thresh small grain if equipped with extra pulleys. Will increase your Pea and Bean profits 33%

OWENS
PEA AND BEAN THRESHERS

BUILT IN FOUR SIZES

Double Cylinders——Larger Separating Space than any other Thresher of Equal Size——

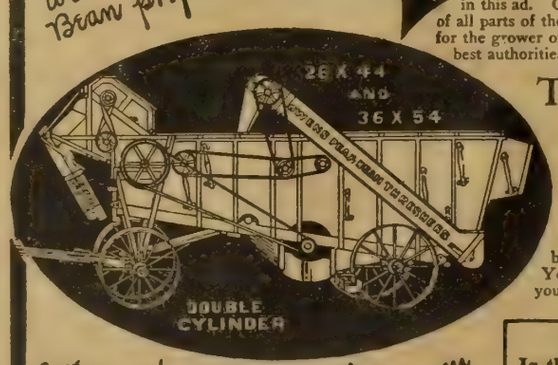
which has double cylinders, enabling one to run the thresher at a low rate of speed, preventing any possibility of splitting the seed—and yet being able to take ***every pod*** from the vines.

(A single cylinder thresher cannot take all the pods from the vines if the speed is reduced sufficiently so as not to split the seed.)

"The Owens" has on account of its extreme length, a larger separating space in proportion to its size than any other thresher built. This also makes the Owens do much cleaner work than any other so that you can do without a recleaner.

It is built of absolute first-class material by the most skilled mechanics and workmen, and is an all around superior thresher—

But we are unable to give you a true, clear description of the Owens in this ad. Our catalog does that fully, besides shows you illustrations of all parts of the machines. You better send for it—it's a valuable book for the grower of Beans and Peas, as it gives information gathered from the best authorities on how to grow and cultivate them.



For the large growers and threshermen who has larger capacity than any other thresher of their size will shred and clean corn as regularly equipped.

Try an OWENS Thresher at Our Risk

We will send any of our 16x28 and larger size machines on a six days approval test to any responsible farmer or thresherman. We don't ask you to take our word for what the thresher will do, we offer to have the thresher demonstrate it to you in actual operation, run by yourself.

You cannot possibly lose by accepting such an offer, and you better write us for further particulars today.

The Manufacturer's Own Proposition to You

Is the most liberal ever made by any manufacturer. If we have no agent or dealer in your locality, we will save you their commission, but you must write us so we can explain it to you fully, and send you price list and full particulars about our free trial plan, guaranty, etc.

Let us hear from you at once.

READ WHAT THEY SAY WHO OUGHT TO KNOW

South Bend, Ind.

J. L. OWENS CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

GENTLEMEN:—The No. 4 bean thresher I bought of you last year is a dandy one. All that saw it work says it does the work fine, we can thresh 10 bushels of kidney beans per hour with a 2 H. P. engine, and it will do all you claim it will do. Yours truly,

Signed. L. F. CAUFFMAN.

Carmen, Okla.

J. L. OWENS CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

GENTLEMEN:—The 16x28 thresher is all that you claim and more. We are now threshing cow peas at a rate of 25 bushels per hour. The vines are the heaviest growth we have ever handled, but with 4 horses on the power, and three hands, we hulled 400 bushels last week, and hauled them from the field where they were in bunches using the teams of the power to haul in, and were hauling about half the time. For these short days this is a pretty good showing. We are now threshing from stacks, and the machine is doing perfect work. We had figured on 800 bushels, but there will be nearer 1200 as it gets them all from the vines. Your 16x28 huller is a success. Respectfully,

J. P. JOHNSTON.

Neosho, Mo.

J. L. OWENS CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

GENTLEMEN:—The 26x44 thresher that I bought of you did the work so nicely far and near they came to see it work and all were pleased. 75% more peas will be sowed here this year because of this separator here to do the threshing. Yours truly,

JACOB I. VICKERS.

Blodgett, Mo.

J. L. OWENS CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

GENTLEMEN:—I bought one of your 26x44 pea and bean threshers, and I must say that it is the best machine I ever saw for threshing clean and also for quantity. The peas I threshed sold for a better price than any other, and even the hay sold for a better price, as the Owens Huller takes out the sand and dirt and takes very little power, 70 pounds of steam will run the whole rig. I advise any man that wants a machine to buy an OWENS THRESHER as they can't be beat. I hope you sell lots of hullers this year, and remain, Yours respectfully,

H. W. WERNECK.

Merrill, Mich.

J. L. OWENS CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

GENTLEMEN:—The new bean and pea huller that I bought of your Mr. Byers is a cracker-jack. The feeder works to perfection. All the fault I have with it is that I can't get beans enough to it. Threshed 320 bushels in 3 hours and 20 minutes. If they can beat that with any other make of machine I would like to see it done. Yours truly,

ISHMAEL DAVIS.

J. L. OWENS CO. **677 Superior Street MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

National FARMER

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POLLED DURHAM CATTLE—Champion bull and cow. Polled Durhams are Shorthorn cattle with the horns bred out. This pair is highly representative of the breed, and the picture is published in order to show the foundation upon which profitable young market cattle can be produced. See pages 16 and 17 for memorandum of choice young butcher cattle sold on the St. Louis market.

Stock Cattle and Feeder Trade of St. Louis.

A very able article upon the stock cattle and feeder trade at the St. Louis National Stock Yards by Mr. A. J. Milton appears in this issue. He makes the assertion that the stock cattle trade is a spontaneous growth, fostered and encouraged by favorable conditions at the great stock yards. It was started by the stockmen themselves, the railroads have assisted it, the commission firms have enlarged it, the traders have expanded it, and the Stock Yard Company has encouraged it so that stockmen continue to send their stock and feeding cattle to market of their own free will, and the concentration of stock cattle at the market brings in other stockmen who desire to buy that which their neighboring stockmen desire to sell. Mr. Milton explains the usefulness of the trade by the statement that although they often come to market in small bunches, all ages, sizes and conditions, in mixed loads, when they go out to the market again they are assembled in car-load lots, even in size and quality, and the buyer is as glad to get them as the seller was to cash them. The market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards is gaining every year in strength and importance as a stock cattle and feeder center. The article referred to will be found on pages 4 and 5. Mr. Milton is cattle sales manager for the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co.

St. Louis Cash Grain Prices.

On June 1st, in the cash market—deliver the goods and get the money—No. 2 red wheat sold at $1.60 to $1.62; No. 3 red, $1.56 to $1.58, nominal; No. 4, $1.05 to $1.45, nominal; No. 2 hard winter, $1.38 to $1.41; No. 3 hard, $1.25 to $1.35, nominal; No. 4 hard, $1.05 to $1.20, nominal. Last year on the same day the range was 83 cents to $1.01 per bushel.

No. 2 cash corn opened June 1st, 1909, at 74 cents; No. 3, 72½ to 73¾ cents; No. 2 yellow, 74 to 74¼ cents; No. 3 yellow, 73½ cents; No. 2 white, 75 to 75½ cents; No. 3 white, 74 to 74½ cents.

No. 2 cash oats, 58 cents; No. 3, 57¾ to 58 cents; No. 2 white oats, 60½ cents, nominal; No. 3 white, 58½ to 60 cents; No. 4 white, 57 to 59 cents.

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5 Cents a Copy. Published Monthly by The Hale Publishing Co. 50 Cents a Year.

and Stock GROWER

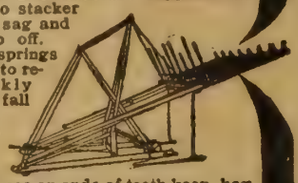
Why DAIN RAKES AND STACKERS EXCEL

We've been making good Hay Tools and nothing else for over a quarter of a century. We are specialists in that line, have uprooted more old fashioned ideas, invented and introduced more labor-saving machines and time-saving features than all other Hay Tool makers put together. We've improved Hay Tools from their crude state up to their present high efficiency.

For example the **Dain Truss Frame Sweep Rake** has hinged tongues. No weight to make horses' necks sore. Sliding seat so driver can balance teeth, lessens draft. Teeth have metal socket points to prevent splitting. High, broad-rimmed wheels make rake run easy. Removable wheel bushings, easily replaced at low cost when worn. Steel channel truss prevents sagging in the middle or at ends. Guaranteed the strongest and largest capacity two wheel rake on the market.

Dain Sweep Rakes are unexcelled for gathering hay clean from swath windrow or cock and transporting it rapidly at low cost. We build five styles of Sweep Rakes, but just one grade, the highest. In our line you'll find a rake built especially for you.

Now, as to Stacker the **Dain Junior** is the most popular in the world. It's the lightest draft because the double A Frame gives compound leverage. Pitcher teeth are adjustable to deliver hay into center of stack from bottom to top so stack settles straight and turns water. That's one reason why **Dain Stacked** hay is better than hand pitched, to say nothing of labor and time saved. The teeth are supported at each side so stacker head won't sag and let hay slip off. Cushioning springs cause teeth to rebound quickly making hay fall on stack in flat mass without tangling.



Hay retainers on ends of teeth keep hay from pulling off and scattering when rake is backed away. This feature saves practically one man's time scratching around with a fork cleaning up loose hay.

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A CORD OF WOOD.

Interesting Statement Issued by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

When is a cord of wood not a cord? To the farmer harvesting his small wood lot and to the man laying in logs for the large fireplace of his country or seaside home; to the paper manufacturer buying pulpwood, and to the proprietor of the ordinary city wood yard, to all of these men this question has an important dollar-and-cents meaning.

Queer to say, and contrary to the belief of most people, there are many times when a cord is less than a cord, and many conditions when it is more. School arithmetics say that a cord of wood is 128 cubic feet, or the contents of a pile eight feet long, four feet high and four feet wide. Wood is marketed on this basis. A pile whose length, breadth and height multiplied together gives this number of cubic feet fills this requirement, no matter whether the sticks are long or short, straight or crooked, round or split, unless there is an understanding to the contrary. Nevertheless a cord, though it comes up to legal measurements, is an uncertain quantity, even when the seller is honest and the buyer is satisfied.

A lumberman may have a tract of pulpwood which he sells to a paper mill at $5.00 a cord for as many cords as it will make. It is in the contract that he shall cut and stack it. He cuts it in twelve-foot lengths, and when the job is complete it measures 200 cords, and he receives $1,000 for it. Would he have made or lost by cutting four-foot lengths instead of twelve?

He would have lost, in the first place, from the additional labor required to cut four-foot wood, but his principal loss would have resulted from a greatly diminished number of cubic feet, due to the fact that short sticks lie closer together than large.

Measurements and experimental tests have been made to ascertain exactly how much actual wood is in cords of different lengths, sizes, shapes and species.

Had the 200 cords of twelve-foot wood been cut in four-foot lengths there would have been only 176 cords, and the owner would have received for it $880 instead of $1,000. It was, therefore, clearly to his advantage to cut twelve-foot lengths, but it would have been to the buyer's advantage to have it cut in four-foot lengths. He would have received the same actual quantity of wood for $120 less.

It also makes considerable difference to the seller whether wood is chopped or sawed. If chopped, the chips are lost. Where the logs are large, this loss amounts to no small total. In a cord of four-foot wood, with sticks six inches in diameter, the chip loss is from 6 to 8 per cent.; and, of course, the shorter the sticks are cut the greater the loss. If wood is sawed, the sawdust loss is scarcely the half of 1 per cent.

The difference due to spaces between the sticks of course depends very much on the shape and size of the sticks. Straight, smooth sticks lie close together, and a cord contains more wood and less air. For given lengths, sticks of soft woods are usually straighter and smoother, and, when stacked, lie closer together. But whatever the kind, cords of long sticks are pretty sure to contain more empty space than cords made of short pieces. Likewise, cords of split wood contain less than cords of round sticks. The finer the wood is split the more it makes. Hence wood dealers are often willing to sell kindlings, all sawed and split, for the same price per cord as unsplit wood. They get back the cost of labor in the increased bulk.

A cord (128 cubic feet) of four-foot hard wood usually contains about 83 cubic feet of solid wood; a cord of three-foot wood averages 83 ½ cubic feet; of two-foot wood, 84 feet; and of one-foot wood, 85 feet. The conifers, soft woods, contain 90 to 96 cubic feet. Thus the purchaser receives on an average about two-thirds of a cord of real wood and one-third of a cord of spaces.

In some countries wood is bought by weight, and the buyer comes more nearly getting what he bargains for; but even then he may miss it if he receives green wood when he wants dry. According to timber-testing engineers of the United States Forest Service, wood may lose half or more of its green weight in seasoning. Cedar for lead pencils is bought by weight in this country. The pieces are so small and of such irregular size that they cannot be conveniently stacked and measured as cord wood.

The bulk of nearly all woods decreases as seasoning goes on. A hundred cords green will make from 89 to 93 cords when dry. This is a factor of no small importance to dealers who handle large quantities.

Wood-lot owners and farmers who have small forest tracts from which they expect to sell cord wood are no less interested than contractors who buy and sell large quantities. It will stand them in hand to know how much difference it makes whether wood is cut long or short, chopped or sawed; whether the sticks are round or split; whether large or small; and whether the measurements are to be made while the wood is green or after it is seasoned.

Plowing Up Fall Wheat.

A Greene county, Indiana, correspondent asks me (May 20th) whether I advise plowing up a very poor stand of wheat and putting the ground into corn.

That depends. If it is meant by a "very poor stand" that there is half a stand, then I would leave the field alone. The mistake made is allowing the matter to drag along so late in the season. By April 15th one can tell what condition fall-sown wheat is in, and right then is the time to decide how to handle the ground. However, if there is less than half a stand, rather than risk getting only a few bushels of wheat per acre, I should plow the ground and plant it with some variety of corn that will mature in about 100 days. Don't make another mistake by planting as late as June 1st any of the big, late varieties, which need 130 days or more to mature.—L. C. Brown.

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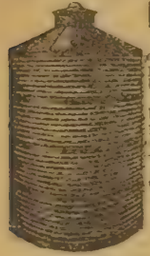

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Two Sides to Cultivation.

Cultivation is generally a good thing, but it is not always that. The reason is that cultivation is not always properly given.

Right cultivation is always profitable, but there may be times when no cultivation will be right. Thus we have seen times in the semi-arid West when the days were so dry and the wind blew so hard that to cultivate meant to put the soil into a condition in which it could be the more readily taken off by the wind.

Even in the humid states, cultivation may be so unscientifically given that it will do more injury than good. As an illustration, we remember a man that had a magnificent field of potatoes, and went away for a day or two. The hired man, after cultivating the corn, concluded that it would be a good thing to cultivate the potatoes. So he put in the cultivator and cultivated them good and deep. The result was that so many of the lateral roots were cut off that the growth of the whole field was put back several weeks.

At some of our universities, notably the University of Illinois, careful tests have been made to ascertain how much cultivation of anything should be done. It was found that too much cultivation of any crop was detrimental. Just what amount of cultivation will pay best cannot be settled by any rule, as is obvious, for the conditions are constantly changing. No rule can take the place of a man's judgment in such matters.

At any rate, it is not safe to cultivate a crop deeply after the plants have made a good growth and have sent out a great mass of lateral roots. These roots are all a help to the plants and must be protected. Thus it may be accepted as a good rule to cultivate shallow between rows of plants that are making good growth.

It is now recognized that the reasons for cultivation are chiefly two—the keeping down of weeds and the conservation of moisture. Of these two, the keeping down of weeds is of greater importance, for that reason exists both in the humid sections and in the arid sections of the country. The other reason exists chiefly in the semi-arid sections and occasionally in the humid sections.

Where cultivation is not needed, the continued sustaining of a dust mulch is sure to result in the loss of humus. If the dust mulch is two inches thick, then the humus in that two-inch layer of soil will be mostly burned up, as dry dust is a great destroyer of organic matter.

This is a result that is not generally thought of in the creation of a dust mulch. If the object is the destruction of weeds, no dust mulch need be maintained. The dust mulch is needed only when the water supply in the soil is so meager that it must be husbanded for the use of the growing crops. Often, however, the dust mulch is maintained where it is not required by the conditions of moisture supply.

Health of Farm Animals.

During the past twenty years diseases have greatly increased among farm animals, taking the country as a whole. This has been due to the increase in population and to the increasing number of farm animals, which has meant, of course, a greater exchange of farm live stock.

It is true that foot-and-mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia have been banished from the country; but, on the other hand, there has been a great increase in the amount of tuberculosis among cattle and other stock. Whether hog cholera has increased in that time it is hard to say, but the increase of tuberculosis puts the balance on the wrong side of the book.

Quarantine measures are doing more than anything else to check the spread of disease. This refers not so much to the quarantine established by the national government as to the quarantine established by the owners of animals.

It is the private quarantine to which we must look for help at this time. The increasing use of this protective measure will do more than anything else to improve the health of our farm animals.

Most of us can remember the days and the farms on which disease among farm stock was never known. Year after year nothing worse came to the stock than accidents. It was not till late years that contagious diseases, such as tuberculosis, became largely threatening.

The first great precaution should be taken in the bringing onto the farm of any and all animals. Especially if they have been bought in the great stock yards should they be under suspicion. Also if they have been transported in stock cars, they may have contracted disease from unsanitary surroundings.

Again and again has it come to the notice of the writer that disease has been brought onto the farm by the introduction of some apparently well animal.

We have some men that are not conscientious in this regard. If they make a tuberculin test and find some well-looking animal to react, they ship it to the stock yards and lose sight of what becomes of it. If the animal happens to be a cow of good promise, instead of going to the shambles, it often goes onto some other farm, to be a center of contagion and a disseminator of disease.

Probably no greater danger to farm stock exists to-day than that to be met with in the milk that is taken back from the creameries to the farms for the feeding of farm stock. Investigations have shown that the milk from certain creameries has caused hundreds of farm animals to be infested with the dreaded disease—tuberculosis. The demand of the hour is for a greater caution in this regard.

Other than the contagious diseases can be lessened by right feeding and right stabling, which means an abundance of light and air. The great dangers, however, come from the contagious diseases, whose spread is helped by dark, damp and unsanitary stables.

Hastening Maturity of Corn.

A correspondent at Monon, Indiana, writes: "Some of our corn in this section has not ripened during the last two or three years. Is there any practical way to hasten maturity?"

It has taken corn growers five or six years to discover that early maturity is a fixed characteristic of varieties. True, condition of one's soil may affect maturity, but always adversely. With good, strong corn ground the tendency is to prolong growth, thus lengthening the usual growing season, rather than retarding growth during a favorable season and hastening maturity. Checking the growth of the plant may hasten maturity, but the size of the ears will be materially reduced. This thing happened last year. August was a hot, dry month. Many corn fields filled out very poorly, simply because the normal growing season was cut short. During a normal growing season the ears tip over nicely.

I advise our correspondent, as I have hundreds of others: If your corn has failed to mature year after year, it is evident you are growing the wrong kind of corn. Plant an earlier-maturing variety. I have seen a great many failures in trying to acclimate some big-eared corn in sections where only 90 to 100 days of good corn weather may be expected. Don't try it. The man who hazards his whole corn crop by planting that kind of seed is running a tremendous risk.—L. C. Brown.

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STOCK CATTLE AND FEEDERS.

A Few Remarks Upon a Valuable and Necessary Branch of the Live Stock Trade Built Up Inside of Stock Yard Centers Under Favorable Conditions.

(By Mr. A. J. MILTON, Cattle Sales Manager of the firm of CLAY, ROBINSON & CO., Live Stock Commission Agents, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.)

The stock cattle and feeder trade as generally conducted at the centralized live stock markets is a natural development growing out of favorable conditions which are taken advantage of by those who are interested in selling and in buying cattle which are not yet ready, ripe or fattened for slaughter.

The stock cattle and feeder trade furnishes direct evidence of the usefulness of the up-to-date live stock market and of the value of a system that does wonders which are not apparent to the general observer and do not become evident until the subject is examined in all its bearings.

The market trade in stock cattle and feeders is entirely voluntary on the part of all concerned. It is made up of numerous items, each independent of the others, but leading to the general result, which is the economical concentration, sale and distribution of healthy cattle, which for the time being are either too immature or too thin to properly fulfill their destiny, which is the butcher block.

Value of the Trade.

To the uninitiated the great value of the established stock cattle trade is not even thought or dreamed of. Hundreds of thousands of stockmen in the Western States are able to breed and raise cattle cheaply who are unable to fatten them. They need a profitable outlet for their thin cattle, which the concentrated market affords. Hundreds of thousands of farmers in the corn-growing states produce immense quantities of feedstuffs, and these farmers are helpless when it comes to raising suitable feeding cattle. They have neither the room nor the time to devote to cattle raising, but they can feed and fatten large numbers of native steers, which they can purchase by visiting or ordering from the centralized markets, and thus all interests are served. This in a general way covers the subject, but it does not touch the many minor details.

Favorable Conditions.

If railroad rates were not reasonable, this branch of trade could not have grown up or long survive; if stock yard charges were excessive, the sale of stock cattle in market would be at a great disadvantage; if commission firms did not understand their business and make intelligent purchases in the interest of their clients, there would not be so much satisfactory cattle feeding. I am very proud to say that our firm—Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co.—have established a perfect organization for the purpose of filling orders for stock and feeding cattle to the customer's best advantage, both in the matter of price and selection, and that we have the confidence and business friendship of the largest number of stock cattle shippers and stock cattle buyers of any firm in the trade. In fact, we support our business as much by the careful, conscientious and able service that we render in this particular branch of trade as we do in our expert sales of fat cattle, hogs and sheep.

Year after year we supply many feeding farmers. We know their methods, the inclination and preferences of the feeder and we generally have time to make the selections to suit them, and when the cattle are delivered they generally fill the bill and contribute towards the perfection of the result, which is a ripe bunch of beeves topping the fat-cattle market.

Buying on Mail Orders.

In buying for a customer we always like to have time to fill an order. We may be able to fill it in a day, and again it may require several days. It does not always pay to be in a big hurry to close a bargain, and a day or two may mean a substantial saving to the client. In stocker and feeder buying we are reminded of the saying that "Well bought is half sold," and, as we hope to sell them again, we have a double interest in having them bought right in the first place. In the live stock commission business we must be able to buy and sell. We may be selling one class of cattle in one market and buying another class in another market. In both cases, of course, acting for our clients. We do not speculate in, or buy or sell live stock for our own account, always acting in the capacity of commission agents. Thus we have no "axes to grind," and are in position to solely consult the interests of our clients. Our house makes numbers of individual contracts with Western ranchmen to sell their cattle to feeder buyers in the feeding sections; in this case the cattle do not necessarily move until they are sold, and they go directly to the feed lot.

The Variety of Stockers.

The variety of animals enumerated in the stock cattle trade is well known to most stockmen, but a word or two concerning them may not be out of place. In the female line there are stock calves and yearlings—young heifers—not fat enough to kill, but suitable for breeding purposes. Many of the attractive loads which are bought and shipped out are made up with single animals and small bunches bought on the market.

It may require a buyer several days to pick up an acceptable load of heifers, and through these means many a full load goes back into the country that came to the yards in mixed loads. People who look at the cattle trade from a distance may not be aware of the fact that a car-load of stock heifers going out from a stock yard may have originated in ten to fifteen car-loads, but during nine months of the year all of them have to come from north of the quarantine line.

Why Farmers Ship Stock Cattle.

Stock heifers are usually classified according to weight, in lots averaging 300 to 500 pounds and 525 to 750 pounds, so that naturally there are two-year-olds in the heavier lots and sometimes a few threes. There are also native stock cows which are thin and yet have sufficient quality and are not too old for a period of usefulness on a farm, and most of these cows are already with calf. These lots of native stock females make it possible for a farmer to stock up a new farm or pasture at very short notice, and by dealing at the stock yards obtain a better selection than he could get by traveling all round the country, at great loss of time and expense. It seems strange that farmers should ship stock cattle to market and farmers also go to market to buy their stock cattle, and

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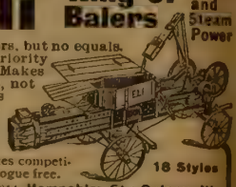
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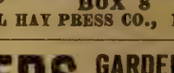
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Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, $60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.

BUCKEYE MOWER and BINDER **REPAIRS**
Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

the explanation is that a thousand stock cattle are badly scattered and not for sale in the country, whereas they are all for sale, concentrated and classified when they reach the market. The milk stock sold as springers, or with cows and calves at their side, constitute a class of stock cattle, generally bought, however, for city use, there being numerous dairies inside or on the outskirts of most big cities. There is room for expansion in this class of trade which may develop in the future.

Steers which are included in the more important branch of the stocker and feeder trade are usually divided into the two classes, viz.: Stock steers and feeding steers. The stock steers are young and thin and light weight, and when taken out to the country are generally grazed some time before being put on full feed. The feeding steers, so-called, are supposed to be heavy enough and in condition to go on full feed without delay. There is nothing arbitrary about this trade except that the cattle cannot go out from the stock yards to be fed or grazed unless they are able to pass government inspection.

The Feeding Trade.

The feeding trade in the stock yards includes a surprising number of bulls, stags and oxen. These are usually in mixed loads coming in and in full loads going out. It would be almost an impossibility for distilleries to obtain the bulls they feed unless they were first concentrated in the stock yards. In a general way, stock cattle and feeders are those cattle which can be sold for grazing or feeding purposes for more money than if they were sold to slaughterers for canning or butcher purposes.

The Day of Quality.

In an experience of some years upon different live stock markets, I am forced to the belief that in a series of years since the year 1900 the stock cattle of good quality have sold almost as high as fat cattle were selling for years ago. Quite recently I have seen good-quality feeding steers selling at $5.00 per 100 pounds, and during the period from 1890 to 1895 hundreds of thousands of fat beef cattle equally as good quality sold no higher. The day of quality has arrived. Quality means half, three-quarters and higher grade Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords. Quality comes from pure-bred beef bulls in the herd. A nice lot of white-face heifers will sell well, fat or thin; a nice lot of reds and roans will do the same; a nice lot of Angus heifers will almost outsell the Herefords and Shorthorns. It is the same with feeding steers; buyers of feeders will pay for beef quality; they know that when they have fed these high-quality steers that they will sell where they belong—they not only sell at the top, and when we have them to sell, with them we create a new top.

I wish to say to farmers that no matter if they are unable to fatten their cattle, they are able to sell them to good advantage if they are of good quality. Since coming to the St. Louis market we have received many orders for stockers and feeders that we have had to send to other markets to be filled—some of them very large orders. Personally, I hope to fill all our St. Louis orders on the St. Louis market.

Southern Stock Cattle.

In the future marketing of young stock cattle I hope to see large numbers arrive from Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. Those states being south of the quarantine line, have an open season of two or three months in winter for the sale of stockers. They can market fat cattle all the year round, and if they are short of feed, they can sell the cattle as stockers and feeders. They may not be able to perfect heavy fat cattle in the South in large numbers, but they can raise light, fat, high-quality beef steers and fancy stock steers whenever they are disposed to turn their energies in that direction. If it were known that a large number of stock cattle of the right kind were to be sold at St. Louis from the South during the open season, we could rally the buyers to meet them.

We sell a great many stock cattle which are fed in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. We ship feeding cattle from Kansas City to Virginia. A great many of the cattle fed in Ohio were bought by Clay, Robinson & Co. Large numbers of the prime beeves fed in Kentucky were furnished by our firm, No matter where prime beef is sold in market, you will find that in buying the feeders Clay, Robinson & Co. have a leading part. It is the same with show cattle. This firm has led in the improvement of live stock for many years and we have sold most of the champions at the Chicago International Live Stock Show.

St. Louis' Advantages.

St. Louis has exceptional advantages in selling stock cattle for Eastern shipment. Washington Court House, Ohio, about seventy miles beyond Cincinnati, is the center of a feeding district. The rate from St. Louis is 17½ cents per 100 pounds, or $35 a car of 20,000 pounds. Stock cattle will run twenty-five to thirty to the car; there is $1.00 per car charge for bedding, and it is a thirty-six-hours' run.

Point of Rocks, Maryland, is another distributing point, which is reached via Belpre, on the B. & O., and the rate is 30 cents per 100 pounds. This is one of the distant runs, but stock cattle can be shipped that far at moderate cost. I could mention other points, but this article is already too long.

Although this is not the active season of the year in the stock cattle and feeder trade, it is certainly time for studying the future. At our office in the St. Louis National Stock Yards we are in close communication with our establishments at Kansas City, St. Joseph, South Omaha and Sioux City. We also have a magnificent stock and feeding cattle trade at Denver. We can obtain any class that is on sale at any market. In addition to our selling force we have feeder buyers who are constantly watching for opportunities to fill their orders, and it goes without saying that they pick up many a bargain, which would never fall in the way of an individual country buyer. In this as in other lines, skilled and experienced service that is in daily contact with every transaction on the market is what counts.

Most of our orders for feeders are received by mail, and in the majority of cases the customer does not see the stock until it is received at his home station. Of course, he can come to market and assist in or supervise his purchases if he wishes, but this is not at all necessary, provided his order is placed with a thoroughly responsible and trustworthy house. Thus you save railroad fare, hotel bills and time. We fill your order just as carefully as though you were here in person.

I am deeply interested in the development of the stock cattle and feeder trade at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. In selling consignments already received I find it to be an active, responsive market. We can sell a half million more stock cattle and feeders than have ever yet passed over the scales in one year. To points in Missouri, Illinois and Indiana the railroad service is quick and satisfactory; the rates are reasonable.

I cordially invite all who are interested in stock cattle and feeders to call at our office. The door is usually wide open, and if it happens to be closed, the latch-string hangs out.

Very Truly Yours,

A. J. MILTON,

Manager Cattle Department, Clay, Robinson & Co., at National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.

The Twice-a-Week St. Louis Republic

Is a magnificent newspaper, containing all the latest home, foreign and political news. It is undoubtedly the best Democratic newspaper in the United States. We highly recommend this paper.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower

Is a nice, clean, general farm monthly publication, full of practical, interesting and instructive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It is very useful to general farmers, to vegetable and fruit growers, and especially so to cattle, hog and sheep raisers and feeders, to horse and mule raisers and dealers, and it contains more good poultry facts than most of the poultry papers. It is published at 50 cents a year, or three years for one dollar.

Combination Offer.

By an arrangement with the publishers of the Republic we are able to combine both of these papers for the price of one.

Send Us One Dollar

and will mail to your address

The St. Louis Republic Twice-a-Week Edition

for one year; also

The National Farmer and Stock Grower

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Address, Hale Publishing Co.,

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VISIO CURED HIS HORSE.

I used one bottle of Visio on a saddle horse which had an attack of moon-blindness, and the curative desults were immediate. I cheerfully recommend Visio to any one having a horse with any defect in the eyes. Yours truly, R. C. GUNNING, Elliot Stock Farm, Waukegan, Ill.

BANNER HAY RAKE.

The best Rake ever sold. Steel axle, frame, teeth and wheel. 8 and 10-foot sizes. Both hand and self-dump. **WEBER IMPLEMENT CO., 415 North Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.**

A LONG FAREWELL.

She (effusively)—"How nice it is to have met you again after all these years, my dear Captain Burlington!"

He—"Major now! That was ten years ago, you know."

She (still more effusively)—"How time flies! Well, congratulations and good bye. I hope you'll be a General when next we meet." Punch

"Culture is the power which makes a man capable of appreciating the life around him, and the power of making that life worth appreciating." Mallock.

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement. How to mix mortar of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

For Sixty Cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.**

For One Dollar we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years and a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Abundance of Vegetables and Fruit.

Last summer I visited a farmer that has made it a point to supply his family with a great abundance of vegetables and fruit. He himself takes care of a farm of over two hundred acres, but he makes it a point to supply his wife with all the things the land can produce under a high state of culture.

He had set apart over an acre of land just back of the house, and this acre of land was enriched to the point where it might easily be too rich. The land had been cultivated over and over again till the earth was in a perfect condition for growing everything that will grow in a Northern garden.

A long row of rhuburb was nearest the house, and the stalks in this row were as big as any we ever see on the market and were more than a yard in length. The owner says that there is nothing like a good supply of farm-yard manure to give big, juicy stalks, and so he cultivates in manure every fall. This work is done in the fall, so that the rhubarb may be fully supplied with an abundance of plant food when it begins growth in the spring.

Next to this row was a long row of asparagus. The farmer had not contented himself with setting out a dozen roots of asparagus. He had a row so long that the tender tips could be cut as soon as they were a little above the surface of the ground. This gave a supply of asparagus tips so tender that all could be eaten like green peas. The richness of the soil also gave tips that were thick and meaty as soon as they appeared at the surface.

Two rows of currant bushes were loaded with fruit when I saw them. Each thrifty clump had been trimmed into regular shape and the foliage was bright and heavy. The hellebore had been applied as soon as the first worm appeared, and thus the foliage had been preserved. The lady of the house said that she always had all the currants she could use, and that the crop was one that could always be depended on if the insects were kept off.

The blackberry and raspberry bushes had been kept cleaned out, and no dead wood was allowed to injure the appearance of the plantation. The grapevines also were in perfect condition on the trellises and were loaded with green grapes.

I asked if the care of this fruit plantation with the vegetable garden did not require a good deal of work? The owner said that it did, and that this was just the reason why so many farmers had poor kitchen gardens, or none at all. The weeds had to be kept down, and this was always a large task, even though the garden and fruit plantation had been laid out in straight lines to make possible the use of the horse cultivator.

Nevertheless, the owner declared that he would not omit the care of this part of the farm at whatever cost it might be, for it made enjoyable living on the farm, as his table was always supplied with the best of fruit and vegetables in great abundance.

The ideal farm life cannot be lived without a full supply of all the good things that can be grown on the farm. The raising of field crops should not be allowed to crowd out the raising of the numerous varieties of fruits and vegetables, which bring both health and happiness to the farmer's family.—M. G. T.

Some Uses of Red Clover.

With the passing of the years the value of red clover is being more and more understood.

Most of us can remember the time when red clover was not looked upon as a very valuable forage plant, even by the owners of dairy cattle. It took the work of the scientist to prove that red clover makes a hay that is superior for feeding cattle, especially if milk is the object of the feeding.

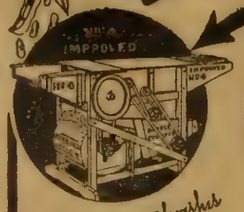
One use of red clover is the amelioration of hard land. On land that is of a heavy clay composition I have seen it do wonders, even when the surface soil had been removed. In a year or two it leaves the land filled with roots that are rich in nitrogen, and in their decay makes a good foundation for the grasses.

I remember especially seeing a weedy area that had been reclaimed from the forest, sown with the seed of red clover. The ground was not touched with the plow. Indeed it would have been difficult to plow it, as it was full of roots. The seed of the red clover was sown among the weeds and soon a luxuriant crop of clover appeared. It remained two years, and when it left the weeds had disappeared. In its place blue grass had come in naturally.

In the East we used to grow it extensively for a double purpose—the securing of a valuable hay crop for feeding dairy cows and the supplying of nitrogen to the land. The soil was of a texture that did not promise much in the way of humus or of nitrogen. We found, however, that red clover could always be depended on to grow on it. We raised two crops of clover and then put the land into something else, usually potatoes.

The clover plant has a very large root, as compared with some other plants. An agricultural professor tells me that it has four times the bulk of the root of a cowpea having the same bulk of top. For this reason it is a great help to land that needs nitrogen and humus. Moreover, the fact that it can be grown without losing the use of the land is very much in its favor.

DO YOUR OWN THREADING



For the small grower. Threshes from the vines without splitting the seed. Beans, buckwheat, kaffir corn, peas and soybeans

Will also thresh small grain if equipped with extra pulley. Will increase your Pea and Bean profits 33⅓%

For the large grower and threshermen. Has larger capacity than any other Thresher. Will shred and clean corn as regularly equipped

ONE HALF of your profits from beans and peas are lost if you do not thresh them from the vines in such a way that you save the seed in a whole, clean marketable condition. The Owens Threshers are guaranteed to do this. They absolutely will not split the seed, and yet take every pod from the vines. They will also shred the vines and take all sand, dirt and foul stuff out of them. Handled by an Owens Thresher your crop will yield you better both in quantity and in price, both for your seed and hay. Don't continue the old wasteful way of handling your crop. Try the—

OWENS PEA AND BEAN THRESHERS

Built in 4 Sizes—Double Cylinders. Larger Separating Space than Any Other Thresher of Equal Size—

which has double cylinders enabling one to run the thresher at a low rate of speed, preventing any possibility of splitting the seed—and yet be able to take EVERY POD from the vines.

(A single cylinder thresher cannot take all the pods from the vines if the speed is reduced sufficiently so as not to split the seed.)

"The Owens" has on account of its extreme length a larger separating space in proportion to its size than any other thresher built. This also makes the Owens do much cleaner work than any other so that you can do without a recleaner.

It is built of absolute first-class material by the most skilled mechanics and workmen, and is an all around superior thresher.

But we are unable to give you a true, clear description of the Owens in this ad. Our catalogue does that fully, besides shows you illustrations of all parts of the machine. You better send for it—it's a valuable book for the grower of beans and peas, as it gives information gathered from the best authorities on how to grow and cultivate them.

The Manufacturers' Own Proposition to You

Is the most liberal ever made by any manufacturer. If we have no agent or dealer in your locality, we will save you their commission, but you must write us so we can explain it to you fully, and send you price list and full particulars about our free trial plan, guaranty, etc. Let us hear from you at once.

J. L. OWENS CO.

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Some advocate growing clover and turning it under. This plan has never appealed to me as being a good one. It is more profitable to let the land have the benefit of the roots only and feed the tops to farm animals, afterwards putting the manure on the land. Much of the manurial elements will thus get back on the land, and the proportion that is retained in the carcasses of the animals will be worth too much in the market to permit of its not being disposed of in that way.

Red clover is a good crop to use as a smother crop when dangerous weeds are to be gotten rid of. One year we sowed it with white clover on a piece of rich but weedy land. It grew densely, and one would think the white clover had been crowded out like the weeds; but when we came to mow it we found that the white clover was growing in the shade of the red clover, and the growth of the two was so dense that the stems of the two plants for the lowest three inches were blanched; but not a sign of a weed could be seen.—M.

"A house is no home unless it contain food and fire for the mind as well as for the body."—Margaret Fuller Ossoli.

More Grain Profits

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Tells 100 ways Chatham Pays You

FREE

Pay me on time, or cash, my factory price, but be sure to **try a Chatham,** anyhow. **Clean your grain**—before you **sell** it—or before you **sow** it. **$1,000,000** lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling **dirty grain** is a low estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of **dirt** in every bushel. **Cleans** wheat for market. Takes oats, cockle, garlic, mustard and chess out of wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out buckhorn plantain. Cleans alsike clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed.

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CHATHAM Fanning Mill, Seed Grader and Cleaner

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250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations indorse them, and Agricultural Papers recommend them to subscribers. Write for full particulars—Prices and New Catalog Free—Address me at nearest city to you—**MANSON CAMPBELL, President**

THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

Kansas City, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. Portland, Ore.

24 Branch Warehouses for prompt shipments.

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New Minnesota Dairy Laws.

Andrew French, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Minnesota, has issued a bulletin, making a synopsis of the new laws covering dairy and creamery products, as follows:

Pasteurization of whey delivered from cheese factories is made compulsory, by heating the whey to at least 180 degrees Fahrenheit.

The exemption from the license provision of the law of those owning and selling milk from not more than three cows is eliminated.

All milk or cream purchased for the purpose of manufacturing into butter or cheese shall be received or purchased by weight, and paid for on the basis of the butter-fat contained therein. The falsification, manipulation, overreading or underreading of the test, or the use of such false reading, is made a misdemeanor.

Milk, cream or ice cream cans must be thoroughly cleansed before they are returned to the shipper.

Creameries must label butter packages as containing butter made from pasteurized milk or cream, in the event that certain provisions of the law, as to the use of effective pasteurizing apparatus, shall have been complied with.

Discrimination in prices paid for milk, cream or butter-fat in different localities is a misdemeanor, and heavy penalties are provided in the event of its violation.

On and after January 1, 1910, all operators of the Babcock testing apparatus will be required to secure license from the Dairy and Food Commissioner, after having passed a satisfactory examination.

CREDIT Subscriptions.

◆ ◆ ◆

Three Years For One Dollar, Payable at the End of the First Year.

The publishers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower will be glad to furnish the paper three years for **One Dollar**, the same to be payable at **the end of the first year.** This edition is a fair sample of the paper. It is interesting and instructive. Those who read it over will find that it is a help to them in the conduct of their business. All who receive a sample copy are invited to send in a subscription on the following blank form, unless they prefer to pay in advance, thereby securing a premium.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay One Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

Name. . . . . .

P. O. Box . . . . . R. F. D. . . . . .

Postoffice. . . . . .

Immigration Decreasing.

The steerage business of the Atlantic steamship lines is one of their prime sources of profit. They have been hard hit by the lull in the immigration tide during the past year. The decrease in the number of immigrants carried in 1908 was 583,000, compared with 1907. The average cost of a third-class passage being $30, this made a shortage in the revenues of the steamship companies aggregating the enormous sum of $17,490,000.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE.

Three Thousand Historical Items Arranged by Dates From the Earliest Times to the Year 1906 —All For 25 Cents.

The editor of the National Farmer and Stock Grower has collected historical items relating to agriculture and live stock raising and arranged them in the order in which the incidents happened. It is a record which is intensely interesting to all earnest farmers and progressive stockmen. The events recorded include much that is ancient and is brought down through the ages of progress to about the year 1906. This material is all arranged in a handy booklet of 100 pages; it is nicely illustrated, and is a handy, useful publication. We will be glad to send a copy, postage paid, to any of our readers on receipt of 25 cents, or we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for 50 cents and we will send a copy of the Date Book History of Agriculture as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Milk Out of Season.

Dr. Evans, the Chicago Health Commissioner, is quoted as saying that God did not make cows to supply milk for human beings; that the original intention was for the cow to only furnish enough nourishment for the calf, and that man took a hand in the matter and by much feeding and much milking she has been forced to gradually increase her supply of milk so it may be used for human needs. This unnatural forcing process has lowered her power of resisting disease and the modern cow is particularly susceptible to tuberculosis. The doctor appears to be of the same opinion as the lady ranchman in Texas who explained to her visitors that the absence of milk on the table was due to it being out of season. The cows gave milk for a few months of the year and dried up, and then the milk season closed. The dairy press of the country is almost unanimous in their view that it is almost time for Dr. Evans to dry up.

New York Milk Prices.

New York Exchange price for April milk was 3⅛ cents per quart, or 12½ cents a gallon; from May 1st to 21st the price was 2¾ cents a quart, which is 11 cents a gallon; commencing May 22d, until otherwise announced, the price was 2½ cents a quart, equal to 10 cents a gallon. The New York milk market has been heavily supplied since April 1st. The cool month of May, and particularly the last half, caused a great accumulation of milk. Our information comes from the Milk Reporter of Sussex, N. J.

A Question About Soil.

A correspondent from Will county, Illinois, writes: "I have a piece of sandy-loam land, which starts a crop off good enough, but for some reason the crops do not fully develop here. They seem to stop growing a month before crops on black bottom land. Can you tell me how to handle this land?"

The trouble here no doubt is the same as is met with on many sandy loams. The top soil is not deep enough to furnish feeding ground for the roots of the plants throughout the season; and, not unlikely, there is an unfriendly subsoil. As long as the roots of plants have abundant room for growth and plenty of food within the feeding ground, they will prosper and develop fully within the normal growing season. Lack of food, crowded feeding ground for the roots hinder the growth and ultimately will completely check it. The thing to do is to gradually deepen the top soil. Grow clover, or other legumes, and return to the soil all the straw and manure made on the farm. By gradually deepening the surface soil to, say, twelve to fourteen inches, the roots of nearly all cereal crops will have ample feeding ground and will not have to depend upon the subsoil for help.

Another point should always be kept in mind when working this kind of soil; that is, the retention of moisture. With a good supply of humus there need be but little trouble from this source. But these soils dry out quickly, and unless they are kept in that mechanical condition to conserve moisture the roots of plants are forced to strike deeper and sometimes they meet with an unfriendly subsoil.—L. C. Brown.

Roofing Guarantees.

When a maker guarantees his roofing, it merely means that he puts his claims for it in writing, and if there is any dispute afterwards, there are thousands of ways in which the maker can evade responsibility if he chooses.

The makers of Congo Roofing, however, have devised an interesting plan which gives the buyer absolute protection. With each roll of roofing is furnished a Surety Bond issued by the National Surety Company of New York, guaranteeing the faithful performance of the guarantee by the manufacturers. This gives to any possible complainant a Court of Appeals to which he can go, over the head of the manufacturer. In fact, this guarantee bond so pledges that if the manufacturers of Congo Roofing should go bankrupt or close out their business, the Surety Company would still continue to guarantee the reliability and satisfaction of Congo Roofing. The guarantee on the three-ply is for ten years.

A copy of the Guarantee can be obtained by addressing the United Roofing and Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Those who have wool clips for sale should write to A. J. Child & Sons, St. Louis, Mo., and obtain their 1909 wool circular. St. Louis is a first-class wool market for the shipper and it has often been the means of preventing disastrous declines in values when other markets were demoralized. Many mills buy in St. Louis that do not buy anywhere else, and the Eastern markets can be lifeless when St. Louis is active. Messrs. Child & Sons handle wools strictly on commission, and the firm is absolutely reliable.

You'll Buy a Cream Separator

When You See the One You've Always Wanted

You know there are two styles of separators which are recognized as standard, and that other manufacturers each make **one** style. Each claims that his **one hobby** is the "only" one. Each will try to force his one style on you, whether it's what you want, need and want to pay for it or not. That is **not** the Empire Way.

We saw the good in both styles, if rightly designed, made of the right materials, by the right men. So here is the result of Empire inventions, Empire materials, Empire workmen and facilities, and Empire "know-how"—A quality machine for every cow owner in

The Empire Line

—**The Frictionless Empire.**
—**The Empire Disc.**

All are backed by the Empire Guaranty, as good as a Government Bond—Because we know that each is better than any other make of separator at any price.

As each style has all sizes, we offer twice as wide a choice as others. Some Empires are low in price, because one style costs less to make than the other. All are the same in quality—**First Grade.**

Fit your ideas, fit your capacity needs, fit your pocketbook—at headquarters—The Empire Factory.

The Empire Book Free. Gives facts, not claims, because we don't depend on **one** style to make a sale. It is fair and impartial. Write for it today.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
Chicago, Illinois
Factory, Bloomfield, N. J.

Music on the Farm.

Again we invite our patrons to consider the great and interesting subject of musical entertainment on the farm. The Edison Improved Phonograph is a great entertainer. It is greatly improved. The new Amberol records play twice as long as the old records, and the new spceially-made horns bring out every word with great force and clearness. A farm with music is worth a dozen farms without. Write for booklet entitled "The Edison Phonograph and the Home." Address, National Phonograph Company, 168 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.

The highest courts in England and Germany have declared void any law or ordinance which provides standards which a cow cannot live up to. If the seller can prove that the milk in question is just as it came from the cow, he is safe, as he ought to be. We understand that the Maryland law requires a cow to give 3½ per cent. butter-fat and 12½ per cent. total solids, which is an unjust imposition on the cow.

2 H.P. Stationary Engine $29.50

2½ to 8 H. P. Proportionate Prices.

For use on the farm and in the shop.

Runs cream separators, churns, pumps, corn shellers, washing machines, printing presses, etc. Burns kerosene, coal oil, alcohol, gasoline, distillate, without change of equipment, starts without cranking, throttle governed, drop forged steel shaft, best grade babbitt bearings, free catalog tells how to save half cost of hired help. Testimonials. 10,000 in use. All sizes ready to ship.

DETROIT ENGINE WORKS
3863 Bellevue Avenue, Detroit, Michigan

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

Published Monthly
By THE HALE PUBLISHING CO.
Philip H. Hale, Managing Editor.
Claude A. Cour, Advertising Manager.

Charles H. Hopkins, 150 Nassau street, New York City, Eastern Representative.

Entered at Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter in January, 1901.

Subscription Price in the United States, 50 cents a year, or three years for one dollar.

Office of Publication, 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Bell Phone: Grand 400.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

Prices Are Not Any Higher Than They Ought to be, and Entail No Hardship on the Consumer.

What is called the May option in wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade was first traded in on June 23d, 1908, at 89 cents a bushel, and it closed out at $1.34 per bushel on Saturday, May 29th, 1909, because Monday, May 31, was a legal holiday and the Board of Trade was closed. All wheat sold under the May option had to be delivered or settled for by the close of the May market, and all wheat bought had to be received by the buyer or settled for by the close of the May market.

According to official reports, the market closed without any excitement and only 1¼ cents per bushel below the highest quotation during the month. In a general way, the reports agree that there was absolutely no excitement and that the advance in price was fully justified by existing conditions; in other words, on the legitimate market May 29 wheat for consumption was worth all and more than it cost on the speculative market. That actual wheat was scarce and is scarce is fully borne out by the statement that Chicago received 1,001 cars of wheat in May, 1908, and only 133 cars in May, 1909. Actual deliveries on May 29th at Chicago were 595,000 bushels of wheat.

An official report from Chicago said: "There has been no attempt to deceive the trade or the public, everything being in the open. There has been no manipulation and no disposition to take advantage of the shorts." This may be so or it may not. Undoubtedly there was a large amount of speculation, and it is estimated that during the period the market advanced profits estimated to have been made amounting to $6,400,000 were offset by losses of equal amount sustained by the same class of people who traded in grain and had to deliver or settle. It is estimated that the stock of wheat in farmers' hands and sold at higher prices by farmers and holders, elevators, etc., increased in value $50,000,000, and it seems to be a statement which is fairly supported by the facts.

Notwithstanding there is considerable speculation in wheat, there is also considerable trading, day by day, in cash wheat, which goes to the millers, to elevators, or for export. Cash wheat applies to car-loads shipped direct from the country to the open market. In St. Louis, on May 24th, cash wheat No. 2 red sold up to $1.58 per bushel. At Cincinnati the top price for the same grade was $1.56, although the speculative May option was quoted at Chicago at $1.34¼, and in this Chicago case there remained but six days to deliver the goods. On the last day of May, cash wheat for actual delivery was quoted at $1.58 per bushel at Minneapolis.

In studying over this matter with an honest purpose in view of understanding it, we come directly to the conclusion that it is the strong statistical situation which has permitted the wheat to sell higher. The United States Department of Agriculture estimated on March 1st that in farmers' hands there remained 143,692,000 bushels of wheat; whereas last year at the same time there were 148,721,000 bushels, and the year before 206,642,000 bushels. Since March 1st every inducement has been offered the farmer to unload, and although selling has continued for three months and prices have gone higher than farmers expected or hoped for, the selling has not reduced the price. Furthermore, on March 1st, 1909, the percentage of wheat in farmers' hands was less than the average of the past twelve years. Allowing the government report to be correct, it was showing a strong selling situation on March 1st, and if the visible supply and crop were both overestimated, it only shows the demand still greater than the supply, and makes the high market a very reasonable one. Of course, wheat is a world's crop, and when a world's crop is short the door is open for the first man who finds it out to make a little money by buying and storing for an advance.

Much is said about gambling in wheat by people who do not understand anything about it. If a man sells a certain amount of wheat and delivers it according to contract, that is called a legitimate transaction; but if he should have made a bad bargain and pays the difference and settles up the transaction without delivery, that is called gambling, whereas there may be no actual difference in the intention to gamble or not to gamble in either transaction. To eliminate gambling it is necessary to eliminate trading, and to eliminate trading is to eliminate commerce. It appears that every bushel of grain bought on the speculative market was accepted whenever it was tendered; therefore, so far as the chief speculator is concerned, gambling could not be proven.

In reviewing the situation, we see that June cash wheat is selling up to May cash wheat prices; that during the month of May wheat delivered on the spot was higher than the sale in which there was time for delivery.

We believe that wheat at $1.50 a bushel, which is 2½ cents a pound, is not higher than farmers ought to get for it. We never agitated for dollar wheat, for the reason that $1.00 a bushel is too low. The farmer cannot afford to produce wheat for less than 2½ cents a pound. With wheat at $1.50 per sixty-pound bushel, bread can be made and eaten by families at a very reasonable price, that will entail no hardship on them. We have only one wish in connection with the Board of Trade, and it is that trading by the bushel be eliminated, and all grain quoted by the 100 pounds.

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Wholesale Supply House
511 & 513 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.
BOX 301.

Root Quotations at St. Louis.

On June 1st, at St. Louis, commercial roots were selling as follows by the pound: Golden Seal, $1.30 to $1.35; Ginseng—Wild at $5.25 to $5.75; cultivated at $4.75 to $5.00; Lady Slipper, 18c.; Seneca, 30c.; Pink, 18c.; Black, dry, 8c.; May Apple, 4½c.; Snake, 32 to 35c.; Angelica, 5c.; Wahoo—Bark of root, 14 to 16c.; bark of tree, 4c.; Blood, 4½c.; Blueflag, 5c.; Sassafras, bark of root, 5c.; Wild Ginger, 9c.; Spikenard, 3c.

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STOCK AND FEEDING CATTLE
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A majority of the stock feeders of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio prefer to buy their feeders at St. Louis. They have short runs, favorable rates, quick service, small shrinkage. These people get their cattle home in good shape. There is never a glut of stock cattle at St. Louis. Western shippers can get their stock cattle to the St. Louis market just as easily and as cheaply as they can to any inferior Far West market, and at St. Louis there is quicker sale, better results, and in the shipping in, concentration, sale and outward shipment there is less expense, less shrinkage and less loss to come out of the cattle. The center in which all can be brought together and distributed at the least expense to all concerned is the best market of all.

THE BEST MARKET OF ALL—UNDER ANY AND ALL CIRCUMSTANCES—IS AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

St. Louis Poultry Quotations.

On June 1st the following were poultry quotations, by the pound: Turkeys—Young and old, 15c.; small, 13c. Chickens—Fowls, 11½c.; old roosters and stags, round, 6½c. Old ducks, 8c. Old geese, 4½c. Spring chickens, 1 and 1¼-pound, 18c.; 1½ and 2-pound, 23c. Spring ducks, 2-pound, 15c. Guinea chickens, per dozen, $2.00.

Dressed Iced Poultry: Turkeys—Young and old, 15½c.; small, 13½c. Chickens—Fowls, 12c.; old roosters and stags, 7c. Ducks, 8½c. Geese, 5c. Spring chickens, 19 to 24c.

Pigeons and Squabs—Live pigeons at 75 to 90c. per dozen. Squabs—Fancy homers, $2.25 per dozen for 9-pound, $2.50 for 10-pound, and $1.25 for small; common, $1.00 to $1.50 per dozen.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

CUBA LANDS. THE BEST INVESTMENT. Lot 1.—Cattle Ranch of 1,100 acres. Magnificent location. A Ready-made Home. Lot 2.—2,400 acres, cedar, mahogany and mahuaga timber. Virgin soil. Lot 3.—Cattle Ranch of 5,300 acres, divided into five pastures. A fine house. Rich land. Royal palms. Valuable timber. Lot 4.—1,500 acres richest land in Cuba, near Cuba Central Railway. Fenced and divided. Lot 5.—6,000 acres choice land, in American section; cheap but excellent proposition; fencing; living water; fifty miles from Port of Gibard. Write for full description, Cattle Lands, Coffee Lands, Cane Lands, Tobacco Lands. Will show lands to buyers this summer. Cuba is the country of delightful homes and profitable investments. Address, Andrews Trading Co., Gainesville, Fla.

Michigan.—I sell Farms in Oceana, the best county in the United States; fruit, grain and stock. Write for list. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

Farms For Sale.

800-ACRE FARM.

Note what I say: It is a great bargain, well improved; it adjoins railroad station; it will grow 60 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre; it is underlaid with coal; it is in a fine locality; it is high class; it is about two hours from Kansas City, six hours from St. Louis, and twelve hours from Chicago. Price, $75 per acre, easy terms. Farms immediately adjoining are held at $100 to $125 per acre.

The finest large farm in Missouri, nearly two sections, seven miles from south city limits; R. R. station on farm.

Also 2,500 acres, fenced and cross-fenced; four good houses, eight fine barns; rich corn land. Land and improvements all in fine shape. About 1,500 acres in blue grass. $40 per acre.

Other farms for sale.

J. H. LIPSCOMB,
306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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Come where one crop of tomatoes will pay for the land. 62 canning factories in the county. 360 cars canned tomatoes shipped last year. Fine dairy and stock country. Send for list and circulars describing a county that has been overlooked. No hail storms or hot winds. Grow most everything. Most healthy country. All good water. We can interest you. Write us your wants to-day. One price. We do business only on the square and our reputation is our reference.

WRIGHT & WATERSTRIPE,
Marshfield, Mo.

New Mexico Land for Sale. 1,000 acres on the Pecos river. Two miles on the river will make a fine cattle ranch, or can be irrigated. For particulars, address, J. C. Clancey, Puerto de Luna, New Mexico.

Oklahoma.—Farms for sale. LOOK! BIG OPENING OF LANDS IN OKLAHOMA. 2,000,000 acres of improved school land on forty-years' time. Also 4,000,000 acres Indian land on four-years' time. Send 25 cents for descriptive booklet to M. N. Due, Publisher, Dept. 31, Tecumseh, Oklahoma.

Tennessee.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and price of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, East Tennessee Real Estate Company, Morristown, Tenn.

Texas.—12,000-acre ranch within eight miles of Sabinal, Uvalde county, Texas. A part fine grazing land and the balance richest agricultural soil. Will sell in 2,000-acre tracts or less. Agricultural lands average $11.00 per acre and grazing lands average $4.75. Greatest bargains in the state. For particulars address Albert D. Evans, National Stock Yards, Ill.

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Information Wanted

Wish to Hear from Owner

regarding good farm for sale, in any good locality, suitable for dairy purposes or general farming. Not particular about location or size. Wish to hear from owners only who wish to sell direct to buyer without paying any commission. Please give brief description and price. No agents need answer.

Address I. A. LESHER
46 W. Monroe St., Room A. W., Chicago, Ill.

Dairy and Creamery.

During one week recently thirty-four barrels and 141 tubs of factory butter were received in New York that had been exported to England and Scotland. The incident shows the English markets to be in bad shape, and it also shows that not all the butter exported is high-grade goods.

The American Creamery says: "Many crimes are made in the name of pasteurization, but it remained for a German creamery to utilize it for watering the milk sold. He applied direct steam and thus increased the volume of milk with 12 to 13 per cent. water. He got off with a $25 fine."

Inoculation For Alfalfa.

A timely bulletin from the Geneva Experiment Station is No. 313, which shows how important lime and inoculation are for alfalfa. In 103 tests where inoculating soil from the Station field was sent to farmers for use on their own fields, sixty-six crops were successful, while only twenty-five adjoining uninoculated plats gave good crops. In sixty-four tests where lime was used, all but six plats showed improvement, and twenty-seven plats were changed from failure to success by liming. Where both inoculation and lime were used, 77 per cent. of the crops were successful; while less than 25 per cent. of the untreated plats succeeded.

No one should attempt to grow alfalfa without studying this bulletin carefully. It will cost you only a postal card to secure it. Address the Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

CREAMERY WANTED.

The Industrial Club of Devall's Bluff, Arkansas,

Invites correspondence from experienced man with capital with view of locating creamery in one of the best towns in Arkansas. Right in the greatest cow and grazing section in the Southwest. High hill country. Good health. Good schools. Churches of all denominations.

Address, **C. W. ADAMS, Secretary, Devall's Bluff, Arkansas.**

Milk Producers' Association.

The officers of the Milk Producers' Association of Missouri and Illinois met on Monday, May 24th, at the office of the Secretary at one o'clock p. m.

None of the Railroad Delegates were present.

The Secretary had received subscriptions and membership fees from T. Jones and Hermann Strothmann, of Robertsville, Mo., who are new members.

Mr. W. S. Prickett, of Sorrento, Ill., who ships from New Douglas, Ill., was a visitor at headquarters during the day.

Hon. D. I. Furbeck, President of the association, acting as Milk Committee, reported an overloaded milk market and that he was unable to report a definite price for uncontracted milk of May delivery. The distributing companies of the city are receiving large quantities of milk and cream under contracts at stated prices, very much of it at 12 cents a gallon, and they were disposed to talk 10 cents a gallon for uncontracted milk; therefore, the range will be from 10 to 12 cents, the same as last year. The President stated that he was at a disadvantage, because he was not in possession of the lists usually furnished by Delegates, showing the shipments of members and price paid.

The next meeting of the association will be held Monday, June 28th, at the office of the Secretary, Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo. In the meantime, all members who are in arrears will be advised of the fact.

When to Cut Oats.

A Livingston county, Illinois, farmer cuts his oats about four or five days earlier than others in that section. He says he gets much better straw, and his grain is just as heavy as if it were left standing a week longer. Let us see. The value of the oat crop should be measured by the amount of grain secured. The straw serves a good purpose, but its value is only secondary. Even a few days make a marked difference in the composition of the straw. For instance, when oats are cut directly after the flowering stage they make an admirable fodder; but allow them to stand a week longer and most of the valuable matter has passed into the grain and the straw begins to decay next to its roots. It is a very nice thing to know when to cut oats at just the right time. Those who make considerable of the straw, and cut the crop before growth ceases in the stem and leaves, always have many green berries, and these are usually light. Some farmers seem to think that the grain will fill out or ripen in the bundles after it is cut. Of course grain will not do this, to any extent.

Whatever material is left in the straw at harvesting time is at the expense of the grain. When oats are grown as a grain crop, they should be cut when they are thoroughly ripe, and of course before they become dry enough to shatter to any extent.—L. C. Brown.

Weeds in Pastures.

A Whiteside county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "At our Farmers' Institute some one told us that if pastures were treated with manure, that it would kill out the weeds. The weediest part of my pastures this spring is where I spread manure last fall, and it seems there are many weeds which I never noticed before."

Manure will furnish right conditions for weed seeds to germinate and grow, so the thing to do is to rid the pastures of these weeds as fast as they show up. Frequently grass kills out in spots in pastures. These spots are the prolific weed-breeders, and it will require heroic and persistent work to get them back to good pasture grasses. Manure is a good thing for thin pastures. Spread it on thinly and keep reseeding. The only way to handle the weeds is to keep them cut down. Many are annuals, so if they are not allowed to form seed they are easily gotten rid of.—L. C. Brown.

St. Louis Feather Quotations.

At St. Louis, on June 1st, feathers were selling as follows by the pound: Prime white live goose in small sacks at 51c., and in large sacks at 40c.; prime gray do. at 39c. in small and 37c. in large sacks; old white, 36 to 38c.; x, 27 to 32c.; xx, 16 to 20c.; xxx, 10 to 14c.; xxxx, 5c.; tare, 10 per cent. on small sacks and 3 per cent. on large. Duck—White, 38c.; dark, 27 to 30c. Chicken—Prime dry-picked, body, 3c.—wet, damp and quill-mixed, 2c. Turkey—Tail (straight and clean, no shorts), 32c.; wing, 15c.; pointers, 5c.; tail, wing and pointers, mixed, 10c.; dry body, 5c.; green body, 1 to 3c.

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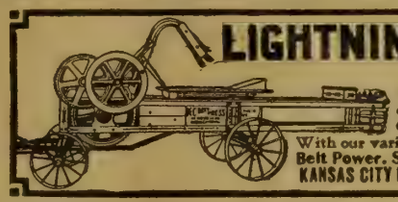

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Catalogue and other information sent on application.

DR. S. STEWART, Sec'y, 1324 E. 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Home-grown Vegetables at St. Louis.

On June 1st, horse-radish was selling at $4.50 per barrel; turnips, 20 cents a dozen bunches; beets at 25 cents a dozen bunches; kohlrabi, 25 cents a dozen bunches; rhubarb, 20 to 30 cents a dozen bunches; green onions, 10 to 25 cents a dozen bunches; cauliflower, 25 cents to $1.00 a box; lettuce, 10 cents a bushel, loose; mustard greens and kale, 5 to 10 cents a bushel, loose; spinach, loose, 15 cents a bushel; radishes, home-grown tips at 40 cents per bushel box and white at 8 to 10 cents a dozen bunches; asparagus, 40 to 75 cents per dozen hand bunches; green peas, loose, $1.00 to $1.25 per bushel.

St. Louis' Increase in Quarantine Cattle.

To and including May 29th, the St. Louis market received 3,822 cars of cattle in the quarantine division, against 3,159 cars received during the same period of last year. This is an increase of 663 cars during the present season. Kansas City receipts this season are 870 cars less than the arrivals at St. Louis.

WOOL MEN!

We can interest you. Do you know that St. Louis is a spot cash market? In 20 years we have handled more separate lots of wool, each season, than any other commission house here. Over 40 years' experience in the business, and your shipments receive our personal attention. We guarantee top prices, quick sales and prompt cash returns. Write for our 1909 Wool Circular, giving full particulars and points in regard to the preparation of wool for market. Wool Sacks, Shipping Tags, Market Reports, etc., sent Free upon request. Write what you have to offer.

A. J. CHILD & SONS, St. Louis, Mo.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

A very elegant, illustrated, cloth-bound book of 200 pages is called **Profitable Dairying.** It is all good, satisfactory reading matter relating to the successful management of the dairy business under all circumstances, including the management of the cows and construction of the barn. We have discovered this book lately and we find that there is a better demand for it than for all other dairy books combined. For one dollar we will send **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for two years and we will send the book, **Profitable Dairying,** as a premium. Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Raising the Skim-milk Calves.

The separator which is used in connection with the dairy business contributes very largely to the successful raising of the calves.

This is so because the milk can at all times be fed warm and at the same temperature, and also that it may be fed sweet at practically all times.

Just at this point I wish to say that in calf feeding the uniformity of the condition of the milk contributes probably more than any other one thing to the successful feeding of the calf. Skim milk contains all the elements of the whole milk except the fat. All the elements necessary to produce muscle, bone, hair and promote growth of the young animal still remain in the skim milk.

The separator has taken from the milk only the fat. The fat of the whole milk is not necessarily an element to the growth of the young calf.

Skim milk, as stated, contains all the elements necessary for growth; however, some fat must be fed in connection with milk to produce a certain amount of fat in the calf's body and also for the purpose of keeping the calf warm. It will be seen, in the first place, however, that calves running with their dams are eating more fat than they really need, which results in loss to the owner, because it does the calf very little good.

It is a surplus of fat which the calf does not need, and when butter-fat is selling at an average price of 20 to 25 cents a pound, it can be seen that it will be economy on the part of the farmer to save this fat and sell it.

On the other hand, if a substitute for this fat can be added to the skim milk and this substitute is cheaper than butter-fat, as it is, then the farmer is again practicing a system of economy which he can't afford to overlook.

Now, the farmer cannot afford at the present time to sacrifice his chances for a good calf, and he need not do so. A calf which will sell at one year old at a good figure is just as necessary on the farm as it is for a man to have a cow on his farm. We can't afford, therefore, to start this calf in any other way but to start him right, and by this I mean to feed him well.

Even though the farmer is procuring excellent prices for his butter-fat, he can't afford to mistreat or stunt the calf during the first two or three weeks of its life. I would, therefore, be as liberal as need be in feeding a young calf whole milk. The calf should by all means have the first milk from the cow. This milk is the feed intended for the calf when little. It has certain qualities which are necessary in putting into action the calf's stomach, consequently every calf should have its first two or three feeds of the new milk.

A good cow, however, will usually give much more milk, even from the start, than is needed by the calf, and here is the chance for the farmer who is running things right to get some good hog feed, which feed is worth dollars to him, and by giving it to his hogs he does not in any sense rob the calf.

Most farmers desire that the newly-born calf should take this new milk direct from its mother's udder. I have no fault particularly to find with this method in ordinary farm practice, but for myself in handling a herd of excellent dairy cows, I never permit the calf to suck when it can be avoided. The calf gains nothing and the farmer loses much in the way of future product and annoyance from the mother if the calf is permitted to suck.

In ordinary farm practice it is very well to allow the calf to remain with the mother two or three days, or, if not this long, at least to suck a time or two.

When the calf is taken from the cow he must, of course, be taught to drink.

The longer the calf remains with the cow the more difficult it is to teach him to drink. For this reason principally I do not allow the calf to suck, if I can avoid it.

In giving the calf his first meal artificially, which is from a milk pail, let the calf be hungry before you attempt to feed him. A hungry calf will learn to drink much more quickly than a calf which is not hungry. In fact, it is next to impossible to make a calf drink until he is hungry. It therefore will save wear and tear on the temper and the calf will be treated just as well if he is not allowed to eat until he feels the need of a meal. During the first week of the calf's life I feed no skim milk, even though I have it warm and sweet from the separator.

At the end of the second week I try to have the calf eating a little grain, and have reduced the quantity of the whole milk fed, increasing the skim milk until the calf is on a ration of skim milk and grain and nibbling a little grass. By this plan my calves do as well as though they were sucking the dam, the calf having entered a life of thriftiness, economy and profit.—R. B. Rushing.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. **Lasts all season.** Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. **Of all dealers** or sent prepaid for 20 cents.

HAROLD SOMERS
160 DeKalb Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Handling Calves.

A correspondent at Brook, Indiana, writes: "I have lost two calves this spring with scours. Is there any remedy for them?"

Usually scours are the result of poor care. Even when feeding methods are all right, damp and drafty sheds or barns will develop scours within two or three days. I saw this very thing in DuPage county, Illinois, just a few days ago. The calves were kept in the basement under the barn. There was scarcely any bedding, the ground was damp and the calves were kept there sixteen hours out of every twenty-four. The calves were scrawny, had poor appetites and were not doing any good. This is not an unusual case, for the same conditions may be found on many dairy farms.

Put the calves into dry, warm quarters, with plenty of clean straw for bedding. If they are being fed on skim milk, better discontinue this and feed a pint of fresh milk twice a day for two or three days. A little flaxseed meal with a raw egg, fed twice a day, will soon bring the calves around all right.

Sometimes dirty pails are the source of infection. The feed pails of the calves should be thoroughly scalded out every two or three days. Pails left in the pens or yards where the calves are running, day after day, are sure to make trouble. Clean up the pails and keep the youngsters nice and warm, and no one need to worry about scours.—L. C. Brown.

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Everybody knows the name **United States** on a Separator is **an absolute guarantee of Superior Quality, Long Service and Absolute Satisfaction.**

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That is the best sort of economy; it means a saving of money to you. Why then run any risks with "cheap" makes?

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Let him show you how a **United States Separator** is made, its perfect mechanical construction, strong, solid, one-piece frame, no bolts to shake loose with wear. Scientific construction of the Separator bowl. You can readily see for yourself how the purchase of a **United States Separator** means economy for you. If you do not know a United States dealer let us send you his name.

A request by postal card for United States Separator Catalogue No 125 and mentioning this paper, will bring you a beautiful hanger lithographed in colors.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
Bellows Falls, Vt.

Frozen Milk in Siberia.

A paper called The Baker says that the people of Siberia buy their milk frozen, and for convenience it is allowed to freeze about a stick, which forms a handle to carry it by. The milkman leaves one chunk or two, as the case may be, at the houses of his customers. The children of Irkutsk, instead of crying for a drink of milk, cry for a bite of milk. The people in winter time do not say: "Be careful not to spill the millk," but "Be careful not to break the milk." Broken milk is better than spilled milk, though, because there is an opportunity to save the pieces. A quart of frozen milk on a stick is a very formidable weapon in the hand of an angry man or boy, as it is possible to knock a person down with it. Irkutsk people hang their milk on hooks instead of putting it in pans,, though, of course, when warm spring weather comes, pans or pails are used, as the milk begins to melt. Siberia has a month or two of warm weather.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

"Two French scientists, M.M.Heuri and Stodel, have invented a new method of sterilizing milk. It is by means of violet light. The invention was presented to the French Academy of Sciences recently and was received with approval."—London Cowkeepers' Journal.

The Montreal Milk Shippers' Association has fixed the price of milk and cream from May 1st to September 30th next at 15 cents per gallon (10 pounds) for milk delivered in the city; 60 cents per gallon for 20 per cent. cream; 75 cents for 25 per cent. cream, and 90 cents for 30 per cent. cream delivered in the city.

The Minnesota Dairyman says: "The fall cow is the cow that counts. If you have a cow that has worked hard for the past year, carry her over and give her a little rest and then have her come in the fall the next time. You will find that you will have a far better cow and also a much better calf. A cow should not be made a regular milking machine if the best results are to be obtained at all times."

The Milk Reporter of Sussex, N. J., says: "Lots of millionaires, according to the papers, are successful dairymen. They are making dairy farms pay: There is a big farmers' club in New York composed entirely of millionaires. It is very evident, however, that they milked something else besides cows before they went into the dairy business. With it all there is no questioning the fact that they are making the dairies pay, and many a real dealer who knows nothing else but the milk business is aware of the fact."

"Point thy tongue on the anvil of truth."—Pindar.

MORE MILK FROM COWS! WORK FROM HORSES!

Why buy feed and let flies rob your profits

Keep flies off your stock and they'll take on flesh. Cows give ⅓ more & richer milk, and horses do more and better work on less feed. Animals pestered by flies can't digest food. Shoo-Fly keeps off flies & insects in pasture longer than any imitation. Protect your stock by spraying

Shoo Fly The Animals Friend

Kills every fly it strikes! ½c. worth saves 3 qts. milk. 1 gal. protects 3 animals a season. Cures all sores, and prevents infection. Heals from bottom without scab. Prevents itching. **Nothing better for galls.** Used by leading veterinarians and dairymen since 1885. Write for testimonials. Kills lice and mites wherever sprayed.

Accept no substitute. If your dealer hasn't it send his name and $1, and we'll send enough Shoo-Fly to protect 3 animals 30 days and improved 3-tube gravity sprayer. Name Exp. office. **$1 refunded if animals not protected.**

Shoo-Fly Mfg. Co., 1305 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

Agents wanted everywhere. Special terms. Write today

Editor knows from experience Shoo-Fly is O. K.

Concerning Animal Tuberculosis.

We think that much of the cry about tuberculosis is not based upon true theories or facts. Half the agitators, professional and otherwise, disagree, and none of them can positively identify the tuberculis germ from the germ of another disease. Furthermore, so far as milk is concerned, there is more tuberculosis in other countries, the Philippines, for instance, where milk cuts but small figure, than there is in the United States. We do not believe in the wholesale condemnation of dairy cattle, neither do we believe that the one horrible picture example of a dirty cow, which has been multiplied again and again, ought to do duty in every state.

Nevertheless the United States Department of Agriculture has discovered that there is more tuberculosis in cattle than there ought to be, and that one per cent. of cows with tuberculosis will cause two per cent. of hogs to be infected. The argument is that if cattle are freed from the disease the hogs will be correspondingly healthy.

The city of Washington, governed directly by Congress, appears to be entitled to a medal for having 17 per cent. of tubercular cows. In various states the diseased cows range from .79 to 19.69 per cent., with an average of 10 per cent. in dairy herds.

Since we have found that agitators against milk below some set-up standard do not say anything about the necessity for diluting milk before giving it to infants, we do not expect those who say that infants die of intestinal tuberculosis caused by cow's milk, to quote those authorities, who say that it is impossible to transmit the disease that way. We are of the decided opinion that the tuberculin campaign is full of mistaken propositions, with just a dash of misrepresentation thrown in.

Nevertheless we agree with the press article from the Bureau of Animal Industry, dated April 30th, that as a business proposition live stock raisers cannot afford to have tuberculosis in their herds. A dairyman don't know his business if he allows a new cow to come into his herd without it is tuberculin tested. A dairyman should have his herd tuberculin tested and get rid of any diseased cows. Once clean, it ought to be kept clean. If they do not protect their own herds, dairymen must expect trouble. This is an age of trouble. It is an age of agitation, an age of reform. The whole world is legislative crazy. We run to the legislatures for laws to be enacted. Every law produces a crop of inspectors—the inspectors must get busy. The dairyman will not escape. He had better avoid trouble if he can. The lesson of the past two years ought not to be disregarded. The big cities are adopting regulations, some sane and some insane. The tendency of the times is to fix the responsibility where it belongs. The only way for a dairyman to clear his road is to clean his herd, so that, no matter where his milk will be sold, his health certificate can go with it, and no matter where his cattle are shipped, a quarantine shall go with them.

The concluding paragraph of the Bureau of Animal Industry circular is as follows:

"It may at some time be necessary for the federal government to quarantine against interstate shipments of cows from certain states where the disease prevails to a considerable extent, and require a strict supervision over all animals removed from such states for interstate shipment, and only remove the quarantine from sections of the state when it has been demonstrated that the disease either has been eradicated or is under strict local quarantine." This is a positive threat that if people will insist on having herds containing diseased animals, the federal government will step in, as it did with the foot-and-mouth disease and stamp it out. It will pay dairymen and dairy associations to sit up and take notice.

Justice to the Hand Separator.

It takes the creamery man who wishes to do his own cream separating to show the good points of the hand cream separator in the hands of the farmer. Mr. H. Western Parry, of Ontario, Canada, did so in an article addressed to the New York Produce Review and American Creamery. He said that one reason which hastened the change from power to hand separators was that the patrons were getting their skim milk back in such an unsatisfactory condition that the idea of sweet skim milk warm from the separator took like wild-fire, and before many of the creamerymen realized the seriousness of the situation sufficiently to install skim-milk pasteurizing apparatus, the irrevocable had happened, the milk routes were weakened and the cream was coming instead of the milk.

He concluded by saying: "I consider the whole-milk system preferable, because I can make better butter from it, because the power necessary for separating is concentrated in one plant, operated by one expert, and the results are therefore uniform and as they are desired. Nor have I dodged the necessity of pasteurizing, for instead of pasteurizing the skim milk, as should have been done in the past, I have now to pasteurize the gathered cream in order to get it into proper shape to make good butter.

"My patrons who have hand separators talk as if they had made no mistake. 'Look at our calves,' they say. 'We get something to feed them now. Our separators pay for themselves in two seasons by the extra value of our young stock and the reduction in the charge for making and drawing. The work is little more than looking after the milk, we have no bother with Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk, and we can cream our milk without loss and make up our own butter if we have a good private butter trade at any time of the year, whether we are convenient to a creamery or not.'

"After looking at it from both sides, I believe the dairy industry needs both systems, and there seems to be a place for both, and I cannot feel that I can conscientiously uphold one more than another. The whole-milk system is certainly productive of a better quality of butter, but the whole dairy industry is dependent upon the farmer, and what he prefers goes, and he is generally not very far out on his reckoning in the long run."

(Note by the Editor.—The above is about the first item we have ever read from a creamery manager which takes into consideraton that a farm may or may not be near a creamery; if it were not for the hand cream separators, more than 50 per cent. of the creameries would have to go out of business. Hauling milk compared with hauling cream has nothing to recommend it.

REAL AND FAKE CREAM SEPARATOR IMPROVEMENTS

A year ago, in keeping with its policy of ALWAYS HOLDING A POSITION FAR IN ADVANCE OF ALL ATTEMPTED COMPETITION, the DE LAVAL Company put on the market an entire new line of Improved Farm and Dairy sizes of cream separators.

They were brand new in every part, from the supply can at the very top to the shape of the base at the very bottom, and reflected the result of three years of study, experiment and test by the DE LAVAL engineers and experts throughout the world, based on thirty years of experience in cream separator invention, development and use.

Every good feature of previous DE LAVAL machines was bettered and many new and novel ones added, accomplishing greater simplicity of construction, ease of cleaning and replacement of parts; less cost of repairs where necessary; easier hand operation; more complete separation under hard conditions; greater capacity, and a material reduction of prices in proportion to capacity.

A year of practical experience in the actual sale and use of 100,000 of the new machines in 1908 but served to suggest still greater refinement of manufacture and a few finishing touches of perfection in the details of construction of the new line of machines as they are now offered to 1909 buyers.

The 1908-1909 changes in the DE LAVAL machines on the whole have been SO COMPLETE AND REMARKABLE that the man who hasn't seen and used an Improved DE LAVAL really cannot know what the perfect, up-to-date cream separator is TODAY.

The new DE LAVAL machines literally "SWEPT THE FIELD" in 1908 and competition was driven to such desperate extremity that THIS YEAR most of them have come out with all kinds of CLAIMED advertising and catalogue "improvements." Nearly everybody has an "IMPROVED" 1909 machine and is making a PLAY for business on that basis.

But we make the POSITIVE STATEMENT that there is not A SINGLE NEW OR ACTUAL IMPROVEMENT in any of them, and while some features have been bettered it has been merely through the appropriation of DE LAVAL ideas from TWO TO TWENTY YEARS OLD and in most cases long since discarded in DE LAVAL construction.

That's a PLAIN STATEMENT, made in plain words that no one can fail to understand. It has the knowledge, experience, reputation and capital of the DE LAVAL Company behind it. Some people won't heed it; some people won't believe it. That will be their loss. Those who do will profit and benefit by it.

We stand ready to PROVE IT to any one desirous of buying a separator for the first time or of trading in an old and out-of-date machine for a new one.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. MADISON STREET CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 FILBERT ST. PHILADELPHIA
DRUMM & SACRAMENTO STS. SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:
165 BROADWAY,
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173-177 WILLIAM STREET MONTREAL
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LIVE STOCK BREEDERS.

POLAND-CHINAS.

You should get our prices for this month on Pigs. Others say we've got the kind. Write us about it.

KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

PIASA HURST ANGUS

Come and see my high-quality but right-priced Angus Cattle or order on my "Make-Good-or-Money-Back" proposition.

J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, - Godfrey, Ill.

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM,

Importers of

SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Write for catalogue.

Address,

J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Spring Pigs sired by Keep On Spellbinder and Chief Perfection. These Pigs are beauties. Will sell the choice of litters at $10.00 each. Buy now and this fall, when you will have a $25.00 hog.

D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Rams, Ewes and Ram Lambs of the best breeding. Ram at head of flock sired by an imported English Ram out of a Canadian Ewe. Have used Rams from the best flocks in the United States and Canada. These sheep are bred for wool and mutton. Prices reasonable.

C. J. SMITH & SONS, Stubblefield, Ill.

WELLS' PRIZE-WINNERS "Are Better."

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. Prizes at Illinois and Indiana (State Fairs), Mattoon, Nashville, DuQuoin, Thompsonville Shows. Premium Matings (15 eggs), $2.00; Standard Matings (15 eggs), $1.00.

FRANK WELLS, : : DuQuoin, Ill.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Prices reasonable.

WILLARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

RED POLLED DAIRY and BEEF CATTLE.

This is the oldest and best combination breed for production of fat cattle and rich milk. I have Bulls and Heifers for sale at reasonable prices.

C. M. CHAMBERS, Bartlett, Iowa.

R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kas.,

Breeder of Thoroughbred

REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS.

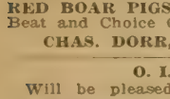
Goats for sale from imported Turkey and South African Bucks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices on Bucks and Does.

THIRTY HEAD OF PEDIGREED DUROC RED BOAR PIGS, $7.00 a head; Kan't Be Beat and Choice Goods' breeding.

CHAS. DORR, Osage City, Kansas.

O. I. C. SWINE.

Will be pleased to answer any inquiry in regard to our O. I. C. Swine. We have fifty Pigs to sell. Our prices are reasonable. Quality unexcelled. We breed producers.



ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kansas.

JACKS AND SADDLERS.

The Cook Farms have 175 head of Registered Jacks, Jennets and Saddle Horses. One hundred head of these must be sold by the 15th of June. If you want a bargain in a good Jack or Saddle Horse, write quick or visit the Cook Farms.

J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.

NOBODY BREEDS BETTER Fox, Cat, Deer or Wolf Dogs than I do. Send for free list. Closing out other breeds at your own price. Fox Cubs, $4.00 each.

E. F. WILMOTH, Shelbyville, Ky.

Blooded Stock Notes.

Messrs. C. J. Smith & Sons, breeders of Shropshire sheep of good reputation in Bond county, Illinois, on the Vandalia Line, have a card in this issue. We hope it will result in their making good sales. Shropshires are doing well in this country, and as a combination farmer's sheep they are hard to beat. They grow a splendid fleece of light-shrinkage, medium wool that tops the market, and their lambs are also perfection when they arrive on the market.

This is surely the time that pure-bred cattle are selling at beef prices. Choice yearling steers are selling in the beef market from $60.00 to $75.00 per head, and during the present spring many an auction sale has not averaged more. Pure-bred cattle, hogs and sheep are all the more desirable because they are cheap.

At a public sale held in May by H. H. Harshaw, of Butler, Mo., he sold a fine lot of Poland-China hogs. His average for seventeen boars was $31.47, and seventy-six females averaged $65.20. The general average for ninety-three head was $59.03. The top price paid for a boar was $55, sold to T. T. Langsford, of Jamesport, Mo.; and the top-price female was the gilt Queen Wonder, 2d, sired by Long John and in pig to Big Hadley, bought by Chas. Baker, of Butler, Mo., for $275. It was considered a good sale of excellent animals.

At a sale by G. G. Council at Vandalia, Ill., eighty-five imported Jersey cattle brought an average of $285 per head. Five yearling bulls averaged $599; eleven bull calves averaged $162.72; twenty-seven cows and heifers over three years old averaged $354.81; eleven two-year-olds averaged $322.27; seventeen yearlings averaged $247.36; and fourteen heifer calves averaged $150.71. The cattle were bought by thirty-six buyers and went to fifteen different states. The top price at the sale was paid by C. A. Robinson, of Kirksville, Mo., who gave $1,200 for the bull G. F. Grouville Lad; and R. B. Swift, of Libertyville, Ill., paid $800 for the cow Jolly Lady of Beechwood.

We are in receipt of a copy of Volume XIX of the Ayrshire Cattle Record at the hands of Mr. C. M. Winslow, editor, Brandon, Vermont. This volume includes records of bulls 10,460 to 11,012, and cows from 22,501 to 23,579. It also contains a transfer list and index to breeders and owners. The Ayrshire Record also contains an Advanced Register of cows and bulls that reach certain standards in breeding and performance. The Ayrshire breed, which has quietly attended to its business for many years, is now claiming to be the best average dairy herd.

Mr. C. M. Chambers, of Bartlett, Iowa, is advertising Red Polled cattle, beef and milk strains, of the large-boned type. He has a fine herd and will sell some young stock at very reasonable prices. Red Polled cattle are a very old breed and truly represent a good dairy breed without failing to produce a beef calf.

Mr. A. O. Auten, of Jerseyville, Ill., sold at auction seventy-four head of Jerseys at $158.85 per head. Eleven imported cows averaged $259.09, and fifty-seven American-bred Jerseys averaged $144.73. Four bulls over a year old averaged $267.50; eleven bull calves under a year old averaged $60.45; thirty-three cows over three years old, $181.21; five two-year-olds, $330; ten yearlings, $121; and eleven heifer calves averaged $107.27. The top price at the sale was $800, paid by H. D. Rodman, of Shelbyville, Ky., for the cow Stockwell's Wonder.

The Best Way to Feed Salt

Is the Bitter Lick Medicated Salt Brick. It is a great conditioner, tonic and digester as well as worm destroyer for horses, cattle and sheep. The animals like it and it never fails to give beneficial results. See advertisement of F. S. Burch & Co., 177 Illinois street, Chicago, Ill.

Early-sown Oats.

In Northern Illinois the early-sown oat fields are showing decided advantage over later seeding. While this has been a tolerably favorable growing season over large areas of the oat belt, yet the early April-sown fields are forging away ahead of fields sown even two weeks later. Here is an illustration of what early seeding will do with early varieties: A Henry county, Iowa, correspondent writes me that his early "Sixty-day" oats have, up to this date (May 26th), made nearly as long-stem growth as the mature crop made last season. This twenty-acre field is of splendid color, stooling well, and promises a better crop than has been grown in that oat section for many years.

I have been observing two things in growing oats, and I think they are the great factors in making the crop: Early seeding and a well-conditioned seed-bed have, without a single exception, in all the fields that I have inspected, started the crop more vigorously and pushed it along to maturity. A sturdy straw is made during May and June, so that when the crop is ready to head out during the first half of July the whole energy of the plant is directed towards the formation of grain.

Last season, during the first ten days of July, I walked through twenty-six oat fields in Northern Illinois. Everywhere I noticed a lack of sustained growth, with the result that the straw was weak and short, and, as later results showed, the heads did not fill out well. It seemed that the whole energy of the plant was spent during the early growing period and the plants became exhausted before grain was formed.

This oat work is a mighty important one. I am going to see what effect early seeding on fairly strong ground will do. We are trying to force early growth, so that by July 1st the crop will be in condition to stand hot, dry weather. That sort of weather will be ideal for making heavy grain, and the stem and leaf growth should be practically finished by that date.—L. C. Brown.

The Wool Market.

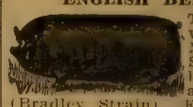
The Globe-Democrat on June 1st said St. Louis is still the highest and best wool market in the country. Domestic wools are quoted from 17½ to 30 cents per pound; medium wools at 25 to 30 cents; and fine wools at 19 to 27 cents. Top grades of Texas wool, 27 to 28 cents; Southern at 24 to 26 cents. On June 1st, one car Missouri wool sold at 29 cents a pound, and 160 sacks sold at 17½ cents for hard burry and 30 cents for clear medium. A. J. Child & Sons, handling wool strictly on commission, will answer any questions by letter, wire or telephone. The address is A. J. Child & Sons, Box 301, St. Louis, Mo.

BROADWAY HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH Berkshires, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Fancy B. P. Rock Poultry of the most popular families. A choice lot of Spring Pigs of the Masterpiece breeding now for sale. One extra good three-year-old Shropshire Ram for sale. A fine breeder. Will price him right if sold at once. Eggs from Fancy Barred Plymouth Rocks for sale at $1.00 for 15, $1.75 for 30, and $5.00 for 100. Mail order business a specialty.

E. L. JOHN, Broadway, Mo.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS

That are bred right and will be sold right. Also M. B. Turkeys (Walt Strain), S. C. W. Leghorns (Whycoff Strain) and B. P. Rock Chickens (Bradley Strain). Eggs in season. A few pairs of Pea Fowls for sale. Address,



M. W. MAGNUSSON, Safe, Mo.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The bacon hog the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature. Economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs, not akin, from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won seven out of nine first prizes at Lexington, Ky., 1908. Have added some imported stock that won at the Royal Show, England, 1907.

CHAS. FORD, Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write me for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,

(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell).

Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B., R. F. D. No. 7.

A NEW HAY PRESS.

That old reliable hay press concern, the Collins Plow Company of Quincy, Ill., have a new press this year. It is a horse-power press, full-circle type, but it takes a distinct step onward. It is both a self-feed and a three-stroke press; that is, there are three strokes of the plunger to every round of the team. This is truly successful because the Collins Plow Company have learned how to make an automatic self-feeder which feeds fast enough to make a three-stroke machine a success. This three-stroke, self-feed, full-circle press is a hummer at its work. It is one of the best of its kind turned out by the Collins Plow Company. They make eighteen styles and several sizes of each. If you are a hay maker you will be interested in it. It is described along with all the other "Eli" presses in the company's new catalog. Better send for a copy and learn all about it. The book is free, but mention this paper when you write. Address, Collins Plow Company, 2010 Hampshire street, Quincy, Ill.

CHESTER WHITE BOAR—EXPORT, as a two-year-old, weighing 700 pounds; was sweepstakes winner at St. Louis Fair. Exhibited by J. W. Dorsey & Sons, of Perry, Ill. The St. Louis Fair referred to is the Great St. Louis Fair, first opened in 1856.

The "Proof of the Pudding."

Extracts from unsolicited letters received by CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY, from customers.

H. H. HITCHINGS, Raymond, Ill.: "Am just in receipt of our report of sale of hogs. Will say I am highly pleased with sale. Think you will do to tie to. When I have any stock to St. Louis, you will surely get it."

GUST BORG, Manhattan, Kas.: "I received your letter enclosing account sales for the hogs. Thank you for the good sales you made for me. These hogs did not average 1½ pounds less in Kansas City than they did at home."

LOUIS C. BUTSCHER, Gothenburg, Neb.: "I have your sevral letters of recent date and appreciate most heartily your good work in the disposal of the seven cars of lambs this past week. I expect to send you about eight cars more this coming week."

JACOB WEISS, Crawford county, Iowa: "Hogs, cattle, sheep, and even claims, are in good hands with Clay, Robinson & Co. I tell you it made me feel good when I got that check for $97.75. I thank you very much for what you have done for me."

D. C. HOBBS, breeder of Scotch and Scotch Topped Short Horned cattle and Oxford Down sheep, Hamilton county, Indiana: "I thank you for the information you have given me from time to time, and hope I will be able to send you something in the near future."

COLLINS & SON, Quitman, Mo.: "We were pleased with sale of three loads of cattle made April 26th, considering condition of market."

C. S. WURSTER, Elizabeth, Ill.: "I shipped you a load of cattle, and was well pleased with the result."

P. G. FARNSLEY, owner of the Grandview Stock Farm, Booneville, Ia.: "Received your account of sales with draft enclosed. Think you made a great, big, long sale, and away more than I expected. I know you are top notchers. That is the reason we all like to ship to you. I want to thank you for your interest in handling my stuff and your prompt returns."

T. R. EDWARDS, Stella, Neb.: "Check for $2.95, covering overcharge by the railroad, received, for which accept thanks. I had not noticed there was an overcharge."

JOSEPH M. RAMSEY, Warren county, Illinois: "Received remittance for hogs all right. Was well pleased. Received at least 20c. per cwt. more than I expected."

L. W. THADA, Dallas county, Iowa: "You did much better than I looked for. It was not only the big prices but the big fill on the cattle. The heifers weighed 10 pounds more than at home. Thank you very much for the sale."

A. R. ULRICH, Cerro Gordo county, Iowa: "Received draft for cattle, and think you do quick work, and good work, too. My cattle sold for more than I expected. Your firm is all right, and I will know who to ship to from now on."

JOHN BRIGHT, Hancock county, Ohio: "Two loads of cattle ordered by me arrived all O. K. and in good shape. I find them a very satisfactory lot; in fact, all I could expect. Thanks to you for same."

JAMES H. FLETCHER, Sperryville, Va.: "Cattle came in good shape. They do not look like they had been shipped over fifty miles. The price and quality are O. K., and they weigh up all right. Thank you."

WILLIAM BELAIR, Fort Collins, Colo.: "Your letter with check for $66.41 received. Please accept my sincere thanks. It was just like finding so much. It certainly shows that the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. is all O. K."

G. R. GARRETT, Macoupin county, Illinois: "I shipped all my cattle and hogs to you. Sales were satisfactory. Thank you for market information and past favors. C., R. & Co. good enough for me."

W. J. McCULLOUGH, Delaware county, Iowa: "In regard to car of hogs, we thank you for what we consider a very satisfactory sale."

J. A. & J. O. FINLEY, Knox county, Illinois: "We are very much pleased with the sale of sheep. It was a much higher price than we expected. Thank you."

L. A. JACOBY, Marshall, Mo.: "I shipped you two loads of hogs, which sold at good round prices."

"Sales That Suit"

"Touching the High Spot"

—That's What You Want
—That's What We Do

Many feeders and shippers have saved their commissions by consigning to Clay, Robinson & Co.

Suppose two men each ship stock, same grade and quality, consigned to different commission firms. Suppose one firm by better salesmanship or harder work, secures a nickel or a dime per 100 lbs. more than the other. Don't you see that the extra amount would more than pay the commission, and add just that much to your check?

Live Stock

We spoke above of one firm getting a nickel or a dime per 100 lbs. more than the other. As a matter of fact we have often beaten competitors fifteen, twenty-five—yes, forty cents, per 100 lbs., on stock of identically same class. It's all in the SALESMEN.

We, of course, do not claim that in every case we get more for consignments than another firm would do. But in EVERY case we do get the FULL STRENGTH of the market. If it were not a fact that some salesmen ARE better sellers, and do habitually get better prices than others, where would be the sense of our hiring the highest-salaried salesmen in the trade? We are not throwing our money away. If all salesmen were alike we could save thousands of dollars annually in salaries.

Reading about what we have done for others, or what we can do for you, will not put a penny into *your* pocket, unless you ACT upon your best judgment and consign to us.

FREE—Get Our Illustrated Weekly Market Paper

If you intend to ship stock to, or buy feeders at, any of the nine markets where we have houses, fill out the coupon, or give us the same information in a letter, and we will send you (free) our "LIVE STOCK REPORT"—a fine twelve-page illustrated weekly market, live stock and farm newspaper. Write us for any special information you want. Address us at whatever market you expect to ship to, or, if undecided, address our Chicago office.

Clay, Robinson & Co.

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I expect to ship.....carload.....of

.....about..... ....1909.

to the.....market. Please send me (free) your weekly LIVE STOCK REPORT and other market information.

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R. F. D. No.....

State.....

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago South Omaha Kansas City Denver Sioux City South St. Joseph South St. Paul East Buffalo East St. Louis

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"

Wonderful Discovery

DISEASES of the EYE successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE

for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), Conjunctivitis and Cataract, Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE; your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure. "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." $2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n., Dept. C, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

15 Cents a Rod

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.

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FENCE Strongest Made

Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 256 Winchester, Indiana.

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Stock Scales. Gasoline Engines.

The World's Best. All Kinds for Farm Purposes.

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409 North Fourth Street, - ST. LOUIS, MO.

BITTER LICK

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SALT BRICK

The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digester and Worm Destroyer for

HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP

A pure, highly concentrated, medicated salt, in brick form, infallible in curative and beneficial effect. All animals relish it. 2-lb. brick, 25c; per doz., $2.50. Catalog of all Stockmen's Supplies free. Agents wanted.

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IN THE WETTEST WEATHER

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FISH BRAND

WATERPROOF

OILED

GARMENTS

THEY LOOK WELL - WEAR WELL AND WILL NOT LEAK

LONG COATS $3.00 - $3.50

SUITS $3.00

SOLD EVERYWHERE CATALOG FREE

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.

TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED - TORONTO, CAN.

High-priced Shire Stallion.

Tatton Dray King, a five-year-old bay Shire stallion, sold for $18,500 at the dispersal sale of the late Earl of Edgerton at Tatton Park, England. He was purchased by H. & W. Whitley, of Paignton, Devonshire. Tatton Dray King is a horse of great weight and quality. His sire, Drayman, XXIII., was one of the noted prize winners and stock horses of the breed, and his dam was Flower, by Everton Benefactor. He was bred by William Whitehead, of Garstang. At the London Shire Horse Show of 1907 Tatton Dray King won the junior championship, and in 1908 he defeated all comers for the championship at the same show. He went to mill once too often, however, and at the Shire Horse Show of 1909 he was defeated by Lord Rothschild's Halstead Royal Duke. At the same sale twenty-one Shires averaged $2,250.

Drafters and Coachers Wanted.

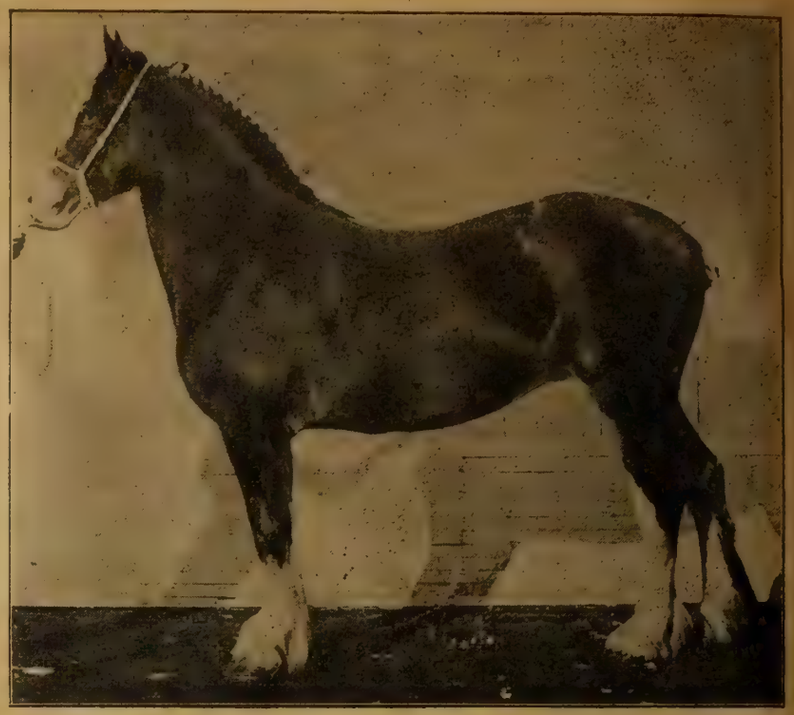
The New York Herald, speaking of a horse-market paper, said on May 16th:

"It is one of the amazing facts of live-stock breeding in the United States that with twenty million horses the American farmer cannot raise enough high-class draught and carriage horses to supply the demand at highest prices current for animals of any market type. The big cities of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are drawing on the Middle West for both draughters and coachers, the farmers of neither the East nor the Far West cutting any figure in the situation. New York dealers have sold carriage and saddle horses this season to buyers from San Francisco, Seattle, Winnipeg and various other distant sections which ought to be selling carriage horses in New York instead of buying them here."

Death of Sunol, 2:08¼.

Sunol, 2:08¼, by Electioneer, dam Naxana, made her record at five years old, being driven to an old-fashined, high-wheeled sulky, and her performance has not been duplicated. She died Tuesday, May 4th, 1909, at the farm of her owner, Mr. A. B. Coxe, at Newton Square, Pa. She was bred by the late Leland Stanford, of California, foaled in 1886, and died at the age of 23 years. Maud S. made her great record of 2:08¾ in 1885 and reigned as trotting queen for seven years. Sunol made her record of 2:08¼ in 1891. Then followed in 1902 Nancy Hanks, 2:07¼, and again 2:05¼, and once more in 1902 her great record of 2:04. In 1894 came Alix, 2:03¾; in 1900 the Abbot, 2:03¼. In 1901 two records by Cresceus, 2:02¾ and 2:02¼. In 1903 Lou Dillon reduced the record to 2:00 and finally to 1:58½. Speaking of Sunol's temperament, the Horseman says:

"That she was possessed of as great a flight of pure speed as any trotter that has ever lived, is the deliberate opinion of many of the greatest judges. She was hampered by her unfortunate temper. She was possessed of the greatest prejudices and the strongest animosities. She was exceedingly hard to drive, and it was almost impossible to rate her. She would rush away from the wire like a demon and take it all out of herself. Her record mile was one of the best, although not what we would, to-day, call well rated, and was one of the few where she was only talked into some restraint and not touched with the whip for her final spurt to the wire. She wore ten-ounce shoes in front and three-ounce shoes behind and drew a sulky weighing forty-six pounds."



LADYLIKE—Champion Clydesdale mare at the Chicago International Show of 1908. Here we have a filly two years old and under three, sired by Merrimac, dam Lady Elegant. Bred and exhibited by McLay Bros., of Janesville, Wis. With a grand show of big, drafty young mares on exhibit, she had to be exceptionally fine in build, with good action, trotting and walking, to obtain the first prize, and in the championship contest she had to compete with the best on her own farm. LADYLIKE can be examined critically with the understanding that there are no others fully her equal to-day.

Cavalry Horses at St. Louis.

In a recent circular issued by Holland & Nugent Bros., at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, prices of cavalry horses selling at auction are mentioned as follows:

"Cavalry horses are in demand, but they must be fat, from four to seven years old, solid colors and sound, from 15 to 15.3 hands high. They will bring from $125 to $140. A few extra types have sold as high as $150; the bulk of sales, though, is around $135 to $140."

Messrs. Holland & Nugent Bros. hold auction at the St. Louis National Stock Yards every Thursday in the year and sell all classes of horses. Mr. Ed Conway, famous mule salesman, sells the mules. In the circular referred to he said:

"The demand for good, big mules is strong. There are not enough coming to market to supply the trade. They are selling at prices that should make dealers money. Mules of the miner type, all sizes, are selling good. If you have any mules on hand, would advise you shipping them at an early date.

FIRST-PRIZE PERCHERONS.—This picture represents a pair of Percheron stallions as shown on the Fair Circuit of the year 1908 and exhibited by J. Crouch & Son, of Indiana. The Percheron horse has made a great record in the United States.

SIX-HORSE TEAM OF BAY CLYDESDALES—Owned and exhibited by Nelson Morris & Co. at the Chicago International Live Stock Show of 1908. These horses average about 2,100 pounds each. They have won 121 prize ribbons, including English, Scotch, Canadian and American championships. They are wonderful horses. Although representing extreme power of a draft team, they are as showy in action as a team of coachers and maneuver under the reins as though bred and raised for a circus. To see these bays and the two dapple-gray Percheron teams maneuver in the Chicago Pavilion was a sight never to be forgotten. No such team as this was ever brought together in one country. England furnished one horse, Scotland another, Canada two, and Illinois two, and thus the team was made up. This teams goes to England by invitation of King Edward VII.

To Test the Thoroughbred.

On Saturday, May 22d, at 10 o'clock a. m., H. H. Weatherly, a New York horseman, started on the six-year-old thoroughbred horse Esteban to ride from the office of the New York Herald to the office of the Chicago Record-Herald and return The distance of the round-trip is about 2,000 miles. This is a test of endurance to demonstrate the value of the thoroughbred as a saddle horse independent of the race track. Esteban is a son of Locohatchie, dam Flash by Ventilator. He is a light chestnut, 16 hands high, long of leg and light of bone, but the rider selected him because of his good feeding and resting qualities—a horse that can "rest and come again."

Esteban was trained as a two-year-old and as a three-year-old, and lately has had some practice on the New Jersey roads.

No schedule was laid out, but the rider expects to average fifty miles a day for forty days to complete the journey. Mr. Weatherly is mentioned by the New York Herald as an experienced long-distance rider. He was born in England, served in the British army with the Tenth Hussars in 1882, and from 1886 to 1891 was in the Northwest mounted police force of Canada. In relating his experiences with horses he said that in 1893 he rode 1,500 miles in twenty-eight days and sixteen hours on a native Basuto pony in South Africa, that journey having been made over a prairie country with a barefooted horse fed on grass and Indian corn. He intends to feed, water and care for Esteban himself on the present journey. He will ride about eight hours a day and will take advantage of soft earth roads wherever possible in order to keep his horse from becoming footsore. When macadam turnpikes are encountered he will take to the grass at the side of the road to avoid the hard footing. Mr. Weatherly is about forty-five years old. His weight is 132 pounds.

Going Back to the Horse.

All good horses are selling well. This applies particularly to city work horses. Although automobiles are being used for delivery purposes by large department stores, there appears to be an awakening in the horse demand, and some well-known firms have started to enlarge their stables again. Three distinct classes of work horses are now in as great or greater demand than ever before in the commercial market, and they are chunks, expressers and drafters. Weight and style command the money, but both are essential. There is no hard and fast range of prices. With published quotations for inferior draft horses at $125 to $200, and good draft horses at $225 to $300, a pair of registered Percheron mares sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for $750 in the Monday (May 24th) auction of the McFarlane Commission Company. This shows that quality is no respecter of average prices.

MARTIN DE CAPPELLE—Champion Belgian stallion at the Chicago International Show. Exhibited by Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind. This is a chestnut horse and shown in splendid bloom, representing the massive Belgian draft type.

WESTERN RANGE HORSES.

First Sale For 1909 at the St. Louis National Stock Yards to Take Place Tuesday, June 15th.

All who are interested in horses should take notice of and attend the Western range horse sales conducted by Messrs. Campbell & Reid and the Western Sales Stables Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. These sales bring the Western horse right into the circle of the domestic horse market. Two-thirds of the domestic horses now being marketed at the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday auctions were originally Western rangers, and if it were not so there would be very few horses for sale because the horse raising in the principal domestic states is not sufficient to meet the demands of the trade. The horses sold by Campbell & Reid and the Western Sale Stables Company are not wild horses. They are all of the very best ranch breeding, and they average equal to a like number of colts bred and raised in the farming states. It is safe to assert that when these horses are worked, improved and put in condition for the domestic sale ring that they sell for equal money with anything in horseflesh of their sex, class, quality, height and weight. Range breeding is a recommendation of uniformity. If the brand is a particularly good one, it becomes known as such; there are more matched animals to a car-load, and ten to one more prospects for future development than can be found by picking up odd colts or fillies here and there. The thirty-five to forty-five-dollar two-year-old sold in the range horse sale may be the hundred-and-seventy-five-dollar horse a year or two later, and they are sound in wind and limb at any time in their career.

The season of 1909 begins Tuesday, June 15th, and will continue every other Tuesday during the season. The horses are all sold at auction in the range horse pavilion of the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

Further particulars can be had by addressing J. J. Searcy, Secretary, Postoffice address National Stock Yards, Ill.

Restrictive Legislation.

Thirty-two different business associations, representing a majority of the people who pay wages to workingmen, have written to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, asking us to beg and pray to the National and State Legislatures for a let-up in restrictive legislation, especially as it concerns railroads. It is an absolute fact that the Legislatures are working overtime in restricting and regulating all kinds of business, and although many of the acts were well intended, most of them put a number of men out of work. Whenever restrictive legislation is presented before the National and State Legislatures it should not be considered without the bill states on the face of it the number of American citizens and their families it will send to the poor house.

HORSE OWNERS! USE
GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

DISTEMPER
Pinkeye, Epizootic, Catarrhal Fever, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, etc., are all positively prevented and quickly cured by Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure. Once used always used. Guaranteed to cure. 50c & $1 at druggists or direct prepaid. "Veterinary Pointers," new book, free. Wells Medicine Co., Lafayette, Ind.

ABSORBINE
Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 5 D free.
ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, $1.00 bottle.) For Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 106 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

HORSES Going Blind. Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., Can Cure.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS (Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with
Fleming's
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure
—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.
Best veterinary book for farmers. Contains 192 pages and 69 illustrations. Durably bound in leatherette. Write us for a free copy.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

ARTIFICIAL
MARE IMPREGNATORS
For getting from 1 to 6 mares in foal from one service of a stallion, $3.50 to $6.00. Safety Impregnating Outfit for barren and irregular breeders, $7.50. Serving Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, etc., prepaid and guaranteed. Stallion Goods Catalog FREE.
CRITTENDEN & CO. Dept. 29 Cleveland, Ohio.

COMPETITION

is the Watchword of St. Louis.

ACTIVE COMPETITION FROM MANY AND DIVERSE PURCHASING INTERESTS.

The Superior Location and the Push and Energy of the Market Firms Have Made the

St. Louis National Stock Yards

THE GREAT CENTRAL LIVE STOCK MARKET OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Applies to Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules.

During the Year 1908 the St. Louis National Stock Yards Made

A BETTER SHOWING

Than Any Other Live Stock Market in the Country.

SHIP YOUR STOCK
To the Best Market, Where Business is on the Up-grade; Where There is the Greatest Competition.

GREAT GRASS CATTLE MARKET.

The Market at St. Louis Made the Fortunes of Stock Raisers and Will Continue To Do So.

Cattle raisers who have twenty-five to thirty-five years' experience will remember that grass cattle used to sell very low, even at times when choice fat cattle were selling very well. The original market for grass cattle of the Southwest was Chicago. It is recorded in history that Chicago once sold seven to eight hundred thousand head of quarantine cattle in a year. Nearly all of them were grassers. We well remember the old familiar prices. Cows at $1.75 to $2.25, and tops at $2.50 to $2.75; steers, $2.50 to $2.90, with tops at $3.00 to $3.25. Hundreds of thousands of grass cattle sold at these prices. Grassers such as now sell at St. Louis at $5.00 to $5.40 have sold in the past at all markets for $2.50 to $2.90 per 100 pounds. Not always at Chicago, but when Chicago was the jumping-off place.

Good prices for grass cattle are coincident with eliminating Chicago and substituting St. Louis. St. Louis gradually absorbed them. St. Louis discovered the opening. In 1880 St. Louis sales created the boom in Texas cattle. In 1890 St. Louis began the movement to sell the bulk of the quarantine cattle. In 1900 St. Louis was selling the bulk of the quarantine cattle, and in 1909 the Texan still looks to St. Louis for the best net results. St. Louis is the great grass-cattle market, and will yet remain as such. There is more clean-cut competition for grass cattle at St. Louis than at all other markets combined.

Bucks Selling at High Prices.

On the last day of May, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, about sixty sheep bucks, averaging 120 to 150 pounds, were sold at $4.25 to $4.75 per 100 pounds, and these sales, by the way, indicate a good, strong market for bucks.

Sheep Sales on May 31st.

On the last day of May, 1909, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, Kelly & Norris, of Val Verde county, Texas, marketed 1,130 head of sheep, averaging 98 pounds, that sold for $6.25 per 100 pounds. E. L. Moseley, of Calloway county, Missouri, marketed seventy-four head of clipped lambs that averaged 80 pounds and sold at $7.75 per 100 pounds, and 114 head of sheep, averaging 103 pounds, that sold at $6.50 per 100 pounds. J. W. Thomas, of Kentucky, marketed 103 head of spring lambs, 60 pounds average, that topped the market for the day at $9.35 per 100 pounds. These sales indicate a splendid market.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman, General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Do not forget us when you wish to know anything about either the Sheep, Hog or Cattle Market or future prospect.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

James H. Campbell,
National Stock Yards, Ill.

EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK — SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

James H. Campbell,

Expert live stock salesman, is at the head of his own organization, with headquarters at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has the best market in the country to back him. Thoroughly competent and with a first-class organization, he is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Mr. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to James H. Campbell personally and consign horses, cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Tennessee Lambs at St. Louis.

During the last week in May, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, large numbers of Tennessee lambs arrived and were sold at very good prices. The fair to medium grades closed at $8.25 to $8.75 per 100 pounds, and the best sold from $9.00 to $9.40 per 100 pounds. The market advanced during the week. Early in the week a few inferior lots sold at $6.25 to $7.50 per 100 pounds, but 80 per cent. of all that came in sold at $8.50 or better. The lambs selling at $9.00 and upward averaged 58 to 69 pounds. This Tennessee lamb industry has been greatly encouraged by the activity and reliability of the St. Louis market.

First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Try us once. We have a great and expanding Market at St. Louis.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., FORT WORTH, TEX., and at KANSAS CITY.

One Feed From Southern Texas.

The inauguration of a system of running cattle from Southern Texas to St. Louis on one feed was during the Cattle Convention at San Antonio, in 1908, by Col. J. L. Harris, General Live Stock Agent of the Missouri Pacific System, and the programme was faithfully carried out last year until floods and rains caused washouts, when it was not possible to make the time. A shipment from Gonzales, Texas, 890 miles to St. Louis, in 56½ hours in running time, reminds us that not once has the Missouri Pacific failed during the present season. It is magnificent service, bringing Southern Texas cattle to the best market in the shortest possible time and on one feed.

EXTRAORDINARY PRICES

For Handy, Fat Butcher Heifers at the St. Louis Market.

During the last week in May, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, extraordinary prices were paid for light, handy, native butcher heifers. Some that were only fair, averaging 668 to 874 pounds, sold at $5.10 to $5.85 per 100 pounds; several hundred that were good, 637 to 900 pounds, sold at $6.00 to $6.40 per 100 pounds; and about 200 that were choice to fancy, 710 to 764 pounds, sold at $6.80 to $6.85 per 100 pounds. B. M. Hagenbeck, of Henry county, Missouri, sold twenty-eight, 700 pounds, at $6.85; J. L. Reading, of Pike county, Missouri, sold a load, 764 pounds, at $6.85; Bailey & Cole sold a mixed load, 667 pounds, at $6.85; and R. M. Brown, of Boone county, Missouri, sold a few, 705 pounds, at $6.85. These are the cattle that can be raised in Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. The prices are not always the same, but the demand at St. Louis, for St. Louis trade, and for Eastern trade, and for packers' trade, is practically unlimited. They are highly bred, strictly fat, long calves and short yearlings, clean-cutting baby beef. Any farmer can raise them, but not with scrub bulls or by starving them on short grass.

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Attention is invited to our card on page 13. We also greatly desire you to visit our headquarters at the St. Louis National Stock Yards and to have your name placed upon the list to receive our special market letters. We keep you posted in all departments. We are well established at nine principal markets.

REMEMBER:

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Native Cattle Sales, June 1st.

At the St. Louis market, June 1st, the native cattle sales included for A. D. Long, Shelby county, Missouri, twenty-nine steers, 1,689 pounds, at $7.00; J. D. Tully, Monroe county, Missouri, seventeen steers, 1,539 pounds average, at $6.80; F. Morrison, Fayette county, Illinois, forty steers, averaging 1,279 pounds, at $6.65; Griggs & Green, Boone county, Missouri, sixteen steers, 1,231 pounds, at $6.55; F. M. McRoberts, Saline county, Missouri, twenty-two steers, 997 pounds, at $6.75; M. P. Hunter, Carroll county, Missouri, twenty steers, 1,106 pounds, at $6.20; H. A. Barbour, Henry county, Missouri, fifteen steers, 1,568 pounds average, at $6.85.

THE GREATEST HOG MARKET

For Hogs of All Ages and Weights and Affording the Keenest Kind of Competition.

The record of the St. Louis market for hogs is surprisingly good for all weights and qualities. For the sale of pigs, 50 pounds average and up to fat sows, 300 pounds or heavier, there never was a better market. When all the hog markets are well supplied and oversupplied and prices are declining, that is when the market of St. Louis looms up above all others. On May 31st the top of the market was $7.40 per 100 pounds for a load of Iowa hogs, averaging 290 pounds, and a half dozen loads weighing 230 to 265 pounds average, sold at $7.35. The bulk of the good hogs sold at $7.30 to $7.35. Light hogs, 186 pounds average, sold up to $7.30, and large numbers of 160 to 180-pound hogs sold at $7.10 to $7.25. Pigs weighing 100 to 145 pounds sold at $5.50 to $6.95, largely at $6.50 to $6.85; and pigs less than 100 pounds sold largely at $5.25 to $5.75, with a 6-cent top. The St. Louis market has 100 per cent. more competition than all the Missouri river markets combined.

The Monday Horse Auction.

Mr. John A. Campbell has assumed the management of the business of the McFarlane Commission Company and will always preside at the Monday horse auction at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, assisted in the horse department by Messrs. John K. and Frank Maxwell, and Col. I. H. Howard, Auctioneer. Mr. Lan B. Morris continues to sell the mules to the very best advantage, and Frank Mulholland has charge of the office. Monday is a splendid auction day and this firm does an excellent business. Mr. Campbell, as one of the pioneers of the St. Louis horse and mule market, considers that the market is stronger and better in every way than in previous years, and is able to sell all kinds and classes of mules better than they can be sold elsewhere. In addition to the members of the firm there are active and competent assistants in each department. This is a first-commission house at the best market in the world. Address, McFarlane Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY.

HORSE and MULE COMMISSION SALESMEN

AUCTION EVERY **MONDAY** IN THE YEAR.

These Monday auction sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are the best attended of all sales and produce the most satisfactory results for the shipper.

WE ALSO SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF MULES TO BE SOLD BY THE MOST COMPETENT SALESMEN ON THE BEST MARKET IN THE COUNTRY.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Manager.

Write For Weekly Market Report.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

WE WILL HOLD OUR
FIRST
Range Horse Sale
TUESDAY, JUNE 15,
AT
THE ST. LOUIS HORSE AND MULE MARKET

And every two weeks thereafter until the close of the season. We will hold our regular auctions throughout the summer on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Write us for further information.

Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Native Beef Steers at St. Louis.

On the last day of May the highest quoted price for fancy native steers on the St. Louis market was $7.15 per 100 pounds, and the top of the market for the day was paid to A. B. Long, of Shelby county, Missouri, for thirty steers, averaging 1,600 pounds, that sold straight at $7.00 per 100 pounds. During the previous week he sold a load of 1,804-pound steers at the same price. On May 31st, J. H. Beach, of Randolph county, Missouri, marketed thirty-four head 1,357-pound steers at $6.75; and Campbell & Lake, of Johnson county, Missouri, sold thirty-two steers, 1,501 pounds average, at $6.75 per 100 pounds. These sales indicate the condition of trade at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for the good to choice native cattle.

Clipped Western Lambs at $8.40.

On June 1st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, Mr. M. F. Franabarger, of Adair county, Missouri, marketed 175 head of 83-pound Western lambs at $8.40 per 100 pounds. These lambs were clipped before shipment, and the sale represents the high record for clipped lambs at the market.

Southwest Lambs at $8.90.

On the last day of May, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, Davis & Erni, of Crawford county, Missouri, shipping on the Frisco Route, marketed 169 head of 69-pound spring lambs at $8.90 per 100 pounds. They were as good lambs as ever came from Southwest Missouri and represent the capacity of that great country for raising lambs for the spring market. These were the first of the season from Southwest Missouri.

Thursday Horse Auction.

Since arriving on the St. Louis market Mr. T. H. Holland has made his mark as an experienced horseman and business organizer. The Thursday horse auction at the St. Louis National Stock Yards under his management is life and activity from the opening to the close. Mr. Holland does business with many horse and mule dealers who formerly shipped to Kansas City and they now come to the St. Louis National Stock Yards because they find a better market organization. Mr. Holland established the Holland & Nugent Bros. Commission Company, including Nugent Bros, well-known horsemen. The famous mule salesman, Ed Conway, sells the mules. At auction on Thursday, buyers have a chance at an average of 500 horses with class to them. St. Louis is now the buying center of the Eastern trade. Eastern buyers never pass St. Louis unless the supplies are small. It pays horse shippers and mule raisers to concentrate their stock at St.Louis.

The Range Horse Sales.

Our readers should remember that the first sale of Western range horses will take place at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for the season of 1909 on Tuesday, June 15th. These sales are well supplied with the better class of range horses. See article on page 14.

St. Louis Mule Quotations.

In a general way, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the mule trade is strong for the better class and all special class mules except cotton mules. Fine, large mules, with weight and bone and attractive color, never sold any better. If the mule is up to grade the price is. In a general way, 14-hand mules are quoted at $80 to $150; 14½-hand mules, $100 to $165; 15 hands, $125 to $205; 15½ hands, $135 to $225; and 16 hands, $150 to $275. At the St. Louis market there are always on sale several thousand mules ready for immediate service.

HORSES. MULES.

Holland & Nugent Bros.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

Horse Auctions Every Thursday.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States.

Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

Horse Department—Auctioneer, T. H. HOLLAND. Salesmen, JOE NUGENT, GEORGE NUGENT.

Mule Department—ED CONWAY.

Write us for market information. Address,

Holland & Nugent Bros.,
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

St. Louis' Good Showing.

Receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the first five months of 1909 amount to 305,069 cattle, which is a gain of 6,532 head, compared with last year; 1,146,047 hogs—the largest receipts on record at the market; 237,226 sheep—a gain of 48,750 over last year; and 53,950 horses and mules—the largest number at any one market. Compared with former records, St. Louis is making the best showing of any market.

JOS. A. MAXWELL MULE CO.,

Postoffice, National Stock Yards, Ill.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

MULES

Especially the Better Class.

Large Mules and Miners.

MR. JOSEPH A. MAXWELL, Pioneer Mule Dealer of America, founder, and formerly of MAXWELL & CROUCH, has now associated with him his sons, GEORGE W. MAXWELL and FRANK MAXWELL

A large, select stock of all classes always on hand. Our guarantee will ever remain as it has during the many years of our existence—GILT-EDGED. Information concerning the market cheerfully given.

Our References: Anyone who has ever bought of us.

Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Pioneer Mule Dealers.

The Joseph A. Maxwell Mule Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards buy, feed, fatten, train, classify and sell mules, enter into contracts for the delivery of mules of all kinds and principally of the better class. Buyers of mules are specially invited to correspond with this firm. With large barns, unexcelled facilities and always buying and keeping a stock on hand the firm is in a position to give satisfaction under any and all circumstances. Mr. Joseph A. Maxwell, President of the company, is the pioneer of the St. Louis market, and his reputation is world-renowned. Address the firm Joseph A. Maxwell Mule Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

St. Louis Horse Quotations.

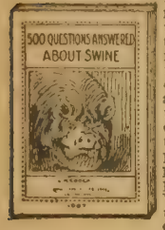
It is easy to make up a list of prices of horses, and then the first horse at auction often proves that a change has taken place. There are a few plug horses that continue to sell at $15 to $35 per head; and strictly common Southern horses are selling at $45 to $60; a little better average class at $70 to $110. Strictly good to choice Southern horses were selling at $120 to $160. Driving horses are variously quoted at $175 to $275. Common to medium chunks were selling at $125 to $150, and good chunks at $160 to $190. Strictly choice chunks for stylish delivery horses sell at times considerably higher. Drafters of the fair class sell at $125 to $160, and good at $175 to $250. Strictly choice heavy drafters are quotable up to $325. This is on the basis of the closing market, May 31st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

POULTRY HOUSES, COOPS, ETC.

This is an up-to-date poultry book, written by H. A. Nourse, editor of the Poultry Herald. It was prepared during the past year and is the result of many years' study and experience. It is a book of newest plans for building poultry houses, with description of coops, fixtures and poultry utensils for the farm, village or suburban poultry keeper. It is a book of 100 pages, and is finely illustrated. It is worth its weight in gold. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the book Poultry Houses for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St.Louis, Mo.

THE 500 QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

This is all about swine, and is a book by L. H. Couch. There are 526 questions and 526 answers. They are natural questions and practical answers. The questions relate to breeding, mating, feeding, pasturing, fattening, management, diseases, etc., of swine. It is a complete veterinary authority on all swine diseases. The answers to questions on feeding alone, if properly attended to, will put enough pounds on one pig to pay for many books. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the 500 hog question book for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



Don't Sell Your Eggs

When they are cheap; pack them with my new method—will keep two years—will be as fresh as new laid eggs. No special place required to store them. Cost only ½c. per dozen to pack them. Write me for circular.

MRS. B. F. WILCOXON,
Ft. Des Moines, Ia. Box 50.

Webster's NEW STANDARD Dictionary

Home and Office Edition. A splendid book for readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower. There are 756 pages, 5x7 inches, 1½ inches thick, and the book weighs 22 ounces. It is splendidly bound in flexible cloth, with patent thumb index, with front and back title in gold. There are 840 illustrations and 19 full-page plates. Besides the Dictionary proper and supplement of recent words, it contains many other features, such as key to pronunciation, dictionary of geography, Biblical, classical and historical names, musical terms, foreign phrases, current abbreviations, etc. For handy, quick, general use, for doctors, ministers, lawyers, merchants,mechanics, editors and farmers, this is a great, useful, interesting, necessary book. We use it as a subscription premium in connection with The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Send us One Dollar and we will send you one copy of **Webster's New Standard Dictionary** by mail post paid, and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower, every issue for two years. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Starting in Poultry.

In answer to many inquiries, asking me what I consider to be the best way of starting in the poultry business, whether with fowls or eggs, will say: A great deal depends on the beginner's financial condition. The purchasing of stock is desirable under certain conditions where the saving of money is not the object, but for the man in moderate circumstances, I would strongly advise the purchasing of eggs from a reliable breeder; first, because it is more economical; secondly, because the novice will be able to start at the very beginning and grow up with the business, and by so doing he will learn many lessons in A, B, C poultry culture that will prove of the greatest possible benefit to him later on. I have been in the poultry business many years and think I know some of the ups and downs of the business.

I have never persuaded anyone to go into the poultry business without also giving him some idea of how to take care of the little fellows when they are hatched. Do you realize this is the greatest "pitfall" a new beginner has? In fact, many of the older breeders are in the "pit" yet. I think it safe to say that 75 per cent. of the chicks hatched die with bowel trouble, balling up about the vent, cholera, etc. Many a man has given up the poultry business in disgust because of this most aggravating of all poultry troubles. Some years ago, I, myself, felt prompted to throw the business up in despair, having tried and experimented with every known remedy, all to no avail.

I want to give that new beginner the benefit of my experience. I have lost little chicks by the thousands from bowel trouble, but about five years ago I commenced feeding them what is known as medicated charcoal, and since that time we seldom lose a chick. When we hatch out a certain number of chicks, we have reasonable assurance of bringing through to maturity.

I know positively that 90 per cent. of the people who fail to make a success of the poultry business will admit it to be on account of either roup or bowel trouble in chickens, such as balling up about the vent, white diarrhoea, cholera or dysentery. These troubles can be guarded against and cured if gone about right. Medicated charcoal is the one thing to have on hand, and it can be gotten from the Des Moines Incubator Company at Des Moines, Iowa. I don't recall just what the present price is, but if interested you can write a line to this concern and get all particulars.

In conclusion I will say, I have found the poultry business pleasant, agreeable and profitable, and would not change for any other business I know of.—F. J. Tishenbanner, Manager Iowa Poultry Yards.

Pushing the Growth of Fowls.

More can be gained by pushing the growth of fowls than most people realize. This is especially true of the chicks that are hatched in the spring and early summer and which must be depended on for most of the eggs that are to be produced next winter.

The ordinary farm chick is not pushed, in the ordinary acceptation of the term. It is allowed to take its chances with the rest of the flock and battle for food to keep it from getting hungry. It gets enough for all ordinary requirements, but not of the kind that will cause it to make extraordinary growth.

The writer has found that the first element in the making of rapid growth with chicks is to keep them by themselves and not permit them to run with the rest of the flock. The first great advantage in this is that the food given the growing chicks can be different from the food given the main flock. Such a food is naturally more expensive than that given the rest of the flock. It will be noticed that when the growing chicks are allowed to run with the rest of the flock the whole flock fails to get the extraordinary food, and thus the chicks do not get it. In fact, such food would be profitable for the growing chicks but not for the whole flock, which must be made to earn much of its living by foraging.

By separation also it will be the easier to keep the chick free from mites and lice. If they are allowed to be fed on by these parasites, no method of feeding will give good results. I have seen many half-grown chicks so covered with body lice that they made little growth, though highly fed, and I have seen such chicks killed by lice. Mites in the nests and in the sleeping places of the chicks will often be the cause of retarded growth, without the owner suspecting it. A thorough search will often be required to discover these insects, as they do not remain on the chicks in the daytime.

After that precaution is taken, feed large quantities of meat meal, say one part in six of the whole ration. This will give a remarkabl growth and will decrease the time b several weeks between the hatchin period and the laying period.

It is probable that meat fed fro any other source is as good if groun bone is fed with it. The only differ ence is that when a person has a lo of meat meal on hand he is likely t feed it in the proper amount eac day; while if he has to depend o meat secured at the butcher shop, h is likely to soon get out of the habi of feeding it or at least of becomin very irregular about feeding it.

Young chicks need grit as cer tainly as do larger fowls, and this i sometimes not given them. Espe cially is this true if they are kept confined, as it may be necessary t do. The commercial grits will be found profitable if other grits can not be secured without cost.

Lime in some form should be sup plied. Old plaster will do, bu ground bone is better, as that also provides the lime for the rapidly developing bones and at the same time gives a good lot of phosphorus and nitrogen, which go to harden and make firm the bony structure and also aid in muscle making.—G.

A COUGHING HORSE

Can be easily and quickly cured by using Frazier's Distemper Cure. This much the Binkley Medical Company, Nappanee, Ind. that makes this remedy, stands ready to guarantee. For all such troubles as distemper, influenza, pinkeye, catarrhal fever, shipping fever, colds and all nose and throat diseases, it is guaranteed to be a positive cure and preventive. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. If your druggist will not supply you, the above firm will prepay charges on direct orders.

Magnificent Subscription Premium.

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6 5-8 to 7 1-2. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material. well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color.

Subscription Blank

To be Filled Out if Order is Given.

THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National Farmer hat, color.....size.....

My name is.....

P. O. Box.....Rural Route.....

Postoffice.....

Swine Production in Louisiana.

The following experiments were conducted by Mr. S. E. McClendon at the Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La., and give some reasons why the Southern States should be able to ship a surplus of hogs to market.

Value of Oat Pasture.

On September 28th, 1907, two and one-half acres were planted in oats for a grazing experiment. October 29th, seven Poland-China pigs, weighing in total 276 pounds, were put on this plat and were given no feed but the green oats during the winter. February 17th, 1908, the pigs weighed in total 568 pounds. There was an average gain of .37 pound per day per pig, for 110 days.

From October 29th to January 1st, forty-five head of sheep were pastured on the two-and-one-half-acre plot. Of this number, eight ewes and nine lambs were pastured continuously thereafter until February 17th, at which date the lambs averaged sixty-eight days and weighed 35.5 pounds.

Allowing six cents per pound gained by the pigs and five cents per pound for the lambs, there is a return of $13.40 per acre, plus the pasturage of sheep not considered in the estimate, as a return on the land from September 28th to February 17th. It is estimated that $6.00 per acre is a liberal allowance for cost of plowing the land and sowing the oats.

Sweet Potatoes as Hog Feed.

July 11th, 1906, four-tenths of an acre was planted in sweet potatoes for hog grazing. In the fall a small area was dug for estimating the yield. The result indicated a probable yield of 320 bushels per acre. November 17th, twenty-one head of pigs and hogs were allowed access to the potatoes from a Bermuda pasture. December 6th, the potatoes were about exhausted. In this time the hogs had gained a total of 490 pounds. Pork was selling at the time for six cents, or the value of the gain was $29.90. At the same rate an acre of potatoes would produce $73.50 worth of pork, and the land would be ready for a winter or spring crop.

At this writing, fifteen head of hogs, average weight about 140 pounds, are on experiment, eating sweet potatoes, which they root for as desired, and are fed forty pounds of a mixture of cotton-seed meal (one part) and rice polish (four parts). In thirty days, to date, the hogs have averaged two pounds gain each per day.

Stock Beets For Hogs.

During April and May, 1908, pigs were fed on stock beets sown the previous fall. The results showed that $69.72 worth of pork could be produced from beets raised on an acre of land.

Stock Beets and Corn Meal.

April 4th, 1908, nine pigs, weighing 720 pounds, were placed on an experiment, and fed till June 22d on corn meal and stock beets. The pigs gained during this time 500 pounds. They consumed $12 worth of meal and approximately five tons of beets, or the product of about one-fifth of an acre. Should we allow $8.00 for the care of the pigs, we yet have a return of $2.00 per ton for the beets. Good land well cultivated should produce thirty tons of beets per acre, if the season is favorable. In North Louisiana the result will not be so good, as the lower temperature during the winter retards the growth of the beets.

February 4th to March 1st, 1908, twelve pigs, weighing in total 962 pounds, were fed twice per day what rice polish they would consume. They made an average daily gain of 1.7 pounds. They consumed during the period $23.85 worth of polish. The price of hogs at the time was 5½ cents per pound, so the gain in weight was worth $27.94, leaving $4.09 for the labor and profit.

Peanuts For Hogs.

Peanuts make most excellent forage for hogs. The Arkansas Station produced 313 pounds of pork from one-quarter of an acre of peanuts, while the same area in corn produced 109 pounds of pork. The Alabama Station found that hogs made cheaper gains, pasturing on peanuts than on cowpeas, sweet potatoes or sorghum.

During 1908, at the North Louisiana Experiment Station, a plot of Spanish peanuts with rows 3½ feet apart produced at the rate of 89 bushels of peas and 2,520 pounds of hay per acre. The Virginia peanut produced at the rate of 81 bushels of peas and 3,120 pounds of hay per acre. Imported nuts secured from the United States Department of Agriculture bearing No. 16,943, produced at the rate of 76 bushels of peas and 2,280 pounds of hay per acre. No. 16,484 produced at the rate of 107 bushels of peas and 2,640 pounds of hay per acre. No. 16,488 produced at the rate of 79 bushels of peas and 3,120 pounds of hay per acre. Other varieties produced excellent results, but accurate data was not obtained. A bushel of peanuts weighs 22 pounds.

The following succession of crops is recommended:

Sow oats the latter part of September for fall and winter grazing, counting about fifteen or twenty head of hogs per acre. Sow red clover or crimson clover in October to be pastured after the oats, late in January and through late February, March and April. Sow sorghum in early March to which transfer hogs from clover. After harvesting oats, plant Mexican June corn and cowpeas in a portion of the land, peanuts and sweet potatoes. Use the corn and a portion in peanuts and potatoes for finishing off the hogs for market or slaughter at home.

This is practically the succession used in the Schuler method of raising hogs practiced successfully for years by Col. Charles Schuler, now Commissioner of Agriculture, on his farm in De Soto Parish, La.

Cold-storage Eggs.

In answer to a correspondent, we desire to say that we consider the cold-storage plants as being of great value to all poultry raisers. The eggs come out of storage almost, if not quite, as good as when they are put in. The purchase of eggs for preserving in cold storage in times of abundance saves the market from absolute demoralization, and when they come out of storage again it is because the market is not glutted and there is a chance to sell them. It happens sometimes that there is no profit in storing eggs, but the egg buyer finds that out some time after he bought the eggs. As a rule, there is some profit in storing eggs, but a man must be on the market all the time to get any good out of such an investment. He must buy when prices are low and sell when the market is higher. The man who buys eggs in order to store them is dealing in futures, is generally a dealer in eggs, and in this case is speculating in futures, or, as some people would say, gambling in futures. There is no business in this world that does not contain elements of risk, and wherever there is a risk it can be called gambling.

Much is said about cold-storage eggs being sold for fresh eggs. This is 80 per cent. nonsense. All trade runs in a groove. The highest-price trade gets the few strictly fresh eggs that arrive in market. The storage eggs go largely to large consumers, who know exactly what they are getting, and to a class of trade that never did pay and never can pay over 25 cents a dozen for eggs. The idea that large numbers of eggs can be sold at 40 and 50 cents a dozen is all a mistake. As eggs advance in price the demand drops off. Saloons use large numbers of eggs when they are cheap and cut them out when they are high. Restaurants add 5 cents to an order containing eggs, and then the demand drops off; boarding houses buy a dozen instead of a case, when eggs are high. It runs so through the trade. The strictly fresh-egg trade is limited to a fraction of the total. An egg that takes a month to get from the hen to the breakfast table is not fresh, and yet it sells well if it looks good and tastes good. In cool weather they are good, but if the date was stamped on the egg it would be placed at a disadvantage. The egg trade has been growing and growing and increasing and increasing, and we are in favor of letting it alone in the interest of all hands who own the egg from the time it is laid until the time it is eaten.

"I wish that I had bought Amatite Roofing It needs no Painting."

WHY should you buy a roofing that needs to be *painted* every little while to keep it tight, when for the same money or less, you can buy Amatite which needs no painting?

Amatite is waterproofed with Coal Tar Pitch—*the greatest waterproofing material known*. Water can't get through it. It gives the kind of protection that only the ideal roof can give.

The outer surface is composed of *real mineral matter*, which makes painting unnecessary.

Can you imagine a better combination for a good, serviceable, economical roofing than *coal tar pitch* and a *real mineral wearing surface?*

With an Amatite Roof on your buildings you *end* your roofing troubles. When you buy a roofing that requires frequent painting you *begin* them.

Smooth surfaced roofings that require painting are a nuisance and an expense. When you buy them, you buy trouble—not protection.

FREE SAMPLE

We should like to send you a sample of Amatite so that you can look it over. We know that anyone who will examine the proposition will buy Amatite ten times out of ten. We should be glad to send you this sample and booklet immediately. Write to nearest office.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Cleveland
Pittsburg Cincinnati Kansas City Minneapolis New Orleans London, Eng.

The De Laval Monthly.

This is published by the De Laval Separator Company, 165 Broadway, New York. It is in the interest of the De Laval Cream Separator Company, and it contains considerable information relating to dairying. Several fine articles appear in the March number. The company will be glad to send a copy to any reader of The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

TRUE TO TRAINING.

Generous Lady—"Here, my little boy. I know you are hungry for a box of these animal crackers."

Boy—"Much obliged, lady; but my folks is vegetarians."—Judge.

15 cents a rod buys a 22 inch hog fence. Other heights very low in price. See Kitselman Bros. ad in this paper and write them for free catalogue.

THE SPIRIT OF THE LAW.

Judge—"You are charged with being the leader of an organized band of pickpockets."

Prisoner—"Well, yer'll have to impose a fine on de Corporation den, yer know; yer can't punish me personally!"—Puck.

Plowing Clover Under.

A Vermillion county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "I have a piece of land, of average fertility,but I do not get over forty to forty-five bushels of corn per acre. This land does not work up very well. How would it do to sow it to clover next season and plow under the whole crop for a year or two?"

I will repeat the advice that I have given many times in these columns. Any farmer can increase the humus and nitrogen in his soils by growing clover and either turning it under or feeding it on the farm and then hauling out the manure. Best results are got from clover on lands before they are too far exhausted. It is a big mistake to remove crop after crop until one's land is not strong enough to produce a decent crop, and then expect clover to restore it to virgin fertility within one or two years. We know that clover will leave land in better condition than it was before the clover was sown, also better fertilized, especially in nitrogen, and when plowed under it returns the potash and phosphoric acid to the soil which it has taken up.

One year's growth of a good stand of clover will add about 170 pounds of nitrogen to the soil, per acre. This, of course, is the total amount contained in the leaves, stems and roots. When the entire crop is turned under the value of the nitrogen, at, say, 15 cents a pound, would be about $25. From this it will be seen that clover can be plowed under, with profit, even on corn lands in Central Illinois.

Aside from the nitrogen value of clover, the stems and roots will materially increase the humus in these soils. On many corn farms in Central Illinois soils are badly deficient in humus, and without it big crops cannot be grown.—L. C. Brown.

The Chatham Fanning Mill.

The makers of the Chatham Fanning Mill are very generous in their dealings, and on page 7 of this paper offer to send one machine on thirty-days' free trial to any farm. The Chatham Fanning Mill is a seed grader and cleaner. It will separate buckhorn from clover, barn grass from millet, red top from timothy, wild or tame oats from wheat, or any kind of weed seeds from any kinds of grain or seed, that from its nature is not impossible. We advise our readers to write for catalogue and prices, addressing Manson Campbell Company at Detroit, Mich., or at Kansas City Mo.

Wheat Growing in Canada.

The Canadian Government appears to be determined to place first-class farmers on first-class wheat land. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the central provinces of Canada, are to become the bread basket of the world. The extent of Canada is startling and the amount of rich land is enormous. The first thought of Canada is that it is a bleak and dreary country, but this is altogether wrong. The Canadian winters are as enjoyable as the summers, and there are no more hardships connected with Canadian agriculture than there are by farming in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota. So many farmers from the United States have gone to Canada in recent years that every second man in Manitoba hails from the United States. Whether it will end by Uncle Sam annexing Canada or Canada annexing the United States, it is quite certain that the American people are getting some of the free pre-emptions and more of the rich wheat lands at $3.00 per acre than any other class of settlers or immigrants. The particulars concerning Canadian lands can be had from the authorized agents, J. S. Crawford, 125 West Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo., or C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants Loan and Trust Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dip Your Sheep

In Cooper's Dip. Used on 250,000,000 sheep annually. It increases quality and quantity of the wool and improves appearance and condition of the fleece. See advertisement in this issue.

Prices of Stock Peas.

On June 1st, at St. Louis, Whippoorwill stock peas were selling at $1.45 to $1.55 per bushel, and other sorts at $1.10 to $1.40. Sales included one car-load Whippoorwill at $1.55;. nineteen sacks at $1.50; eighteen sacks at $1.40; and twenty-two sacks at $1.41. Four sacks mixed peas sold at $1.15 per bushel.

The Potato Market.

On June 1st, at St. Louis, sixty sacks Michigan Rurals sold at 96 cents a bushel; 126 sacks at 98 cents; sixty sacks of New York Carmen at $1.00 per bushel, all including delivery; and 100 sacks of Rurals sold at 94 cents on track. New potatoes sold as follows: Sacked Triumphs at $1.30 to $1.35 per bushel, delivered; white at $1.15 to $1.20 per bushel, delivered; local lot Triumphs at $1.30 to $1.35 per bushel; $3.25 for small barrels and $3.50 to $3.75 for large barrels.

Sweet Potatoes.

At St. Louis, June 1st, home-grown sweet potatoes, red and yellow Nansemond, sold at $1.00 per bushel, loose, from farmers' wagons. On account of their poor keeping qualities, Southern Yams are not quoted on the market.

Feeding Oats From Sheaf.

A correspondent in Clay county, Illinois, writes: "We do not grow many oats here, and usually we feed the whole crop. What do you think about cutting the crop rather green and feeding it out of the sheaf?"

For sheaf feeding, when the straw is as much thought of as the grain, one should be as particular about the stage at harvesting as he would about putting up hay. For the nicest feed, cut the oats when the grain is in the milk stage, and cure them as well as you would any other hay. When cut at this stage, a ton of hay contains about two-thirds as much protein as a ton of good clover hay. Make small sheaves and stand them in shocks for three or four days. As soon as they are well cured, haul into the barn or put up in well-made stacks. Like good hay, the value of oats, when put up in sheaf, depends on quick work and dry weather. Damp sheaves mean musty feed. Handle the crop as carefully as you do your clover and your oats will furnish a large amount of good fall and winter feed. —L. C. Brown.

Handling the Barley Crop.

A correspondent in Lake county, Illinois, writes: "I have in this season twelve acres of Oderbrucker barley. I have never grown barley before and do not know much about it. Where is the best market for it, and can it be handled like oats or wheat?"

Probably the best market for Oderbrucker barley just now is Milwaukee. This barley is thought very highly of by brewers, and for the last two seasons it has sold at top prices. For malting purposes barley should not be cut before it is dead ripe. It is important that all the grain be in the same stage of ripeness, so that it will germinate evenly. Every grain should be dead ripe, so it is best to let it stand as long as possible. It should be cured out thoroughly in shock, if it is to be stacked; or, if thrashed out of shock, it should be worked over frequently so that it will not burn in the bin. When barley is grown for feeding purposes at home, it is better to cut it before it gets dead ripe, for then the grain will not shatter so much.—L. C. Brown.

Congressional Fame.

"What is your member of Congress noted for?"

"Well," answered Farmer Corntossel, "around here he's mostly noted for arguments that won't go down and seeds that won't come up." —Washington Star.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

Stevens Rifle and Pistol Telescopes are more and more coming to be recognized by sportsmen as indispensable in hunting and target practice, and the leading shooting organizations are now permitting their use in rifle tournaments.

As the Stevens telescope can be fitted to any make of rifle by means of the Stevens telescope mounts, all sportsmen, no matter what make of rifle they shoot, should write for the new illustrated and descriptive catalogue of the new and improved accessories now furnished by the Stevens Company. The old "Favorite" top mount has been improved by new attachments which make it perfectly rigid under all conditions, so that it is now an entirely reliable mount for a low price. The company's new "Ideal Detachable" mount is the best thing ever produced along this line. It admits of attaching a telescope to, or removing it quickly from, a rifle barrel, in a few seconds, as often as desired and with perfect accuracy; is absolutely simple in application and admits of the finest adjustment for both elevation and windage.

The Stevens company has just perfected a new Side Mount for high-power repeating rifles which will stand any amount of shooting with heavy charges without getting out of perfectly accurate adjustment. This old-established house is too well known to need our endorsement; nevertheless we advise everyone who shoots a rifle to write for the Telescope Accessories Catalogue just issued by the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass. It is filled with information every rifle man should have.

RED-BLOODED EXERCISE.

America is becoming too prone to sit back in contented admiration and watch the trained few engage in games of strength and skill.

Exercise should be by the people and not for the people. As a means of exercise nothing embraces so much of pleasure and exhilaration as cycling. Every muscle, every nerve, every faculty is spurred to healthful activity.

And best of all, this exercise is in the open, where each deep breath of air fills the lungs with the sweetest and purest of all health tonics—oxygen.

Bicycles have been wonderfully improved even within the past five years. It is surprising what a fine wheel a few dollars will now buy.

We never realized this so fully as we do after looking through the latest catalog of the Mead Cycle Company of Chicago.

If you are interested in bicycles or if you feel the need of this sort of red-blooded exercise, write this company for a copy of their catalog. They will gladly send it and a wheel, too, for ten-days' free trial if you wish. Address, Mead Cycle Co., Dept D 138, Chicago, Ill.

EXPLAINED.

"How do the milliners manage to get out these enormous Easter hats on time?"

"Modern construction methods account for it. The steel framework is erected first, and then the trimmers can work on every story independently."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

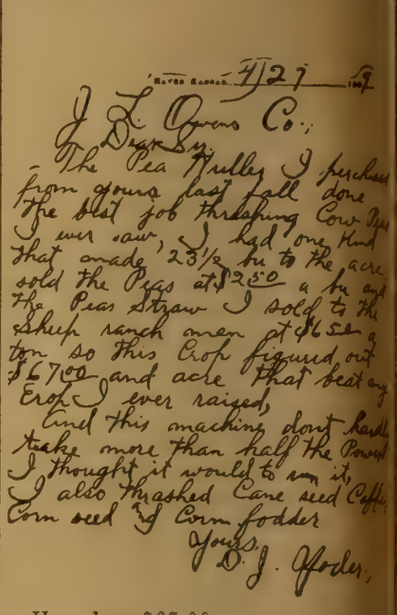
"America! half brother of the world!
With something good and bad of every land."

—Bailey.

Pea and Bean Profits Looked Good to Mr. Yoder.

We reproduce here a letter received by the J. L. Owens Company from one of the users of Owens Threshers in Kansas. This letter speaks volumes for the efficiency of the Owens Beans and Pea Thresher

DAVID. J. YODER.
RURAL ROUTE No. 2.


Rural Route No. 2 7/27 1907
J. L. Owens Co.;
Dear Sir,
The Pea Thrasher I purchased from you last fall does the best job threshing Cow Peas ever saw, I had one that made 23½ bu to the acre sold the Peas at $2.50 a bu and the Peas Straw I sold to the sheep ranch men at $6.00 a ton so this Crop figured out $67.00 and acre that beat any Crop I ever raised,
and this machine don't hardly take more than half the Power I thought it would to run it,
I also thrashed Cane seed Coffee Corn seed & Corn fodder
Yours
D. J. Yoder,

How does $67.00 per acre compare with your profits from peas and beans, and, if you do not grow any of these crops, how do such profits look to you?

You should learn particulars about the "Owens" Threshers that produce such results, and the J. L. Owens Company will be glad to send you their free book, illustrating and describing the "Owens" Threshers. This book also gives some of the most valuable information you can get on the growing and cultivation of peas and beans.

Address, J. L. Owens Company, 679 Superior street, Minneapolis, Minn., for a free copy.

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E. R. MARDEN, President

90 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

FOR THE FRUIT GROWER.

Someone in the family ought to be a fruit grower; and yet it is very hard to interest the stockman in fruits. We will do our best, however, by placing a good fruit book in the hands of our readers. The book entitled Amateur Fruit Growing was written by Samuel B. Green, a practical man and one of the best authorities on the subject. There are 134 pages, written with special reference to the growing of fruits for the home and the market. We will send the book entitled Amateur Fruit Growing and The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year for 55 cents. Send a money order to Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

FARM BLACKSMITHING.

Here is a book for the farmer. The book was written by A. J. Drew. It is a complete treatise on blacksmithing from the farm standpoint. This book teaches how to profitably spend stormy days. Many thousands of farmers will find it to their interest to own a copy. There are 100 pages. It is nicely and clearly illustrated and bound in cloth. We credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send one copy of this book by mail for 65 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The incubator-buying season is not yet over, and our readers are not yet in possession of all the incubator catalogues. One of the best is issued by the Belle City Incubator Company. It is called "Hatching Facts," and in it Mr. J. V. Rohan tells how to start right and to keep right in the poultry business. The whole book is written in simple, straightforward style. Every word is easy to understand, and, best of all, he tells you how he saves you $4.00 on the famous Belle City Incubator and Brooder. Be sure to get this book. Simply say on a postal card: "Send me your 'Hatching Facts.'" Address the postal personally to Mr. J. V. Rohan, President Belle City Incubator Company, Box 74, Racine, Wis.

A Splendid Dairy Edition.

The May issue of the Dairy Bulletin, published by the Vermont Farm Machine Company, to make better known the merits of the U. S. Cream Separator, is an unusually interesting and informative publication. Besides being well illustrated with half-tone engravings there are several well-written articles that will appeal to every farmer and dairyman (owners of Guernseys will be particularly interested in this issue), besides complete descriptions of the various models of U. S. Separators. A copy of this publication may be obtained free for a post card request by addressing the Vermont Farm Machine Company, Box 125, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Starting Celery Seed.

Celery is a crop that is to be transplanted. The plants must be started in a seed-bed and there cared for until they are large enough to be transplanted either into a temporary bed or to the field. Celery seed is very small, light, and slow to germinate, taking about two to three weeks to come up, and for these reasons great precautions are necessary in starting the plants. Methods employed for starting cabbage, onion or tomato seed would, in many cases, prove failures with celery. Very few other vegetables require such careful and constant attention to the seed-bed, and this is particularly true in this climate.

The seedlings, as they germinate, are delicate, and it takes a few days before they are strong enough to withstand any neglect of the seed-bed. During this time one must not forget to water the little plants regularly, or else our hot sun and drying winds will cause many of the delicate seedlings to die.

The seed-bed should be well prepared. The soil for the seed-bed should be about three-fourths of good, rich loam and one-fourth well-rotted and sifted manure. Do not use manure that is liable to heat. Mix the soil and manure thoroughly, rake it to a clean, even surface, wet it, and then roll or pack it down. As soon as it is dry enough, drill the seed in as shallow as possible. Sometimes the seed is sown broadcast and thinly covered. While this way may give a good germination, if the seed-bed is properly taken care of the drill method is preferable.

Mark off the rows one-fourth to one-half inch deep every three inches, and plant the seed fairly thick. One ounce of seed should be enough for a frame or seed-bed 6x8 feet. Cover the seed from one-fourth to one-half inch deep with the finest soil possible. Immediately after the seed is planted the bed is watered, care being taken not to wash the seed out. From this time on a careful management of the seed-bed is necessary, remembering that the surface soil must not be allowed to become too dry and hard. To keep the soil from baking, it should be watered at regular intervals. The frequency of the watering of the seed-bed will depend largely on whether it is exposed to our hot suns and drying spring winds. If the seed-bed is open, it is advisable to have it in a place where it can be sprinkled every evening, if necessary. While the ideal seed-bed is one that is open or unprotected, better results in germination, and with less care, can be had here when some kind of a covering is used. Boards, straw mats, cloth, gunny sacks and glass can be used to prevent evaporation and to keep the soil from baking. All of these materials have been used at the Station on the seed-bed. In each case the results in germination have been quite satisfactory, but the stand has been more uniform from the beds covered with white cotton cloth. The beds covered with glazed sash may have to be watered every two days, and, when the days are very hot and windy, every day. Beds covered with cloth may be watered every three or four days.

In covering the beds with white cotton cloth it is generally better to have the seed-bed made in such a way that there will be a three to six-inch space between the covering and the soil. Beds made in the form of a cold-frame are very satisfactory. If lumber cannot be had, the border on the side can be raised to the necessary height.

It is advisable in using the cloth cover to stretch the cloth over a light frame made from inch lumber. The frames can be made 3x6 feet or larger. Such cloth-covered frames are easily handled, and when placed over the seed-bed the wind does not move them around. As soon as the seedlings are well started, the covering can be removed. If left too long, the plants tend to grow too tall and spindling.

After the plants are well up the seed-bed can be irrigated, if so desired. It is very important to have the celery plants as stocky as possible for transplanting. Stocky plants may be secured in two ways. They may be transplanted from the seed-bed to a temporary bed and from there to the field, or they may be thinned in the seed-bed and sheared off when they become too tall. The plants may be cut back a third or a half of their growth.

An ounce of seed should give from 5,000 to 6,000 good plants after allowing for a very large loss. Five to eight ounces of seed should produce enough plants for an acre.

The seed for winter celery should be started as soon as possible. Right now is the time. Do not delay the starting of the young plants.—Fabian Garcia, New Mexico College of Agriculture.

Protection Against Fire.

The Manufacturers of Amatite, the best known of the mineral surfaced roofings, received the following letter from Hot Springs, Arkansas: "Dear Sirs:

I want twenty more squares of Amatite and I will tell you why.

I had a house gutted by fire three weeks ago, and it was covered with Arkansas shingles, thin shingles and a rubber roofing. One kitchen was covered with Amatite, and it seemed to be the only fire-resisting roofing on the house. All of the other roofing was entirely destroyed. After the fire was put out, the Amatite roofing was standing with the exception of some places where the sheathing had torn out and broken holes through it. In fact, the major part of the Amatite would have turned water after the fire.

As I am going to rebuild, I want enough Amatite to cover the entire house. Yours Respectfully.

G. F. MALDING."

If any of our readers are not familiar with Amatite they should send and get a sample at once. This roofing needs no painting and is fire-retardent as well. Address the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, or New Orleans.

ROBBED BY FLIES!

Few people realize to what extent they are being robbed by flies, and yet it is a fact that these apparently insignificant insects are each year robbing the farmer, the dairyman and the stockmen of the country of millions of dollars.

You are perhaps spending money for special feed for your stock, so that your cows will give more milk and your horses do more work, and then you let them be so pestered by flies that they simply cannot properly digest their food. You turn your cows out to pasture where the flies and other insects annoy them almost past endurance, and then you wonder why they give less milk than they ought to. Your horses fret and stamp in the stable from the flies and kick and bruise themselves against their stalls and then when you take them out to work wonder why you can't get half the work out of them you should.

It is a well-known fact that animals tire themselves and injure limb, hoof and muscle more by stamping than they do by work.

And it is all the pesky fly's fault! People are beginning to awaken to the fact that this means an actual money loss to them and are taking steps to protect their stock. There is an excellent preparation on the market for just this purpose, called Shoo-Fly, and, as its name implies, it keeps off every fly and insect. A few-cents' worth sprayed on your stock each day and they will begin to put on flesh right away. Your cows will give more milk and your horses do more work.

Those of our readers who have not yet realized the value of protecting their stock can learn all about this excellent preparation by writing to the Shoo-Fly Manufacturing Company, 1305 North 10th street, Philadelphia, who will gladly send them a free booklet and testimonials on request. We suggest that you write for it to-day.

A FINE KIDNEY REMEDY.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock (clothing dealer), 890 Carrier Building, East Hampton, Conn., says if any reader afflicted with a kidney or bladder trouble will write to him he will direct them to the splendid home remedy he so successfully used. He is glad to do this, and does not wish you to send him money.

A SURE SIGN.

A Wilmington woman recently reached the conclusion that the attachment of a certain policeman for her cook must be investigated, lest it prove disastrous to domestic discipline.

"Do you think he means business, Mary?" she asked.

"I think so, mum," said Mary. "He's begun to complain about my cookin', mum."—Harper's Weekly.

Salesmen Wanted

Traveling Salesmen earn from $1,000 to $10,000 a year and expenses. Over 600,000 employed in the United States, and Canada. The demand for good Salesmen always exceeds the supply. We will teach you to be an expert Salesman by mail in eight weeks and our **FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU** will assist you to secure a good position. We received calls for Salesmen from over 3,000 firms last year. Over 1,000 graduates secured good positions. Many who formerly earned $25 to $75 a month have since earned from $100 to $500 a month and expenses. Hundreds of good positions open for the fall rush. If you want to secure one of them or increase your earnings our free book *"A Knight of the Grip"* will show you how. Write or call for it today. Address nearest office.

Dept. 237 National Salesmen's Training Association,
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The Twice-a-Week GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

is a magnificent newspaper, containing all the latest home, foreign and political news. It is undoubtedly the best Republican newspaper in the United States. It is published at $1.00 per year, and is worth the price.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is a nice, clean, general farm monthly publication, full of practical, interesting and instructive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It is very useful to general farmers, to vegetable and fruit growers, and especially so to cattle, hog and sheep raisers and feeders, to horse and mule raisers and dealers, and it contains more good poultry facts than most of the poultry papers. It is published at 50 cents a year, or three years for one dollar.

COMBINATION OFFER.

On account of the interest in the present political campaign we are able to combine both of these papers fer the price of one.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR

and we will mail to your address **The St. Louis Globe-Democrat Twice-a-Week Edition** for one year; also **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for three years.

Address,

EVANS SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY,
3552 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Practical Farming and Gardening.

This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening,** postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

In London, England, the price of a loaf of bread is 3½ cents a pound, made from Manitoba flour. In St. Louis the price for less-than-a-pound loaf, made from Missouri flour, is 5 cents a pound.

"Measure our mind's height by the shade it casts."—Browning.

ADVANTAGES OF SILAGE.

Corn Silage the Cheapest For Dairy Cattle, Also For Fattening Beef.

Of the various feeds which are the most palatable, corn silage is without doubt the cheapest and most effective to add to the ration. It is a valuable feed for dairy and beef cattle and also for horses, calves and sheep. Many of the leading Wisconsin farmers find that silage can be handled as cheap, if not cheaper, than the corn crop can be handlled in the usual manner. Silage furnishes a succulent feed with very little waste, and is always ready to use.

In combination with alfalfa or clover, with a mixture of corn or barley for grain, silage furnishes an especially good ration, all grown on the farm and cheaper than mill feeds. The importance of palatability cannot be overestimated, as it increases the amount of feed eaten, and, when properly assimilated, the more the animal eats the larger product it will return.

Silage Saves Space.

A ton of mixed hay occupies 400 cubic feet of space, and eight tons of corn silage can be put in the same amount of room. The ton of mixed hay contains about 960 pounds of digestible dry matter, while eight tons of silage contain 2,560 pounds of dry matter. This one point of the economical storage of the corn crop, when put up in the form of silage, is worthy of attention where a large number of animals are fed.

The cost of handling the corn crop in the form of silage is less than when any other method is used. One of the leading Wisconsin farmers reports that it cost him $0.50 to $0.60 per ton, or $7.00 per acre, to put his corn crop into the silo. The same area of corn would yield about 150 baskets, which would cost him $8.00 for husking, while the cost of cutting, stacking, shredding and grinding would be about double what it costs to put the same crop into the silo.

Useful in Dry Summers.

The advantages of summer feeding of silage, particularly during periods of drouth, are fuly appreciated by those who have tried it. During the latter part of the past summer, Wisconsin suffered a severe drouth, and corn silage was fed to the University dairy herd. The flow of milk was never kept up so well during the summer as it was by the use of this silage. The summer silo is sure to become a more important factor in successful dairying.

The use of silage for fattening beef cattle has been tested at a number of Experiment Stations and by stockmen with excellent results. In experiments conducted by the writer in 1904, it was found that silage-fed steers sold at $4.95 per 100 pounds, while those fed no silage brought only $4.70 per 100 pounds, a gain of 25 cents in favor of the silage-fed animals. It was found that for every 100 pounds of gain 471 pounds of silage fed saved 18 pounds of grain and 156 pounds of alfalfa.

In these tests silage was fed in connection with alfalfa, hay, corn chop, Kaffir-corn chop and cotton-seed meal. The average soil, in unusual seasons, will produce twelve to fifteen tons of green corn per acre. Even with a yield of ten tons per acre, there is an income, according to this experiment, of about $33 per acre.

The financial statement of this experiment showed that the silage-fed steers made a profit of $4.10 per head, while the same grade of steers fed on the same feed except silage lost $1.47 per head. More silos should be built for summer use, and this is the time to plan for the crop. —Prof. D. H. Otis, University of Wisconsin.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

Classification Meeting of the Board of Directors.

The spring or classification meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Live Stock Exposition was held in the rooms of the Saddle and Sirloin Club, May 14th, 1909. There was a full attendance of the Board.

Numerous communications were read, which gave evidence of the fact that the management will have no difficulty in gaining the support and co-operation of those prominent in connection with the live stock industry to make the tenth anniversary of this epoch-making series of events the greatest in the history of the "International."

Cattle.

Practically all the cattle associations reported that they had set aside increased sums to be paid out in special prizes at the coming show.

The Red Polled cattle were given a senior and junior clasification, the same as the other breeds.

Many enthusiastic and appreciative breeders offered trophies and special cash prizes in addition to those put up by the various associations.

It was decided that a "Sifting Committee" be appointed to inspect car-loads of feeder cattle in an effort to bring the feeder division to that high standard of excellence maintained in the fat-cattle division through the same medium.

A most important concession was made in favor of exhibitors entering cattle from the Southwestern District, who will, in future, be permitted to feed cotton-seed hulls and cotton-seed cake on grass.

Sheep.

In connection with the sheep classification, it was decided to place all breeds on the same footing, giving them a uniform classification for breeding sheep covering an amount of $150, and to give to those breeds whose associations offer $150 or more in "specials" an additional $75. The classification for fat sheep is to remain the same as it was in the past.

Breeding Hogs at the "International."

The matter of working out a classification for breeding hogs to be shown at the coming "International" was referred to a committee consisting of A. J. Lovejoy, R. B. Ogilvie and B. H. Heide, who will meet in the near future. The same liberal awards offered for barrows exhibited at the "International" will continue to be offered as in the past.

Horse Department.

All the various horse associations proved themselves even more liberal in their offerings of special prizes to be competed for at the 1909 "International" than they were in the past. It is evident that they appreciate the importance of this Exposition, and it is also clear that it is their desire to make the tenth anniversary of the International Live Stock Exposition not only a memorable one, but that it is also their intention to offer breeders every inducement to bring out the strongest possible exhibits of horses of all breeds.

The Clydesdale Association gave the strongest evidence of this, nearly doubling their appropriation of former years for the coming event.

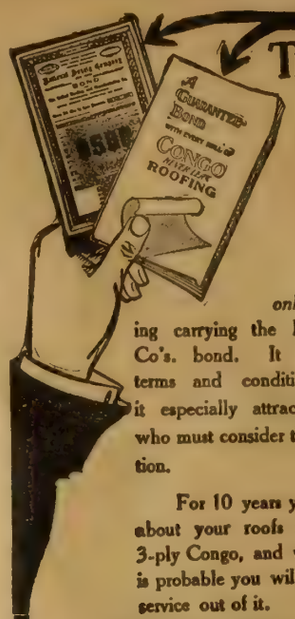
A number of the Directors present reported that the two-weeks'-show proposition was rapidly gaining greater favor with the breeders and exhibitors, since many of the latter were able to trace back profitable sales as a result of their showing during the second week of the Exposition last year.

The fact that the National Horse Show Association of New York is now seriously considering a classification for draft horses in connection with their show is also clearly attributable to the fact that a number of the Directors of this Horse Show were in attendance at the 1908 "International."

Two-weeks' Show.

Although the Exposition will again extend into the second week as in 1908, it was left optional with the exhibitors of cattle, hogs and sheep to allow their stock to remain or return at the close of the first week.

It was reported that a number of the leading exhibitors of cattle, hogs and sheep were exceedingly anxious to be permitted to exhibit during the second week of the Exposition, and it was therefore decided to give all who saw fit to do so an opportunity to show their stock during the second week.



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You are immune from any responsibility other than giving the roofing ordinary care.

Write to-day for samples of Congo and full information.

Remember, that with *every* roll of Congo you get a genuine Surety Bond.

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We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for our free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO.,
Dept. 457, East St. Louis, Ills.

THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.

There is one modern writer on Sheep industry who has made his mark. It is Dr. Henry Stewart. He has written a book entitled **The Domestic Sheep.** It is up-to-date in every particular. There are 384 pages, and besides going into the subject in a practical way there are illustrations of every breed and every subject belonging to the industry. For $1.50 we will send **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for one year and one copy of **The Domestic Sheep.** This is the time to study the sheep business. There is money in it. Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Feeding Lambs Silage.

Prof. W. C. Coffey, of the Sheep Department of the Illinois Experiment Station, fed a load of lambs and marketed them at Chicago during the last week in April. When marketed they averaged 93 pounds and were shorn before shipment. They were sold by Clay, Robinson & Co. at $7.25 per 100 pounds.

The entire lot averaged a gain of 6¼ pounds per lamb in 105 days, at cost of 5¼ cents a pound. That is figuring corn at 56 cents a bushel, silage at $4.00 per ton and clover hay at $6.00 per ton. Probably the Greece has yet to be considered in the Irish result.

The experiment was conducted for the purpose of studying the value of silage as feed for sheep, and the lot in which the average cost of gain was the least was fed 1.18 pounds of shelled corn a day, 1.98 pounds of corn silage, and 0.77 pound of clover hay. When we obtain the complete bulletin we will go over this again.

SHEEP FARMING IN MISSOURI.

Timely Bulletin Issued by the State Board of Agriculture.

Missouri farmers who are interested in the subject of sheep raising, and all ought to be, will be particularly pleased with a bulletin issued by the State Board of Agriculture entitled "Sheep Raising in Missouri." It is a booklet of thirty-eight pages. It commences with a picture of a fine Collie dog as the guardian of the flock, and throughout the pamphlet there are many elegant and lifelike engravings of sheep and lambs. The first article is by Prof. W. B. Mumford, who is master of the subject. He speaks of the sheeep farmer, and he goes into the subject of breeding and feeding and the different systems of sheep management. He gives the crop system rotation for small farms handling sheep, including instructions for lambing. When one is through reading this article there is a sense of satisfaction that all the practical and essential elements of sheep husbandry have been explained. We usually copy Prof. Mumford's articles in The National Farmer and Stock Grower, but this one we will advise sheep raisers to send for and read themselves, as it is published for free distribution.

There is also an article on "Flock Management" by Edwin R. Stroeter, of Kearney, Mo., who was formerly a student of the Missouri Agricultural College; and last, but not least, is an article on "The Winter Lamb" by Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, Instructor in Animal Industry at the University of Missouri.

We like these articles which feed the mind and give one confidence that each man knows what he is writing about; and, furthermore, that he is placing the subject before you so that you can get the benefit of the knowledge he has acquired.

This bulletin applies distinctly to Missouri, and equally well to Arkansas and Oklahoma, where there are openings for profitable sheep farms by the thousand. We advise those who really wish to become posted in regard to sheep husbandry to write to George B. Ellis, Secretary, Columbia, Mo., and ask for a copy of the bulletin entitled "Sheep Farming in Missouri."

In this connection we desire to say that the present era of sheep prosperity is largely due to the energy, activity and competition existing at the St. Louis National Stock Yards and the buoyancy of the St. Louis wool market. There was a time when the wool trade was extremely dull, and it was St. Louis that broke the combination and started the upward movement. It was the St. Louis market that gave life and vigor to the demand for early lambs. The St. Louis market will bear investigating and it will compare most favorably with any sheep market on the Atlantic Coast and easily surpass all the Western markets.

Goats as Brush Cleaners.

"Our Kansas City house broke all records on May 18th, as far as goat purchases are concerned, by filling orders in one day for ten cars. These goats were Angoras, and were purchased on orders sent to our house there by farmers who wish to use them in cleaning off brush, a purpose for which these goats are becoming very popular. Following is a list of towns to which the goats were shipped and numbers of head sent: Casey, Ia., 134 head; Orient, Ia., 148; Hillsboro, Ill., 149; Raymond, Ill., 265; Mt. Sterling, Ill., 140; Jaggard, Kas., 841; Wilcox, Mo., 275; Vandalia, Mo., 140. Total, 2,092 head."—Clay, Robinson & Co.'s Live Stock Report.

$460.00 in Gold For 46 Ears of Corn.

$10.00 is a very nice price to get for an ear of corn, but every farmer in the land has an opportunity to get that much for one ear of corn. In order to stimulate the production of corn, one of our advertisers offers $10.00 in gold for the best ear of corn, any variety, grown in each state and delivered to him before December 1, 1909. There will be one $10.00 gold piece awarded in every one of the forty-six states in the Union, in which there shall be ten or more contestants.

Outside of the prize features there is need of the farmers growing more corn to feed more animals, for the demand for meats and dairy products is growing rapidly, and by selling these products rather than grain their land will triple in value. Improved agriculture, improved pedigreed seed corn and improved conditions of horses and cows, all go hand in hand, and the progresive, far-seeing farmer reaps the benefit.

Full particulars about the prize offer can be had by writing a postal card or letter to the Shoo-Fly Manufacturing Company, 1305 North Tenth street, Philadelphia. The names and addresses of the successful contestants will be published by us in December or as soon thereafter as the awards are made. It will readily be seen that the prize winners in this contest will in this way find a ready sale for all their seed corn grown.

THE GENUINE MEXICAN
Resurrection Plant.

One of the Greatest Marvels of the Plant World.

The Mexican Resurrection Plant is one of the most wonderful novelties in the vegetable kingdom. It possesses the strange power of turning in a few minutes from an apparently dead, lifeless, dry herb to a beautiful living plant.

The Resurrection Plant grows in the wilds of the mountains of Mexico. It is called by the Mexicans the "siempre viva," which means about the same as our English word everlasting. This is because, although it frequently seems to be entirely dead, it quickly revives when it receives moisture.

Apparently Dead.

A Beautiful Living Plant.

It is a wonderful sight to see the marvelous transformation of the surfaces of rocks on which this plant grows during the summer season. In its normal condition in its hot, dry native country the Resurrection Plant is in a dormant state, for little rain ever falls. The traveler will see large surfaces of rock completely covered with what apparently are dried-up, dead, worthless, fern-like plants curled into a sort of a ball, the leaves brittle and dry as dust. If a summer thunderstorm comes up, there is an immediate transformation, which looks more like a miracle than a process of nature. Within a few minutes after the rain has begun to fall, the thousands of apparently dead plants on the rocks begin to open. Little by little the dry, brittle leaves of the plants seem to be imbued with life and gradually unfurl. Within a very short time—half an hour or thereabouts—the whole surface of the rock is covered with beautiful fern-like plants of a rich dark green color. As soon as the sun has dried up the rain, the plants dry up again to their former comparatively lifeless condition. This process of coming to life and apparently dying is repeated indefinitely with each rain that comes on.

Gathered at the right season and properly treated, the Mexican Resurrection Plant will retain these marvelous qualities indefinitely. Placed in a saucer of water, a plant will revive within a very few minutes, and shortly turns into a beautiful dark green, fern-like living plant. At any time it may be taken out of the water, put in a dry place on a shelf, and it will curl up into its dry or dormant condition, and can be kept for an indefinite length of time. The plant will last for years. It requires no soil, no nourishment, no attention, other than to put it in a saucer of water whenever it is desired to revive it.

The process of "resurrection" or coming to life which this plant goes through is so rapid that it is an excellent article for use at parties and similar occasions, as the change that takes place within a few minutes seems, to one who has never seen it before, more like an act of magic or a miracle than anything else.

We have adopted the Resurrection Plant as a subscription premium to the Universal Magazine. The magazine is most interesting and is published monthly. It is an illustrated publication, with genuine stories, splendid poetry and home reading. Send 25 cents for one-year's subscription to the Universal Magazine and we will mail you one of these genuine Resurrection Plants as a free premium. Address,

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Last Year's Cotton Crop.

According to the latest census bulletin, the finally revised figures for the cotton crop of 1908, expressed in equivalent 500-pound bales and including linters, show a total production of 13,87,306 bales. This represents an increase over 1907 of 2,211,845 bales, or 19.4 per cent. It is the third largest crop ever produced, being exceeded only by the crops of 1904 and 1906, and is 978,751 bales larger than the average crop of the last five years.

COOPER'S POWDER DIP

Used Annually on 250,000,000 Sheep

For 65 years the world's standard Dip. One dipping kills ticks, lice and nits. Increases quantity and quality of wool. Improves appearance and condition of flock. If dealer can't supply you, send $1.75 for $2.00 (100 gallons) packet to Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., or Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 177 Illinois St., Chicago

Pithy Advice For the Newly-wed.

Remember that, though at times dark clouds may momentarily obscure your happiness, the sun will soon shine through the gloom, and all will be radiant again.

Live well within your income, and every year put by something for the rainy days, which, sooner or later, are bound to come.

Try and correct your own individual faults, instead of wondering at the size and number of each other's.

Be perfectly frank and loyal in all your thoughts, words and deeds, and let nothing have power to make mischief between you.

Never have a second quarrel, by never having a first.

Make much of your respective mothers-in-law, and try your hardest to get on well with all your new relations.

Take for your motto that golden rule of married life—to bear and forbear.

Resolutely resolve always to stand shoulder to shoulder in the battle of life, for union is strength.

Never do things, however much you would like to, that you know are against the wishes of the other, and, above all, never try to deceive or have secrets from each other.

Keep a sharp lookout for the "little rift within the lute," which will change the music of the domestic duet from the glorious major to the mournful minor key.

If your marriage is a failure, let nobody but yourselves be aware of the sorrowful fact. — The Family Doctor.

Digestive Disorders in Warm Weather.

The death rate from acute disorders of the digestive organs is so markedly increased among infants and young children during the summer that it is the imperative duty of all having the care of children to become acquainted with the causes of these diseases and how to prevent them.

Every organ is endowed with the power of self-protection in proportion to the organic soundness of its structure and the perfection of its functions. The digestive fluids are all antiseptics; and, when in health, either destroy or prevent the multiplication of disease germs.

The saliva, gastric juice, pancreatic fluid, intestinal juice, and bile, all do their best to destroy the dangerous living organisms entering the alimentary canal. But they are liable to be overpowered by the inroads of more enemies than they can destroy, or, abused and crippled by overwork in digesting food improper in quality and quantity, to become so depraved and weakened in their action as partially or entirely to lose the power to prevent disease.

In warm weather disease germs grow rapidly, finding in the increased amount of decaying organic matter a good soil in which to flourish.

The universal custom of allowing children to form the habit of eating and drinking at all times and in all places, regardless of the kind, quantity or quality of food or drink, has cost many lives—just how many no statistics will ever be able to determine.

Were all children, and grown people, too, taught regular habits of eating and drinking, and did those caring for children understand the importance of clean food and drink, and how to secure them, diarrhoea, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, dysentery, and the more grave disorders of cholera and typhoid fever, would soon be, to a great extent, stamped out.

The precaution of instructing children and youth to form the habit of controlling thirst when the water supply is likely to be infected, or when traveling, is also important. Desire for drink is much increased or decreased by the kind of food eaten. —The Family Doctor.

To Keep Light Dresses Clean.

Magnesia may be obtained either in powder or in square cakes, and it is very effective in cleaning laces and delicate fabrics. Sift or rub it on the parts to be cleaned, and lay them away in a box or drawer where they will be undisturbed for a day or so, and then shake them out. It is a very good plan to apply the magnesia in this way when putting away party dresses that have become slightly soiled. The magnesia absorbs the dust, and when you take the dresses out to wear them the next time, they will be fresh and dainty. The magnesia is also effective, when applied in the same way, for removing grease spots.—Woman's Home Companion for June.

Marriage as a Business Proposition.

A unique plan for putting married life on a business basis is outlined in the Woman's Home Companion for June. Says this magazine:

"The first matter to consider is the amount of assets available. This, of course, amounts to exactly what the outside world considers the services of the producing partner to be worth. This income must be divided to meet the various expenses of the business under a general classification as follows:

"**First. General Operating Expense.** This is the most important department of all, and includes food, servants, fuel, light, rent (or interest and taxes).

"**Second. Sinking Fund.** This is also a most important account, and should not for any reason be overlooked. Upon it depends absolutely the prosperity of the firm through periods of financial depression. It includes savings-bank deposits and life-insurance premiums.

"**Third. Repairs and Depreciation.** This is often considered a part of the Operating Expense, but it is better kept separate. It includes depreciation of the plant, and on equipment, such as dishes, cooking utensils, furniture, bed and table linen.

"**Fourth. The Contingent Fund.** This includes church dues, charities, theater tickets, telephone and books and magazines.

"**Fifth. Emergency Fund.** This includes doctor, druggist and dentist.

"In order to transact business on a sound basis, all of these funds must be considered. What remains of the capital may be divided between the partners as a salary. From their salaries the partners must pay their personal expenses of clothing and incidentals. The size of the salaries therefore depends entirely upon the economical management of the affairs of the firm. It is unwise to raise salaries at the expense of the Sinking Fund, though this is often a temptation! In case the partners feel that their salaries are not large enough, it is better to appoint an Investigating Committee to eliminate pretty graft and extravagance. They should examine carefully the Operating Expense. It is sometimes economical for a domestic firm to build its own plant, instead of hiring one, and it is often possible, by engaging in outside industry, such as kitchen gardening or poultry raising, to reduce the food expense, and save money in the Emergency Fund."

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THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE. This is another splendid paper. It is for the family. Nice reading, interesting and instructive literature, good counsel, excellent poetry, fashions and patterns. It is a nice, clean publication of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page. There are many Family Publications, and in its class THIS IS THE BEST.

The subscription price of these four publications is $1.75 per year, but we have made arrangements whereby we will send all four of these first-class papers for $1.00 per year.

Send your orders at once. This is a low price for a Grand Summer Subscription Campaign. Address,

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For Cleaning Wall-paper.

To clean wall-paper, use the following recipe: Ten cents' worth of liquid ammonia, ten cents' worth of oil of sassafras, one teaspoonful (even full) of soda, two teaspoonfuls (even full) of salt and one quart of cold water. Mix the cold water with the ingredients, then add white flour until it is thick enough to drop from a spoon. Put in a covered pail, set in a kettle of boiling water and cook until done, stirring often. If it does not stick to the hands when cool, it is done. Remove from the pail and divide into "loaves," working each piece a while in the hand. Take out only what is needed, leaving the rest covered in the pail, to prevent the ammonia from evaporating. Rub the wall with a loaf, working the dirt into the dough. When very dirty, exchange for a clean loaf. This removes dirt and grease magically and leaves old paper as good as new when used carefully. — Woman's Home Companion for June.

Housekeeping.

The art of housekeeping is one which deserves special mention.

In Germany the daughters of the finest families are sent to someone who is competent, and who teaches them the art of housewifery; and a girl would be ashamed to be married if she was not a good housekeeper.

Housekeeping ranks as a profession as truly as any other occupation which deserves special mention.

There is a far greater demand for women who understand housekeeping than for those who are advanced in the art of dancing.

Domestic economy should be studied by all women.

Clean and sanitary houses, healthful meals, system in housework and an attractive and cheerful home can do more to promote good health than any physician.

I want to impress upon the girls that housework is fine, honorable work, and that they should know how to do it in the easiest way, so as to make it a real pleasure.—Mary F. Rausch, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

FARM BLACKSMITHING.

Here is a book for the farmer. The book was written by A. J. Drew. It is a complete treatise on blacksmithing from the farm standpoint. This book teaches how to profitably spend stormy days. Many thousands of farmers will find it to their interest to own a copy. There are 100 pages. It is nicely and clearly illustrated and bound in cloth. We credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send one copy of this book by mail for 65 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

"Kindness—a language which the dumb can speak and the deaf can understand."—Bovee.

Salads.

Salads are good at any time of the year, but warm weather is the time when they have a particular relish. The salad dressing is the principal thing, and with a good dressing almost any edible can be served as an appetizing salad. The tedious task of making a salad with oil, putting it in drop by drop, is a thing of the past with the majority of housewives. Here is a simple recipe for a very good mayonaise dressing. The amount of vinegar is a little less than is usually found in dressings. To our mind this adds to the taste of the dressing; others may think differently, and, if so, can increase the amount of vinegar and decrease the amount of water proportinately.

Beat well two eggs; add to them two teaspoonfuls prepared mustard, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful pepper, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one tablespoonful butter, one teaspoonful flour mixed with a little water to blend smoothly, three-fourths teacupful of water and one-half cup of vinegar. Cook this in a double boiler and cook until it thickens; about fifteen minutes is the time it usually takes to boil it to the right consistency. If a double boiler is not among the kitchen utensils, try placing the mixture in a small bowl or kettle and setting this in a larger kettle containing a little water. It will serve the purpose quite as well. Allow the salad dressing to cool before using. Thin the portion to be used by beating a very little cream. For a larger quantity of the dressing, double, triple or quadruple the recipe. The dressing can be put away in Mason jars and kept for months.

With this dressing on hand a salad may be had at a moment's notice. We always try to keep a jar on our company shelf. A few of our particular favorites in the salad line are:

Chicken Salad.—For this we use left-over chicken, cutting off all the meat from the bones and chopping into small pieces. With this mix a few stalks of celery. A good proportion is about one-third part celery. Mix this all together, pour on enough of the dressing to flavor well. Placed in a salad dish which has been lined with lettuce leaves and garnished by laying a few olives, tiny cucumbers or strips of beet pickles, this makes a very pretty salad.

Combination Salad.—The green vegetables are especially good for the combination salad. Select radishes, small onions, ripe tomatoes and a few ripe strawberries. Chop all together, mix with dressing and serve on lettuce leaves.

Egg Salad.—Dice hard-boiled eggs, mix with celery chopped fine, add a few slices of beets cut fine and mix with the dressing.

Salmon Salad.—Drain the liquor from a can of salmon, pick out the skin and bones, cut in a little celery and mix with dressing. Serve this with strips of lemon. The lemon juice squeezed upon the salmon adds much to its flavor.

Lettuce and Tomato Salad.—This is an old stand-by which everyone likes. Select crisp leaves of lettuce, slice tomatoes and place upon the lettuce. Serve with the dressing.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Caring For Floor Coverings.

When carpet brooms are purchased they should be thoroughly scalded and dried before being put away, and they should never be left standing brush side down. The best way to care for them is to put a screw eye in the end of the handle and hang them up by the handle, and brooms used for sweeping nice carpets should be kept clean by frequent washings.

Soot from carelessly-handled stove pipes or open chimneys can be removed by sprinkling thickly with salt. Brush the salt off as it absorbs the soot, and renew it, dampening slightly.

If ink is spilled on the carpet, wipe it up at once with absorbent cotton and pour a little sweet milk on the place, or also cover with common salt and let stand a while.

No matter how faded and darned a carpet may be, it is always presentable if clean, and an old and worn carpet can be made to look extremely well by ripping it apart and washing each breadth separately. Have a tub nearly full of hot suds, then stir in about two tablespoonfuls of borax to soften the water, then put in one width of carpet and run through the washing machine until clean, and then rinse through a very light suds with a little borax added and hang out to dry. When the carpet is dry, change the breadths from the sides to the center, where there is more wear, and if any are worn through the center, cut them apart and sew the ends together, then baste down the seams so they will lay perfectly flat.

A solution of hot soap suds and borax will remove ordinary grease stains from a carpet, and a little borax added to the water in which salt is dissolved for wiping up mattings will make it clean better and will brighten the colors.

In cleaning small rugs, hold by the sides when shaking and not by the fringed ends, or hang them over the line and beat the dust out with limber switches, and this method of cleaning is very much easier on the rug than shaking by hand, as the threads are not loosened.—M. H.

Some Fourth of July Hints.

Most everyone likes to make some little effort at suitable decoration on such a day as this. One woman who lived in the country far from stores and greenhouses managed in this way:

She invited a few friends to spend the day at her home, making a dozen in all with her own family. She sent to the city for a Denison patriotic lunch set, a roll each of red, white and blue paper, a dozen paper ice cups, a dozen eight-inch flag doilies, some red, white and blue tissue paper, a tube of glue and a roll of white passe-partout binding. She first made circles of pasteboard that just fit around the ice cups.

These were covered plainly with red crepe paper and bordered top and bottom with the white binding. Then with blue rope silk and a needle threaded with sewing silk she laced the sides to make little drums. Then circles of pasteboard were cut a little larger than the drums and a full ruffle of blue crepe paper sewed around the edge. The drums were glued upon this and the ice cups slipped inside. Sections of picture tubes were cut in five-inch lengths and bottoms covered with manila paper glued to them. Around the tops were glued inch-wide strips of manila paper, allowing half the width to extend above the tube, which was then covered with plain red tissue paper.

Little circles of thin card were cut that would just slip inside, and these were covered with the brown paper and had a bit of brown twine drawn through the center, a knot being upon the under side.

Each tube was filled with fruit drops, the top slipped in and the paper around the top pressed down to hold the circle in place. Behold! some fine imitation firecrackers.

Red, white and blue tissue paper was then cut into three and four-inch circles and each one twisted around a chocolate cream or buttercup and a dish of remarkably fat torpedoes was the result.

The flag doilies were doubled in half and half a dozen leaves of white paper placed between and tied with red and blue baby ribbon and a red programme pencil attached to each.

In these were written a number of questions which the guests were expected to write answers for, and for prizes there were two drum-shaped boxes of candy and two tiny silk flags.

Down the center of the table were three-inch strips of red and blue crepe paper, and the center piece was a large-sized toy drum with a dish filled with red geraniums, white candytuft and blue bachelor buttons.

For out-of-door amusements there were quoits, and the horse-shoes were painted either red, white or blue, and in the croquet ground small flags were tied to the arches.

A few flags were here and there around the grounds. Lemonade and iced tea were served all the time from a tiny tent made from two sheets.

There were plenty of big cushions and several hammocks, and everybody had a good time.

The dinner was served out under the trees, and there was nothing warm except tea and coffee, which were made upon a coal oil stove.

There was cold roast chicken and baked ham, potato salad, young onions, radishes and lettuce, cold bakes beans and Saratoga chips.

Vanilla ice cream, molds of Jell-o and fruit jellies, several varieties of cake, wheat bread and brown bread, beaten biscuit and cheese, cottage cheese and pickles.

Just before going home in the evening a light lunch was served. Bread and butter sandwiches, chipped beef and canned salmon and the odds and ends left from dinner.

A novel feature was the way the dishes were washed. There were three sets of numbers drawn, four to a set. The first set cleared up the table and put away the food; the second set washed the dishes; and the third set prepared the table for the lunch and put away the dishes not wanted.

The work was greatly lessened by using paper plates.—Mrs. H. L. Miller, Circle, Montana.

St. Louis Butter and Cheese.

On June 1st, creamery extras were in demand at 24 to 25 cents; firsts at 23 cents, and seconds at 21 cents; choice ladle-packed butter at 18½ to 19 cents; and country butter at 15½ to 17½ cents.

Cheese was selling as follows: Northern—Twins, 14 cents; Daisies, 14½ cents; Young Americas, 15¼ cents; Long Horns, 15½ cents; Prints, 15½ cents; Limburger, 14 to 14½ cents. Swiss—Choice, 17½ to 18 cents; No. 2, 12 to 14 cents; damaged and inferior stock, 9 cents. Brick, choice, 14½ to 15 cents.

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Use it for 30 days; do four washings with it. Learn how it saves your labor, and how it saves your clothes.

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The "1900" Gravity Washer

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Clothes are washed perfectly clean in this way in six minutes. It does away with the tub and washboard. Makes washing almost fun. Saves all the wear of washing, which means nine-tenths of all the wear on clothes. Cuts wash bills in half.

We control this machine by patents which have cost us $50,000. So no other washer does what this does. It has built for us the largest washer business in the world.

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USED CAUSTIC BALSAM FOR 15 YEARS. I have used Gombault's Caustic Balsam, and kept it on hand almost all the time for 15 years, and have found it was great cattle-tonic for a great many ailments.—K. D. CARSON, Wetumka, I. T.

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Poisonous Plants Which Children Should Know.

In their wanderings about the fields and woods, children come in contact with many poisonous plants which in ignorance they may touch and even pluck and carry about with them, or, if it is a berry-bearing plant, they may pick the fruits and eat them. But when a child knows a plant to be poisonous he will shun it. For this reason he can be taught what some of the most common of these plants are. In walks through the fields any farmer can point out such to the children and warn them against anything of a suspicious nature. A safe rule to make with little ones is to teach them to put nothing in their mouths which they find abroad unless it is something with which they are perfectly familiar or unless there is a well-informed adult with them.

The fact that one person can handle a plant without becoming poisoned by it does not place that plant among the harmless plants. Some plants are poisonous to persons whose skins are particularly susceptible, while persons less so may handle the plant freely without any serious results. The writer knows a man who could handle poison ivy and other well-known poisonous plants as freely as he could the common plantain and with no more harmful results. His little daughter, on the other hand, was one of the easy victims, and even plants commonly considered harmless would poison her.

Most people know and fear the poison ivy. It can be distinguished from other vines of a somewhat similar appearance by the fact that its leaves are divided into threes instead of fives, and in the fall it bears small, greenish-white berries close to the stalk.

The poison dogwood or poison elder belongs, as does the poison ivy, to the same family. It is a pretty shrub growing from six to eighteen feet high, with leaves of a dark green divided into from seven to thirteen leaflets. It is safest to warn children against all sumacs until they are able to distinguish the poisonous from the harmless.

Monkshood, both tame and wild, is a plant noxious in every way. The pollen blown into the eyes often causes severe pain and swelling. The roots are sometimes mistaken for horse-radish and are eaten with fatal results. The monkshood grows about three feet high, its stem being erect, non-branching but profusely leafed. On its upper part is a spike of dark, blue-colored flowers, the upper petal of which is shaped like a monk's hood, and the petals on either side having hairy surfaces. The leaves are dark green and are divided into five segments.

Mountain laurel is an evergreen, and is very attractive when in flower. It grows three to four feet high, with crooked, straggling branches. Its flowers are large, pinkish red or white in color. The leaves are often poisonous to cattle, and blossoms and leaves are poisonous to some people, especially when carried long enough to become bruised in the hand.

The berries of the nightshade are what attract children in this plant. The plant is somewhat shrubby and climbing, but its stem round and hairy rather than woody. The berries are about the size of wild cherries, changing as they ripen from green to a reddish or purplish black and sometimes to a bright red. They have a rather pleasant sweetish taste. A few have been known to cause death.

Fool's or dog's parsley is a poisonous herb. The root is occasionally cooked by mistake, always with serious results. It is a familiar plant to all adults who are about a garden.

The larkspur, tame and wild, the buttercup and marsh marigold, are poisonous to some persons if carried long in the hands.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

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We guarantee each and every view to be a true reproduction of genuine photographs, taken at each of the places listed below, and not a lot of pictures from any or no place with fictitious names or misleading titles.

To make this tour by rail, steamer, etc., would cost thousands of dollars and many months of hard travel.

We start on the journey at New York City, and, after touching the most interesting points in this country, jump from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands, thence to Japan, and, after traveling over the entire Eastern Continent, find ourselves at a point in Italy, from where we finally leave for New York City, the terminus of our delightful journey.

WHERE WE GO AND WHAT WE SEE.

New York City—Sixth Avenue Shopping District. Tomb of General Grant.
Washington, D. C.—The White House. The Inauguration.
Ottawa, Canada—Parliament Buildings.
Niagara Falls, Canada—Rapids of Niagara River. Goat Island. American Falls.
Pennsylvania—Coke Ovens in Operation, Pittsburg.
Chattanooga, Tenn. — Lookout Mountain. Chickamauga Park.
On Board Steamer—Banks of the Mississippi.
Rome, Ga.—Cotton Plantation.
Palm Beach, Fla.—General View.
Key West, Fla.—Daily Street Scene.
Havana, Cuba—Morro Castle. The Plaza.
Santiago, Cuba—General View. Shipping District.
Porto Rico—General View. Typical Street Scene.
City of Mexico — Zocala. Palace of the President.
Chicago, Ill.—The Art Institute. The Union Stock Yards.
Colorado—Gateway Rocks. Garden of the Gods. The Quakers. Monument Park.
Arizona — Petrified Forests. Beautiful Mountains.
In the Far West—A Famous Trestle.
Yellowstone Park—River and Park. Mammoth Hot Springs. Great Fountain Geyser.
Sitka, Alaska—Outdoor Scene.
Klondike—A Mining Camp.
California—The Royal Arches. San Francisco. Ferry Depot.
Honolulu, H. I.—Lolani Palace. Palace Gateway.
Japan—A Famous Bridge, Kyoto. An Odd Ferry, Lake River Canal. An Ancient Temple, Nikko. The Chrysanthemum Show, Yokohama.
China—Court of the Pagoda, Canton. The Imperial Palace, Peking.
Egypt—Sphinx and Pyramid, Cairo. An Ostrich Farm, Cairo.

WEHRE WE GO AND WHAT WE SEE.

Palestine—Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Garden of Gethsamine.
Jerusalem—Mount of Olives. Acce Homo Arch.
Africa—Typical Street Scene, Algiers. Narrowest of Streets, Algiers.
Greece—The Acropolis, Athens. Theater of Dionysos, Athens.
Russia—Palace of the Czar, St. Petersburg. Gate to the Kremlin, Moscow.
Switzerland—Beautiful Mer De Glace. St. Goddard's Pass.
Norway—A Waterfall, Stalheim. The Royal Palace, Christiana. A Mountain Road.
Sweden—The Royal Palace, Stockholm. The Canal, Gothenburg. The Harbor, Gothenburg. The Royal Residence, Stockholm. Famous Island Gardens, Stockholm.
Germany—Castle Soonick, River Rhine. Platz, Munich. Statue of Frederick the Great, Berlin. Throne Room, Imperial Palace, Berlin. The Cathedral Cologne. A Palm Garden, Frankfort. The Cathedral, Berlin. Tivoli Gardens, Berlin.
France—Church of the Madeline, Paris. Gallery of Francis I., Fontainbleu.
England—Historic Bridge Over Thames, London. Parliament Square, London.
Ireland—Princess Street, Dublin. St. Patrick's Church, Dublin. An Ancient Bridge, Lakes of Killarney. Blarney Castle. Royal Avenue, Belfast. A Market Place, Galway. The Cathedral, Dublin. A Market, Killarney.
Italy—Palace of the Vatican, Rome. Throne Room of the Vatican, Rome. St. Peter's, Church, Rome. Interior of St. Peter's, Rome. Library of the Vatican, Rome. The Stadium, Rome. Forum and Galeklia Arch, Pompeii. The Casino Building, Monte Carlo. The Sunken Garden, Monte Carlo. View of Island San Giorgia, Venice. Typical Street Scene, Venice.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Bathing Beach.
New York City—Central Park.

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THE MAN OUTSIDE.

A Love Story of Farm Life.

Everybody for ten miles around knew that Burt Thatcher and Minnie Davis were engaged. She was the daughter of a farmer, and he was a clerk in a village store, and both had many friends and acquaintances. The course of true love was running as smoothly as a pair of bob-sleighs in winter time, when a windmill agent came along and sold Farmer Davis a mill.

This agent was a middle-aged man, with golden whiskers and a great deal of cheek, and, as he had to direct the setting up of the mill, he was at the farm house for a couple of weeks. His attention was early attracted to Minnie, and, no matter how many wives and children he had hidden away in other localities, he posed for an old bachelor for the nonce, and uttered more words of praise and flattery in ten minutes than she had ever heard in a month before. The knowledge that she was engaged, together with a sight of the young man who was to lead her to the hymeneal altar, animated the agent with a spirit of deviltry, and he sung the praises of Minnie Davis till Burt Thatcher's jealousy was aroused and he was ready for a quarrel.

When once a young man lets his best girl understand that he is jealous of her she feels it her bounden duty to make him as uncomfortable as she can for a few weeks. Young Thatcher might as well have been jealous of Minnie's grandfather as of the windmill man, with his golden whiskers; but when he heard that the two sang hymns and played checkers together, in addition to gathering harvest apples and reading Shakespeare on the front veranda after dinner, the green-eyed monster demanded a row.

One was forthcoming. One evening the clerk drove up to Farmer Davis with his jaw "sot," and five minutes later he was saying to the girl of his heart:

"False creature, how dare you look into my eyes after the way you have carried on with that yaller-whiskered old hollyhock!"

"His whiskers are not yellow, but golden," corrected Minnie, "and he's hardly more than a young man yet."

"Ha! It must be a case of love at first sight, with the whiskers thrown in."

"I say his whiskers are golden."

"They are yaller!"

"You want to pick a quarrel!"

"You want to marry him!"

From thence on it was easy for the young man. All he had to do was to call Minnie a heartless girl, a flirt and a coquette, and add that he was glad he had found her out before it was too late. Her feelings were hurt, her indignation aroused, and she suggested that he had better look around and find some one to suit him better. Of course he drove away with flaming face and surging heart, and of course it wasn't a week before everybody heard of the row and had something to say about it.

When he had fulfilled his mission, which was to put up the best windmills on earth and tell every farmer's daughter that she was the sweetest and handsomest girl in the country, the windmill man took his pay and drove on, and his golden whiskers were hardly remembered fifteen minutes after his departure. Among the people who were surprised that he did not ask for Minnie's hand before leaving the neighborhood was Burt Thatcher. He was not only surprised, but mollified. He was not only mollified, but found himself wondering if he couldn't make it up with the girl and be restored to favor. Like many another man, he didn't appreciate a good thing until he had lost it.

The more Burt thought of those whiskers the more he was inclined to believe that the color was golden instead of "yaller," but how was he to let Minnie understand his change of feelings? He must gently crawfish the next time she visited the store to "trade," and if she showed a yielding disposition the chasm would be bridged. This decision arrived at, he had only to wait, and for a week before she called in company with her mother he had it all mapped out as to how he would receive her. His calculations received a setback, however.

"Mr. Thatcher, we want to look at some of your best table-cloths," announced the girl, as she looked him straight in the eyes, and his heart went down like a lump of lead, and he saw those golden whiskers floating in the air about him.

During the hour she was in the store Minnie remarked that it was a backward summer; that the huckleberry crop was very poor; that rain was badly needed; that she couldn't understand why shovels were down and table-cloths were up; and the uncomfortable young man could recollect fourteen different occasions when she lugged in the name of "Mr. Thatcher." He was so put out over events that he sold a 60-cent hoe to old Mr. Johnson for 28 cents, and astonished Aunt Mary Phillips by asking her 60 cents a yard for 7-cent calico. As a matter of fact, Minnie intended to do her share towards "making up" when the proper time came, but she wanted to punish the young man first.

Four weeks after the buying of the table-cloths, and without the young couple having spoken together since, Farmer Davis and wife set out one day for a ten-mile drive to Cassville, intending to be back home before dark. While they were returning they met with an accident, and it came about that Minnie found herself alone in the house when night fell. She didn't begin to get nervous until about nine o'clock, but then a call from a tramp frightened her into locking all the doors and imagining all sorts of things. The tramp had taken a cold bite and left, but knowing that she was alone, he would doubtless hang about and break into the house. Farmer Davis had a shot-gun, and that shot-gun was kept loaded with birdshot to kill owls and chicken-hawks.

When Minnie was worked up to such a nervous pitch that she imagined that every gust of wind to be the muffled footsteps of the tramp, she got down the gun and resolved to perish like a true heroine. Five minutes after this resolve was taken, some one knocked on the front door. It was the tramp, of course. Two minutes later he was at the kitchen door. Then he was heard muttering and grumbling and getting a drink of water at the well.

With her heart in her mouth and the shot-gun ready to fall from her trembling hands, the girl waited. The tramp whistled and then sat down on the door-step. Then he arose and seemed to move along to a kitchen window. His game was to raise the sash and smash the glass, and, shutting her eyes and trusting that her grave would be kept green, Minnie pointed the gun somewhere or other and pulled the trigger. There was a flash, a roar and a yell. Scared as she was, she detected something familiar in the tones of the yell, and when her name was shouted she opened the door to admit Burt Thatcher. He had not only heard of the accident that detained her parents, but had made use of it to drive out to the farm house and tell the girl how sorry he was for making a chump of himself. He was not at the window when the shot was fired, but walking away from it. Most of the charge went wild, but about a dozen of the little pellets peppered his shoulders and quickened his longing to kiss and make up. Minnie opened the door to speak his name and fall into his arms, and most of the shot had worked out and the marriage day been set when the old folks reached home, and the mother elevated her hands and rolled up her eyes as she exclaimed:

"For the land's sakes, but how things do come about in this 'ere world of ours!"—John Fischer.

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The time was when women were necessarily slaves to the needle. Every article of wearing apparel for women and children and many for men had to be made at home. Even the patterns were mostly home-made or copied from some neighbor. Now the day has come when every article of wearing apparel can be purchased at a reasonable price and made in enough styles to please the most fastidious.

If a woman is discriminating in this matter she will know just what to buy ready-made to advantage and what to make herself. Unless a woman is a skilled dressmaker or tailoress, with all the facilities for heavy pressing, she will do better to buy her cloth skirts and suits. At a very reasonable price a suit of good quality can be purchased which will do for service for two seasons. Petticoats, in both dark and light colors, and night robes, can be purchased almost cheaper than they can be made at home. Children's every-day dresses and blouses, men's overalls and jumpers, can all be purchased more cheaply than a woman can make them, considering, of course, that her time is of value.

With this heavier sewing out of the way there is time left to give to dainty waists and little extras that may cost too much for a moderate purse unless made at home. There is immense satisfaction in picking up a pretty piece of silk or fine linen at a bargain and making it up into a dainty waist at a cost of almost nothing. Beautiful waists can be purchased ready-made, but here is one of the articles on which a woman saves if she can do the dainty work herself and if she can afford to give the time without undermining her health. The exquisite collars and jabots, which add so much to the finishing touches of a garment, can be made for next to nothing at home; but to get anything really fine in the ready-made, a high price must be paid. At her own machine the home seamstress can also use up odds and ends and work them into something worth while. Here, too, she can do the slight remodeling of sleeves and collar, which make a last year's garment look up-to-date, and she can make over large garments into clothes for the little ones.

The day has not come when the woman of moderate means can afford to wholly desert her sewing room, but the day has come when she should give to the houses that are offering to her at very reasonable prices what she has neither the skill nor the strength to make in as pleasing a way as these same firms can do for a very moderate sum of money.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

"The worm may turn, but the grindstone has to be turned."—Ex.

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Girl's Box Plaited Dress.

No. 6320.—Box plaited dresses made with the body portions and skirts in one are among the smartest that the little girls can wear. This model can be treated in several ways and really becomes three in place of one. It can be made with the sailor collar and shield, as illustrated, or it can be made with the square Dutch neck, or it can be made high with a standing collar, and it is equally available for all three styles. The sleeves, too, can be long or short. White linen with bands of rose color is the material illustrated, and linen is admirable for just such dresses as this, but there are a great many other materials that are equally in style; indeed, almost every simple material can be treated after one style or the other. For the thinner fabrics, such as lawn or batiste, the dress without the sailor collar may be preferred, while made as illustrated it is perfectly suited to poplin, linen, chambray and everything of a similar sort.

The dress is made with fronts and back and is laid in box plaits that give long and becoming lines, while the fullness is held in place by means of a belt. When the sailor collar is used, the neck is cut out to indicate depth and the collar joined to its edge, the shield being arranged under it. When square neck is used, the edge is simply finished with bands of trimming, and when high neck is used, the standing collar is joined to it. The long sleeves are tucked at their lower edges, but the short ones are simply gathered into bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (eight years) is 5¼ yards 24, 4⅛ yards 32, or 3¼ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 27 inches wide for the bands.

The Pattern 6320 is cut in sizes for girls of four, six, eight and ten years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Blouse With Dutch Collar.

No. 6326.—The blouse that is closed at the front, yet is not a plain shirt waist, is one which every woman finds desirable. This model allows a choice of the new long, close-fitting sleeves and of slightly fuller ones in three-quarter length, and also includes the fashionable Dutch collar. In the illustration it is shown made of handkerchief linen with collar and sleeves embroidered, but it will be found available for any seasonable material that is thin enough to be tucked successfully, and it is equally desirable for the separate blouse and for the entire gown. When utilized for the odd waist it is adapted to the pongee that is being so much used for the purpose, to messaline and similar silks, as well as to washable materials, while for the entire gown can be utilized any one of the pretty lawns, batistes and the like, or the slightly heavier chambrays, zephyrs, and the various inexpensive printed wash fabrics.

The blouse is made with fronts and back. It is tucked in extremely becoming lines, and the closing is made with buttons and buttonholes at the left of the front. The Dutch collar finishes the neck. The long sleeves are made in one piece each and fit the arms exceptionally well, but the three-quarter sleeves are slightly full and are gathered into straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4⅞ yards 21 or 24, 3¼ yards 32, or 2⅝ yards 44 inches wide to make with long sleeves; 3⅞ yards 21 or 24, 2⅞ yards 32, or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide to make with three-quarter sleeves.

The Pattern 6326 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Circular Skirt.

No. 6305.—The circular skirt made with a box plait at the back and overlapped at the front is one of the very latest developments, and is a singularly smart model,

adapted to a great many different materials. Panama cloth with trimming of satin is the combination shown, but serges are to be extensively worn, and this season there are a great many novelty suitings, shepherd's check is a favorite, and the model suits, all of these and also the linen and pongee, and all materials of the later season, equally well. It can be trimmed with either contrasting material or with braid, or the lower edge can be left plain and the lapped edges only trimmed. It can be made in round or walking length, and consequently suits both the simpler costume and the more dressy one.

The skirt is made with the two circular portions and the box plait. The right side of the front is lapped well over the left, then attached to position. The box plait is arranged over the back edges, the closing being made at the left of the back. The circular portions are fitted by means of darts at the hips, so that they are perfectly smooth.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 7 yards 24, 6¾ yards 27, or 4¼ yards 44 or 52 inches wide, with 5¼ yards of braid. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 3¾ yards.

The Pattern 6305 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Misses' Overdress With Guimpe.

No. 6327.—The overdress that is made in semi-Princesse style is a pronounced favorite of the season and one that is certain to gain in favor. It is practical and smart at the same time, and this one is exceptionally becoming to girlish figures. In the illustration it is made from one of the pretty inexpensive printed wash fabrics, with the scalloped edges bound with plain color, while the guimpe is of tucked muslin, but the dress is one of the available sort and can be utilized for the handsomer pongees and girlish silks as well as for the simpler washable fabrics, with the guimpe made from net or from lawn, or from any thin material which is adapted to the material chosen for the frock. The fronts are lapped one over the other, but the closing is made invisibly at the back.

The overdress consists of the blouse and skirt. The blouse is made with fronts and backs, which are tucked over the shoulders, and the skirt is gored, and the two are joined beneath the belt. The guimpe is a plain one, made with fronts and back and with long, close-fitting sleeves.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen-year size is 6⅝ yards 24 or 27, 5½ yards 32, or 4⅝ yards 44 inches wide for the overdress; 1 yard 36 inches wide with 2 yards 18 inches wide for the chemisette and sleeves for the guimpe.

The Pattern 6327 is cut in sizes for girls of fourteen and sixteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Overblouse With Short Sleeves.

No. 6317.—The overblouse continues all its vogue and is, indeed, promised indefinite popularity. It is so very generally becoming, it is so desirable from numberless points of view that it may fairly be said to have become one of the standbys of the dress.

This one can be utilized in combination with any guimpe and will be found desirable for almost any seasonable material. In the illustration pongee is finished with a band of Liberty satin and with a little trimming of soutache braid, but the overblouse is adapted both to the simple costume and to the elaborate one, and it can be made from the washable materials of every-day use quite as well as from silk, satin and the like. The little trimming portion at the front, which in this instance is braided with soutache, is susceptible of much variation. In the case of a handsome costume it could be cut from oriental embroidery or from material of a similar sort and be made to give a quite distinctive finish to the whole garment. For the edging, bands of contrasting material, braid or any preferred banding can be used.

The overblouse is made with fronts and back, the little trimming portion and short sleeves, which are cut in one piece each. There are tucks over the shoulders, and the fronts are lapped one over the other and closed invisibly. The neck edge can be cut on round or pointed outline, as liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2⅝ yards 21 or 24, 2⅛ yards 32 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6217 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Child's Dress With Knickerbockers.

No. 6324.—Such a simple little dress as this one is in demand at all seasons, but especially at this time, when washable materials are in process of making. The body portion and the skirt are cut in one, simply held in place by means of a belt, and consequently laundering is a simple matter, while at the same time the dress is a becoming and attractive one. The Knickerbockers, too, make a practical and desirable feature, for they do away with the necessity for petticoats and allow that freedom and activity which should be a part of the holiday season. In the illustration cadet blue linen is finished with pearl buttons and with stitching, but there are a great many equally desirable materials. For the very simple dress madras and chambray, linen, gingham, and the still more inexpensive printed wash fabrics all are appropriate.

Either long or short sleeves can be utilized, and the long sleeves can be made in one piece and tucked at the wrists or with upper and under portions left plain, as liked.

The dress is made with fronts and back and is closed with buttons and buttonholes. When the high neck is used, the rolled-over collar is joined to the edge, and the open neck is designed to be underfaced or finished in any way that fancy may suggest.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (eight years) is 8⅛ yards 24, 6 yards 32, or 4½ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6324 is cut in sizes for children of four, six, eight and ten years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Boy's Pajamas.

No. 6323.—No sleeping garment suits the boys quite as well as the pajamas. They are comfortable and satisfactory and they are appropriate for a variety of materials. Madras and cotton cheviot are favorites, but the washable pongees are exceedingly agreeable to wear and are very generally liked, while for extreme warm weather wash silk is a real luxury. In this case, however, one of the mercerized cotton materials is finished with simple stitching.

The pajamas consist of coat and trousers. The coat is underfaced at the neck and front edges and supplied with the always convenient patch pocket, while it includes regulation sleeves. The trousers are wide enough for comfort without being overlarge, and are finished with a casing at the upper edge, to which tape is inserted to regulate the size.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is 5⅝ yards 24 or 27, 4¼ yards 36 inches wide.

The Pattern 6323 is cut in sizes for boys of six, eight, ten, twelve and fourteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

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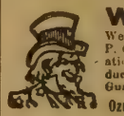

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Girl's Gibson Dress.

No. 6195.—The Gibson dress is such a generally becoming one that it is not surprising its popularity should be constantly increasing. This one is made of light-weight serge finished simply and plainly, but it would be found just as satisfactory for the pretty bright plaids that little girls are wearing so much and for the washable materials that will be shown in such variety before many weeks. Among the latter, linen, madras and fine ginghams are especial favorites, and many girls wear them at all seasons.

The dress is made with fronts and back and is laid in plaits in each shoulder, the opening being made invisibly beneath one of the tucks at the left side of the front. The fullness is held in place by the belt, and the simple sleeves are gathered into straight cuffs. The collar can be made to match, or the neck can be finished with a neck band and the dress worn with separate collars of linen, as liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is 5½ yards 24, 3⅞ yards 32, or 2¾ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6195 is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten and twelve years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Men's Night Shirt.

No. 6203.—This simple night shirt with the slightly open neck is one in general favor. It can be made from madras, from muslin, from longcloth, nainsook and all material of the sort and also from the warmer flannelette and washable flannels and from the pongee that is so desirable for warm weather wear. It is simple yet shapely, and the making involves scarcely any labor.

The shirt is made with front and back, and the back is gathered and joined to a square yoke. The neck edge and edges of the opening are finished with a facing, and the all-essential patch pocket is arranged over the left front. The simple plain sleeves are stitched to simulate cuffs.

Th quantity of material required for the medium size is 6½ yards 27, 4½ yards 36 inches wide.

The Pattern 6203 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch breast measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Five-gored Skirt.

No. 6290.—The skirt with the panel effect makes one of the latest features of fashion and is very pretty and very generally becoming. This one, being tucked at the sides and back, is appropriate for any of the light-weight materials, but that list includes almost everything seasonable and fashionable. One of the silk and wool novelties is the material illustrated, finished only with stitching, but pongee and foulard, cashmere and wool pongee, the many pretty washable fabrics, all are appropriate, and if a more elaborate skirt is wanted, the front panel can be embroidered, or braided, or treated in some similar manner. As the skirt allows a choice of round or walking length, it is equally well adapted to the street and to the house. It extends just slightly above the natural waist line and falls in the long lines that always mean grace.

The skirt is cut in five gores, the front gore being extended to form the belt. This front gore also is cut with extensions below the stitchings, and these extensions are turned under to form plaits. The side and back gores are tucked over the hips, so losing away with all bulk at that point.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 7⅛ yards 24 or 27, 6¾ yards 32 or 44 inches wide for walking length, 7¾ yards 24 or 27, 6⅞ yards 32 or 44 inches wide for round length when material has figure or nap; 5½ yards 44 for round length, 5 yards for walking length when material has neither figure nor nap; width of skirt at lower edge, 4¼ yards.

The Pattern 6290 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents. (If in haste, send an additional two-cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.)

Five-gored Walking Skirt.

No. 6218.—The plain gored skirt is always a satisfactory one, and just now it is in the height of style. It is especially well adapted to walking, and it is especially to be commended for the street costume and for the old skirt. This one can be made with inverted plaits or habit back, and is shaped to give snug fit over the hips, with the slight flare at the lower edge that is required by the latest fashion. The side gores are fitted by means of darts, and the skirt will be found an admirable one for the heavier washable materials as well as for those of wool and silk.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6½ yards 24 or 27, 3¾ yards 44 or 52 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 3⅜ yards.

The Pattern 6218 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Girl's Dress.

No. 6291.—One-piece dresses are favorites for little girls this season, and they are so simple, so childish and so becoming and so easy to launder that there is every reason for their popularity. This one is made of linen with scalloped edges, just such treatment being very fashionable just now, but the dress can be finished with plain bands or with hemmed edges, if preferred, and almost all seasonable materials are appropriate. Linen, white and colored, makes charming afternoon dresses, while chambray and the simpler inexpensive wash fabrics are admirable for morning wear, and for the remaining weeks of cool weather shepherd's check or light-weight serge would be pretty, if made in just the same way, with trimming either of contrasting material or braid.

The dress is made with fronts and back, there being only shoulder and under-arm seams. The wide collar finishes the neck, and the sleeves can be tucked at their lower edges or gathered and joined to the bands, as liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (eight years) is 4 yards 24, 3¾ yards 32, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6291 is cut in sizes for girls of four, six, eight and ten years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents. (If in haste, send an additional two-cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.)

Please be sure to give size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address clearly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Kindly address all pattern orders to **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

A GREAT WASHING MACHINE.

Our lady patrons are advised to write to the 1900 Washer Company, 1266 Henry street, Binghamton, N. Y., for the New Washer Book and mention this paper. There are many washing machines, but this one seems to be doing business all the year round. It is sent on thirty-days' trial. See page 25.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address, Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1264 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.

"Every great and commanding movement in the annals of the world is the triumph of enthusiasm."—Emerson.

A MODERN BALLONATIC.

Mary had a red balloon
All streaked with blue and white,
And flying it on gusty days
Was Mary's chief delight.

"Dear Mary, you're so awful thin,"
Her mother used to say,
"Unless you ballast that balloon,
'Twill carry you away!"

But Mary laughed her ma to scorn
And flew it more and more,
And in her innocence ne'er reck'ed
The fate that was in store.

One windy morning in July
A gust came sweeping by
And bore that gaudy red balloon
Up to the azure sky.

The string of that balloon was tied
To Mary's pinafore,
And Mary climbed the stairway, too,
And no one saw her more.

—Exchange.

THE LITTLENESS OF LOVE.

Love is just a morning glory, doomed at noon to die;
Love is only half a story, told in passing by;
Love is gold so delicate, the lightest flame might melt it.
Love's nothing! But—God help the man who's never known or felt it!

—Helen Rowland.

GRANDMAMMA'S TRANSFORMATION.

Ride-a-cock-horse to a West End snare,
To see an old lady with gilded hair,
Paint on her cheeks and a powdered nose,
A straight-front corset and frivolous clothes!
She's sixty or more—now would you suppose it?
But SHE doesn't care—for nobody knows it!

—Helen Rowland.

THE WOMAN BEHIND THE MAN.

I've been a-readin' these months past
'Bout a man behind a hoe,
An' a man behind a grip-sack
With lots o' snap an' go!

Then the man behind the engine,
An' a man behind the ball,
But one soul hain't been mentioned
That you bet can beat 'em all.

Right a-gettin' down to bedrock,
If it hadn't been fer Eve,
All the hoeing Adam ever'd done
You could put straight up your sleeve.

An' I guess that poor old Noah
Wouldn't thought it very fine
To hoe around his grapes all day
An' mosey out to dine.

An' then a-comin' right on down
To this 'ere time of ours,
You'd find the men a sorry lot
Without their right-hand bowers!

Who is it gets up with the lark,
An' cooks an' scrubs an' cleans,
While way out 'neath a spreading oak
Her man rests on his jeans?

His work can wait, but her's cannot,
An' while he hoes the corn,
She does a hundrd different things,
An' at 12 she blows the horn.

An' when at night the hoein's done,
An' he lays down to rest,
Who is it, tired and weary-worn,
Lulls the baby on her breast?

Then sews a-talkin' low to Tom.
How he must sleep an' grow,
To be a big, strong boy right soon,
So he can help paw hoe.

An' if perchance his country calls,
The man drops his hoe to go,
Who is it then picks up the tool
An' finishes out the row?

An' when, all battle-scarred and maimed,
He comes back, one arm gone,
Who is it hopes an' sings an' prays,
A-hoein' right along?

Ah! talk about your boys an' men,
An' praise 'em all yer can,
But remember, the man's behind the hoe,
An' the woman's behind the man!

—Annella S. Gilmore.

WET-WEATHER TALK.

It ain't no use to grumble and complain;
It's jest as cheap and easy to rejoice,
When God sorts out the weather and sends rain,
W'y, rain's my choice.

Men giner'ly, to all intents—
Although they're apt to grumble some—
Put in their faith in Providence,
And takes things as they come;
That is the commonality
Of men that's blessed as we be—
Else we'd call the world creation
Purt' nigh the best of the creation.

With some of us it's different,
I've said some mean that I regret it all
And didn't like the way things went
On this terrestrial ball;
But all the same the rain come wet
Rained just as hard on picnic day;
I've seen them suns scorch it
It maybe wouldn't rain a bit.

In this existence, dry and wet
Will overtake the best of men—
Some little skift o' clouds 'll shet
The sun off now an' then;
But maybe, while you're wonderin' who
You've fool-like lent you're umbrell' to
And want it—out'll pop the sun,
And you'll be glad you ain't got none.

It aggervates the farmers, too—
They's too much wet, er too much sun,
Er work er waitin' round to do
Before the plowin's done;
And maybe, like as not, the wheat,
Jest as it's lookin' hard to beat,
Will ketch the storm—and jest about
The time the corn's a-j'intin' out!

These here cyclones a-foolin' round—
And back'ard crops—and wind and rain,
And yit the corn that's wallered down
May elbow up again!
They ain't no sense, as I kin see,
In mortals sich as you an' me,
A-faultin' Nature's wise intents,
And locking horns with Providence!

It ain't no use to grumble and complain;
It's jest as cheap and easy to rejoice;
When God sorts out the weather and sends rain,
W'y, rain's my choice.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

THE AVERAGE MAN.

When it comes to a question of trusting
Yourself to the risks of the road,
When the thing is the sharing of burdens,
The lifting the heft of a load,
In the hour of peril or trial,
In the hour you meet as you can.
You may safely depend on the wisdom
And skill of the average man.

'Tis the average man and no other
Who does his plain duty each day,
The small thing his wage is for doing,
On the commonplace bit of the way.

'Tis the average man, may God bless him,
Who pilots us, still in the van,
Over land, over sea, as we travel,
Just the plan, hardy, average man.

So on through the days of existence,
All mingling in shadow and shine,
We count on the every-day hero,
Whom haply the gods may divine;
But he who wears the swarth grime of his calling,
And labors and earns as he can,
And stands at the last with the noblest,
The commonplace, average man.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Weekly.

A GENTLE COW.

The cow loked sadly round,
Her face suffused with shame;
"For all the ills which now abound,"
Quoth she, "I'm not to blame.
"Good butter of an honest hue,
Built by a rustic dame,
The factory may hide from view,
But I am not to blame.

"The milk takes on an azure tint,
Its taste belies its name;
The cream is but a passing hint,
But I am not to blame.
"And when I am set forth as beef,
The prices they proclaim
Become a source of general grief;
But I am not to blame.

"For I have simply done my best,
And tried no crooked game;
The human beings did the rest,
And I am not to blame."

— Washington Star.

AMERICAN FLAG PREMIUM.

Every family should own an American flag, and the good and lasting flags that are of extra material and fast colors are hard to get. We have a flag of nice, soft cloth, fast colors, 2½x4 feet, a splendid flag. We are offering it as a subscription premium.

To anyone who will send us 60 cents we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year. We will send one American flag by mail prepaid.

We do not brag about our premiums. They are the best ever sent out by any publication.

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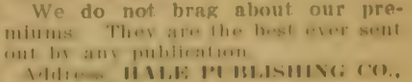

"The world does not require so much to be good as it requires to be considered so."—Hannah Moore.

SELECTED POETRY.

THE WINDING ROADS.

Where do they lead—the little roads that
ramble up and down?
They wind about the valleys where the
mountains lift and frown,
With fragrant honeysuckle tangling all the
swaying trees
And rhododendron nodding in the gentle
morning breeze—
O, down the valley do they go, where all
is sweet and still,
To wind about and turn about and hide
behind the hill.

They are not as the city streets; they have
no clash and roar;
But high and high above them do the
songbirds wheel and soar,
And bordering their sides are vines that
spill their wealth of bloom
Through which the sunshine spatters like
a jewel in the gloom;
Where do they go? The little roads that
find the hidden ways
As memories that ramble down through
misty yesterdays.

Now there be many roads that run through
sunshine and through rain;
Broad highways that make thoroughfares
across the hill and plain;
But all the little byways—almost hidden by
the leaves,
That make a marvel-pattern of a thousand-
mingled weaves—
They set us wondering of where they lead
to, past the hill,
Into the mystic shadows that are tremu-
lously still.

They turn away from traveled roads where
dust clouds rise and drift;
They find the little hollows where the
sunshine seems to sift
Itself among the blossoms and the fabric
of the vines;
They wreathe themselves all lazily between
the solemn pines—
And O, we fain would follow them, would
wander on and on,
Until we knew the secret of the place where
they have gone.

Where do they lead—the little roads that
ramble in and out
And know the merry music of the brooklets
roundabout?
They hail us and they call us as we journey
swiftly by;
They flash their signals to us as upon our
way we go—
And then we fall to dreaming of a hush-
held, peaceful way
That was the little road we knew in some
fair yesterday.

—Wilbur D. Nesbit, in the Chicago Post.

NOTHIN' DOIN' THIS YEAR.

Nope, nothin' doin' this year
In the line o' boardin' trash.
Yer Uncle Lem'l has found out
The game dusn't balance the cash.
I hain't advertisin' now
Fur people to come an' stay
Wuth Cindy an' me at the old farm house—
We're shuntin' 'em all away.

You'll not hear the tootin' horn
Airly an' long an' late;
You'll not smell the smell o' the gas mer-
shine
This side o'yer uncle's gate.
You'll not watch the gulfin' ball
Wallopin' through the pane
O' glass kersmash in the winders o'
Yer uncle's hum again.

You'll not see the hammock swung
Under my trees no more,
Loaded down wuth a lot o' truck—
Ribbons an' lace galore.
Thur'll be no more ankles trim,
Kivered wuth drop-stitch hose,
Skitterin' up to the maple boughs—
Botherin' Jake's repose.

Thur'll be no more new laid eggs
An' butter that's fresh each day,
Toted up frum the cellar fur
Them folks to put away.
Thur'll be no more chicken fries
To prick up the appetite
O' them city folks galvantin' in
At all hours o' the night.

Nope, nothin' doin' this time.
Cindy an' I will take
Vacation this summer—an' give a rest
To our hired man, poor Jake!
Thur'll be no fence down
After they've gone away;
Thur'll be no pesky gas mershines
Puffin', both night an' day.

I'm tendin' farm this year,
Cindy an' Jake an' me;
Goin' to take a breathin' spell—
Needin' it, too, us three.
Never no more fur us
Motors on hill an' plain;
Never no more fur yer Uncle Lem.
City boarders again.

—Horace Seymour Keller.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY.

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed,
Bandaged and blistered from foot to head,
Bandaged and blistered from head to toe,
Mrs. Rogers was very low.
Bottle and saucers, spoon and cup
On the table stood bravely up;
Physic of high and low degree;
Calomel, catnip, boneset tea—
Everything a body could bear,
Excepting light and water and air.
I opened the blinds; the day was bright,
And God gave Mrs. Rodgers some light.
I opened the window; the day was fair,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air.
Bottles and blisters, powders and pills,
Catnip, boneset, sirup and squills,
Drugs and medicines, high and low,
I threw them as far as I could throw.
"What are you doing?" my patient cried.
"Frightening death," I coolly replied.
"You are crazy!" a visitor said.
I flung a bottle at her head.
Deacon Rogers he came to me;
"Wife is coming round," said he,
"I really think she'll worry through;
She scolds me just as she used to do.
All the people have poohed and slurred—
And the neighbors had their word;
"'Twas better to perish," some of 'em say,
Than be cured in such an irregular way."
"Your wife," said I, "had God's good care,
And His remedies—light and water and air.
All the doctors, beyond a doubt,
Couldn't have cured Mrs. Rogers without."
The deacon smiled and bowed his head;
"Then your bill is nothing," he said;
"God's be the glory, as you say;
God bless you, doctor, good-day! good-day!
If ever I doctor that woman again,
I'll give her medicine made by men."

—Medical World.

LAUGH, YE FOOLS.

Shake your sides, ye laughing fools,
Shake your sides in glee;
Your mighty god, old Mammon, rules
Our land from sea to sea.

His palaces in grandeur stand,
And barred is every door;
His waving fields on every hand
Are fenced against the poor.

His favored few, in purple clad,
Disdain the suffering throng,
Though throb their hearts with pleasure glad,
They reckon not of wrong.

With silks and gold they are arrayed,
In kingly pomp they go;
No want assails to make afraid
And laugh they all at woe.

Yea, laugh, ye fools! the morrow brings
Its shadows o'er your way;
For even lords and gold-decked kings
Are puppets built of clay.

The suffering hordes in wrath arise,
They smite the tyrant sore;
While lurid flames against the skies
Leap e'en to heaven's door.

And then, ye fools, who laugh at wrongs,
Ye fools who laugh and smite;
Behold thy victims take thy thongs
And set the evil right.

—Wilson Hunt Stites.

DARBY AND JOAN.

When Darby saw the setting sun
He swung his scythe and home he run,
Sat down, drank of his quart, and said:
"My work is done, I'll go to bed."
"My work is done!" retorted Joan;
"My work is done!" your constant tone;
But helpless woman ne'er can say
"My work is done" till judgment day.
You men can sleep all night, but we
Must toil. "Whose fault is that?" quoth he.
"I know your meaning," Joan replied;
"But, sir, my tongue shall not be tied;
I will go and let you know
What work poor women have to do;
First, in the morning, though we feel
As sick as drunkards when they reel;
Yes, feel such pains in back and head
As would confine you men to bed,
We ply the brush, we wield the broom,
We air the beds and right the rooms;
The cows must next be milked—and then
We set the breakfast for the men;
Ere this is done, with whimpering cries
And bristly hair, the children rise;
These must be dressed, and dosed with rue,
And fed, and all because of you.
What next?" Here Darby scratched his head
And stole off grumbling to his bed,
And only said, as on he run:
"Zounds! Woman's clack is never done."

At early dawn, ere Phoebus rose,
Old Joan resumed her tale of woes,
When Darby thus: "I'll end the strife;
Be you the man and I the wife;
Take you the scythe and mow, while I
Will all your boastful cares supply."
"Content," quoth Joan; "give me my stint."
This Darby did, and out she went.
Old Darby rose and seized the broom
And whirled the dirt about the room;
Which having done, he scarce knew how,
He hied to milk the brindle cow.
The brindle cow whisked 'round her tail
In Darby's eyes and kicked the pail;
The clown, perplexed with grief and pain,
Swore he'd never try to milk again;
When, turning 'round, in sad amaze,
He saw his cottage in a blaze;
For as he chanced to brush the room,
In careless haste he fired the broom,
The fire at last subdued, he swore
The broom and he would meet no more.
Pressed by misfortune and perplexed,
Darby prepared for breakfast next;
But what to get he scarcely knew—
The bread was gone, the butter, too;
His hands bedaubed with paste and flour,
Old Darby labored full an hour;
But, luckless wight; thou couldst not make
The bread take form of loaf or cake.

BROMO-SELTZER

CURES

HEADACHES

10¢, 25¢, 50¢, & $1.00 Bottles.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

As every door wide open stood,
In pushed the pig in quest of food;
And, stumbling onward, with her snout,
O'erturned the churn—the cream ran out.
As Darby turned the sow to beat,
The slippery cream betrayed his feet;
He caught the bread trough in his fall,
And down came Darby, trough and all;
The children, wakened by the clatter,
Start up and cry: "Oh! what's the matter?"
Old Carlo barked and Tabby mewed,
And hapless Darby bawled aloud:
"Return, my Joan, as heretofore;
I'll play the housewife's part no more;
Since now, by sad experience taught,
Compared to thine my work is naught;
Henceforth as business calls I'll take,
Content, the plow, the scythe, the rake,
And nevermore transgress the line
Our fates have marked, while thou art mine.
Then Joan, return, as heretofore;
I'll vex thy honest soul no more;
Let's each our proper task attend;
Forgive the past, and strive to mend."

—Unknown.

CHRISTMAS TIMES IN GEORGIA.

Old-time fiddler's fixin'
Fer music in the hall,
An' the women—they air willin',
So, swing yer ladies, all!

Fer it's Christmas time in Georgy,
As lively as kin be,
An' Molly's nigh the mistletoe,
An' keeps a kiss fer me!

An' come in thar, Miss Mary,
An' sweet Miss Liza Jane—
Yer lover's on his pony,
In a gallop down the lane!

Fer it's Christmas time in Georgy,
As lively as kin be,
An' Molly knows the mistletoe
Will keep a kiss fer me!

Who keers fer sleet an' snowin'?
The green has left the ground,
But still the fiddle's goin',
An' we swing the gals around!

Fer it's Christmas time in Georgy,
From hilltops to the sea,
An' Molly's nigh the mistletoe
An' keeps a kiss fer me!

—Atlanta Constitution.

WOMAN.

If by some strange mishap
She fell
Out of her mother's lap,
To dwell
Alone upon some pleasant isle, ere yet
Her gaze had ever met
The look of any man—before
Her ears had ever heard
The sound of any word—
If Fate or Fortune bore
Her, in her infancy,
And God, from day to day,
Sent succor to her, spread
Protecting hands above her head—
If she dwelt all alone,
Where winds were sweet and skies were fair,
Saw no face but her own
Enchanting face reflected where
She knelt to quaff the stream
While babyhood and childhood passed—
If ne'er
In waking hour or dream
The shadow of another's form were cast
Before her till, at last,
Possessed of woman's charms,
She turned all suddenly
To see
A man with outstretched arms,
She would, with many a wile,
Evade his fond embrace
And flee
With cruel taunts before him while
He sped in eager chase—
With Love entreating in her heart,
Still she would smile
To see him play a foolish part,
Would torture him with all a woman's art,
And then, beholding him as one who grips
Despair's cold hand, rush back to rest
In sweet contentment on his breast,
And, sighing, yield her lips.

—American Nation.

INEXPENSIVE DRESS GOODS.

I understand how expensive it usually is to provide mourning garments for a large family.

There is a way to do it, however, for a very small sum.

The Simpson-Eddystone Solid Black Prints are very inexpensive dress goods, yet they make up into beautiful serviceable dresses that will meet your needs for all occasions.

They are an intense black that will not fade. You can have at least two of these dresses for what one of ordinary material would cost you. I should think they would be just the thing.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

This is a beautiful study, and it is elegantly explained by the most satisfactory methods. There are twenty-four post cards, and each post card shows a different flower, grouped in such a way that the sentiment that each flower represents is spelled out by the flowers. For example, the violets of the violet card spell "Faithfulness;" the roses

"Love;" clover, "Be Mine;" etc. Each post card is different, finished in many colors and glossed.

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COWBOYS VICTIMIZED.

We had all made the guess by the cut of
his dress an' the tenderfoot style that
he slung,
An' the way that he spun toney language
that run slick as grease from the p'int
of his tongue,
That he was a red-hotter from over the
water, a juke or a markis, or wuss,
Than that in his rank, an' we thought we
could bank on havin' some fun with
the cuss.
He talked with a drawl till his words
seemed to fall reluctant outen his
mouth,
An' the babyish stare in his eyes you would
swear showed a brain that was
stunted by drouth,
An' the boys o' the range all regarded the
strange sort o' cuss that had come
there to board
For his health as a snob, an' we put up a
job that'd lower the pride o' my lord.

He remarked that he could ride anything
that wore hide; he had rid with the
'ounds, don't ye know;
And we told him we thought we'd be able
to trot out a hoss that wa'n't
fashioned for show—
One o'' kittenish views—that'd serve to
amuse of his highness, if he was
inclined
Fur to try it a whirl, an' he smiled like a
girl, an' would ride it if we didn't
mind.
An' he went farther with an offer to bet
all the boodle that we could perduce,
That he'd ride anything we'd a notion to
bring till he toned it down tame as a
goose.
An' in manner quite rash our available cash
was flashed fur to back up our views
That we'd find him a chunk of a quick-
action bronk that'd buck him plum
outen his shoes!

We'd a mare in the herd that was reckoned
a bird, jest a bundle o' git-up-an'-git;
Half devil, half hoss, which the same is a
cross that's productive o' meanness
an' grit;
She had downed every rider that dared get
astride her, had crippled a dozen or so
Of the fellows who'd said that the hoss
wasn't bred that could give 'em the
wust of a go;
So we saddled ol' Satan, the tenderfoot
waitin' with a grin on his innercent
face,
An' we got him astraddle an' sot in the
saddle an' seed everything was in
place,
An' we bid him good-bye with a wink o' the
eye at each other, an' anxiously stood
Holdin' onto the head o' the bronk till he
said we might let 'er go, if we would.

If the heavens had fell all around that
corral an' drowned us in clouds from
the skies,
I kin tell you, by gad, that we wouldn't a
had any bigger a bunch o' surprise,
Fur he sot in his seat in the saddle as neat
as if lollin' around in a chair,
An' that broncho a-thumpin' the earth an'
a-jumpin' in spasms right up in the
air;
Lit a cigarette right in the heat o' the fight
an' grinned at the animal's jumps,
Us guys standin' there with a paralyzed
stare like a bunch o' half-idiot
chumps,
An' I'm tellin' you, boss, that he stayed with
that hoss until he got it as meek as
a calf,
An' slid it around on the hoof-battered
ground an' givin' us fellers the laugh!

Every devilish bloke in the gang had gone
broke a-backin' his honest belief
That the broncho we'd picked—that had
never been licked—'d sure bring the
stranger to grief,
An' we bellered an' swore till our lungs was
plum sore when we learned that the
schemin' young hound
Was Broncho Bill Snyder, the champion
rider, a-huntin' a snap—which he
found.

—James Barton Adams.

THE CONQUERED BANNER.

Furl that banner, for 'tis weary;
Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary—
Furl it, fold it, it is best;
For there's not a man to wave it,
And there's not a sword to save it,
And there's not one left to lave it
In the blood which heroes gave it;
And its foes now scorn and brave it;
Furl it, hide it—let it rest!

Take the banner down; 'tis tattered;
Broken is its staff and shattered;
And the valiant hosts are scattered
Over whom it floated high.
Oh! 'tis hard for us to fold it;
Hard to think there's none to hold it;
Hard to those who once unrolled it,
Now must furl it with a sigh.
Furl that banner, furl it gadly!
Once ten thousands hailed it gladly,
And ten thousands wildly, madly,
Swore it should forever wave;
Swore that foeman's sword should never
Hearts like theirs entwined dissever,
Till that flag should float forever
O'er their freedom or their grave!

Furl it! for the hands that grasped it,
And the hearts that fondly clasped it,
Cold and dead are lying low;
And that banner—it is trailing!
While around it sounds the wailing,
Of its people in their woe.

For, though conquered, they adore it!
Love the cold dead hands that bore it!
Weep for those who trailed and tore it!
But, oh! wildly they deplore it,
Now who furl and fold it so.

Furl that banner! true, 'tis gory;
Yet, 'tis wreathed around with glory,
And 'twill live in song and story,
Though its folds are in the dust;
For its fame on brightest pages,
Penned by poets and by sages,
Shall go sounding down the ages—
Furl its folds though now we must!
Furl that banner, softly, slowly!
Treat it gently—it is holy—
For it droops above the dead.
Touch it not—unfurl it never,
Let it droop there, furled forever,
For its people's hopes are dead!

—Father Abram J. Ryan.

THE SECRET OF THE SPRING WINDS.

The wind of March has the call of the sea
(O wings of the wind, do they never tire?)
It hurries the cloud and it harries the tree
With the flutter and roar of a leaping fire,
Cold and wild and eager to flee,
Is the lure to loss or to liberty,
Light of the eyes and my Heart's Desire?

The April wind has the scent of rain,
(O wings of the wind, do they never tire?)
Softly it whispers and hushes again,
Warm as the kiss of the pale sun afire,
Promise of bloom and the green of new
grain—
Is peace but the drowsy surcease of pain,
Light of the eyes and my Heart's Desire?

The wind of May tosses the petals white,
(O wings of the wind, do they never tire?)
White as the love-moon silvering the night,
Pure as the dew and the heart's new fire,
Balmy blessing and strong sweet might,
Liberty, peace, and the sure delight,
Light of the eyes and my Heart's Desire?
—Sarah King Wiley, in Harper's Magazine.

LOST DAYS.

The lost days of my life until to-day,
What were they, could I see them on the
street
Lie as they fell? Would they be ears of
wheat
Sown once for food but trodden into clay?
Or golden coins squandered and still to pay?
Or drops of blood dabbling the guilty feet?
Or such spilt water as in dreams must
cheat
The undying throats of hell, athirst alway?

I do not see them here; but after death
God knows I know the faces I shall see,
Each one a murdered self, with low last
breath,
"I am thyself—what has thou done to
me?"
"And I—and I—thyself" (lo! each one saith)
"And thou thyself to all eternity!"
—Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAY.

I would not live alway—live alway.
Oh, no. I'll not linger when bidden to go!
The days of our pilgrimage granted us here
Are enough for life's woes, full enough for
its cheer;
Would I shrink from the path which the
prophets of God,
Apostles and martyrs so joyfully trod?
Like a spirit unblest, o'er earth would I
roam,
While brethren and friends are all hastening
home?

I would not live alway; I ask not to stay
Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the
way;
Where, seeking for rest, I but hover around,
Like the patriarch's bird, and no resting is
found;
Where Hope, when she paints her gay bow
in the air,
Leaves its brilliance to fade in the night of
despair,
And Joy's fleeting angel ne'er sheds a glad
ray,
Save the gloom of the plumage that bears
him away.

I would not live alway—thus fettered by sin,
Temptation without, and corruption within;
In a moment of strength if I sever the chain,
Scarce the victory's mine ere I'm captive
again.
E'en the rapture of pardon is mingled with
fears,
And my cup of thanksgiving with penitent
tears.
The festival trump calls for jubilant songs,
But my spirit her own Miserere prolongs.

I would not live alway; no, welcome the
tomb;
Immortality's lamp burns there bright 'mid
the gloom.
There, too, is the pillow where Christ bowed
his head—
Oh, soft, soft be my slumbers on that holy
bed!
And then the glad morn soon to follow that
night,
When the sunrise of glory shall beam on my
sight,
When the full matin-song, as the sleepers
arise
To shout in the morning, shall peal through
the skies.

Who, who would live alway, away from his
God,
Away from yon heaven, that blissful abode,
Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the
bright plains,
And the noontide of glory eternally reigns,
Where the saints of all ages in harmony
meet,
Their Savior and brethren transported to
greet;
While the anthems of rapture unceasingly
roll,
And the smile of the Lord is the feast of
the soul?

That heavenly music! what is it I hear?
The notes of the harpers ring sweet on my
ear,
And see, soft unfolding, those portals of
gold,
The King all arrayed in his beauty behold!
Oh, give me—oh, give me the wings of a
dove!
Let me hasten my flight to those mansions
above;
Ay, 'tis now that my soul on swift pinions
would soar,
And in ecstasy bid earth adieu evermore.
—W. A. Muhlenberg.

BRONCHO JACK'S THANKSGIVING.

'Twas this time jest a year ago on this
Thanksgivin' Day,
That me an' Broncho Jack stood up an' pa
gave me away,
An' Parson Billy spoke the words that made
us man and wife,
To run as double-header team along the
trail of life.
We had a combination feast, half weddin'
dinner an'
The other half Thanksgivin', an' I tell you
it was grand,
An' everybody that was there allowed the
dance jest tuk
The cake from any ranch event that they
had ever struck.

They all kep' sayin' Jack was wild, an' some
allowed that he
Was hardy fit to share the life o' sich a gal
as me.
But I was of a reckless turn, an' tol' 'em
that I hoped
To have success in taming him when I had
got him roped.
There's quite a change of feelin' now, fur
ever sence the day
We j'ined our hands an' tuk the vows to
make a double play,
He's proved as good a husban' as a woman
ever got,
An' all the gals is jealous of the thorrer-
bred I caught.
The only thing that's rattled him was when
the Master sent
Two great big bouncin' baby twins to us;
the said event
Jest seemin' fur to break him up, him sayin'
sort of gruff,
That one sich infant music box he thought
was quite enough;
But now he's sort o' reconciled; I of'n hear
him talk
About 'em bein' pedigreed an' fancy blooded
stock,
An', though he yit holds to it that I played
it rather bold,
I know he wouldn't part with one fur twice
its weight in gold.

As we was settin' here last night a-talkin'
'bout the day
An' all that we was thankful fur, I said in
a jokin' way:
"Now tell me, honest Injun, Jack, dead
earnest an' fur fair,
If you ain't filled with gratitude a-lookin' at
that pair?"
He gazed down at the sleepin' kids a-layin'
side by side,
With what I sort o' 'magined was a look o'
daddy pride.
An' said: "They're fine as silk an' I ain't
makin' any roar,
But I am mighty thankful that there wasn't
any more!"

—James Barton Adams.

JIM'S SWEETHEART.

Mother put on her Sunday best,
Her lilac wedding gown,
And white straw bonnet neatly tied
With strings of faded brown;
We woke before the roosters crowed
And started in the dew
To see the boat race, for our Jim
Was captain of the crew.

You see, six olive branches came
To bless our honest love—
Five slumber in the churchyard green
With little stones above;
But one was left in mother's arms—
Stern death was kind to him,
The youngest of our tiny flock,
The sturdy baby, Jim.

He took it in his curly head
To want a college course;
I parted with the pasture lot
And sold the sorrel horse;
We sent him every dollar saved,
And made a seedy pair
In garments that had long outlived
Their days of useful wear.

We did not want to shame our boy,
And so kept out of sight,
Behind a row of waving flags
And fluttering kerchiefs white.
But when the slender sculls swept by
The rival crews abreast,
We both forgot our shabby clothes
And shouted with the rest.

The surging throng closed up in front;
We could not see our son,
But soon a mighty cheer went up
And told us Jim had won.
The crowd took up the college yell
And sent it to the skies,
And college colors everywhere
Shook out their brilliant dyes.

He stepped ashore, looked up and saw
His mother's wrinkled face,
And hurried to her through the ranks
Of broadcloth, silk and lace.
He never gave a single glance
Toward the pretty girls,
But kissed her on the withered lips,
And kissed her silvery curls.

His sunburnt face was glorified
With proud and happy smiles;
He did not mind because her hat
Was years behind he styles,
But led her out before his friends,
A figure quaint and prim,
In stiff, old-fashioned lilac silk—
"My sweetheart, boys," said Jim.
—Minna Irving, in Leslie's Weekly.

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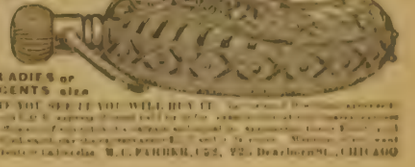

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Speculative Prices For Grain.

There is no Board of Trade speculation in June grain. May deliveries being over, the next month for delivery is July. At Chicago, on June 1st, the July wheat option opened at $1.17⅞ per bushel and closed at $1.19¼. This means that anyone having wheat to sell for delivery between July 1st and July 31st, could have sold it on June 1st at these prices and deliver it later. A farmer who keeps track of the Board of Trade can form a better idea of what his crop is worth in the market than if there was no Board of Trade. According to the wheat dealers, on June 1st wheat for delivery in September is worth $1.09½ a bushel; and for delivery in December, $1.07¼. A farmer could contract his crop on this basis and when the time comes would have to deliver the goods or settle at the market price. Thus the Board of Trade can and does give a wheat grower more information than he can obtain from any other source. Corn for July delivery closed June 1st at 71⅜ cents a bushel; September, 68⅜ cents; December, 58⅝ cents. Oats for July delivery closed at 54 cents; September, 44⅛ cents; and December, 44⅜ cents.

These are Chicago figures, because Chicago is the great grain market. Any idea that a farmer may have that they deal in wind in Chicago had better be done away with. They deal in the real thing. When they buy grain for September delivery it means business, and nothing but the grain itself or the money difference will settle the trade. The editor of this paper does not speculate, does not wish to see others speculate, and yet without speculation the business of the world could not go on. Grain dealers buy grain in Chicago and deliver it in Liverpool. The delivery cannot be made in a day. Neither can it be done without the buyer or seller taking a risk. The grain business is as necessary as the clothing business, the shoe business or the grocery business.

A Question of Corn Types.

During the last ten years corn breeders have been working for "pretty" ears, something after the same fashion that Poland-China swine breeders have worked for show animals, rather than good, serviceable ones.

The results of two years of careful observation have convinced me that the finest types of corn do not always pan out the greatest amount of corn. To illustrate what I mean: I refer again to Reid's Yellow Dent, because this variety seems to have a greater number of types than any other that I am acquainted with. A McDonough county farmer, who has grown this variety for ten years, has been very careful to select a rather tough type and medium-size grain. He has invariably planted the best-finished ears he could find in his whole crop. He tells me now that for three years his yield has been going down, until last season he got scarcely fifty bushels to the acre. His land is good and he is a good farmer, but there is no question but that he has gone too far on "looks."

A Henry county farmer has gone to the other extreme. He has selected for the last three or four years the big, coarse ears for seed. His crop last year made nearly ninety bushels per acre. The seed ears which he plants would not stand much of a show at a Corn Exposition, but they certainly produce the crop. In spite of this farmer's fine crops, many would not plant this big cob, coarse-grain type. Yet, yield in bushels of corn is what we are after, and why not be sensible and select the types which are the biggest producers?—L. C. Brown.

Changing the Season For Wheat.

A Cook county, Illinois, farmer tells me he is making an experiment in North Dakota this season, of sowing a spring variety of wheat in the fall.

On May 1st, right when spring seeding was in full swing, this fall-sown wheat was three or four inches high, of good color, plenty thick-enough stand, and it appeared to be prospering. This thing has been tested many times, and I have yet to see a single field of wheat when so seeded amount to anything. The wheat sown on this North Dakota farm last fall was grown on the same land the spring previous, and is one of the known spring varieties.

I do not question but that a spring variety of wheat may be turned into a fall variety by gradually working in that direction, but it must be done by degrees.

There is something peculiar about the seasons, which we do not quite understand. A plant will lie dormant for several months, until its regular season comes around, and then it will spring forth with great vigor. Spring-sown crops have become accustomed to spring growing conditions, and the lack of those conditions, such as would be met with during the fall, would naturally work against the welfare of the plants.

It frequently happens that fall-sown grain will do well in sections where only spring-sown grain has heretofore prospered. But when it comes to changing the growing season of the plant, and, besides, subject a tender spring variety of wheat to the rigors of a hard North Dakota winter, I will have to see the threshing returns from the field before I will believe the experiment is a success.—L. C. Brown.

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ST. LOUIS THE BEST HOG MARKET ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH. Competition makes the market and has increased the receipts and sales of hogs at the St. Louis National Stock Yards from 777,000 head in 1893 to 2,560,000 head in 1908. There are markets with records and markets without records, but such a record is hard to beat. Continuous, strenuous, active competition is the cause of it all. The hogs coming to St. Louis are notoriously healthy—that's one reason. There's a better butcher buying demand at St. Louis than at any other market—that's another reason. St. Louis is 280 miles nearer to the consumer than Kansas City or any other Missouri river market—that's an important reason. St. Louis has the most Eastern buying in proportion to receipts—that's a reason worth a million hogs. St. Louis is enlarging packing facilities every season—that's an important reason. St. Louis has wonderfully improved railroad service—that's a recent reason. Country shippers have a daily chance to compare St. Louis sales with sales at other markets—that's a shipper's reason. Taken collectively, the increased receipts and sales of hogs at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are due to the fact that by reason of its geographical location and superb railway outlets a hog is worth 15 to 20 cents per hundred pounds more to the buyers at St. Louis than at any of the farther Western markets. When hogs are shipped to St. Louis they are going direct towards the consumer, and that is why the buyers rally to the St. Louis market. Buyers who go to sleep at St. Louis run short of hogs. There was a time when packers used to tell their buyers to buy so many hogs and quit; then they used to tell them to buy them so much lower, and the consequence was that somebody else bought the hogs. Now the orders are: "Buy as many as you can, at the best price you can, and buy them on the market." That's how it is. Healthiest hogs in the world at St. Louis, and a buyer in sight for every hog. SHIPPERS WHO DO NOT TRY ST. LOUIS ARE WASTING THEIR LIVES AND FORTUNES.

1909.

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and Stock GROWER

ST. LOUIS THE BEST MARKET FOR HANDY FAT BUTCHER CATTLE. The above is a reproduced photograph of a section of 286 head of 668-pound heifers sold at the record price of $6.90 per 100 pounds by Mr. A. J. Milton, cattle salesman for Clay, Robinson & Co., at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, to the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company. The history of this bunch of baby beef cattle is astonishing. They were originally bred and owned by E. S. Warren & Co., of Three Oaks, Mich., but their ranch on which the calves were dropped is near Bovina, in the Panhandle of Texas. They were bought, fed and prepared for market by Mr. W. H. Bowman, of Beatrice, Neb. They were slaughtered at St. Louis especially for the St. Louis trade. All this before they were fifteen months old. Altogether nine loads were sold by Clay, Robinson & Co., all at the same price, and that price the highest on record at the market for a string of cattle of this class without any being cut out. In complimenting the commission firm on the sale Mr. Bowman said that the calves weighed about 300 pounds when he bought them. He started to feed them on a light ration of corn and oil cake about December 1st, which continued until March 1st. He then full fed them on ground corn and alfalfa hay until they were marketed. These little yearlings brought $46.15 per head, and the total cost of transportation from Beatrice, Neb., for feed on the road, feed in market, yardage and commission for selling, amounted to $2.27 per head.

There is a lesson to be learned from this bunch of cattle. They were from grade Hereford and Shorthorn cows and sired by pure-bred Hereford bulls. They were about what are called three-quarter bred, being about the second cross. If these calves had been sired by grade bulls they would have probably brought two cents a pound less on the market, which would have amounted to $2,826 less on the shipment. It requires quality and fat to sell young cattle on the market. On the same day native heifers without quality and not good fat and weighing 785 pounds, were well sold at $4.60 per 100 pounds.

Failure of Bone in Animals.

In a corn-producing region there is always a tendency to so feed farm animals that they will deteriorate in quality of bone. This is due to the fact that corn is rich in starch but poor in the mineral elements that are required for the making of hard, compact, firm bone. With the rise in the price of corn there is observable a decreased feeding of corn, but still the tendency to overfeed it remains a menace, especially in the case of high-priced animals, which can be fed almost any kind of food at a profit.

Some years ago, at a Horsemen's Convention, the writer heard a hot dispute regarding the feeding of corn stalks to draft horses intended for the Chicago market. One large breeder contended that many good draft horses in the corn belt were being ruined by the feeding of corn grain as a concentrated food and corn stalks for roughage. Other horse breeders took the opposite side of the controversy and said they would feed it in spite of what the Chicago horse buyers might think of it. The first breeder retorted that this was why Chicago horse buyers preferred horses from outside the corn belt, and would not buy horses in the corn belt as long as they could get them from outside.

The general result is that the bones of such horses are rendered soft and brittle, and any accident is likely to result in a broken bone and the consequent ruin of the horse. Horses with soft bones are always avoided by buyers that are looking for horses to serve them long and well. The man that is buying to resell does not have the same interest in them, as his customers may not know whether the horses they buy have good or poor bones.

In corn-fed hogs the failure of bone is a common happening. The hind legs break under the great weight of the animals, if they are fed too much corn and given too little exercise. Often diseases that are reported to the veterinarians as paralysis of the hind legs of hogs are but the breaking down of the soft bones, because the animals have been so unscientifically fed as to give them no material out of which to make good bones.

With animals at pasture good bone is more common than with animals that are confined. The pasture grasses are rich in all the elements that make good bone. This is especially the case where the pasturage consists of blue grass. The richness of this grass in the materials required for body building is such that it is largely responsible for the excellence of the horses produced in the blue-grass region of Kentucky.

The partial failure of bone in some animals and the complete failure of the same in other animals has led breeders to pay more attention to the feeding of their animals. Foods rich in phosphorus and in nitrogen and potash must be given if the animals are to have bone that will be reliable at all times. The race horse fed on corn from colthood to maturity would develop poor bone, which might break under the tremendous strain of rapid running or trotting, and the same is true in a lesser degree of all other farm animals.

Clean Up Waste Places.

On many farms there are many odds and ends of fields which are so situated that they cannot be put into crops. These places need not lie idle, for they can be put into some kind of a side crop which will come in very nicely for winter feeding. If these places are left untilled they become the nurseries for weeds, which soon scatter over all the adjacent fields. Put in some crop which will keep the land occupied and bringing in something. Potatoes, millet or turnips will fill in nicely. In places where it is not easy to cultivate, sow meadow grass and get something out of it that way. A farmer in Ogle county, Illinois, never permits a rod of land on his farm to loaf during the summer. All the corners and by-places are filled in with something that will make winter fodder, and, when larger fields have to be resown, he uses millet and sorghum. Keep the farm clean by keeping all land occupied. If nothing better is convenient, sow some buckwheat.—L. C. Brown.

A Few Acres of Early Corn.

The value of a patch of early corn for green feeding can hardly be overestimated. It is essential that a very early variety be planted, one that will become well dented by August 15th. Most of the trouble which usually follows the first feeding of green corn is due to the corn being fed too early, before it is sufficiently matured. It should not be fed until it has passed the milk stage and has become pretty well dented. Use a very early common yellow dent, or a flint corn fed out before it becomes too hard is all right. By August 15th this crop should be ready to crowd the hogs, and it is just right for early cattle feeding. And while you are planning for some good forage crops, sow an acre or two of Early Amber cane. It turns off a big amount of feed, and it is liked by all stock; even the hogs and horses take to it readily.—L. C. Brown.

Short-straw Oats.

A Will county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "Oats are doing fine, but the early "Sixty-day" oats are not making as rank growth as the "Swedish Select." It is now about sixty days since I sowed the Sixty-day oats, and they are only about ten inches high. What really is meant by the name "Sixty-day?"

April and May have given us very favorable conditions for oat growth, and these conditions have been decidedly more favorable to the large, rank-growing varieties than to the early, short-straw varieties. "Swedish Select" is rather a rank grower, under favorable conditions; the color is dark, rich green, making a most beautiful sight after the plants become ten to twelve inches high.

The name "Sixty-day" is really a misnomer. These oats mature in about ninety days from seeding, so in fact they are ninety-day oats. The name "Sixty-day" is the one given this early variety by the Department of Agriculture and other authorities, and probably it is best to stick to it. The early oats show up to advantage in unfavorable growing seasons. They grow a short, light straw and ripen early enough to escape the scorching July weather. In Will county the conditions up to this time have been more favorable to the longer-season varieties, and with favorable weather during June, no doubt the later sorts will outyield the early ones.—L. C. Brown.

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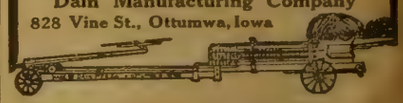

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The Value of Carbon.

Most of us little appreciate the value of the carbon which is to be found in the air above us and in the earth beneath us and in all things that grow out of the earth. Carbon has such a multitude of forms that it is often lost sight of. The coal we burn is mostly carbon, and the burnable part of the wood we use for fuel is carbon. But so is a considerable part of the food we eat and a considerable part of the food eaten by our farm animals.

Whatever we sell off the farm consists very largely of some form of carbon combined with water. This is true of the fat in the animal and the starch in the corn as well as of the sugar in the plants we sell, especially of the sugar beet.

The beauty about carbon is that it is not a manurial element, and the sale of it from the farm does not impoverish the land. No man ever buys carbon to put on his land. It is unnecessary. Every plant that grows has leaves with texture so made that they will draw carbon from the air as a sponge draws water out of any body of water with which it comes into contact. The air contains carbon as a free gas, and it can be supplied without limit to plants. This carbon constitutes five-sixths of the edible value of most plants, and in such plants as corn is fully nine-tenths of all.

The carbon is able to change its form in accordance as it can combine with other elements. In the stoves and in the lungs of living creatures it combines with other gases and produces heat. The carbon in the stoves warms the body from without; the carbon being burned in the lungs warms the body from within. These are same principles differently applied.

On account of the great part played by carbon in our agriculture and in our economic systems we need have no fear of the fertility of the world failing. What we call the manurial elements constitute but a small percentage of the food required by anything. Most of the bulk of plants comes from carbon and water, and out of carbon and water comes the energy of the race.

The farmer that produces fat in cattle is sending to market in that fat only carbon and water. The farmer that produces starch in potatoes is sending to market in that starch only carbon and water. The farmer that is producing starch in corn is sending to market only carbon and water.

The man that grows and ships fruits to market ships mostly carbon and water, for which he obtains a big price. He can easily keep up the fertility of his acres by buying annually a small amount of the mineral fertilizers—potassium, nitrogen and phosphorus.

The man that fears that the fertility of his farm is wearing out will do well to produce crops rich in carbon rather than rich in other elements, for he will thus retain the fertility in his ground.

The man that makes butter and sells nothing else from his farm is conserving the fertility of his acres, because the small amount of mineral fertility going off in butter is so exceedingly small that it could not be appreciated in a lifetime.

Plowing Under Buckwheat.

A correspondent at Odell, Illinois, writes: "Would buckwheat be all right to sow in an orchard to plow under?"

While such a thing is sometimes done, I do not recommend it. Buckwheat will add some humus to the soil, but that is about as far as its benefits go. It does not add any nitrogen. Why use it at all? Clover is much better, and, if it is turned under when in full bloom, it will be many times more valuable than buckwheat. Clover will supply all the humus and nitrogen needed in orchard soils, and if this is helped by the use of hard wood ashes or some other form of potash, the fertility of the orchard may be kept up without much trouble. Don't plow too early. Bear in mind that the roots are the most valuable; hence get all the root growth possible before the crop is turned under.—L. C. Brown.

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But a manure spreader is a still more valuable machine. Its purpose is to keep up the fertility of the soil. It is the machine you use *all seasons*, and the one on which the real usefulness of all your other farm machines depends.

If you have not already done so, you should consider now the advisability of having an I. H. C. manure spreader on your farm.

You will have choice of three different spreaders in the I. H. C. line—the Cloverleaf, endless apron spreader, the Corn King, return apron spreader, and Kemp's 20th Century, a return apron spreader. Each of these spreaders handles the manure in all conditions perfectly and will give you long satisfactory service.

These spreaders are not ordinary. Their frames are made of air dried wood stock. They have serviceable, tractive, power-producing wheels, beaters that are unsurpassed for tearing the coarsest manure into the smallest pieces and applying it uniformly, aprons that deliver the manure to the beater with the least possible friction and in a uniform manner. Any one of these machines will, if given proper care, last a lifetime.

The labor of spreading manure is greatly lessened by using one of these I. H. C. spreaders. Not only is the labor lessened, but it is changed into agreeable work.

But the strongest reason for using an I. H. C. spreader is the increased value you get out of the manure. The best authorities agree that manure spread by an I. H. C. spreader has at least double the value of manure spread by hand.

The I. H. C. spreaders pulverize and make the manure fine, and spread it evenly over the ground just as thick or as thin as may be required. The manure is placed upon the ground in a condition that is at once available for plant life. All is washed by the first shower into the soil—none is wasted.

The good effects upon the crop are immediate and the permanent benefit to the land is greater than when the manure is spread by hand. There is no question but that land manured by an I. H. C. manure spreader will give an increased yield of two to ten bushels per acre over land where manure is spread by hand.

Consider the labor saved, the more agreeable work, the better crops, the more fertile condition of the land—is not an I. H. C. manure spreader the machine you should have?

Are you not losing money instead of saving money by being without one?

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Curing Rank Growth of Clover.

Clover is making an abnormal growth this season. If present growing conditions continue up to hay harvest we will have a very bulky crop to handle, and one that will be difficult to cure, on account of the excess of water in the plants. Fortunate this season is the man who has a nice mixture of clover and timothy in his meadows (if the prime object is hay), for the timothy will help cure the clover. Of course, where these mixed grasses are grown, one must harvest at a time when he can get the best of each kind of grass. And with clover and timothy this stage does not mean the best one for either crop. However, put the clover first, and, if necessary, cut the crop before the timothy loses its blossoms. Clover hay when properly cured is the best of all, but when improperly cured it is the worst of all. Any method which will expel the water and leave the hay bright and sweet is all right, and each individual haymaker must be governed largely by prevailing conditions of weather. A common practice is to rake in light windrows, using the tender once or twice, and then load right from the windrows. But whatever method is used, don't crumble the leaves, and don't allow rain to fall on green-cut stuff.—L. C. Brown.

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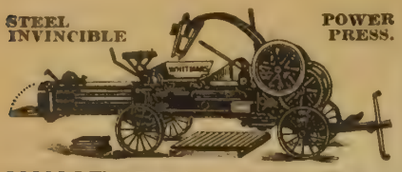

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Keep Down Bad Weeds.

In spite of all our caution, bad weeds will creep into our fields, and about the only thing to do is to keep a constant lookout for them and prevent them from spreading. Canada thistle is creeping into many fields unsuspected. Many mistake it for sow thistle, little knowing that this is almost as bad. In cultivated or hoed crops Canada thistle may be quite easily controlled. Just keep the tops cut off, so they cannot breathe, and they will gradually succumb. But allow them to bloom and then you have an all-season's job to kill them. The reason for this is, that when these thistles have matured so that they bloom, they have stored up sufficient plant food in their roots to carry them through the next season; so, simply cutting off the tops at that stage does no good. Look out for corn cockle and wild mustard. Both of these weed seeds were plentiful in much of the seed oats brought in from the North last spring, and they should not be allowed to get a foothold. They will not show up very numerous the first season, so the safest plan is to handpick them whenever a plant is seen. —L. C. Brown.

Piling Manure Too Thickly.

While traveling in Ford county, Illinois, last week I noticed a pasture which had been nearly ruined by an overdose of manure. The accumulation of manure about the barn-yard for several years had been hauled out during the winter and dumped in large heaps about the field. For some reason or other these heaps were not properly scattered. The growth of grass around these heaps is too rank for the stock, and it is left uneaten, besides the ground between the piles shows signs of hunger and really would have been benefited by a moderate coating of the manure.

Manure is a mighty good thing. But apply it sensibly. The very fact that these heaps were not scattered this spring shows that this farmer was short of help, and for that very reason with a little forethought he could have saved considerable work. Why pile manure in heaps at all? Why not spread it, by machine or hand, as it is hauled upon the field? That ends the job, and the manure is so distributed that it will benefit the whole surface. What economy is there in scourging part of the ground by an overdose, while the rest of the field goes hungry?—L. C. Brown.

Unthrifty Timothy Fields.

A correspondent in Kankakee county, Illinois, writes: "I have a piece of timothy which I try to keep clear. The hay is baled and shipped. While this land is in pretty fair condition and produces a good quality of hay, yet I do not get enough hay from it to make it pay."

Putting aside the question whether or not it will pay to keep any land in this section of Illinois in permanent meadow, let us see what really influences the yield of hay. It is presumed that a meadow of this kind, when high-grade product is wanted, is well taken care of; that is, treated with manure or other fertilizers, so as to keep up the vigor of the soil. But the thing which is overlooked is the stage of cutting the grass. Those who strive for the best grade of timothy hay allow the crop to stand until all the seeds are developed and nearly mature. By this time the plants have but very little reserve strength; and, should hot, dry weather come on directly after the grass has been mown, the roots are exposed and have no chance to recuperate. For this reason the vital force of the plant is weakened and the result is a smaller yield the next season. Earlier cutting will insure more vigorous plants the following season.—L. C. Brown.

Don't Give Up Clover.

On account of the unfavorable conditions last season many clover fields are practically ruined, but generally the spring seeding is doing fine. Many found out the condition of the old clover fields early enough and have plowed them up and put the ground into other crops. That was a practical thing to do, for when the manure supply is not large enough to go around it is wise to have a field of clover sod to turn every year.

Don't think of giving up clover because of a freeze-out or some other calamity. Already many farms which possess ample stores of fertility fail to respond, simply because they lack that essential element — humus. Clover is the most valuable source of humus, and it will be a grave mistake to deprive land of its influence.

Many have an erroneous impression that commercial fertilizers will keep up the fertility of the land. An analysis might show that a certain field possessed all the mineral elements necessary to produce a crop, but it would not show how much was available to any given crop. Humus is the element necessary to make those fertilizers available, and it is the element most frequently lacking on many farms where legumes are not grown. It can be supplied in no other way so cheaply as by growing clover and turning it under. Keep some part of the farm in clover.—L. C. Brown.

Getting Down to Practical Work.

Some of the young men who finish their agricultural course this year will go back to the farm and grapple with the hardest problems that farmers have undertaken to work out. If these young men "make good" under these hard conditions, then agricultural schools will get a tremendous impetus for forward work.

Here is the job that a Putnam county, Illinois, boy has undertaken. He assumes this fall the complete management of 400 acres of valuable land in Mercer county. This land must be operated to show a fair interest rate on the value of the land, besides he must keep up repairs out of earnings, and at least not reduce the fertility accounts of the land. This young man has been training for four years to meet just these conditions. To increase crop yields, to keep these fields up to their full working capacity, will take precise knowledge and rare judgment. Many questions will come up weekly during the season, when an error in judgment will prove costly. If this young man can now adapt his theories and practices to meet the peculiar conditions found on this farm, then he will be a success. Will he do it? But if increased yields of crops and if soil management have been worked out only in theory, then watch out for breakers.—L.C.Brown.

On Saturday, June 26th, the first car-load of new prairie hay, grade No. 1, to reach St. Louis this season came in to the National Warehouse and Storage Company from J. F. Madison, of Big Cabin, Okla. It was sold on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange by P. P. Connor to the H. F. Meyer Hay and Grain Company. The sale price was $12.50 a ton.

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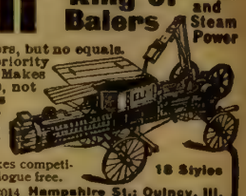

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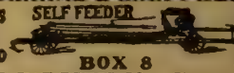

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STOCK CATTLE UP TO DATE.

A Few Items of Interest Concerning Stock Cattle, Showing the Cost of Transportation East and West, With St. Louis the Center Market.

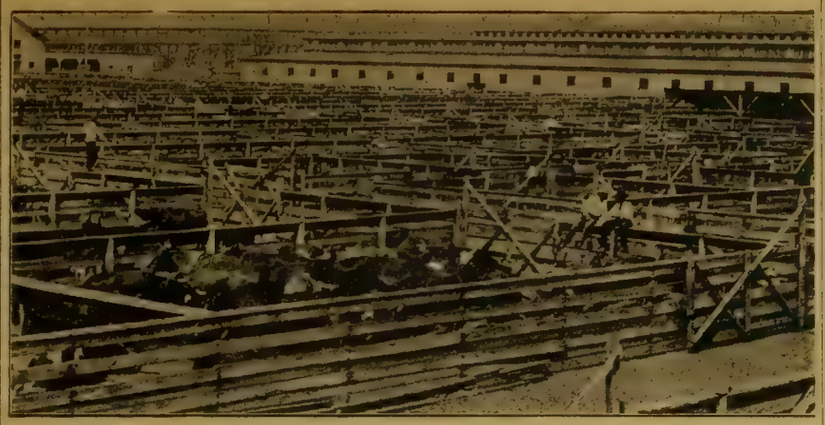
Stock and feeding cattle come from the West and the buyers come from the East. We refer to the trade in general terms and admit that there are many exceptions. The fact remains, however, that the Western stockman looks eastward for his stock cattle market, and the buyer of feeding cattle looks to the West for the supply. Generally speaking, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are stock and feeding cattle buying states. Missouri and Kansas both buy and sell stock and feeding cattle. The stockmen of Colorado, the Panhandle of Texas and New Mexico, being in the main engaged in the raising of cattle on grass, are unable to fatten all they raise; therefore, they have to look eastward to the feeding sections for their market and to ship their cattle eastward.

In considering the stock cattle situation one naturally turns to Kansas City because of the large amount of business done there, but it does not follow that it is the most saisfactory market or the most economical clearing house for stock cattle. In our opinion, the best market for Missouri and Kansas stock cattle is St. Louis, and there is much evidence in support of our opinion. The St. Louis market is the very best point to become the great center of stock cattle distribution. It is the great point of equalization. A stockman in the middle of Missouri who ships stock cattle to be sold at Kansas City is shipping against his best interest. The stock cattle buyers of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio will have to pay a dollar a head more to get the cattle home from Kansas City than if they were bought at St. Louis for the same money; if they are feeding steers, the difference is greater. All the buyers at Kansas City are not from points east of St. Louis, but one item can be strictly relied upon, and that is, that the Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania buyers can afford to pay a dollar a head more at St. Louis than Kansas City prices, and then get their purchased cattle home at less expense with less loss of time and in better condition and cheaper than if they bought at Kansas City.

A stock shipper in the middle of Missouri would not himself start for Illinois by going to Kansas City, neither should he send his cattle that way. Many Missouri shippers of stock cattle do ship to Kansas City, and if they will keep watch of the stock cattle shipments outward from Kansas City they will see that their own cattle did go to Illinois or Indiana, although they shipped them towards Kansas and Colorado.

Our theory is that the market is a meeting place, and that where stock can be concentrated, sold and distributed at the least average cost to come out the stock, that is the best market. At present the stock and feeder buyers are obliged to travel west to meet the cattle, and the cattle ought to be facing east to meet them. St. Louis is the economical trading center for buyers and sellers to meet each other half way.

In an article appearing in this paper the writer spoke of the stock cattle and feeder trade as a spontaneous movement, brought about by favorable conditions. "If railroad rates were not reasonable, this branch of trade could not have grown up or long survive; if stock yard charges were excessive, the sale of stock cattle in market would be at a great disadvantage; if commission firms did not understand their business and make intelligent purchases in the interest of their clients, there would not be so much satisfactory cattle feeding."



ST. LOUIS AN ACTIVE, OPEN MARKET, ON WHICH ALL BUYERS OR SELLERS HAVE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO GET THE BENEFIT OF ECONOMICAL SERVICE. Six-months' receipts in 1909: Cattle, 398,294; hogs, 1,337,961; sheep, 358,648; horses and mules, 60,411. The picture herewith presents a part of the quarantine cattle division, taken at the viaduct over the railroad tracks.

Under the influence of concentration at the great live stock markets the stock cattle trade is bound to grow. Little bunches of them come to market in mixed loads, and here the classes are brought together, and where apparently no actual carloads of stock cattle are received small lots are collected and sorted and classified until a goodly number of car-loads go out. If cattle can talk to one another, these stock cattle carloads must have a gay time telling each other the history of their lives.

Vandalia Stock Cattle Rates.

On the Vandalia Line, hauling eastward from St. Louis, much attention is given to the transportation of stock cattle. Under the ruling of the Illinois Railway Commission, to points in Illinois the stock cattle rate is the beef cattle rate less 25 per cent. To Effingham, exactly 100 miles from St. Louis, the stock cattle rate is 7 cents and one-tenth of a cent per 100 pounds. With thirty head of 700-pound stockers the car weight would be 21,000 pounds, and the total freight cost would be $14.91 for the car, or, say, 50 cents per head. If the stock cattle were bought at Kansas City, the rate from there to Effingham is 20 cents and one-tenth of a cent per 100 pounds, which is $42.21 per car, or about $1.41 per head. Considering the additional shrinkage on account of longer run from Kansas City, it is safe to say that St. Louis is one dollar a head nearer to the Illinois, Indiana and Ohio stocker cattle buyer than Kansas City. The stock cattle rate to Marshall, the eastern Vandalia station in Illinois, is 8 cents and one-tenth of a cent, and to Terre Haute, Indiana, 169 miles from St. Louis, there is a flat rate from St. Louis of 9 cents and 22½ cents from Kansas City. This clearly shows that an Indiana stock cattle buyer does not wish to go to Kansas City if he can get what he desires at St. Louis.

Farther out from St. Louis the rate is higher but always reasonable; to Indianapolis, 13½ cents; to Columbus, Ohio, 18 cents; to Pittsburg or Buffalo, 22½ cents. On this route are Cockeysville, Maryland, 30 cents; Carlisle, Pa., 30 cents; Allentown, Elizabeth and Chester, Pa., 31 cents.

Stock Cattle Rates on the B. & O.

On this route to Flora, 96 miles out from St. Louis, the rate is only 7 cents per 100 pounds; to Lawrenceville, 141 miles out, 7.9 cents; to Vincennes, Indiana, 10½ cents; to Washington Court House, 17½ cents; to Columbus, Ohio, 18 cents; to Zanesville, Ohio, 21 cents; to Wheeling and Pittsburg, 22½ cents; to Cumberland, Maryland, Point of Rocks, or Baltimore, 30 cents. To the middle of Ohio, where the rate is 17½ cents, it is a 36-hour run, and stock cattle, thirty to the car, 700 pounds average, 21,000 pounds for the car, do not cost over $1.30 per head for freight, bedding and feed in transit from St. Louis.

Big Four Route Rates.

On the Big Four Route in Illinois, the stock cattle rates from St. Louis vary from 5 cents per 100 pounds to nearby points to 8¼ cents to Paris, 174 miles out. To Indianapolis the rate is 13½ cents; beyond Indianapolis to Muncie, Ind., it is 15 cents; beyond Muncie to Bellefontaine, Ohio, it is 18 cents; beyond Bellefontaine to Cleveland it is 19½ cents; between Cleveland and Saybrook, Ohio, 21 cents; and to Buffalo, 22½ cents. The transportation of a load of thirty head 700-pound stock cattle from East St. Louis to one farthermost points in Ohio does not amount to over $1.60 per head, and to the Indiana line they can go for 55 cents a head.

Rates on the Wabash Railway.

Stock cattle rates on the Wabash Railway from East St. Louis to nearby points are about the same as on other roads, mileage considered. This road runs towards Chicago, and, for example, to Campus, 210 miles out from East St. Louis, the rate is 12.6 cents per 100 pounds, so that thirty head 700-pound stock cattle can be landed there from St. Louis for $26.46 for the car, or 88 cents per head. To and from Missouri points the rates are the same as beef cattle. To St. Charles, a nearby point on the Wabash, 7 cents; to Montgomery, 10½ cents; to Carrollton, Norborne and Hardin, 14¼ cents.

These figures in regard to transportation matters explain why it is that stock cattle are moved from one section to the other at moderate expense. They explain in part why it is that St. Louis is a more economical clearing house for stock cattle of Missouri and Kansas than is Kansas City. We believe it is a splendid subject for the consideration of the live stock trade, and the more it is studied the more will the advantages of St. Louis be appreciated.

During the month of May the grain movement was comparatively small, even for a time just before harvest. Fifteen leading interior markets received 40,356,191 bushels, against 57,846,956 in May, 1907, and 44,142,591 bushels in May, 1908. Nine-months' receipts were 587,256,731 bushels, against 653,757,147 in 1907, and 593,804,173 in 1908. At four Atlantic seaports, in May, 1909, were 10,896,329 bushels, against 22,132,371 in 1907 and 15,190,394 bushels in 1908. Of wheat, the May, 1909, export was 3,053,491 bushels, or about 45 per cent. below the record of May, 1908.

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Weed Destruction in Summer.

What is a weed? Any plant out of place. Grass is a weed when it interferes with the growth of other plants of economic value. The writer knows of a row of grapevines that have been trying to grow for many years, but have made no progress, because the grass is rank and the sod thick all around them. There is but one thing that can be done to save these vines, and that is to dig out the sod with a pick, shake the grass roots free of dirt and then keep the ground stirred up to prevent the growth of grass and weeds anew.

Weeds are frequently fought in the spring and forgotten in summer. This gives them a chance to take on new life and develop for future activities. They should be kept down through the summer, which is really an easy season in which to subdue them. In the summer season the large amount of heat and limited amount of moisture help destroy the weed when once its root is torn out of the earth.

The labor of destroying weeds is greatly increased by letting the weeds grow for weeks instead of attacking them at once. The time to destroy a weed is as soon as it germinates; when it is so small that it can be hardly seen. Its root system is so minute at that time that if the soil is disturbed it cannot again come into contact with moist soil, and perishes.

The writer once visited the big Morrill orchards near Benton Harbor, Mich. It was in early summer, and the men were at work with weeders in the orchards. In the hundreds of acres of orchards, not a weed was in sight. But the work of disturbing the soil was carried on with great rapidity. The weeders were pulled by the horses rapidly over the ground. The teeth seemed to go into the soil but an inch, but they went into soil that had in it no sign of a weed. They left a dust mulch behind in which it was impossible for any weed seed to get a start. Doing the work in that way it was a cheap process, as no hand work had to be done. The soil yielded food only for the orchard trees, and none of it went to the weeds.

The summer destruction of weeds is in one respect more important than in the spring. This is because the lack of moisture makes it necessary for the economic plants to have all of it. The weeds rob the plants of the moisture necessary for their development, and in this way not infrequently do more damage to the plants than in the spring, when the supply of moisture is enough to satisfy both weeds and economic plants.

In the destruction of weeds in summer time it should be remembered that it is not desirable to stir the soil deeply unless the weeds have obtained a large growth. In case the soil is stirred deeply damage is almost sure to result to the crop being grown. This is another reason why weeds should be attacked in time, and not be left to a development requiring a deep cultivation to destroy them. In case they have grown large, it is better to resort to a certain amount of hand work rather than damage the crop by too deep cultivation of the soil.

Reclaiming Marsh Land.

There is at the present time great interest being shown in the reclamation of marsh land, and even of submerged land. The farmers are awakening to the great value of the wet lands when these lands have been thoroughly drained. They have begun to find out that the reclaimed lands need but a little treatment with lime and other things to render them exceedingly productive. On some of them a small application of potash works wonders.

The movement has reached into the cities and fired the commercial interests. They see in these lands a great opportunity for speculation. In many cases speculators are securing large stretches of wet land and are draining them on an immense scale. As far south as Louisiana the movement has become potential, and hundreds of thousands of acres of land near New Orleans are now being drained, even though great levees have to be built and the land reclaimed from the domain of navigable water.

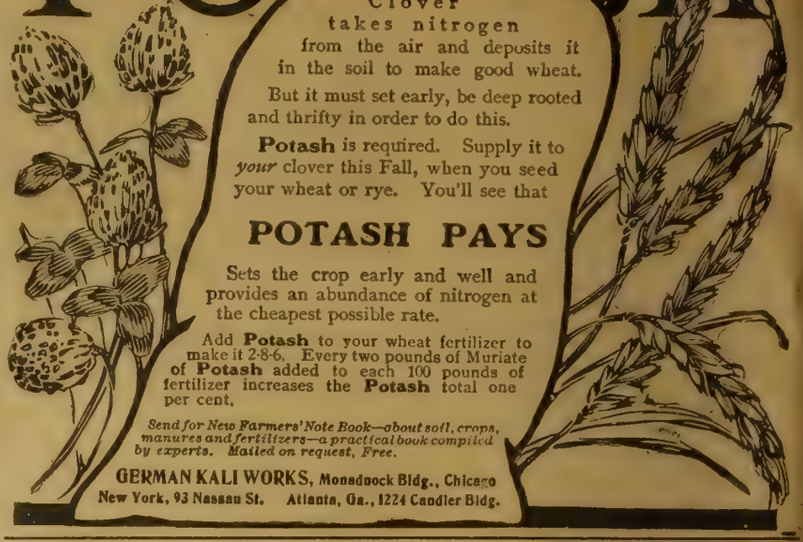
In Florida the interest in wet lands has reached the government, and the state authorities are hoping to make all the swamps of that state cultivated land. In one locality the state has under way great drainage operations calculated to draw the water from a million acres of land. But this is only a beginning, as other millions of acres are to be treated in the same way.

In the reclaiming of the marsh lands, many other benefits are to result besides the mere securing of the land for agricultural purposes. One of these is the changing of the condition of the shores of many shallow lakes, which shores are now so reedy, weedy, muddy and shallow as to render the lakes unusable for purposes of pleasure or residence. All the lands along the margins and under the shallow water are to be drained and the lakes dredged near the shore, thus piling up the dirt on the land and giving a more abrupt shore line, which can be made into sodded land and beach and become attractive for residences and other establishments.

One great good that is to come from the reclaiming of all these wet lands is the abolishing of the mosquito, which must have such lands for its breeding places. With the mosquito will go some of our most deadly diseases, including yellow fever and malarial fever. The mosquito nuisance will also be greatly reduced, and with it the necessity for the use of many screens. It is perhaps possible to eliminate altogether the presence of the particular variety of mosquito that is the carrier of disease germs.

The reclaiming of the marsh land has been greatly stimulated by the study of soil and soil needs. It was formerly supposed that much of the marsh land area was worthless and would not produce crops if reclaimed. In most cases it has now been shown that only a single element of fertility is lacking, and that this can be supplied at a very low cost. We have known an application of $3.00 worth of potash on such land to increase the yield of corn from five bushels per acre to seventy bushels per acre.

POTASH



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Potash is required. Supply it to *your* clover this Fall, when you seed your wheat or rye. You'll see that

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Cutting Clover Early.

A Piatt county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "When is the best time to cut clover, when a seed crop is to follow?"

This correspondent raises a very important question, for the second crop of red clover, which is usually the seed crop, will prosper only when the first crop is taken off at the right stage. Most farmers do not cut clover until all the heads are brown. While it is easier to cure clover hay when cut at that stage, yet when a seed crop is wanted, that stage is much too late. I should put the cutting ten to fifteen days earlier, or at the time when the heads are all developed and still green. When cut at this stage of ripeness the bulk of cured hay may not be quite so great, and it will require greater pains to cure the crop than it would ripen clover, but the increase in the yield of seed will more than offset any loss in the first crop.

Early cutting is also the best means for combating the midge, which is now so troublesome in some sections of Illinois. It seems that the midges ovipost in the flowers of the first crop, so that by early cutting the green food supply of the larva is cut off.

When a seed crop is wanted, it is best to sacrifice a little on the first crop in order to secure favorable conditions for the second or seed crop.—L. C. Brown.

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Sent Freight Prepaid to Any Farm On 30 Days' Free Trial

A GOOD LOAD OF NATIVE STEERS. These cattle were fed and fattened on Two Mile Prairie, in Boone county, Missouri, about four miles southeast of Columbia, by Mr. M. A. Turner, a prominent stockman. There were thirty steers in market, averaging 1,520 pounds, and were sold by the Evans-Montague Commission Company at $7.00 per 100 pounds to Isaac Ackerman, on account of Joseph Sterns, of New York City, and topped the market for heavy cattle. They were the highest-priced heavy cattle sold on the market during the week when sold. These cattle were purchased by Mr. Turner at $4.50 per 100 pounds as feeding steers, and they gained an average of two pounds a day in the feed lot. Mr. Turner owned them about six months. They were three-year-olds, grade Herefords and Shorthorns. They were fed corn, clover hay and cotton-seed meal, and represented choice cattle at this season of the year. They were loaded on Tuesday evening at Columbia, arrived in market Wednesday at 7 a. m., and were weighed up to the buyer at 9 a. m.

THREE CHOICE HEAVY NATIVE BEEF STEERS averaging 1,520 pounds in market. The picture was taken at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. The steers belonged to the load of native cattle shipped by Mr. M. A. Turner, of Columbia, Mo., and sold by the Evans-Montague Commission Company at $7.00 per 100 pounds. The intention of the photographer was to show the hind quarters, fore quarters and the head of a good steer all in one picture, and three steers were selected for this purpose. This picture presents a very good idea of strictly choice fat steers in market condition. Cattle can be better than these, but not much. Possibly they could be a grade higher in quality, and a little better finished cattle are possible, but many stockmen have never seen any better cattle.

These cattle brought $106.40 per head in market, and they cost $2.73 per head to market them. This is the total for freight, yardage, feed and commission, leaving the feeder a cash balance of $103.67 per head for his steers. The buyer of these cattle had to transport them to New York and there slaughter them for the city trade. We have gone into these particulars to show the exact results of a load of fine cattle when shipped to the St. Louis market from Central Missouri.

Clip the Oat Stubble.

It is amazing how rapidly weeds spring up in the oats stubble after the green crop has been harvested. While the oats dominate, the weeds are shaded and kept down; but as soon as they get sunshine and breathing room they make the best of the situation. By all means give the weeds a chance to sprout and grow, but don't wait until late in the fall before plowing the stubble and then imagine you have done a good job by turning under the weeds, which by that time have gone to seed. Prevent the weeds from seeding. One or two clippings with the mower will be all that is necessary, and then when plowing time comes there will be nothing to turn under but the stubble of both grain and weeds. Some kinds of weeds appear to be very comfortable amidst the oat plants, and if they are left to seed the ground, look out for weedy corn the next season. The trouble with most of us in the weed matter is, we do not do the work at the right time. The best thing to do is to keep out all weed seeds; but when they get into our fields they should be kept cut down and not allowed to mature seeds. Work during July clipping off weed heads will give us cleaner fields.—L. C. Brown.

Value of Alfalfa Hay.

The Kansas Station has tested the value of alfalfa hay for wintering cattle (cows not in milk) with the following result, nothing but alfalfa hay being fed:

Breed of Cow.	Total Gain, 243 days. Lbs.	Daily Gain. Lbs.
Holstein	285	1.17
Shorthorn	400	1.64
Hereford	371	1.52
Red Polled	361	1.48
Galloway	340	1.40

It was noted that the cows greatly improved in their appearance while being fed alfalfa.

"One of the things daughter learns long before her a, b, c's is that mother had a chance to marry better."—Exchange.

HARVEST 100% OF YOUR CORN CROP THIS YEAR AND EVERY YEAR INSTEAD OF 60%

You would soon want to quit farming if you could harvest only 60 per cent of your hay crop, for instance. But how about the corn crop?

Forty per cent of the feeding value of the corn crop is in the stalks, leaves and husks just at the time when the ears reach maturity.

If you leave the stalks standing or cut them slowly by hand the fodder is little more than woody fiber by the time the live stock gets it. You have lost practically 40 per cent of the protein, starch and sugar which the crop contained as it stood in the field, just at the time the ears began to glaze.

And none of that 40 per cent of food value goes into the ears. It is just lost—wasted. Turn over a new leaf this year. Double the value of the crop by using machines.

Using I.H.C. Machines Is The 100% Way

The right machine will give you the 100 per cent feeding value, because it will enable you to cut the entire crop just at the time when the corn plant is at its best for feeding purposes.

If you are prepared at this time with a Deering—McCormick—Milwaukee—or Osborne corn binder, you can go over the field rapidly, as fast as the team can walk, cutting and binding it into bundles, already to shock, in one operation. One man and a team is all that is necessary.

You have then confined within the stalk, all those nourishing elements which make the fodder, when properly prepared, almost equal to timothy hay for stock feeding.

Then you are ready to put this crop through the husker and shredder. A Deering, McCormick or Plano husker and shredder will husk every ear, with practically no shelling, and will cut the entire plant, stalk, pith, leaves and husks, into fine, nourishing fodder, which every head of your live stock will relish to the last shred.

Think it over—The purchase of two machines and 100 per cent of the corn crop—or hand work and 60 per cent of the crop. Talk it over with the International agent in your locality. He can give you more facts and figures than we have suggested here, and every point will show you the way to larger profits. If you want our interesting pamphlets on the subject, ask the dealer for them or write us.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
Chicago, U. S. A.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

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Premiums at County Fairs.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is always pleased to receive a request to donate a number of yearly subscriptions to be offered as premiums at County Fairs, and we consider such requests a compliment to the paper. We therefore take this method of notifying the Secretaries of all County Fairs that they are at liberty to offer ten single yearly subscriptions to The National Farmer and Stock Grower in any manner in which they see fit. This office will gladly send the papers promptly and regularly to the winners whenever we are notified to do so.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is in favor of levying a duty on all foreign products except such as absolutely do not conflict with our own productions, and then only because we need them to help along our own industries. The idea of having to pay taxes ourselves and then admitting foreign goods tax free does not appeal to our reason.

A Good, Instructive Paper.

We seldom publish a testimonial, although we receive thousands of them. We seldom sound our own praises. We issue a publication containing thirty-two pages each month, and it amounts to a book of 384 pages issued during the year. We publish about 100 pictures of famous cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, horses and mules each year. Every picture is instructive and is accompanied with interesting reading matter. This paper is noted for good, straightforward, instructive articles. We always try to advocate that which we believe to be right. We jump to no conclusions and follow no lead until we are convinced that we are in the right direction. We are in favor of a reasonable tariff protection on all farm products, so that the import duties on imported products which go to the support of our government will at least equal the taxes that we ourselves are paying. We are in favor of the honest enforcement of all laws, and we are opposed to the enactment of unnecessary, restrictive laws for the purpose of providing offices for politicians and their relatives, thus uselessly increasing the burdens of the people. We do not pretend to publish a newspaper, but we do try to furnish the farmer information which will be found useful in the conduct of his business. The greatest favor our patrons can do for us is to recommend the paper to their friends and neighbors. The price is 50 cents a year, or three years for one dollar. Kindly read our premium offers offered by our subscription department.

A State Wheat Show is to be held at Wichita, Kas., during the week commencing September 20th, and ending September 25th. The chief interest will center upon the award of $300 in gold for the best bushel of Turkey hard wheat raised in Kansas in the season of 1909. The prize is offered by the Wichita Weekly Eagle.

THE HIGHEST-PRICED HOGS IN SIXTEEN YEARS. On June 21st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, a load of hogs, sixty head, consigned by Mr. G. W. Thompson, of Virden, Ill., averaged 285 pounds, and were sold at $8.35 per 100 pounds. These were the heaviest and best hogs on the market that day. The price was 15 cents higher than any other load sold for upon the market. It was also the highest-priced load sold on the market since February, 1893. The price was 15 cents per 100 pounds higher than the top at Chicago; 35 cents higher than the top at St. Joseph; 37½ cents higher than the top at Kansas City; and 50 cents higher than the top at Omaha on the day of sale. The hogs brought $23.79 per head. The load of hogs was sold on the market by Mr. F. E. Berry, Hog Salesman for Clay, Robinson & Co., and were bought by Dick Dunham, of the Watkins Landers Company on account of the Chas. Sucher Packing Company, of Dayton, Ohio.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

We have used a large amount of space in this edition relating to the St. Louis Live Stock Market. The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower spends considerable time at the St. Louis National Stock Yards and derives great pleasure from his visits there. He personally reported the market every day for twelve years, and has seen the market grow until it is three times as large and important as it was when he first visited the yards, twenty-five years ago. The St. Louis market has grown upon its merits, its enterprise, the superior location and the business-like habits of the firms located at the yards. Competition never fails at St. Louis. In the darkest days, when markets are glutted and prices are declining everywhere, St. Louis resists the adverse conditions better than any other market, simply because buyers come from all over the East to their nearest and best market.

Baking Bread For Us.

A number of farmers' wives are very kindly baking bread for us in order to determine how much good light bread can be made from one hundred pounds of flour. We have received a few reports of different batches baked and we will receive more reports during the month of July. We expect to have something to say about this bread in our August edition and to go thoroughly into the subject in our September number, by which time we hope to have all the reports completed and samples ready for exhibition.

According to the St. Louis Republic, in July of the year 1822 Daniel D. Page, a miller located on Water street, near Market, St. Louis, Mo., was advertising that he would pay 50 cents a bushel for 5,000 bushels of wheat. That was the market price seventy-five years ago.

DREW—Clydesdale gelding. This is one of the wheelers of the Morris six-horse team of Clydesdales. He is the heaviest in a team that averages 2,100 pounds. He has twenty-four blue ribbons and championships to his credit in the show rings, including the gelding championships of the Royal Agricultural Show in England and the Highland Agricultural Show of Scotland. DREW is an absolute perfect specimen of a massive Clydesdale work horse.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

CUBA LANDS. THE BEST INVESTMENT. Lot 1.—Cattle Ranch of 1,100 acres. Magnificent location. A Ready-made Home. Lot 2.—2,400 acres, cedar, mahogany and mahuaga timber. Virgin soil. Lot 3.—Cattle Ranch of 5,300 acres, divided into five pastures. A fine house. Rich land. Royal palms. Valuable timber. Lot 4.—1,500 acres richest land in Cuba, near Cuba Central Railway. Fenced and divided. Lot 5.—6,000 acres choice land, in American section; cheap but excellent proposition; fencing; living water; fifty miles from Port of Gibard. Write for full description, Cattle Lands, Coffee Lands, Cane Lands, Tobacco Lands. Will show lands to buyers this summer. Cuba is the country of delightful homes and profitable investments. Address, **Andrews Trading Co., Gainesville, Fla.**

NEW HOMES IN FLORIDA. For reliable information write **Spawn & Benedity, Fernandina, Fla.**

Michigan.—I sell Farms in Oceana, the best county in the United States; fruit, grain and stock. Write for list. **J. D. S. Hanson,** Hart, Mich.

Central Missouri Farms.—For Stock, Grain and Grass Farms that will prove profitable as Homes and Investments, write for new list. Farms described and priced. Easy terms. Low prices. **Hamilton Realty Co.,** Fulton, Missouri.

Farms For Sale.

800-ACRE FARM.

Note what I say: It is a great bargain, well improved; it adjoins railroad station; it will grow 60 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre; it is underlaid with coal; it is in a fine locality; it is high class; it is about two hours from Kansas City, six hours from St. Louis, and twelve hours from Chicago. Price, $75 per acre, easy terms. Farms immediately adjoining are held at $100 to $175 per acre.

The finest large farm in Missouri, nearly two sections, seven miles from south city limits; R. R. station on farm.

Also 2,500 acres, fenced and cross-fenced; four good houses, eight fine barns; rich corn land. Land and improvements all in fine shape. About 1,500 acres in blue grass. $40 per acre.

Other farms for sale.

J. H. LIPSCOMB,
306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HOMESEEKERS

Come where one crop of tomatoes will pay for the land. 62 canning factories in the county. 360 cars canned tomatoes shipped last year. Fine dairy and stock country. Send for list and circulars describing a county that has been overlooked. No hail storms or hot winds. Grow most everything. Most healthy country. All good water. We can interest you. Write us your wants to-day. One price. We do business only on the square and our reputation is our reference.

WRIGHT & WATERSTRIPE,
Marshfield, Mo.

New Mexico Land for Sale. 1,000 acres on the Pecos river. Two miles on the river will make a fine cattle ranch, or can be irrigated. For particulars, address, **J. G. Clancey,** Puerto de Luna, New Mexico.

Oklahoma.—Farms for sale. LOOK! BIG OPENING OF LANDS IN OKLAHOMA. 2,000,000 acres of improved school land on forty-years' time. Also 4,000,000 acres Indian land on four-years' time. Send 25 cents for descriptive booklet to **M. N. Due,** Publisher, Dept. 31, Tecumseh, Oklahoma.

Tennessee.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and price of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

Texas.—12,000-acre ranch within eight miles of Sabinal, Uvalde county, Texas. A part fine grazing land and the balance richest agricultural soil. Will sell in 2,000-acre tracts or less. Agricultural lands average $11.00 per acre and grazing lands average $4.75. Greatest bargains in the state. For particulars address **Albert D. Evans,** National Stock Yards, Ill.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS,

No matter where you live. Write me today if you want to buy or sell any kind of Real Estate or business. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

WE CAN SELL your property. Send description. **Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.**

"The wisdom of the world has always come from the people who did not fear being called fools."—Henry F. Cope.

"They who think there is only one road to heaven usually want to put a tollgate at their station."—Henry F. Cope.

A Few Recent Letters

Written by Customers of

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

J. A. STOKES, Polk county, Missouri: "I was well pleased with the sale you made for me on my shipment of hogs to you."

J. E. ROBERTS, DeKalb county, Missouri: "You will get my stock when they go to market, as you have for the last eight years."

CHRIS W. BLUMHORST, Saline county, Missouri: "I have received proceeds and am well pleased with your work. You will hear from me again, as I still will feed some later on."

J. WILL SMITH, Cooper county, Missouri: "I received your letter with check, which I appreciate very much. I am very highly pleased with the way you handled my stock and am very proud of sale of my cattle. I do not think any commission company could have done better. When I have stock to ship I shall consign to you. Many thanks."

C. B. AMOS, Warren county, Kentucky: "The two cars of yearling wethers you shipped me last September did good, made an excellent growth and brought me good money."

L. E. ARMSTRONG, Warren county, Illinois: "I am well pleased with cattle sale, and don't see how you did so well for me on the kind of a market I struck."

W. C. MATHEWS, Knox county, Illinois: "I received returns from the sheep and was well pleased with same. They sold at just about where I thought they would."

F. L. ENDICOTT, Vermilion county, Illinois: "You bought 2,000 sheep for me last fall, and everything was satisfactory. I hope to do more busines with you in the future."

CHAS. E. LOCK, Jersey county, Illinois: "I wish to thank you for the satisfactory sale of the heifers. I was much better than I expected. Yours with check enclosed received. Thanks for same."

LINCOLN WATSON, DeKalb county, Illinois: "I feel well pleased with the way my cattle were sold. I know it required hard work to get the price. They made an average gain of 300 pounds, or 2 pounds a day, while I had them, and paid me 68 cents per bushel for the corn fed them. I charged the oilcake and hay fed them to the hogs."

S. L. OSBORN, Noble county, Oklahoma: "I just received your letter and check for the overcharge. I am certainly much obliged to you for the bother you have been to, as I would not have known there was anything like that if you had not looked after it for me."

ELLIS OWEN, Kay county, Oklahoma, acknowledges receipt of a refund of excess freight charges, secured on a recent shipment of stock: "Your letter advising the remittance of $14.96 to our credit here received. We thank you and appreciate very much the way you look after your customers' interests. You may be sure this kind of work will be remembered by the stockmen of the country. We wish you every success."

C. S. WURSTER, Elizabeth, Ill.: "I shipped you a load of cattle, and was well pleased with the result."

P. G. FARNSLEY, owner of the Grandview Stock Farm, Booneville, Ia.: "Received your account of sales with draft enclosed. Think you made a great, big, long sale, and away more than I expected. I know that you are top notchers. That is the reason we all like to ship to you. I want to thank you for your interest in handling my stuff and your prompt returns."

T. R. EDWARDS, Stella, Neb.: "Check for $2.95, covering overcharge by the railroad, received, for which accept thanks. I had not noticed there was an overcharge."

JOSEPH M. RAMSEY, Warren county, Illinois: "Received remittance for hogs all right. Was well pleased. Received at least 20c. per cwt. more than I expected."

L. W. THADA, Dallas county, Iowa: "You did much better than I looked for. It was not only the big prices but the big fill on the cattle. The heifers weighed 10 pounds more than at home. Thank you very much for the sale."

JOHN BRIGHT, Hancock county, Ohio: "Two loads of cattle ordered by me arrived all O. K. and in good shape. I find them a very satisfactory lot; in fact, all I could expect. Thanks to you for same."

A. R. ULRICH, Cerro Gordo county, Iowa: "Received draft for cattle, and think you do quick work, and good work, too. My cattle sold for more than I expected. Your firm is all right, and I will know who to ship to from now on."

JAMES H. FLETCHER, Sperryville, Va.: "Cattle came in good shape. They do not look like they had been shipped over fifty miles. The price and quality are O. K., and they weigh up all right. Thank you."

J. A. & J. O. FINLEY, Knox county, Illinois: "We are very much pleased with the sale of sheep. It was a much higher price than we expected. Thank you."

L. A. JACOBY, Marshall, Mo.: "I shipped you two loads of hogs, which sold at good round prices."

C. R. & Co.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Opportunity

WE regard every consignment, large or small, as an **opportunity** to make a permanent customer.

In other words, we aim to handle your shipments of cattle, hogs or sheep so satisfactorily that you will feel that it is to your interest to continue to consign to us.

Our business is organized, manned and equipped with one object in view, and that is to render our customers absolutely the **best service** obtainable. Therefore it is money in your pocket to consign to us.

If you want feeding cattle or sheep, place your orders with us, and save money, trouble and time. Our expert buyers at Nine Markets are at your service.

FREE—Get Our Illustrated Weekly Market Paper

If you intend to ship stock to, or buy feeders at, any of the nine markets where we have houses, fill out the coupon, or give us the same information in a letter, and we will send you (free) our "LIVE STOCK REPORT"—a fine twelve-page illustrated (weekly) market, live stock and farm newspaper. Write us for any special information you want. Address us at whatever market you expect to ship to, or, if undecided, address our Chicago office.

Clay, Robinson & Co.

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I expect to ship.....carload.....of

.....about..... ....1909.

to the.....market. Please send me (free) your weekly LIVE STOCK REPORT and other market information.

Name.....

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R. F. D. No.....

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CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

"SALES THAT SUIT"

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago **South Omaha** **Kansas City** **Denver** **Sioux City** **South St. Joseph** **South St. Paul** **East Buffalo** **East St. Louis**

PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

A very elegant, illustrated, cloth-bound book of 200 pages is called **Profitable Dairying.** It is all good, satisfactory reading matter relating to the successful management of the dairy business under all circumstances, including the management of the cows and construction of the barn. We have discovered this book lately and we find that there is a better demand for it than for all other dairy books combined. For one dollar we will send

The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years and we will send the book, **Profitable Dairying,** as a premium. Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Holsteins For Japan.

Three head of Holstein cattle were recently sold by the Animal Husbandry Department of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, to G. I. Saito, Tokyo, Japan, who will ship them to his dairy farm in the vicinity of Tokyo. Mr. Saito is a well-known dairyman in his own country, and has been collecting choice animals in the United States to be exported. The herd purchased from the University includes a yearling bull and two two-year-old heifers. The animals exported were Maxie Netherland Johanna, 101,-029, Holstein-Friesian Herd Book (heifer), dropped December 7, 1907. Record of dam, 12,411 pounds milk, 374.34 pounds fat, 436 pounds butter at three years old. Alma's Piebe, 95,511, Holstein-Friesian Herd Book (heifer), dropped February 4, 1907. Record of dam, 14,819 pounds milk, 461 pounds fat, 537 pounds butter at five years old. Maggie Hillside DeKol, 56,131, Holstein-Friesian Herd Book (bull), dropped November 27, 1908. Record of dam, 12,921 pounds milk, 436.8 pounds fat, 509 pounds butter.

A Jersey Cow Record.

The Jersey cow, Double Time, No. 157,531, owned by the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, has just completed a year's official test, making the high record of 14,521 pounds of milk, containing 691 pounds of butter-fat, equivalent to 806 pounds of butter. The milk contained 4.76 per cent. fat on the average. The average daily grain ration for the year was 10.9 pounds. The cow was fed a mixed ration containing wheat bran, ground oats, corn meal, dry distillers' grains, oil meal and gluten feed with corn silage, sugar beets, hay and some soiling crops as roughage. During the year she made a seven-day official record of 410 pounds of milk and 20.4 pounds of butter-fat. The value of Double Time's product for the year was $209.34; cost of feed for the year at current prices was $82.38, and the profit over and above cost of feed was $126.96.

A Use For Bad Butter.

"Ma wants two pounds of butter exactly like what you sent us last. If it ain't exactly like that she won't take it," said the small boy.

The grocer turned to his numerous customers and remarked blandly: "Some people in my business don't like particular customers, but I do. It's my delight to serve them what they want. I will attend to you in a moment, little boy."

"Be sure to get the same kind," said the boy. "A lot of pa's relations is visiting at our house and ma doesn't want 'em to come again."—Tit-Bits.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 25 cents.

HAROLD SOMERS
150 DeKalb Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Milk Producers' Association.

Milk producers are busy at this time of year, for the reason that they are farmers also.

On Monday, June 28th, Hon. D. I. Furbeck, acting as Milk Committee, was at headquarters in St. Louis, with T. Jones and H. Strothman, of Robertsville, Mo., and they made the rounds of the city dairies and met at the office of the Secretary, Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.. Mr. Furbeck reported that the principal dairies had agreed to pay 11 and 12 cents per gallon for June milk. The dairies differ a little in their views on milk values and it is difficult to get one to take the same view as another. One thing was determined upon at the June meeting, and it was that hereafter instead of publishing the report of the Milk Committee it would be sent privately in a letter to milk producers in good standing only.

Messrs. Jones and Strothman reported that they were paying an unreasonable freight bill on their milk shipped to the city, compared with other points on the Frisco route. With fair rates they could build up a good business for the road and for themselves, but the rate needed adjustment on a fairer basis. The officers of the association agreed to take up the matter with the proper authorities.

For the information of our readers we desire to say that in a period of ten years, beginning 1895 and ending 1904, the June price of milk averaged 10 cents a gallon, and in 1897 the price was 8½ cents.

There will be no meeting in July this year. The Milk Committee will report, and said report will be sent to members whose dues are paid up.

Dairy Calf Breeding.

At birth the calf has maconium in the stomach and intestines; therefore, the first food should be laxative in character in order to remove this before it is absorbed. Nature has provided the food suited to this purpose in the form of colostrum milk (the first milk the cow gives). It seems best to leave the calf with its mother for about two days, thus giving him a good start in life, and thereafter he should be fed as outlined in the table.

The change to skim milk should be very gradual, taking two or three weeks, so as to give the calf's stomach time to adjust itself to the new feed.

The calf should be offered ground grain just as soon as he gets through drinking his milk. To teach him to eat, the grain should be put in his mouth when he tries to suck your hand. A mixture of ground grain and bran, with milk, makes a good ration. Oil meal or flax-seed meal is not necessary when feeding skim milk. Oats contain a large quantity of fibre, which is too hard and harsh for the young calf to digest.

He should be taught to eat grain and hay up clean. This is done by not giving him more than he can eat. Feed should always be clean and fresh. He likes to pick up wisps of hay and eat them, so give him nice, fine hay—early cut second crop is best—it is more economical and palatable. Scours in calves are caused mostly by violent changes in temperature, quantity and quality of milk fed, and by infection. Therefore, the temperature of milk fed should be as near 98 degrees Fahrenheit as possible. This is very important, and milk should be sweet and fed from clean pails—not slop pails. When this is done scours do not often occur.

If scours occur, milk should be decreased one-half and water added to make the original amount. This should be done until scouring ceases. A teaspoonful of solution of formalin (one part formalin to 1,400 parts of water) to every pound of milk fed, may be added.

Feed per day for a calf at different ages:

Age..	Approx. Weight of Calf.	Whole Milk.	Sweet Skim Milk.	Grain.	Hay.
½ day..	60 lbs.	Suck.	0	0	0
1st week.....	60 lbs.	6 lbs.	0	0.	0
2d week.....	65 lbs.	4 lbs.	2	.2	.2
3d week.....	70 lbs.	3 lbs.	4	.3	.3
4th week.....	75 lbs.	1 lb.	6	.4	.4
5th week.....	80 lbs.		8	.5	.5
6th week.....	90 lbs.		9	.6	.6
9th week.....120 lbs.			12	1.0	1.0
12th week.....150 lbs.			11	1.5	1.6
15th week.....180 lbs.			10	1.8	2.2
18th week.....210 lbs.			10	2.0	2.5
21st week.....240 lbs.			8	2.5	2.5
24th week.....270 lbs.			0	2.5	8.0
27th week.....300 lbs.			0	3.0	3.0

—Carl Gaumitz, Minnesota Farmers' Institute.

A Test For Milk.

A simple and effective test to determine whether water is present in milk may be made with an ordinary knitting needle, if the needle is bright and well polished.

Dip the needle into the milk and quickly withdraw it in an upright position. If the milk contains only a small quantity of water, this will prevent even a drop of milk adhering to the needle.

Everyone who has occasion to heat milk knows how easily it may be scorched.

When this does happen, the thing to do is to quickly remove the vessel from the fire and stand it in a bowl of cold water. Put a pinch of salt into the milk and stir. It will then be found that the disagreeable burnt taste has almost, if not entirely, disappeared.—New Zealand Dairyman.

The CREAM SEPARATOR For DISCRIMINATING BUYERS

The 1909 Model United States

Among the leading breeders and discriminating dairymen the **United States Separator** is recognized as the **Best High Grade Separator made,** *and is used by them.*

We want the opportunity to demonstrate to prospective purchasers that the **United States** is **cheapest in the long run.**

It costs no more than other Separators of equal capacity. It lasts longer, gives less trouble and has far greater cash value.

It is **cheaper** in the end than Separators selling at lower prices, because there are practically no **repair bills,** because it does **better work,** because it does it **easier.**

The **United States Separator** is the closest skimming Separator made. It *Holds the World's Record* made in fifty consecutive runs on milk from ten different breeds of cattle.

United States selling agents in every dairy section **will allow free trial** to any prospective purchaser. If you do not know the address of the local agent, write us for Catalogue No **125** and your request will be promptly attended to.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Dairy and Creamery.

It has again been decided by law that skim milk cannot be legally sold in New York City.

We understand that New York state milk producers are paying an average of $80 for good cows.

The Milk Reporter says that the New York price of milk in June was 2¼ cents a quart. The price is net at shipping stations, where there is a freight rate of 26 cents a can.

Pennsylvania reports having 1,152,000 milch cows and only 965,-000 other cattle. This looks as though Pennsylvania must have some pretty old milch cows. The supply of milch cows coming from 965,000 other cattle would not be over 250,-000 a year.

MORE MILK FROM COWS! WORK FROM HORSES!

Why buy feed and let flies rob your profits

Keep flies off your stock and they'll take on flesh. Cows give ⅓ more & richer milk, and horses do more and better work on less feed. Animals pestered by flies can't digest food. Shoo-Fly keeps off flies & insects in pasture longer than any imitation. Protect your stock by spraying

Shoo Fly The Animals Friend

Kills every fly it strikes! ½c. worth saves $ qts. milk. 1 gal. protects 3 animals a season. Cures all sores, and prevents infection. Heals from bottom without scab. Prevents itching. Nothing better for galls. Used by leading veterinarians and dairymen since 1885. Write for testimonials. Kills lice and mites where ever sprayed.

Accept no substitute. If your dealer hasn't it send his name and $1, and we'll send enough Shoo-Fly to protect 3 animals 30 days and improved 3-tube gravity sprayer. Name Exp. office. $1 refunded if animals not protected.

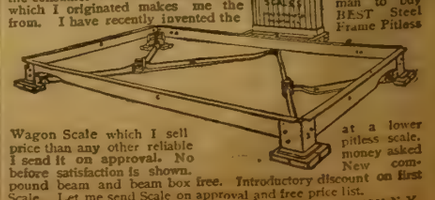
Shoo-Fly Mfg. Co., 1305 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

Agents wanted everywhere. Special terms. Write today.

Editor knows from experience Shoo-Fly is O. K.

This Scale on Approval

I want every man who runs a farm on business principles to let me tell him why he needs a scale and why my forty-four years experience in selling to the consumer on a free trial freight paid plan which I originated makes me the man to buy from. I have recently invented the BEST Steel Frame Pitless Wagon Scale which I sell at a lower price than any other reliable pitless scale. I send it on approval. No money asked before satisfaction is shown. New compound beam and beam box free. Introductory discount on first Scale. Let me send Scale on approval and free price list.



"JONES He Pays The Freight" 27 D St., BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

The Dessicated Milk.

The process of dessicating milk invented by L. P. Mick, of Elsie, Mich., and whose patents are assigned to the Michigan Milk and Food Products Company, is an interesting subject and may cause something of a revolution in the milk business; but dessicating or drying milk is not a new proposition. The writer remembers dessicated milk on the London, England market, which was sold in cans forty years ago. The trouble with these dried milks usually is that they require a dash of new cream to restore the original flavor of the fresh product. Malted milk, condensed milk and preserved milks are sold largely in cities, and the fresh-milk industry is not reduced thereby. Any process that will supply another outlet for milk is welcome to the farmers, and there is no telling what an hour or a day may bring forth.

Plowing Under Green Crops.

The inquiry from our Odell, Illinois, correspondent suggests a very important line of work which is essential in keeping up the fertility of our best corn lands. Soils without humus are dead soils. While humus may not be nitrogen itself, yet it is the laboratory that renders the nitrogen available to plants. Grain growing tends to exhaust the humus of our soils. So to keep these soils in good physical and mechanical condition we must be careful to keep up a constant supply of humus. Nitrogen is the most important and the most expensive element of plant food, and as humus is the storehouse or laboratory of nitrogen, its great importance is readily understood. Humus is the limiting factor in the production of many crops. So any practice which will increase the humus in our soils should be followed. We have come to understand the great value of clover as a source of humus, and from now on, as feeding stock is withdrawn from our farms, we must pay more attention to this matter.—L. C. Brown.

Moisture in Butter.

The Revenue Department takes the position that the normal moisture in butter is about 13½ per cent., and that the law requiring that there shall not be more than 16 per cent. leaves ample margin for the buttermaker.

Whether that is so or is not so, the editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is of the opinion that the law is neither necessary or beneficial. Water is not an adulterant, and if butter contains 16½ per cent. of moisture, it is not adulterated.

The effect of the law is such that if butter is made in Wisconsin and shipped to New York to be sold, it cannot be inspected where it is made, and it is tied up until it is sold and inspected.

Publications representing the trade in butter seem to believe that a law limiting moisture in butter is necessary, but we do not think so. A law to prevent the butter trade from reworking moisture in the butter may be necessary, but the brand of the buttermaker on a sealed package, or open examination of the butter, is all that ought to be necessary for the sale of butter. All grades of butter should take their position in market on their merits. The determination of the amount of moisture in butter is possible by experts, but it is only guesswork with a majority of the buttermakers.

We view with alarm the growing tendency to enact laws for the purpose of growing crops of public officials. We have city, state and federal laws, and city, state and national inspectors. All laws are different and many conflict. Many farmers are afraid to make butter, many commission firms are afraid to handle it, and we are drifting towards that condition which ends in a butter monopoly. It is the law-making power that is responsible, throwing so many restrictions upon trade that only the specialist and the capitalist can do business.

More About Moisture.

A press bulletin from the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station says:

"The June dairy and cheese scoring exhibit just scored at the Dairy School included 103 packages of butter. Grass flavor was noticed in almost all of the butter, and old, stale cream and greasy flavors were also very prominent. One-third of the buttermakers used no color this month, since the fresh grass colors the butter highly. Several exhibitors scored their butter at the factory before sending it to the exhibition, and most of these scores agreed closely with those made by judges.

"The three highest scores in butter were: Marine Johnson, Cedarburg, 94.66; F. E. Raven, Bloomer, 94.50; and O. J. Groth, Cedarburg, 94.33. The highest score was 94.66; the lowest, 87.16, and the average, 91.03. The highest moisture content was 18; the lowest, 11; and the average, 13.4."

A Dane county (Wisconsin) creamery buttermaker being obliged to go away from his work, had to get a substitute for two weeks, and the innocent substitute made butter that had considerably more moisture in it than the law allowed. It was not adulterated, but when shipped to market, instead of being sold upon its merits, it had to be shipped back to the creamery at great expense because under the law it was falsely called adulterated and liable to a tax of 10 cents a pound.

Here we have innocent, honest men, without any intent of violating the law, caught by a manufactured provision, which of itself is questionable.

The average moisture in the butter at the scoring contest was 2½ per cent. less than the standard, simply because the moisture was squeezed out to be on the safe side. Two and a half per cent. is as near as the average dairy professor can get to the standard, and the average buttermaker can do no better, and it requires a chemist drawing a salary two or three times more than the average buttermaker to ascertain the exact amount of moisture after the butter is made.

The fact of the matter is that in order to keep safe under an arbitrary standard, buttermakers are losing an average of two per cent. of their product, and some of them considerably more. If the inspector was required to simply ascertain the amount of moisture in butter and stamp it on the package, it would be a different matter. To tax butter over its possible profit because it contains more than 16 per cent. of moisture is, in our opinion, one of those laws which make honest endeavor unduly difficult, laws that the makers themselves could not live up to without missing the mark by 2½ per cent.

"She said she'd marry me if I felt the same way a year from then." "Did you?" "Yes, but toward another girl."—The Tattler.

Another Infringer Nailed

SHARPLES SEPARATOR Co.

John Deere Plow Co. and Deere & Webber Co.

Sued For Infringement Of DE LAVAL DISC Cream Separator Patents

For the information and caution of all whom it may concern announcement is made that THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. has brought suit in the UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT against the SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. for infringement of LETTERS PATENT NO. 743,428 by the manufacture and sale of cream separators containing DISC bowl construction covered by the claims of said letters patent.

And that similar suits have been or will be filed as quickly as possible against the JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. and the DEERE & WEBBER CO., who are jobbing such infringing SHARPLES separators to dealers in the Western States.

Attention is pertinently called in this connection to the recent hypocritical advertising tirade of the SHARPLES concern against DISC separators. We have known for some time that they were getting ready to bring out a DISC machine and thus moving up in line with more modern DE LAVAL imitators and would-be competitors. We have but now, however, been able to obtain one of these new DISC machines and the necessary evidence of infringement. The facts speak for themselves and require no further comment.

In addition to the above suits the DE LAVAL COMPANY now has infringement suits pending against the STANDARD, IOWA, PEERLESS and CLEVELAND Separator Companies and the Wm. Galloway Co., all covering the manufacture or sale of INFRINGING DISC SEPARATORS, which infringement applies equally to machines being made by different ones of these manufacturers and sold under their own and various other names by several "mail order" and other concerns, as well as to EVERY USER of any such infringing separator bought of ANY of these parties.

To avoid any possible misunderstanding and dispel the pretense of some of these concerns that their machines are similar to the DE LAVAL, it is proper that we should add that none of the patents sued upon involves the DE LAVAL "SPLIT-WING" FEEDING DEVICE or its combination with the IMPROVED DISC construction utilized in the up-to-date DE LAVAL separators and that none of the machines is in any degree equal in efficiency, all around practicability and durability to the IMPROVED DE LAVAL machines of today.

We have for years patiently stood the appropriation by would-be competitors of abandoned, discarded or patent expired DE LAVAL inventions and types of separator construction, but have now determined to put a stop to the more brazen utilization of LIVE patents.

There are STILL OTHER infringers of DE LAVAL patents who will be held accountable in due course.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. MADISON STREET CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 FILBERT ST. PHILADELPHIA
DRUMM & SACRAMENTO STS. SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:
165 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

173-177 WILLIAM STREET MONTREAL
14 & 16 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG
107 FIRST STREET PORTLAND, ORE.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY.

HORSE and MULE COMMISSION SALESMEN

AUCTION EVERY **MONDAY** IN THE YEAR.

These Monday auction sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are the best attended of all sales and produce the most satisfactory results for the shipper.

WE ALSO SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF MULES TO BE SOLD BY THE MOST COMPETENT SALESMEN ON THE BEST MARKET IN THE COUNTRY.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Manager.

Write For Weekly Market Report.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

The Monday Horse Auction.

We have published an advertisement of the McFarlane Commission Company continuously for five years. It is a first-class, up-to-date, active, reliable commission firm for the sale of horses and mules. The horses are sold at the Monday auction under the management of Mr. Jno. A. Campbell, assisted by Mr. John K. Maxwell and Frank Maxwell. Mr. Lan B. Morris is mule salesman, and he is highly competent. This firm participates in the range horse trade, and the auctions are on every other Tuesday during the season. This firm has done great work in building up the trade in horses and mules at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. All correspondence should be addressed to the McFarlane Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Second Range Horse Sale.

The clearing house for Western range horses is St. Louis. The sales are conducted by Campbell & Reid and the Western Sale Stables Company at the National Stock Yards. The second sale of the season was held June 29th. About 1,000 were on sale and all were sold; twenty-five mares and geldings, three colts, good flesh, 950 pounds, $60; twenty-seven mares and geldings, four colts, thin, 800 pounds, $35; nine two-year-olds, fair flesh, $34.50; twelve yearlings, $26; four mares and colts, blemished, $25; five head, blemished, $21.50; five head, blemished, 1,000 pounds, $43; twenty-five head, mares and geldings, good flesh, 1,000 pounds, $77.50; twenty-six head, mares and geldings, fat and smooth, 950 pounds, $65; six head, mares and geldings, thin, 1,200 pounds, $88; two head mares and geldings, fat and one wire-cut, $61.50; twenty-six head, two-year-olds, heavy bone, $65; twenty-one head, two-year-olds, light bone, $35.50; thirty-four head, yearlings, heavy bone, $35.50; ten head, yearlings, small, $25.50; twenty-five mares and ten colts, thin, $43; twenty mares and fifteen colts, good flesh, $58; five mules, two-year-olds, good size and bone, $84; twenty-six head, mares and geldings, thin, 800 pounds, $32; fourteen studs, 900 pounds, $31; seventeen mares and fourteen colts, thin and car-bruised, $27; fourteen yearlings, light bone, smooth, $21; thirteen yearlings, thin, $20; twenty-four head, blemished and car-bruised, $14; one gelding, 1,100 pounds, $72.50; one stud, 1,100 pounds, $55; twenty-five mares and ten colts, small and thin, $13.50; twenty-one mares and eighteen colts, mares thin, colts good, $58; nineteen mares and eighteen colts, mares thin, five mule colts, $65; twenty-eight two-year-old mules, smooth, light bone, $59.50; ten two-year-old mules, smooth, light bone, $50.50; twenty-seven head, three and four-year-old geldings, 1,100 pounds, $80; sixteen head, three and four-year-olds, mixed, 1,000 pounds, $68; twenty-three mares and twelve colts, $50.50; twenty-four head, geldings, good quality, 850 pounds, $50; thirty-one head, geldings, good quality, 900 pounds, $62; twenty-two head, mixed, mares, twos, yearlings, $45.50; twenty-eight head, two and three-year-olds, $40; four head, two and three-year-olds, $35; eighteen head, mixed, fat, 800 pounds, $40.50; eighteen head, mixed, thin, $25; twelve head, car-bruised, $18; eight head, car-bruised, $16.50; one mule, five years old, fat, 800 pounds, $87.50; thirty head, mixed, thin stuff, $25; seven head, yearlings, thin, $13.50; twenty head, mixed stuff, blemished, $16.50; twenty-eight head, yearlings and twos, smooth, breedy, $30.50; thirty-one head, yearlings and twos, smooth, breedy, $28.50; thirty-two head, yearlings and twos, thin, $25.

The next sale is announced for July 13th, and another for July 27th. Mr. J. J. Searcy is Manager of the sales. His postoffice address is National Stock Yards, Ill.

WE WILL HOLD OUR

THIRD

Range Horse Sale

TUESDAY, JULY 13,

AT

THE ST. LOUIS HORSE AND MULE MARKET

And every two weeks thereafter until the close of the season. We will hold our regular auctions throughout the summer on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Write us for further information.

Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., announces a sale of imported Shire fillies for Wednesday, August 11th, when fifty head, selected from the best studs of England, will be offered. This sale is made early in the season, so that buyers will have an opportunity to secure show yard material for the fall and winter shows. Full particulars regarding this sale will appear in these columns in later issues and applications for catalogues should be filed with Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

Thursday Horse Auction.

Messrs. Holland & Nugent Bros. hold the horse auction at the St. Louis National Stock Yards every Thursday in the year. Mr. Holland says now that the Fourth of July has passed, we may look for more activity. The full-made horses, 1,200 pounds and upward, and ready for immediate use, are in great demand by buyers on account of Eastern orders. Southern and small horses ought not to be shipped at present, except bought at bargain-counter prices. The demand is for big horses ready to work. Mr. Ed Conway, salesman for Holland & Nugent Bros., is sustaining his high reputation. All good,desirable mules are selling at prices that ought to be satisfactory to shippers, and the mule dealers at the yards are having a fair trade and are buying all that come in, and it looks as if the trade would keep up right along during July for good, big mules and miners; in fact, all good, desirable stuff.

HORSES. MULES.

Holland & Nugent Bros.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

Horse Auctions Every Thursday.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States.

Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

Horse Department—Auctioneer, T. H HOLLAND. Salesmen, JOE NUGENT. GEORGE NUGENT.

Mule Department—ED CONWAY.

Write us for market information. Address.

Holland & Nugent Bros.,

P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

St. Louis Horse Quotations.

There are a few plug horses that continue to sell at $15 to $35 per head; and strictly common Southern horses are selling at $45 to $60; a little better average class at $70 to $110. Strictly good to choice Southern horses were selling at $120 to $160. Driving horses are variously quoted at $175 to $275. Common to medium chunks were selling at $125 to $150, and good chunks at $160 to $190. Strictly choice chunks for stylish delivery horses sell at times considerably higher. Drafters of the fair class sell at $125 to $160, and good at $175 to $250. Strictly choice heavy drafters are quotable up to $325. This is on the basis of the closing market, June 30th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

Mule Quotations.

In a general way, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, 14-hand mules are quoted at $80 to $150; 14½ hands at $100 to $165; 15 hands at $125 to $200; 15½ hands at $135 to $225; 16 hands at $150 to $275. These prices are for car-loads. Select mules, in pairs, good bone, colors, substance and weight, are quotable at $500 to $700 for the pair.

Economical Horse Concentration.

Horses are bought to sell again, and it is therefore necessary in the interest of horse shippers and horse buyers that the movement be on the line of least resistance and least expense.

When it comes to the raising of horses for sale, a great majority of them are to be found west of the Mississippi river. When it comes to horse buyers and users, a great majority of them are east of the Mississippi river. The problem of the day is how to bring the horses and horse users together at least expense. The natural point for concentration and distribution of horses appears to be St. Louis, and the railway management so regard it. St. Louis is the only central market on the Mississippi river, and no matter where in the West the horses originate, if they are consigned to and sold at St. Louis the least average expense bill comes out of the price of the horse.

If horses are shipped from the West, say from Kansas, Colorado or Nebraska,, and concentrated at Kansas City and then sold to Eastern buyers, the amount that has to come out of the horse for transportation is greater than if the horses were shipped to St. Louis and then sold to Eastern buyers. The actual freight difference in some cases is $37.75 per car, and when the unnecessary handling is considered, it is safe to say that concentration and sale at St. Louis save an average of $40 per car, which, if shipped first to such markets as Kansas City, would be wasted in transportation.

In hard times a profit of $40 a car is not so bad for the shipper, and nothing has put so many horse dealers out of business as placing unnecessary expense bills against their own horses, which have to be paid in the end, and always have to come out of the price of the horse. A safe rule for horse dealers to follow is to forget the farther Western markets and to ship direct to St. Louis. We will work this out for any horse shipper if he will send us the name of his shipping point. Address, Editor National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A Contract For Cuban Horses.

A contract has been let at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for horses to be shipped to Cuba. The contractor cannot accept gray, roan or dunn colored horses, but will take horses with brands, serviceably sound, except wire scars and splints; fair flesh. They must be broken to ride, but need not be broken to work. Ages called for, four to seven years; height, 14½ to 15¼ hands. The contractor buying in the auction ring, is paying $60 to $75 for horses under 15 hands and $85 to $100 for horses 15 hands or over. He will be in the market for thirty days.

Quarantine Cattle Prices.

At this season of the year the quarantine cattle coming to market are largely Texans coming out of of Oklahoma pastures. Fed cattle are scarce, but occasionally some arrive. The early July quotations were as follows: Prime fed steers, $6.15 to $6.50; good to choice steers, $5.40 to $6.00; medium to good steers, $4.50 to $5.40; common to medium steers, $3.25 to $4.50; good to choice heifers, $4.00 to $5.00; common to good heifers, $2.50 to $3.90; good to choice cows, $3.50 to $4.25; fair to medium cows, $3.00 to $3.50; cutters, $2.60 to $3.00; canners, $2.00 to $2.50; bulls, $3.00 to $4.25; fair to choice vealers, $5.50 to $7.00; fair to choice heavy calves, $3.75 to $5.50; common calves and yearlings, $2.00 to $3.50—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

FIVE TO TEN THOUSAND FULL AGE MULES

—can be purchased at the— ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS any business day in the year.

Many, immense, substantial, well ventilated barns contain every commercial or military grade of Mules, which can be purchased and shipped on short notice.

THE ST. LOUIS MARKET WAS ALWAYS FIRST IN THE MULE TRADE AND NOW IT IS GREATER THAN EVER.

Range Horses Suit the Boys.

D. L. Lence bought a consignment of range horses here Tuesday. He is with T. M. Treece & Co., of Williamson county, Illinois. "We run a livery stable," said Mr. Lence. "The livery business is usually dull during the summer, so I withdrew from it a short time ago to handle range horses. Our company sells quite a number of these unbroke Western ponies every year. They are turned loose in the pasture and sold just the way we buy them without being broke. There are a great many boys in the country that want horses to ride and they like to take these bronchos and have the fun of breaking them. Many of the Western ponies make good riders, and it affords an opportunity to get a good horse for $60 to $70. A few of them are sold to the farmers also. We have never had any trouble disposing of all we bought io previous years, as people seem glad of the chance to secure them."

Disposition of Draft Horses.

Thomas Kelly bought a load of range horses at the National Stock Yards and has a novel way of disposing of them. Mr. Kelly lives at Godfrey, Ill. He ships a good many native horses to the St. Louis market, buying his supplies in Illinois and Missouri. "I will first ship these range horses home which I bought," said Mr. Kelly, "and then I will start out with them and gradually work northward, selling them wherever I can get a buyer. I have always been able to dispose of a load in two weeks and make a very good profit on them. Many farmers are willing to trade their broke horses for the young rangers with a little consideration of cash. In this way I get rid of part of the ponies and take native horses in their place. I have finished selling a bunch as far as 100 miles from my starting point, but usually they are all sold before I get that far from home. What native horses I have traded for during a trip I ship back to the best horse market in the country, which we all know is at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

Reliable Mule Specialists.

The Gillen-Heiman-Harper Mule Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are mule specialists, buying and selling on their own account. Mr. Adolph Heiman was the first mule dealer to establish himself at the St. Louis National Stock Yards in April, 1895, and he was soon joined by Mr. Harry Gillen from Wichita, Kas. This has resulted in the establishment of a first-class mule contracting company with a world-wide reputation for fair dealing. They sell mules for shipment all over the South, the East, and to British Columbia. They have bought and sold as many as 1,886 mules in one month, and every mule giving satisfaction. They will contract to deliver a pair, a car-load, or a full train of mules. Address, Gillen-Heiman-Harper Mule Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

HARRY GILLEN, President.
ADOLPH HEIMAN, Vice-President.
JAMES E. RICE, Secretary.
W. C. HARPER, Treasurer.

GILLEN-HEIMAN-HARPER MULE COMPANY,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,

Dealers in

Mules

We guarantee all Mules to be exactly as represented.

We make a specialty of Logging Mules, Railroad Mules and Big Miners.

We have constantly on hand and for sale all grades of Mules from which purchasers can make selection.

Orders Promptly Filled.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE.

Three Thousand Historical Items Arranged by Dates From the Earliest Times to the Year 1906 —All For 25 Cents.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower has collected historical items relating to agriculture and live stock raising and arranged them in the order in which the incidents happened. It is a record which is intensely interesting to all earnest farmers and progressive stockmen. The events recorded include much that is ancient and is brought down through the ages of progress to about the year 1906. This material is all arranged in a handy booklet of 100 pages; it is nicely illustrated, and is a handy, useful publication. We will be glad to send a copy, postage paid, to any of our readers on receipt of 25 cents, or we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for 50 cents and we will send a copy of the Date Book History of Agriculture as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Illinois Cattle at $7.15.

During the month of June, on the 15th inst., Cherry & Co., extensive cattle feeders of Macoupin county, Illinois, were represented on the market with a load of thoroughly finished steers. The sale embraced fifteen head, averaging 1,532 pounds, which sold at $7.15, straight, to the United Dressed Beef Company of New York. These cattle were from the feed lots of C. H. Hacke, of the same county, who deserves lots of credit for the finish of the cattle. Mr. Hacke is a young man, and although he has not been in the feeding game long, must be reckoned among the best feeders. These cattle were fed for eight months, having all the corn before them they could consume in addition to clover hay as roughness, while they had oil meal as a finisher.

HENRY C. SPARKS, President and Treas. R. R. SANDUSKY, Vice-Pres. and Sec'y. C. M. SPARKS, H. L. SPARKS, Directors.

SPARKS BROS. MULE CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

MULES.

A Good Selection of All Grades Always on Hand. Correspondence Solicited.

HORSES BOUGHT ON ORDER.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Address,

SPARKS BROS. MULE CO.

MULE BARN NO. 6,

National Stock Yards,

P. O. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

TELEPHONES: — Bridge 132 and Kinloch St. Clair 109.

Shires For the West.

Mr. Geo. A. Keeline, a prominent Western ranchman, has just bought eighteen Shire fillies, ranging in ages from yearlings to four years old. They were sold by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm and shipped to Gillette, Wyoming. This is Mr. Keeline's second car-load purchase of Shires from Trumans in six months. Messrs. Truman also sold to Mr. Geo. E. Baker, Manager for the Reynolds Ranch at Dillon, Montana, a fine car of Shire horses, which they consider the best they have sold the ranch, although they have been selling them horses since 1883. Included in the shipment was the chestnut two-year-old Dunsby Electric, a winner of Iowa and Illinois State Fairs and the International last fall. He is one of the best two-year-old Shire stallions on this side. Dunsby Harold, II., an extremely good four-year-old, weighing about 2,100 pounds, two extraordinary colts sired by the World's Fair winner, Moulton Temple, several other colts, and two imported Shire mares completed the shipment.

JOS. A. MAXWELL MULE CO.,

Postoffice, National Stock Yards, Ill.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

MULES

Especially the Better Class.

Large Mules and Miners.

MR. JOSEPH A. MAXWELL, Pioneer Mule Dealer of America, founder, and formerly of MAXWELL & CROUCH, has now associated with him his sons, GEORGE W. MAXWELL and FRANK MAXWELL

A large, select stock of all classes always on hand. Our guarantee will ever remain as it has during the many years of our existence—GILT-EDGED. Information concerning the market cheerfully given.

Our References: Anyone who has ever bought of us.

Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Co.,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Pioneer Mule Dealers.

The Joseph A. Maxwell Mule Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards buy, feed, fatten, train, classify and sell mules, enter into contracts for the delivery of mules of all kinds and principally of the better class. Buyers of mules are specially invited to correspond with this firm. With large barns, unexcelled facilities and always buying and keeping a stock on hand the firm is in a position to give satisfaction under any and all circumstances. Mr. Joseph A. Maxwell, President of the company, is the pioneer of the St. Louis market, and his reputation is world-renowned. Address the firm Joseph A. Maxwell Mule Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

ST. LOUIS THE BEST AND GREATEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD. Picture of Mr. Jos. A. Maxwell, veteran mule dealer and pioneer of the St. Louis market, and his son, John K. Maxwell, of the McFarlane Commission Company.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"

Wonderful Discovery

DISEASES of the EYE successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

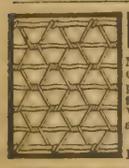
AN ABSOLUTE CURE

for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), **Conjunctivitis and Cataract, Shying horses** all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE; **your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure. "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." $2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n., Dept. C, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

15 Cents a Rod

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. **Sold on 30 days trial.** Catalog free. Write for it today.

KITSELMAN BROS., Box 261, MUNCIE, IND.



FENCE ***Strongest Made***

Made of **High Carbon Double Strength** Coiled Wire. **Heavily Galvanized** to prevent rust. **Have no agents.** Sell at **factory prices on 30 days' free trial.** We pay **all freight.** 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. **Catalog Free.**

COILED SPRING FENCE CO.

Box 256 **Winchester, Indiana.**

WELL DRILLS

BIG MONEY

IN DRILLING WELLS with our New Portable Gas Engine Rigs. Costs but a few cents a day to operate and one man runs it.

Write for Catalog and Full Information.

Rockford Well Drill Co.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

HORSES Going Blind. **Barry Co.,** Iowa City, Ia., Can Cure.

BITTER LICK MEDICATED SALT BRICK

The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digester and Worm Destroyer for

HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP

A pure, highly concentrated, medicated salt, in brick form, infallible in curative and beneficial effect. All animals relish it. 2-lb. brick, 25c; per doz., $2.50. Catalog of all Stockmen's Supplies free. Agents wanted.

F. S. Burch & Co., 177 Illinois St., Chicago

THE CLEANEST THE LIGHTEST

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

THE MOST COMFORTABLE

POMMEL SLICKER

and cheapest in the end because it wears longest

$3.50 EVERYWHERE

EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.

TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA.

Wagons Displacing Motors.

Horsemen came to their own again when recently in the city of New York an order was issued excluding motor trucks from the docks in New York. The Team Owners' Review says:

"The work of years in gradually winning the various steamship lines over to a favorable view of motor trucks has been upset in a minute by the action of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, which recently notified the owners of all docks that if gasoline or steam trucks were allowed on the piers they would increase the insurance rates 50 cents per $100. As this is a 50 per cent. increase, the dock owners at once prohibited all vehicles using gasoline, kerosene or naphtha from going on the piers."

First Range Horse Sale.

On Tuesday, June 15th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, under the management of Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company, a very active sale signalized the inauguration of the range horse season. The supply of range horses was close to 800 head, and they were in very good shape, considering the length of time grass has been available in the Northwest. The offerings ranged in age from yearling colts to full-aged horses. Although no sensational bidding characterized negotiations, the movement was regular and prices ruled on about the same basis as on the opening a year ago. Clearance was good and the sale was a successful event from every standpoint. Most of the sales were in car lots and bunches, as follows: Lot of geldings at $48 per head; lot of mares, $36; mixed lot of mares and geldings, $35; another lot of mares, $25; mares and geldings, $21.50; mixed bunch inferior, $13; lot of mares and geldings, $44; mares and colts, $45; good lot of mares and geldings, $75; lot of mares and geldings, $50; lot of mares and geldings, $23. Bunch of range mules, $76.50 per head; yearling mules, $45. Lot of mares and geldings, $52.50; lot of mares and geldings, $35; lot of two and three-year-olds, $38.50; bunch of mares and geldings, $35; bunch of yearling fillies, $26; bunch of thin mares, $20.

The July dates of range horse sales of this firm are Tuesday, the 13th, and Tuesday, the 27th. All horsemen should attend these sales, as the offerings are well worth an examination.

At a parade of horses held in New York May 31st last year, the teamster drivers turned out 781 entries strong compared with 457 vehicles on a similar occasion in the city of London. In this connection it is well to observe that Liverpool was in the habit of parading horses on May 1st many years ago, and in the matter of draft teams the town of Liverpool was in a class by itself.

An Awful Revenge.

"Why do you play before the jail for an hour every day? The prisoners don't give you anything?"

Hurdygurdist—"I only play for one of them. He has a grudge against the jailer, and he paid me thirty days in advance before he went in."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

"You have a fine house and piece of ground here!" "Yep! Made it all with my pen." "Writing?" "Nope; pig-pen."—Judge.

ST. LOUIS THE BEST AND LARGEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD. A sample barn at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. This picture gives a first-class idea of the stability of the St. Louis Horse and Mule Market. The capacity of this barn is 450 head of horses with a separate stall for each horse. It is only one of the many barns, stables and pavilions. It is not the receiving barn or one of the commission barns. It is a barn in which horses are assembled to be ready for shipment. It is a buyers' barn, erected for their convenience. The construction is commensurate with the opportunities of the market. At the St. Louis National Stock Yards there is stabling capacity for about 2,000 horses; there is barn capacity for 10,000 mules; there is also pen capacity for 8,000 to 10,000 range horses and mules. There are facilities for the sale of 250,000 horses and mules in a year. With a record of receiving and selling fifty thousand more horses and mules in a year than any other market (which, by the way, is going some), it is progressing towards the condition of being equal to all other Western markets combined.

KITTY GREY and NORENA. The team in the foreground is owned and exhibited by Mr. C. W. Watson, of Baltimore, Md., and Fairmont Farms, Virginia. KITTY GREY and NORENA won the championship prize at the International Horse Show, London, England, for pairs under fifteen hands. They are a pair of elegant chestnut mares, well known as blue-ribbon winners at American Horse Shows. KITTY GREY is an imported English high stepper, a daughter of Atwick Perfection, dam by Sir Alfred, II. She came over a six-year-old in 1901, and now at fourteen years she does not show her age in the least. Her winnings in harness have been a small fortune. She is a light chestnut, about 14.3 hands high, and possesses unusual quality and finish, together with a beautiful figure and very fine, all-around action. Her mate, NORENA, is an American-bred Hackney, by Lord Denby, II., out of Gossip by old Fashion, and is therefore a full sister to the well-known winner Chatterbox, with whom she has sometimes been shown in double harness. The American exhibitors won eight championships at the London International; the English exhibitors, eleven; French, one; and Canadian, one.

SAVE YOUR HORSES FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE

Guaranteed By All Druggists.

At any time that you buy a bottle of **FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE** from your druggist and results are not satisfactory, your money will be refunded. Beware of the druggist who wants to substitute. Distemper, Catarrhal Fever, Shipping Fever, Influenza, Coughs and Colds cured in three to six days. $1 bottle holds three 50c. bottles. Prepaid direct, or your druggist.

BINKLEY MEDICAL COMPANY, Nappanee, Indiana.

HORSE OWNERS! USE
GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

CRAFTS DISTEMPER AND COUGH CURE
DISTEMPER
Pinkeye, Epizootic, Catarrhal Fever, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, etc., are all positively prevented and quickly cured by Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure. Once used always used. Guaranteed to cure. 50c & $1 at druggists or direct prepaid. "Veterinary Pointers," new book, free. Wells Medicine Co., Lafayette, Ind.

Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis are hard to cure, yet
ABSORBINE
will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6 D free.
ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, $1.00 bottle.) For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Goitre, Varicose Veins, Varicosities. Allays Pain.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 106 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners, Teat Syphons, Slitters, Dilators, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago.

Lump Jaw
The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. "Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with full information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Contains 192 pages and 69 illustrations. Write us for a free copy.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

American Coach Fours in England.

The New York Herald says: "The fast trotting road four driven by William H.. Moore in the coaching Marathon in England was a Tichenor-Grand team. Dispatches from London state that they covered the distance from Hampton Court to Olympia in a little less than forty minutes, which is almost a 3:00 clip, maintained for twelve miles, an unexampled performance for trotting coach horses. Starting nineteenth in the race, Mr. Moore's team finished second, passing every other excepting the winning coach, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Venture, and making better time than Mr. Vanderbilt's team by about five minutes. Some of the cabled reports of the race state that one of the English contestants tried to prevent Mr. Moore from passing by blocking the road with an automobile which accompanied his coach, but that the American horseman finally got past and almost put his rival's leaders in the ditch as he did so. The fact that both the first and second teams to finish in the great race in England were made up of American horses is regarded here as a remarkable evidence of the superior speed and stamina of the trotting-bred type. Apropos of the race and of the fast time made by Mr. Moore's team, it is worthy of note that the Tichenor-Grand Company also sold to Paul A. Sorg the four horses that won the coaching race from Seabright to Hollywood Park, in connection with the last Long Branch Horse Show, beating the famous grays that finished first in the London race."

Trotting Horse For Utility.

"In spite of all the demagogues' outbreaks against the trotting-bred horse, it is becoming more and more certain that the horses in this class are nearer the general-purpose horse than those of any other breed in the world. The trotting-bred horse has not only speed to recommend him; he goes into the show rings and wins the highest honors in the classes for high steppers, coachers, carriage horses, and even the classes for saddle horses occasionally. More than that, the good-sized trotting-bred horse, of which, by the way, there are now more than there are of the other kind, will beat any other breed to a frazzle when it comes to performing the many duties of a farm horse, which includes trips to the market as well as pulling the plow, mowing machine and other duties common to the farm of 50 to 200 acres."—Spirit of the West.

Sparks Bros. Mule Company.

This is a well-established, reliable firm, occupying Mule Barn No. 6 at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. Sparks Bros. had a magnificent trade on Broadway, St. Louis, before removing to the National yards, having a fine reputation as a first-class firm.

When the mule dealers moved in a body to the National Stock Yards in February, 1896, the firm of Sparks Bros. obtained one of the best locations and have progressed rapidly ever since. The organization of the Sparks Bros. Mule Company afforded the opportunity for Mr. Henry Sparks to associate with him in the business his two sons, C. M. Sparks and H. L. Sparks as Directors, and Mr. R. R. Sandusky as Vice-President and Secretary. There is no better or stronger organization in the business. The immense mule-feeding barn now occupied by the Sparks Bros. Mule Company is of the most modern construction, as it was erected during the past year. We close the reference to this first-class firm in the language of one of their advertisements, as follows:

"If you want to buy or sell mules, come and see us. If you cannot come, correspond with us. If you are in a hurry, wire for quotations and we will give you the information you need. We carry a very extensive stock of mules at all times, and our patronage extends over all sections of the country. We can sell any number of any kind of mules you desire in the least possible time."

The Acreage Sown to Barley.

The area sown to barley is about 6,881,000 acres, or 235,000 acres (3.5 per cent.) more than the area sown last year. The condition of the crop on June 1 was 90.6, as compared with 89.7 on June 1, 1908; 84.9 on June 1, 1907; and 90.6 the June 1 average of the past ten years. This is from the United States Department of Agriculture report.

The Cotton Ginners' Report.

The report of the National Ginners' Association, issued June 28th, gives the average condition of cotton up to June 24th as 75.6. There has been an abandonment of acreage of 7 per cent., according to the report, making the total acreage 9.8 less than last year.

The Immense Success
—OF THE—
HORSE AND MULE MARKET
—AT THE—
St. Louis National Stock Yards
IS THE WONDER AND MIRACLE OF THE LIVE STOCK TRADE.

COMMENCING with two commission firms and one mule salesman on April 5th, 1895, in five years this market surpassed all rivals and left them far behind.

In the year 1904 the market received a total of 181,431 horses and mules, and

OUTRANKED THE NEXT HIGHEST COMPETITOR

by fifty thousand head and a few thousand more to spare.

The great success of the market is due to the enterprise of its active members; a moderate scale of charges; high standards in business dealing; unexcelled receiving, shipping and yarding facilities; and, above all, to an

UNRIVALED LOCATION

for concentration. It is the center which attracts trade in every direction and distributes it with equal facility with the least cost of expense and to the great advantage of buyer and seller.

There are fifty states and territories on the main land of the United States, and all of these are either contributing horses or mules for sale at the

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS

or they are sending buyers to the market in order to gather horses and mules to keep the commerce of the world in motion.

No matter whether it be for a single animal, a span, a car or a train-load, when it comes to quick action, in case of emergency, the

St. Louis Horse and Mule Market

does the business, no matter where the supplies are drawn from or where the delivery is to be made.

The Active, Enterprising Horse and Mule Market Builders are represented by cards in this publication.

COMPETITION

is the Watchword of St. Louis.

ACTIVE COMPETITION FROM MANY AND DIVERSE PURCHASING INTERESTS.

The Superior Location and the Push and Energy of the Market Firms Have Made the

St. Louis National Stock Yards

THE GREAT CENTRAL LIVE STOCK MARKET OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Applies to Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules.

During the Year 1908 the St. Louis National Stock Yards Made

A BETTER SHOWING

Than Any Other Live Stock Market in the Country.

SHIP YOUR STOCK
To the Best Market, Where Business is on the Up-grade; Where There is the Greatest Competition.

The Sheep and Lamb Market.

On June 30th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, good to best native lambs were selling at $7.75 to $8.00 per 100 pounds. The inferior natives sold at $4.50 to $7.50. The Southwest lambs sold at $6.50 to $7.35 per 100 pounds. The good lambs all weigh from 60 to 68 pounds. Mutton sheep, 80 to 157 pounds, sold at $4.00 to $4.25 per 100 pounds. Breeding ewes, selected, 74 to 92 pounds average, sold at $5.00 to $5.40 per 100 pounds; stockers and feeders sold at $2.50 to $3.60 per 100 pounds; and bucks, 130 to 160 pounds, sold at $2.25 to $3.00 per 100 pounds. A few culls sold at $1.25 to $1.75 per 100 pounds.

Native Butcher Heifers.

Butcher heifers in the native division sold at a range of $3.50 to $7.00 per 100 pounds. Here is a difference of 3½ cents a pound on acocunt of a little more quality and a fraction more flesh. At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, June 30th, twenty-four heifers, 631 pounds average, sold at $3.90 per 100 pounds; eighteen head, average 729 pounds, at $4.30 per 100 pounds; nineteen head, 741 pounds, at $5.15 per 100 pounds; seventeen head, 617 pounds, at $5.25 per 100 pounds; ten head, 681 pounds, at $5.85 per 100 pounds; ten head, 718 pounds, at $6.00 per 100 pounds; seventeen head, 597 pounds, at $6.10 per 100 pounds; twenty head, 878 pounds, at $6.50 per 100 pounds; twenty-five head, 831 pounds, at $6.75 per 100 pounds; and twenty head, 761 pounds average, at $7.00 per 100 pounds. There is no other market on earth that receives so many or sells so many or pays so much money for light, handy, fat steers or butcher heifers.

Bulls Selling Well.

Sausage bulls at $3.00 to $3.50 per 100 pounds; half-fat bulls at $3.75 to $4.00; good bulls, $4.15 to $4.75; and prime bulls, $5.00 to $5.50 per 100 pounds. These prices were quotations at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, June 30th, 1909.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,

ST. LOUIS THE GREATEST LIVE STOCK MARKET—One of the men who has assisted in building it up—MR. ALBERT D. EVANS, head of the EVANS-MONTAGUE COMMISSION COMPANY, doing business at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. See page 7 for illustration of beef cattle sold by his firm.

First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

James H. Campbell,

Expert live stock salesman, is at the head of his own organization, with headquarters at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has the best market in the country to back him. Thoroughly competent and with a first-class organization, he is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Mr. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to James H. Campbell personally and consign horses, cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman, General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

James H. Campbell,
National Stock Yards, Ill.

EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK — SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Enthusiastic advocate of the St. Louis Live Stock Market—MR. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, of the CAMPBELL COMMISSION COMPANY. He has sold cattle on all the markets and regards St. Louis as the most competitive of them all.

He Sold Seven-cent Heifers.

On June 30th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, J. L. Dunn, a well-known Callaway county, Missouri, stockman and feeder, put a top on the butcher heifer market with twenty-two yearling heifers of 761 pounds average, sold at $7.00 per 100 pounds to the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company.

The Top Lambs, June 30th.

On June 30th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, J. R. Reno, a prominent citizen of Boone county, Missouri, was on the market with a load of sheep that contained 101 head of lambs that averaged 64 pounds and sold at $8.00, the top of the market. Mr. Reno expressed himself as being entirely satisfied with the sale of his stock; but the market was lower by a cent a pound than it was thirty days previous.

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Attention is invited to page 2 to the illustration of Texas heifers fed in Nebraska and sold by us on the St. Louis market. Also to our card on page 9, showing that we do busines at nine principal markets. Also to illustration on page 8, showing the magnificent hogs that we sold on the St. Louis market at the highest price in sixteen years. We also greatly desire you to visit our headquarters at the St. Louis National Stock Yards and to have your name placed upon the list to receive our special market letters. We keep you posted in all departments.

REMEMBER:

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Baby Beef at $7.05 Per 100 Pounds.

A splendid sample of baby beef was received on the St. Louis market on June 9th. They were shipped bq Breiphol & Huscher, of Lafayette county, Missouri. There were forty-eight head of yearling steers, 868 pounds average, and sold at $7.05 per 100 pounds, which amounts to $61.19 per head. They were fed by Lyons Bros. of that county and they were fed for six months on shelled corn, cotton-seed meal and clover hay.

Native Butcher Cows.

Native cows at the St. Louis National Stock Yards sell at a wide range. Canners at $1.50 to $2.50 per 100 pounds; cutters at $2.60 to $3.30; medium to good cows, $3.40 to $4.40; strictly good to choice cows, $4.50 to $5.00; fancy cows, $5.10 to $5.50 per 100 pounds.

Calves and Yearlings.

There is a wide range in the price of calves and yearlings. The ideal veal calves, 120 to 160 pounds, were selling at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, June 30th, at $7.00 to $7.50 per 100 pounds; calves not so good, at $6.00 to $6.90; inferior calves, $4.75 to $5.90; and what are called heretic calves, overgrown, thin calves and short aged yearlings, $3.00 to $4.60 per 100 pounds.

SHIPPERS AND SELLERS
—of—
STOCK AND FEEDING CATTLE
are reminded that the
ST. LOUIS
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
furnish by far the best market for their stock.

A majority of the stock feeders of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio prefer to buy their feeders at St. Louis. They have short runs, favorable rates, quick service, small shrinkage. These people get their cattle home in good shape. There is never a glut of stock cattle at St. Louis. Western shippers can get their

stock cattle to the St. Louis market just as easily and as cheaply as they can to any inferior Far West market, and at St.Louis there is quicker sale, better results, and in the shipping in, concentration, sale and outward shipment there is less expense, less shrinkage and less loss to come out of the cattle. The center in which all can be brought together and distributed at the least expense to all concerned is the best market of all.

THE BEST MARKET OF ALL—UNDER ANY AND ALL CIRCUMSTANCES—IS AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Stock Cattle and Feeders.

On the opening of the July market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards the following were native stock cattle and feeding steer quotations: Good to choice feeders, $4.65 to $5.00; medium to good feeders, $4.20 to $4.85; good to choice stockers, $4.00 to $4.60; inferior to good stockers, $3.00 to $4.00; good stock heifers, $3.50 to $3.85; medium stock heifers, $3.00 to $3.50; stock cows, $2.25 to $3.10—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

Beef Cattle at St. Louis.

On the last day of June, at the St. Louis market, thirty head of 1,405-pound steers shipped from Benton county, Missouri, sold at $7.00 per 100 pounds. Other sales of good-weight beef cattle included fifteen head, 1,341 pounds, at $6.90; twenty-five head, 1,321 pounds average, at $6.65; twenty head, 1,320 pounds, at $6.30; and thirteen head, 1,309 pounds average, at $6.00. These prices fairly indicate what the market was for plain or fair-to-best native beef cattle.

Native Cattle, 1,100 to 1,290 Pounds.

Native beef cattle varying in weight from 1,100 to 1,290 pounds sold at St. Louis, June 30th, at a range from $5.10 to $6.85 per 100 pounds. These sales included 1,170, 1,135 and 1,273-pound steers at $6.85; 1,267 and 1,240-pound steers at $6.80; 1,289-pound steers at $6.50; 1,164-pound steers at $6.40; 1,205-pound steers at $6.35; 1,320 pounds at $6.30; 1,071 pounds at $6.25; 1,198 pounds at $6.15; 1,238-pound steers at $5.90; 1,217-pound steers at $5.85; 1,113-pound steers at $5.80; 1,201-pound steers at $5.75; 1,128-pound steers at $5.50; 1,048-pound steers at $5.10. These figures representing car-lot sales give a fair idea of the prices paid for cattle of the weights mentioned.

The Cassidy-Southwestern Commission Company.

This is one of the great firms in the live stock trade. It originated in the business of Cassidy Bros. and became strengthened by leading ranchmen and stock farmers enlarging the capital stock, thereby increasing the influence and standing of the company. The St. Louis market organization is very strong. Cattle are well sold by Al Keechler and F. O. Gregg. E. S. Coddington, a veteran of the market, maintains high reputation as hog salesman; and Oscar White gives their sheep department his best attention. Mr. W. L. Wayland, Assistant Secretary, keeps up a splendid office organization in the interest of their clients.

WE LEAD — OTHERS FOLLOW.

A stock raisers' organization for the purpose of selling Live Stock on commission at the leading markets of the Southwest.

The Cassidy Southwestern Commission Company.

Capital, $200,000

M. SANSOM, President and General Manager.
W. B. WORSHAM, First Vice-President.
AL KEECHLER, Second Vice-President.
S. B. BURNETT, Treasurer; and
J. F. LYONS, Secretary.

The Officers and Directors are stockmen of the highest standing and reputation, and the salesmen at all the markets are experts and members of the Company.

Consignments and Correspondence solicited. Market Quotations furnished.

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Home and Office Edition. A splendid book for readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower. There are 756 pages, 5x7 inches, 1½ inches thick, and the book weighs 22 ounces. It is splendidly bound in flexible cloth, with patent thumb index, with front and back title in gold. There are 840 illustrations and 19 full-page plates. Besides the Dictionary proper and supplement of recent words, it contains many other features, such as key to pronunciation, dictionary of geography, Biblical, classical and historical names, musical terms, foreign phrases, current abbreviations, etc. For handy, quick, general use, for doctors, ministers, lawyers, merchants, mechanics, editors and farmers, this is a great, useful, interesting, necessary book. We use it as a subscription premium in connection with The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Send us One Dollar and we will send you one copy of **Webster's New Standard Dictionary** by mail post paid, and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower, every issue for two years. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Making Poultry Plants Sightly.

On many farms the poultry establishments are the most unsightly objects to be found. In fact, there are few farms on which the poultry house and yard do not give the aesthetic visitor a shock. The yards are generally bare and muddy or dusty; the fences, if of lath, are broken, or irregularly built; the houses themselves are unpainted; and the windows wanting or small and dirt-covered. It is no wonder that on some of the farms the women folks have no interest in the raising of poultry. The writer has in mind one farmer that had his poultry establishment within fifty feet of the house. The hens had the run of the farm, and in muddy weather there was a constant succession of hens' tracks on the walks and door steps. The front yard itself was little more than a great poultry yard, from which the grass had been eaten and in which the mud was beaten into a mush at every rain, assisted by the constant paddling of the hens.

To introduce a little of the aesthetic into the poultry business is to help the poultry business, the farmer's wife and the farmer. 'It will certainly increase the interest of the boys and girls in the raising of poultry and enlist their aid when it would otherwise be wanting.

The first step in making the poultry plant sightly is the abolition of the bare poultry yard, which is so often a shock to the person who finds everything else about the farm covered with verdure. The bareness of this yard can be done away with by increasing its size and by keeping it covered with verdure of some kind. If the fowls when confined are fed all the green stuff they can eat, in addition to the grass growing in the yard, they will not attack the latter and eat it down to the sod. At the North Carolina Station the writer saw an excellent arrangement of yards. These were sown with several different kinds of grasses and plants, such as oats, clover, rape and wheat. The flocks were confined, but in no case were the yards eaten bare. The yards were in all cases sightly places to visit.

The use of wire netting helps to greatly improve the looks of things about the poultry yard. This is not observable at a distance. The cross pieces and stakes can be kept painted and the good effect increased. Most poultry yards that are covered are too high. The writer has seen wire poultry yards that were eight feet high and covered over the top. What is to be gained by such height? The only object in having poultry yards high is to keep the fowls from flying over. If the yard is covered, there is no need of having it more than two feet high, if it is built adjustable, so that one can enter it at will.

Giving the poultry more room inside the poultry yard is one way of improving matters on the farm. Of course, if the yard is to be large, it cannot be so well covered; but the larger it is the less likely are the fowls to get out.

Most farmers can afford to have a light, clean, roomy poultry house.

Egg-laying Experience.

Seven times have the Australian egg layers given us their experience as first-year performers. In the first contest the average was 130 eggs per fowl; the second, 163; the third, 152; the fourth, 166; the fifth, 171; the sixth, 173; and the seventh, 180. The average of seven years was 162 eggs per hen per year.

We have always contended that an average laying of young fowls under ordinary circumstances ought to be not less than 144 eggs. The Australian results beat our average 18 eggs a year. In the last contest the first five winning pens were White Leghorns, averaging 223 eggs to the hen; the next in order was a pen of Black Orpingtons, with 216 eggs to the hen. The winning pen of White Leghorns was one egg short of an average of 230 eggs per hen. The 114 White Leghorns averaged 199 eggs to the hen; the Black Orpingtons averaged 177; White Orpingtons, 115.6; Langshans, 184; Silver Wyandottes, 170. Varieties with only one pen were Cuckoo Leghorns, 193.6; Brown Leghorns, 189.5; Golden Wyandottes, 128.6. The eggs averaged 30½ cents a dozen. The eggs sold for an average of $5.60 per hen; the cost of feed was $1.89, leaving $2.73 per hen to pay all other charges. On such a basis, 1,000 hens, which can be handled nicely on 2½ acres of ground, would pay an income of $2,730 a year—a nice little sum to support a man and his wife. With all extravagances set aside, there is no reason why any nice three-acre homestead near a big city cannot furnish a clear income of $1,500 a year on a thousand well-selected young fowls.

Poultry Notes.

Commercial Poultry remarks that when the brooding hen refuses to voluntarily return to her coop at night, but squats outside, you can be pretty sure that the coop is either fearfully lousy, filthy or close, or perhaps all three. Investigate.

Laying records of hens, like dairy records, are not worth much unless they are substantiated. The average hen as a pullet lays about 144 eggs the first year, and 125 the next, and claims of 240 to 260 eggs a year, except in case of a few out of a thousand, can safely be discredited. One thing can be banked on—that the hen having laid 250 eggs in a year is not in a position to do it again.

Two Bad Weeds.

Only a few years ago buckhorn and wild carrots were almost unknown in Illinois. During my travels in 1907 I noticed many of these pernicious weeds in various localties, and I have been warning land owners against them at every opportunity. Last season, during my summer travels, I found that these weeds were fast spreading over all Central and Northern Illinois, and some farms were fairly overrun with the wild carrot. I find that very few farmers recognize either of these weeds.

Wild carrot grows a stiff, tall stalk, upon which a cup-shaped white head is matured. As the seeds ripen this head closes up, and looks not unlike a small bird's nest. When the plant reaches this stage the seeds are formed. The pastures are usually first attacked by this weed, and if they are left undisturbed they spread rapidly over adjoining fields. Where only a few stalks were noticed last season, thousands have now crept in and menace many farms.

Buckhorn is another bad pest which has unwittingly been sown with alfalfa and clover seed. It matures a seed head which resembles a timothy head, and for this very reason it frequently is passed by unnoticed. The worst field I have ever seen of it was in Livingston county last fall. A renter had sown clover seed with oats the spring previous, using a very cheap grade of seed. I have never seen a worse mess than I saw in that field; and the most deplorable thing was everyone of these weeds matured seeds, so that the land will be filled with these mean seeds for several years.

As lands become worn and new crops are tried or new seed grain introduced, one must be more vigilant in keeping rid of these deep-rooted, tenacious weeds, which have made thousands of acres in the Eastern States practically worthless.—L. C. Brown.

Oats Turning Yellow.

A Pulaski county, Indiana, correspondent writes: "About two weeks ago my oats all turned yellow. I thought some insect was working in them and that the crop would be destroyed. However, I notice that they have started to head out and seem to be thrifty. Will they likely fill out heavy, or would you advise cutting the crop while green?"

Oats turning yellow is not an unusual thing, especially on low, undrained ground. Where insects are not bothering the crop, no doubt the trouble comes from too much wetness. This with the hot sun tends to scald the leaves, but the main stems are firm and healthy, and with favorable conditions will soon overcome the setback caused by the blight. I have seen oat fields turn yellow when the plants were six or eight inches high, and afterwards come out all right, when cool, dry weather followed. When the plants recuperate and appear thrifty and of good color, when they begin to head out, I should allow them to stand until well ripened.—L. C. Brown.

The 1909 Wheat Crop.

According to the Department of Agriculture, the condition of winter wheat on June 1st was 80.7, as compared with 83.5 on May 1, 1909; 86.0 on June 1, 1908; 77.4 on June 1, 1907; and 80.5 the June average of the past ten years.

The area sown to spring wheat is about 18,391,000 acres, or 1,183,000 acres (6.9 per cent.) more than sown last year. The conditon of spring wheat on June 1 was 95.2, as compared with 95.0 on June 1, 1908; 88.7 on June 1, 1907; and 92.6 the June average of the past ten years.

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THE SECRET OF EGG FARMING.

First and Second Year's Laying, as Demonstrated by the Australian Egg-laying Contests and by Our Own Utah Experiment Station.

The Hawkesbury Agricultural College of New South Wales, Australia, at the instigation of the Daily Telegraph of that community, has conferred upon the poultry-raising industry some lasting benefits by well-conducted egg-laying experiments, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower desires to acknowledge the great value of the results of the demonstration.

They have held seven annual egg-laying contests between pens containing birds of each of the different breeds, and two contests included a demonstration between the laying of the same hens during the first and second year of their laying period. These experiments, if carried on to the third year, will everlastingly set at rest the egg-laying capacity of the hen as a commercial proposition and define the usefulness of the hen in her egg-laying capacity, year by year, until it may be the good, old motherly hen has no laying capacity at all.

The first time we considered this subject as having great influence upon poultry raising as a business was upon reading a bulletin issued by the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. They had forty-one hens of different breeds, which averaged 178 eggs per fowl the first year and 125 the second year, and these figures are not far from the Australian results obtained from the laying of about 600 fowls.

In the Australian contest the first double-year contest resulted in a laying of about 193 eggs per hen the first year and 135 eggs per hen the second year. The second double-year contest resulted in about 167 eggs per hen the first year and 125 eggs per hen the second year. The average is about 180 eggs per hen the pullet year and 130 eggs per hen the second year. We will take it upon ourselves to say that the third year would not average over 100 eggs per hen per year, and our friends and patrons can take that guess for what it is worth.

Here we have the entire secret of success in egg farming. It was a secret, but is so no longer. Obtain pullets just about the time they commence to lay in the fall of the year, carry them over the first and second winters through the high-priced egg period just as long as it lasts, and then as eggs become cheaper, say: "Biddy, your time is up; you must find your way to market."

Handling the Cultivators.

The proper cultivation of corn under any and all conditions is not so easy as some seem to imagine. Some corn growers go at it as if the object was to throw up enough dirt about the hills to sustain the stalks and keep them from blowing down. The objects of cultivation are to keep down weeds and retain moisture; so it is evident that in the loose soils of Illinois and Indiana deep cultivation would be a positive injury.

We are having a hard time right now to keep the ground in just the right condition to cultivate. Many fields have been too wet, and when the shovels cut deeply, we do not cover up the weeds as we would like to, neither do we leave the top soil in good condition. However, we must keep at it, from now on. We like to hug right up to the row the first time over, and then at each subsequent cultivation we keep farther from the plants. When corn is knee-high it has a well-developed root system, and, of course, it will check the plant if any of these roots are destroyed.—L. C. Brown.

WHICH SPREADER SHALL YOU BUY?

Progressive farmers are getting beyond the point where they discuss the value of the manure spreader. They are pretty well agreed that it is one of the most valuable of all the farm machines. The question more frequently discussed these days is not whether to buy a spreader, but which spreader to buy.

Without attempting to mention all the manure spreaders that have merit, it may be said that three of the best machines in this line are those sold by the International Harvester Company of America.

Two of these spreaders are constructed in the main on the same general plan. They differ, however, on the important matter of apron movement or the manner in which the manure is brought up to the cylinder for pulverizing and spreading.

The Corn King is a return apron spreader in which the apron requires to be brought back to a certain position before loading. The Cloverleaf is an endless apron spreader whose apron is always in position. Both these spreaders are supplied with either a ratchet or a double-pawl worm feed for the apron. Either feed regulates the amount of manure to be spread at any time to a nicety. Both have a vibrating rake to level the manure as it comes to the beater. Both spreaders are made in three different sizes to suit the needs of all classes of farmers.

The Kemp Twentieth Century Spreader (of the return apron type) is characterized by a staunch frame, strongly braced, superior wood stock, and is supplied with either steel or wood wheels. It has a leveling rake, and the specially-contrived beater bars insure a perfect distribution of the manure.

No farmer goes wrong who decides to purchase any of these excellent machines. Choice between them should be determined by each farmer for himself after study of the catalogue giving the distinguishing features which have only been hinted at here. The same excellent work may be expected from all the spreaders. First, they greatly lessen the work of manure spreading. Second, they greatly increase the value of the manure by avoiding waste and placing it on the land in a form which makes it immediately available to support plant life. Particulars regarding I. H. C. Spreaders may be had by writing direct to the International Harvester Company of America at Chicago or by calling on local International agents.

Plowing Under Heavy Green Stuff.

A Morgan county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "I have a field of big clover which I want to turn under this fall for corn ground next spring. The growth is very heavy, and I am afraid it will give me a lot of trouble in plowing."

I presume our correspondent refers to Mammoth clover, which under the very favorable conditions this season has made an enormous growth. If this land is in fairly good condition I should take off a crop of hay and later turn under the clover. I have frequently observed that when a very rank growth of green material is turned under it does not decay fast enough to become available for the next crop. Should cool, dry weather follow the turning under of these rank growths, the stuff will almost sure be in poor condition to nourish crops the following spring. These heavy growths do give trouble in plowing. The best work may be done by using a chain to drag the clover into the furrows. A recent bulletin recommends disking a heavy growth of clover or alfalfa before plowing. That is not practicable. Pull the clover into the furrow, where it will be completey covered. —L. C. Brown.

Boom For the Guinea Hen.

"Dr. George Vanden, of this city, has informed the Secretary of Agriculture that guinea fowls turned loose in potato patches will absorb all the bugs, and do it much more expeditiously and at less expense than by the use of Paris green. The Secretary has acknowledged his suggestion and writes that he will include it in a forthcoming publication." —Gallipolis Daily Tribune

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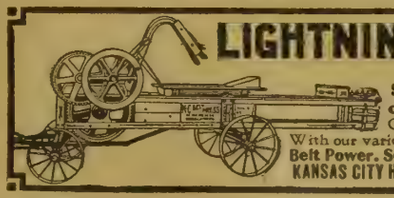

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Grain Too High to Feed.

A correspondent from Central Illinois writes: "The price of land and all kinds of grain are too high to pay farmers to feed cattle and hogs. Farmers find that it pays better to sell grain than to feed it."

That letter states precisely the attitude of thousands of farmers in Central and Northern Illinois. Everywhere feed-yards and barns are empty, and crops are marketed so closely that only scant supplies are reserved for the work stock. How long can this thing continue? Every practical farmer knows that any system of farming which does not return to the land, each year, fertilizing matter equal to the amounts removed by the grain crops is bringing his lands nearer to the point of exhaustion. Yet with appalling facts staring them in the face, with evidence in most any locality of the inevitable result of soil robbery, the tide of grain sellers is increasing and feeding in many counties is narrowing down to the vanishing point.

Will farmers take a more rational course? I do not think so; at any rate, not until conditions change, by grain prices going to a lower level or live stock to a still higher one. Too many view the situation just as this correspondent does—there is more money in selling grain than in feeding it, without stopping to figure what it has cost to produce those crops.

The actual cash in hand is the one thing considered. We might just as well say that cattle feeding would pay better than anything else, because fat steers will sell for, say, $100 a head, no matter if we have fed up two or three crops in fattening those steers. Selling grain may give the most actual cash in hand, but dont forget to find out the actual cost. Don't stop figuring until you get at the entire cost. The cash proceeds of any grain crop do not mean much to the man who owns the land. It is what is left after all costs have been deducted that counts. Cattle feeders know pretty nearly how many bushels of seventy-cent corn it will take to make a $100 steer, but not many grain growers ever seem to think it worth while to find out how much of their soil fertility has been used up in producing a fifty-bushel-per-acre crop of corn.

I do not know how long these farms can be bled. But I notice signs everywhere of waning fertility, and there is a growing feeling of unrest among farmers who have given this matter serious thought. Many see the approaching end and are getting from under. Of course no man would like to admit that, but it is a fact. Who will pay the penalty of all this fertility robbery? Not the men who are selling now, but the men who follow will have to shoulder the burden.—L. C. Brown.

CREDIT Subscriptions.

Three Years For One Dollar, Payable at the End of the First Year.

The publishers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower will be glad to furnish the paper three years for **One Dollar**, the same to be payable at **the end of the first year.** This edition is a fair sample of the paper. It is interesting and instructive. Those who read it over will find that it is a help to them in the conduct of their business. All who receive a sample copy are invited to send in a subscription on the following blank form, unless they prefer to pay in advance, thereby securing a premium.

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FOR STOCK FEEDERS.

Profitable Stock Feeding is the name of an excellent book which was written by Howard R. Smith, Professor of Animal Husbandry of the University of Nebraska. It is a nicely-bound, illustrated book of 413 pages. The feeding of beef cattle, dairy cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry of all ages and for all market purposes is fully set forth in a practical, business-like, interesting manner. Professor Smith is a feeder of champions, and his experiences and record fully qualify him to write such a book. All who are interested in stock raising, feeding and marketing should by all means purchase a copy of this book. It will enable them to feed for the best results. **Profitable Stock Feeding** is published at $1.50 per copy. For the price we will send a copy, pay postage on it and include a year's subscription to **The National Farmer and Stock Grower.** Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

The Best Sheep Proposition.

Nearly a year ago The National Farmer and Stock Grower began advocating that farmers of Missouri and Illinois should buy ewes in the fall, breed them to have lambs come as early towards spring as they could be properly raised; to market the lambs as soon as possible; to shear the ewes and sell the wool, and after fattening them, to send the ewes back to market to be sold to the butchers. In support of this method as being a profitable branch of live stock industry we stated that the ewes for breeding purposes were being sold in market at $3.50 per 100 pounds; that the lambs from these ewes would average $4.80 per head in market; that the wool ought to be worth $1.50 for each ewe, and that the ewes would weigh more and sell in market as mutton for more than they cost as stockers.

In getting a line upon the market last fall we were assisted by Mr. Geo. M. Brigham, a stock sheep dealer at the National Stock Yards. On interviewing him on June 26th he said that according to his observation a majority of the lambs had sold from $8.00 to $8.50 per 100 pounds; the lamb weights in market were fifty to seventy pounds average, making fair averages of $4.00 to $5.85 per head in market; that fleeces of wool had sold from $1.50 to $2.00 per ewe, and the ewes had gained ten to twenty pounds per head, and on their return to market had sold from $5.00 to $6.00 per 100 pounds. Some who have tried the experiment have not shipped all their lambs, and some have kept the ewes; but taking everything into consideration, the results have been all and more than were expected.

The season was late, however, and owing to frequent storms in February and March lambs were hard to raise; but even those who purchased very old ewes succeeded well. Mr. Brigham says that just now strong prices are being paid for breeding ewes by farmers of Kentucky and Tennessee. When their season of buying is over in August it is possible that breeding ewes will be cheaper. At any rate, September is a good month to stock up in Missouri and Illinois. The method of handling ewes depends upon getting a good class of ewes at a fair price. Then, if the lambs are properly cared for, the balance is a sure thing.

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement. How to mix mortar of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

For Sixty Cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.**

For One Dollar we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years and a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Acreage Sown to Oats.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the area sown to oats is about 32,422,000 acres, or 78,000 (0.2 per cent.) more than the same area sown last year. The condition of the crop on June 1 was 88.7, as compared with 92.9 on June 1, 1908; 81.6 on June 1, 1907; and 88.4 the June 1 average of the past ten years.

"WHY SILAGE PAYS."

This is the title of a pamphlet prepared by the Jos. Dick Mfg. Co., of Canton, Ohio. It contains a great deal of condensed matter that makes it worth any farmer's while to get and read. Whether you feed silage or not, it will interest you. Several interesting letters from "Men Who Know" tell of the results obtained from silage. One of the writers says silage is an indispensable feed for dairy cows. In writing, address Jos. Dick Manufacturing Company, 1416 Tuscarawas street, Canton, Ohio.

HORSE BLINDNESS CURED.

Someone has said that "a blind horse is only half a horse." Every horse owner knows that blindness reduces a horse's usefulness and knocks off at least half his value. Visio is sold on a binding guarantee that blindness can be cured. You only pay for actual results. Can you afford to stand the loss when $2.00 will cure your horse and double his value? Send the money for a bottle to-day, tell us what kind of blindness your horse has, then use the remedy according to directions—if it fails to cure, back comes your money. Address, Visio Remedy Association, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Feeding Lodged Grain.

A correspondent asks for the best way to handle lodged grain.

Many fine-looking fields of oats and wheat have badly lodged during the last beating storms. There are two methods of handling this prostrate grain in order to get anything near its feeding value. When the ground is not seeded to grass or clover, and when the grain is not too badly down, it may be left and cut with the rest of the field. The harvesters will get some of it, and then as soon as the rest of the grain is put into shock, better put the mowers into these places and then rake it up. The hogs will work it over and get out all the grain.

Where fields have been freshly seeded to timothy or clover, it will not do to allow this heavy green growth to submerge the grass and clover plants even for one day. So the only thing to do is to cut it with mower or scythe and get it off the ground as quickly as possible. I have noticed during the last few days many fields of oats where exceedingly rank patches had gone down. Some are inclined to leave such fields and take the chance of a favorable wind straightening up the straw before it is ruined or injures the grass crop. At this stage of growth, heavy oats, blown prostrate, will not recover, so one might as well make the best of a bad situation and save the down stuff for fodder.

I have hogged off both oats and barley, which had lodged after the heads had become filled and the grain nearly ripe enough to cut, with fairly good results. Four years ago a ten-acre field of barley, on low ground, went to the ground just as it was about ready to cut. It lay that way for nearly two weeks before we could get onto the ground. When we finally got the stuff mowed it had sprouted badly. We fed it to young hogs and estimated we got the full worth of the crop.—L. C. Brown.

A TRIP THROUGH THE UNITED STATES—FIFTY POST CARDS FREE.

We have obtained the sole right to distribute a grand series of Post Cards entitled "A TRIP THROUGH THE UNITED STATES." We intend to issue them ABSOLUTELY FREE, postage paid, to all who will pay up one-year's subscription to this paper during the months of July and August.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE EVERY POINT OF INTEREST IN YOUR OWN COUNTRY?

There are fifty beautiful multi-colored Post Cards, showing all the beauties of our glorious country. The photographs for these cards were taken by an artist who made a special trip to secure them. These cards illustrate our great country from one end to the other. There is no education like traveling. This beautiful set of Post Cards is the only substitute you can have for a trip like this. You won't know what a beautiful and interesting country you live in until you take this wonderful Post Card trip. It would cost you hundreds of dollars to see all these places.

On this trip you will go to New York, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, St. Paul, Spokane, Seattle and California. You will travel through the Sunny South; the beautiful West and see the cowboys in action; you will go East, and see all there is to see on Uncle Sam's Farm.

If you like Post Cards, and we believe everybody does, does it not stand to reason that a set of cards picturing one's own country should be of the greatest interest? You read daily of important happenings in various parts of the United States. These cards will show you just what the places look like. If you travel in later years, you will not be a stranger in the various cities you visit. They will all be familiar to you through your Post Card trip.

Send us Fifty Cents to pay one-yar's subscription in advance to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and we will send one complete set of the fifty Post Cards as a free premium. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A MODERN PACKING HOUSE—Part of the plant of Swift & Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. The packing house is a creator of trade. A majority of the products and by-products obtained from the cattle, hogs and sheep bought at St. Louis are sold all over the commercial world. Without neglecting home trade and home opportunities, wherever an opening seems possible Swift meats, soaps and other manufactures are offered for sale in foreign countries. The risk and profit or loss belong to the packer, but the benefits derived from their trade and unbounded enterprise are enjoyed in a measure by all stock raisers in St. Louis shipping territory. Swift & Company represent a large proportion of active competition on the St. Louis market.

Practical Farming and Gardening.

This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening**, postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A Business Education

Pays large returns on the time and money spent in school. A few months in a good Business College will be of infinite value to every farmer boy and girl. A course at "BROWN'S, OF ST. LOUIS," will give you a practical education for business, whether you live on the farm or in the city. More farmer boys are attending Business College than ever before. They see the benefit of a good business education. They want to make more money. Send for our new catalogue and Special "Business Farmer Circulars." They are free if you mention the National Farmer. M. M. LINK, Superintendent Brown's Business College, Saint Louis, Mo.

More Corn—Fewer Beans.

This is the cry of the New England States, which are taking an interest in the National Corn Exposition and coming out to Iowa and Nebraska in December to learn from farmers who furnish the world's corn just how it is done.

So much interested are the New Englanders that they have informed the National Corn Association that after seeing the Corn Show in Omaha this winter they expect to give a Corn Show in New England next year. Practically all the New England States will be represented at the coming Corn Show, as well as many other states which could not arrange exhibits last year. Among them are North Dakota, Montana, Arkansas, Kentucky and Georgia.

Drummer and the Farmer.

A commercial traveler from Chicago, who was staying over night at a village in Central Indiana, found the time hanging heavily on his hands and went with several of the other guests at the hotel to a country dance. While there he noticed a buxom miss who danced in every set.

"Not a bad-looking girl," he said, addressing the remark to a stalwart, raw-boned young agriculturist who happened to be standing near, "but she dances like a hippopotamus. Who is she?"

"Mister," answered the young agriculturist, "you can say anything you please about her. She ain't no relation of mine."—Chicago Tribune.

Harvesting Alfalfa For Seed.

In harvesting alfalfa for seed, cutting should be done when the greater proportion of the seeds are hard, but not sufficiently ripe to shell. At this stage a majority of the pods are turned a dark-brown color and the seeds are fully developed. Frequently the cutting can be raked into windrows after two hours, if the weather is drying, and in two or three hours more put into cocks and let stand from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, as the weather may justify. It should, however, be well cured and thoroughly dry when put in the stack, or there is danger of heating, and stack-heating seriously injures the vitality of the seed. It is not uncommon, if extremely ripe, to leave the cutting in the swath only an hour or a half hour, then stack, and let stand for autumn or later threshing. If allowed to stand in the stack for about thirty days the entire mass goes through a sweating and curing process which makes the threshing easier, while less of the seed is left in the straw than would be if it had not been stack-cured. In Western Kansas many seed raisers cut their seed crop with a self-binder, put the sheaves in shocks the same day and thresh in about ten days, or put it into a stack to await a convenient threshing time. They claim to secure 20 per cent. more of the seed in this way than if they cut with the ordinary mower. Others cut with a mower having a dropper attachment, which leaves the alfalfa in small bunches at the will of the driver in the center of the swath, and these are "straddled" by the team and the wheels of the mower in the subsequent rounds. These bunches are left for two or three days and then stacked. There is little, if any, danger from mold or spontaneous combustion in stacks of alfalfa cut for seed, but there is danger of the seed heating in the stack if stacked when damp. If bright, clean seed is expected, the stacks must be well topped with slough grass, covered with tarpaulins or boards, or given other protection. It is better still to put the alfalfa intended for seed into a barn.

One Western farmer reports that he used a self-binding harvester, shocked the sheaves like those of grain, let them stand ten days and then put in a mow, with no bad results.

This is from Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa." Price, $2.00. It is a complete work, containing everything about alfalfa. We will send a copy of Coburn's Complete Alfalfa for the publisher's price and include a year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Chatham Fanning Mill.

The makers of the Chatham Fanning Mill are very generous in their dealings, and on page 6 of this paper offer to send one machine on thirty-days' free trial to any farm. The Chatham Fanning Mill is a seed grader and cleaner. It will separate buckhorn from clover, barn grass from millet, red top from timothy, wild or tame oats from wheat, or any kind of weed seeds from any kinds of grain or seed, that from its nature is not impossible. We advise our readers to write for catalogue and prices, addressing Manson Campbell Company at Detroit, Mich., or at Kansas City, Mo.

General Farm Notes.

The first cutting of wheat in the vicinity of Abilene, Kas., began on June 26th. It was reported that much of it was being sold at $1.00 per bushel at the railroad.

"Before-the-war" prices were received on the floor of the Cotton Exchange, Houston, Tex., June 28th, when the first bale of this season's cotton sold at auction at $425. The bale came from Mercedes, Hidalgo county, and weighed 686 pounds. The first bale received last year arrived on June 20.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address, Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1264 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.

A GREAT WASHING MACHINE.

Our lady patrons are advised to write to the 1900 Washer Company, 1266 Henry street, Binghamton, N. Y., for the New Washer Book and mention this paper. There are many washing machines, but this one seems to be doing business all the year round. It is sent on thirty-days' trial. See page 25.

STATE COLLEGES AND FARMERS ALL ENDORSE HUMANE HORSE COLLARS.

It will interest readers of this paper who have horses to investigate the Whipple Humane Horse Collar by sending your name to the nearest factory address below for the free book, "Horse Collar Sense," and fifteen-days' free trial proposition of satisfaction or money back.

Over one hundred thousand of these collars have been tried this way with the guarantee to cure your horses while working or money back. Now hot weather is here, don't use cruel "Sweat-Pads" and old-style, misfit collars which only make your horses' shoulders worse. Just try these collars, no risk to you, fit any horse, no pressure on shoulder-blade or bones where sores come—no pressure top or on windpipe—forty-five square inches pulling surface on each shoulder, properly distributed, while there is only ten square inches on other collars. Read two endorsements here below out of thousands received by the makers.

University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., May 22, 1909.

Humane Horse Collar Company, Chicago Heights, Ill., and Omaha, Neb., Gentlemen:—I am to-day requesting the Purchasing Agent to send you a requisition for a pair of your Humane Horse Collars No. 2, stationary. We have used a pair of your Humane Collars for a year and a half with excellent results. Trusting you will be able to ship promptly without delay, I beg to remain, yours very truly, (signed) R. C. Obrecht, Associate in Horse Husbandry.

Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield, O., May 14, 1909.

Humane Horse Collar Company, Chicago Heights, Ill., and Omaha, Neb., Gentlemen: I have charge of the teams and general farming at the Ohio State Reformatory, and upon my recommendation a set of your collars were purchased and I have been using them for six or eight weeks on a team that always developed sore shoulders when the spring work began. They have given entire satisfaction, not a sore or abrasion having appeared on either horse. I shall recommend the purchase of your collars for all our teams. Yours respectfully, (signed) A. N. Shaw, 101 Wood street.

Over 4,500 harness dealers carry Whipple Humane Horse Collars, but if yours don't happen to have them in yet, just send his name and your name and address and the company will send you their free book and prices and see that you are supplied freight prepaid, at no extra cost to you. Whenever you buy, you get fifteen days' free trial to prove satisfaction or money back. Address nearest factory, Humane Horse Collar Company, 1035 Lowe street, Chicago Heights, Ill., or 1035 South Thirteenth street, Omaha, Neb. Write to-day and save your team a sore and sweaty horses' time, and valuable hours each week when you need it most.

AN IMPORTANT DATE.

"What was the date of the Union of the Crowns?" asked an inspector.

"1603," he was instantly informed.

"Right. And why was this date an important one for you to remember?"

"Because you were sure to ask for it," returned the little victim of cramming.—Christian Register.

CULTIVATING THE IOWA COW.

Iowa has 1,400,000 cows, which produce an average of 140 pounds of butter-fat each annually. In Holland each cow produces 250 pounds annually. To bring the Iowa cow up to the Dutch standard a society for cow culture was organized at Des Moines, Iowa, recently.

The Iowa State College will supervise a competition for improving the Iowa cow in the following manner: Monthly tests of the cows at the dairy farms entered in competition will be made by the college, and next fall $5,000.00 in prizes and three silver medals will be dvided among those who have made the best showing.

An increase of twenty-five pounds of butter-fat for each cow would mean an increased production in Iowa of $7,000,000, while if the Dutch production were to be equaled, the increase would amount to $30,000,000. A cow that produces 250 pounds a year eats no more than one which produces 140 pounds or less; so part of the object of the cow culture club will be to impress on the farmers and dairymen the advantage of breeding the best and most productive cows possible.

There is another side to this, however, which is worth mentioning. Undoubtedly in Iowa, as in other states, thousands of pounds of butter-fat are wasted or lost every year by antiquating methods of skimming or by the use of inferior cream separators. If the standard of cows in Iowa or any other state is to be raised, it is only fair to the breed to give them the advantage of a cream separator which will get practically every particle of butter-fat from the milk. The U. S. Cream Separator has a firmly-fixed reputation among dairymen, farmers and agricultural experts for skimming to such a close percentage that many times it can be figured only as a "trace." With the use of the U. S. Separator and the development of more productive cows, Iowa should approach the Dutch standard of production as closely as may be, other conditions being equal. Write to the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vermont, and ask for Catalogue 125.

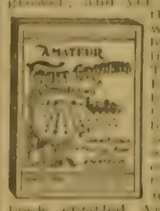
POULTRY HOUSES, COOPS, ETC.

This is an up-to-date poultry book, written by H. A. Nourse, editor of the Poultry Herald. It was prepared during the past year and is the result of many years' study and experience. It is a book of newest plans for building poultry houses, with description of coops, fixtures and poultry utensils for the farm, village or suburban poultry keeper. It is a book of 100 pages, and is finely illustrated. It is worth its weight in gold. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the book Poultry Houses for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

FARM BLACKSMITHING.

Here is a book for the farmer. The book was written by A. J. Drew. It is a complete treatise on blacksmithing from the farm standpoint. This book teaches how to profitably spend stormy days. Many thousands of farmers will find it to their interest to own a copy. There are 100 pages. It is nicely and clearly illustrated and bound in cloth. We credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send one copy of this book by mail for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

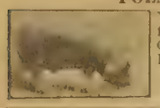
FOR THE FRUIT GROWER.



Someone in the family ought to be a fruit grower, and yet it is very hard to interest the stockman in fruits. We will do our best, however, to place a good fruit book in the hands of our readers. The book entitled Amateur Fruit Growing was written by Samuel B. Green, a practical man and well up on all of the latest methods of fruit culture. It is a book of 300 pages and is profusely illustrated. Each section with special reference to the growing of fruits in the home and the market. We will send this book entitled Amateur Fruit Growing and The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year for 60 cents. Send a money order to Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St Louis, Mo.

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS.

POLAND-CHINAS.



You should get our prices for this month on Pigs. Others say we've got the kind. Write us about it.
KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM,

Importers of SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Write for catalogue.

Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Spring Pigs sired by Keep On Spellbinder and Chief Perfection. These Pigs are beauties. Will sell the choice of litters at $10.00 each. Buy now and this fall, when you will have a $25.00 hog.

D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Rams, Ewes and Ram Lambs of the best breeding. Ram at head of flock sired by an imported English Ram out of a Canadian Ewe. Have used Rams from the best flocks in the United States and Canada. These sheep are bred for wool and mutton. Prices reasonable.

C. J. SMITH & SONS, Stubblefield, Ill.

WELLS' PRIZE-WINNERS "Are Better."

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. Prizes at Illinois and Indiana (State Fairs), Mattoon, Nashville, DuQuoin, Thompsonville Shows. Premium Matings (15 eggs), $2.00; Standard Matings (15 eggs), $1.00.
FRANK WELLS, : : DuQuoin, Ill.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Prices reasonable.
WILLARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

RED POLLED DAIRY and BEEF CATTLE.

This is the oldest and best combination breed for production of fat cattle and rich milk. I have Bulls and Heifers for sale at reasonable prices.
C. M. CHAMBERS, Bartlett, Iowa.

R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kas.,
Breeder of Thoroughbred
REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS.
Goats for sale from imported Turkey and South African Bucks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices on Bucks and Does.

O. I. C. SWINE.

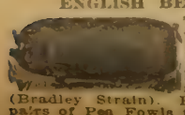
Pigs of all ages for sale. Good individuals. Priced right. Tell us what you want in the line of O. I. C. The best hog on earth.
ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kansas.

THIRTY HEAD OF PEDIGREED DUROC RED BOAR PIGS, $8.00 a head; Kan't Be Beat and Choice Goods' breeding.
CHAS. DORR, Osage City, Kansas.

JACKS AND SADDLERS. The Cook Farms have 175 head of Registered Jacks, Jennets and Saddle Horses. One hundred head of these must be sold by the 15th of June. If you want a bargain in a good Jack or Saddle Horse, write quick or visit the Cook Farms.
J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.

NOBODY BREEDS BETTER Fox, Cat, Deer or Wolf Dogs than I do. Send for free list. Closing out other breeds at your own price. Fox Cubs, $4.00 each.
E. F. WILMOTH, Shelbyville, Ky.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS



That are bred right and will be sold right. Also M. B. Turkeys (Wolf Strain), S. C. W. Leghorns (Whycoff Strain), and B. P. Rock Chickens (Bradley Strain). Eggs in season. A few pairs of Pea Fowls for sale. Address,
M. W. MAGNUSSON, Safe, Mo.

ST. LOUIS THE BEST AND BY FAR THE MOST HIGHLY COMPETITIVE MARKET FOR SOUTHERN CATTLE. This picture was taken on a day in June when 250 cars of cattle were yarded and sold in the quarantine division of the St. Louis National Stock Yards. It has been proven time and again that in actual net results to the shipper the St. Louis market has averaged, month after month, year after year, about $2.00 per head more than similar qualities of cattle which have been sold in other Northern markets. This is mainly because when the cattle are slaughtered at St. Louis the meat is nearer the consumer than if it was slaughtered at the Missouri river markets, and because there is more competition at St. Louis than if the cattle paid an additional freight bill to go on to Chicago. There was a time when St. Louis did not receive the cattle and did not have the packers either. That time has passed, and St. Louis continues in the front of the Southern trade, and will continue to be there always.

ST. LOUIS THE BEST AND MOST COMPETITIVE LIVE STOCK MARKET ON THE CONTINENT. Office of ARMOUR & COMPANY, one of the firms that has helped to make it so. This great firm goes back unto the beginning of modern packing operations. Originally of Milwaukee, the business developed beyond the capacity of that city and centered on Chicago, where it became a giant organization, shipping American meat products all over the earth. ARMOUR & COMPANY finally spread to other principal markets, came to St. Louis, and is now a great factor in the trade, buying freely of cattle, hogs and sheep and adding to the consuming power of the market a million head of live stock each year.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The bacon hog the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature. Economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs, not akin, from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won even out of nine first prizes at Lexington, Ky., 1908. Have added some imported stock that won at the Royal Show, England, 1907.
CHAS. FORD,
Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write me for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B., R. F. D. No. 7.

Turning Under Cowpeas.

A correspondent in Menard county, Illinois, asks: "Would cowpeas be all right to turn under instead of clover?"

In localities where clover does not seem to thrive, cowpeas have been grown with very satisfactory results. Both stem and root growth are admirably adapted for turning under where soils are deficient of humus. In some sections cowpeas are sown in June and cut for hay along in August, and afterwards the ground is plowed either for fall wheat or for a spring crop the season following. Handled in this way the succeeding crop gets the benefit of the roots only. If ground is really in need of humus and further supplies of nitrogen, why not plow under the whole crop, stems and roots?

When soil is tolerably good, I have frequently advised taking off one crop of clover and then plow the ground after the clover has made a rather heavy second growth. The roots of clover penetrate into the subsoil and gather much material which will be helpful to following crops, when this is turned, so that the roots as well as stems lie bedded in the surface soil.—L. C. Brown.

A Cent's Worth of Wheat.

There are 766,080 kernels in a well-dried sixty-pound bushel of soft red wheat, and at $1.50 per bushel it amounts to 5,107 kernels of wheat for a cent. And there are people who believe that one cent is too much for a farmer to receive for 5,107 kernels of wheat, or, in other words, one cent is too much to pay the farmer for the wheat that will make a half pound of good, wholesome bread. At $1.50 per bushel, one cent will pay for six ounces and four-tenths of an ounce of wheat, and if properly ground and the bran deducted therefrom, what is left will about make—nearly or about—a half pound of wholesome bread, better bread than city people are in the habit of getting.

"Hessian Fly and Greater Wheat Straw Worm" is the title of a bulletin issued by the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas. It describes the work of both pests and how to control them. Interested farmers should write for Press Bulletin No. 179.

THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.

There is one modern writer on Sheep industry who has made his mark. It is Dr. Henry Stewart. He has written a book entitled **The Domestic Sheep.**

It is up-to-date in every particular. There are 384 pages, and besides going into the subject in a practical way there are illustrations of every breed and every subject belonging to the industry. For $1.50 we will send **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for one year and one copy of **The Domestic Sheep.** This is the time to study the sheep business. There is money in it. Address.

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

SOUTHWEST SHEEP AND LAMBS

Making a Fine Record on the St. Louis Market, and St. Louis is Making a Splendid Record Selling Southwest Sheep.

Sheep arriving from Southwest Missouri are in a class by themselves. Originally they were called "Southwest," as a distinction from the so-called Natives. Native sheep are raised on richer pastures in Northern and Middle Missouri and were bred to the rams of the English mutton breeds and class higher in the market, but Southwest sheep being raised on the open range and pastures, were really more profitable than the natives, because they sold well and cost less to produce. The Southwest sheep arrive in market in considerable numbers and have such a good reputation that as we write this article good Southwest breeding ewes are selling at $5.00 to $5.50 per 100 pounds, whereas only a year ago breeding ewes were selling much lower, even down to $3.50 per 100 pounds. But the sheep from the Southwest can be as well bred and the lambs can be as good and sell as high as any sheep coming to market.

On the last day of May, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, Davis & Erni, of Crawford county, Missouri, shipping on the Frisco Route, marketed 169 head of 69-pound spring lambs at $8.90 per 100 pounds. These were the first of the season from Southwest Missouri.

On June 10th, also at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, D. G. Hendricks, of Greene county, Missouri, also shipping over the Frisco Route, marketed a load of sheep that contained 138 head of spring lambs that averaged 68 pounds and sold at $8.75 per 100 pounds, which amounts to $5.95 per head for lambs not over four months old.

On June 9th, George Wills, of Christian county, Missouri, marketed a load of Southwest sheep and lambs. His 64-pound lambs sold at $8.75 per 100 pounds. On the same day A. J.

Mathew, of Scott county, Missouri, marketed 64-pound lambs at $8.75 per 100 pounds, and sheep that sold at $5.75 per 100 pounds, both sales being the highest on the day they were made. F. J. Cantrell, of Webster county, Missouri, also sold 64-pound lambs at $8.50, and a few lots at a less price.

On June 15th, J. E. Crews, a prominent stockman of Howard county, Missouri, marketed 150 head of nice, fat, light-weight lambs that averaged 58 pounds and topped the market at $9.00 per 100 pounds. These were smaller than the market was calling for, but they were nice quality and fat. This sale of native lambs is mentioned here to show the strength of the market.

On June 16th, also at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, from Christian county, Missouri, right in the middle of the Ozarks, Kissee & Jennings marketed a mixed load of sheep and lambs, and the lambs weighed an average of 70 pounds and topped the market for the day at $9.00 per 100 pounds, or $6.30 per head. The official reporter of the market said that there were more good lambs coming from Southwest Missouri than had ever come before in the history of the yards.

It must be remembered, however, that all lambs from any country are not top lambs. On the day the ninecent lambs arrived, 448 of 70-pound Southwest lambs sold at $8.90 per 100 pounds; 45 head, 62 pounds average, sold at $8.75; 33 head, 61 pounds, sold at $8.50; 49 head, 60 pounds, sold at $8.50; 196 head, 58 pounds average, sold at $8.25; and others averaging 50 to 60-pound Southwest lambs sold at $5.00 to $8.00 per 100 pounds, according to condition, quality and value, and all of them brought two to three cents a pound more money than they have usually brought one year with another.

The natural conditions of the Southwest are directly favorable to sheep raising. Nature has done her part, and if man will only do his, Southwest sheep will make name, fame and profit. The day of the sheep and lamb has come. America, like England, is becoming a nation of mutton eaters, and it is the St. Louis market that has done the most to bring this about. If the farmers will produce more good mutton sheep and lambs the market is already here and waiting, and the cost of transportation and marketing is very small compared with the total realized for the stock. Other June sales of sheep and lambs will be mentioned on another page.

Record Price For Clipped Lambs.

On Tuesday, June 1st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, M. F. Franabarger, a prominent stockman of Adair county, Missouri, marketed 175 head of clipped Western lambs that averaged 83 pounds and broke all records for clipped lambs on the market by bringing $8.40 per 100 pounds. These Western lambs had probably given up a fleece worth $1.50 per head before shipment, and made the total realized about $8.47 per head. Although these are still classed as lambs, they are most of them fully a year old. On the same day over 7,500 sheep and lambs were on the market.

COOPER'S FLUID DIP

CHEAPEST, PUREST AND BEST FOR
SHEEP, HOGS & CATTLE

A positive remedy for scab, mange, ticks, lice, ringworm, eczema, sores, stings, etc., and all disinfecting purposes. One gallon makes 150 to 200 gallons of liquid. Always uniform and mixes readily with any water. Price for gallon can, $1.75—5 gallon can, $6.50. If dealer can't supply you send to

Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., or
Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 177 Illinois St., Chicago

The Ever-Increasing Demand For Sheep and For Lambs.

THE greatest opportunity ever presenting itself to farmers and stockmen is the

UNLIMITED DEMAND FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS

which has developed at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the past five years.

This demand does not represent a temporary craze and excitement, which appear to-day and are gone to-morrow, but it does represent a slaughtering development which becomes better and stronger every time a thousand sheep and lambs are bought on the open market.

The managers of eight packing houses centering upon the St. Louis National Stock Yards have certified most distinctly that their sheep slaughtering

Has Not Been One-third of What It Would Be

if supplies were sufficient to satisfy their trade.

Instead of getting excited over the situation and fighting over a few loads of sheep which would not make up the deficiency, the buyers send to cheaper markets, where more sheep are concentrated, and pay out in freight bills the money they would as soon pay to the stockman who ships to the

St. Louis Market

in the first place. The extra freight money might just as well be in the pockets of the stockmen as in the traffic department of the railroad companies.

Marketing sheep is best done by shipping directly to the market where requirements are great and supplies are usually less than the trade can use to advantage. This points directly to the St. Louis National Stock Yards, where buyers are willing to purchase, slaughter and are able to sell to advantage

One Million More Sheep a Year

than were ever received upon the market.

Raisers, Feeders and Shippers of Stock will find it to their advantage to do business with the St. Louis market.

THE PRINCIPAL, ACTIVE, UP-TO-DATE COMMISSION FIRMS AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS ARE REPRESENTED IN THIS PUBLICATION.

Clover, Skim Milk and Corn.

While visting a farmer in McHenry county, Illinois, a few days ago, I noticed an unusually fine bunch of pigs. I asked about their feed and care. They were produced by big, thrifty sows. Just as soon as they began to eat they were given skim milk and a little soaked shelled corn. As soon as the clover pasture was ready they were allowed to run in it, keeping up the skim milk and corn part of the ration. This ration is rather unsual, for most farmers prefer to feed shorts with their skim milk instead of corn. While this McHenry county farmer fed some mill feed, he always used it in connection with corn. He certainly got results. These pigs will be carried through the summer upon this ration. New corn is not fed here until it is well ripened. Many farmers commence feeding new corn just as soon as it reaches the roasting-ear stage, and invariably much trouble results. It is much safer, and the corn will go farther, if feeding is delayed until after the corn is rather hard. If corn for earlier feeding is wanted, it should be anticipated at planting time and a few acres of a very early variety planted. Our McHenry county friend does this very thing. He plants three or four acres of "Longfellow" for his hogs. This corn is rather a flinty dent; it matures by September 13th and makes prime feed. The pigs are turned into this field, where they run for about a month. They do their own husking. A few pounds of rape seed are sown amidst the corn at the last cultivation. This is much relished by the pigs along in September and October, when they are hogging down the dry corn.—L. C. Brown.

Coburn's "Swine in America."

"It is not a good plan to take all the pigs from the sow, unless one or two of them can be turned with her some hours after, to draw the milk she will have at that time, and again, say after a lapse of twenty-four hours. The preferred way is to leave about two of the smallest with her for several days, and after that leave only one for two or three days more, by which time the flow of milk will have been so gradually diminished that no injury will result to the sow by keeping them entirely away from her. This extra supply of milk helps also to push the smaller pigs along in growth and put them more nearly on an equality in size with their thriftier mates."

This is an extract from Coburn's "Swine in America." It is his new book, his revised book, his text book for the breeder, feeder and student.

Swine is a great crop in America, and Coburn is a great man, a great author and a great hog authority.

Coburn has written a book, a big book of over 600 pages treating of swine from every standpoint.

This book will interest you; it will help you, and it will pay for itself in a little while if you raise hogs.

If you do not raise hogs now, you will after glancing through this book; and you will get so much good, so much help, and so much enthusiasm that you will be certain to make money out of hogs.

This volume is handsomely printed on fine paper, from large, clear type, and is profusely illustrated, containing a large number of magnificent half-tone illustrations and drawings, printed on a special plate paper. Another unique feature is the frontispiece, this being an anatomical and physiological model of the hog. This model cosists of a series of superposed plates, colored to nature, on heavy, serviceable paper, showing all the skeleton, muscles, internal organs, etc., in their relative positions. This model is accompained by an elaborate explanatory key showing just how to use it.

The work contains 650 pages (6x9 inches), bound in fine silk cloth, gold side and back stamping, making one of the handsomest and most attractive agricultural books now before the public.

The price of Coburn's "Swine in America" is $2.00 per copy. Send us the $2.00 and we will deliver the book, charges prepaid, and we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Weight of Oat Straw and Heads.

A correspondent at Winamac, Ind., writes: "I have a small field of 'Swedish Select' oats this season. It looks fine, but the growth seems to be all straw. What relation, as to bulk or weight, should the heads bear to the straw?"

A large, well-filled head of oats needs a strong, stiff straw to support it. Some varieties grow a stiffer straw than others, and are thus capable of carrying a greater weight of heads than larger straw of poorer texture. A notable instance of this is in the "Khernon" and "Sixty-day" oats. These varieties carry extraordinarily heavy loads on a short, rather slender straw. But this straw is of splendid texture and is stout enough to carry a burden of heads. So when we undertake to say what relation heads should bear to the straw, we should consider the varieties and conditions of growth. With such varieties as "Swedish Select," "Great Dakota," "Silver Mine," "Big Four," and others of the same group, I should place the average at around two pounds of straw for each pound of grain. With such varieties as "Kherson," "Sixty-day" and "Early Champion," I should place the yield of grain at 60 pounds for each 100 pounds of straw.

The season also has a marked influence on the yield of straw. The bulk of straw is much greater this season than last, and present conditions are not favorable for filling. So we may expect a larger proportion of straw to grain this year than usual. Then, of course, the stage of cutting must be taken into account. I have in mind one very rank field of oats which is showing an unusual preponderance of straw. I should place it as high as 100 pounds of straw to each 30 pounds of grain. Last season we had the reverse of this. Our early oats run nearly 75 pounds of grain to 100 pounds of straw; in fact, one grower reported he had a greater weight of grain than of straw.—L. C. Brown.

Air a Food.

"Prof. King tells us that the air a cow breathes is a part of her food supply. That is absolutely true. But how many men believe it? You can tell pretty closely when you visit their stables in winter and see how well they provide this important food for their cows. Not one, we believe, to-day, out of a hundred, of the men who are keeping cows for profit in the United States make suitable provision for pure air for their cows. That shows how much they believe that 'air is food.' The increased performance of cows, when their stable is changed from the old, poisonous supply of air to the King system, is ample proof of the truth of this saying. But any man ought not to wait for special proof on this question. The general principle of the necessity of pure air ought to put him well on the road of itself."—Hoard's Dairyman.

Money in Sheep.

Experts have said that there is nowhere a better sheep land than

THE HILL COUNTRY

along the Missouri Pacific—Iron Mountain in Southeast Missouri. Abundant pasturage, good water and near the best market in America—St. Louis.

Why Don't You Invest in a Ranch?

The land is cheap and it doesn't take much to stock a small place. There is big profit, and it won't work you to death. It's just the time now to look over the land and get ready for the fall start.

Our Little Pamphlet, "MONEY IN SHEEP," Tells You All About It.

B.H PAYNE, General Passenger Agent, ST. LOUIS.

MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN

Last of June Hog Prices.

The closing June prices for hogs were on a basis of $8.05 per 100 pounds for choice hogs 265 pounds average. Other loads, 200 to 250 pounds, sold at $7.65 to $8.00, most of them at $7.85 to $7.95. On the same day top hogs at Kansas City were at $7.85. Light hogs at St. Louis, 150 to 190 pounds average, sold at $7.40 to $7.82½; and pigs and lights at $5.00 to $7.65. Heavy culls sold at $7.00 to $7.50. On the same day, Chicago top was the same as St. Louis, and Omaha 25 cents below St. Louis.

The Colonel—"Confound it, sir; you nearly hit my wife!" Jagson—"Did I? Well, you have a shot at mine."—The Sketch.

SECTION OF THE QUARANTINE DIVISION AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS. On the day this picture was taken there were 250 cars of Southern cattle in the yards, all received, yarded, fed and watered by 9 o'clock a. m., and all sold by 3 o'clock p. m. In this connection it is well to remark that the healthiest cattle received and sold on any market arrive at St. Louis. This also applies to sheep and hogs. The cattle in the pen were raised in Coleman, Texas, and grazed in Oklahoma. In the pen are Mr. Al Keechler, Cattle Salesman for Cassidy-Southwestern Commission Company, and Mr. George B. Mills, Cattle Buyer for Swift & Company. On the pen at the back are Mr. Boog-Scott, of Texas, and his feeding partner, Mr. Thompson. The cattle sold for $5.40 per 100 pounds.

The BOOK of LIVE STOCK CHAMPIONS

The Greatest Book Ever Issued in the Interest of the Live Stock Industry.

This extraordinary book is a volume of 240 pages, nicely bound in cloth, size of page, 6 x 9 inches, and contains five hundred half-tone pictures of the greatest and most valuable animals that ever lived.

Every picture in **The BOOK of LIVE STOCK CHAMPIONS** represents a champion in domestic live stock. There are first-prize, sweepstake and championship winners at State, National and International Fairs and Expositions, including two World's Fairs. The pictures include every breed of dairy, beef and general-purpose cattle, running, trotting, jumping, coach and draft horses and ponies; fat swine and individual champions of every breed of sheep; also famous Angora goats.

Our offer is this: "Anyone who will send in one dollar on subscription account can select a copy of the latest, up-to-date **BOOK of LIVE STOCK CHAMPIONS** as a premium, and he will also receive **The National Farmer and Stock Grower two years.**"

HERE IS A SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.:

Herewith please find one dollar to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** and to include a copy of the latest edition of **The BOOK of LIVE STOCK CHAMPIONS.**

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Disposition an Important Item.

We consider the disposition an important factor in dealing with the genus homo. It is quite as worthy of note when considering the fowls and animals of the farm. Even in the poultry house it is worth while to observe the different methods of individual birds and verify or prove false the conclusions drawn.

When hens have a free range, some will hang around as if hoping that you will fuss over them continually, while others will bustle off in a business-like manner as soon as the morning meal is eaten, showing by their air that they have work of their own to do. A bug here and a bit of grass there are appropriated, and a foraging trip is well started by the busy-bodies, while the loafers mope around, looking wistfully at you as though expecting another shower of grain.

It does not take long to decide which are the profitable birds. It is those that show a willingness to work, to exercise. They may not always be the largest. We have seen hens that were always on hand when there was any food distributed that crowded the rest to the rear and could eat twice as fast, yet which were failures as egg producers. The only way to get even with them was to convert them into roasts or stews, and the sooner this was done the more profit to the owner.

The same difference may be noticed during the brooding season. One hen will patiently feed her chicks, snatching a bite herself only when they are satisfied. Another will greedily devour the food designed for them in spite of your protests. Which disposition will you choose?

Again, one sitting hen will fight almost to a finish if an intruder of any sort appears; another will fly away without resisting. It is easy to see that while the latter may be a profitable layer, she would never make a good mother. When selecting sitting hens, remember that grit is an essential to success.

Quarrelsome hens are always a nuisance, the injury which they may do to their young rendering them undesirable as brooders. When two hens persist in fighting, it is policy to get rid of one of them as soon as possible; ditto, as to roosters; one will eventually come to grief before you know it; and even if it does not, sparring matches are never profitable, even in the poultry yard.

But distinguish between disposition and training. You may be at fault with the latter; possibly reform is not yet too late. If you persist in feeding the chickens near the door, do not be surprised if they hang around at all times of the day in hope of a stray crumb. If you have no garden fence, do not blame them if they scratch up and eat the newly-planted corn, especially if corn is scantily fed. If no dust bath is provided, do not censure too severely if they improvise one in the middle of your flower bed.

Study your flock individually and collectively and decide what traits you can endure, what ones you can adapt to special cases, what ones you can correct and what ones must be eliminated. It is only through careful supervision that the best results can ensue. Reward the diligent by better care; condemn the lazy and selfish, for which wou should have nō use in the flock.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Business Education Necessary.

Eighty per cent. of the graduates of city grammar and high schools, and nearly all the graduates of country schools, require a business education before they can earn money. They cannot go into offices or factories without a business education, except as office boys, messengers, etc. They lack the one thing needful; that is, knowing how to handle themselves. In big cities, like St. Louis, when there is a vacancy for a young man or woman in an office, they simply call up one of the business colleges and get one who is just finishing the course. The young man comes fully equipped to go to work; he can fill in endorsements in checks; he can make up a bank deposit slip; he can keep books; he can take dictation and write a letter. He naturally becomes a useful member of the force. If he is lazy and watches the clock and does not take an interest in the business, his promotion is slow; but if he is intelligent and industrious he soon works his way upwards. Young people can be divided into those who know and those who know not; those who can and those who cannot; those who try and those who try not. They soon find their level. A business education such as one can obtain in a few months at Brown's Business College is worth a couple of years' experience in business life. The business world is crying out for capable young men. Live ones, not dead ones; young ones, not old ones. There is no time to educate young people in a business house—all the preparation has to be done outside. Then there are municipal, state and federal government positions. The capable applicants pass; the incapable are turned back. Farmers' sons are wanted, provided they have the business education. Farmers' sons usually bring good health and good habits to bear upon the problems of life. We mention Brown's Business College because it is probably the best in the city; the building is new, up-to-date in every respect; instruction straight from the shoulder; nice locality, suitable associations, and, above all, it appeals distinctly to the ambition of youth to become self-reliant and capable men and women. Write to Mr. M. M. Link, Superintendent Brown's Business College, St. Louis, Mo., and after mentioning The National Farmer and Stock Grower ask for the "Business Farmer Circulars."

MONTANA TWO-YEAR-OLDS—Geldings and mares. These are range horses, and an average lot of two-year-olds in fair to good condition. They were sold at auction at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, June 29th. Later on many of these will come back to be sold in the domestic sale ring. There is considerable prospect that many of these horses when matured will sell for $75 to $100 per head more than they cost in the range auction pavilion.

Light-weight Butcher Steers.

Native butcher steers of good quality and in good flesh outsell many loads of heavier cattle. The last day of June, on the St. Louis market, with 6,000 cattle on sale, the top price for 1,400-pound cattle was $7.00; and twenty-three head of 946-pound steers sold at $6.90; twenty-nine head, 917 pounds, $5.65; eleven head, 965 pounds, at $5.50; and thirteen head, 778 pounds, at $4.50. These figures indicate prices of inferior to strictly good light-weight beef cattle, with room at the top for strictly choice yearling steers—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

Government Cotton Report.

The government report on the growing cotton crop, July 2, shows the condition 6.2 points below the ten-year average. It is given as 74.6 per cent., as compared with 81.1 last month, 81.2 for the like month in 1908, 72 for the corresponding month in 1907, and a ten-year average of 80.8 per cent.

"What broke up the suffragette parade?" "A department store hung out a sign announcing $2.00 silks at $1.90."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

MONEY IN SHEEP. The St. Louis market has demonstrated that there is a great, growing and unsatisfied demand for sheep and lambs. It is a natural development growing out of the fact that the population of the United States is increasing, and it is due to some extent to the improved quality of the sheep and lambs marketed. To give actual credit where credit is due we must do justice to the packers. Only a very few years ago the demand for sheep was small. There are many markets where full car-loads of cattle and full car-loads of pork products could be shipped for sale, but few of the cities had coolers that could handle and sell full car-loads of sheep and lambs. Therefore it is in the mixed loads of beef, pork and mutton that packers put up and send to the smaller towns and cities that has created a regular, consistent demand for sheep and lambs that is making the sheep-growing industry highly profitable. So far as sheep are concerned, all markets have done their part; but when it comes to lambs, it is the St. Louis market that takes the lead. The MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY has issued a booklet, entitled "MONEY IN SHEEP," which is very interesting and based upon actual facts of the trade. It is advertised on page 24. Kindly mention this paper when writing for the pamphlet.

Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World.

This great Atlas contains 107 pages, 6x8 inches, is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns. Every country in the world is shown by maps of the latest plates. We use this Atlas as a subscription premium. For One Dollar paid in advance we will send one copy of **Hammond's Handy Atlas** post free by mail and credit three-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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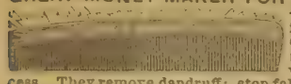
FAT reduced by a simple remedy—Sample Box, etc., mailed free to any address. Hall Chem. Co., Dept. 502, St. Louis, Mo.

FREE STUART'S ADHESIVE PLASTER-PAD TRADE MARK REG'D PATENTED SEPT 12 1908 **RUPTURE CURE.** Stuart's Plaster-Pads are different from the painful trues and being self-adhesive they hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Guaranteed in accord with National Drug Laws. Write to-day and "Trial Treatment," with interesting book will be sent FREE. Address STUART PLASTER-PAD CO., Block 57, St. Louis, Mo.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. For circular, testimonials and free trial treatment, write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Ga. Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

GREAT MONEY MAKER FOR AGENTS



Sell Magnetic Combs and get rich; agents wild with success. They remove dandruff; stop falling hair; RELIEVE HEADACHE in one minute. Send 2c stamp for sample. PROF. LONG, 798 Ash St., PEKIN, ILL.

HAPPY MAN'S BUTTON—A great seller. Coat button, collar button, and tie holder combined. Retails for 10c; [illegible] Agents wanted. Lyons Mfg. Co., Box 1313, Pekin, Ill.

MAKES FISH BITE

Lightning Fish Lure [illegible] One man caught 20 in half hour; another [illegible] kept busy hauling them out. Write today [illegible] Free. Agents wanted. FISHERMAN'S SUPPLY CO., Dept. 20, St. Louis, Mo.

THE UNIVERSAL AMERICAN FLAG.

Every family should own an American flag from patriotic motives, and the good and lasting flags that are of extra material and fast colors are hard to get. We have a flag of nice, soft cloth, fast colors, 2½x4 feet, a splendid flag. We are assured by the manufacturers that it is the best flag made, and it surely is one that any of our readers will be glad to own. We have adopted the Universal American Flag as a subscription premium. The Universal Magazine is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the Universal Magazine for two years, and we will send the Universal American Flag postpaid as a free premium. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Outwitting Himself.

A celebrated physician once attended the child of a wealthy French lady, who was so grateful for the recovery of her boy that she determined to give a larger fee than usual for his attendance. As he was taking leave on his final visit, the grateful mother handed to the doctor a handsome pocketbook, which she said she had worked with her own hands. The doctor bowed stiffly and said: "Madam, the pocketbook is quite a work of art, and I admire it exceedingly, but my fee is two thousand francs."

"Not more?" she replied, and, taking the pocketbook back, she removed from it five one-thousand franc notes, and handed two of them to the doctor, bowing stiffly in her turn, and, replacing the other three notes in the rejected pocketbook, she retired.

Caring For Nice Glassware.

Pretty pieces of glassware can be purchased so cheaply nowadays that nearly every housekeeper can afford a number of pretty articles for the table; but no matter how handsome the pieces may be, they will not add to the appearance of the table unless they are kept shiningly clean.

Before washing glassware, rinse out every particle of milk, fruit or anything that is colored, as hot water will sometimes drive the coloring matter into the glass and ruin its brightness, and use bits of old soft cloth for wiping out the dishes before washing them.

Shot and tacks are very often used for cleaning vinegar cruets and water bottles, but they are apt to scratch the glass and thus mar its beauty, and the best and easiest way to clean them is to put crushed egg shells in the bottle with plenty of hot suds and let them remain over night. In the morning, give the bottle a vigorous shaking and a good rinsing out.

Fine pieces of glassware as well as the pieces in every-day use can be kept shiningly clean by putting them in a strong suds made by stirring enough Pearline in warm, soft water to make a nice lather and then washing the dishes quickly through clear hot water.

Use a brush for cleaning the outside of glass dishes that are deeply cut, and, after rinsing them, wipe with one dry towel and polish with another free from lint. The commonest kinds of dishes can be made to look beautiful by washing and drying in this way, and if any of the glass is dim it will spoil the appearance of the table.

Glass dishes may be mended with melted alum, which must be applied hot and the pieces tied carefully together.

To make the glass shining, the dishes should be washed, rinsed and dried as quickly as possible, and if an extra shine is desired, rub the glass with a flannel dipped in alcohol and then in whiting after it has been dried with a soft towel; but this will not be necessary if the glass is carefully washed and thoroughly polished.—M. H.

For the Antiseptic Dairy.

Uncle Daniel Dewberry wandered around the big department store idly watching the scintillating colors of the electric fountain.

"Well, sir," said the clerk, suavely, "what can I do for you?"

"I want a toothbrush," began Uncle Daniel, and then, before he could say any more, the clerk was tumbling down boxes like circus tents at a one-night stand.

"Yes, sir. You want the latest Parisian importation with the removable handle?"

"No, bub; I—"

"Ah, I see. You want the Japanese special. Antiseptic bristles—"

"No; I—"

"Ah, how stupid of me! You want a toothbrush for the madam—"

"Will you please—"

"Oh, for the baby, eh? Well, here's a peach. The 'Baby Grand.' We—"

Uncle Daniel brought his horny fist down on the counter.

"Young man," he thundered, "let me say a word! I want a toothbrush for our old cow. These pasteurized, hygienic, antiseptic dairies are using them and we want to be up to date, too, be gosh!"

And then the clerk collapsed.—Chicago News.

AGENTS WANTED

We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Write for our catalogue and full particulars.

ON CREDIT

Buggies
Only $10. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Surreys
Only $25. Cash.
Balance $7 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Farm Wagons
Only $15. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for our free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO.,
Dept. 488, East St. Louis, Ills.

THE HORSE'S COUGH.

The cold evenings in early summer are often the occasion of starting horses of all ages to coughing. Prevention of a cold by the use of a tonic regularly of Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure is found to be the safer policy. Where prevention is neglected, this is a guaranteed safe cure, which is easily given in the food or by pouring on the tongue. It may be obtained at druggists, or, if need be, one may order it direct from the makers, Wells Medicine Company, 17 Third street, Lafayette, Ind.

"With all respect to the missionaries, who are very good people, we never yet saw one that we would care to eat."—Exchange.

ST. LOUIS THE GREAT MARKET FOR WESTERN RANGE HORSES. This picture was taken on Monday, June 28th, in the cutting pen of the St. Louis National Stock Yards. They were a bunch of yearling colts and fillies sold at auction on the day following with a thousand others. These sales are conducted every other Tuesday during the season. The sale on Tuesday, June 29th, was the second of the season. The July sales are scheduled for July 13th and 27th. These are the greatest range horse sales, and all horsemen will find it to their interest to attend them.

The Festive Fly.

Once we thought it bad enough to have the fly lighting on our nose when we wanted to sleep, and tumbling into our food as it came to the table. It was a matter of inconvenience, sickening sometimes; that was all. But modern science has shown its presence to be more than this; it is alarming. We used to wonder how we got typhoid, and with the dangers of impure water thought we had solved the problem. But, after all, it is only half solved. Modern investigators have found that the bacteria are carried by the thousand through the agency of the omnipresent fly.

The remedy is, more persistent fighting of the six-footed pest. Screens are, of course, a necessity. If they have holes, one can quickly mend small rents with black cloth, this being most inconspicuous. But if the holes are large, it pays better to get a piece of new wire cloth and replace the section which is ragged. A few cents and ten-minutes' time will thus render the old as good as new.

A horse barn near the house will require extra attention, as if not kept well cleaned in summer it breeds flies. For the same reason a horse pasture near the house is undesirable.

If you have not a closed sink, strive to keep all dishes washed as fast as used, or at least keep them closely covered. Closed cupboards in the pantry are of prime importance. Darken the rooms daily long enough to drive out the flies. This may be most readily done if a door opening into the sunshine can be left ajar and the flies brushed toward it with a palm-leaf fan or a leafy branch. Oil of lavender sprinkled about the room is distasteful to them, yet it gives an agreeable freshness to the room.—Bessie L. Putnam.

The Insect Pest.

Recently a leading daily in one of the most intelligent cities of Pennsylvania announced with evident alarm the fact that some insect was destroying the leaves of the magnificent shade trees in which her citizens took a pardonable pride. The enemy was not confined to a limited part of the city, but its depredations were spread over the entire area, and it looked as though the beautifully-shaded walks were to be lost and only grim specters left to remind of former beauty.

No one seemed able to cope with the problem. All looked with silent concern upon the common enemy.

But the next day a farmer who lived several miles out arrived on the scene, armed with a first-class spraying outfit and the necessary insecticides. It is needless to say that he found an abundance of work; and a week later the same daily announced that as a result the pest was in many parts of the city under subjugation and the trees had already improved in appearance.

The shrewd farmer had doubtless earned the price of the sprayer and a goodly profit for his time. More, he had shown to himself and to the community in which he lived the necessity of keeping abreast of the times. While his urban neighbors were wondering what to do, he packed up his apparatus and showed them. It was all A, B, C to him, for hadn't he been reading his farm papers and picking up all the new ideas about the use of insecticides? Truly the farmer of to-day must use as much brain work as the professional; but it is work that pays, if not in dollars and cents, it brings the honest satisfaction of having increased the one God-given talent to ten, of maintaining and developing nature's handiwork.—Bessie L. Putnam.

A Useful Shower.

A bride-to-be was recently given a pretty and useful shower. Of course, only intimate friends were invited. Each guest was asked to bring a handkerchief as a gift to the bride and also an original cooking recipe and a penny photograph of herself.

A few days before the event took place a committee visited the invited guests and suggested that each contribute a small sum of money, not more than fifteen cents, with which to buy material for kitchen towels, dish cloths and iron holders.

Arrived at the house, the guests placed their handkerchiefs on a table arranged for that purpose, and then in the course of the evening each girl took her place at the writing desk and copied her recipe in a neat little book which had been prepared for the purpose. Many of the girls attached some joking comment to the recipe and pasted her picture somewhere on the page.

In the course of the evening two dozen towels were hemmed, a dozen dish cloths finished and about a dozen and a half iron holders were made.

Sandwiches, ice cream and cake formed the refreshments.

But this was not a case in which the bride was to receive so much without giving anything. Just about the time refreshments were served the prospective groom appeared with his very excellent camera under his arm. He proceeded to take flashlights of the group in various positions and each guest was promised one. The groom took charge of these, and several days later the girls each had a set of the souvenir pictures to drop in their memory box.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Preparing Nervous Children For Rest.

If children have a tendency to be wakeful for a long while after going to bed, or if they are restless and toss about after once falling asleep, it is because they are under some sort of a strain. It may be that a heavy supper eaten shortly before retiring is the cause of this restlessness. The healthiest girl I have ever known and one who grew to fill a large place in life is a young woman, who, when eighteen years old, was still following her childish habit of eating a dinner in the middle of the day and a bowl of bread or crackers for her evening lunch.

But another cause for unquietness after the bed hour has come is that the nerves of high-strung little creatures have been wrought up to a high tension by the exciting events of the day, and it may take several hours before they can be soothed into quietness. The best way to overcome this is to have a few quiet minutes with the children just before they go to bed, and in this time draw their thoughts from the events of the day. A quiet little story without adventure in it is almost sure of results. The stories of adventure should be kept for some other time of the day. Bedtime stories and poems are to make one forget all about the trials of school and the fun of play.

Perhaps it is because Robert Louis Stevenson was forced to spend so many of his hours in "counterpane land" that he has given so many choice bedtime poems to our children. Of all the poets he seems to reach the little hearts the best, and his quiet, cheery verses make the bed hour seem a most desirable time. Many is the happy child who has gone to sleep with the words of "A Good Boy" to dream on.

"I woke before the morning, I was happy all the day;
I never said an ugly word, but smiled and stuck to play.

And now at last the sun is going down behind the wood,
And I am very happy, for I know that I've been good.

My bed is waiting cool and fresh, with linen smooth and fair,
And I must go to sleep and not forget my prayer.

I know that till to-morrow I shall see the sun arise,
No ugly dream shall fright my mind, no ugly sight my eyes.

But slumber holds me tightly till I waken in the dawn,
And hear the thrushes singing in the lilacs round the lawn."

After a few readings the child will begin to repeat this with the mother, and it will undoubtedly become one of the bedtime favorites. Another of Stevenson's bedtime poems is "My Bed is a Boat."

"My bed is like a little boat;
Nurse helps me in when I embark;
She girds me in my sailor's coat
And starts me in the dark.

"At night I go on board and say
Good-night to all my friends on shore;
I shut my eyes and sail away
And see and hear no more.

"And sometimes things to bed I take,
As prudent sailors have to do;
Perhaps a slice of wedding cake,
Perhaps a toy or two.

"All night across the dark we steer;
But when the day returns at last,
Safe in my room, beside the pier,
I find my vessel fast."

—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

How Girls Can Make Fancy Hat Pins.

A very pretty conceit is the hat pin made of sealing wax, and it is something in which every girl can become skillful after a little practice. They are made as follows: Have on hand the ordinary black-headed hat pins and a number of sticks of sealing wax of different colors. The gold and delicate colors work up most prettily in the hat pins. Now melt the sealing wax and dip the hat pin in it, keeping up a constant, steady twirling motion of the hat pin in the same direction, dipping and twirling continually until the pin has a head as large as is desired. Several colors may be worked into the hat pin by dipping from one color to the other if desired. A gold wax with just a touch of pale blue or pale pink added at the last makes a pretty combination. The secret of getting the head perfectly smooth is in the swiftness and smoothness of the twirling, and the longer it is practiced the more adept does the hat pin maker become. In one of the large factories of odds and ends in novelties one of the girls gives her entire time to making these hat pins of sealing wax, and she has become so skilled in handling the wax and the pins that she turns out really artistic work.

An ingenious girl gave a party to girls recently at which she introduced this hat pin making as one of the amusements of the evening, and each girl carried home with her as a souvenir the hat pin she had made.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

The Other Side of It.

"It's no disgrace to fail if you have done your best," said the philosopher. "That may be so," replied the man who had failed. "But it's pretty tough to have to admit that the best you could do was to fail."—Detroit Free Press.

"The straight and narrow path—the fire escape."—Chicago News.

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FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

There is a very good book on the subject of Vegetable Gardening, written by Samuel B. Green. It is a manual that can be relied on. It is easy to grow vegetables and save them against the different diseases when at critical periods such a book can be readily referred to. There are 252 pages, nicely illustrated and practical throughout. We will send a copy of the book entitled Vegetable Gardening and The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A Most Useful Premium.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screwdriver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send one dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

They Were From the South.

"I could tell you were from the South," said the wag.

"Could you?" she asked sweetly.

"Yes. You see, you have a Mobile countenance."

"That's nothing," was her airy reply. "My husband has an automobile face."

Pure Water Needed on the Farm.

There are three things which are essential to our own health and which we should freely partake of, and the best thing about them is that they are all free, if we live in proper surroundings. These are sunshine, pure air and pure water.

We should see that our supply of water that is used on the farm is pure, especially that for drinking purposes. We cannot any longer afford to require our stock to drink water from dirty ponds. Stock that we are feeding for a profit should have pure water in order that they may do their best. I know of one load of cattle that were feeding for market, and they had to drink from a pond that the hogs wallowed in, and the water was rather a thin mud than water, and of this the cattle had to drink, and I am satisfied that the owner lost enough on this load of cattle alone to pay for the best well in the county.

The farmer who does not provide good drinking water for his family is greatly endangering their health, and we cannot afford to endanger ourselves and family. There are many cases of sickness and death which are traced to the drinking of bad and impure water. The man on the farm has the best chance of providing pure water, and we should be glad of this and take advantage of the fact and see that we have it; likewise we have the best privilege of having pure air surrounding us. In countries where there are springs, most of the water as it comes from the spring head is pure and as good as we can get it; but in countries where there are no springs to speak of and we have to depend upon other sources, we like to have water for drinking purposes come from living wells, as we like this better and it is more apt to be pure than from most cisterns. The cistern is a good thing to have if we can have good and pure water in it.

There are many things which we can do that will help make water pure in wells. If we keep the place cleaned up properly and not allow filth to lie around and accumulate, we are going a long ways towards helping matters. If we have the well a short distance from some place where filth is dumped, there are great chances of the water becoming contaminated. The best rule is not to throw anything around, and do not have any waste pile. There is no use for it. Put everything back on the soil, where it will do some good, and that which will not rot, burn it and get it out of the way. Sanitary surroundings above ground go a long way towards making pure water and pure air. Many have a place for dumping the wood ashes in a pile, which a beter way would be to take out at once and scatter on the land. Instead of having a dump pile, I carry the bucket and scatter under some fruit tree, or in the berry patch, and thus keep things clean and sightly, and yet have this refuse matter doing me good. Instead of having a place to dump the wastes from the kitchen, either give to the hogs or chickens, and let them have some good from it.

It will pay to have pure water to drink at any cost, but it is almost free to most of us. A few years ago several cases of sickness were near us, in which two of the family lay sick for three months, but finally recovered. My belief is that bad water was the cause of it all. We farmers have the best chance to give ourselves and family pure surroundings in which to live, and it is our duty to do this, and we should be so inclined.—E. J. Waterstripe.

Pat's Appreciation.

An artist had finished a landscape; on looking up, he beheld an Irish navvy gazing at his canvas. "Well," said the artist familiarly, "do you suppose you could make a picture like that?" The Irishman mopped his forehead a moment. "Sure, a man c'n do anything if he's druv to ut," he replied.—Philadelphia In-

Line Busy.

"No," drawled the Mayor of the far Western settlement, "the boys had some money tied up in that thar bankrupt telephone company an' they just didn't like the way the receiver was handling the business."

"Didn't, eh?" commented the tourist. "Well, what did they do about it?"

"Oh, they just hung up the receiver."—Chicago News.

Which Was the Beauty?

"Halloa, Mrs. Lovejoy!" exclaimed a gentleman of that lady's acquaintance. "Pray what brings you out so early in the day?

"Oh, I've just been to the photographer's with my pet dog, Dido" (which she carried in her arms), "and we had our portraits taken together, haven't we, Dido? Beauty and the beast, you know, Mr. Johnson"—with a saucy little laugh.

"And what a little beauty he is, to be sure!" replied Johnson, inadvertently, as he tenderly stroked poor Dido's head and pulled his ears. And then he suddenly remembered what he was saying and became hot and cold in turn.—Tit-Bits.

Not Meant For Him.

Farmer—"Hi, there! Can't you see that sign: 'No fishing on these grounds.'"

Colored Fisherman—"Co'se I kin see sign. I'se cullid, boss, but I ain't so ignorant as ter fish on no grounds. I'm fishin' in de crick."—Driftwood.

A FINE KIDNEY REMEDY.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, 890 Carrier Building, East Hampton, Conn., says that if any of our readers afflicted with a Kidney or Bladder trouble will send their address to him, he will gladly and without charge direct them to the splendid remedy he so successfully used at home in his own case.

THE POPULAR BICYCLE.

The Bicycle is holding its own and gaining. Not so popular as during the "craze," yet it is advancing on its merits and usefulness. Cycle clubs are forming again and country tours are numerous. The great item in connection with Bicycles is the survival of the Mead machines. All the high-priced wheels have disappeared, because they were not worth the money, but the moderate-priced Mead machines survived because they were worth more than they cost. Send to Mead Cycle Co., D 138, Chicago, and ask for particulars of ten-day trial offer.

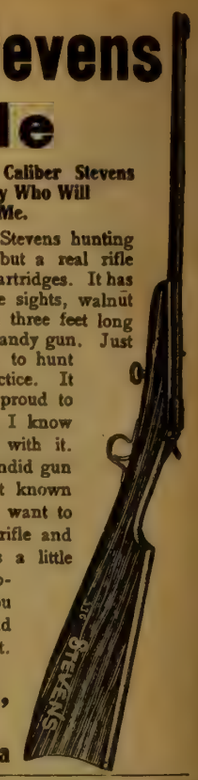
GREAT FAITH IN ABSORBINE.

Another example of what my customers think of my remedy for use on blemished horses is found in the following letter, received under date of March 19th, 1909, from E. S. Jenkins, Center Point, Ind. He writes: "Have been using your Absorbine for two years with great success for contracted tendons, lumps, swellings, etc. Had a horse that had been lame for eighteen months with strained tendons of the left leg, and two and one-half bottles of Absorbine cured him. I have great faith in Absorbine for such cases as I mentioned. Have recommended its use to many and have aided the druggist in building up a pretty fair sale of it in our little town. I don't deserve any praise for this, for I feel that I owe it to the medicine to tell my friends of its merits." You would find Absorbine equally beneficial, and, if you do not already have one of my free booklets, write at once. You can procure the remedy at your druggist's, or sent postpaid upon receipt of $2.00. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 106 Temple street, Springfield, Mass.

Earn Stevens Rifle

I Have a Genuine 22 Caliber Stevens Rifle for Every Boy Who Will Write to Me.

This is a 22 caliber Stevens hunting rifle. It is not a toy but a real rifle shooting long or short cartridges. It has a well rifled barrel, fine sights, walnut stock. It is more than three feet long and is in every way a dandy gun. Just what every boy wants to hunt with and for target practice. It is a gun you will be proud to show your friends and I know you will be delighted with it. You know what a splendid gun the Stevens is, the best known rifle in the world. I want to give you this splendid rifle and all I want in return is a little easy work. Write me today and I will tell you all about the gun and just how you can get it.



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Remarkable Rescue of Prominent Indiana Man a Matter of Life-and-Death Interest To All Throat and Lung Sufferers.

For Benefit of National Farmer and Stock Grower Readers, He Tells How He Cured Himself at Home — Costs Nothing to Try.

"I think I owe it to all sufferers of lung and throat trouble and consumption to tell them some mighty good news, a sure way to cure themselves right at home with little trouble," said E. S. Stroh, of Angola, Ind., yesterday, as he passed through.

"Coming from me, probably, some people might doubt this, but let me tell you," he said, as his 66-year-old face flushed with a resurrected, youthful smile, "over two years ago I was a weazened-up wreck, a consumptive at 63. Three lung specialists passed me up. Every day I would cough up about a pint. I had chills and fever every afternoon. I could hardly eat, even the plainest food, coughed nearly all night, and was down to 137 pounds when I hit on the cure. Well, you see me now. I weigh 166 pounds, frisky as a boy at 66, can do a big day's work, and eat like a prince.

"Now I am not trying to boost anybody, but I must give credit where credit is due. Dr. J. Lawrence Hill, 505 Hill Building, Jackson, Mich., the well-known lung specialist of America and probably so far the only successful one, cured me. That was two years ago. I have just had my lungs examined again and there is no trace of consumption nor danger of its returning. Dr. Hill makes a specialty of treating throat and lung sufferers at a distance who have not the means of visiting his office personally. That's the way he cured me, and I know of many others who had one foot in the grave almost, brought back to life by what he calls his Rational Treatment. It certainly is a wonder.

"I wish every reader of your paper who has weak lungs, catarrh of the bronchial tubes or catarrh in any form, chronic bronchitis, asthma, chronic hacking cough, loss of flesh, night sweats, hemorrhages, soreness or pain in the chest or under the shoulder blades or any other deadly symptom of consumption, to send to Dr. Hill for his trial package. This treatment checks at once further progress of the disease, develops atrophied cell tissues and brings on new resisting power, appetite, flesh and good health." Fill out the coupon below and mail today.

Trial Treatment Package Coupon

Dr. J. Lawrence Hill,
505 Hill Building, Jackson, Mich.

I am suffering from throat and lung trouble, so please send me your large trial package in plain, sealed wrapper, that I may try it and see for myself if it will do what you claim it will. I enclose 20c. to help pay for packing, etc., and as an evidence that I am not sending for the trial package out of idle curiosity.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Knowledge of Wheat Conditions.

In the month of May, American farmers obtained the knowledge of the true value of wheat from the grain market, and not from any other source of information.

The Chicago Board of Trade is the principal grain market of the country, and there the discovery of the shortage created the faith that was the support of the speculative campaign. A certain few buyers came to the conclusion that wheat was cheap and sure to advance, especially if they bought and held large quantities of it. It must be understood in this connection that in order to buy there had to be others to sell. It is no child's play, this buying and selling of grain. Security in money has to be given and kept equal to all anticipated market changes, so that when the day of delivery comes the buyer will get the grain or an equivalent in cash.

When it comes to speculation in grain, Chicago is the leading market. When it comes to selling and delivering grain for spot cash on the day of sale, Chicago is still the principal market; but there are many others which have their home conditions to consider and which in turn have some influence on Chicago.

In this case Chicago traders saw the opening and led the speculative advance which was at first claimed to be without anything more than a speculative foundation. Under influence of the Chicago market, however, cash grain advanced in price in all markets, even to the wagon-load sold in the country towns.

A member of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange said to the writer of this article that had it not been for the Chicago Board of Trade ascertaining and acting on the true situation the country could have been emptied of grain without any advance in prices.

The members of smaller markets may understand the situation; they can follow a lead effectively; but their influence is in proportion to their dealings and their great source of information is Chicago. In this case the movement was accepted by the minor markets, and those whose interests were on the side of buying cheap just simply had to stand up and pay the price or stand aside.

There were fluctuations and changes in values and a terrible lot of excitement, mostly by people who do not know and never will know anything about the subject.

The time to prove the situation is when it is all over. The May prices for wheat on speculation held steady to the close, and the spot cash market was higher than the speculative option, showing clearly that every man who owned a bushel of grain derived benefits from the advance.

After the whole May trading was closed out, a good market authority said:

"Now that it is all over and the May deal is a matter of history, even the most prejudiced trader is able to see that there is in reality no corner at all; in other words, that the so-called high price was the result of actual scarcity and not of manipulation. The opinion has been further confirmed by the fact that cash prices almost all over the country reached higher levels than in May. This awakening suggests that even the inexpert are beginning to get something like a sensible understanding of the situation. In a word, they see that farmers' reserves were almost exhausted and that the March estimate of the Department of Agriculture was erroneous."

We do not take the position that the Department report was far from correct. The report indicated that there was less wheat in farmers' hands on March 1st than on any March 1st during the previous twelve years. It is ninety-two days from March 1st to May 31st. The whole world has an influence in wheat values and ninety days is long enough for an advance or decline of 20 to 25 per cent. on any commodity.

In the Board of Trade are to be found commission salesmen whose duty it is to sell the grain belonging to their customers as it arrives in the city. The samples are procured and they sell it on the market and on its merits. They are keen business men, investigators of conditions. Some of them have no speculative customers. During the excitement of the May deal, the commission firms went the speculators one better and obtained prices for spot delivery that were higher than where there was time for delivery.

We have honestly tried to find fault with grain market conditions. We have tried to find out if there is more speculation than there ought to be, and we cannot see any positive evil to correct. We once contracted for five-years' supply of paper—our contracts are usually for a year. A tea merchant has to buy tea a year in advance or he cannot get it at all. The shoe manufacturers who make contracts in the spring for fall delivery are all speculating in future conditions, and the commerce of the present day cannot go on without it.

In connection with the subject of markets it is well to assume that much depends upon favorable and unfavorable conditions. These conditions are constantly changing. The bright day brings thousands to the circus and the rains keep thousands away. The great effort of the day is to anticipate conditions and be there first. In this connection we are reminded of a man who wasted a greater portion of his life as a wool dealer in Boston. He was educated, intelligent, industrious, and an investigator. In the trade people looked up to him because of his ability; his competitors went to him for information; he had plenty of capital and good credit, but in the end he was a failure as a wool salesman, and he finally accepted the management of a woolen mill. Before leaving Boston he determined to make an investigation of his own failure, and he went to an old wool trader and said: "Before I leave Boston I would like to know how it is that as a wool dealer I am a failure and you are a success. Tell me the answer." "Oh," said the wool dealer, "that is easy. You are always trying to find out how it ought to be and I am always trying to find out how it is."

The successful advancement of wheat prices in May was due to conditions as they then were and not due to what they might have been.

A GREAT POWER HAY PRESS.

One of the fastest and best of all hay presses is the "Ell" Belt Power Press advertised in this paper by the Collins Plow Company of Quincy, Ill. To be one of the "Ell" family is alone a guarantee of superiority. Ell Presses are famed far and wide. There are nearly forty different styles and sizes, and all of them good. Contract balers and those who have large amounts of their own hay to bale every year will be specially interested in the power press. The whole line of "Ell" Presses are well illustrated and described in the new catalog the Collins Plow Company have just gotten out. If you are interested in hay presses, you ought to send for a copy. You are safe when you buy an Ell. The catalog is free.

BEST HOG AND CATTLE WASH

As well as Dip for sheep is Cooper's Liquid Dip. Mixes readily with hard, brackish, alkali or salty water and is instantly ready for use, requiring no addition whatever other than water. It is three times stronger than ordinary liquids, its concentrated form greatly reducing the expense of freight, storage, etc. It is much cheaper than the crude coal-tar, carbolic and tobacco dips, and no dearer than even lime and sulphur Its effect is always beneficial to the animal, its wool or hair. It does not stain the fleece. See advertisement in this paper.

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"I have demonstrated that deafness can be cured."--Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

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Every family should own an American flag, and the good and lasting flags that are of extra material and fast colors are hard to get. We have a flag of nice, soft cloth, fast colors, 2½x4 feet, a splendid flag. We are offering it as a subscription premium.

To anyone who will send us 60 cents we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year. We will send one American flag by mail prepaid.

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Is a magnificent newspaper, containing all the latest home, foreign and political news. It is undoubtedly the best Republican newspaper in the United States. It is published at $1.00 per year, and is worth the price.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is a nice, clean, general farm monthly publication, full of practical, interesting and instructive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It is very useful to general farmers, to vegetable and fruit growers, and especially so to cattle, hog and sheep raisers and feeders, to horse and mule raisers and dealers, and it contains more good poultry facts than most of the poultry papers. It is published at 50 cents a year, or three years for one dollar.

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SELECTED POETRY.

NATURE'S BENEDICTION.

Grass is the
forgiveness of nature—
her constant benediction.
Fields trampled
with battle,
saturated with blood,
torn with the ruts
of cannon,
grow green again
with grass,
and carnage
is forgotten.
Streets abandoned
by traffic
become grass-grown
like rural lanes,
and are obliterated.
Forests decay,
harvests perish,
flowers vanish,
but grass is immortal.
Beleaguered by the
sullen hosts of winter,
it withdraws into
the impregnable fortress
of its
subterranean vitality
and emerges upon
the first solicitation
of spring.
Sown by the winds,
propagated by the
subtle horticulture
of the elements,
which are
his ministers
and servants,
it softens the rude
outline of the world.
Its tenacious fibers
hold the earth
in its place
and prevent its
soluble components
from washing into
the wasting sea.
It invades the
solitude of deserts,
climbs the
inaccessible slopes
and forbidding pinnacles
of mountains,
modifies climates
and determines
the history,
character and destiny
of nations.
Unobtrusive and patient,
it has immortal vigor
and aggression.
Banished from the
thoroughfare and
the field,
it bides its time
to return, and when
vigilance is relaxed
or the dynasty
has perished,
it silently
resumes the throne
from which it has
been expelled,
but which it
never abdicates.
It has no blazonry
of bloom to charm
the senses with
fragrance or splendor,
but its homely hue
is more enchanting
than the lily
or the rose.
It yields no fruit
on earth or air,
and yet
should its harvest fail
for a single year,
famine would depopulate
the world.
—John J. Ingalls.

NORAH McGILL.

The ways of a woman,
Soloman said,
Would puzzle a wise man,
Alive or dead;
An' faith! I'm thinkin'
He'd say so still,
If ever he'd met with
Norah McGill.

The wiles of a woman,
Antony said,
Were past believin'
An' better fled;
An' faith! I'm thinkin'
He'd say so still,
If ever he'd looked on
Norah McGill.

The word of a woman,
Malachi said,
Was as easy snapt
As a spider's thread;
An' faith! I'm thinkin'
He'd say so still,
If ever he talked with
Norah McGill.

An' yet there's nothin'
That can compare
With the blue of her eyes
An' the black of her hair,
An' faith! I'm thinkin'
She likes me still,
The while she's plaguin' me,
Norah McGill.
—Temple Bar.

THE FARMER.

The farmer who is yy
Enough to take his ee,
And study with his ii
And think of what he cc;
He hears the clatter of the jj.
They each other tt,
And sees that when a tree dkk
It makes a home for bb.
A yoke of oxen he will uu,
With many haws and gg,
And their mistakes he will exqq
When plowing for his pp.
He little buys, but much he sells,
And therefore little oo;
And when he hoes his soil by spells
He also soils his hose.
—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

BOYS THAT RUN THE FURROW.

You can write it down as gospel,
With the flags of peace unfurled,
The boys that run the furrow
Are the boys that rule the world.

It is written on the hilltops,
In the fields where blossoms blend;
Prosperity is ending
Where the furrow has an end.

The glory of the battle,
Of clashing swords blood red,
Is nothing to the warfare
Of the battle hosts of Bread.

The waving banners of the fields
O'er the broad land unfurled—
The boys that run the furrow
Are the boys that rule the world.
—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS COW.

The old cow walked by the dairy shed
And in her ruminant way she said:
"I'm feeling about as fine as silk,
But I'd like a drink of my own good milk;"
And, looking around, she presently saw
A pail a-standing beside the door—
It was buttermilk, about two days old,
But the aged vaccine hadn't been told;
She only remarked: "It's mean to bilk
An industrious cow of her own good milk."
And she took a drink and she looked surprised
And she walked away and that cow surmised;
She surmised about half way down the lane,
And she said in astonishment mixed with pain:
"To judge by the flavor of that there milk,
I can't be feeling as fine as silk.
I must be bilious, I'll bet a hat,
When I get to giving down milk like that!"
—Live Stock World.

BALLAD OF THE SETTING HEN

It was a stub-tailed Leghorn hen—
A hen at least with horny legs—
Who did not know her error when
She sat upon some china eggs.

Not china of the Cochin's kind,
But eggs evolved from potter's clay—
The whiteless, yolkless sort designed
To stimulate fool hens to lay.

Those eggs within her nest she found,
And settled on them with a cluck,
A happy, gurgling kind of sound
That said quite plainly: "This is luck."

She hastened to apply no test
For sulphur, lime or albumen.
The eggs were there, it was a nest,
And that was all that concerned the hen.

They told her of her sad mistake,
But nothing did she care for that;
No sort of notice did she take,
But sat, and sat, and sat, and sat.

The orb of day it rose and set,
(It could not well do otherwise),
But that old stubborn hen, you bet
She'd set, but darned if she would rise.

She heard, unmoved, the call to food;
She had no appetite for grain;
Her fervid fancy raised a brood
Of fluffy chicks from porcelain.

Sternly determined to succeed,
She sat a month or more, but then,
As you'll infer, she was, indeed,
A very optimistic hen.

So on that nest she kept her place,
Heroic! That can't be denied.
But oh! it was an awful case
Of prevalence misapplied.

I've known a lot of people who
Decide to hustle out and scratch,
But sit and dream their whole lives through,
Expecting china eggs to hatch.
—Kennett Harris, in Industrious Hen.

The Summer Visitor.

With the manifold duties of the farm at their maximum, the self-invited summer visitor may disarrange matters seriously. If she is sensible, however, she will try to adapt herself to the conditons and will wish to make no extra work in the household.

Nine cases out of ten, the simple fare of the farm will be more to her taste than all the fancy cooking. Give her fresh fruit and vegetables, butter, cream and eggs in abundance. If she seems to relish them, believe that she does. Why shouldn't she? You would, if you could not get them in abundance. If she seems to want the pastry and fancy cooking—her proper sphere is a summer hotel. But the average city visitor will find plain cereals with rich cream, fresh home-made bread and the delicacies of garden and orchard quite sufficient.

She should, on her part, make it a rule to rise in time to eat with the family. Keeping a meal waiting or serving an extra one is an unreasonable burden to the farm home in summer. She will enjoy shelling peas, gathering apples for supper and looking over the fresh berries. There are many light duties which she should be glad to perform, making that much lighter the work of her hostess.

This will give a delightful afternoon for a stroll to the woods or rest in the hammock in the yard, where the last magazine or book can be enjoyed by both entertainer and entertained. If the summer vacation could be made a mutual enjoyment—and why can this not be done?—it would be more enjoyable to the real summer guest, whom we delight to serve, and less of a bugbear to the busy farmer's wife.—Bessie L. Putnam.

The Difficulty.

"Oh, dear!" sighed her husband's wife, "I can't find a pin anywhere. I wonder where all the pins go to, anyway?"

"That's a difficult question to answer," replied his wife's husband, "because they are always pointed in one direction and headed another."—Chicago News.

Of Course.

"What was the best job you ever did?" inquired the first barber. "I once shaved a man," replied the second barber. "Go on." "Then I persuaded him to have a hair cut, shampoo, facial massage, singe, seafoam, electric buzz, tar spray, and tonic rub." "What then?" "By that time he needed another shave."—Washington Herald.

"If I were you I wouldn't be a fool, Diggs." "True," replied Diggs, complacently. "The unfortunate part of it is that you are yourself."—The Circle.

Magnificent Subscription Premium.

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6 5-8 to 7 1-2. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material. well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color.

Subscription Blank

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THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National Farmer hat, color.....size.....

My name is.....

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Postoffice.....

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

This is a beautiful study, and it is elegantly explained by the most satisfactory methods. There are twenty-four post cards, and each post card shows a different flower, grouped in such a way that the sentiment that each flower represents is spelled out by the flowers. For example, the violets of the violet card spell "Faithfulness;" the roses

"Love;" clover, "Be Mine;" ot Each post card is different, finishe in many colors and glossed.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrate monthly magazine, published at 2 cents a year, and the post cards c be selected as a free premiu Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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Very Elegant Fashion Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Every pattern is new and original.

Nine-gored Skirt.

No. 6354.—The simple gored skirt is always a desirable one and always in demand. This one is novel in that the side gores are lapped over onto the front gore, but otherwise it is plain. The lines, however, tend to the fashionable slender effect, and, as the skirt can be made either long for the house or short for the street, it is adapted to every seasonable material. French serge in the new shade known as tea green is the material illustrated, and the only trimming is smoked pearl buttons; but fashionable materials include the washable ones as well as those of wool and silk.

The skirt is made in nine gores, and the fullness at the back can be laid in inverted plaits, or the skirt can be cut off and finished in habit style.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10¾ yards 24, 8 yards 32, 5⅝ yards 44, or 4¼ yards 52 inches wide, when material has figure or nap; 7 yards 24, 6¾ yards 32, 4⅝ yards 44, or 3¼ yards 52 inches wide, when material has neither figure nor nap.

The Pattern 6354 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Lingerie Blouse.

No. 6348.—Embroidery worked onto the material is being extensively used on lingerie blouses this season, and it is always charming in effect. This blouse includes a yoke which is especially adapted to such treatment, and which can e made either with the quare Dutch or the igh neck. In the illustration the material is andkerchief lawn and the trimming is lace insertion, while the sleeves are cut off to three-quarter length. All the pretty muslins of the season are appropriate, however, and as the model can be utilized for the entire gown as well as for the separate blouse, it becomes available for the pretty figured lawns and batistes and the various inexpensive printed wash fabrics as well as for white muslins.

The blouse is made with the yoke, and the full front and back portions, which are tucked and joined to its lower edge. The sleeves are in one piece each, with the seams so arranged as to be nearly invisible, and can be made either long or in three-quarter length. When the high neck is used, a regulation stock collar makes the finish.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4⅝ yards 21 or 24, 3 yards 32, or 2¾ yards 44 inches wide, with 3 yards of banding and 2 yards of edging.

The Pattern 6348 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents for each.

Child's Tucked Dress.

No. 6344.—The one piece dress is a practical as well as fashionable one for the younger children, and this model can be utilized for all seasonable materials. The belt is arranged to give the long waisted or French effect, and below it the skirt is allowed to fall free, but above the plaits are stitched to lie flat. In the illustration soft finished white pique is made without trimming of any sort, but muslins of various sorts are utilized for dresses of the kind, and, if a daintier frock is wanted, lawn or batiste could be utilized with collar and sleeve-bands and belt embroidered in some pretty simple design, or there could be embroidery on the front of the dress. Indeed, the model is an available one that can be treated in a great many different ways. Dresden dimities are being much used for summer dresses, and such material made in this way is charmingly dainty, yet suited to every-day wear, while white muslins are adapted to afternoon gowns, and the sturdier pique, linen and the like to all dresses of harder use.

The dress is made with fronts and back and is closed invisibly at the left of the front. The collar is joined to the neck edge and the moderately full sleeves and gathered into bands. There are straps at the under-arm seams which hold the belt in place.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (six years) is 3¾ yards 24, 2¾ yards 32, or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6344 is cut in sizes for children of two, four, six and eight years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Girl's Dress.

No. 6350.—The simple little dress that can be worn with or without a guimpe, as the occasion demands, is one sure to be wanted during the warmer months. This one is made with the blouse and skirt joined by means of a belt and is closed invisibly at the back. In the illustration, the material is one of the pretty, inexpensive printed wash fabrics woven with a border, and this border has been cut off and applied as trimming, but any seasonable material can be used with banding of embroidery or lace, of contrasting material or braid, or, indeed, anything that fancy may suggest. The square Dutch neck and the short sleeves are extremely fashionable as well as eminently comfortable for a warm day; but should there be need of warmth, a guimpe can be worn beneath. Lawn and batiste are charming so made, but the simpler chambrays and ginghams are equally suitable, so that the dress becomes appropriate for both morning and afternoon occasions.

The dress consists of the skirt and the blouse. The blouse is made with front and back portions, but the skirt is straight and laid in backward turning plaits. The sleeves are short and in one piece each.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (twelve years) is 6 yards 24, 4⅝ yards 32, or 3½ yards 44 inches wide, with 8 yards of banding or 8 yards of bordered material 24 inches wide.

The Pattern 6350 is cut in sizes for girls of eight, ten, twelve and fourteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Another Girl's Dress.

No. 6338.—Such a simple little dress as this one finds a great many uses. It can be made from embroidered muslin, as illustrated, trimmed with lace and embroidery, and become adapted to occasions of dress, or it can be made from Dresden dimity or some similar material and become much simpler in effect. It is graceful and becoming, yet childish withal, and the square Dutch neck and the short sleeves are both smart and comfortable for warm weather, but if they are not liked the dress can be cut high at the neck and long sleeves can be substituted for the short ones. The epaulettes over the shoulders mean the breadth that is always becoming to childish figures. In spite of its effect of elaboration the dress is a very simple one.

It consists of the blouse and the skirt. The blouse is made with front and back portions that are tucked and the skirt is straight, gathered at the upper edge. The panel at the front and the trimming are arranged over the dress after the blouse and skirt are joined. The epaulettes are attached under the tucks and the closing is made at the back. The short sleeves are gathered into bands, but the long sleeves are plain and close-fitting.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (twelve years) is 6½ yards 24, 4½ yards 32, or 3½ yards 44 inches wide, with 6 yards of embroidered banding, 14½ yards of lace insertion and 4¼ yards of edging to trim as illustrated.

The Pattern 6338 is cut in sizes for girls of eight, ten, twelve and fourteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Misses' Blouse.

No. 6359.—The blouse that is closed at the left of the front is a favorite one of the season and has a great many practical advantages. It is simple and girlish and is

very easy to slip on and off. This one can be made either with the long plain sleeves or with those in regulation shirt waist style, and the neck can be finished with the fashionable Dutch collar or with a neck-band. Plain linen trimmed with striped is the material illustrated, but all waistings are appropriate, for the thinner lawns and the like are so made quite as well as linen, pique and repp. If a more elaborate blouse is wanted, the collar and sleeves could be embroidered with some simple design, or the collar and sleeves could be embroidered and the front edge scalloped, such treatment being much in vogue.

The blouse is made with fronts and back. There are tucks laid over the shoulders, which extend to the waist line at the back, but only for a short distance at the front. The plain sleeves are made in one piece each and can be finished at the wrists to suit the fancy. The shirt waist sleeves are gathered and joined to straight cuffs. When the Dutch collar is used, it can be either joined to the neck edge or finished separately and adjusted over it.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen-year size is 3⅝ yards 24, 2⅝ yards 32, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard any width for the belt and trimming.

The Pattern 6359 is cut in sizes for girls of fourteen and sixteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Five-gored Skirt With Straight Flounce.

No. 6349.—Skirts that are adapted to washable materials are those in demand just now, and this one is pretty and graceful, yet so simple that it can be laundered with ease. The flounce is straight, and the skirt is gored, and they can be either tucked or gathered at their upper edges, consequently the model is adapted to every seasonable material. It is very pretty for the thin lawns and other muslins, for chambrays, ginghams and fabrics of similar weight, and it is in every way to be commended for the foulards and other simple silks that are so often treated in lingerie style. The crosswise tucks finish both the lower edge of the flounce and give the needed weight, and at the same time add to the effect. When tucks are used, those at the upper edge of the skirt are stitched flat, to do away with bulk over the hips, but very thin materials give a better result when gathered.

The skirt is cut in five gores, and the lower edge is finished with three tucks. The flounce is straight and finished with a hem and two tucks. Whether it is tucked or gathered at the lower edge, it is joined to the skirt, the seam being concealed by the wide tuck.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10½ yards 24, 8¾ yards 32, or 5¾ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6349 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address clearly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Please address all pattern orders to **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Waiting For a Full Crop.

A new postoffice was established in a small village out West, and a native of the soil was appointed Postmaster. After a while complaints were made that no mail was sent out from the new office, and an inspector was sent to inquire into the matter. He called upon the Postmaster, and, stating the cause of his visit, asked why no mail had been sent out. The Postmaster pointed to a big and nearly empty mail-bag hanging up in a corner, and said: "Well, I ain't sent it out 'cause the bag ain't nowheres nigh full yet."—Harper's Bazar.

He Was Real Mean.

Miss Golding—"Here's your ring. I have decided that I can never be your wife, so the engagement is off and I shall expect you to return everything you may have in your possession that belongs to me."

Mr. Hamlin—"All I have is a lock of your hair and a photo. I don't suppose you care anything for the photo, but the lock of hair you will no doubt want to preserve as a souvenir."

Miss Golding—"As a souvenir of what?"

Mr. Hamlin—"Of the time when you were a brunette."—Chicago News.

"Every woman says something occasionally to make men wonder where she learned it."—Exchange.

Heiskell's

The most obstinate case of Eczema can be quickly and completely cured by the application of **Heiskell's Ointment.** It also cures Blotchy, Rough and Pimpled Skin, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ulcers, and all other skin diseases. Before applying the ointment, bathe the parts affected, using **Heiskell's Medicated Soap. Heiskell's Blood and Liver Pills** tone up the liver and purify the blood. Your druggist sells these preparations. Ointment, 50c a box; Soap, 25c a cake; Pills, 25c a bottle. Send postal for a new booklet of general interest.

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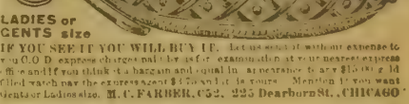

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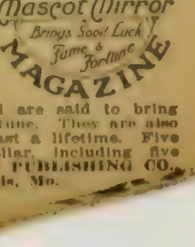

Concerning Grain Prices.

On June 30th it was the opinion of the grain dealers of the Chicago Board of Trade that July wheat with thirty-one days open for delivery, was worth $1.16 a bushel; September wheat delivery by September 30th was worth $1.11⅝ a bushel; and December wheat to be delivered by December 31st was worth $1.09 per bushel. Farmers who wish to know something about the future market are advised to stick these prices in a book. These figures mean that there were traders willing to buy at the prices stated and some were willing to sell, and did sell wheat at the price stated. Now, there are people who will jump to the conclusion that these figures are derived from straight gambling transactions, whereas it may be that there is not a gambling transaction in the whole business. In Liverpool they must either buy the wheat that is in Liverpool, or on the ocean, or on the railroad, or in the elevator, or on the farm. The mills of England cannot be run on American grain without someone speculates on the future.

At St. Louis, on June 30th, not a great amount of actual cash wheat was on the market. A small lot of sacked new wheat, No. 2 red, was sold at $1.28; No. 2 red, old wheat, was quoted at $1.50; No. 3 red, new, at $1.25 to $1.27; No. 2 hard, $1.20 to $1.30, nominal; No. 3 hard, $1.15 to $1.20; and No. 4 hard, $1.00 to $1.12.

At Chicago the July corn closed at 71¼ cents a bushel; September, 67⅞ cents, and December, 58¼ cents. These are future prospects.

At St. Louis, June 30th, actual corn was sold as follows: By sample: No. 2 corn, 71½ cents per bushel; No. 3 corn, 71 cents, nominal, per bushel; No. 4 corn, 65 cents per bushel; No. 2 yellow, 72 to 72½ cents per bushel; No. 3 yellow, 71½ cents, nominal, per bushel; No. 2 white, 74½ to 75 cents per bushel; No. 3 white, 74¼ cents, nominal, per bushel. Where the word nominal is used there was no trading at the price.

At Chicago, on June 30th, oats delivered on July 31st at the latest, closed at 49⅜ cents per bushel; September oats closed at 43⅞ cents per bushel, and December oats closed at 44 cents per bushel.

At St. Louis the actual deliveries were few and the local demand was limited to the very best selections. By sample, delivered: No. 2 mixed, 50½ cents per bushel; No. 3 mixed, 50 cents per bushel; No. 4 mixed, 49 cents, nominal, per bushel; No. 2 white, 55 cents per bushel; No. 3 white, 53½ to 54 cents per bushel; No. 4 white, 51 cents per bushel.

Now, here we have given the market situation as regards wheat, corn and oats. The traders are pretty well and reliably informed as to existing conditions. Now conditions may arise and affect the quotations. If European harvests are reported short the market will advance; if American harvests are bountiful the action will be towards a lower basis. If industrial conditions indicate an improvement, there will be corresponding strength displayed in the market.

On June 30th, at St. Louis, millers were selling flour as follows: Flour made from soft red winter wheat—Patents at $6.60 to $7.00; Straights at $6.25 to $6.50; and Extra Fancy at $6.00 to $6.15 in wood; Fancy at $4.50 to $5.00; and low grades at $3.75 to $4.25 in jute sacks. Hard winter, in jute sacks — Patents at $5.90 to $6.00; Straights at $5.50 to [illegible]; Clears and First Bakers at [illegible] $4.90; low grades and Second Bakers at $3.40 to $3.90; Red Dog at $3.00 to $3.10; Spring Patents at $6.25 to $6.40 in jute.

On June 24th, at St. Louis, the first receipts of new wheat consisted of a car-load from Charleston, Mo., grading No. 2, and a car-load from Blodgett, Mo., grading No. 3, and were sold at auction on 'Change at $1.30 for the No. 2 and $1.23 for the No. 3, both cars being taken for a city mill. The No. 2 tested 59 pounds to the bushel, plump, dry and in fine milling condition, while the No. 3—slightly rye-mixed and a little tough in one end—was also in good milling condition, testing 57½ to 59½ pounds. There was another car sacked No. 3 in that was not offered. Last year the first car (No. 3) sold at 86 cents.

ST. LOUIS THE GREAT CENTRAL MARKET FOR WESTERN RANGE HORSES. The picture was taken in the cutting pen at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, and represents a good load of Montana mares and geldings. They were sold on Tuesday, June 29th, at one of the auctions held by Messrs. Campbell & Reid and the Western Sale Stables Company. These sales bring together the buyers and sellers of range horses at the most economical center of distribution. Mr. J. J. Searcy, who is in the picture, is Manager of the sales, and he will be glad to communicate with all ranch owners who have horses to sell, also with farmers and stockmen who desire to attend the auction. Address, J. J. Searcy, Secretary, National Stock Yards, Ill.

ST. LOUIS THE GREATEST OF ALL MARKETS FOR LIGHT BUTCHER CATTLE. This picture was taken in the native division of the St. Louis National Stock Yards on Monday, June 28th, and represents a load of native calves and yearlings which averaged 727 pounds and sold at $7.00 per 100 pounds. The young man in the picture is Louis Draggon, who sold the cattle to the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company.

ST. LOUIS THE GREATEST MARKET FOR RANGE MULES. A load of two-year-old mules sold on Tuesday, June 29th, at the auction conducted by Messrs. Campbell & Reid and the Western Sale Stables Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. These mules were originally from Texas and had been wintered in Illinois.

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National FARMER

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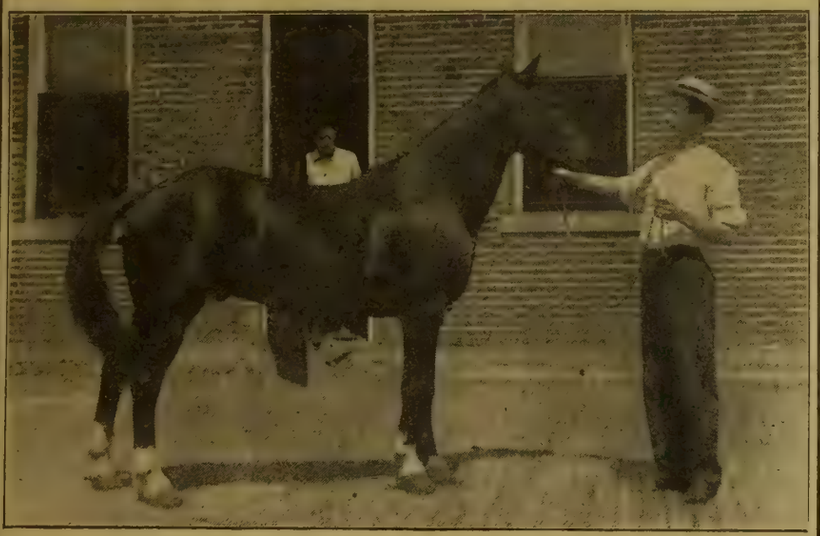

ST. LOUIS THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN THE WORLD. The picture represents a typical horse bought for service in Cuba by MR. GEORGE W. MAXWELL, who has a contract for 1,000 head. The sizes being bought are from 14½ to 15½ hands, all geldings, solid colors, black, bay, brown or sorrel, four to seven years old, in fair condition, saddle broke, no fancy gaits. The horses are for use by officers of the Cuban Army and the Rural Guard. Shippers of horses to the St. Louis market should include this class during the month of August.

St. Louis as a Market Center.

The remarkable growth of St. Louis as a market center is of much interest. Possibly the greatest and most reliable St. Louis trade development is in cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. During the first seven months of the present year the tendency in live stock circles has been a shrinkage in numbers. For example, hog receipts at Chicago decreased 688,500 head; at Kansas City, 205,000; at St. Joseph, 283,000; at Omaha, 107,000; and at Indianapolis, 344,000 head. But at St. Louis the decrease was only 11,000 head. This is because shippers have discovered that St. Louis is the best market.

The market for horses and mules is gaining. As though worn out by the attempt to accumulate, sell and distribute horses and mules at Kansas City without loss to themselves or their customers, the largest horse and mule dealers of that city have come to St. Louis and located either on the outskirts of the market or directly in the St. Louis National Stock Yards. No greater tribute to our market can be imagined than the recent removals to St. Louis from Kansas City. With nearly 100,000 sheep received in excess of former St. Louis records the trade asserts that the packers can easily find room for a million more sheep a year, and the salesmen will guarantee to get good prices for them. The increase in receipts and sales of certain fancy grades of native cattle are creditable alike to the stockmen and the St. Louis market. When the representatives of the Stock Yards ride in the Centennial Parade they will carry a banner inscribed: "The Best Showing of Any Live Stock Market."

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and Stock GROWER

The Air in the Soil.

Few stop to consider the necessity for air in the soil and the large part it plays in the growth of plants. It is necessary not only for the development of the roots of most dry-land plants, but it is necessary for those that grow in the water. Even plants living in water take air, but they take it from the water, just as a fish takes air from the water in which he swims. All living things need air, though different things are able to secure it in different ways.

The air in the soil is also necessary for the development of plant food. The agencies that are charged with this development include the minute forms of fungoids we call bacteria, and these have to have air from which they can take the oxygen as well as nitrogen. These forms of life cannot live in a soil that is baked or packed so hard as to keep out the air or that is so saturated with water that no air can be obtained save what is in the water.

The amount of water in the soil suitable to the growth of most plants is at its best when each particle of soil is covered with a film of moisture and each film is connected with every other film so that there is a continuous succession of films from the top of the soil to the water table below the surface. The attraction of the water by the soil particles causes the upward movement of the water through the medium of the film, as fast as it is absorbed by the moisture that goes into the root hairs or by the evaporation at the tops of the series of films.

The spaces between the soil particles are then filled with air way down to the water table, and in this way the air and water are mingled. The air supplies its elements to the various things in the soil, while the water acts as the carrier of the elaborated plant food to the rootlets of the plants.

There is a certain soil work as much as a work of any living creature. But this soil work can go on only under a proper balance of air and water. Exclude either, and the soil laborers go on strike. If the soil is so dry that the water films around the soil particles are destroyed, the soil work is arrested. Plant food ceases to be elaborated, and what plant food there is in the soil is no longer conveyed to the roots of the plants.

Millions of dollars' worth of crops are lost every year because these simple fundamental facts are not fully understood by many. The man that works to keep up the best balance of air and water in his soil is taking the best method to insure a big harvest. Even fertilizing the soil must come after this.

Drainage will often do much to bring about a good condition of aeration of soil; but in some soils something else is needed. Thus a sandy soil that is so light that the moisture film soon disappears to a depth of a foot or more will produce nothing. In such a case other things must be incorporated with the sand of the soil, such as muck, lime, humus, fertilizer, to give it the power to retain the moisture film.

Improving Sandy Land.

Much very sandy land has been little improved because the owners have considered it so leachy that it would not hold moisture enough for the crops. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of sandy land now largely unimproved that will in time become bountiful with crops.

It is true that it takes a larger amount of fertilizer to accomplish [illegible] on sandy land than on soils more suitable to moisture holding, but the sandy land has the advantage of being easily worked and easily aerated. This counts for much in the long run. There is also the additional advantage of good drainage if there is a good outlet for the water.

There is then a large saving in the cost of cultivating the land, which saving can be applied to the purchase of manure or of other fertilizer for the improvement of the land. If owners of light land will view it in this way and act accordingly, they will think more of their very sandy soil than they do now.

One of the very first things to do with light sandy land is to lime it. The lime helps make the soil more compact and more retentive of moisture. It helps also to protect the rootlets of the plants that germinate in it.

The application of fertilizers in large quantities to such land generally brings big returns if the markets for the produce are largely accessible. As a matter of fact, though, much of the light sandy land of this country is in regions not well supplied with transportation facilities, and this fact has operated against the improvement of these soils. It is readily understood that if produce cannot be shipped advantageously there is little use to raise it.

Generally all of the fertilizers need to be used on sandy land, if it is very leachy. Potash, phosphorus and nitrogen need to be applied to get the best results, even if a chemical analysis should show these to be present in considerable quantities in the soil. The trouble is that we can never be sure how large a part of the elements shown by the chemist to be present in the soil are in a soluble form usable by plants.

An illustration of this was to be seen on the light soils at Southern Pines, North Carolina, where the soil was so sandy and light that some of it would blow about in the wind. It was so leachy that it sold for about nothing, being deemed of little or no value for agricultural purposes. The land was limed at the rate of a ton of lime to the acre, after which potash, phosphorus and nitrogen were applied. The results were magnificent and the land blossomed and brought forth in abundance.

In light sandy land humus is generally deficient and needs to be supplied. Sometimes dry muck can be hauled on. This contains a great deal of humus, which will at least help hold the moisture if it does nothing more. It will indeed supply some fertilizer; but where large quantities of fertilizer readily available are supplied, that in the muck will count for little, as it becomes available but slowly.

How Ashes Can Be Used.

Coal ashes contain a large value for the amelioration of land composed of heavy clay. The ashes of soft coal are particularly valuable, as such ashes usually burn out almost to a dust. The ashes of coke should be best of all. The writer has made them in his furnace and has found them good to use on the land, but has never had an analysis made of their manurial value.

And here it should be mentioned that coal ashes have a fertilizer value, in spite of the opposite opinion being held by most people. One has only to stop and think about it to realize that the original trees out of which were formed the coal beds contained phosphorus, potash, nitrogen and lime, as well as the other less-important ingredients. When these old trees were reduced to coal, the mineral elements remained in them, and when we burn that coal, those same mineral elements go into the ashes. The reason why people have formed an idea that coal ashes contain no fertility is, that the trees now grown have in them less carbon than those in the old days, and thus the percentage of other elements to carbon is probably greater now than then, which gives a larger value to our wood ashes but does not annihilate the value in the coal ashes.

The millions of tons of coal ashes that are being annually dumped out of sight will sometimes in the future be wanted as a top dressing for clay land. On a small scale coal ashes can now be used advantageously in this way. The writer knows of one man that for ten years has used all his coal ashes on his clay land with great success. The man is not a farmer, only a resident in a village, where he has a lot larger than the usual.

The ashes are piled out of doors during the winter and so become wet. In the spring they can be sifted without flying. This is then an easy matter, and the sifted ashes are the finest thing possible for mixing with clay. It is astonishing how large an amount of ashes a very strong clay soil will absorb without showing too much ashes. The soil becomes friable and easily worked, and also admits larger quantities of air to the depths of the soil. Ashes often prove better than sand on a heavy clay soil, because the sand will sometimes mix with the clay in a way to form almost a brick under the beating of a heavy rain. The lime in the ashes is also a help in making the clay soil less compact.

Among currant bushes and the like, where the plantation is permanent, the ashes can be used as a permanent mulch. They will help keep in the moisture and keep down the weeds for the first season. But when the weeds have begun to appear in them, they are easily pulled up, because they are rooted only in the ashes.

Ashes can be used advantageously without sifting if one does not care to go to the trouble of sifting them; but it is a question if large quantities of half-burned coal is not a considerable detriment to any soil.

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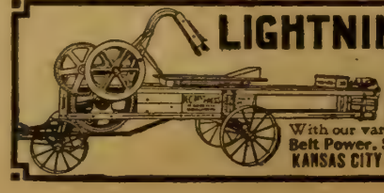

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Farm-yard Manure Varies in Quality.

We frequently hear people speak of farm-yard manure, as if it were a thing of fixed quality. Yet it varies greatly in quality, even when freshly made. The longer it is kept the more greatly does it become diverse in its content of manurial elements.

If we should analyze manures we would find thousands of different qualities, so far as the composition and aggregate value were concerned. In the first place, every kind of an animal, as sheep, horse, pig, sow, gives manure of a different value. Then each one of these animals gives a difference in value or quality of manure in accordance with age of the animal making it. Thus, the manure from a colt is poorer than the manure from a mature horse, because the colt in the making of his body is taking out of the feed more than the mature horse. With the mature horse the amount of manurial elements thrown off in various ways equals the amount of mineral elements taken out of the feed.

But another principle enters into the making of quality in the manure, and this is the kind of feed given to the animals making the manure. A cow fed cotton-seed cake will give a richer manure than a cow not so fed. This fact has been taken advantage of in some localities where it was desired to make the pastures very rich. At one of the Western Experiment Stations the writer saw a magnificent pasture of blue grass in which the steers were simply wading through a sea of green grass. He expressed his surprise that a field of this kind could be maintained in a region where soil water was more than a hundred feet below the surface of the ground. The man in charge of the cattle remarked that the luxuriance of the pasture was in large part due to the fact that the steers of several seasons had been fed cotton-seed cake on that pasture and their droppings had enriched it far beyond what would otherwise have been the case.

But when we consider how greatly foods vary in richness we see that the number of combinations, relative to the quality of farm-yard manure, are far beyond our comprehension or investigation. So when we speak of farm-yard manure as a standard of value we see that we have adopted a standard which is itself very variable.

We have spoken of three factors that enter into the problem. There is a fourth, which is the amount of carbon contained in the manure. The more the carbon the more easily will certain soil elements be produced. Carbon is not a fertilizer in itself, but the carbon goes into various combinations that directly and indirectly affect the utilization of the fertility elements in the manure. Thus, a mass of manure rich in carbon ferments rapidly, and in doing so makes available some locked-up phosphorus. Also the carbon, if placed into the soil, furnishes food for the bacteria that in turn take nitrogen from the air. This is a discovery of comparatively recent origin.

It will pay every farmer to make a study of these things and become master of the rudimentary principles, so far as possible. Otherwise he will be using his farm-yard manure unscientifically, and will also lose many of the opportunities that come to the man that understands things.

Don't Farm More Acres—Make Your Land More Productive

It is not the man with the largest farm that makes the most money. Your neighbor may be "land poor" and still make less money than you will from your 80 or 160 acres.

The secret lies in keeping up the fertility of your soil. Make every acre yield the highest possible returns by spreading the barnyard manure with one of the

I. H. C. Manure Spreaders

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The Cloverleaf Endless Apron Spreader
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Any one of these machines will double the value of the manure by making it go farther and by placing it on the land in such a condition that none of it will be wasted.

And because the machine doubles the value of the manure, it will shortly double the producing power of your land.

Remember that farming more acres to produce larger crops means more fencing, more seed, more labor, more wages and more wear on machinery. Take the short cut to larger crops by investing in the machine that will double the yield of the land you are now farming.

Can you buy a farm machine that would be a better investment?

Call and discuss the matter with the local agent handling one of the I. H. C. lines of spreaders. He will supply you with catalogs and full particulars. Or, if you will write us, we will gladly supply any further information desired.

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Inoculating Alfalfa With Sweet Clover.

Mr. J. A. L., of Kane county, Illinois, writes: "I have heard that seeding alfalfa along with sweet clover will so inoculate the ground that alfalfa will do well afterwards. Is that so?"

I have never sown sweet clover seed for the specific purpose of inoculating. But a farmer living near Lombard (Northern Illinois) tells me he has eighteen acres of alfalfa which were handled in this manner. He gathered enough sweet clover seed along the roadside to sow his field. This sweet clover was then plowed under the following season, and the ground was sown to alfalfa. A fine stand of alfalfa resulted, and the field cut over three tons of hay last season.

I should not recommend that practice. Sweet clover is classed as a weed, and we have never found a method of curing it to get a first-class quality of hay. Any practice that fills the ground with white clover seeds is bad. Sweet clover is hardier than alfalfa, so during the first stages the alfalfa would have a hard time competing for possession of the ground. No doubt sweet clover possesses peculiar organisms helpful to alfalfa. Its good influence was first noticed when the overflow from sweet clover patches worked down over clover or alfalfa fields. This overflow ground produced ranker growth, and the stand filled up readily.

Instead of using sweet clover seed I would prefer to take sweet clover soil, mix it with well-rotted manure and scatter this thinly, with a spreader, over the ground which is to be sown to alfalfa and thoroughly harrow the ground.—L. C. Brown.

Road-making Pictures.

At the National Corn Show of 1909 a series of moving pictures will show practical road making up to date. This is a novelty, which originated with the United States Department of Agriculture.

These pictures show the work being done on the roads of the country, the machinery used and the result of converting a bad road into a regular speedway. Work has just been started on 2,000 feet of films, which was taken in Virginia, where the convicts are making every road in the state as good as paved. This is a unique "ribbon," as the men who are in stripes give it a regular picture-show appearance.

Other pictures are to be taken in the West, where the states will not stand for convict labor, but where enterprising farmers in some sections have devoted a little time to road improvement to the great benefit of the state.

Views along rural postal routes; wagons stuck in the mud; the mail hours behind because of the bad roads; farmers practically marooned and unable to get to market at certain seasons of the year because of the poor roads—all these scenes will be shown at the National Corn Exposition in Omaha, where the pictures will be seen for the first time. Following the Exposition in Omaha, the Department of Agriculture plans to loan them to Fairs and Farmers' Institutes, thus giving thousands the benefit of the pictures.

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Your harvester received and is O. K., all you claim for it. My daughters have been working the harvester and call it easy work. According to the old fashion way with the Corn Knife, would like the agency for the Harvester. **Wm. Sommerfeldt,** Monroe, Wis.

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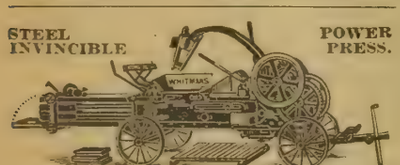

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They are sold under a guarantee that means something—a guarantee that has behind it the oldest and largest hay press manufacturers in the world.
Every press is equipped with the very latest and best labor and time-saving devices, including self feeds and a **positive pull back without spring.**
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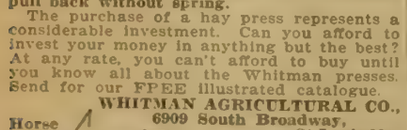

FULL LINE OF **Belting** AND LUBRICATING **Oils**
Ask for very low prices and our Free SUPPLY BOOK.
Implement Co., 415 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sugar-cured Bacon For the Farmer.

One thing that almost invariably impresses the city man who goes to the country for a visit is the fine flavor of the meat found on the farmer's table. It is so unlike the ordinary packing house product that it is hard to realize that such a difference is possible in meat coming from the same kind of animals. Take an old country-cured ham, for instance. Can you imagine anything finer in flavor? It smells good and tastes better. Such meat, once eaten, is never forgotten. No wonder that the old-time country darkies had a saying: "Sweet as ham bone." Now that "hog-killing time" is again at hand, the following from George B. Ellis, Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, will be of interest to every farmer who likes sugar-cured meat. Mr. Ellis writes:

"For thirty years I have used a method of salting and curing meat that has been very satisfactory, and our meat has been complimented by a great many people who have eaten at our table. I do not think this is the only way, but it is surely a good way, and I will give it to you for what it is worth. Some people prefer dry salting, but I prefer the brine method, and it keeps the meat cleaner and I think safer in a very warm spell of weather.

"It is necessary to have good, healthy and well-fattened hogs to start with, and to know how to properly divide and trim the carcass, but that phase of the question I will not take up. I would prefer to butcher when the weather is only moderately cold, and when it is just a little below freezing. If the meat is allowed to become frozen hard before it is put into the brine, it will not take salt readily. After the carcasses are cut up, spread the hams, shoulders and sides upon a table or boards in the smoke house, but where they will not freeze; do not pile them up. Rub a little salt on each piece, particularly the hams and shoulders, and let the meat cool out for twenty-four to thirty-six hours. Then pack closely in a clean barrel and cover with a brine made as follows: Soft water, three gallons; good salt, two pounds; brown sugar or a good quality of sorghum, one pound. Make this proportion a sufficient amount to cover the meat well. The brine should be boiled and skimmed and put on the meat after it is thoroughly cooled. It will require from four to six weeks, owing to the size of the hams, for the meat to be salted properly. The sides require less time—usually four weeks is sufficient for them, but the proper time to take the meat out of brine can be determined by sampling it.

"For curing I use clean corn cobs or hickory and maple wood. I hang the meat in a dark, tight closet made in the coolest corner of the smoke house. I put the fire for the smoke in a stove and conduct the smoke into the closet through a pipe; thus avoiding too much heat under the meat. It is best to take plenty of time to allow the meat to cure, and I would like to have smoke under the meat about half the time each day, and it will require about three weeks—then the meat should have a nice straw color and be sufficiently cured that it may be immediately sacked and hung back in the same place.

"The butchering should be done early, so that the meat may be salted and cured before the warm weather in March sets in. I prefer meat cured in this manner to any of the packing house products on the market."

Pretty Ears of Corn.

The yield in bushels of good, sound corn is the measure by which to judge of the worth of any type or variety of corn. I was talking about this very matter a few days ago with a Henry county, Illinois, corn grower, who has in nearly 400 acres of corn this season. This grower buys a few bushels of what he terms "show" ears, each year, simply to bring in some fresh blood, but he could not be induced to plant his entire crop with "show" seed. He selects most of his own seed from his own fields, and invariably the biggest, earliest-maturing ears are taken. If there is anything in the saying that like produces like, these big, coarse ears will produce the bulk, and that is what we all want. Another big corn grower, who counts his acres by the thousands, has told me more than once that while he kept up his corn-breeding plat and believed in corn improvement, yet it took the wind out of his sails when some farmer who paid no attention to fancy ears always got from fifteen to twenty-five bushels more per acre than he did. That is a fact, too. One of the best corn breeders I know of gets only from forty-five to fifty-five bushels per acre. All around him are farmers who get from sixty to ninety-five bushels per acre from seed of no particular breeding or variety. I believe that too much stress has been put upon score and points and not enough put upon vitality of the seed, stalk, root system and other features that count in producing a big, sound ear on a strong, vigorous stalk.—L. C. Brown.

Opening Wheat Prices on the Pacific.

On Saturday, July 19th, at Portland, Oregon, wheat was being purchased for foreign shipment at $1.02 per bushel for Blue Stem; 98 cents for Club; 95 cents for Russian; and 98 cents for Valley. This was the first trading of the season in new wheat. On the same day, on the cash market, at St. Louis, No. 2 red wheat was selling at $1.20 per bushel.

Aberdeen-Angus Supremacy.

This is the title of a very interesting booklet issued by Charles Gray, Secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association at 17 Exchange avenue, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. It is splendidly illustrated, there being twenty-pages pages devoted to pictures of champions. He sets forth the assertion that the Aberdeen-Angus breed furnishes the best beef cattle in the world, and then proceeds to prove it by the record. We believe that Mr. Gray will send a copy of this booklet to any stockman who may ask for it, for the reason that the purpose is to encourage beef raisers to adopt the Angus as their special breed, thereby insuring their own success as beef producers.

St. Louis Peach Prices.

Early August market: Home-grown from 40 to 60c. for choice, to 25 to 35c. for poor per half-bushel basket; Arkansas six-basket crates from 75c. to $1.00 for small to $1.00 to $1.60 for fancy large Elbertas; bushel baskets, 75c. to $1.50; four-basket crates, Tennessee, 20 to 60c., and three-basket crates, $1.00 to $1.25; Missouri from 60 to 75c. for small to $1.20 to $1.25 for choice, and $1.50 to $1.75 for fancy large, per six-basket crate; four-basket crates, 25 to 40c.; and Georgia, six-basket crates, 75c. to $1.25.

Double The Quantity of Water
delivered by any other deep well cylinder pump, is raised by the
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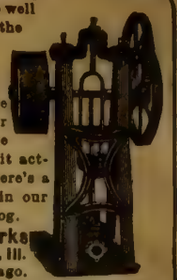

The reason is it delivers the full capacity of the cylinder both on the DOWN-stroke and the UP-stroke making it actually double capacity. There's a revelation to pump users in our new Deep Well Pump Catalog.
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The "Eli" King of Balers Horse and Steam Power

A train of followers, but no equals. Proves its superiority wherever it goes. Makes tight shapely bales, not loose bundles, works fast, avoids accidents and endures. Little draft, tremendous power. The machine that makes competitors tremble. Eli catalogue free.
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ADMIRAL 2 MAN PRESS.
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A money saver, a money maker. One man and one team does the work. Drill turns its own rope and drill bit never strikes twice in same place. No cog wheels, friction wheels, belts, chains, springs or pulleys; no repair bills.
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For Sale Low Exceptionally Well Rebuilt TRACTION ENGINES.
1-10 h. p. Birdsall.
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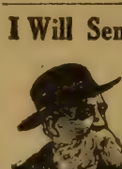

To any businesslike farmer wh knows the profit in buying, sellin and feeding by weight and not b guess. Forty-five years ago I fir fought the scale trust by selling the buyer in my original "freig paying, free trial before settlin plan". I have invented the BES Steel Frame Pitles Scale made which sell for less mone than any other re able pitless scale. send it

and ask no money until satisfactory. New compound beam and beam box fre Introductory discount on first scale on Let me send a free price list and a scale approval.
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ST. LOUIS MARKET HOGS.

The Greatest Variety and the Healthiest Hogs That Are Shipped to Any Center—The Only Western Market Showing Increased Business in the Year 1909.

St. Louis a Good Competitive Market, Affording an Equal Showing For All Buyers — No Monopoly — A Square Deal For All.

Interview With An Order Buyer.

Mr. E. T. Cash, of the firm of E. T. Cash & Co., is a buyer of hogs on orders, and most of his shipments are sent towards the East. He buys large numbers of the best hogs at the St. Louis National Stock Yards and has built up a splendid trade by the highly competent service he is performing for his patrons. The following is a statement of his opinion of the hog market at St. Louis. He said as follows:

"I have grown up with the St. Louis National Stock Yards and went in business on my own account because I believed we had a splendid market and excellent supplies which we could offer to slaughterers. This market is centrally located in the corn belt of the United States, and it takes corn to make good hogs. It is a country in which hogs have splendid forage and are quickly matured to market weights. We have less coarse hogs than other markets, but we have a far greater variety, and every order sent to us can be filled. Our bacon hogs cannot be excelled, and range in weight from 80-pound pigs to 200-pound hogs. We have also the blocky butcher hogs, ranging from 120 to 140 pounds average, and the fine hogs averaging 180 to 225 pounds, which are famous throughout the East as being the lightest shrinking hogs obtainable. Our market is also receiving more prime hogs weighing 230 to 275 pounds than any other market east of the Mississippi river, Chicago alone excepted, and we excel Chicago in the matter of quality or light weights.

"When buyers order hogs they wish to obtain exactly the goods that will suit their trade, and it is only natural that they prefer a market where every grade is represented and they are assured that their orders can be filled with healthy hogs without delay. The health of the hogs marketed at St. Louis is remarkably good, and the government reports sustain this statement. Our inspection here is very strict, and yet the reports indicate a less percentage of condemnations than at any of our competing markets. This is quite an item in itself.

"It is not generally known that this market is receiving 2,500,000 hogs a year and is still gaining. This is the only market in the West that shows an increase in hog receipts during the first six months of 1909 over the same period in 1908. Other markets were going backward, but we were going forward. Chicago has fallen off over six hundred thousand head; Kansas City decreased one hundred and fifty-eight thousand; Omaha shows a loss of nearly one hundred and twenty thousand, while St. Joe is behind last year about three hundred and seventy-five thousand. Our increase is due, principally, to the cooperation of our hustling commission firms engaged in the live stock business at this market. They are making every effort to maintain this splendid record, and they should receive some consideration for their efforts in placing the market in a favorable situation to fill orders for Eastern buyers.

ST. LOUIS THE BEST HOG MARKET FOR EASTERN BUYERS TO SEND THEIR ORDERS. MR. E. T. CASH, of E. T. CASH & CO., buyers on orders at the National Stock Yards, who has built up a nice business shipping first-class St. Louis hogs to Eastern and interior slaughterers.

"So far as this market is concerned, I desire to bear testimony to the fact that it is free and open to all buyers. There is no dominating influence, no monopoly. One man's money is as good as another's. We compete with packing-house buyers, and they have no favors shown them. They are in the market to buy hogs as cheap as they can, and so are we. We buy as cheap as we can and as high as we must. It is a square deal, however, and a one-load order is welcome to the market, and as much effort is made to please and give satisfaction as if they had orders for considerably more.

"We have splendid yarding and shipping facilities. Fifteen thousand hogs are handled without the slightest delay. The buying side of the market is amply provided for. Then again, the railroads are using every effort to expedite the business. In bringing hogs into the market they are two hours earlier than they were, and this gives us a better opportunity for selection. In outward shipments the last year has shown quite an improvement in time of transporting consignments to the several destinations, our local live stock agents having perfected a schedule which has taken a great deal of time and work to maintain; therefore, unusually fast time can be made to any slaughterer this side of Boston, Mass., delivering to Indianapolis in twelve hours; Cincinnati, Ohio, in fifteen hours; Buffalo, N. Y., in thirty-two hours; Pittsburg, Pa., in thirty-two hours; Baltimore, Md., in forty-nine hours; New York, N. Y., in sixty hours; and to other cities in proportion. Taking all the above into consideration, a person can readily see why our market has made such rapid strides in furnishing the East with a liberal portion of their purchases.

"We are thoroughly convinced that no Eastern buyer can afford to go beyond St. Louis in order to purchase hogs. We beat the farther Western markets in health, quality, time of Eastern delivery, and when the saving in freight is considered, we beat them in price. We can also suit the Eastern buyer just exactly according to his orders and furnish him hogs that will help to increase his trade.

"We point with pride to the fact that with the energy and effort used we have managed to place this market before the observing eyes of the wide-awake Eastern butcher, and results will show how the National Stock Yards have furnished them with nearly as many hogs as any two of our competing Eastern markets."

The postoffice address of Messrs. E. T. Cash & Co. is National Stock Yards, Ill.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower has collected historical items relating to agriculture and live stock raising and arranged them in the order in which the incidents happened. It is a record which is intensely interesting to all earnest farmers and progressive stockmen. The events recorded include much that is ancient and is brought down through the ages of progress to about the year 1906. This material is all arranged in a handy booklet of 100 pages; it is nicely illustrated, and is a handy, useful publication. We will be glad to send a copy, postage paid, to any of our readers on receipt of 25 cents, or we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for 50 cents and we will send a copy of the Date Book History of Agriculture as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Use Big-type Poland-Chinas.

This is the first principle of hog raising. They easily weigh fifty pounds more at the same age than the ball-shaped, fine-boned kind, which every experiment and the universal experience of progressive stockmen have demonstrated as unprofitable. My hogs are sired by such boars as Ideal Jumbo, Jim Dandy, Perfect Tecumseh, King Mastodon and other 1,000-pound boars with a ten-inch bone (thinnest part of fore leg). My sows are stretchy and bring litters of eight to twelve. If you are for the big Poland-Chinas, write me for more detailed information. J. P. Vissering, Box 1, Godfrey, Illinois.

First-class Shropshires.

Those who desire to purchase first-class, pure-bred Shropshire bucks for fall service are reminded of Willard Miller, whose Oak Ridge Stock Farm is on Rural Route No. 2, Anita, Cass county, Iowa. He has some fine, heavy-wooled yearlings and two-year-olds sired by imported rams and the best that money can buy.

Eight-year-old Spavin Cured.

Dear Sirs:—Will you kindly send me Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser? One of my horses had bone spavin for eight years and got so lame he could hardly walk when first starting. Two applications of Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cured him of all lameness. I think it is the best remedy in the world.—T. G. Reynolds, Elwood, Neb. Address, Fleming Bros., 218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., and ask for Veterinary Adviser.

The Success Manure Spreader.

This is the first manure spreader advertised in The National Farmer and Stock Grower. It was then twenty-one years on the market and giving good satisfaction. The roller bearings reducing the draft are a more recent invention. There is a free catalogue to be had by writing for it. The catalogue shows every detail of construction. Kindly mention The National Farmer and Stock Grower and address Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, New York.

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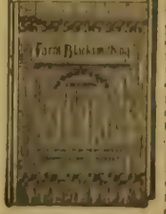
62 BU. PER ACRE: Ratekin's Imported Malakoff, Kharkof, Turkish Red and Fultz; Four hardiest, highest yielding northern grown varieties in the world; made a record of 62, 58, 56 and 54 bushels per acre. All pure, re-cleaned and graded. Mammoth white eye and extra quality new crop grown. Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa and all other farm and grass seeds. Catalog and Samples of any you want mailed Free if you mention this paper. Address RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WINTER SEED WHEAT

IMPROVED TURKEY RED. Safest to sow, heaviest yielding, strong straw, perfectly hardy. Also other varieties of winter wheat, both smooth and bearded, and **MAMMOTH WHITE WINTER RYE.** Send for circular and samples. Seed shipped on approval.
L. C. BROWN, Farm Seed Specialist, LaGrange, Cook County, Illinois.

FARM BLACKSMITHING.

Here is a book for the farmer. The book was written by A. J. Drew. It is a complete treatise on blacksmithing from the farm standpoint. This book teaches how to profitably spend stormy days. Many thousands of farmers will find it to their interest to own a copy. There are 100 pages. It is nicely and clearly illustrated and bound in cloth. We credit one year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send one copy of this book by mail for 65 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement. How to mix mortar of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

For Sixty Cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.**

For One Dollar we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years and a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Manure on Sandy Soils.

Mr. G. S., of Crown Point, Ind., writes: "Will it do to apply fresh manure this fall on sandy soil which is to be put into crops next spring?"

It is best under all conditions to apply manures or fertilizers in time for them to become available for the crops which they are intended to feed, but on sandy soils we must count upon considerable loss, by leaching, if these are applied too far in advance of the crops.

Truck gardeners handle sandy ground with profit by using great quantities of nearly fresh manure, but ordinary farm crops could hardly be grown under the same system. Gardeners spread this fresh manure during the winter or early spring and plow it under deeply. They put on five or six times as much as would be considered good for farm crops. The object is to force the crops, and this can usually be done during the early part of the season, while there are frequent rains. But it would be wasteful to apply such amount to crops which need the entire season to mature.

It is interesting to observe how different farmers manage different soils, and it is quite as much the proper understanding of soils as any other factor that produces profitable crops. Clay soils retain the fertilizing elements, so that frequent applications are unnecessary, while a sandy soil permits rains to run through easily and quickly and thus carry away out of reach of the plants large quantities of the plant food. So on sandy soils it is best to fertilize more frequently and put on less amounts. Truck gardeners count upon this waste, and they fertilize heavy enough for the crops, even should this leaching continue throughout the season.

Some farmers do not consider it a good practice to apply any kind of manure to corn ground during the spring. They cannot overcome the notion that it is hurtful to the crop. Of course, if fresh manure is plowed under during the spring and dry weather follows, it will be a hindrance. But plowing under well-rotted manure would create humus, and this would help retain the [illegible] If the fresh manure must be used on sandy soil, I would plow it under this fall.—L. C. Brown.

Kentucky Five Disc and Five Hoe Drills.

To anyone contemplating the purchase of a one-horse grain drill, for sowing between rows of standing corn or for sowing shock rows, we recommend investigating the Kentucky. This drill is made in plain grain and can also be had with detachable fertilizer hoppers which can be attached to a plain one-horse Kentucky drill at any time. Force feed grass seed attachments can also be had. Purchaser can have either hoe or disc furrow openers. This drill has the same feeds as the large Kentucky Drills. They are manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Ind., who will be pleased to send you their Kentucky One-Horse Grain Drill catalogue and any special information within their power. The Kentucky is "good as wheat in the mill," and is strongly guaranteed. Go to your implement dealer and insist on seeing the Kentucky before buying any other.

Corn Harvesting Machines as Related to Full Corn Crop Values.

There is a class of farm machines which, we are persuaded, do not receive the attention they deserve. We refer to the corn harvesting machines and machines for getting greater value out of the fodder of the corn crop.

The corn binder, several styles of which are manufactured by the International Harvester Company, has been brought to a high state of perfection. It should be in much more general use than it is to-day. It is a great labor saver. It facilitates the work. It enables corn raisers to cut and shock all their corn within the very few days when all the nutritious elements can be preserved. It must not be forgotten that there is a "psychological moment" for cutting corn. Take your corn when it is just right, when stalk, leaf and blade are full of sweet, nutritious juices and before it has begun to degenerate into a woody fibre, and you have a feed that is almost as good as the best upland hay. That is the time when corn should be cut. The extra feeding value more than repays for doing the work quickly.

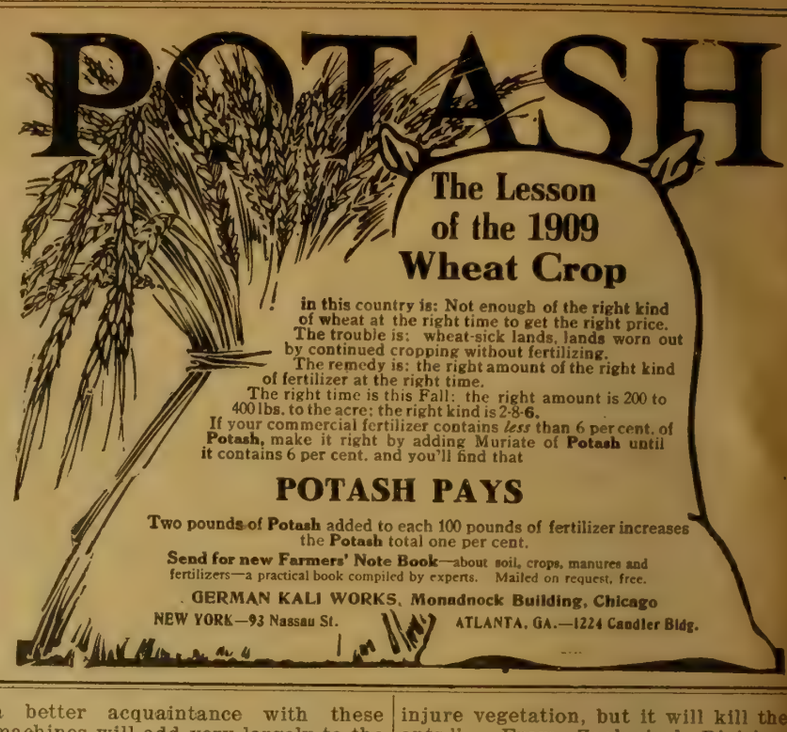
Harvesting corn with an I.H.C. Corn Binder is very much like present-day harvesting of small grains. You can drive right along in the field. The machine cuts and binds into bundles and gathers ready for shocking. Considering the labor saved and the gathering of the fodder when it is at its best, when it really makes an excellent sustaining and fattening ration, the money invested in the machine is quickly returned to every farmer with a considerable corn crop.

There are other International Harvester corn machines hardly less valuable. The corn husker is one of them. There are three different styles of these huskers, and they all do fast, clean, satisfactory work.

The shredder is the greatest aid in getting all the value out of the corn fodder. It shreds and tears apart the dry stalks, putting them in a condition so that all will be eaten. Not to shred the fodder is waste. There is too much food value in dry corn stalks not to have them eaten.

This food value can and should be turned into energy; into day's work; into growth, flesh, milk, etc. The only way to do this is to shred the fodder so all will be eaten and digested.

We think it cannot be denied that a better acquaintance with these machines will add very largely to the net profits that farmers are now receiving for their corn crops. There are thousands now in use, but the use should be still more general. Anyone who wants to do some figuring on present corn crop values and how to increase them will find some very interesting books on these machines with almost any International local agent.


POTASH
The Lesson of the 1909 Wheat Crop
in this country is: Not enough of the right kind of wheat at the right time to get the right price.
The trouble is: wheat-sick lands, lands worn out by continued cropping without fertilizing.
The remedy is: the right amount of the right kind of fertilizer at the right time.
The right time is this Fall: the right amount is 200 to 400 lbs. to the acre: the right kind is 2-8-6.
If your commercial fertilizer contains less than 6 per cent. of Potash, make it right by adding Muriate of Potash until it contains 6 per cent. and you'll find that
POTASH PAYS
Two pounds of Potash added to each 100 pounds of fertilizer increases the Potash total one per cent.
Send for new Farmers' Note Book—about soil, crops, manures and fertilizers—a practical book compiled by experts. Mailed on request, free.
GERMAN KALI WORKS, Monadnock Building, Chicago
NEW YORK—93 Nassau St.
ATLANTA, GA.—1224 Candler Bldg.

Ant Hills in Grass Plots.

The Superintendent of a cemetery in Pottsville wrote to the Pennsylvania State College in regard to the trouble that was being experienced by some of the lot holders in that cemetery through ants building hills on the lots and destroying the grass.

The letter was referred to Prof. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, who gave the following information:

"You can get rid of these pests with certainty, and very easily, by making holes in the ant hills to a depth of a foot or a foot and one-half, and pouring in a liquid known as carbon bisulphide or bisulphide of carbon. Use about one-half teacupful of this to each hill, making the holes two or three feet apart, in accordance with the size of the ant hill and the porosity of the ground. For a heavy clay soil they must be nearer, but for a light, sandy soil, they can be nearly three feet apart. These holes can be made with a sharpened stick. A broom handle, pointed at the end, will answer the purpose. After the liquid has been poured in, close the holes with earth and also keep the mound covered with a wet blanket for an hour or two. The carbon bisulphide will not injure vegetation, but it will kill the ants." — From Zoological Division, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Sold On 15 Days' Free Trial

No More Sore Necks or Shoulders

Over 60,000 now in use by farmers—Over 4,500 dealers sell them. Always guaranteed to cure the worst galls, bruises or bunches while your horse works—15 days' trial or money back without question. Keep your horses well with

WHIPPLE HUMANE HORSE COLLARS

Now, hot weather is here, **don't use Cruel "Sweat-Pads"** and old-style, misfit collars which only make your horses' shoulders **worse**—Just **try** these collars—No risk to you—**Fit any horse**—No pressure on shoulder-blade or bones where sores come—No friction on neck or shoulders—45 sq. in. pulling surface on each shoulder, properly distributed—only 10 sq. in. on other collars. Get our interesting **Free Book.** Thousands of testimonials of users and experience of 3 years proves this the greatest horse collar ever made—You'll say so yourself. Write nearest factory.

HUMANE HORSE COLLAR CO.
1638 Lowe Street, Chicago Heights, Illinois
1987 South 13th Street, Omaha, Nebraska

The Corn Estimate.

The government estimates an increase of seven per cent. of the acreage in corn this year. The total area planted is 109,006,000 acres, and on July 1st the average condition was 89.3, against 82.8 last year, and 84.8 for the ten-year average. The estimate is for a crop of 3,161,000,000 bushels, an increase of 234,000,000 bushels over the largest crop heretofore raised.

More Grain Profits

BOOK

Tells 100 ways Chatham Pays You.

FREE

Pay me on time, or cash, my factory price, but be sure to **try a Chatham, anyhow. Clean your grain**—before you **sell** it—or before you **sow** it. **$1,000,000** lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling **dirty grain** is a low estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of **dirt** in every bushel. **Cleans** wheat for market. Takes oats, cockle, garlic, mustard and cheat out of wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out buckhorn plantain. Cleans alsike clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed.

TAKE 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL ON A

CHATHAM Fanning Mill, Seed Grader and Cleaner

FREIGHT PAID TO YOU

250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations indorse them, and Agricultural Papers recommend them to subscribers. Write for full particulars—Prices and New Catalog Free—Address me at nearest city to you—**MANSON CAMPBELL, President**

THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.
Kansas City, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. Portland, Ore.
24 Branch Warehouses for prompt shipments.

Sent Freight Prepaid to Any Farm On 30 Days' Free Trial

Superior One-Horse Grain Drills.

These drills are made in the following styles: Five Disc Plain Grain and Combined Grain and Fertilizer styles, Five Hoe in same styles, and Five Disc with shafts and ground wheels, also in plain grain and combined grain and fertilizer. Grass Seed attachments can be furnished for any of these drills. They are used mostly for sowing winter wheat between rows of standing corn. These one-horse machines have the same style feeds as on large size Superior Grain Drills. They are unreservedly guaranteed by the makers, The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio. Write for the Superior catalogue, and if you are contemplating the purchase of a drill of this kind, go to your implement dealer and insist on seeing the Superior before you buy any other. Remember, "The Name Tells a True Story."

Spring Wheat in Illinois.

There has been a very common notion of late years that spring wheat was out of its element in Illinois, and that in sections where winter varieties would not do well, wheat growing would have to be abandoned altogether. Winter wheat was started last fall under very unfavorable conditions, with the result that many fields were abandoned, and spring wheat was sown over a larger acreage this season in Northern Illinois than for many years. While it is most too early to give yields, yet spring fields indicate much heavier crops than winter varieties.

Here is a problem that must always confront grain growers: Different varieties of wheat do best under conditions peculiar to such variety. Those good conditions have always been present when any one variety has outstripped others. The problem is to maintain those conditions as near as possible, and give the crop the environment under which it does best. In farm practice this is not always practicable, so the thing to do is just that which many farmers did last spring. Instead of abandoning wheat altogether because conditions were against winter-sown, they sowed spring sorts this spring. While the season was against fall wheat all through the fall and winter, it has been very favorable for spring seeding. It takes about so much energy to produce the plant and ripen the grain. The weather and moisture conditions have been almost ideal for forcing this growth of spring wheat, and the crop now nearing maturity promises some old-time spring yields.

Comparing the winter and spring varieties standing, the question naturally arises whether it is not a matter of season and variety, after all, that produces the yield. No doubt seasons change in cycles. May we not have worked around where we must sow at a different period?

In my field travels in Kendall, Putnam, Henry and Will counties, early in July, I found most fields of winter wheat rather thin, straw weak, ripening very unevenly, some smut, and heads not well filled. Alongside of these fields were spring sorts coming along probably about two weeks later, and stiffer straw, no rust, longer heads and of splendid color. With dry weather until these later fields have ripened off, I am confident the spring-sown fields will yield one-third more than the fall-sown. There are small fields of wheat in most localities in Northern Illinois. It will be worth while to observe and compare the winter and spring sorts, and if any particular variety has shown superior standing qualities and makes heavier yields than surrounding fields, that's the variety to stick to.—L. C. Brown.

A Co-operative Movement.

The recent movement by the International Harvester Company, whereby the 30,000 employes of that corporation are invited to subscribe for shares of stock on favorable terms, is explained by the President, Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, who said that the company desired all of its employes, upon whose efforts the success of the business depends, to have a share on the profits, and to this end it offered them the opportunity to subscribe for its stock. A finance committee was appointed to carry out this plan, so that all responsible employes were enabled to become partners or stockholders on favorable terms. The usual plan in such cases is to have some bank or individual advance the money for the stock and the employe pays the interest and reduces the principal out of earnings of the stock and eventually obtains the stock free and clear and becomes the final possessor of two incomes—one from his own earnings as an employe and the other from his dividend as a partner.

The interest the large owners of a corporation have in such a proceeding is to insure a supply of first-class workmen, who are just as much interested in the success of the works as they are themselves, and it usually happens that workmen who become stockholders are to be found in the most responsible positions, and they are also at work and drawing pay when in dull times the ordinary employe must of necessity be laid off. The movement changes a close corporation consisting of a few owners into a wide organization consisting of a large number of owners, each one being a loyal supporter of his own business.

Such movements are highly beneficial to all concerned and do away with many of the objections which people have to the companies which control large interests.

Notwithstanding large corporations in general have a large number of financial stockholders, they do not stand so well as the companies having a large number of working stockholders, and for this reason the International Harvester Company has very much strengthened its position by opening the door of co-operation to its employes. Farmers are great believers in co-operation, and the action of the International Harvester Company will be commended by them.

Early Oats Harvested.

The early varieties of oats have been harvested. These oats do their best under harder conditions than we have had this spring. Still it will be valuable to compare yields with the later sorts at threshing time.

A test of early Sixty-day oats in Putnam county, Illinois, was ripe July 8. This was fully two weeks earlier than Swedish Select or Joanette, grown alongside in similar plots. Joanette is a big-berry, black oat. It grows a large, bushy head, but rather a delicate straw. Here were three varieties of different habits grown under comparable conditions. The Sixty-day oat is ripe from fifteen to twenty days ahead of either Swedish Select or Joanette. It has grown an unusually long straw this season, fully ten inches longer than last year. The straw is stouter than either Swedish Select or Joanette, and the heads are better filled. Severe wind storms swept over these plots about two weeks ago, and they tested the standing qualities of the three varieties. The Sixty-day stood up much better than either of the others. The Swedish Select, which had made a very rank growth, lodged badly, and the Joanette went down almost flat. In Henry county, 125 acres of these early oats lodged so badly that they had to be cut one way, and other fields fared as badly.

About July 1st heavy wind with rain caught oats at just the critical stage for lodging—right at the stage when the straw would break the easiest. Any field that stood up in the face of these storms is worth noticing. The ideal growing conditions, with soil gorged with plant food, was too much for the good of many fields. The poorer fields, where the plants struck deeper and where plant food was not so abundant, stand up better and are filling better. —L. C. Brown.

CORN IS A DOUBLE CROP FOR THE MAN WITH THE RIGHT MACHINES

THE grain—that is, the ears—represent only about 60 per cent of the feeding value of your corn crop.

The other 40 per cent—almost half of the feeding value—is in the plant.

If you leave the stalks standing beyond the time that the corn has reached its maturity, the feeding value of the fodder dwindles to almost nothing. The wind and weather leave little more than woody fiber.

Then you get only the ears as your return on the crop. You make corn a single crop.

To make corn a double crop—to get your full 100 per cent feeding value—handle the crop so that the fodder will be about equal to timothy hay for feeding.

USE I. H. C. CORN MACHINES

You cannot harvest the corn rapidly enough by hand to conserve the nourishing elements of the fodder. To hire enough help to do this would eat up the profit. Go over the field when the ears begin to glaze, with a Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee or Osborne corn binder. One man and a team is all that is needed. The harvester will cut and bind the corn as fast as the team can walk, and dump the bundles in piles ready for shocking.

Then put the crop through the husker and shredder. A Deering, McCormick or Plano husker and shredder will husk the ears, cut the stalks, leaves and husks into fine shreds, giving you a roughage rich in protein, starch and sugar and one that the stock will relish.

That's the 100 per cent way of handling the corn crop—that is how thousands of farmers have doubled up on returns from their corn land.

Start this season to get *your 100* per cent. To invest in two machines that will save the 40 per cent feeding value every year will certainly appeal to you when you get to figuring.

Talk it over with the International local agent or write us for full particulars.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
Chicago, U. S. A.

Sure For Once.

Van Antler—"I think we are sure of a good dinner to-night. You know my new English butler does the entire catering for the household."

Grubb—"Can you rely on him to——?"

Van Antler—"Not always, but this evening I requested him to send us up something from the kitchen table."—Puck

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

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The Tariff and the Free List.

In our opinion, sufficient customs duties should be imposed upon all foreign productions entering this country, that the citizens of the United States shall be at no disadvantage in our own markets in competition with these foreign importations. This applies equally to raw materials and to manufactured goods.

The producer of grain, or hides, or cattle, in South America, should not be permitted to sell his productions in the United States until those productions have paid the United States government an import tax at least equal to the state and federal taxes which the American producer has to pay in one form or another upon the grain, hides and cattle which he produces and sells.

We believe that people who are agitating for the purpose of doing away with tariff duties that furnish the United States government three hundred and thirty million dollars a year never think of the consequences. Whenever any foreign material that is in competition with our own products is admitted duty free it is fostering the foreign industry on the one hand and injuring the industry of the American citizen on the other, besides creating a deficiency in government revenues which the injured American citizen has to make up in addition to the taxes he formerly paid. Placing foreign goods on the free list empties the government cash box without reducing government expenditures, and as the foreigner cannot be taxed by us in his own country, and we pass his goods in free of taxation, our own people must accept the burden in whatever shape it assumes.

We hope our readers will not assume that the government can get along without an abundance of money. The taxing powers of the city, state and federal governments are exercised with amazing recklessness. Economy in government expenditure was never even seriously considered until the national government was in the hole a hundred million dollars. The city and state governments are constantly increasing taxation, and the reckless and wasteful expenditures continue without check. There are propositions now before the nation that call for hundreds of millions of dollars with as little concern as though they were calling for ten-cent pieces. The government needs money, and if it is not obtained from taxing the foreign productions, it will have to come from direct taxes on home productions, and it will reach the people classed as the "ultimate consumer."

The cry against a legitimate tariff on foreign materials is not a patriotic one. Neither is it based upon true political economy. There can be no more patriotic purpose in connection with the imposition of customs duties than that which protects the taxpaying American citizen against the foreigner who pays this government nothing. It is not enough that foreign goods can be delivered at American ports in ships at less cost for transportation than American productions can be brought from the interior to the coast by rail—which is a distinct advantage to the foreigner—but people advocate that the American goods, which have paid tax to state and national governments, shall be in competition with foreign goods which pay no taxes in this country. The purpose of government is to protect American producers in every reasonable way; and the so-called free list is misplaced protection in favor of the foreigner.

For the first time farmers have their interests placed in jeopardy. They have been told that they never were protected. But they were. The free trade in raw material movement intends to remove the duties from grain, wool, hides, cattle and meats, vegetables, butter and eggs. We advise farmers to look out for South American grain and for stockmen to look out for South American hides and meats. Take down the custom-house bars and the productions they are sending from South America to London and Liverpool will arrive at New Orleans and New York. South America raises immense food productions without a population to eat them—their export surplus is 80 per cent of their total productions. Look out for them and make them pay duties on grain, hides and cattle, to equalize their taxpaying standing with our own.

There is some talk as to who pays the tariff duties, but there is no question as to who gets the money. Uncle Sam had best collect the tax as the goods come in, and it will not have to be paid twice by the American citizen. What we advocate is a tariff for revenue with all the protection that can be derived therefrom.

It looks as though some farmers' products will be placed on the free list. This is mainly due to the agitation of manufacturers, who wish protection for themselves and their goods and deny protection for raw materials. Once the entering wedge and the log will be split wide open. Free raw materials will mean war taxes; taxes on industry; taxes on prosperity; taxes on everything the tax-making power can levy on. The government needs the money, and if foreign imports come in untaxed, new inventions will be required to create new taxes. The time-honored practice of taxing foreign raw materials as they came in is to be done away with, and after our people are distressed with unfair foreign competition the new taxes will make a hole in what remains.

We think deeply on this subject. There should have been organized a National Association of Farmers committed to the principle of reasonable protection to American farm productions—the reasonable protection at least to cause these foreign productions to pay their share of the government burden and to insist that the principle of protection be applied equally as between the different interests of this country. The National Farmer and Stock Grower is in favor of such a platform, and from this time forward will advocate it in season, and, if necessary, out of season.

Oats Value, Present and Future.

During the month of July, on the Chicago Board of Trade, the contracting prices of oats declined. On June 30th the July option for July 31st delivery was quoted at 49⅜ cents, and by the time delivery day came around oats had declined in price to 43 cents a bushel.

At St. Louis, July 31st, on the cash market, the sales by grades were as follows: No. 2 mixed oats, 40 to 41½ cents; No. 3 mixed, 37½ to 40 cents; No. 2 white, new, 48 cents, nominal; No. 3 white, 44 to 45½ cents; No. 4 white, 42 to 43 cents, nominal; and standard, new, 48 cents, nominal. These figures show actual sale and delivery on same day. Nominal means accepted values without sales for want of supplies.

In regard to the value of oats for future delivery we see that on June 30th, the September quotation was 43⅞ cents, and by July 31st this quotation was reduced to 38⅜ cents. On June 30th the December oats quotation was 44 cents, and by July 31st the December quotation was reduced to 38⅝ cents. There is also a price quoted for May, 1910, delivery of oats at 40⅛ cents a bushel.

Farmers must not be misled into believing that these figures are based upon a lot of gambling transactions. There may be some pure and unadulterated gambling in the transactions, just the same as a man may contract to buy hogs at a stated price to be received in the future, and then stand his losses or take his profits, if any; but the gambler is in the minority, and the bulk of the sales are for the legitimate purpose of disposing of the crop to the consumers thereof in this and in other countries.

American Breeders' Association Meeting.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Breeders' Association is called for December 8, 9 and 10, at Omaha, Neb., in association with the National Corn Show held at that place December 6 to 18. A program of addresses by prominent breeders of live stock, prominent breeders of plants and eminent scientists in the study of the heredity of plants, animals and men is being prepared.

Arrangements are being made to have many of the addresses illustrated with stereopticon views and moving pictures. W. M. HAYS, Secretary American Breeders' Association, Washington, D. C., July 30, 1909.

Ernest Kittrell, of Mt. Pleasant, Ky., is reported as having sold eighty acres of land at $500 per acre. On account of a discovered phosphate deposit the purchase was made by the Middle Tennessee Phosphate Company.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ARKANSAS.—Fortunes in Rice Growing. An industry that originated seven years ago is making the prairie lands of Arkansas produce splendid incomes. Write for free booklet entitled "Arkansas Rice." Address, **E. W. LeBEAUME,** 1327 Pierce Building, St. Louis, Mo.

KANSAS.—1,000 Farms and Ranches in forty Kansas counties for sale or exchange. **What Do You Want?** Make plain in first letter what you wish to buy, sell or exchange. Lists and information free. **F. H. Brown,** Opera Block, Winfield, Kansas.

KANSAS. — A Widow's Property. 484 acres, Greenwood County Stock Farm. Well improved; only $12,500; terms. Send for description and plat; it will interest you. **Terra Farm Agency,** Council Grove, Kansas.

MICHIGAN.—I sell Farms in Oceana, the best county in the United States; fruit, grain and stock. Write for list. **J. D. S. Hanson,** Hart, Mich.

MISSISSIPPI.—The best lands for the money in the United States of America. Come and see. **J. W. Jourdan,** Iuka, Miss. Between Memphis and Chattanooga.

MISSOURI.—Farm Bargain. 1,050 acres, Stock, Fruit and Grain Farm; over 4,000 bearing fruit trees; fine condition; nine-room residence; large barns and other buildings; excellent timber on about one-half of the farm; abundance of pasturage; several running springs; three-fourths of a mile from the station, on the Frisco. Old age is cause of sale. Will give good terms. Enclose stamps for farm lists. Will make farm loans. **Victor Wm. Reitz Realty Co.,** 1004 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI.—Finest Farm in Missouri at half the price of less productive lands in near-by states.

Callaway County, the "Kingdom of Callaway," with wonderful richness of soil, presents the best opportunity to-day for both the investment farmer and the seeker for a home where it requires no pioneering and no hardships.

It is the ideal country for grain and stock raising, corn and hogs, blue grass.

If you don't write for my list and find out more about "Callaway" farm bargains you're a loser. **W. E. Jameson,** No. 20, Fulton, Mo.

MISSOURI. — Money in Sheep. Experts have said that there is nowhere a better sheep land than **The Hill Country** in Missouri, on the line of the Iron Mountain Route. It is right near the great sheep and lamb market of St. Louis, the largest and best in the world. The land is cheap. Write for free pamphlet entitled "Money in Sheep." Address, **B. H. Payne,** G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI.—Central Missouri Farms. For Stock, Grain and Grass Farms that will prove profitable as Homes and Investments, write for new list. Farms described and priced. Easy terms. Low prices. **Hamilton Realty Co.,** Fulton, Missouri.

OKLAHOMA.—Two Fine Bottom Farms For Sale. 110 acres; all first bottom; one mile north of Guthrie, Ok.; 160 acres, two miles from Red Rock, Ok. For full particulares write **H. A. McCandless,** Perry, Ok.

TENNESSEE.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and price of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennesse Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

TEXAS.—Fortunes in Fig Orchards. Fig preserves at Aldine, near Houston, Texas, never fail to produce profitable crops. Better than banks, bonds or life insurance. Opportunity for small investors. See larger advertisement and write for particulars to **E. C. Robertson,** 501 N. Kiam Building, Houston, Texas.

TEXAS.—12,000-acre ranch within eight miles of Sabinal, Uvalde county, Texas. A part fine grazing land and the balance richest agricultural soil. Will sell in 2,000-acre tracts or less. Agricultural lands average $11.00 per acre and grazing lands average $4.75. Greatest bargains in the state. For particulars address, **Albert D. Evans,** National Stock Yards, Ill.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS, No matter where you live. Write me today if you want to buy or sell any kind of Real Estate or business. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND,** 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

Fortunes in Fig Orchards

E. C. ROBERTSON

General Sales Manager

501 N. Kiam Building,

HOUSTON, : TEXAS.

Texas Figs Are World's Fair Winners

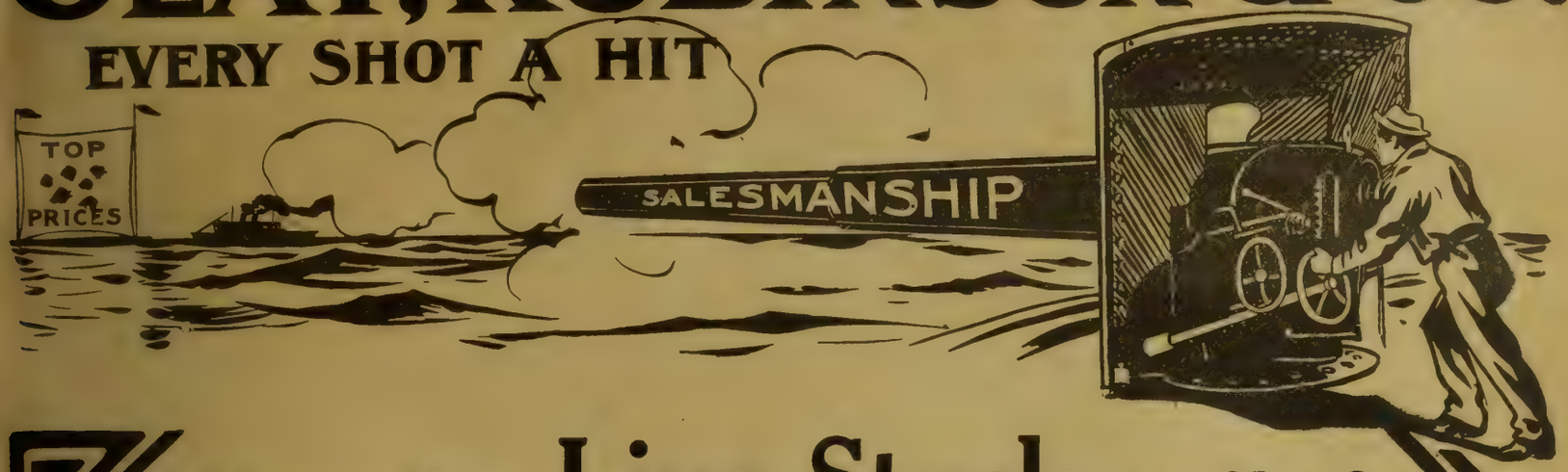
The famous fig preserves made at Aldine, near Houston, are the finest and best known in the world. One important thing which must not be overlooked is that fig orchards never fail to produce large, profitable crops here.

One Acre Set in Figs and One Town Lot, Both for $230, payable $10 down and $10 per month, without interest; no payments when sick; clear warranty deed in case of death.

Local cash market for fruit. Single crop pays for land and lot. Money back in four years with annual income thereafter for life. Better than banks, bonds or life insurance. If you want to enjoy life in South Texas under your own "vine and fig tree," or make a safe, profitable investment. Write for full particulars. Orange Groves if desired.

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

EVERY SHOT A HIT



Have You Live Stock to Ship?

Our corps of salesmen are marksmen. The target of "Top Prices" is their constant aim. As Theodore Roosevelt said: "The shots that hit are the shots that count." Only the best gunners are good enough for "Uncle Sam," and only the best salesmen are good enough for you. Therefore—

Consign Your Live Stock to

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

"SALES THAT SUIT"

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago South Omaha Kansas City Denver Sioux City South St. Joseph
South St. Paul East Buffalo East St. Louis

Wheat and Flour Values.

July wheat finished the month at Chicago at $1.06 per bushel and at St. Louis the end was at $1.05. These were the figures closing out what is called the July option. The market declined 10 cents a bushel during the month.

At St. Louis, on July 31st, the actual cash transactions in wheat were as follows: No. 2 red, $1.08 to $1.09¾; No. 3 red, $1.06 to $1.07½; No. 4 red, $1.00 to $1.04; No. 2 hard, $1.07 to $1.16; No. 3 hard, $1.05 to $1.08, nominal; No. 4 hard, 98c. to $1.02, nominal. These prices do not appear to be causing any hardship to consumers.

Flour was quoted as follows: New soft red winter—Patents at $4.80 to $5.00 per barrel; Straights at $4.60 to $4.75; Extra Fancy at $4.30 to $4.40; Fancy at $3.65 to $3.80; low grades at $3.20 to $3.40. These flour prices are really low when the actual price of wheat is considered. The cash wheat market really needs more activity in flour. If we could advance flour prices, wheat would also gain strength in values.

As to the Board of Trade opinion of future prices it is well to observe that the September option closed at $1.04½ and the December option at $1.02¾. This, properly considered, is valuable information. A farmer can only guess what his onions, potatoes, or his hay, may be worth in September, but he can actually sell his wheat, corn, or oats, for future delivery, at the market price. In order to do so he has to put up his margin to bind the trade, just as business men are bound, and either deliver the wheat at the proper time or make the difference good in money.

The future quotations of the Board of Trade do not fix the price of wheat for September 30th delivery or for December 31st delivery beyond the actual transactions entered into. When the time comes the market may be higher or it may be lower, but the fact remains that wheat for delivery September 30th was bought and was sold at $1.04½ per bushel, and the man who bought put up his forfeit, and the man who sold had to do the same. The transaction gives the answer to the question: "What is the prospect?" The prospect is as stated; men have put up their money on the prospect.

The future beyond December is not yet supported by any number of transactions. Quite an amount of interest will be manifested in the first large purchase of wheat for delivery in May, 1910. The quotation, July 31st, was $1.05⅞ for May, 1910, delivery. It is the proper programme for wheat growers to study the market transactions, and they can do so without giving up their own opinions as to what values will be or ought to be.

Corn, Present and Future.

At Chicago, on June 30th, on the speculative market, the July corn option was quoted at 71¼ cents a bushel; the actual market price a month later on delivery day, July 31st, was 68⅛ cents per bushel. From this it will be seen that in Board of Trade transactions corn actually declined 3¼ cents a bushel during the month of July.

On July 31st, at the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, in the actual cash trade, No. 2 corn sold at 69½ to 71 cents; No. 3 corn, 69½ cents; No. 2 white corn, 74½ to 75 cents. These actual transactions indicate the independence of the St. Louis market of all speculative quotations.

On June 30th, the Chicago closing quotation for September corn was 67⅞ cents, and on July 31st the closing September quotation was 66⅛ cents.

The September option is the practical close of old corn. The new crop expectation has much to do with December prospective values. On June 30th the Chicago Board of Trade quoted December corn at 58¼ cents; on July 31st the December quotation was reduced to 55 cents. Chicago has also a May, 1910, corn quotation of 55⅝ cents. From this will be seen the basis on which grain traders are operating. The values have great influence on the export trade.

Distemper and the other similar troubles among horses, sheep and dogs is aggravated in the spring by the chilly nights and exposures to storms as well as the sudden change in some cases from dry feed to the new green grass. A regular tonic in advance of Craft's Distemper Cure is a good preventive of colds and the other troubles, or is a cure, should the troubles come. Our readers should note the advertisement in our columns and get it of dealers. If not easily found, it is sent at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle prepaid direct from the manufacturers. The Wells Medicine Co., 17 Third street, Lafayette, Ind.

A First-class Business College.

Brown's Business College of St. Louis is splendidly located in the West End, where it is bright and healthy. It is a very fine, large school. They understand the application of business methods to the farm. Young men on farms should write Brown's Business College, and, after mentioning this paper, ask the "Business Farmer C[illegible]

Shoo Fly *The Animals Friend*

Keeps off flies and insects in pasture longer than any imitation. **Kills every fly it strikes!** Protect your stock and they'll take on flesh. Cows give ¼ more and richer milk, and horses do more work on less feed. 50c. worth saves 5 qts. milk. 1 gal. protects 3 animals a season. **Cures all sores.** Prevents itching. Nothing better for galls. Used by leading veterinarians and dairymen since 1885. **Kills lice and mites.** Accept no substitute. If your dealer hasn't it send his name and $1, and we'll send enough Shoo-Fly to protect 3 animals 30 days and improved 3-tube gravity sprayer. Name express office. $1 refunded if animals not protected. Shoo-Fly Mfg. Co., 1300 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa. Agents wanted everywhere. Special terms. Write today.

Editor knows from experience Shoo-Fly is O. K.

A Big New York Cheese.

The New York Produce Review says that the largest cheese ever manufactured in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., was shipped to a Chicago firm recently by a Utica cold storage company. The cheese was built in the usual shape, but it measured 32 inches high, 45 inches in diameter, contained 41,728 cubic inches, and weighed 1,950 pounds. It required about ten tons of milk to produce it and it was pressed into shape by a specially-constructed press in a Lowville cheese factory, and there it was bought by the Chicago firm through the cold storage company.

The company has shipped quite a number of cheeses weighing as much as 1,200 pounds, but this was the largest one it ever tackled. It has a tank which is large enough to paraffin a half-ton cheese, but to-day the monster cheese was paraffined outside of the tank by carefully pouring the molten liquid over it. After the paraffin had cooled the cheese was encased in a sheet-iron covering.

A Good Example.

Under the name of the Southern California Dairy Association four hundred farmers and dairymen have formed a co-operative association, through which they expect to furnish milk to Los Angeles consumers at a price which will give the farmers a good profit and will be cheap to the buyers. This will be brought about by the elimination of the middlemen's profits. Organization of the farmers was a result of dissatisfaction of milk producers with the prices offered by the so-called "Trust," which practically controls the retail and wholesale trade of Los Angeles. At the time the organization was first broached the farmers were securing $1.30 a hundred for 4 per cent. butter-fat milk, f. o. b. that city. When work was begun on the $30,000 plant of the association, now practically completed, the middlemen are said to have raised prices to $1.40 per hundred pounds, and are now giving $1.50 per hundred.

Rules For Milk Producers.

The following rules have been carefully compiled by the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture and submitted for the earnest consideration of milk producers:

The Cows.

1. Have the herd examined at least twice a year by a skilled veterinarian. Promptly remove animals suspected of being in bad health. Never add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, particularly tuberculosis.

2. Never allow a cow to be excited by fast driving, abuse, loud talking, or unnecessary disturbances; do not expose her to cold or storms more than necessary.

3. Clean the entire body of the cow daily; hair in the region of the udder shall be kept short by clipping.

4. Do not allow any strong-flavored food, like garlic, cabbage or turnips, to be eaten, except immediately after milking. Changes in feed should be made gradually.

5. Provide fresh water in abundance, easy of access, and not too cold.

The Stables.

6. Dairy cattle should be kept in a stable, preferably without cellar or storage loft, and where no other animals are housed.

7. The stable should be light (four square feet of glass per cow) and dry, with at least 500 cubic feet of air space per animal. It should have air inlets and outlets, so arranged as to give good ventilation without drafts of air on cows.

8. The floor should be tight and constructed preferably of cement; walls and ceilings should be tight, clean, free from cobwebs, and whitewashed twice a year. Have as few dust catching ledges, projections and corners as possible.

9. Allow no dusty, musty or dirty litter or strong-smelling material in the stable. Haul manure to field daily, or store under cover at least forty feet from stable. Use land plaster daily in gutter and on floor.

10. Have a light, clean, well-ventilated and screened milk room, located as to be free from dust or odors.

11. Milk utensils should be made of metal, and all joints smoothly soldered. Never allow utensils to become rusty or rough inside. Use them only for handling, storing or delivering milk.

12. To clean dairy utensils, use only pure water. First rinse the utensils in warm water. Then wash inside and out in hot water in which a cleansing material has been dissolved, and rinse again. Sterilize with boiling water or steam. Then keep inverted in pure air and sun, if possible, until wanted for use.

Milking and Handling Milk.

13. Use no dry, dusty food just previous to milking.

14. The milker should wash his hands immediately before milking, and milk with dry hands. He should wear a clean outer garment, kept in a clean place when not in use. Tobacco should not be used while milking.

15. Wipe the udder and surrounding parts with a clean, damp cloth immediately before milking.

16. In milking, be quiet, quick, clean and thorough. Commence milking at the same hour every morning and evening, and milk the cows in the same order.

17. If any part of the milk is bloody, stringy or unnatural in appearance, or if by accident dirt gets into the milk pail, the whole should be rejected.

18. Do not fill cans in the stable. Remove the milk of each cow at once from the stable to the milk room. Strain immediately through cotton flannel or cotton. Cool to 50 degrees Fahrenheit as soon as strained. Store at 50 degrees Fahrenheit or lower.

19. Never mix warm milk with that which has been cooled, and do not allow milk to freeze.

20. A person suffering from any disease, or who has been recently exposed to a contagious disease, must remain away from the cows and the milk.

Another Great Record.

Another remarkable performance by a Holstein cow is now a matter of record. She has the distinguished name of Bontje Pieterje DeKol. She is a Canadian and has just completed a year of testing at the Ontario Agricultural College, and produced more than 20,000 pounds of milk. When it is considered that this one cow shows a yield six times greater that that of the average dairy cow, one can gain some idea of what it would mean to milk a whole herd of her equal.

The milk tested a fraction over 3.76 per cent. and contained 781.91 pounds of butter-fat. The cost of the feed charged up by the college authorities was $72. The value of the butter-fat, at prices that have been paid neighboring famers by the college creamery, was $190.38. If the 20,000 pounds of skim milk and buttermilk were valued at 20 cents per hundredweight, it would amount to $40. Adding this to the value of the butter-fat, the total yield of butter-fat and skim milk would equal $230.38. Deducting the cost of feed, we have a profit over feed consumed of $157.72.

At the prices for cream which have been received during the last year the butter-fat in the cow's milk would have been worth $224.57. The skim milk in this case would have been 175 hundredweight, worth $35, making the total proceeds $259.57, or a profit over the cost of feed of $186.91. To state this cow's record another way, according to the rule for estimating butter yield by adding one-sixth to the butter, the estimated quantity of butter which could have been made from this cow's milk was practically 912.25 pounds, which is about six times the yield of the average cow.

This is a wonderful record, one which very few cows would be capable of making. Professor Dean writes that, so far as he is aware, it is one of the best, if not the best, ever made in Canada, and he doubts whether any other cow beginning her record before she was four years old has a better one.

Dairy and Creamery.

The railroads centering upon Buffalo, N. Y., having advanced their rates upon milk, were called upon to explain why they did it, and they simply claimed that the increased cost in operation warranted the increase in rates.

Unless one buys a first-class cream separator, considerable fat is lost through the skim-milk spout. How much the loss amounts to can only be determined by careful tests of the skim milk. Two samples should be tested, one shortly after the separator has been started and the other just before the run is completed.

CONGO *NEVER LEAK ROOFING*

Congo on Allen Panel Co.'s Buildings, Johnson City, Tenn.

PLIABLE, durable, easily laid, and of such waterproof qualities that it equals rubber itself in keeping out water—that's Congo.

Storms do not affect it, neither does heat nor cold.

Congo doesn't dry out or rot out.

Every roll runs uniform throughout, with smooth, even edges.

Nails, caps and cement free in center of each roll.

Congo gives maximum service with minimum care.

A genuine Guarantee Bond of the National Surety Co. with every roll.

It's worth while writing for a free sample. Do it to-day.

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Successors to Buchanan Foster Co.

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CHICAGO **SAN FRANCISCO**

Spread Manure with the Roller-Bearing, Light Draft

SUCCESS SPREADER

Save half the labor both for yourself and horses and make the manure go twice as far as by hand spreading. The Success pays for itself over and over again in increased fertility of the land. It's the spreader based on experience. We've been building spreaders 31 years. It contains all the most valuable patented devices. The only roller-bearing spreader. Light and strong. No gear wheels to break. Equipped with wooden or metal wheels as desired. Write us about the Success. Be sure you know the Success before you buy a Spreader.

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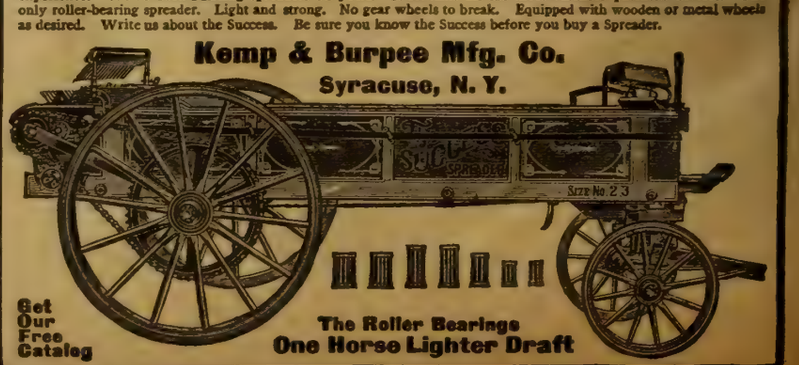


Get Our Free Catalog

The Roller Bearings One Horse Lighter Draft

PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

A very elegant, illustrated, cloth-bound book of 200 pages is called **Profitable Dairying.** It is all good, satisfactory reading matter relating to the successful management of the dairy business under all circumstances, including the management of the cows and construction of the barn. We have discovered this book lately and we find that there is a better demand for it than for all other dairy books combined. For one dollar we will send **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for two years and we will send the book, **Profitable Dairying,** as a premium. Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Quality of Farm Butter.

The great variability in the quality of farm butter has about driven that article from some of our large city markets. The good farm-made butter has had to take the fate of the poor butter. The maker of good butter has had to share the fate of the maker of poor butter, so far as the big city market is concerned.

There is doubtless much farm butter still sold in the cities, but it is smuggled in under the name of creamery butter, the wise traders knowing how to make a double profit with this trick.

If one tries to buy farm-made butter in Chicago, he will find success difficult to attain. But instead he will be offered a lot of creamery butter at a few cents under the regular price. He suspects this to be oleo, but finds it is not. Then he asks if it is not process butter, and is told no. Often he finds its quality as good as that of any other butter. If he is a citizen and not onto the tricks of the trade, he will remain unable to solve the problem of why he was able to buy this butter a little cheaper than the other butter, while it appears to be equally as good.

But the buyers and the traders profit at the expense of the farmer. The latter sent his butter to the city, where it was sold at a low price on account of being lumped with many other lots, many of which were of poorer quality than the lot that was renamed "creamery" butter. Let no one imagine that the wily Chicago buyer resells a lot of good butter for poor butter simply because he bought it as such. No, he sorts it out and disposes of it in different directions.

This reacts on the farm-maker of butter disastrously. He has not yet found out that he is being robbed year after year by this trick. He will be a long time yet in finding out the truth.

This is made possible by the poor quality of farm butter. Were farm butter generally of high quality, it would not be possible for the traders to purchase it at a small price. The situation can be changed only by the large improvement of the quality of farm butter. Just so long as it has a bad reputation just so long will it be bought in by the city haggler at a price below what it should be sold.

Farm butter is generally low in quality because it varies in so many of the things that compose it. The quality, as understood by the city buyer, takes in the aggregate of everything. The color, the salt, the grain, the flavor, the softness or hardness, the aroma (which may be flavor), all go to make up the quality of the butter.

The farmer in producing a better butter will have to make himself an expert on each of these. Indeed, it will be easier to teach our farm buttermakers what each of these should be than to attempt to consider any mass of butter as a whole.

We must have fairly fixed standards for farm butter. There are those that would leave everything to the unstandardized fancy of the expert maker, but the trouble is that all buttermakers are likely to consider themselves experts. We can have standards for everything except flavor and aroma.

Variation in Moisture.

The Press Bulletin of the Wisconsin Agricultural College says that a creamery owner has writen to the Dairy School that a shipment of sixty-pound tubs of butter was sent to a large city market and examined by the government agent. There were ten tubs of butter from one churning, seven of which were passed, and three held up because of excessive moisture. The question is asked whether the water content of butter in one churning may not be uniform.

To secure additional evidence on this point, a churning was made at the University creamery and packed ready for market in eight sixty-pound tubs. A sample of each was submitted to moisture determination by heating ten grams for two hours in a high-pressure steam oven. The per cent. of water found in the eight tubs was 15.3, 15.4, 15.0, 14.8, 15.4, 15.3, 14.8 and 15.3. This shows an average of about 15.2 per cent. moisture, with a variation between extremes of 0.6 per cent. This indicates that the per cent. of water in the tubs of butter in one churning may vary at least 0.5 to 1 per cent.

The water in butter is mechanically mixed with the fat and not chemically combined. Prof. E. H. Farrington says in discussing this question, it is difficult to get an absolutely uniform mixture of water through all parts of the churning. In order to be on the safe side of the limit (16 per cent.) the buttermaker should not allow the water content of a large churning to exceed 15.5 per cent., unless he makes a water determination of each tub of butter sent to the market. At this season of the year, when butter is naturally soft on account of the luxurious pastures, there will be a tendency to retain an excessive amount of moisture, as soft butter holds water readily.

Milk Producers' Association.

There was no July meeting of the Milk Producers' Association of Missouri and Illinois, but the President, Hon. D. I. Furbeck, acting as Milk Committee, came in and made a round of the dairy companies, and his report was mailed out by the Secretary to members in good standing.

The August Directors' meeting will be held at one o'clock, p. m., Monday, the 23d, at the office of the Secretary, Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

During the harvest season the attendance is usually very small, but it is hoped that the August meeting will be a success.

The association is short of money. Expenses incurred in looking after freight rates and preventing an advance have not been paid. Three-fourths of the members are not paying their dues. As fall approaches this will be corrected.

The annual meeting will be held in November, as usual, when every milk producer will be invited to attend and do his share towards making the association a stronger organization.

The Milk Reporter says that although a little shy on cream, the receipts of milk for June, 1909, were the largest that ever reached the New York market in any one month.

The Ayrshire Cattle Club offers, for a friend of the breed, "The New England Cup," sterling silver, valued at $125, to be awarded to the exhibitor of the best young herd at the National Dairy Show of 1909, bred by the exhibitor; limited to members of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association living in the United States. The National Dairy Show will be held at Milwaukee this year.

The Famous Kumiss.

Kumiss is a valuable beverage for use in the sick room. Heat one quart of milk to seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit, add one and one-half tablespoonfuls of sugar and one-fourth of a yeast-cake dissolved in one tablespoonful of lukewarm water. Fill sterilized bottles to within one and one-half inches of the top. Cork and shake. Place the bottles inverted, where they may remain at a temperature of seventy degrees Fahrenheit for ten hours; then put in the ice-box or a cold place, and let stand forty-eight hours, shaking occasionally, to prevent the cream from clogging the mouth of the bottle. It is refreshing and nourishing. — Woman's Home Companion for August.

The First Perfect Feeding Device for Cream Separators.

We have frequently referred to the recklessly untrue statements and claims made by "desperate would-be-competitors" struggling to retain Cream Separator business that is going to the **United States Separator.**

We have repeatedly proved by the records of the United States Patent Office at Washington and by the records in the United States Circuit Courts, also by the records of International Expositions and National Expositions, that most of the claims of these would-be-competitors are false.

They are using desperate and false claims in their efforts to make it appear that they are first in everything desirable in Cream Separators.

The **United States Separator** was the first to employ a feeding device in the Separator bowl to deliver the whole milk beyond the cream zone. This device of the United States prevents all conflict of currents and any remixing of the cream and skimmilk in the process of separation. **It is far superior to any "split-wing" device,** more perfect in operation and has won the International prize for the most perfect separation.

The "disc" Separator could not use this device and in its efforts to equal the device of the United States was compelled to resort to an inferior expedient—the "split wing." But the "split wing" does not enable them to equal the United States, as the records show.

The **United States Separator** was the first to distribute the incoming volume of whole milk back of the cream wall.

The **United States Separator** was the first to use non-aligned channels for the currents of milk through the Separator bowl, on which it holds strong patents, and no others can use this construction and it was the **United States Separator** that beat the "disc" Separator at the greatest International contest of Cream Separators ever held.

The "disc" Separator has never been able to equal this test.

It was the **United States Separator** that beat the "disc" Separator in its own County Fair test and recovered more butter in the cream than the "disc" Separator recovered.

The **United States Separator** is manufactured under patents owned by IT.

The **United States Separator** is the originator of the best things in Separator Improvements.

The **United States Separator** is not an imitator in any particular.

Vermont Farm Machine Co.

BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY.

HORSE and MULE COMMISSION SALESMEN

AUCTION EVERY **MONDAY** IN THE YEAR.

These Monday auction sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are the best attended of all sales and produce the most satisfactory results for the shipper.

WE ALSO SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF MULES TO BE SOLD BY THE MOST COMPETENT SALESMEN ON THE BEST MARKET IN THE COUNTRY.

On and after August 16 we reorganize this Company to take over the Tuesday Auction. The name of the firm will be HOLLAND, NUGENTS & MAXWELL BROS. COMMISSION COMPANY.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Manager.

Write For Weekly Market Report.

McFARLANE COMMISSION COMPANY,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

ST. LOUIS THE GREATEST MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD. MR. HARRY GILLEN, one of the pioneers of the National Stock Yards. MR. GILLEN and his partner, MR. ADOLPH HEIMAN, were engaged in business at the St. Louis National Stock Yards before the other members of the trade moved over from Broadway, in the city of St. Louis. Being interviewed recently, MR. GILLEN said: "When I came to St. Louis from Wichita, Kas., nearly fourteen years ago, I was well established there, but I recognized that there could only be one great center of the mule trade, where a majority of the mules in this country could be assembled, fed, perfected, classified and distributed for working purposes to the greatest economical advantage, and I was not mistaken. In the St. Louis National Stock Yards we have the largest aggregation of mule dealers known to the trade, and the market gains in importance and extends its connections whenever a firm joins us. In buying and [illegible] there is the keenest rivalry among us, but when it comes to business integrity we stand together as a unit to uphold the high character of the market, that it may always be said that contracts are filled at St. Louis with the utmost scrupulous care to do exact justice to the absent buyers who favor us with their orders and their confidence. Hundreds of thousands of mules have been sold by St. Louis mule dealers to absent buyers without a single cause for dissatisfaction, and for that reason load after load is shipped out without any appearance of activity on the market.'

The postoffice address of the GILLEN-HEIMAN-HARPER MULE COMPANY is National Stock Yards, Illinois.

ST. LOUIS THE GREATEST MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD. MR. JEFFERSON D. GATES, one of the men who has helped to make it so. MR. GATES is one of the mule salesmen of the CAMPBELL & REID and WESTERN SALE STABLES COMPANY at the National Stock Yards, and is an active operator in the interest of his customers, his firm and the St. Louis market.

The Monday Horse Auction.

We have published an advertisement of the McFarlane Commission Company continuously for five years, and this is the last one, for the reason that after the auction of August 16th the firm name will be changed to Holland, Nugents and Maxwell Bros., and the old patrons of the McFarlane Commission Company will have the benefit of the Monday and Tuesday horse auctions, and in selling mules Mr. Lan Morris will have the co-operation of Mr. Ed Conway. Since Mr. W. R. McFarlane disposed of all interest in the Monday auction it is natural that his name should finally disappear, although the spirit remains, and the loyalty of the McFarlane Commission Company to its patrons, the sterling honor in all dealings will be the guiding influence in the consolidated firm. The reorganization and the alliance of Monday with Tuesday are for the purpose of furnishing a stronger basis on which to enlarge and expand the St. Louis horse and mule market.

St. Louis Horse Quotations.

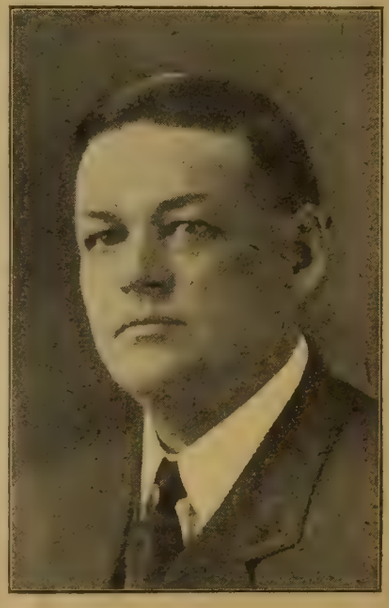
There are a few plug horses that continue to sell at $15 to $35 per head; and strictly common Southern horses are selling at $45 to $60; a little better average class at $70 to $100. Strictly good to choice Southern horses were selling at $110 to $150. Driving horses are variously quoted at $175 to $275. Common to medium chunks were selling at $125 to $150, and good chunks at $160 to $190. Strictly choice chunks for stylish delivery horses sell at times considerably higher. Drafters of the fair class sell at $125 to $160, and good at $175 to $250. Strictly choice heavy drafters are quotable up to $300. This is on the basis of the closing market, July 31st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

A Fast Mile—2:02¾.

At Detroit, Mich., on July 30th, the bay mare Hamburg Belle trotted a mile against her own record of 2:04¾. The time she made by quarters was :30¼, 1:01½, 1:31¾ and 2:02¾. Hamburg Belle is a daughter of Axworthy, 2:15½, and granddaughter of Axtell, 2:12, dam Sally Simmons by Simmons. Her mile is considered a splendid performance, as it was impeded by a high wind on the back stretch. The mare was paced by a runner. Some of the best authorities of the trotting turf expect Hamburg Belle to do considerably better than this, even to making a champion record.

August Range Horse Sales.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards the August range horse sales will be held on Tuesday, 10th, and on Tuesday, the 24th. These sales are conducted by the Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company, and generally the offerings range from 1,000 head upward. Any further particulars can be had by addressing J. J. Searcy, Secretary, National Stock Yards, Ill.



ST. LOUIS THE GREATEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET. MR. T. H. HOLLAND, auctioneer and manager of one of the principal live stock commission firms who within a year has become one of the leading spirits of the market.

Announcement by MR. HOLLAND.

On account of our increased business, we will, on August 16th, change our Auction Day from Thursday to Monday and Tuesday. We feel in making the change that it will be a great benefit to our customers, both buyers and shippers, that it will give us more time to handle the large number of horses consigned to us, and that we can give our shippers better service.

The Maxwell Brothers, who have heretofore conducted the McFarlane Commission Company, will be associated as partners with us, and we feel that they will be a great help to the shipper to this market, as they are well and favorably known as honorable, upright young men and enjoy a good retail trade among the best people of St. Louis, and they also have a large order trade among the Southern dealers. They are sons of Mr. Joseph Maxwell, the pioneer mule dealer of the United States, and have grown up in the business and know every detail of the trade. The new firm will be Holland, Nugents & Maxwell Bros.

We will, as heretofore, give every consignment our personal attention. We will do a strictly commission business. We will endeavor to conduct our business on the highest business principles, giving each and every customer and buyer fair and honest treatment. The auctioneers will be myself and Mr. I. H. Howard, with whom I am glad and proud to co-operate.

Mr. Ed Conway, our present mule salesman, and Mr. L. B. Morris, mule salesman of the McFarlane Commission Company, will jointly manage the mule department. Both gentlemen are well and favorably known and are experts in the mule business, and they will give their undivided time and attention to our customers who consign mules. In consolidating our firms we strengthen our forces and equipment.

In thanking the friends and patrons of Holland & Nugent Bros. I desire to say a word in behalf of the St. Louis market. I came here from Kansas City in search of a better location. Kansas City has some advantages as a Western market, but St. Louis is central, being neither North, South, East nor West. This is a market in which there are no remnants. No matter what a load of horses or mules contains, coming in, we can sell it to a buyer who can fill up a full load to suit his trade going out. Here the horse naturally finds itself sold to the best advantage and on the way to its perfect destination without trying to place it where it don't belong. We have a right to solicit consignments to be sold on the St. Louis market. It is the grand 'clearing house,' and so long as we keep the horses and mules coming the buyers stay with us at the most economical distributing center."

HORSES. MULES.

Holland & Nugent Bros.

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Horse Auctions Every Thursday

Until August 16, and afterwards Auctions every MONDAY and TUESDAY.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States.

Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

Horse Department—Auctioneer, T. H HOLLAND. Salesmen, JOE NUGENT GEORGE NUGENT.

Mule Department—ED CONWAY.

Write us for market information. Address

Holland & Nugent Bros.

P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

MOVING TO ST. LOUIS.

The John Sparks Mule Company to Abandon the Kansas City Market.

Henry C Sparks has always been one of the leading mule dealers of St. Louis, and he with his sons, C. M. Sparks and H. L. Sparks, and R. R. Sandusky, constitute the Sparks Bros. Mule Company at the National Stock Yards. His brother, John Sparks, with his sons, Clark Sparks and Charles Sparks, constitute the Sparks Mule and Horse Company, and they are moving to the St. Louis National Stock Yards from Kansas City.

Mr. John Sparks arrived at the National Stock Yards late in April to arrange for the decoration of his new offices, and now the sign of the Sparks Mule and Horse Company is painted upon the corner mule barn, and they will open up for business early in August.

On being questioned as to how he came to move to St. Louis from Kansas City, he said: "Fourteen years ago I was invited to move from Kansas City to the St. Louis National Stock Yards, and I have had it on my mind ever since, and being approached again with a liberal proposition, I am making what I consider to be a good move, and if I did not believe so, no proposition would have caused me to make the change. And, by the way, I am not alone. There is a drift from the outskirts to the center. Several of our good horse and mule men have left Kansas City. Several people whose interests are bound up in the Kansas City market have experienced the desire to get to the front and have moved in this direction. We have many customers whose patronage and confidence we have enjoyed at Kansas City, and I believe we can serve them better from the St. Louis National Stock Yards. I do not care to specify any particular advantage St. Louis may have over the Kansas City market and have no regrets to place on record in regard to our past history. We did a splendid business at Kansas City and overcame many obstacles of location and held many mules on feed that at St. Louis we would most likely have disposed of earlier, and kindly say for me that we do not come to St. Louis for the purpose of cutting into other people's interests. We come to do business at the most economical center of accumulation and distribution to straighten our difficult line of operation to that of the least financial resistance, and we expect to create the new business we hope to enjoy, and we desire no better standing before the world than that which the pioneer mule dealers of St. Louis have enjoyed for many years."

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS THE MOST CENTRAL HORSE MARKET IN THE WORLD. Scene at the close of the auction of horses. MR. GROSS, the auctioneer, on the right, has just sold 300 horses, and is not yet cool enough to put on his coat.

Mule Quotations.

In a general way, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, 14-hand mules are quoted at $80 to $150; 14¼ hands at $100 to $165; 15 hands at $125 to $200; 15½ hands at $135 to $225; 16 hands and upward at $150 to $275. These prices are for car-loads as they arrive in good condition. Select mules, in pairs, good bone, colors, substance and weight, are quotable at $500 to $700 for the pair.

Death of Jay Eye See.

The recent death of Jay Eye See, 2:10, leaves Nancy Hanks, 2:04, the only living trotter now in America that has held the world's record, according to Wallace's Year Book. Maud S., who lowered the record of the little black whirlwind the day after it was made, in 1884, passed away several years ago, and Sunol, 2:08¼, the last of the high-wheel-sulky champions, dropped dead at Paoli, Pa., last spring, aged twenty-three years. Nancy Hanks, who cut Sunol's mark a little more than four seconds with the aid of the pneumatic sulky, in 1892, was foaled in the same year that Sunol was born. She is now in the stud of John E. Madden, at Lexington, Ky., and has recently given birth to a filly by Todd, 2:14¾. Alix, 2:03¾, who clipped a fraction of a second off the record of Nancy Hanks in 1894, has been dead several years, while The Abbot, 2:03¼, who lowered Alix's record after it had stood six years, died the property of John J. Scannell, at his farm, near Fishkill Landing, in 1906, or thereabouts. Cresceus, 2:02¼, who in 1901 lowered The Abbot's colors in a race, besides beating his best record, is still living, but he is now in Russia, as is Lou Dillon, 2:01, the first of the windshield champions, and the present holder of the world's record.

Whether the turf has yet seen a greater horse than the first 2:10 trotter is doubted by a considerable number who witnessed the performance of Jay Eye See a quarter of a century ago. When he gained his record of 2:10 he trotted the last quarter of the mile in 0:31—a 2:04 gait—and this to a high-wheel sulky at the finish of a very fast mile must be regarded as evidence of far greater capacity than his record disclosed. A few weeks after this performance Jay Eye See suffered a nervous chill when prostrated from excessive work and travel, and was never himself again.—New York Herald.

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FULL AGE MULES

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WAS ALWAYS
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IN THE MULE TRADE
AND NOW
IT IS GREATER THAN EVER.

WE WILL HOLD OUR
FIFTH AND SIXTH
Range Horse Sales
TUESDAY, AUG. 10th
AUG. 24th
AT
THE ST. LOUIS
HORSE AND
MULE MARKET

And every two weeks thereafter until the close of the season. We will hold our regular auctions throughout the summer on WEDNESDAYS and THURSDAYS, commencing August 18th and 19th. Write us for further information.

Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Trumans' Shire Horse Sale.

The time is Wednesday, August 11th, the place is Bushnell, Ill., and the subject is the sale of fifty imported Shire fillies at private terms. Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm is the head and front of the Shire horse industry. Mr. J. H. Truman resides in the heart of the Shire horse breeding district of England and he buys for his own establishment at Bushnell, where his sons sell them. The sales are conducted fairly, and the intent is to sell the fine lot of mares at the best prices a lot of first-class farmers will bid for them.

JOS. A. MAXWELL
MULE CO.,
Postoffice, National Stock Yards, Ill.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

MULES
Especially the Better Class.
Large Mules and Miners.

MR. JOSEPH A. MAXWELL, Pioneer Mule Dealer of America, founder, and formerly of MAXWELL & CROUCH, has now associated with him his sons, GEORGE W. MAXWELL and FRANK MAXWELL

A large, select stock of all classes always on hand. Our guarantee will ever remain as it has during the many years of our existence—GILT-EDGED. Information concerning the market cheerfully given.

Our References: Anyone who has ever bought of us.

Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

ST. LOUIS THE GREATEST MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD. A few mules belonging to one of the best loads sold during the month of July by the JOSEPH A. MAXWELL MULE COMPANY. Of the reasons why St. Louis is the greatest mule market in the world two can be mentioned here: First—The word of a St. Louis mule dealer is as good as a gold bond, and the mule is the bond. Every size, weight, grade and quality of mules can be purchased at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, and when they have crossed the continent to work for the buyer they give the best of satisfaction. The reference of the JOSEPH A. MAXWELL MULE COMPANY is: "Anyone bought a mule of

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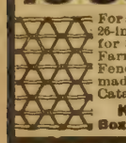

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TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

WESTERN RANGE HORSES.

The Greatest Sales in This Class Are Conducted by Messrs. Campbell & Reid and the Western Sale Stables Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards Every Other Tuesday During the Season.

A sale of rangers was held on July 13th and another on July 27th. About 2,000 head were sold. A matched pair of draft mares, weighing 2,500 pounds, sold for $295. The sales included a car-load of mares and geldings at $105 around; a bunch of two to five-year-old mules sold for $105. The long list of sales includes sorted bunches, car-loads, etc.; 1,200-pound mares and geldings, $86.50; 1,150-pound mares and geldings, $86; 1,150-pound mares and geldings (thin), $73; 1,100-pound mares, $71; three-year-old mares, $67.50; two-year-old mules, $65; 1,100-pound mares, $61; 1,100-pound mares, $56.50; 1,100-pound mares and geldings, $56; 950-pound mares and geldings, $56; three and four-year-olds, mixed, $56; 900-pound mares and geldings, $54.50; two-year-old mules, $54.50; 1,000-pound mares and geldings, $45.50; 900-pound mares, $49; 950-pound mares, $44.50; two and three-year-old mares and geldings, $45; one and three-year-olds, mixed, $44; yearlings, $43; mares and colts, $55; mares and colts, $43.50; 950-pound mares and geldings, $40; two to four-year-olds, mixed, $42.50; mares and geldings, $42.50; yearling mules, $38; mares and colts, $39; mostly three-year-old fillies, $37.50; 850-pound mares and geldings, $37; mares with colts, $35; three to five-year-old mares, $35; unbranded mares and geldings, $35; two to three-year-old mares and geldings, $35; three to five-year-old mares, $35.50; mixed mares and geldings, $31; one and two-year-olds, mixed, $30; thin 700-pound mares and geldings, $30; mares with eight colts, $28.50; two to three-year-olds, mixed, $26.50; yearlings to three-year-olds, $26; mostly unbranded yearlings, $25; yearlings and twos, $25; unbranded young mares and geldings, $22; one to three-year-olds, $21; unbranded yearlings, $20; mostly seven-year-old mares, $20; mixed, blemished, $14; yearlings, $25; yearlings, $18.

The list includes the highest, lowest and the middle. The August sales will be held on Tuesday, 10th, and Tuesday, 24th. It will pay every horseman in the United States to attend the range horse sales. For further information, address, J. J. Searcy, Secretary, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Good Mules For Canada.

On July 22d a very fine shipment of mules was made by Messrs. Gillen-Heiman-Harper Mule Company, of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, to Winnipeg, Canada, and it was the second shipment by them to the same buyer this year. They were for railroad construction purposes, averaging 1,300 pounds in weight and 16.1 hands in height, and all good colors, and were purchased by Mr. J. B. McArthur. Before the mules were loaded they had to undergo a most thorough goverment health inspection to prove they were free from any and all diseases, especially glanders; in fact, they were selected from sixty head, all of them up to the contract requirements. The actual cost of the mules is not known, but they belong to the class now quoted at $235 to $275 per head.

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We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for our free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO., Dept. 523, East St. Louis, Ills.

Horse and Mule Notes.

"Break your colts to walk down hill. Now, that may mean that you will have to break yourself first, for it seems to be natural to hurry horses down hill. It is a bad plan."

During the month of July, at private sale, Holland & Nugent Bros. Commission Company sold seven head of Eastern chunks from one consignment at an average of $240 per head. The prices singly ranged from $200 to $300, the top price being for a massive bay chunk weighing about 1,400 pounds.

The Chicago Horseman remarks that "it is very hard on a prompt horse to be obliged to work with a lazy one. The wear and tear is great and unnecessary, and a loss." This applies to men as well as horses.

It is not often that a buyer has a chance to get colts by three champions on a credit of one-year's time, yet that is exactly what M. W. Savage, of Minneapolis, offers. He will sell colts by Dan Patch, Cresceus, Directum, Arion, Roy Wilkes and Buttonwood. The colts are guaranteed to be exactly as described and they are out of the best brood mares which money could buy. Send for an illustrated catalogue, which contains full outlines of the easy terms on which colts can be sold. Address, M. W. Savage, Minneapolis, Minn.

St. Louis Seed Market.

Millet seed is selling at $1.25 per 100 pounds for white and to $1.50 for prime German; timothy at $2.75 to $3.25; clover at $5.00 to $9.25; Hungarian at $1.00 to $1.35. These are wholesale prices at St. Louis, July 31, 1909.

Sorghum is selling wholesale at St. Louis at 35 to 40 cents per gallon. Last sale of sorghum cane seed was at $1.51 per 100 pounds.

At St.Louis, old stock of dried fruit is exhausted and new arrivals are small. Evaporated apple rings are quoted about 6 cents and sun-dried quarters 5 cents a pound.

St. Louis honey quotations, July 21st: Per pound: Comb—Choice, 12 to 13c.; amber, 10 to 11c.; extracted or strained — choice Southern in barrels at 5 to 5½ cents and in cans at 6 to 6½c.; old or candied, 1c. less.

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At any time that you buy a bottle of FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE from your druggist and results are not satisfactory, your money will be refunded. Beware of the druggist who wants to substitute. Distemper, Catarrhal Fever, Shipping Fever, Influenza, Coughs and Colds cured in three to six days. $1 bottle holds three 50c. bottles. Prepaid direct, or your druggist.

BINKLEY MEDICAL COMPANY, Nappanee, Indiana.

THE NEW JERSEY IDEA.

Buying Foreign Draft Horses and Standing Them at Nominal Fees—Is It a Method of Encouragement or Not?

The Live Stock Commission of the state of New Jersey has taken some of the money raised by taxation and has expended it in France and Scotland for the purpose of bringing Clydesdale and Percheron stallions to New Jersey, to stand them at nominal prices for the benefit of such farmers who care to obtain service for their mares. Previous to this movement it is doubtful if any systematic draft horse raising was conducted in New Jersey, and the movement is very popular with those who delight to receive a bounty from the state treasury.

That New Jersey farmers can raise draft mares, if they wish to do so, is pretty generally conceded, but no one seems to care about the true principle which is involved. In our opinion, the use of tax money for such uses is outside of the legitimate purpose of government.

If it is the business of a state government to tax the people in order to buy stallions in a foreign country for the purpose of placing those stallions in service at nominal prices in competition with American-bred, owned or privately imported stallions, the next thing we may expect is that the home-grown industry of producing stallions by breeders will be discontinued and turned over to the state governments. The state of New Jersey may have such an abundance of money that the expense of the movement will cut very little figure as a diversion of state money from its legitimate purpose; but we do not understand why the money was expended in France and Scotland when for the purpose intended it could have been better expended in the United States of America.

If the late lamented King George the Third had taxed the people of New Jersey for money to be expended for stallions in England or Scotland for the additional purpose of standing these stallions at nominal prices, it would have added one more act of oppression to those which brought about the Declaration of Independence, and he could at least have given as an excuse that American breeding establishments were not yet invented; but these New Jersey officials have no such excuse, and they appear to have acted in a manner to discourage the draft-horse breeding industry of the United States to a greater extent than they will ever encourage it in New Jersey.

The action of the New Jersey Live Stock Commission, at best, is questionable. It is giving the draft-horse breeders a touch of what the labor unions call unfair competition. Not only were foreign stallions imported when American stallions would have served the purpose better, but the service price is cut so as to take away any profit there may have been in stallion service in New Jersey and setting a discouraging precedent for other states to follow.

If the state of New Jersey was to use tax money for the purpose of starting corner groceries for the additional intent of selling groceries at half price, we have no doubt that some degraded farmers would accept the partial charity from the state; but the corner grocery that was started by the private citizen for the support of himself and family would go out of business without enough money to buy a mare to get service from a nominal-priced state stallion, and it would be very plain that the one that the state put out of business had a right to complain.

We read in one of our Eastern exchanges that only people who object are those who are going to be injured by it. Well, we would like to know who has a better right to object. The few objectors ought to get together and contend for the principle that state money should not be used for any such purpose. It may be desirable that New Jersey produce draft horses, but we do not believe that the Live Stock Commission has set to work the right way to bring it about. A far better way would have been for the Live Stock Commission to have offered prizes at State and County Fairs and let the production of draft-bred colts proceed without discrimination against American breeders and without starting the state in unfair competition with established and beneficial industries of the nation.

We have never heard of a list of prizes offered by the state of New Jersey at the State and County Fairs for the best draft mares and fillies raised in New Jersey. Fifteen hundred dollars multiplied thirteen times offered at New Jersey Fairs for such a purpose would do the state a hundred times more good without doing any harm. We understand that once upon a time there was a breed of draft horses on the Jersey coast, and it probably died out for want of the encouragement which the state could have extended.

In the horse-breeding ventures of the United States Department of Agriculture the position is taken that the American breeds will furnish the necessary material for development of the desired types, but we have yet to see any list of prizes offered by the United States government for the ideal cavalry horse, the ideal Morgan horse, for the ideal American coach horse, or the ideal American draft horse; but we understand that the nearest encouragement in this direction is the present of a "classification," and that is not much for encouragement to feed or breed upon.

We receive lists of prizes offered by the various breeders' associations, by the Fair Associations, and there is state money in some of the premiums offered at the Western State Fairs, but so far as we have heard, New Jersey is not a leader in State Fair encouragement, and is simply a tail-ender, going wrong in the beginning, spending money in Scotland that ought to have been spent in Virginia, and other money in France that could have been spent to better advantage in New York and Pennsylvania.

Said the New Jersey officials by their action: "Breeders of America, encourage yourselves. We are encouraging the breeders of Scotland and France. You breeders of America have been importing draft stallions and draft mares for thirty years, but you have not draft stallions of your own raising fit to serve a New Jersey grade mare." What do the American breeders think of that?

We are not writing this article for the benefit of New Jersey alone; the New Jersey idea is not confined to New Jersey. A trip abroad playing "Big Ike" with tax money buying stallions is a very attractive proposition. We consider it a bad business—doing the right thing the wrong way. By bringing in Holstein, Jersey and Guernsey bulls from foreign countries for service at nominal prices it will be easy to put New Jersey dairy cattle breeders out of commission; but a state prize at a State Fair would be the right kind of encouragement.

We believe there is reason for an understanding between the National and State Agricultural Departments and the breeders' associations as to proper methods of encouragement. The motives are good but the actions are sometimes bad. In trying to encourage, a different result is obtained, and in some instances the end does not justify the means.

The breeding interest of the United States, in which not less than one hundred thousand farms are involved, is not in a condition in which it should be. There is something wrong with it, and we believe that it is going to the bad, and this partly because it is receiving discouragement in the name of help. We are under obligations to the state of New Jersey for an example of a bad principle in a good cause, and a method of discouragement in the guise of assistance.

This article should receive the indorsement of all who are opposed to the state or national government engaging in business enterprises, either for profit or the purpose of charity in unfair competition with the American citizen from whom the tax money is derived.

Teaching Horses to Take High Jumps.

The marvelous exhibition of high jumping at the recent Royal Horse Show in London has produced a new world's record. The horse Jubilee, owned and ridden by Captain Borille, of the Fourth Regiment French Cuirassiers, cleared a hurdle 7 feet 4 inches in height with perfect ease.

Few of the people who applauded this wonderful performance, however, had any idea of the months of patient training required before a horse can be induced to successfully take such a high jump.

The man had a chat on the subject with H. Buckland who is one of the greatest authorities in the world on training horses to jump. "In most cases," he said, "each rider has his own pet scheme. Usually a horse is not selected until it is at least four years old. When it is hungry it is placed in a small paddock, with a tiny hurdle across the center not more than twelve inches high. Then, in full view of the pupil, a rider on a veteran jumper goes several times over the tiny obstacle.

"The trainer then goes to the side of the paddock opposite to the pupil and holds a measure of grain or other tit-bit so that the animal can see it and at the same time calls the horse by name. The horse, eager to get the food, soon jumps across the hurdle, and after it has eaten a few mouthfuls the trainer goes to the other side of the ring and repeats the lesson. This is done day after day, until the horse realizes what is expected of it, and then the hurdle is gradually increased in height.

"Up to this time the horse has no rider, but at this point the animal is tried with a man on its back. If he has learned the lesson, he is then taken out into the country, where it is expected to take ditches, fences or hedges until the animal has sufficient nerve to make flying jumps in a public arena."

Another very successful method is termed lunging. A long rein or cord is attached to the bit and the animal is exercised in a circle, in which a hurdle has been placed or a shallow ditch dug. A long-lashed whip, used only to keep him in motion, will keep him up to his work. Soon the horse will enter the spirit of the occasion, and will show his delight in the exercise.

People who think they are good looking support the photographers.

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CAUSTIC BALSAM.

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A safe and sure preventive and positive cure for all forms of Distemper, Influenza, Pinkeye, Coughs and Colds in Horses, Sheep and Dogs, 50c and $1.00 at Druggists or prepaid. Write for free booklet "Dr. Craft's Advice."
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will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Boils, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 7 D free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00 per bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Goitre, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and inflammation
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Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Always Successful BLIZZARD Ensilage Cutter

Write for New Catalogue Free
Cuts any feed dry or green and elevates any height. No waste power. Can't strain. Has the only knives adjustable while running. Self feed. Mounted or unmounted. Every machine tested and GUARANTEED. A labor-saver and money-maker. Ask for free Book, "WHY SILAGE PAYS."
Jos. Dick Mfg. Co.
1416 W. Tuscarawas St.
Canton, Ohio

WHAT DO YOU SAY?
Several hundred thousand farmers say that the best investment they ever made was when they bought an
Electric Handy Wagon
Low wheels, wide tires; easy work, light draft. We'll sell you a set of the best steel wheels made for your old wagon. Spokes united with hub, guaranteed not to break nor work loose. Send for our catalogue and save money.
ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 222, Quincy, Ill.

COMPETITION

is the Watchword of St. Louis.

ACTIVE COMPETITION FROM MANY AND DIVERSE PURCHASING INTERESTS.

The Superior Location and the Push and Energy of the Market Firms Have Made the

St. Louis National Stock Yards

THE GREAT CENTRAL LIVE STOCK MARKET OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Applies to Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules.

During the Year 1908 the St. Louis National Stock Yards Made

A BETTER SHOWING

Than Any Other Live Stock Market in the Country.

SHIP YOUR STOCK
To the Best Market, Where Business is on the Up-grade; Where There is the Greatest Competition.

Milch Cattle at the Yards.

Each sale includes a cow and a calf. This branch of trade is increasing. Strictly good cows are always wanted, and the only real fluctuations are in the middle grades. Choice to fancy milkers are quoted at $55 to $60; good to choice milkers, $45 to $52.50; fair to medium milkers, $35 to $42.50; and inferior milkers, $20 to $32.50. The good milkers are wanted, three head for everyone sold on the market.

Difference of $32.54 Per Head.

In the class for handy steer cattle weighing 800 to 990 pounds there is considerable difference in quality, flesh and general appearance. There is also a wide difference in price. The last week in July, about twenty-five loads were on sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, and they sold at $4.25 per 100 pounds. The top load, weighing 942 pounds, sold for $70.70 per head, and the tail-end load sold at $38.16 per head. The bulk of the steer cattle, weighing from 880 to 950 pounds, sold at $5.75 to $6.75 per 100 pounds. Stockmen are under obligations to the St. Louis market for the high prices at which these handy fat cattle sell. St. Louis is the great butcher-cattle market, and there is no other market in the same class.

Quarantine Cattle at St. Louis.

In this division prices are well sustained. The average of $2.00 per head better net results to the shipper at St. Louis than at any other market has been good for twenty-nine years and remains good to-day. In the last two weeks of July, 36,000 cattle were sold in this division, and 8,760 cars were sold so far this year. Late quotations were as follows: Prime fed steers, $5.75 to $6.00; good to choice steers, $4.50 to $5.75; medium to good steers, $3.75 to $4.50; common to medium steers, $3.00 to $3.75; good to choice heifers, $3.75 to $4.50; common to good heifers, $2.50 to $3.75; good to choice cows, $3.40 to $4.10; fair to medium cows, $3.00 to $3.40; cutters, $2.60 to $3.00; canners, $2.00 to $2.30; bulls, $2.50 to $3.65; fair to choice vealers, $5.75 to $7.00; fair to choice heavy calves, $3.50 to $5.25; common calves and yearlings, $2.00 to $3.50—all quotations being at the prices stated per 100 pounds.

Native Dressed Beef Steers.

Native steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,290 pounds, usually find their way into the dressed beef trade. There is a great variety in condition and quality and a considerable range in price. During the last week in July, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, about a thousand of these cattle sold at a range of $5.25 to $7.00 per 100 pounds, the bulk of sales at $6.00 to $6.50. The tops at $7.00 weighed 1,276 pounds; the tailings at $5.25 weighed 1,250 to 1,272 pounds. These prices compare favorably with any other market.

Stock Cattle and Feeders.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the trade in native stock cattle is on a reasonable basis when beef prices are considered. Quotations are as follows: Good to choice feeders, $4.30 to $4.75; medium to good feeders, $3.60 to $4.25; good to choice stockers, $3.50 to $4.25; inferior to good stockers, $2.50 to $3.40; good stock heifers, $3.25 to $3.65; medium stock heifers, $3.00 to $3.25; stock cows, $2.25 to $3.90—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman, General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

James H. Campbell,

National Stock Yards, Ill.

EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK — SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

James H. Campbell,

Expert live stock salesman, is at the head of his own organization, with headquarters at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has the best market in the country to back him. Thoroughly competent and with a first-class organization, he is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Mr. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to James H. Campbell personally and consign horses, cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Baby Beef at $7.25 to $7.40.

On July 27th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, Hord & Rootes, of Callaway county, Missouri, were represented on the market with a good lot of yearlings that made the second best top of the day. Their sale embraced thirteen head, averaging 887 pounds, that sold to Swift & Co., at $7.25; and another bunch, twenty-seven head, 942 pounds average, sold at $7.40 per 100 pounds. Some of these cattle were heifers, but they all sold at the prices stated. We remember some time ago that such cattle were very few and far between, but they always sold well. The combination necessary is early maturity, good breeding and good feeding. Inferior cattle, but fat, sell at two and three cents a pound less. The market is paying for quality. The yearling steer in the beef market is outselling the average yearling pure-bred bull in the auction ring.

Heavy Native Cattle.

During the last week in July, about 500 head of what are classed as heavy native steers were sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. None of them were tops, but the best were only plain, good cattle. Choice to fancy cattle in this class were quoted at $7.00 to $7.15, and the extreme range of prices was $6.00 to $7.00, and the bulk sold at $6.50 to $6.85 per 100 pounds. The cattle at $7.00 averaged 1,380 to 1,540 pounds. After passing 1,300 pounds weight cuts very little figure; in fact, quality and fat have for the present more influence than weight.

St. Louis Pork Packing.

Pork packing in the West has decreased 900,000 hogs in five months, but St. Louis is holding its own, exactly the same as last year.

St. Louis Butcher Cattle.

At the opening of August butcher cattle were selling well at the St. Louis market. The following were the quotations: Choice to fancy yearlings, $7.00 to $7.40; choice to fancy heifers, $6.00 to $6.85; good to choice heifers, $5.00 to $6.00; medium to good heifers, $4.25 to $5.25; common to medium heifers, $3.00 to $4.25; good to choice cows, $4.25 to $4.75; medium to good cows, $3.25 to $4.25; cutters, $2.60 to $3.15; canners, $1.50 to $2.50—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

How Bulls Are Selling.

For ten years, from 1880 to 1890, good to choice fat native steers did not sell any higher than fat bulls are selling now. Sausage bulls are quoted at $3.00 to $3.50 per 100 pounds; half-fat bulls, $3.65 to $3.90; good bulls at $4.00 to $4.65; and prime fat native bulls at $4.75 to $5.25 per 100 pounds. These are extraordinary prices.

Elgin Butter Prices.

On Monday, August 2d, the Elgin Board of Trade quoted 26 cents for choice creamery butter, against 26½ cents the previous Monday, 21 cents a year ago, 24 cents two years ago, and 21½ cents three years ago.

Clay, Robinson & Co.

Since entering the St. Louis market this firm has done a remarkably good business, far in advance of expectations. They started up with a first-class equipment in office and yards and have not stood still a minute. They have full telegraphic service from all markets and keep themselves posted as to general transactions for the benefit of their customers. Mr. Emmet, the Manager, said a few days ago: "This St. Louis market is full of surprises, many of which are very satisfactory. We have large runs, and the market responds to them. We are able to resist declines better than we expected. There are always new buying orders coming in. We are not afraid to ask our customers to come here because when comparisons are finally made there is always something in favor of the St. Louis market."

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

We desire to invite stock raisers and shippers to make their headquarters with us at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. We have a splendid office and a superior working force in all departments. We are well established at nine markets. We are making new records daily and ask stockmen to obtain the benefits of our top-notch service. See our general advertisement on page 9.

REMEMBER:

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

June Rains in Missouri.

According to the Missouri section of the United States Department of Agriculture, the average rainfall for the month, as determined from the records of eighty-six stations, was 5.21 inches, or 0.43 inch above the normal. The greatest local monthly precipitation was 10.05 inches, at Gallatin, and the least 0.74 inch, at Cape Girardeau. The greatest amount recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 4.12 inches, at Bethany on the 7th. Other falls of 2.50 inches or more in twenty-four hours were recorded as follows (stations, amount in inches and date): Columbia, 2.87, 29th; Sublett, 3.65, 28th; Gano, 2.58, 25th—26th; Houston, 3.36, 16th—17th; Lockwood, 3.16, 25th—26th; Mount Vernon, 2.50, 29th—30th; Amoret, 3.10, 19th; and Clinton, 2.85, 25th. In Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid counties and eastern part of Stoddard county less than two inches of rain fell in June.

Swine raisers are always interested in up-to-date preventives or cures for hog cholera. J. Fronefield & Son, 415 Walnut street, Cincinnati, have one on the market which is the result of recent discoveries and is worthy of investigation. See page 18.

SHIPPERS AND SELLERS
—of—
STOCK AND FEEDING CATTLE
are reminded that the
ST. LOUIS
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
furnish by far the best market for their stock.

A majority of the stock feeders of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio prefer to buy their feeders at St. Louis. They have short runs, favorable rates, quick service, small shrinkage. These people get their cattle home in good shape. There is never a glut of stock cattle at St. Louis. Western shippers can get their stock cattle to the St. Louis market just as easily and as cheaply as they can to any inferior Far West market, and at St.Louis there is quicker sale, better results, and in the shipping in, concentration, sale and outward shipment there is less expense, less shrinkage and less loss to come out of the cattle. The center in which all can be brought together and distributed at the least expense to all concerned is the best market of all.

THE BEST MARKET OF ALL—UNDER ANY AND ALL CIRCUMSTANCES—IS AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Increase in Sheep Receipts.

During the first seven months of the year 1909 the St. Louis National Stock Yards received 464,256 sheep, which exhibits an increase of 90,532 head over all previous records for that period. It is also safe to say that the increase is all lambs and that these lambs were sold at magnificent prices. Even on July 1st, after a considerable decline in sheep and lamb values, a load of Southwest sheep, 67 pounds average, sold at seven cents a pound. When July comes the freshness of the lamb offerings has departed, but the St. Louis market is ever ready to purchase all that come. At this time of reviewing the market the prices are the lowest of the year, but are higher than last year, which establishes the usual condition that with large receipts the St. Louis market usually makes the best record.

Native Steers, 1,000 to 1,190 Pounds.

During the last week in July, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, about fifty loads of native steer cattle averaged from 1,000 to 1,190 pounds. The range in price was $4.50 to $7.00 per 100 pounds, and the bulk sold at $5.50 to $6.40 per 100 pounds. Only one load, strictly inferior, sold below $5.00, and one load, 1,171 pounds average, sold at $7.00. There is great competition for this class of cattle at the St. Louis market.

Slaughtering Sheep and Lambs.

The increased slaughter of sheep and lambs at St. Louis is remarkable and amounts to 25 per cent. over former records. The increased receipts during the first seven months of 1909 were 90,532 head and the increased home slaughter in the same period is 92,486 head. St. Louis packers have kept faith with the statements made by them in saying that they would buy all the sheep and lambs that are fit to kill. We can sell another million sheep a year at St. Louis.

During the month of July, 1909, 7,447 cars of live stock were received at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, which is an increase of 487 cars over the arrivals of July, 1908.

August Opening Hog Values.

On the opening day of August, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the best hogs, 236 pounds average, sold at $7.95 per 100 pounds. Shippers and butchers paid $7.75 to $7.90 per 100 pounds for many loads of butcher hogs that weighed 185 to 299 pounds. Packers bought plain hogs of good weights at $7.55 to $7.70 per 100 pounds, and the bulk of all the hogs sold at $7.60 to $7.85 per 100 pounds. Mixed loads, averaging 160 to 185 pounds, sold at $7.50 to $7.75 per 100 pounds; pigs and lights, 125 to 160 pounds, sold at $7.25 to $7.80 per 100 pounds, there being a great difference in quality as well as weight. Pigs less than 100 pounds sold at $6.00 to $6.75 per 100 pounds. The quality was not up to the average.

Evans-Montague
Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS
attained by a
SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK
depends largely upon
THE COMMISSION HOUSE
to which he consigns his
CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive
TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE
and have your consignments
SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN,
you cannot do better
THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests
ARE OUR INTERESTS
and our rapidly-increasing business
IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL
of our ability
TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Evans-Montague
Commission Company
Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

The best showing of any great market is the record of the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the first seven months of the year 1909.

In the first seven months of 1909, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, 3,705 cars of cattle were received and sold from the state of Oklahoma. This is an increase of 555 cars over the arrivals during the corresponding period last year.

Wonderful Hog Record.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, August 2d, the top hogs sold at $7.95 per 100 pounds, against $7.80 at Kansas City, $7.75 at St. Joseph, and $7.60 at Omaha. The St. Louis bulk sold at $7.60 to $7.85 per 100 pounds; Kansas City, $7.40 to $7.70; St. Joseph, $7.50 to $7.65; and Omaha, $7.45 to $7.50. These are ordinary shipping differences. Hogs are easily worth 15 to 20 cents per 100 pounds more to the buyer at St. Louis than they are at either Kansas City, Omaha and St. Joseph. That explains why so many Kansas and Iowa hogs sell at St. Louis. The answer in a nutshell is that they are cheap to the buyer at St. Louis, and after all expenses are paid the shipper obtains better net results at St. Louis than if they were shipped to any of the other markets.

Sheep and Lamb Quotations.

During the closing days of July and the opening of August, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the sheep and lamb market was as follows: Good to choice lambs sold at $6.75 to $7.10; fair killing kinds but not as fat as they ought to be, $6.00 to $6.85; best throwouts, $4.50 to $5.25; plain culls, $3.50 to $4.25; and common little ratty lambs $2.50 to $4.25. Mutton sheep sold mainly at $4.25 to $4.50 per 100 pounds, with a few of the poorer ones at $4.00.

The best breeding ewes brought $5.35 to $5.75; fair grades, $4.65 to $5.15; best stockers, $3.25 to $4.00; fair grades, $2.50 to $2.75; and old cull sheep such as no one particularly cared for went at $1.25 to $2.00, but slow. Bucks sold at $2.25 to $3.25; nearly all of them, however, went at $2.50 to $3.00. All quotations were at the prices stated per 100 pounds.

Valuable Market Information.

With capital and surplus amounting to $125,000.00, the Godair-Crowley Commission Company have splendid resources to make loans to reliable stockmen and to encourage shipments to St. Louis. Their list of salesmen includes Mr. E. C. Gibson, Frank Huffaker, W. F. Houston, H. R. Ray and Oscar White. This firm is enthusiastic in regard to the record of the St. Louis market, which is very satisfactory both in regard to increased receipts and selling activity. Messrs. Godair-Crowley Commission Company cordially invite all stock shippers to communicate with them for the purpose of getting on their list to receive their regular market reports. Address, Godair-Crowley Commission Company, P. O. Box 107, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Railroad Service Improved.

Every line of railroad service to the St. Louis National Stock Yards has been improved continually during the past two years and the good work still goes on. The market is from one to two hours earlier than it was formerly. Deliveries are generally very prompt and the vexatious delays of former years are relics of the past. Stockmen are advised to keep in communication with the St. Louis live stock market. There is good money in it.

New Apples at St. Louis.

Early August prices: Sound, three-fourths bushel boxes, from 25 to 40c. for small and windfalls, to 50c. and $1.00 for fancy varieties; melon baskets from 20 to 40c.; barrels from $1.25 to $1.75 for small, and windfalls from $2.50 to $3.25 for fancy, according to quality and variety.

"WE ARE THE RING LEADERS."

Leaders in the Market.
Leaders in Making Sales.
Leaders and Advisers of Successful Stock Raisers and Shippers.

The GODAIR-CROWLEY COMMISSION CO. . .

solicit your consignments of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, where there is a splendid market and where our selling force has no superior. We are energetic and careful, that our shippers obtain the highest prices and best service on the market.

For loans to buy feeders; for all facilities and courtesies; for our letter giving market report and prospects, write or call on

GODAIR-CROWLEY COMMISSION CO.,
P. O. Box 107,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,
Fort Worth, Texas. Kansas City, Mo.

Grain Smuts.

A dangerous parasite of many of the cereal plants is the fungus that produces in the grain or head what is known as smut. There are several well-known kinds of smut, each of which is caused by a distinct species of the fungus.

The greatest loss from smuts in this country is from the stinking smut of wheat and the loose smut of oats. A considerable loss is also due to the loose smuts of barley and wheat, which are more difficult to control and prevent. They are widely distributed, and though they occur usually in small quantities the damage in the aggregate is large. They often are entirely unnoticed on account of their earliness and the absence of any conspicuous sign of them at harvest time.

The stinking smut of heat transforms only the kernels into smut balls which do not break until the wheat is threshed and often remain in the threshed grain. The loose smuts of barley, on the other hand, early discharge their spores, which are blown off by the wind as soon as the smutted head comes out of the leaf sheath; they infect the plant in the flowering stage and enter the embryo inside the ovary before the latter ripens into seed. An infected seed develops a smutted plant the following year.

The most successful method thus far found for preventing these smuts is a hot-water treatment of the seed. This treatment is described in Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin 152, entitled "The Loose Smuts of Barley and Wheat," recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The bulletin is a report of recent researches into the life histories of these smuts and the determination of methods for their prevention, and is intended for seed growers and scientific farmers.

Thus far this year cattle receipts from Arkansas have increased 116 cars. It is well to say also that Arkansas cattle are improving in quality and market condition.

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS.

POLAND-CHINAS.

You should get our prices for this month on Pigs. Others say we've got the kind. Write us about it.

KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM,

Importers of

SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Write for catalogue.

Address,

J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

MY MASTODON HOGS have a national reputation for size, bone and prolificness. See them or order by mail and get just as good. If not pleased, return, and your money back without talk.

J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Spring Pigs sired by Keep On Spellbinder and Chief Perfection. These Pigs are beauties. Will sell the choice of litters at $10.00 each. Buy now and this fall, when you will have a $25.00 hog.

D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Rams, Ewes and Ram Lambs of the best breeding. Ram at head of flock sired by an imported English Ram out of a Canadian Ewe. Have used Rams from the best flocks in the United States and Canada. These sheep are bred for wool and mutton. Prices reasonable.

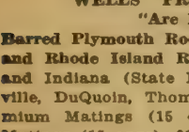
C. J. SMITH & SONS, Stubblefield, Ill.

WELLS' PRIZE-WINNERS "Are Better."

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. Prizes at Illinois and Indiana (State Fairs), Mattoon, Nashville, DuQuoin, Thompsonville Shows. Premium Matings (15 eggs), $2.00; Standard Matings (15 eggs), $1.00.

FRANK WELLS, : : DuQuoin, Ill.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.



Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.

WILLARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

RED POLLED DAIRY and BEEF CATTLE.

This is the oldest and best combination breed for production of fat cattle and rich milk. I have Bulls and Heifers for sale at reasonable prices.

C. M. CHAMBERS, Bartlett, Iowa.

R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kas.,

Breeder of Thoroughbred

REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS.

Goats for sale from imported Turkey and South African Bucks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices on Bucks and Does.

O. I. C. SWINE.

Pigs of all ages for sale. Good individuals. Priced right. Tell us what you want in the line of O. I. C. The best hog on earth.

ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kansas.

THIRTY HEAD OF PEDIGREED DUROC RED BOAR PIGS, $8.00 a head; Kan't Be Beat and Choice Goods' breeding.

CHAS. DORR, Osage City, Kansas.

SADDLE MARES and MAMMOTH JENNETS.

We have a nice lot of Saddle Mares and Mammoth Jennets, in foal by the best sires in Kentucky, with colts by their side. All are registered. Come and see them or write us.

J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS

That are bred right and will be sold right. Also M. B. Turkeys (Wolf Strain), S. C. W. Leghorns (Whycoff Strain), and B. P. Rock Chickens (Bradley Strain). Eggs in season. A few pairs of Pea Fowls for sale. Address.

M. W. MAGNUSSON, Safe, Mo.

Shrinkage of Grain in Drying.

An excessive amount of moisture in corn is the principal cause for its deterioration during storage. The amount of moisture is therefore one of the chief points considered in grading corn, especially for export. In the effort to find an accurate and practical method of determining the amount of moisture in grain, the United States Department of Agriculture two or three years ago devised an apparatus by means of which the moisture can be accurately shown in from twenty to twenty-five minutes. In using this apparatus the amount of moisture is expressed in percentages of the original weight of the grain. For instance, one sample of corn may have only 11 per cent. of moisture, while another may have 35 per cent. Naturally the drier grain is worth more than the other, other things being equal.

But since this apparatus has been put into use disputes between grain merchants on one side and elevator men and operators of grain driers on the other have become more pronounced. The trouble is that the percentage of moisture shown by test before storage or before drying does not correspond with the actual loss of weight which results from storing or from drying. There is no real difficulty in this fact; it is a simple matter of arithmetic.

Suppose a certain sample of grain weighs 100 ounces, and the moisture in it is 20 per cent., or 20 ounces. Now, suppose the grain is dried until it weighs only 90 ounces. That means that 10 ounces of moisture have evaporated, leaving 10 ounces of moisture still in the 90 ounces of grain. The grain has lost 10 per cent. of weight, but the percentage of moisture has been reduced only 8.9 per cent., because 10 ounces is 11.1 per cent. of 90 ounces. It therefore seems as if the shrinkage in weight has been greater than the reduction in the percentage of moisture.

A simple calculation in arithmetical proportion will show the reduction in percentage of moisture when the shrinkage in weight is known, or vice versa. This calculation is explained in Circular 32 of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Moisture Content and Shrinkage in Grain." The circular also gives elaborate tables by which the figures may be learned at a glance, without the necessity of calculating.

Feeding the Brood Sow and Fall Litter.

During the first twenty-four hours after farrowing, while the sow is in a feverish condition, she will show little, if any, inclination for feed. While she is in this condition a good supply of water, slightly warmed, should be given. As the sow has not yet regained her appetite for heavy feed, she will relish a thin mash made of bran and skim milk. On the second day, a slop of wheat, shorts and bran will be found an excellent feed; but if these are not available, four pounds of corn mixed with one pound of oil meal will do well. A mixture of two pounds of corn with one pound of shorts or bran should be fed in increasing amounts until the sow is taking a full feed. A day's ration would then be about 4½ per cent. of the live weight of the growing sow, in pounds, and 4 per cent. of the weight of a mature sow in average condition. Such a heavy ration should consist of six pounds of corn to one pound of oil meal and gluten meal. These foods are often cheaper than shorts or bran. With a sufficient quantity of skim milk, four or five pounds to one of corn may be fed, in which case nothing else is needed.

Not less than 60 per cent. of the sow's full ration should consist of corn, with the remaining 40 per cent. hay; and should the hay be short and fine, or in the form of chaff, half corn would keep her in a good, thrifty condition. I give my sows all the good clover hay I can get them to eat. In feeding young sows uncut hay, I give them about 3 per cent. of their live weight in pounds of corn, and then let them have all the hay they wish. The sows will consume considerably more good clover hay than many people would think.

I never feed sour milk to sows with young litters of pigs, because it is likely to cause scouring and ruin the prospects of the litter. With the young pigs, the fatalities are usually told in the first three or four days of their existence, during which time extra vigilance must be maintained. Young pigs cannot be too well fed or too well cared for. A good ration for pigs is a slop made of milk and middlings, fed twice daily, with little corn at morning and evening.

For the first five months I grow my pigs as rapidly as possible and then put them on a more fattening ration. In this way they develop a good, strong frame, which enables them to carry a good amount of flesh for future market. I feed all corn and slop that they will eat up clean. To keep them anxious for the feeding time to arrive each day is excellent. At six months old they usually weigh around 200 pounds each.

When a sow is suckling a good-sized litter, no mater how liberally she is fed, she is almost certain to shrink in weight. This, however, may be recovered after the pigs are weaned.

I turn my dry sows, from which the pigs have just been weaned, into a pasture by themselves and give them a very little grain. Those that show themselves to be prolific and good mothers I retain as breeders; those being unsatisfactory in any way I fatten and sell as soon as possible.

It does not pay to keep a sow over a year that cannot raise a large litter, unless she is pure-bred and a very exceptional individual.

If I want a second litter during the year, I put the sows to the boars during the first heat after weaning. I do not like to pass many periods of heat for fear that the sows may become shy, and there is no reason why they should not have two litters a year.—Wm. H. Underwood, Ozark, Johnson county, Illinois.

When to Apply Lime.

A LaSalle county, Illinois, correspondent asks: "I want to seed down a six-acre field this fall to alfalfa. I am told that lime is necessary. I intend to cover this field with manure, and will put on 200 or 250 pounds of ground rock phosphate per acre. When is the best time to apply the lime and the fertilizers?"

It would be unsafe now to apply lime to this field. It should have been applied several months ago and have been thoroughly mixed with the soil by this time. Lime now would antagonize the alfalfa seed, besides it should not be applied along with either the manure or the rock phosphate. It releases the nitrogen and neutralizes the phosphate. The best thing to do now is to apply the manure and finely ground rock phosphate, to be plowed under, and omit the lime.—L. C. Brown.

Supplementary Feed Crops.

Never have I seen so much ground put into side crops, such as cowpeas, millet and sorghum. On some farms, where the early regular crops were drowned out, large areas have been put into these supplementary crops, while on many other farms odd acres here and there have been pressed into service. The idea everywhere seems to have been to save all the corn and hay possible and provide the stock with cheaper feed. In Central Illinois cowpeas and millet are grown more extensively than any other of these side crops, while in Northern Illinois millet and sorghum fill the bill. Timothy hay has been selling from $15 to $16 a ton, oats around 55 cents, and corn around 75 cents. These prices have been so attractive that farmers have cashed them and are preparing to do the same thing next year. This really is the reason why so many are depending upon these side crops to furnish rough feed for their stock.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The bacon hog the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature. Economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs, not akin, from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won seven out of nine first prizes at Lexington, Ky., 1908. Have added some imported stock that won at the Royal Show, England, 1907.

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The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write me for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

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A Wine Decision.

According to an opinion handed down recently by the St. Louis Court of Appeals, a wine grower in local-option territory in Missouri cannot sell wine of his own make on his own premises, though he can make it without violating the law.

Ernest Jaeger, who has vineyards near Neosho, Mo., was fined in a Newton County Court for selling wine on his own premises, made from grapes grown in his vineyards. He appealed to the Court of Appeals.

The decision affirms the finding of the lower court, but it points out that wine for sacramental purposes is excepted from the prohibitive clause of the local-option law.

Mr. Jaeger, therefore, may sell his wine to churches, but not to citizens.

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control. These three alone lead life to sovereign power."—Tennyson.

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THERE are two important points to be remembered in connection with Amatite Ready Roofing.

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The mineral surface makes painting absolutely unnecessary, and the Coal Tar Pitch waterproofing is the greatest known enemy to water. You are sure of the very best protection at the lowest possible cost, when you buy Amatite.

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The publishers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower will be glad to furnish the paper three years for One Dollar, the same to be payable at the end of the first year. This edition is a fair sample of the paper It is interesting and instructive. Those who read it over will find that it is a help to them in the conduct of their business. All who receive a sample copy are invited to send in a subscription on the following blank form, unless they prefer to pay in advance, thereby securing a premium.

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Cost of Feeding Chicks.

According to the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, the cost of food, per chick, to weigh one pound, on ground grain, is three cents; on whole grain, three and seven-tenths cents. After making repeated tests in feeding, this station says the ground ration proved considerably more profitable than the whole-grain ration with the growing chicks; and the same is true of capons of equal weight from these chicks, and from others of equal weight and age, fed alike before caponizing. No difference was noticed in health or vigor of chicks or capons fed either ration." — Profitable Poultry.

Dry-picked Turkeys Best.

"Dry-picking is always to be preferred when preparing turkeys for market," says Profitable Poultry. "When in fine condition, nicely picked and sent to market without having been packed in ice, a turkey is at its best, and consequently commands the highest price. As soon as the fowl is stuck, while the blood is still flowing, pluck the feathers dry from its body, taking care in doing this not to break the skin or tear the flesh. Nothing detracts so much from dressed poultry as torn places upon the carcass or shank; picking must be clean and nicely done. When the fowl is plucked, hang it head down in a cool place until all animal heat is gone from the body, being careful not to hang it where it will be so exposed to cold air as to be likely to freeze. Do not remove the head, feet or entrails, but have the whole carcass, including head and feet, perfectly clean."

Deep-litter Chick Feeding.

The Cyphers Incubator Company is teaching chicken raisers a new method of raising chicks. Instead of feeding them by hand several times a day, they store the feed in alfalfa litter and let the chicks take care of themselves, which they are perfectly able to do. These deep-litter chicks are fed once in seventeen to twenty-three days.

The saving of time in such a method is apparent, and it appears that the results of feeding are equally apparent. At the end of an experiment in which two lots of sixty chicks were fed, one lot fed by hand weighed 152 pounds, and the deep-litter fed chicks weighed 191 pounds.

The chicks fed by hand were fed by hand six months. The deep-litter chicks were fed in the litter four months and were fed dry ground feed two months in hoppers. The deep-litter fed chicks consumed 82 pounds less feed than the chicks fed by hand.

The chicks fed by hand lost nine and the chicks fed in deep litter lost five. Both lots of sixty were kept in 3x3 feet brooders, opened to inside runs of 5x8 feet and then to outside runs 5x40 feet.

The feeding was done in the inside pen and the litter was short-cut and shredded alfalfa. The litter was eight to ten inches deep and the chick food was in layers mixed with it.

The natural thought in connection with this is that the deep-litter run would become very foul, but the experimenters state otherwise; the constant movement of the litter kept it dry, and there was no odor to speak of. They even used the same litter in order to see whether bad conditions arose, but the result was favorable. Water was furnished by the drip system. Beef scrap, grit and charcoal were kept in hoppers or pans during the experiment.

The surviving 107 chickens, White Leghorns, weighed in all 343 pounds, which is about 3.2 pounds per chicken at six months old. The full feed was 1,780 pounds, which amounts to about 5.2 pounds for each pound of gain, or nearly seventeen pounds of feed for each six-months-old chicken.

This is a very valuable experiment for commercial chicken raisers. The farmer will continue to let his chicks rustle and he or his good wife will continue to raise chicks "the good old way;" but to the chicken business as a business, with each sixty chicks confined to brooders and pens of the size indicated, the deep-litter method of feeding means a step forward to systematic economy in food and labor.

Poultry Notes.

The Petluma poultry field in California marketed 5,312,804 dozen eggs in the year 1908 and 83,136 dozen of poultry.

In New York City, during the month of June, 1909, the average price for prime Western eggs was 21½ cents a dozen, against 17 cents in June, 1908. This is a considerable advance over the average of the previous five years.

The Egg Reporter mentions that Carmichael & Patterson, of Columbus, Ind., are using automobiles for the purpose of collecting eggs and poultry throughout the country, and as being the first, but not by any means the last, to do so. The Egg Reporter looks to the auto to be in the business as a time and heat saver whenever roads are good.

The American Poultry Advocate says: "The Rancocas Poultry Farm, which is situated at Brown's Mills, in the pines, claims to be the champion egg-producing farm of the country. They claim to have sent more cases of Leghorn eggs to the New York market during December, January and February than any other farm in the country. Their record of the three months was 94,453 eggs, 5,700 young chicks in the brooder house, and 5,000 eggs in incubators, all of which is the outcome of the eggs produced from 4,600 Single Comb White Leghorn hens kept for egg production."

"Cotton-seed meal, carefully used, is good food for young chickens, but they should be three weeks old before being fed on any of the meal. One part meal to four parts bran is the proper proportion."—American Poultry Advocate.

The nearest to perfection as a table fowl is credited to the White Plymouth Rock. This is only in the territory of Boston, which is the most critical of all poultry and meat markets of the United States. It is also the only market that actually receives them in large numbers.

In Buffalo, which is considerable of a poultry market, the Barred Plymouth Rock is in competition with the Wyandotte. The public preference is for the Plymouth Rocks, which are so freely offered for sale, but the dealers prefer the Wyandottes for broilers on account of their blocky shape and plump appearance.

Clean, white, bright eggs bring the most money in market; the fresh, dark eggs, when all uniform, come next; and mixed dark and light eggs come third. They may be equally good eating, but appearance makes a cash difference between them.

On the Buffalo market, recently, chickens were selling 15 to 16 cents per pound, live weight; roasters at 22 cents, and fowls 16 and 17 cents. Some extra fine 6½-pound dressed spring Pekin ducks sold for 25 cents a pound. Prices in general were considered the highest since 1871.

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For The Benefit Of Our Readers, We Are Pleased To Publish Prof. Midgley's Wonderful, Clean, Straight Talk On How You Can Cure Constipation Without Pills or Medicines.

I can and do cure the worst cases of chronic constipation—cure them to stay cured, and restore the patient to a state of health and happiness such as they had never known before. I can cure constipation, no matter how bad it is. I can show you how to cure yourself right in your own home without the use of drugs. Constipation is cured for all time when cured my way.

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Don't delay a moment. It matters not how many doctors have tinkered on your case, or how many pill propositions have discouraged you, my past record of success is sufficient to quickly prove that I can do what I claim. Fill out free coupon herewith and mail today.

Most Diseases Caused by Constipation, Sewage of the Brain.

"It goes to the brain naturally, and to every part of the body, every organ being fed on this polluted blood, or sewerage. It goes to your face in the form of pimple-poison and breaks out on the skin. It goes to your head and gives you headache and dizziness, it goes to your brain and makes you drowsy, it weakens the stomach and causes dyspepsia and bad breath, it goes to the liver and causes biliousness, it goes to the kidneys and eventually gives rise to Bright's Disease, it goes to the heart and makes it thump, it goes to the eyes and they lose their lustre, it makes your nerves flabby and weak and out-o'-sorts, and this is the advance agent of all kinds of disease, which you couldn't get at all if there was pure, rich, red blood flowing in your veins and your whole body was in prime condition."

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Fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to Prof. T. H. Midgley, 2374 Midgley Block, Kalamazoo, Mich., and by return mail he will send you free his 60 page illustrated book, showing the simple way of curing constipation permanently without medicine. Write plainly.

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Profitable Stock Feeding is the name of an excellent book which was written by Howard R. Smith, Professor of Animal Husbandry of the University of Nebraska. It is a nicely-bound, illustrated book of 115 pages. The feeding of beef cattle, dairy cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry of all ages and for all market purposes is fully set forth in a practical, business-like, interesting manner. Professor Smith is a feeder of champions, and his experiences and record fully qualify him to write such a book. All who are interested in stock raising, feeding and marketing should by all means purchase a copy of this book. It will enable them to feed for the best results. **Profitable Stock Feeding** is published at $1.50 per copy. For the price we will send a copy, pay postage on it and include a year's subscription to **The National Farmer and Stock Grower.** Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Alfalfa Among Corn.

Mr. A. L., of Boone county, Indiana, writes: "How would it do to sow alfalfa in the corn stubble after the corn was cut up, say about the 20th of September?"

That would be an unwise thing to do, first because that date is too late to fall sow alfalfa, and the ground would not be in fit condition to nourish young alfalfa plants. Sow alfalfa, during the fall, between August 10th and September 10th, and sow it on thoroughly clean ground. Much more can be accomplished during the six weeks prior to sowing alfalfa by good work upon the seed-bed than in six months afterwards if it should be put in in foul ground. Another correspondent asks about rye as a nurse crop. I refer the correspondent to my reply last month to the same question.—L. C. Brown.

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement. How to mix mortar of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

For Sixty Cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.**

For One Dollar we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years and a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

There is Money in Wheat.

$7,068.67. That's the amount Mr. R. T. Moore, of Watika, Oklahoma, received from the sale of 10,350 bushels of winter wheat made a few days ago. He still has 715 bushels in his bins for seed and bread. It required over two hundred wagon-loads to move this monster crop to the elevator. Mr. Moore is one of the up-to-date, progressive farmers of Grant county, in the youngest state in the Union, Oklahoma. He owns 480 acres of land, and has started a good bank account. Two years ago he sent to the Ratekin Seed House of Shenandoah, Iowa, for some of their New Imported Malakoff and Turkish Red Seed Wheat. From the product this monstrous crop was grown. He sowed 300 acres of his land to this wheat and it made an average yield of a little over 36½ bushels per acre, although the wheat crop in Oklahoma was infested with green bugs and dry weather. The facts are, however, it always pays to plant nothing but the best. Mr. Moore did this and he won out. If more farmers would do the same, they,too, could soon start a bank account. The Ratekin Seed House is one of the best and most reliable in the country. To all who are interested in the crops they grow, would advise that they send for Ratekin's Seed Wheat Catalogue at once. It will be mailed free, with sample of New Malakoff wheat, if you will mention this paper. A postal card will bring it to your door. The address is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa. — Kansas City Weekly Journal.

Clean Seed Grain.

Clean fields of grain are not numerous. I doubt whether farmers have been holding their own this season in the encroachment of weeds and foreign grain. I have been looking into this weed and clean-seed question among eighteen farmers in one township in Northern Illinois. I found sixteen fanning mills, and all these mills were used on the seed grain last spring. Notwithstanding the general use of mills I have never seen grain fields dirtier than they are this season, and there are some very bad pests in the crops.

When farm lands in Illinois were fresh, weeds did not bother very much, and one cleaning through an ordinary fanning mill would give us tolerably clean seed grain. But lands become more foul as they become older, and, when bringing in fresh seed supplies, frequently we bring in great quantities of weed seeds, which have spread at an alarming rate during the last ten years. When our fields were vigorous, grain could dominate the weeds, but as the lands become less active weeds become thriftier, and they now give us more trouble than we have ever had before.

We must be more particular in cleaning seed grain. A sample of grain may look clean and good, yet contain an enormous amount of weed seeds, such as mustard, buckhorn and others equally as bad. The only safeguard is the fanning mill, using the various screens. When foreign grain is mixed with seed grain it is next to impossible to make a complete separation. For instance, it is almost impossible to separate barley from heavy oats, and although a small percentage of barley is not harmful, when oats are wanted for feeding, yet one should be careful of the mixture when the crop is wanted for seed purposes. When one wants to be sure of pure and clean stock seed, a few acres should be hand-picked for all bad weeds and foreign grain heads, and then threshed with a machine which has been thoroughly cleaned.—L. C. Brown.

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We have obtained the sole right to distribute a grand series of Post Cards entitled "A TRIP THROUGH THE UNITED STATES." We intend to issue them ABSOLUTELY FREE, postage paid, to all who will pay up one-year's subscription to this paper during the months of July and August.

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On this trip you will go to New York, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, St. Paul, Spokane, Seattle and California. You will travel through the Sunny South; the beautiful West and see the cowboys in action; you will go East, and see all there is to see on Uncle Sam's Farm.

If you like Post Cards, and we believe everybody does, does it not stand to reason that a set of cards picturing one's own country should be of the greatest interest? You read daily of important happenings in various parts of the United States. These cards will show you just what the places look like. If you travel in later years, you will not be a stranger in the various cities you visit. They will all be familiar to you through your Post Card trip.

Send us Fifty Cents to pay one-yar's subscription in advance to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and we will send one complete set of the fifty Post Cards as a free premium. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Blight in Wheat.

Mr. J. L., of DeKalb county, Indiana, writes: "Two weeks before my wheat was cut it looked fine, but when I came to harvest it I found many white-colored grains. It seems most all fields in this section are affected the same way. I have found no bugs and cannot account for the white grains."

This trouble has been quite common this season in all localities where there was too much moisture. The trouble is caused by blight. Excess of moisture and very hot weather do not make the best conditions for filling. One of my growers in Putnam county had an eighteen-acre field of Turkey red very badly blighted and it makes a very poor sample of grain. Much of the early wheat coming into market now has more or less white and shriveled grains.—L. C. Brown.

As a Last Resort.

The stranger had been compelled to linger twenty-four hours within the gates.

"Well," queried the landlord of the village inn, as the stranger was settling his bill, "what do you think of our place as a summer resort?"

"I'd hate to tell you," answered the stranger, as he picked up his grip. "Even what I think of it as a last resort would not look well in print."—Chicago News.

Mr. A. L. Aitkins, of Parsons, Kas., a swine breeder, reports to the Breeders' Special that he raised a litter of pigs farrowed October 14, 1908, and weighed the choice at forty-three days. He weighed 44 pounds. At seventy-two days old he weighed 85 pounds; at ninety-six days he weighed 115 pounds; and at 114 days 140 pounds. He only weighed the first and second choice of the litter and they weighed within four pounds of each other.

EXPECTED BACK.

Prisoner—"Can I speak with the convict Smith for one moment?"

Jailer—"No, he has just left after finishing his time. But ask me again in about a week."—Fliegende Blaetter.

"Tact is a mixture of sympathy, common sense and forethough, with a little dash of makebelievs."—Exchange.

LICE KILLER—will not injure chickens, but makes them healthy. Sprinkle it where they roost and lice are destroyed. Our **GERM DESTROYER** prevents contagious diseases amongst hogs and cattle. Latest remedy out. **LICE KILLER COMPANY, Marquette, Ill.**

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With Cooper's Tree Sprays and get the best results. They are effective in the highest degree, highly concentrated and absolutely uniform in strength. Mix instantly with water. One part to 100 parts water. No sediment to clog nozzles. Harmless to trees and user. Non-poisonous to animals grazing under trees. Invigorate and cleanse the trees. See advertisement of Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 177 Illinois street, Chicago, Ill.

THE MEXICAN RESURRECTION PLANT.

This is a great and pleasing novelty. Without water it dries up and is apparently dead. Place it in a shallow pan of water and it revives to a beautiful, living fern-like plant. Let is dry out again and it curls up like a ball and can be kept for years. It will revive again directly it is placed in water. It requires no soil, no nourishment, no attention.

We have adopted the Resurrection Plant as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine.** The magazine is most interesting and is published monthly. It is an illustrated publication, with genuine stories, splendid poetry and home reading. Send 25 cents for one-year's subscription to the **Universal Magazine** and we will mail you one of these genuine Resurrection Plants as a free premium. Address, **THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

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This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening,** postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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THE NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCK GROWER is by long odds the best general monthly farm paper. It is full of practical information, and it is specially devoted to cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, horses and mules, jacks and jennets, dairy, etc. There are other good Farm Papers, but **THIS IS THE BEST.**

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THE RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL is another first-class publication. Poultry raising is a specialty and has its special publications. **THE RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL** is all that any poultry raiser needs. It is splendid in every department. There are other good Poultry Publications, **BUT THIS IS THE BEST.**

THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE. This is another splendid paper. It is for the family. Nice reading, interesting and instructive literature, good counsel, excellent poetry, fashions and patterns. It is a nice, clean publication of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page. There are many Family Publications, and in its class **THIS IS THE BEST.**

The subscription price of these four publications is $1.75 per year, but we have made arrangements whereby we will send all four of these first-class papers for $1.00 per year.

Send your orders at once. This is a low price for a Grand Subscription Campaign. Address,

EVANS SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY,
3552 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Fruits and Vegetables.

This season the Georgia watermelon is not up to its reputation. Lots of them are good, but both New York and Chicago markets are complaining. Many cars are immature and green and others hauled in lime and fertilizer cars arrived black and rotten. Many cars were sold for less than freight charges, and the Health Department has been busy condemning all that were unfit for sale. A well-known receiver said: "Growers of melons when picking and loading handle them as if they were stone or iron. If they would leave the melons in the fields until they are ripe and the rind hard, and not bruise them in loading, and cut their stems long and load in ventilated cars, such melons can be shipped from Florida to San Francisco and arrive in good condition."

Judsonia, Ark., is distinguished as being the largest strawberry producing point in Arkansas. This year 134 cars were loaded, containing 550 crates each, and averaged at home $1.70 per crate. Only three varieties are planted: Excelsior for early; Klondike, medium, and Aroma for late berries. Wm. Hinson, who had thirty-two acres, cleared over $3,000.

At Jersey City, the week ending July 24th, was the banner week in melon receipts. In one day 179 cars were received. Some Alabama melons sold up to $300 a car, but the freight bill amounting from $175 to $190 a car did not leave much margin.

In the year 1908 Floyd county, Kentucky, produced 275,000 bushels of potatoes, and the average yield was reported at 227 bushels per acre, against an average of 80 bushels for the state.

A big onion carnival to be held August 25th at Nappanee, Ind., is expected to be the greatest day in the history of that city. No money is being spared to make it a great success. There will be numerous outside attractions, such as balloon and parachute ascensions, ball games, horse and auto races. A great crowd is expected and everybody will be entertained to the queen's taste. G. F. Brown, Secretary of the Nappanee Onion Gorwers' Association, has charge of arrangements. A. A. Laughlin is President of the association, and Wilson Slabaugh, Treasurer.

Hoosier One-Horse Grain Drills.

Every year the practice of sowing wheat between rows of standing corn is becoming more popular. There are many advantages in this method. It permits of allowing the corn to stand until fuly matured, and at the same time the fall seeding is not interfered with, because the seed can be put in the ground at the proper time. The Hoosier One-Horse Five Disc or Five Hoe Drill, with and without Force Feed Fertilizer and Grass Seed Attachments will be found admirable for this purpose. They possess many features not found on other machines of this class. They are made with adjustments, enabling the user to employ them between different width rows. These machines are manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Ind., who sell Hoosier Drills under such a fair and liberal guarantee that no risks are run in purchasing. Send to the manufacturers for a Hoosier One-Horse Grain Drill catalogue, and if you desire special information, they will be pleased to furnish it. Go to your implement dealer and insist on seeing the Hoosier before buying any other drill.

VETERINARIANS EARN $3,000 TO $8,000 A YEAR.

Dr. Stewart Says Demand For Graduates Greater Than Ever Before.

The progress and adoption of modern methods by the Western farmers can well be noticed by the demand for graduates of recognized veterinary schools.

Dr. Sesco Stewart, Dean of the Kansas City Veterinary College, said recently: "The demand for graduates this year has been greater than ever. Had our class been twice as large, all would have found advantageous locations. A large number of our graduates enter the Inspection Department of the United States Government. I regard the opportunity to build up a large general practice better to-day than ever before. Some of our graduates write us that they are now making from $3,000 to $8,000 a year."

The practice of Veterinary Science offers a spendid opportunity to the young man of to-day, especialy to the young man of the farm. Catalogue and full information concerning the course of study at the Kansas City Veterinary College will be sent any interested party who will address Dr. S. Stewart, Secretary, 1324 East 15th street, Kansas City, Mo.

A Pull For Better Oats.

All over Illinois farmers are talking oats. Wherever one goes he hears about varieties and oat yields and the factors needed to make a crop. Under these circumstances there is a livelier interest shown in the forthcoming Oat Show at Urbana in January than I have seen for a long time. Oats is too valuable a crop to be abandoned; still, farmers are about at the end of their resources, and that means switching to some other crop, unless different methods of culture or different varieties bring different results than we have had now for four crops. Some of this trouble has been brought upon us by the estimation we have commonly placed upon the crop. We have never taken oats as seriously as we have corn or wheat, and really most growers have never paid any attention to the essentials in making the crop. Our own Experiment Station has the work now well in hand and something different may be looked for.

During the last ten days I have been in twenty-one different oat fields, in Iroquois, Ford, Kankakee and Livingston counties, Illinois. Wherever a grower secured an uncommonly good crop I have studied the factors that made it. We all talk about thorough work on the seed-bed for oats, yet the two best fields I saw during my ten-days' travels were shoveled in among corn stalks on fairly good corn ground. These fields did not grow so fast nor so rank, and it was evident that the oat plants had to forage harder for their food supplies. This probably accounts for the hardihood of such fields, and their better storm resistance than other near-by fields. There was ample nitrogen here, but it was not easily available, consequently did not produce quick, overrank growth.

It is evident that oats will not tolerate too heavy a dose of nitrogen during a wet season, but, on the other hand, the very poor crops of some fields indicate that oats will not do their maximum on such poor ground. The big problem, it seems to me, is to get more precise knowledge about the degree of fertility and kind of fertilizers best suited to making the crop under normal conditions.

Another thing has been clearly shown this season, and which was strikingly noticeable in the above counties. Oats do not fit into new conditions quite so readily as either corn or wheat, and for this reason local varieties stand a better show than imported seed. I urge every oat grower to give this feature of oat growing serious consideration. Wherever any field in any neighborhood has outstanding merit, either in strength of straw or in superior yield, stick to it, and improve it by hand selection and careful harvesting.—L. C. Brown.

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ST. LOUIS, MO., offers young men and young women from the farm a business education that will be of great value to them. The "Business Farmer" is the farmer today who is making the most money. More farmer boys attended Brown's last year than ever before. They see the value of a good business education. They want to make more money. Our new catalog and special "Business Farmer Circulars" will be sent you free if you mention The National Farmer. If you want a good, practical business training, **WRITE TODAY.**

Prof. Mumford Chosen Dean.

Prof. Frederick B. Mumford, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the United States Agricultural Experiment Station and Professor of Animal Husbandry in the State University, was appointed Dean of the Agricultural School at Columbia, Mo., at the meeting of the Curators. He succeeds Dr. H. J. Waters, who resigned to accept the Presidency of the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kas. Dr. A. Ross Hill, President of the University, announced the appointment after a conference with Prof. Mumford.

Prof. Mumford graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1891 and has been a member of the Missouri University Faculty since 1895. He is a remarkably talented stockman and has already done great service to the state.

Gasoline engines on binders is another step forward towards the horseless farm. The present season has included mechanical demonstrations of this character to a greater extent than heretofore. The motor plow, seeder, cultivator and harvester all in the same gears will enable farmers to run the farm as business men run a factory.

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Setting An Asparagus Bed.

"What is the best method to pursue in starting an asparagus bed?" This question was referred to Prof. H. A. Surface, Pennsylvania State Zoologist, Harrisburg, by one of the newspapers of Philadelphia, the information having been asked by a correspondent of the paper. It elicited the following reply:

"In planting an asparagus bed the ground should be spaded or plowed deeply, or to a depth of twelve inches, if possible. In turning the soil, manure should be mixed well with it and, in fact, some of the fertilizer should be turned under completely. The soil cannot be made too fertile. Three or four inches of manure well turned under and stirred into the soil will not be too much. Dig holes to a depth of eight inches with a circumference of two feet, making them five feet apart each way, or at least not less than four feet. Put two inches of well-fertilized good earth in the bottom of each hole and set the asparagus plant or root on this firmly, with the roots spread in every direction. Over this place about two inches of good rich soil that is not so damp as to pack or cake when tramped, and then tramp it with the feet firmly around the heart of the stalk of the plant. The secret of making this kind of plant grow is to pack the earth quite firmly about the roots, but not to have it so wet that it will cake or form a ball. Next, throw two or three inches of loose earth over the packed earth, leaving a depression in the ground for watering and future filling. As the little weeds start, hoe and gradually fill the space around the new plants. Cultivate them deeply, thoroughly and frequently, and use considerable salt and commercial fertilizer. In fact, much salt can be used on the surface of asparagus beds to kill the weeds and at the same time benefit the asparagus plants greatly. I have seen the ground covered with salt to a depth of one inch, killing the grass and weeds but not injuring the asparagus roots.

"The chief pests will be the 'Rust,' for which spraying should be done with Bordeaux mixture, and the Asparagus Beetles, which insects should be dusted with freshly slaked lime (thirty parts) and Paris green (one part); or sprayed with arsenate of lead, one ounce in each gallon of water or Bordeaux mixture."

The Wheel Hoe.

Those who have never given it a trial will scarcely believe the gain which it is. We are prone to look upon it as the tool only of the market gardener, who has no horse at his command to cultivate the rows planted lengthwise of the garden the first two or three times. On the farm it is regarded as superfluous. Yet really in the family garden it is an economy worth looking after, and by its use you will find that if you have previously depended on horse power for the early cultivation, the closer planting of the rows will permit enough additional vegetables to be raised within the same limits to give a handsome surplus, while the speed and ease with which it is worked leave the ordinary hoe far behind. If rightly managed it will pay for itself in a single season.

"It takes a good man to run it," is the comment of one. But don't fear, sister. It takes, or should take, a good man to run an ordinary hoe. If you can hoe cabbage in the old way you can certainly run the weed-cutting attachment, and this does the work so much more quickly than the old way that you will never want to return to the old hoe process. Anyone who can run a lawn mower will have no trouble with the weed cutter or weeder, though the real hoe, which works more deeply in the soil, is a bit too hard work for a woman, unless the soil is unusually light.

And right here let me say that if your soil is not fine, the various attachments soon put an end to the lumps. We have seen a clay soil, plowed when a little wet, and seemingly unmanageable by the ordinary process, worked up by running over a few times, until it was as light as anyone could wish. And after it is once put into proper shape, there is no trick in keeping it there.

By getting both single and double-wheel attachments one may work up very close to the rows, the double wheel passing close on either side of the plant, while the single more easily clears out the ground between. In this way almost all hand weeding is dispensed with, only a scattering weed clinging in the rows needing removal. Even with small plants there is little earth to be removed from them after the first cultivation, with no danger of a horse, by a single mis-move, trampling them into the ground. Weeds are cut out on the start by two knife-like blades, which cut about an inch below the surface, mowing down everything in their path, even to the dock, which the ordinary hoe has the unpleasant habit of dodging, and at the same time loosening the soil near the surface. The weed cutter is easily manipulated in the rows having plants like cabbage or beans in hills, by raising the cutting bars to lift over the plants but taking out the weeds between them.

A twelve-year-old boy can run it with sufficient ease to make the work enjoyable; and we wonder if the proper implements to work with are not, after all, the main key to the solution of how to keep the boy on the farm. He is proud of results, yet when he spends half a day cutting weeds and is still in vivid remembrance of the backaching process—well, two or three hours in the new way will cover several times the same ground and leave a neat, clean job. For another feature worth noting is that the work is well done; it will ridge up the soil or level it flat, as you prefer. But there is even work, whichever the system desired.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Transplanting Vegetables.

Moving plants from one locality to another is more or less of a violent operation. By the process the plant is deprived of quite a number of its long roots and for a time is cut off from its water supply; consequently it is necessary to exercise considerable care with the plant until it again becomes established in the soil. To help insure this, an abundant supply of moisture in the soil at all times is essential to keep the plant from wilting and incite it to take hold of the soil quickly. In sections where irrigation is practiced the transplanted plants should be irrigated immediately after setting, and frequently afterwards until danger of their drying out is passed. This can be told by the plants freshening up and starting new leaves. It is also very essential when setting the plants out, to firm the soil well around the roots. This is very important and should not be neglected. Many plants have failed on account of not doing this. Proper firming of the soil helps to exclude the air from the roots and prevents the plants from drying up.

In sections where irrigation is not practiced plants are preferably transplanted during a rainy spell. If this cannot be taken advantage of, it will be necessary to water the plants by hand until they are established. When doing this, do it thoroughly; a little water is sometimes nearly as bad as none.

In moving the young plants from the seed-bed to the field and until set out they should be protected from the rays of the sun to prevent wilting. This protection can be given by wrapping the roots up in a wet sack or carrying to the field in a bucket or tub with a little water in the bottom to keep the roots moist. When digging the plants out of the seed-bed, use a shovel or spade and avoid breaking off any roots. It is also better to wet the bed first. If the plants are very tall it will be well to cut off a part of the top. This operation will not hurt the plant and helps to keep it from wilting, as it prevents excessive moisture from the plant through the leaves.

Before transplanting the soil should be well prepared, being properly fined and leveled. Plants usually take root more quickly in freshly-stirred soil. After the land has been properly prepared, mark off the rows where the plants are to be set. This may be done, if it is desired to plant on ridges, with a plow, if on the level by a marker. One thing to keep in mind, make the rows straight and the proper distance apart. It never pays to crowd plants. By so doing a crop inferior in quality is liable to be produced. If in doubt about the proper distance to plant, consult a reliable authority or some one who has had experience.

Transplanting can nearly always be successfully done with most plants if the proper care is observed. Some of the things to keep in mind are: Dig plants carefully; protect them from the sun after digging until transplanted; supply plenty of water to transplanted plants; set the plants properly in the hole; firm the soil around the roots. It will pay to carefully observe the above points when doing transplanting. Many thousands of plants are lost annually through carelessness in setting and lack of proper care afterward.—J. E. Mundell, of the New Mexico College of Agriculture.

THE UNIVERSAL HAM KNIFE.

This is called a Ham Knife by the cutlery company that made it. It is a knife on one side and a saw on the other. It might be called a Bread Knife or Meat Knife or a Carving Knife. It is, in fact, an all-round Kitchen Knife and Saw. It is twice as long as the picture, and is 14 inches. It is of good steel. It will bend almost double without breaking. It is well finished, and the handle is hard wood. We buy them direct from the largest manufacturing company in the world. We guarantee the quality. We have never had so much value for the money before.

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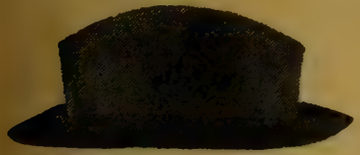

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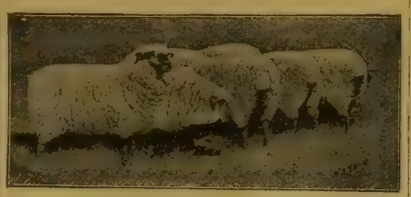
A CHAT ABOUT SHEEP.

Also About Lambs and Ewes and Their Place on the Farm.

That farmers should raise more sheep is a subject worthy of their most serious consideration. The ewe furnishes a fleece and a lamb, and is therefore equal at least to the dairy cow that furnishes the calf and the milk which contains the butter. The hen as a unit probably stands at the head of the list when it comes to the percentage of profit on the amount of capital invested; but for those who like them sheep can make a hundred per cent. profit every year and never decrease in numbers.

When sheep and cattle are compared in the feed lot the results usually show that sheep make the



most gain for the less amount of feed. To make a hundred pounds of gain, cattle required 914 pounds of grain and 440 pounds of hay. Sheep in competition with them required 383 pounds of grain, 464 pounds of hay and a little pasture.

Some calves being fed on skim milk required 432 pounds of grain to produce a hundred pounds of gain, and lambs also fed on skim milk required 284 pounds of grain to increase 100 pounds. Pigs also fed skim milk required 320 pounds of grain for the 100 pounds of gain.

On pasture, to make 100 pounds of gain, cattle required 830 pounds of grain; hogs, 398 pounds; and sheep, 245 pounds. It should be remembered that 6 per cent. of the sheep is fleece, worth 25 cents a pound.

The figures we have given are by Prof. F. B. Mumford, of the Missouri Agricultural College, but we have not yet seen any Agricultural College bulletin showing why it is that the small-sized animals gain more in proportion than do the heavier animals. One sheep does not gain as much per day as the 1,000-pound steer, but six sheep weighing 500 pounds in all will put on as much gain as a 1,000-pound steer. The steer requires food of support for a thousand pounds, and then on extra feed gains two pounds a day, and the six sheep only require food of support for 500 pounds and then on extra feed gain two pounds a day. It applies also to hogs; the heavier the hog the more food is required for the food of support, and the gain in weight then depends on the digestion of an excess of feed over and above the food of support. Prof. Mumford says that the sheep is one of the most efficient meat-producing animals on the farm.

The writer of this article had eleven-years' experience with sheep, and it was not all profitable experience. A flock of pretty nearly pure-bred Ohio Merinos was purchased at a good, stiff price. They were good wool producers, but mutton was scarce. Lambs were small and had to grow to bear wool or be sold for a song. The wool sold in a series of years all the way from 28 cents down to 12 cents a pound. Finally a man came along and opened his mouth, and he went off rejoicing with the sheep. During the eleven years that we owned the flock of sheep the entire complection of the sheep business changed. In the beginning the sheep husbandry was on a wool-growing basis, with mutton as a four and five-year incident, and it changed until it was on a mutton and lamb basis, with wool as an important item.

During the period of our discontent, when our wool sold low and our muttons could not pay the freight, never once did we hear of a complaint from any farmer, whose sheep were either Southdowns, Shropshires, Oxfords or Hampshires or any of the mutton breeds. They sold their muttons and their lambs at good prices, and their light-shrinkage fleeces sold at the top of the market, and they went on about their business because they were doing well, even if wool did sell at a low price.

Sheep were sacrificed in this country as they never will be again. The people did not eat mutton, but now they are glad to get it. There were as many sheep as there was population, and now there are half as many. Then a million sheep a year oversupplied the markets, and now ten million will not do it. The fact of the matter is that the day of the producer has come, be the production cattle, hogs or sheep.

The principal development, however, is the market demand for lambs. A thousand lambs are sold now where 100 were sold twenty years ago. Lambs can be made to weigh from fifty to sixty pounds average in sixty days from birth. In the months of April, May and June such lambs sold for 7, 8, 9 and 9½ cents a pound. Some of the earliest sold higher. Then the ewe gives up a good fleece of wool and either remains on the farm to raise another crop of lambs or is shipped to market as a mutton ewe.

Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri are in the sheep business to stay. Oklahoma and Arkansas are coming in. The St. Louis market can sell, and sell well, every lamb, mutton or pound of wool raised. The market is here and will stay here. Every day the market is wide open. There is no speculation. Every lamb or ewe is bought for immediate slaughter and is consumed. The next day the hungry consumer needs more. The sheep business is perfectly safe in the hands of the farmer who takes care of his sheep.

Running Lambs in Corn.

An Adams county, Illinois, correspondent asks: "How would it do to turn lambs into the corn fields now?"

I should not turn sheep or lambs into the corn fields for several weeks yet, not until the ears have formed. Of course, the earlier the lambs are put in the more of the weeds they will eat, and that really is what the lambs are put in for. I have seen a bunch of lambs live all the fall among the corn, doing finely, and making better gains than they would on poor pastures. It won't do to turn lambs into corn fields which have been blown over, for they will soon learn to look for the ears and will waste some. This practice of fall feeding of sheep and lambs is becoming quite common, and usually with satisfactory gains, providing the daily water supply is ample.—L. C. Brown.

Sheep Clippings.

The Farmers' Home Journal says: "Have you been using a sheep out of your own flock to head the ewes for a long time? Better go off to some good flock that has new blood in it and buy a nice ram. The improvement in your next year's crop of lambs will more than pay for the same."

"In case a ewe disowns or refuses to let her lamb suck, sprinkle a little salt and aniseed over the back and shoulders of the lamb; this will often induce the mother to lick it and effect a reconciliation, and in no way harms the lamb."—Farmers' Home Journal.

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POULTRY HOUSES, COOPS, ETC.

This is an up-to-date poultry book, written by H. A. Nourse, editor of the Poultry Herald. It was prepared during the past year and is the result of many years' study and experience. It is a book of newest plans for building poultry houses, with description of coops, fixtures and poultry utensils for the farm, village or suburban poultry keeper. It is a book of 100 pages, and is finely illustrated. It is worth its weight in gold. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the book Poultry Houses for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St.Louis, Mo.

Tobacco Kills

Face to Face With Death.

There's nothing that can be said in favor of the tobacco habit. It's expensive; filthy; injurious to health—positively dangerous. Nicotine is a deadly poison—witness the thousands of deaths from tobacco heart, tobacco cancer, from diseases of stomach, liver, kidneys that had their start in tobacco poison.

"Easy-To-Quit" is a positive, absolute "stopper" for any tobacco habit. It is a vegetable remedy and any lady can give it secretly in food or drink. It is harmless; leaves no reaction or bad after effects, and it stops the habit to stay stopped.

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Fill out the blank lines below with your name and address, cut out and send it to us; we will send you absolutely free, by mail, in plain wrapper, a trial package of "Easy-To-Quit." You will be thankful as long as you live that you did it. Address, Rogers Drug and Chemical Co., 1213 Fifth and Race streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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ARKANSAS RICE.

One of the Greatest Developments of Modern Agriculture.

A few years ago, in 1902, Mr. W. H. Fuller, a practical farmer living north of Stuttgart, Ark., decided to experiment with rice growing, and he drilled a well to irrigate the land, planted the seed rice and the result was quite favorable. He enlarged his acreage the second year with the same satisfactory result, and the third year his neighbors followed his example and a new and beneficial industry was founded on the Cotton Belt Route in Arkansas.

This rice-growing industry centers upon the town of Stuttgart, 378 miles from St. Louis. The ground already tested is about 150 miles along the Cotton Belt Route and 100 miles across all accessible territory by the main line and branches of that railroad system. The acreage has increased year by year until in 1908 there were 13,000 acres grown. The seeding is done in April and the harvest is in September. It grows beautifully, thicker than wheat, nearly as tall as a man, and yielding as high as 100 bushels per acre. There is an unlimited demand for rice, and the average price has been $1.00 per bushel.

The United States Department of Agriculture being desirous of helping the movement, established an Experiment Station and demonstrated that this section of Arkansas is a rice country surpassed by no other rice district in the United States.

The Government Experiment Station planted Japan rice and the yield was 96¼ bushels per acre, while during the same year twenty-five acres of watered rice on the Morris farm yielded 1,790 bushels of very plump rice, making 71.6 bushels per acre. Mr. Fuller also cultivated his rice that year and succeeded beyond his most sanguine dreams. His wildest hopes never led him to expect more than thirty-five or forty bushels to the acre. Imagine his surprise, therefore, and that of the whole country, when his crop upon being threshed out showed a net yield of more than seventy-four bushels per acre, or a total of 5,225 bushels from his field of seventy acres. During this year also twelve acres on the Boysen farm produced 1,068 bushels of rice, or eighty bushels per acre. This was Honduras rice and the grain was finer in appearance than the seed rice which was purchased in New Orleans. The yield of straw was about six tons per acre, which the cattle seemed to eat as well as hay. Since then the industry has doubled and trebled and the whole section is regarding rice as the leading crop, and there are winter crops raised on the same land which prevents red rice, weeds, etc.

Our purpose in this article is to invite attention to the Arkansas rice district before all the lands are purchased and occupied. Ten years from now these lands will be valued and sold for more money than they are North—indeed, that is the tendency all over the country; lands are advancing in market value without any change in actual value. The rice district of Arkansas has gone far enough to demonstrate that lands now held at $15 to $25 per acre will eventually sell for $75 to $100 an acre.

The Industrial Department of the Cotton Belt Railway is trying by all means to set people right on this rice-growing, home-building proposition, and for this purpose has issued a pamphlet entitled "Arkansas Rice." It is good and instructive reading, giving all the facts, names, addresses, etc. A copy can be had by addressing E. W. LeBeaume, Cotton Belt Route, 1327 Pierce Building, St. Louis, Mo.

ARKANSAS RICE—FORTUNES IN IT. Grown exclusively on the Cotton Belt Route. "Observe the opportunity." Forty per cent. better than any other rice grown in the United States. The picture represents an Arkansas rice field just before the harvest. All those who wish to be informed in regard to Rice Growing in Arkansas should address E. W. LeBEAUME, G. P. & T. A., Cotton Belt Route, 1327 Pierce Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Nurse Crop Not Best For Alfalfa.

The practice of sowing a nurse crop with alfalfa was inaugurated when the nature of the plant was not as well understood as now. It was also somewhat on the theory, too, that "a half loaf is better than no bread." It began when there was a good deal of doubt about "getting a stand," and the farmer thought no doubt that a crop of oats or barley would pay for the plowing, even if the alfalfa failed. While the practice is continued by many, the prevalent later method is to provide no nurse crop. Few who have abandoned the nurse crop have returned to it. The alfalfa plant does not need protection from the sun, nor is it better by dividing any of the soil moisture or fertilty with another crop. On the other hand, if alfalfa is sowed in the spring, it is important that it obtain an early start in order that its roots can quickly work down into the moisture of the subsoil, against the dry days of July and August. When a nurse crop of any vigor is removed, the alfalfa plants are likely to be found weak, spindling and with little root growth; the nurse crop has also taken up some of the soil nitrogen needed by the young alfalfa; or, if the nurse crop is heavy and has lodged, there will be left bare spots, where the alfalfa has been smothered out.

Cutting the nurse crop is likely to be attended with no little damage to the tender alfalfa plants by trampling their crowns into the ground or breaking them off. Practically all the Experiment Stations favor sowing alone. With few exceptions, the second and third years have brought heavier yields where no nurse crop was used. The theory that the nurse crop will prevent the weeds choking the alfalfa is apparently, as a rule, not well founded. In the first place, alfalfa should not be sown on foul land; and, in the second place, proper disking and harrowing, at near intervals for four or six weeks before sowing, will disturb or kill far more weeds than can any nurse crop. Besides, the oats or barley sown as a nurse when cut leave weeds in good growth or dormant and ready to spring up as fast or faster than the alfalfa. No nurse crop is ever used with fall sowing. When ground has been properly prepared for the preceding crop, and then properly cared for and made ready for the alfalfa by the preliminary weed destruction, it will be found advisable to sow alfalfa alone, even in the spring.—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

Insecticides and Fungicides.

Mr. M. K. Killits, formerly General Manager of the Toledo Rex Spray Company, of Toledo, Ohio, has been appointed Field Superintendent for the Insecticide Sales Department of the Sherwin-Williams Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Addison Hyde, who was formerly Factory Superintendent of the same company, has been engaged as Special Representative.

The creation of these positions is the result of the very rapid growth o the insecticide business of the Sherwin-Williams Company. Mr. Killits' many years of experience in this line make him eminently fitted to carry on and develop this department.

The Sherwin-Williams Company have added a splendid lime and sulphur solution to their list of insecticides and fungicides, thus making their line of spraying compounds one of the most complete on the market.

As a pioneer in the exploitation of lime and sulphur solution in the fruit-growing sections east of the Mississippi river, Mr. Killits attained a fund of knowledge on insecticides and fungicides, and in his new connection will be in a position to give better attention than ever before to the requirements of the horticulturists and orchardists throughout the country.

Mr. Addison Hyde, who is to be the Special Insecticide Representative, has had years of experience in the various Agricultural and Horticultural Experiment Stations in a number of states, and is an expert in the manufacture of clear lime and sulphur solution. In addition to his field work, Mr. Hyde will also give close attention to the manufacture of lime and sulphur solution at the various Sherwin-Williams factories.

The principal factory of the Sherwin-Williams Company is at 601 Canal Road, N. W., Ceveland, Ohio.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

Thirty-eight years is a considerable period to have done one thing better than it has been done by anyone else. Yet such is the record of the Joseph Dick Manufacturing Company of Canton, Ohio. This concern has made the well-known Blizzard Ensilage Cutter ever since ensilage cutters were in general use. Not only that, they have maintained from the beginning an unquestioned supremacy in their field. Blizzard Ensilage Cutters stand for reliability and the most advanced ideas. Mr. Joseph Dick is continually striving to improve our past performance. This is only part of the secret of his success. The other part is a steadfast adherence to quality. Better write for the catalogue of this firm. Address, Joseph Dick Manufacturing Co., 1416 Tuscarawas street, Canton, Ohio.

GROCERIES WHOLESALE TO CONSUMERS.

Lowest-priced house in America. Send for August Price List. **P. A. BROKAW MERCANTILE CO., 28 and 29 South Main street, ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Humane Horse Collars.

Probably no advertisement has attracted more attention of late years than the card of the Humane Horse Collar Company, which is to be found on page 6. These collars are sold on fifteen-days' trial, and a trial invariably leads to a sale. For many years inventors have been studying how to work horses without giving them sore shoulders. The Whipple Humane Horse Collar appears to fill the bill, especially so far as farm work is concerned, and the fact that 60,000 are now in use is the best kind of a recommendation. We advise our readers to send to the Humane Horse Collar Company, 1987 South 13th street, Chicago Heights, Ill., and ask for their Free Book on horse collars. It fully explains the subject, and is full of convincing testimonials.

Kitselman Bros., Box 261, Muncie, Ind., sell farm and poultry fence very low—15 cents a rod up. Write them for free catalogue. See their advt. in this paper.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago.** THIS IS OUR FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

THE COST OF BREAD.

Farmers Can Get a Good Price For Their Wheat Without Any Hardship to Poor Consumers.

At this time of writing (July 31st, 1909,) No. 2 soft red wheat is selling at $1.08 per bushel on the St. Louis cash market. We have also before us the St. Louis quotations for flour from which we select the quotation Extra Fancy $4.30 to $4.40 a barrel, and we understand this is the grade bakers use in the making of bread for the people. At $4.40 per barrel flour is available at 2¼ cents per pound. That is practically what bakers are paying for it, and families can get it in big cities of the West for the same money. There are cheaper grades that make good and wholesome bread.

During the past four months a number of farmers' wives have been kind enough to weigh their flour before baking and their bread after baking, and the results so far show a gain of 40 per cent. One hundred pounds of flour will make one hundred and forty pounds of bread.

If one hundred pounds of flour cost $2.25, and from it 140 pounds of bread can be made, the actual cost of a single pound of bread made in the family kitchen is one cent and six-tenths of a cent, which in round numbers is three pounds of bread at a cost of not over five cents. With flour at three cents a pound, which in round figures represents wheat at $1.25 per bushel, the family cost of bread is only two cents and a tenth of a cent a pound.

During the excitable period, when wheat did sell close up to $1.50 per bushel, The National Farmer and Stock Grower bought flour in several states, and the highest price anyone asked for any grade of flour at retail was four cents a pound, and from each hundred pounds of this high-priced flour the farmers' wives baked 140 pounds of bread that cost less than three cents a pound and was good eating in the house and in the harvest field.

The sensational reports of high-priced bread have no substantial foundation. The wheat is cheap at $1.50 per bushel; the flour is cheap at four cents a pound; the bread is cheap at two cents and nine-tenths of a cent a pound, which is the price at which bread can be baked by families.

And here we leave the story. People who wish to do so can get bread cheap enough. Take the pay of every day laborers—they can pay for bread at three cents a pound, and that is the highest price they have need to pay with wheat at $1.50 per bushel and flour at $8.00 a barrel, for each barrel of flour will make 274 pounds of bread, which is cheap for anyone who is not already in the poorhouse.

Transferring Colonies of Bees.

A great many colonies of bees continue to live in hastily-made boxes, in kegs, in half-barrels or in tree trunks, not because the owner believes that they will do better in such a home than in the modern hive, but because of a lack of knowledge as to successful methods of transferring. No records are to be had from this state, but it has been found, in North Carolina, that colonies in modern hives produce an average of ten pounds of honey to the colony more than those in old-fashioned box hives. This extra amount nearly pays for the new hive the first year, and the hive will last a dozen or more years, if given reasonable care. Many who desire to transfer their bees do not understand the best methods to use to make the operation a success, hence detailed directions are given below.

Preliminaries.—Secure a bee-veil, a smoker, a long-bladed knife, the wire from an old broom or two, a pair of wire pliers and cutter, two or three rolls of old cotton cloth, some matches, a piece of stout string, an ax or hatchet, and a pair of gloves, if you wish to protect your hands from possible stings. All of the articles mentioned will probably not be used, but they should be at hand, as there might be an awkward pause if any article was badly needed and not within reach. "An ounce of prevention is worth (more than) a pound of cure" in transferring bees. Place the new hive near the colony to be transferred, and have about half of the frames full of foundation; the remaining four or five frames are to be reserved for holding comb taken, a little later, from the old hive. The wires may be passed around the frames lengthwise, but such an arrangement will make it necessary to remove the frames from the hive at a later date, after the combs, which have been held in place by the wires, have been securely fastened to the frames. After starting a good smoke in the bee-smoker, putting on the bee-veil and gloves, tieing down the trouser legs, one is all ready to make the transfer. An assistant is desirable, but not a necessity. Take from the new hive the frames that are to contain the combs to be cut from the old hive and place them on a wide board or a small table—a hive cover will answer the purpose. Now go to the colony and puff in some smoke at the entrance, then jar the hive by light blows, then puff in more smoke and jar the hive again. This should be done four or five times to cause the bees to fill themselves with honey. Bees with well-filled honey-sacks are not inclined to sting. A forenoon hour of some pleasant day should be chosen for this operation.

Operation.—If the trees are in a tree trunk there is only one way to get at them, and that is with the ax or hatchet. If the log can be split, it may be opened from top to bottom, exposing the whole of the interior, and if not, the top may be chopped or sawed off at the upper limit of the combs, and the hive placed on top and supported on a board containing holes between the open end of the log and the hive. A steady drumming, with the assistance of smoke puffed in at the entrance, will cause them to move upward into the hive. In case one is not successful in getting a transfer in this way, the log should be chopped or sawed open and the combs carefully removed. Combs that are empty or contain only brood and uncapped honey may be cut out to fit the frames and be held in place by three or four wires. Pieces of comb much smaller than the frame may be slipped in behind the wires and the bees will patch them up in two or three weeks so as to make very good combs. There are some advantages in wrapping strings about frames instead of using wires, for the bees will remove the strings, while the wires will remain until removed by the apiarist. A small whisk broom or turkey feather will be a great aid in encouraging the bees to travel in the right direction.

If the bees are in a box hive, the transfer may be brought about in much the same way. After the preliminary smoking and drumming the hive should be turned bottom up and an empty box put on top, and the drumming and smoking continued until most of the bees have passed into the box. The new hive, now standing where the old hive stood, will soon have returning workers rushing in and out, so the new hive should be supplied with combs from the old ones as quickly as possible; then the box of bees should be shaken into the top or on to a board or paper in front. Care should be taken that not many bees are crushed, and that nearly all get into the new hive or the queen may be lost, bringing about a failure. Scraps of honey should be carried to the house and honey drips carefully washed up, or there may be a bad case of robbing.—W. R. Wright, of the Oklahoma Agricultural College.

The Great and Grand MAJESTIC Malleable and Charcoal Iron RANGE

"The Range With a Reputation"

With water fronts if wanted for pressure or other boilers

Body made of Charcoal Iron, adding 300% to life of Range

Pure Asbestos Lining

PERFECT BAKER

FUEL SAVER

There's Only One Best

—that's the Great MAJESTIC—it's so easy to make claims—but here's the proof—**Majestic Ranges outlast three** of any other make, because they're the only ranges made exclusively of **Malleable and Charcoal Iron** and they just **can't** break, crack or rust. Then, the air-tight joints and pure asbestos lining cuts your fuel bill in half and gives you a perfect baker every day in the year.

The MAJESTIC has a 15-gallon, all copper, moveable reservoir which heats water in a jiffy. No springs in the oven door—when dropped it forms a rigid shelf bearing any weight—oven rack slides out automatically, holding anything secure that happens to be on it. Another feature of

The Great and Grand MAJESTIC Malleable and Charcoal Iron RANGE

is the open end ash pan which acts as a shovel and a small ash cup under the ash pan—no muss or danger of fire about a MAJESTIC. **Each exclusive MAJESTIC feature makes this range more practical, more serviceable, more durable—the best range your money can buy regardless of price.**

MAJESTIC Ranges are sold in nearly every county in forty states. If your dealer doesn't carry MAJESTIC Ranges, write us for the name of a dealer in your locality who does, and we'll send our booklet:

"THE STORY OF MAJESTIC GLORY"

MAJESTIC MFG. CO.
Dept. 39 St. Louis, Mo.

It Should Be in Your Kitchen

Out Lasts Three Ordinary Ranges

Trumans' Draft Horse Sales.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., report as follows:

"Among the sales made by us during the month of July, I wish to report the following: To Messrs. Robison, Johnson & Co., of Gerlaw, Ill., an imported Belgian stallion. We believe him to be one of the best Belgian horses imported this year. He has the distinction of being a medal winner in Belgium. To Mr. Samuel B. Wier, of Augusta, Ill., an imported Shire stallion. To Messrs. McCormack Brothers of Waterville, Iowa, an imported Shire stallion. To Messrs. Westacott & Rafter, of Grand Forks, N. D., two imported Shire stallions. These two horses were shipped direct to the North Dakota State Fair and were shown there with great success the day after their arrival. To Mr. C. L. Hardman, of Knoxville, Iowa, an imported grey Percheron stallion. We had a visit yesterday from Mr. Richard Lundgren, of Lostant, Ill., who had been in the market to purchase a Shire stallion for the past year. After looking all through our horses he finally selected an exceptionally good four-year-old, weighing in ordinary condition around 2,000 pounds. From reports received from our Mr. Truman, he is bringing with him one of the best importations we have ever made of Shire and Percheron stallions. They are to arrive here the day after our mare sale."

A SURE WATER SUPPLY

Every farmer and many villages are interested in an increase in the quantity and quality of the water supply. The call for deep well pumping, where the solid rock is often penetrated, lure water from veins for handling water on a large scale. An opportunity to do profitable work in deep pumping and other kindred lines of labor is offered any of our readers by the advertising of the American Well Works, who have general offices at Aurora, Ill., and several branch offices throughout the country. Correspondence should be addressed to the home office at Aurora, Ill., where catalogues and other information will be furnished on request.

Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World.

This great Atlas contains 107 pages, 6x8 inches, is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns. Every country in the world is shown by maps of the latest plates. We use this Atlas as a subscription premium. For One Dollar paid in advance we will send one copy of Hammond's Handy Atlas post free by mail and credit three-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information FREE. DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist, Office, 814 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FAT reduced by a simple remedy—Sample Box, etc., mailed free to any address. Hall Chem. Co., Dept. 502, St. Louis, Mo.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED!

My mild, soothing, guaranteed cure does it and FREE SAMPLE proves it. Stops the itching and cures to stay. WRITE NOW—today, or you'll forget it. Address DR. J. E. CANNADAY, 832 PARK SQUARE, SEDALIA, MO.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer For circular, testimonials and free trial treatment, write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Ga Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower

GREAT MONEY MAKER FOR AGENTS PROF. LONG'S MAGNETIC COMBS Sell Magnetic Combs and get rich; agents wild with success. They remove dandruff; stop falling hair; RELIEVE HEADACHE, never break. Send 2c stamp for sample. PROF. LONG, 798 Ash St., PEKIN, ILL.

HAPPY MAN'S BUTTON—A great seller. Cuff button, collar button, and tie holder combined. Retails for 10c; Sample postpaid 5c; Doz. 25. Agents wanted. Lyons Mfg. Co., Box 1318, Pekin, Ill.

MAKES FISH BITE Like hungry bears. Lightning Fish Lure attracts all fish. Best bait known. One man caught 20 in half hour; another, 42 in 3 hours. Try it—you'll be kept busy hauling them out. Write today. Complete fishing outfit and 2 boxes Free. Agents wanted. FISHERMAN'S SUPPLY CO., Dept. 20, St. Louis, Mo.

THE UNIVERSAL AMERICAN FLAG.

Every family should own an American flag from patriotic motives, and the good and lasting flags that are of extra material and fast colors are hard to get. We have a flag of nice, soft cloth, fast colors, 2½x4 feet, a splendid flag. We are assured by the manufacturers that it is the best flag made, and it surely is one that any of our readers will be glad to own. We have adopted the Universal American Flag as a subscription premium. The Universal Magazine is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the Universal Magazine for two years, and we will send the Universal American Flag postpaid as a free premium. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

Very Elegant Fashion Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Every pattern is new and original.

Round Yoke Negligee.

No. 6365.—The negligee that is made slightly low at the neck and with short sleeves is a desirable one on a warm day, and this model is essentially dainty and attractive. In this case it is made of lawn, and the yoke and long sleeves are embroidered; but while such finish is both fashionable and attractive, it is not necessary, for the yoke could be trimmed with embroidery or lace, or could be left plain, if something simpler is wanted. In the back view the same garment is shown with the neck cut high and finished with a standing collar and with long plain sleeves, and treated in such a way it becomes an entirely different garment, yet the one pattern includes both styles.

The negligee is made with fronts and back, which are gathered and joined to the yoke. The edges of the short sleeves can be held together by ribbon ties or tacked one to the other, as liked. The long sleeves are plain and cut in one piece each.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3¾ yards 24, 3⅜ yards 32, or 2⅛ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6365 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, the Embroidery Pattern 425, one size only, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Tucked Blouse.

No. 6392.—The simple tucked blouse is always a smart and a useful one. This model has the advantage of allowing a choice of sleeves of two lengths, and it will be found appropriate for every material thin enough to be laid in small tucks. It is just as well adapted to the entire gown as it is to the odd blouse, and it is altogether as practical as any waist of the season. The tucks are tiny, providing just sufficient fullness to be becoming, and the neck can be finished as illustrated or with a stock collar, as liked. Mercerized batiste is the material illustrated, but the model is a very charming one for dotted Swiss and embroidered muslins of a similar simple sort, and it also will be found pretty for the thinner silks and pongees that are much worn made in lingerie style. Cross-barred muslins, too, are pretty for such use, and eyelet embroidered handkerchief linen makes exceedingly handsome blouses of the sort.

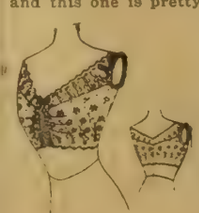
The blouse is made with fronts and back. The sleeves are made in one piece each, and when three-quarter length is desired, are gathered into straight cuffs or bands. The neck can be finished with a neck-band or regulation stock collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3¾ yards 21 or 24, 2¾ yards 32, or 2⅛ yards 44 inches wide, with 1¼ yards of banding, 2 yards of edging.

The Pattern 6392 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Bust Supporter.

No. 6384.—The bust supporter is a necessity for every woman of full figure. It means neatness and smartness and comfort, and this one is pretty and dainty and easily made. It is especially designed for embroidery, and when made from that material involves very little labor while it serves its purpose perfectly well. Plain material could be used, however, and finished to suit the individual taste. The essential features of the garment are found in its compactness and its simplicity.



The support is made with broad lower portions and narrower shaped upper portions, which are joined one to the other. The broader portions are laid in up-turning plaits at the front edges, and these edges are finished with a band of insertion edged with lace, beneath which the closing is made.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2½ yards of embroidery 9 inches wide, with ¼ yard of insertion, ⅝ yard of edging, or ¾ yard of plain material 27, ⅝ yard 36 inches wide.

The Pattern 6384 is cut in sizes for a 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Tucked and Plain Blouses, With Belt or Peplum.

No. 6214.—The simple blouse that is without fullness and which is made of fine material tucked, is a pronounced favorite. Here are two models, one of which is adapted to plain material to be tucked as indicated, the other of which is designed for the ready tucked material, all-over lace and waistings of a similar sort. Both models include the new, long, close-fitting sleeves, and both allow a choice of a belt or peplum at the lower edge, while the tucked blouse also can be extended below the waist line in shirt waist style. The pattern is an eminently practical and desirable one, really including two. In the illustration the tucked waist is made of crepe de Chine, and, as will be noted, the tucks are all arranged to turn in the most effective manner.

Both the plain and the tucked blouses consist of front and backs with one-piece sleeves and collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is, for the tucked blouse, 5 yards of material 21 or 24, 3 yards 32, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide; the plain blouse, 3 yards 18, 2¾ yards 21 or 24, 1¾ yards 32, or 1⅝ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6214 is cut in sizes or a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Men's Night Shirt.

No. 6203.—This simple night shirt with the slightly open neck is one in general favor. It can be made from madras, from muslin, from longcloth, nainsook and all material of the sort and also from the warmer flanelette and washable flannels and from the pongee that is so desirable for warm weather wear. It is simple yet shapely, and the making involves scarcely any labor.

The shirt is made with front and back, and the back is gathered and joined to a square yoke. The neck edge and edges of the opening are finished with a facing, and the all-essential patch pocket is arranged over the left front. The simple plain sleeves are stitched to simulate cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6½ yards 27, or 4½ yards 36 inches wide.

The Pattern 6203 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch breast measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Child's Tucked Dress.

No. 6364.—The long-waisted, or French, dress is always a becoming one to the younger children, and this one is dainty and attractive, while it is so simple that laundering involves no difficulties. The little straight skirt is gathered and joined to the body portion by means of a belt, and the sleeves are slightly full, gathered into bands when they are made short, but finished plain at their wrists when they are made long. White Persian lawn with a belt of embroidery is the material illustrated, but all the pretty summer fabrics are appropriate for the dress made after this fashion, and Dresden dimities are having special vogue just now, while there are almost innumerable inexpensive printed wash fabrics that are appropriate. Sturdy frocks are just as necessary as dainty ones, however, and the dress will be found very pretty made from chambray, gingham or any fabric of the sort, either with belt of embroidery or of the material, as preferred. On the other hand, something still daintier can be evolved from the design by using white batiste or handkerchief lawn and embroidering some simple little design on the body portion.

The dress consists of the long blouse and the skirt. The blouse is tucked in groups, and the skirt is finished with a hem and three tucks above. The two are gathered and joined by means of a straight belt.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) is 3⅝ yards 24, 2⅞ yards 32, or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide, with 1½ yards of banding, 1¼ yards of edging.

The Pattern 6364 is cut in sizes for girls of two, four and six years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Child's Bishop Dress.

No. 6367.—This simple little frock is dainty and charming, yet perfectly simple. The sleeves are joined to the dress after the bishop style, and there is a round yoke, which can be made either low or high, as liked. In this case white lawn is the material, and the yoke is trimmed with a little applied embroidery, but all the pretty childish materials are appropriate, for the dress can be made from gingham, chambray or something similar and become adapted to morning wear, or from muslin or dimity to become available for afternoon occasions; and the yoke can be embroidered or trimmed in any way that may suit the fancy. Made with high neck and long sleeves, the frock presents a quite different appearance from the one illustrated, and treated in that way is available for challis and similar materials as well as for washable ones.

The dress is made in one piece. The sleeves are joined to it, and the upper edges of both are gathered and seamed to the round yoke. The closing is made invisibly at the back. If a high neck is used, the standing collar finishes the neck and the sleeves are gathered into bands, whether they are long or short.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) is 3¼ yards 24, 2 yards 32 or 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6367 is cut in sizes for children of two, four and six years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Box-plaited Yoke Skirt.

No. 6391.—The yoke skirt is an accepted favorite and seems likely to increase in favor. This one includes a full-length box plait at the back, which gives becoming and graceful lines, and is adapted to all seasonable materials. Lightweight wool woven in a black and white check makes the skirt illustrated, but it can be utilized for linens and similar washable materials, as well as for wools; indeed, it is available for everything except the very thin fabrics, for in these days we make the lighter-weight stuffs and the heavier ones after much the same models. If the high-waisted effect is not liked, the skirt can be cut at the natural waist line and finished with a belt.

The skirt is made with the pointed yoke and the box-plaited portion, which is cut in seven gores. The yoke is finished at its lower edge and lapped over into the plaited portions, then stitched to position, and the box plait is arranged over the back edges of both. The closing is made invisibly at the left of the back, and there is a fitted girdle which is arranged under the high waist line, which serves to keep it perfectly in place. When the natural waist line is used the belt is joined to the upper edge.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8¾ yards 24, 27 or 32, 5¼ yards 44, 4¾ yards 52 inches wide.

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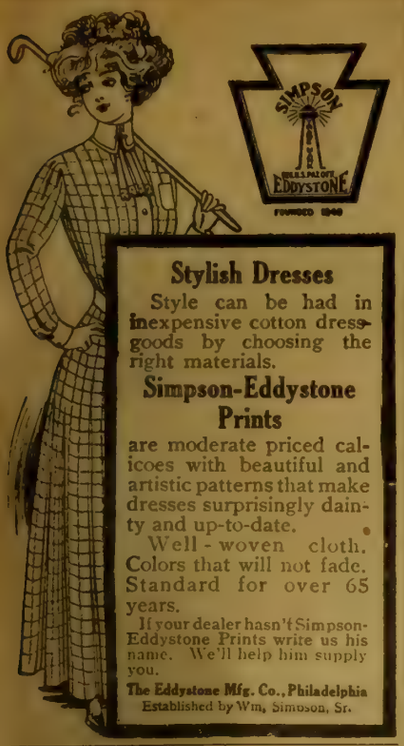

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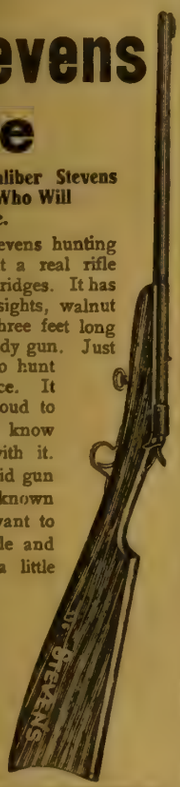

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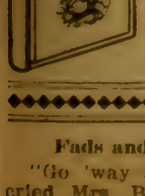

Fads and Frills and Nerves.

"Go 'way and don't bother me!" cried Mrs. Burns, giving four-year-old Willie an impatient little push. "Mamma's too busy ironing to take care of you now. Go and find Elsie."

"I can't have him now, mamma," called Elsie from the parlor. "I've got to practice my solo for to-morrow night. Nellie's coming over this morning to practice with me, and I'm going to have her stay to dinner."

"No, she can't," returned Mrs. Burns in a tone that almost snapped. "I'll not have company for dinner on ironing day." And again she bent over the board on which lay a snowy mas of puffs and flounces. It was Elsie's best dress and the task seemed to grow harder and harder. Her head ached and it seemed as though the pile of clothes in the basket grew no smaller, though she toiled over them since early morning. She could hear an occasional fretful cry from Willie as he tried to amuse himself and it bothered her. He was usually such a patient child and so seldom troubled her that it hurt her to think she had refused to notice him when he came to her. The noise of the practicing in the front room irritated her until she felt as though she must scream. A step on the side porch roused her and a moment later the door opened and Nellie's mother entered. Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Darrow were old girlhood chums, but to-day Mrs. Burns looked up with scarcely a smile of welcome.

"Gracious me! Ironing this hot day and such a stack of clothes! Here I brought you over a dish of ice cream. I made some for dinner. You sit down and eat this cream before it melts and I'll finish this dress. You look about dead."

While she was talking, Helen Darrow seated Milly near a cool window, uncovered the cream and was back at the ironing board finishing the dress.

Milly, being too tired to remonstrate, submitted quietly for a moment, and then to the astonishment of both pushed aside the cream, rested her head on the table and burst into tears.

"For goodness sakes, Milly, what's happened?" cried Helen.

But Milly could not talk.

"Now, see here," said Helen, as the sobbing woman grew quieter, "has something really happened or are you just completely tired out?"

"I don't know why I cried," answered Milly. "I just couldn't help it. I guess I'm clean tuckered out."

"Of course you are. You'd be a marvel if you weren't. I guess I'm an old enough and a good enough friend of yours to tell you a thing or two, Milly Burns. I've been watching you for several years past. You used to be the gayest of the gay, and now I really don't believe you know what a real soul-stirring laugh is. And it's fads and frills and nerves that's doing the work for you. Look at this dress. Do you remember that it took you days and days to tuck and flounce and embroider this dress for Elsie. And now it means almost a morning's work to iron it. It's a beauty, to be sure, and so is every dress Elsie owns. They look as though they had come from the hands of a French modiste. Everything must be the latest style, and every spare minute of yours, when you're not in the kitchen working, is spent at your machine. Everything Elsie wears must have the latest curluque on it, even though it's some idiotic fad that dies out in a day. Then the next day is spent in removing that fad and putting on the one that has come out a few hours later. Elsie would look just as sweet in a simple little white dress like Nellie's. It took me a day and a half with my work to do it and Nellie irons it herself. Nellie's best dresses are not one-half so fussed up as Elsie's little morning dresses. To my mind, fourteen-year-old girls turn out a deal better if they're not made to believe that the only thing worth living for is style. Even little Willie is as much fussed up as you can possibly have him and still keep him a boy. If he was my youngster he'd be out in a pair of dark rompers this minute instead of that light-colored two-piece suit.

"And it's this everlasting fussing that's gotten on your nerves, Milly, until you're half sick and so tired that you've got no more to give your family now than any woman hired by the day could give them. You wash and iron and sew and cook and clean for them, and you do it faithfully, but you've got something bigger than that for you. There, I've finished the dress and my lecture. Don't you touch a piece of this ironing to-day. This afternoon I'm going to take you to town with me and let Nellie stay at home. To-morrow let Elsie help you with this stack. I'll drive up about two o'clock." With that Mrs. Darrow bustled out the front way, taking Nellie with her .

"Isn't dinner ready, mamma?" asked Elsie, coming to the kitchen door, cool and dainty in a flowered organdie.

"No, it's not," answered Mrs. Burns with some of Mrs. Darrow's own spirit. "You had better slip on your wrapper and iron over those plain pieces while I get dinner."

"Why, mamma," said Elsie in surprise; "ironing is so hard on me. It makes my back ache, and I'm all dressed anyway, because right after dinner I'm going over to Frances Bessemer."

"I think you'll have to put that off to-day," said her mother quietly. "You've been away every afternoon for I don't know how long and I am going to town with Mrs. Darrow this afternoon, so you will have to take care of Willie. To-morrow morning we'll go over that pile of fancy clothes and rip off all the flounces on them that can be taken off and leave them wearable. We won't iron them until we've made them as simple as they can be made. If it's overdressing my children and continually working while they play we'll begin the reform right away."

Elsie looked at her mother in surprise, only half understanding what she was saying. But she did understand the meaning of the unusual determination that shone in her mother's bright eyes, and she dressed herself for work without another word. And then and there began the spirit of simplicity and co-operation in the home that gave Mrs. Burns time to take the place of a wife to her husband and a mother to her children.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Like His Mother Used to Make.

"Beautiful scenery here, is it not?" asked the young man of a solitary traveler whom he found pacing along the seashore.

"Well, no," replied the stranger, "I can't agree with you. I think the ocean is too small. It is no such ocean as my mother used to have."

"Your mother's ocean was superior, then?"

"Oh, yes, vastly superior. What tumbling breakers! What a magnificent sweep of view! What amplitude of distance! What fishing there was in my mother's ocean!"

"But the sky is magnificent here, is it not, sir?"

"Too low, and too narrow across the top," replied the stranger.

"I hadn't noticed," said the young man.

"Yes," said the stranger, "it is too low, and there isn't air enough in it, either. Besides it doesn't sit plumb over the earth; it is wider from north to south than it is from west to east. I call it a pretty poor sky. It is no such sky as my mother used to have."

"Pardon me, but did your mother have a special sky and ocean of her own."

Right here an old resident came up and drew the young man aside.

"Don't talk with him," said the old resident. "He is a hopeless lunatic. He is a man who always used to tell his wife about 'the biscuits my mother used to make,' 'my mother's pies,' 'my mother's puddings' and 'my mother's doughnuts.' The habit grew on him so much that he became a confirmed lunatic, and now he does nothing but compare everything he sees with the same things his mother used to have."—Post-Dispatch.

A Most Useful Premium.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screwdriver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send one dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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Weeds.

We look upon them as a curse, when they are in one sense a blessing, inducing us to stir the soil frequently and thus keep it light and porous, readily absorbing the moisture from the atmosphere.

Plants will in time succumb if continually cut down and all vegetation destroyed. They must have leaves to thrive. The cultivator or hoe persistently used will eventually be the victor.

Goldenrod has lately become a pest in many places, multiplying easily by underground shoots. Said one farmer: "I would not be afraid to raise corn on an infested place. I would run over it with a disc harrow until every bit of root was literally cut to pieces," and he made good by doing this after the weeds had gained such a start that many prophesied failure. It is persistence which wins in this as in all else.

Note how nicely the common plantain is kept in check by the lawn mower. While it is not by this agency eradicated, it is dwarfed so as to blend fairly well against the green sward.

Do not be tempted to allow either the white daisy or handsome wild morning glory to gain a footing. It is much easier to keep them out than to get them out, though the persistence in cultivation will do it.

Study the habits of plants and work accordingly. The burdock lives but two years, blossoming the second. If cut off just as about to bloom, its life work is practically ended without the formation of seed. —Bessie L. Putnam.

Vacation Days.

Go through the residence part of any city and you will see tents here and there in the tiny yard—a sure sign of the human longing to get near to nature.

The farm boys and girls who cannot go to an expensive summer resort, perhaps cannot leave the farm, may have a delightful time by adopting the same method on a grander scale.

If a creek runs through the farm, make your camp in the woods or grove near it. And if there are cows and pigs and chickens that must be attended to twice a day, you can still have enough of camp life to prove its charm without incurring loss on the farm.

Fish and rest and have a good time during the rest of the day, just as though you were a hundred miles from home.

The sure base of supplies, the milk, cream and eggs, will give sufficient zest to the game to more than compensate for the small amount of home work. Then if a cloudburst comes along, it may be convenient to have a more secure refuge than the tent; but do not go into it thinking to work and still play. The rest needed can only come by dropping all work except the morning and evening chores. For the rest of the day just imagine yourself many miles from the farm.

Study the birds, stones, animal and insect life. Have a hobby of some sort. It is not necessary to go away to have a vacation. Your own great trees may afford as delightful shade as is to be found in the state. The real thing is to get the fresh air, live the simple life and throw aside home duties. Of course, the latter is the hardest part in sight of home, but it can be done. If you can't leave home, force it to leave you.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Floral Notes.

The calla should have had a good season of rest and be ready now for repotting for midwinter bloom. It is a gross feeder and must have rich soil in order to do its best. Equal parts of rich loam, well-rotted cow manure and sand are well adapted to its growth.

Fuchsias, with the exception of F. Speciosa, are strictly summer bloomers, and any attempt to make them vary their habits of flowering will be certain to end in disappointment. When they show need of rest by cessation of growth and dropping of leaves, place them in a dry, frost-proof cellar.

The scented geraniums do not take kindly to the usual dampness of the cellar; hence the surest way of wintering is in the window garden. The pleasure which the aromatic leaves affords, however, well compensates for the trouble, even if no flowers are to be expected.

Many pull up the geraniums by the roots, allowing as much earth to cling as will, and suspend from the ceiling of the cellar. If not too damp, they keep fairly well and furnish good material for bedding the next season. The surer way, however, is to place well-rooted slips in the window. These, if started early, prove among the most satisfactory winter bloomers.

Have you some undesirable object that you want to shut from view? Try a row of the old-fashioned hollyhocks. They are easily grown from seed, and seed sown now should produce flowering speciments next summer. When a row of plants is once established they require little care, though slight protection during winter is beneficial. As a background for smaller plants or for intermingling with shrubbery they are superb, showing most beautiful colors and of the finest silken texture.

Autumn is the best time for transplanting paeonies, though it will prove cheaper to you in the end to buy a root for a friend rather than divide your own. Most flowers can be divided to advantage, thus promoting a generous spirit with their other advantages; but the paeony and lily are exceptions, resenting frequent disturbances most emphatically. Some of the varieties are as beautiful and fragrant as a rose. They are perfectly hardy and seldom a prey to insect pests. The white and delicate shades of rose and salmon are especially fine.

The aquilegias or columbines deserve more general cultivation, some of them showing fine colors as well as exquisite cut. The single varieties are, as a rule, more satisfactory than the double, the long spurs giving a grace peculiar to the genus. Notable among such varieties are A. Chrysentha, a large-flowered variety from Colorado, and A. Canadensis, an unusual blending of color in coral and light yellow, and native of the East. This genus likes a sandy loam, well drained and sunny, though it is not in the least exacting, and thrives alike in open border or rockery. It grows freely from seed, flowering the second year. Like most perennials, autumn-sown seed will produce spring flowering plants.

The Funkia, or "Lemon Lily" of our grandmothers' garden is too beautiful to be omitted from the perennial collection. It blossoms freely in June, the flowers being of a clear lemon yellow and deliciously fragrant. It is hardy and self-sustaining.—Bessie L. Putnam.

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Altering Children's Dresses.

Children's washable dresses often draw up and are outgrown long before the season is over, and often a little altering will make them plenty large enough and without having the appearance of being pieced out. A little striped pique dress was enlarged by cutting the skirt apart and inserting a three-inch piece of heavy white figured goods; then the seams were covered with seaming braid and a guimpe was made of the same material, and in this way a dress that is entirely outgrown can be made to do duty for another season.

If a gingham dress is too short waisted, a belt put in will often be all that is needed, or the shoulder seams may be ripped and a piece set in, and the cuffs and belt can be made of the same material. Bands of insertion can be used to lengthen white dress and to form belts and cuffs, or for vests in the waist when they become too small across the front.

Some little dresses that were faded and outgrown but still quite good were pieced out to make them plenty large enough, then they were boiled in strong suds to which some soda was added to remove the remaining color, and then the garments were boiled in a strong solution of dark blue Diamond dye for cotton, and they looked almost as well and were as serviceable as new garments, and some boy's faded waists were given a new lease of life and usefulness in the same way. The blouse waists were pieced down at the bottom and finished with new cuffs before coloring.

Cotton yokes are invaluable for lengthening pants and underskirts and yokes of the same material or of some color to suit the goods can be used for dress skirts. Another way to lengthen dress skirts, and is a nice way for woolen skirts especially, is to cut them apart about five inches from the bottom and insert a lining wide enough to make the skirt the desired length, then over this stitch a bias band to suit the material from which the dress is made.—A. M. H.

A Daughter's Tribute.

A legal point in regard to the settling of an estate was under discussion. After some discussion by the family, the mother reluctantly consented to ask the opinion of a lawyer, though she still demurred that she did not care to confide in a stranger about the matter.

"Why, if you feel that way about it," spoke up the wife of one of the sons, "I am sure my mother could settle it for you. She knows all the simple points about the law, it seems to me. At least she has never failed me, and I would not think of making any legal transaction without having her along."

"But your mother—" began the girl's husband.

"Yes, I know what you would say, that she hasn't the education either one of us has. She has never been to college. In fact, she has not even a common school education. But she is nevertheless one of the best educated women I know, for hers is the practical kind of an education that comes into use every day. Whenever she goes through a transaction she remembers every point of it, and the things that are not clear to her she asks about. So she gets much of her information first-hand from the very best sources. She reads only the best. Though I graduated from my literary studies with honors, I still make it a point to read any book mother recommends to me and I always find it well worth while. Her English may at times be faulty, but she was never taught the elements of grammar. All that she knows she has picked up, and that, too, hearing a foreign language spoken by her parents all through girlhood. Her knowledge stands the test, and though a college diploma is mine now, I still bow down to the all-around wisdom of mother. The day will never come when she cannot help me."—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

How to Settle the Range Question.

The average housewife has pronounced ideas on the subject of ranges, and in the great majority of homes when the range question is discussed the last word is always conceded to the housewife who must use it. To her, the perfect range is one which meets her every requirement. Whatever other good points it may have, she insists that it must be a perfect baker, not now and again, but, 365 days in the year. It must be a good cooker and it must be economical in its consumption of fuel.

These are points which she wants to be sure about before she invests her husband's hard-earned money in a range of any kind. After she has satisfied herself that the range she is looking at meets all these requirements, she wants to make sure that it is durable; she doesn't buy a range

THE MAJESTIC RANGE.

every day in the year. If she is a wise woman she will insist that it be a "Range with a reputation" as well.

Before deciding on the purchase of a range the wise woman will examine closely into the merits of the Great and Grand MAJESTIC—it is indeed a "Range with a reputation"—it is a perfect baker at all times.

The body of the Great MAJESTIC is made of Charcoal Iron, which gives it wearing quality that will outlast three ordinary ranges. All top doors and frames are made of Malleable Iron—they won't break, crack or rust. Malleable Iron is absolutely necessary for air-tight joints, and on the MAJESTIC Range all joints are riveted perfectly air-tight—no heat escapes or no cold air can enter—it is also completely lined with pure asbestos—thus the oven can be heated quickly with about half the fuel used in the ordinary range.

The Great MAJESTIC has a fifteen-gallon all-copper reservoir which touches the fire, giving boiling hot water in a very few minutes.

The Great and Grand MAJESTIC is justly called "The Range with a reputation," because it has a reputation of a reliable manufacturer behind it and because there are hundreds of thousands MAJESTIC Ranges in use all over the country, each one of which is giving perfect satisfaction, some having been in constant use for more than twenty-five years and still give excellent results.

MAJESTIC Ranges are for sale in nearly every county in forty states. You will do well to write the Majestic Manufacturing Company for their interesting booklet "The Story of Majestic Glory;" it is well worth reading. At the same time they will tell you where you can see and examine the MAJESTIC and settle the range question.

Address, Majestic Manufacturing Company, Dept. 39, St. Louis, Mo.

George W. Meredith, near Kirksville, Mo., had one-eighth of an acre in strawberries and marketed from them to the amount of $135. This is claimed to be a Missouri record for the size of the ground planted.

Friends of Polk Short, a ranchman, are inquiring for his address. He is supposed to be in Texas or Oklahoma. A letter from him to this office will be sent to inquiring friends.

Mississippi mills are making cotton bagging take the place of jute for the purpose of binding cotton bales. The first shipment went to Texas in July, and the car-load shipment of 534 rolls was sold at once.

FREE TO FARMERS.

By special arrangement the Ratekin's Seed House of Shenandoah, Iowa, agrees to mail a descriptive circular and sample of their new imported Malakoff winter seed wheat to every reader of this paper who will mention it when writing. This marvelous variety of wheat has made a yield and record of over 62 bushels per acre, and is endorsed by the Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas Experimental Stations as standing at the head of all other varieties, both in yield and quality of grain. Write for sample and descriptive circulars and mention this paper. It's free. The address is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Helps For Cleaning Days.

It pays to wear gloves when painting, varnishing, or polishing stoves, or when sweeping or dusting a room. If paint or varnish does get on the hands, you can easily remove it with coal oil or turpentine; then the hands must be washed in hot suds.

If you are troubled with fleas about the house, sweep the floors, porches and around the house perfectly clean, then sprinkle salt around liberally, and then keep cats and dogs out of the house and use the salt around the stable.

Wash your broom out on wash day in the boiler of hot suds and stand it brush end up near the stove to dry.

The best way to clean all brass articles and the brass on bedsteads is to dampen a cloth with ammonia, rub it over a piece of pumice soap and then over the brass and polish with soft, dry cloths.

Before washing windows, go over them with a soft cloth to remove as much of the dust as possible, then wash the window glass with warm water containing borax in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a gallon of water, and this must be used without soap. The borax water has none of the injurious effects on the woodwork caused by soap or ammonia, and it leaves the glass shiningly clean, and when the borax water is used for cleaning oil-cloths, furniture and woodwork, all stains will disappear and the wood left with a perfectly clean surface. After washing with the borax water, rub dry with a clean, soft cloth and then with a piece of soft flannel to give the polish.

When you go to dust a room, have three dusters. Wring a soft, clean cloth out of warm water and rub lightly over the furniture, then rub dry with one soft cloth and polish with another free from lint. If furniture is cared for in this way it may be kept new-looking as long as it lasts, as the damp cloth removes all fly-specks and finger-marks, and the finest furniture may be treated in this way without any injury to the polish.—Martha.

A FINE KIDNEY REMEDY.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, 890 Carrier Building, East Hampton, Conn., says that if any of our readers afflicted with a Kidney or Bladder trouble will send their address to him, he will gladly and without charge direct them to the splendid remedy he so successfully used at home in his own case.

St. Louis Vegetable Prices.

Cabbage—Home-grown, 10c. per bushel box; bulk, 20 to 25c. per 100 pounds; and loose, 20 to 25c. per crate; red cabbage, 20c. per bushel.

Potatoes—Home-grown Early Ohios sold from 47 to 55c. per bushel, but mainly at 50 to 53c.

Onions—Home-grown red, 30 to 40c. per bushel; yellow, 30 to 40c.; and white, 35 to 45c.; North Missouri red, 30 to 40c.; white, 35 to 45c.

Learn Music By Mail

By our wonderful copyrighted Simplex System of Musical Instruction anyone of ordinary education can learn by mail to play piano or organ

IN 20 EASY LESSONS

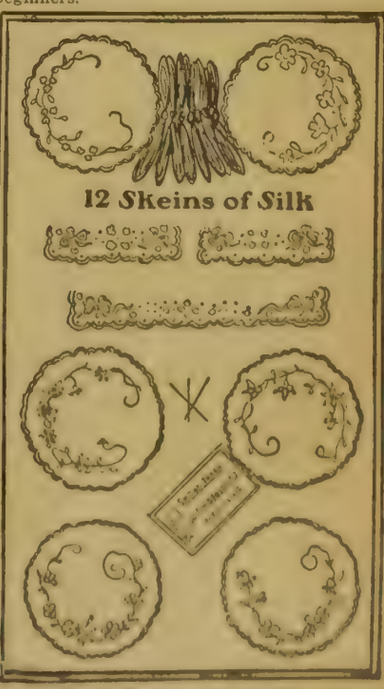
You need not know the first principles of music. By this wonderful system you may in 20 lessons become a capable musician. The work is easy and fascinating. In a few weeks, by this method, our students play popular, sacred or classical music. Considered better than three times the amount of instruction at three times the cost under old-time methods—teaches the practical and usable in music and does away with all unnecessary theory. You should have this course of lessons. The cost is a mere trifle compared to the real worth. Send for our **Free Book** today. State whether you have piano or organ.

This FREE BOOK Tells How

Simplex School of Music
Conservatory 403 Kansas City, Mo.

ELEGANT EMBROIDERY.

Everything must have a beginning, and this is the beginning of embroidery. This beautiful trial set consists of six fine linen doilies stamped, assorted designs, one linen collar and cuff set, one package of embroidery needles and pure silk, assorted colors, sufficient to work the same. This is well worth having and will give satisfaction to embroidery experts as well as to beginners.



Send Us 25 Cents and we will send you this embroidery set by mail postpaid. We will also enter up a full year's paid subscription to the new and interesting monthly publication the Universal Magazine, which has been a success from the start. Address, EVANS SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY, 3552 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SELECTED POETRY.

HANNAH JANE.

She isn't half so handsome as when, twenty years agone,
At her old home in Piketon, Parson Avery made us one;
The great house crowded full of guests of every degree,
The girls all envying Hannah Jane, the boys all envying me.

Her fingers than were taper, and her skin as white as milk,
Her brown hair, what a mass it was! and soft and fine as silk;
No wind-moved willow by a brook had ever such a grace,
Her form of Aphrodite, with a pure Madonna face.

She had but meager schooling; her little notes to me
Were full of little pot-hooks, and the worst orthography;
Her "dear" was spelled with double e, and "kiss" with but one s;
But when one's crazed with passion, what's a letter more or less?

* * * * *

I was but little better. True I'd longer been at school;
My tongue and pen were run, perhaps, a little more by rule;
But that was all, the neighbors round who both of us well knew,
Said, which I believed—she was the better of the two.

All's changed; the light of seventeen's no longer in her eyes;
Her wavy hair is gone—that loss the coiffeur's art supplies;
Her form is thin and angular; she slightly forward bends;
Her fingers, once so shapely, now are stumpy at the ends.

She knows but little, and in little are we one;
The beauty rare, that more than hid that great defect, is gone.
My parvenue relations now deride my homely wife,
And pity me that I am tied to such a clod for life.

* * * * *

I can't forget—just at this point another form appears—
The wife I wedded as she was before my prosperous years;
I travel o'er the dreary road we traveled side by side,
And wonder what my share would be if Justice should divide!

She had four hundred dollars left her from the old estate;
On that we married, and, thus poorly armored, faced our fate.
I wrestled with my books; her task was harder far than mine—
'Twas to make two hundred dollars do the work of nine.

* * * * *

I was her altar, and her love the sacrificial flame;
Oh! with what pure devotion she to that altar came,
And tearful flung thereon—alas! I did not know it then—
All that she was, and more than that, all that she might have been.

At last I won success. Ah! then our lives were wider parted;
I was far up the rising road; she, poor girl, where we started.
I had tried my speed and mettle, and gained strength in every race;
I was far up the heights of life—she drudging at the base.

* * * * *

At twenty-eight the State House; on the bench at thirty-three;
At forty every gate in life was opened wide to me.
I nursed my powers, and grew, and made my point in life; but she—
Bearing such pack-horse, weary loads, what could a woman be?

What could she be? O! shame! I blush to think what she has been—
The most unselfish of all wives to the selfishiest of men.
Yes, plain and homely now she is; she's ignorant, 'tis true;
For me she rubbed herself quite out; I represent the two.

Well, I suppose that I might do as other men have done—
First break her heart with cold neglect, then shove her out alone.
The world would say 'twas well, and more, would give great praise to me
For having borne with "such a wife" so uncomplainingly.

And shall I? No! The contract 'twixt Hannah, God and me,
Was not for one or twenty years, but for eternity.
No matter what the world may think; I know down in my heart,
That if either, I'm delinquent. She has bravely done her part.

There's another world beyond this, and on the final day
Will intellect and learning 'gainst such devotion weigh?
When the great one made of us two is torn apart again,
I'll fare the worst, for God is just, and He knows Hannah Jane.

—D. R. Locke.

THE RUNAWAY DONKEY.

Don Quixote yesterday
Broke his rope and ran away

From the pleasant feeding-places
From the old familiar faces.

I can in imagination
Hear his brazen cachination

When he finds he's free to wander
Hither, thither, over yonder,

Or, unutterably lazy,
Lie 'mid buttercup and daisy.

Harness none to fret and bind him
And no wagonette behind him;

But ere long did conscience prick him,
Or the naughty nettle stick him,

Or by darkness overtaken,
Felt he friendless and forsaken?

For he came at evening, weary,
Worn, bedraggled, dirty, dreary,

Trailing broken rope behind him,
Back to us who'd failed to find him,

And to-day demurely paces
The familiar feeding-places,

When—'tis no imagination—
Hark! his brazen cachination.

* * * * *

In the simple little story
Find, I pray, an allegory.

—Fullerton L. Waldo, in Christian Register.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

On one occasion during the war in Virginia General Lee was lying asleep by the wayside, when an army of 50,000 men passed by with hushed voices and footsteps, lest they should disturb his lumbers.

O'ercome with weariness and care
The war-worn veteran lay
On the green turf of his native land,
And slumbered by the way.

The bugle that sighed across his brow,
And smoothed its deepened lines,
Fresh from his own loved mountains bore
The murmur of their pines.

And the glad sound of waters,
The blue rejoicing streams,
Where sweet, familiar tones were blent
With the music of his dreams.

They brought no sound of battle's din,
Shrill fife or clarion,
But only tenderest memories
Of his own fair Arlington.

With perhaps a grander vision,
Which, alas! was not to be,
Of a new-born banner floating
O'er a land redeemed and free.

While thus the chieftain slumbered,
Forgetful of his care,
The hollow tramp of thousands
Came sounding through the air.

With ringing spur and saber,
And trampling feet they come,
Gay plume and rustling banner,
And fife and trump and drum.

But soon the foremost column
Sees where, beneath the shade,
In slumber calm as childhood,
Their wearied chief is laid.

And down the line a murmur
From lip to lip there ran,
Until the stilly whisper
Had spread to rear and van.

And o'er a host a silence
As deep and sudden fell
As tho' some mighty wizard
Had hushed them with a spell.

And every sound was muffled,
And every soldier's tread
Fell lightly as a mother's
'Round a baby's cradle bed.

And rank and file and column
So swiftly on they swept,
It seemed a ghostly army
Had passed him as he slept.

But mightier than enchantment
Was that whose magic wove
The spell that hushed their voices,
Deepest reverence and love.

—M. W. M.

THREE KISSES.

When first I kissed you, 'twas full on your mouth,
Red as a blackbird's cherry. You recall,
'Twas spring, the soft air smelling of the South,
The whole world gay and you most gay of all.
You laughed—that low, sweet, tender, bird-like trill
Which made the very bobolink be still.

When next I kissed you, 'twas upon the cheek,
Molded just round enough. 'Twas autumn then
And you were graver grown, and did not speak
But seemed in wonder at the ways of men,
And yet you smiled. So dear a smile it was
That it seemed sudden summer over us.

When last I kissed you, dearest Heart of Gold,
My lips just brushed your forehead. You were sad,
And it was winter. All the world was old,
But at the touch my love swelled fierce and glad;
For them I felt you tremble, and saw fall
Two great, slow tears. Ah! that was best of all!

—Post Wheeler, in the New York Press.

DOWN ON THE FARM.

When a boy I used to dwell in a home I loved so well,
Far away amongst the clover and the bees;
Where the morning-glory vine 'round the rustic porch did twine,
And the robin red breast sang among the trees.

Many weary years have passed since I saw the old place last,
And mem'ry steals o'er me like a charm;
Every old familiar place, every kind and loving face
In my boyhod's happy days, down on the farm.

There were brothers, young and gay, a father, old and gray,
A mother dear to shield us from all harm,
Where I passed life's golden hours, running wild among the flowers,
In my boyhood happy hours, down on the farm.

And to-day, as I draw near that old home I love so dear,
A stranger comes to meet me at the door.
'Round the place there's many a change, and the faces all seem strange;
Not a loved one comes to meet me as of yore.

For my mother, dear, is laid 'neath the elm tree's quiet shade,
Where the golden summer's sunshine bright and warm,
And near the old fireplace, there I see a stranger's face,
In my father's arm-chair, down on the farm.

—Exchange.

THE FOOL'S PRAYER.

The royal feast was done; the King
Sought some new sport to banish care,
And to his jester cried: "Sir Fool,
Kneel, now, and make for us a prayer."

The jester doffed his cap and bells,
And stood the mocking court before;
They could not see the bitter smile
Behind the painted grin he wore.

He bowed his head and bent his knee
Upon the monarch's silken stool;
His pleading voice arose: "O! Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!

"No pity, Lord, could change the heart
From red with wrong to white as wool,
The rod must heal the sin; but, Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!

"'Tis not by guilt the onward sweep
Of truth and right, O! Lord, we stay;
'Tis by our follies that so long
We hold the earth from heaven away.

"These clumsy feet still in the mire
Go crushing blossoms without end,
These hard, well-meaning hands we thrust
Among the heart-strings of a friend.

"The ill-timed truth we might have kept,
Who knows how sharp it pierced and stung?
The word we had not sense to say,
Who knows how grandly it had rung?

"Our faults no tenderness should ask,
The chastening stripes must cleanse them all;
But for our blunders—Oh! in shame
Before the eyes of heaven we fall.

"Earth has no balsam for mistakes;
Men crown the knave and scourge the tool
That did his will; but thou, O! Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!"

The room was hushed; in silence rose
The King and sought his garden cool;
And walked apart and murmured low:
"Be merciful to me, a fool!"

—Edward R. Sill.

The Habit of Smoking.

Charles Lamb, a famous author, was never satisfied that it was right to smoke, but he never reached a conclusion. Again and again he decided to give it up, and then again he thought better of it. He even sought advice on the matter. "What do you think of smoking?" he wrote to Judge Coleridge. "I want your sober average noon opinion of it. Morning is a girl, and can't smoke—she's no evidence one way or other; and night is so evidently bought over that he can't be a very upright judge. Maybe the truth is, that one pipe is wholesome, two pipes toothsome, three pipes noisome, four pipes fulsome, five pipes quarrelsome, and that's the sum on't. But that is deciding rather upon rhyme than reason."

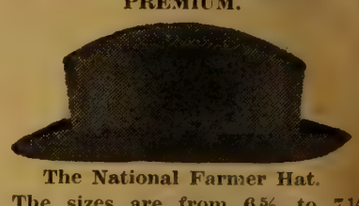
"When it comes to looking on the bright side of things, one-sided views are apt to be satisfactory."—Chicago News.

Put to New Use.

Crawford—"So your wife doesn't make mince pies any more?"

Crabshaw—"No. She uses all the odds and ends around the house as trimmings for her hat."—Puck.

MAGNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.



The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

To be Filled Out if Order is Given.

THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National Farmer hat, color.....size....

My name is.....

P. O. Box.....Rural Route.....

Postoffice.. .....

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

This is a beautiful study, and it is elegantly explained by the most satisfactory methods. There are twenty-four post cards, and each post card shows a different flower, grouped in such a way that the sentiment that each flower represents is spelled out by the flowers. For example, the violets of the violet card spell "Faithfulness;" the roses

"Love;" clover, "Be Mine;" etc. Each post card is different, finished in many colors and glossed.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine, published at 25 cents a year, and the post cards can be selected as a free premium. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO. 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

TIRED MOTHERS.

A little elbow leans upon your knee,
Your tired knee, that has so much to bear;
A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly
From underneath a thatch of tangled hair.
Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers, folding yours so tight—
You do not prize this blessing overmuch;
You are almost too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness! A year ago
I did not see it as I do to-day—
We are so dull and thankless and too slow
To catch the sunshine till it slips away.
And now it seems surpassing strange to me
That, while I wore the badge of motherhood,
I did not kiss more oft and tenderly
The little child that brought me only good.

And if some night, when you sit down to rest,
You miss the elbow from your tired knee,
This restless, curling head from off your breast,
This lisping tongue that clatters constantly;
If from your own the dimpled hands had slipped,
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again;
If the white feet into their grave had tripped,
I could not blame you for your heartache then!

I wonder so that mothers ever fret
At little children clinging to their gown,
Or, that the footprints, when the days are wet,
Are ever black enough to make them frown.
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear a patter in my home once more;
If I could mend a broken cart to-day;
To-morrow make a kite to reach the sky—
There is no woman in God's world could say
She was more blissfully content than I.
But ah! the dainty pillow next my own
Is never rumpled by a shining head;
My singing birdling from its nest has flown,
The little boy I used to kiss is dead!
—May Riley Smith, in Baltimore News.

TO A TRUE FRIEND.

'Tis truly said in time of need,
A true friend is a friend indeed,
For he who has no kindly heart
In misery shall this world depart.

The seeds of youth their harvest grow;
As we would reap, so must we sow;
Those who, in youth, no aid would lend,
Shall in old age meet bitter end.

With my best love and kind intent
These trifles few to you are sent;
May there be many days for you
To share what little I can do.
—Agnes O'Brien.

THE SUNFLOWER.

A farmer was so good, and true,
And wise, in days of old,
The people made him king, and crowned
His dark-brown locks with gold;
But on his royal throne he pined
To sow and reap once more,
And nod his head in drowsy ease
Beside a cottage door.

He died, and from the dusky mold
That hid his silent clay,
A little stalk of living green
Appeared one summer day.
It grew so fast and tall
In sunshine and in shower,
That soon it lifted to the light
A gorgeous yellow flower.

It tops the humble picket fence,
And shades the lowly sill;
It loves to sow from year to year
Its crop of seeds at will.
Consorting most with straggling weeds
It blossoms; but behold!
Though fallen from its high estate,
It keeps the crown of gold!
—Minna Irving, in Everywhere.

PROGENITORS' YARNS.

Bud Forts an' me an' Jack Maloon,
We ketched the durnedest biggest 'coon
I ever see, last Friday night.
Gosh! but you'd oughter seen him fight!
He blame nigh whipped Bud's brag ol' houn'!
He weighed exac'ly thirty poun'
On them new scales at Mace's store—
Fat on his ribs inch-thick, er more.

But Dad, he says that 'coon can't tech
The full-grown 'coons they used to ketch
'Round here when timber still growed thick
Ter miles an' miles 'long Copperas Creek.
'Bout twenty-seven year ago
Dad ketched a 'coon, five rod er so
From where our barn stands now, brought down
The beam—kerplunk!—at fifty poun'.

An' Gran'dad, he says sech a runt
As that wa'n't wu'th the while to hunt.
When he come here, in forty five,
All Fulton county was alive
With 'coons as fat as any hogs,
An' bigger than one-half the dogs.
He ketched five, made a bar'l o' grease,
An' two men a fur coat apiece.

My pore ol' Great-gran'dad, he's dead.
I 'xpect if he was here he'd said
That Gran'dad's 'coons was nothin' sech
As them he uster hunt an' ketch.
He's here 'way back in thirty two—
Three years before the big storm blew,
That 'a' been 'coons in Illinoy
As big as bears, when he's a boy.

GOING HOME.

We said that the days were evil,
We felt that they might be few,
For low was our fortune's level,
And heavy the winters grew;
But one who had no possession
Looked up to the azure dome,
And said, in his simple fashion:
"Dear friends, we are going home!"

This world is the same dull market
That wearied its earliest sage;
The times to the wise are dark yet,
But so hath been many an age.
And rich grow the toiling nations,
And red grow the battle spears,
And dreary with desolations
Roll onward the laden years.

What need of the changeless story
Which time hath so often told,
The specter that follows glory,
The canker that comes with gold—
That wisdom and strength and honor
Must fade like the far seafoam,
And Death is the only winner?—
But, friends, we are going home!

The homes we had hoped to rest in
Were open to sin and strife,
The dreams that our youth was blest in
Were not for the wear of life;
For care can darken the cottage,
As well as the palace hearth,
And birthrights are sold for pottage,
But never redeemed on earth.

The springs have gone by in sorrow,
The summers were grieved away,
And ever we feared to-morrow,
And ever we blamed to-day.
In depths which the searcher sounded,
On hills which the high heart clomb,
Have trouble and toil abounded—
But, friends, we are going home!

Our faith was the bravest builder,
But found not a stone of trust;
Our love was the fairest gilder,
But lavished its wealth on dust.
And time hath the fabric shaken,
And fortune the clay hath shown,
For much they have changed and taken,
But nothing that was our own.

The light that to us made baser
The paths which so many choose,
The gifts there was found no place for,
The riches we could not use;
The heart that when life was wintry
Found summer in strain and tome,
With these to our kin and country—
"Dear friends, we are going home!"
—Frances Brown.

A COUNTRY ROAD.

A dusty, stony way, whose bord'ring sod
Is thick with blackberries and goldenrod;
Abrupt, bare hills on one side looking down,
And from the other you can see the town
Follow the river's course through meadows green,
O'er which thick woods and marble ledges lean.

A little farther, where the road descends,
A brook's soft tinkle with some bird song blends,
(Gone from its edge the dear old dame's small cot
Half hidden by quaint flowers); lush bergamot
Makes sweet its banks, its depths the boys still swim,
Or watch the minnows from some willow limb.

Upon its bridge how often have I stood
Watching the West, whose glory seemed to flood
With tenderest light the poor house and the graves
Beside it—turn to gold the brooklet's waves,
Till from the mill, Oh! dearest sight of all!
I saw my father and I heard him call.

He came with sturdy stride and swinging pail—
My hand in his, I told my day's whole tale
Of joys, that 'neath his bright smile seemed to grow
While lessened was my ever childish woe
As his sweet words fell on my soul like balm,
While we walked homeward through the fragrant calm.

Unchanged the scene (time sometimes spares old joys),
I view it now beside two merry boys,
Who, as they play, mark not the tears that fill
My eyes as I gaze upward toward the hill
That oft my father cleared with sturdy stride
(Feeble his gait, long, long before he died).

Beside the margin of this little stream
The vanquished years to me one long day seem.
Their joys grow brighter and their griefs pain less
In this dear spot his mem'ry seems to bless.
The scene is commonplace, no doubt, to you!
To me it is earth's sweetest view.
—Mary M. McCarthy, in Boston Transcript.

How to Get Rid of Rats.

A persistent animal like the rat, which has spread himself all over the world, is not to be exterminated or materially reduced by the occasional visit of ferrets and dogs. Poisons are often objectionable, if not a failure, while traps, however cunningly devised, will be effectual only until the little rodent has developed an intelligence equal to the occasion and learned how not to get into them.

The old doe rat will carry a young one in her mouth away from danger as a cat carries a kitten, and when not encumbered with young will often travel a considerable distance, making a wide circuit in search of the most congenial abode or to gain a wider knowledge of the premises or surrounding buildings. Old rats will soon learn to avoid barrels and boxes, as they will avoid traps whenever their suspicion is aroused; but a box the dimensions of a small store room, containing also considerable rubbish, has no terrors for them and they will enter it freely. Such a box or room is a little world to so small an animal, and much too large for a rat to circumvent or to see danger in as far as he would with a trap. Here lies the weak spot in the cranium of the cunning little animal.

My remedy, therefore, is to build rat houses in cellars, barns, stables, hotels and ships, where the rats will delight to congregate, closing the openings at will, leaving one opening which will lead to an adjacent cage where their escape will terminate and which should be removed with the contents still alive, for it must be remembered that rats, like foxes, have a dislike in running around just where their own kin have been slaughtered.—W. J. Armstrong, in Country Gentleman.

Scraps From the Sewing Table.

Clean old black silk by sponging with cold coffee. Iron on the wrong side between thickness of plain paper.

If gasoline is not at hand for cleaning ribbons, use Ivory or any good white soap. Rinse in tepid, slightly soapy water, and iron while still damp.

The worn-out silk waist will make a handsome guimpe for a little girl. With the styles so varied, the possibilities of combining left-overs so many, one may utilize many odd bits of finery, and there is good excuse for lingering over the remnant counter. A bit of insertion will let out the outgrown waist, and a few fancy stitches conceal a frayed spot.

Little girls who have outgrown the making of doll clothes will take pride in cutting and making for themselves a new waist or skirt out of some of the very cheap yet pleasing fabrics now on the maket. Let them do their own designing, but supply patterns as far as possible in accordance with the selections.

Ribbons which have become soiled may be washed and dyed to supply the school hair ribbons, of which the modern girl uses so many.

To make a short sleeve out of a long one is an easy process; but the skilled economist reverses the process to obtain the long, tight-fitting one now in vogue by cutting from the top a new top after a well-fitting pattern. To piece out the length she uses the sides cut off, supplying any deficiency with insertion and three tucks across near the elbow, one of which conceals the piecing, leave no suggestion that the stylish long sleeve is a made-over.—Bessie L. Putnam.

To Remove Stains From Wash Fabrics.

A garment is often ruined by allowing a stain to set because the laundress is not familiar with the agent that will probably remove the spot. Some of the most common stains with their removing agent are as follows:

Chocolate stains may be washed out by the use of soap and lukewarm water before putting the pieces so stained to soak with other clothes.

Coffee and tea stains should be soaked in cold water for a little while. The fabric should then be wrung out, laid on a flat surface and a little glycerine put on the spots. After standing for several hours they should be washed with cold water and soap.

Grass stains should be soaked for a few moments in kerosene oil before the stained piece is put in the tub.

Oil and tar stains can be softened by rubbing with lard and then washed in the regular way.

Fruit stains will not set if a little salt is rubbed on the stain as soon as it is made. It can be removed by stretching the stained fabric across a bowl and pouring boiling water on the stain.

Ink stains can be eradicated by soaking in sour milk. If this does not wholly remove the stain, let it lie for a few moments in a weak solution of chloride of lime. Lemon juice and salt are also used effectively on ink stain.

A scorch stain may be washed out with soap and water and hung in the sun to bleach. If the scorch is very light it may be bleached by hanging in the sun without washing.—J.T.V.

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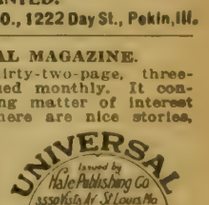

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DAIRY SHOW DIRECTORS MEET.

Make Additional Plans For the National Dairy Show This Fall—National Creamery Buttermakers to Meet at the Same Time.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Dairy Show Association was held at the Briggs House, Chicago. There were present Mr. Colon C. Lillie, President; Prof. H. E. Van Norman, Vice-President; and Directors J. A. Walker, W. B. Barney and D. H. Jenkins. The resignation of Director E. Sudendorf as Secretary of the association was accepted, and Professor Van Norman was elected to the position of Secretary and Manager.

Those who have the interests of the Dairy Show at heart were greatly pleased to learn that the President of the Pennsylvania State College and the Dean of the School of Agriculture had granted Professor Van Norman a leave of absence so that he might devote his entire time to the Dairy Show Association in preparation for the 1909 exhibition. It was clearly not feasible for Mr. Van Norman to attempt to carry on both tasks, on account of the distance, so he was released entirely for a period ending next December, and will spend all of his time in Chicago and Milwaukee.

Upon the election of Mr. Van Norman to the office of Secretary and Manager, he resigned his previous position as Vice-President in order to qualify for the new positions. Mr. D. H. Jenkins was thereupon elected Vice-President of the association.

The first thing done was to wipe off the old slate—in other words, to pay all bills or order them paid. There were only a few small items outstanding, principally occurring since the last show closed. This left a working balance in the treasury, with everything clear to date.

Milwaukee's proposition was then fully discussed, and it was definitely decided to hold the 1909 exhibition in that city, the dates being October 15th to 24th, inclusive. President Lillie and Manager Van Norman were delegated to go to Milwaukee to close up the final arrangements for the Show. Headquarters will be opened at once in that city, and the campaign for this year's event will begin in earnest about the 15th of August.

At the same time as the Directors' meeting was being held, the Executive Committee of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association was also holding a meeting in Chicago. They were invited to the Diretcors' meeting, and, after lunch with the officers of the Dairy Show, an amicable working arrangement was entered into, by which the Buttermakers' Association will unite with the National Dairy Show Association and hold their show and annual meeting in Milwaukee at the same time as the 1909 Dairy Show, the dates for their convention being October 20th to 22d, inclusive.

There were present for the Buttermakers: President J. J. Farrell, of Carver, Minn.; Vice-President Lauritz Olson, of West Depere, Wis.; Secretary-Treasurer S. B. Shilling, of Chicago; and R. F. Frary, of Lapeer, Mich.; also Mr. H. E. Schuknecht, of Chicago, former State Dairy Commissioner of Illinois; and Mr. H. J. Credicott, Federal Butter Expert at Chicago. Al matters pertaining to a successful Dairy Show were gone over, both in joint session and by the Directors alone.

The new Milwaukee auditorium, where the 1909 Dairy Show will be held, is just being completed, and is probably the greatest structure of that character in America. It is 300 x330 feet and divided into two sections, the auditorium proper and the administration wing. The latter has five halls for meeting and fixed exhibit purposes, such as machinery and products of the dairy. The auditorium proper contains the great arena, 100x225 feet, a stage 35x50 feet, and is surrounded by tiers of opera chairs seating 5,000 people. For the housing of cattle there is the great basement, containing 80,000 square feet. It is built of solid concrete, 15 feet in the clear, and its windows are above ground. The auditorium is in the heart of the city, within two blocks of Grand avenue, the city's principal thoroughfare. It is a fire-proof structure, built of concrete and steel, and within a few squares of the railway terminals.

Prof. Van Norman is now at Milwaukee and will remain until the show is over.

FORTUNES IN ARKANSAS RICE

DON'T YOU WANT SOME of this MONEY?

Consider What These Figures Mean:

J.N.Strickler got	$3,420	clear from	60	acres
T. Hein	"	$2,926	"	"	45	"
Roy Kleiner	"	$3,619	"	"	49	"
J. P. Rich	"	$6,017	"	"	93	"
F.E.Beacheler	"	$4,245	"	"	50	"
J. L. Hagler	"	$4,550	"	"	90	"

These men are all rice growers in the prairie lands of Arkansas.

There are hundreds of others doing just as well. Growing rice on the Grand Prairie of Arkansas beats growing corn or wheat anywhere on earth. Did you ever make that much money on either wheat or corn?

Rice has only been grown in Arkansas for four years, but it has proven so profitable that last year the acreage was five times what it was in 1907, and this year it will be much larger than in 1908. There is no crop so sure. It is grown practically in water and is under absolute regulation at all times. Water for rice lands is abundant.

Arkansas prairie lands are now considered the best lands for rice and the rice markets give the highest quotations on Arkansas rice because it is the highest quality.

Rice invariably brings $1.00 or over a bushel and the production is far below the consumption. It will be many years before the rice yield is sufficient to supply this country, and the present high price is not in any danger of dropping. Any man who can grow wheat can grow rice and make big money on it.

Good rice land can be bought for $15 an acre up to $40, and one crop will more than pay for the land even at the highest figure. These low prices will not hold long—they have already doubled in the last two years.

Get in on the ground floor now. You're on the wrong track trying to grow wheat up North. This Grand Prairie land will beat the land up North even at growing wheat, while it will grow enough rice to make you rich.

Write without a moment's delay for a free copy of our book—"Arkansas Rice, Its Growth and Possibilities." Tells you all about rice growing, its profits and what you can do about it. Illustrated with photographs of actual rice fields. This book is as good as a ticket to prosperity. Write now.

COTTON BELT ROUTE

E. W. LeBEAUME, G.P.&T.A., St.L.S.W.Ry., 1327 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis.

P. S.—See another page of this paper for article on Arkansas Rice Growing. Very interesting.

Spraying Dairy Cows.

Editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower: Dear Sir:—I wonder if other people realize what it means to keep the flies off their stock in pasture as well as in the stable? Before I used anything my cows either stood in the creek most of the day or they would scratch and lacerate themselves in the bushes and briars in an effert to keep off the flies, all of which meant less milk. Now I spray them every morning and I find that I get about a third more milk and my stock is in fine condition, and all it costs me is less than a half cent a day.

I know there must be other readers whose experience has been the same as mine, but I wanted to write you this for the sake of the farmers who have not yet realized the importance of using fly-repellants.

(Signed) B. L. ALLISON.

We print the above in the hope that our readers may profit by Mr. Allison's experience. There is an advertised preparation which has been on the market for a number of years called Shoo-Fly, which the editor knows from experience will do all that is claimed for it. Shoo-Fly, if sprayed on in the morning, will keep off flies and insects, even out in the pasture, all day long. Of course on hot, sultry days it should be sprayed a little heavier than on cooler days, on account of the evaporation. Our readers will do well to look into this excellent preparation and write the Shoo-Fly Manufacturing Company, 1305 North Tenth street, Philadelphia, for booklet.

St. Louis Root Quotations.

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National FARMER

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The St. Louis market is also the best for all kinds and classes of horses. The horse auctions are held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week. These auctions are attended by buyers representing great interests, and there is more clean-cut competition at St. Louis than at any other market. The native cattle trade, the native stock cattle trade, are both increasing on the merits of the market. The Southern cattle consignments net the shippers about two dollars a head more than they can realize at any other center. The hog shippers are so much pleased with their returns that more are coming all the time. The sheep and lamb trade is gaining rapidly, all by reason of open, fair market competition, supported by large packing and shipping interests.

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Fall Plowing For Corn.

Not all farmers are of the same opinion about the advantages of fall plowing for corn. A correspondent in Edgar county (Ill.) calls my attention to the results of fall plowing in that particular locality, and cites his own field as one instance where corn is not doing so well on fall plowing as upon spring-plowed ground. This field suffered from lack of moisture during the last of July, and now is firing badly. This trouble is due to improper handling of the ground last spring. This ground was left until nearly planting time before it was touched, and then it was merely harrowed. Fall-plowed ground becomes packed, so that to put it into condition it should be disced thoroughly before planting is done and then harrowed down. If this is done moisture will be preserved, and there will be no firing along in August.

Every practical farmer knows the advantages of a warm seed-bed for corn. Fall plowing will furnish this; besides it is much easier to plant corn at an even depth on fall-plowed ground, than on loose, spring-plowed ground. Many observed these advantages last spring. After discing and harrowing fall-plowed ground was in fine condition for planting, while much of the spring plowing, which had to be done while the ground was wet, was out of condition all spring.

Fall plowing of stubble must be done early to be effective. This will bring weed seeds nearer to the surface where they will sprout and be killed by frost, and the volunteer growth of grain and weeds will act as a mulch and protect the ground during the winter. Sod ground may be plowed later in the fall, when it is needed for pasture or when a clover seed crop is to be taken.—L. C. Brown.

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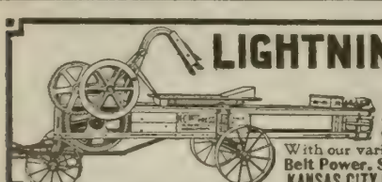

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Handling Old Clover Fields.

Two correspondents ask me the same question again this week about how to handle old clover fields, which were badly killed out last winter.

Give them a coating of well-rotted manure this fall and plow them up. Don't try to thicken up the stand. I never could see any economy in revamping things. Attempting to build up poor stands is nearly always disappointing, with the single exception of alfalfa. With alfalfa I would save whatever stand I secured from the first sowing, because the few thrifty plants would soon put the ground into condition to produce a full crop. But with clover or any of the grasses, don't lose time and scourge land with partial stands.—L. C. Brown.

The Chicago International.

The preliminary classification of the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition for 1909 is to hand. This year the opening day is Saturday, November 27th, and the closing date is Friday, December 10th. This Exposition is the Clearing House, the Crowning Show of the year. It is the Live Stock Supreme Court, and the verdict stands without appeal. Booklets with classification and entry blanks can be had by addressing Mr. B. H. Heide, General Superintendent, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Our readers are generally familiar with the liberal prizes and great honors to be won at this show. The premiums in the breeding hog division are unusually liberal, which ought to bring out an extensive exhibit of pure-bred swine. This barrow show is a leading feature. The appropriation for this, the Tenth International Exposition, is materially increased, enabling the management to place all breeds of sheep on an equal footing. The preliminary classification contains a larger number of special premiums than usual; indeed, the tenth show will surely be the greatest of all.

Wonderful Orchard Country.

In this paper will be found an advertisement of the Grand Valley of Colorado. This is a valley forty forty miles long by six miles wide and containing 140,000 acres of land. The martyr President Garfield said: "At Grand Junction I saw a wonderful country. That part of Colorado is as near perfect as nature and the hand of man can make it." Hon William Jennings Bryan said: "I have visited many countries, but no section of any country ever appealed to me more forcibly, as a particularly favored section, than has this little valley of yours." This is sufficient introduction. It is a country that depends on irrigation, and then it becomes an unlimited success. Our readers who are earnestly looking for new homes, new farms and to settle for good in a most productive country should write to J. C. Vining Company, 533 17th street, Denver, Colo., and ask for a panorama picture of the Grand Valley Fruit District. It is true to nature, and wherever it is seen or shown it attracts great attention. The descriptions in the pamphlets that come with it are interesting and the illustrations are enchanting. We hope this will lead to additional settlements in the Golden Valley of Colorado.

On August 25th twenty-three carloads of fruit left the Grand Valley, including the first car-load of melons and the first refrigerator car of Elberta peaches. Bartlett pears are constituting a large part of the shipments which have increased at a single bound from forty cars a week to almost that many a day. The first car-load of honey left for Kansas City. Manager John F. Moore, of the Fruit Growers' Association, started for Omaha, where he will spend the next month looking after the distribution of local fruit shipments at that point.

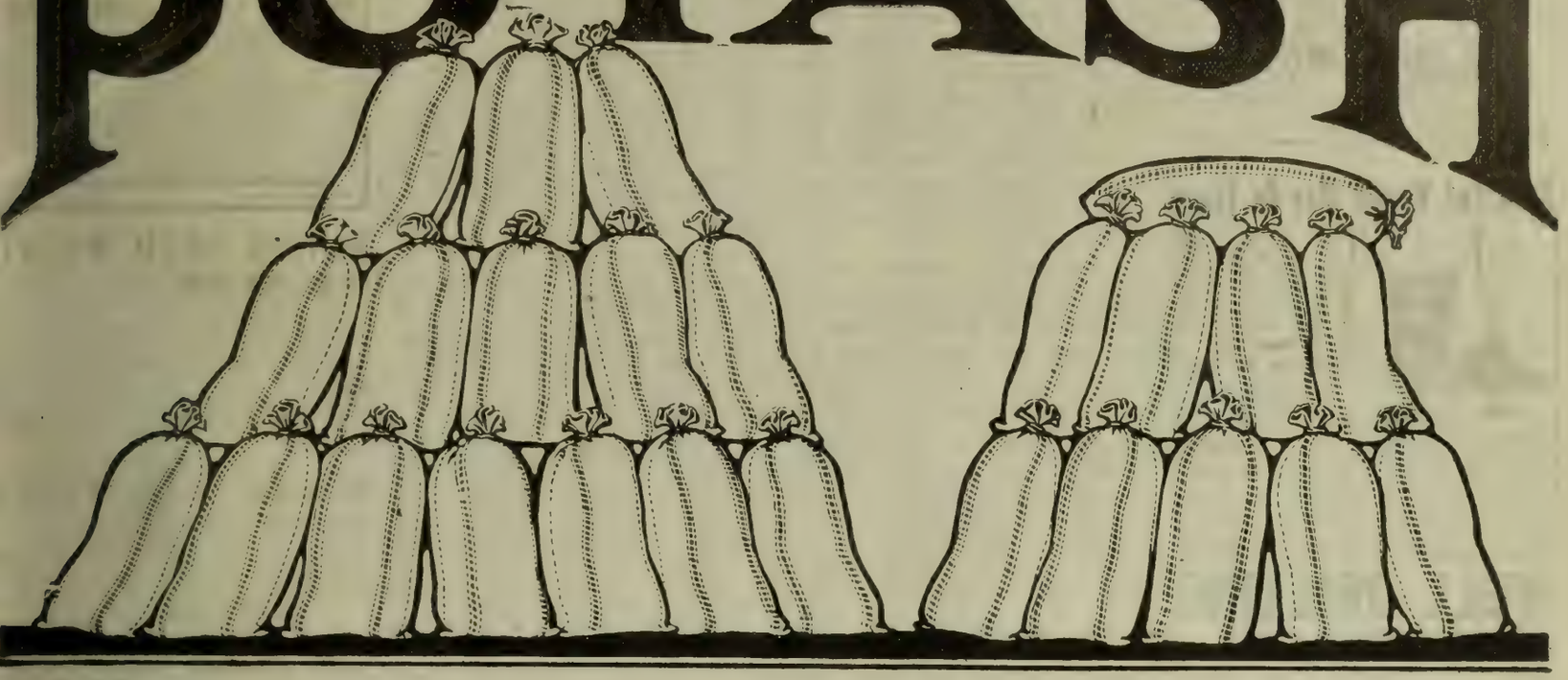
Some Points About Leases.

I have been called upon several times during the last year to decide points between landlord and tenant, points which were omitted in leases, or which were not clearly understood. The interests of both parties are best protected by having a lease, properly signed and attested. Both parties have rights, but it is unsafe and unwise, to simply follow "custom." A verbal lease is no lease at all. Here are some points for both landlord and tenant.

Make out the lease in duplicate, so that each party may have a copy. Put in every stipulation, which is agreed to. State precisely what repairs are to be made, how fences and buildings are to be kept up, how manure is to be handled; in fact leave nothing vague, or to a common understanding. Unless you have a well-worded lease to go by, better have one drawn by some lawyer who has had long experience in such matters. Tenants should insist upon their full rights being protected, and landlords should insist upon a stipulation of forfeiture and reentry in case of breach of any of the covenants of the lease by the tenants. Let there be a precise understanding at the outset, and then the lease will protect both parties.—L. C. Brown.

Go slow, and you won't have to sit down and rest when you get there.

POTASH



YIELD, 31 bu. FERTILIZER, 300 lbs. of 2-8-**6**.
Containing Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash—complete.

YIELD, 21 bu. FERTILIZER, 300 lbs. of 2-8-**0**.
Containing only Nitrogen and Phosphoric Acid—incomplete, no Potash.

The first figure of formula in each table shows per cent. of Nitrogen; the second, Phosphoric Acid; the last (in bold type), Potash.

Look at YOUR WHEAT and as you go through it THINK OF THIS:

To Make More Money on Wheat, Your Land Must Produce More Wheat

¶ The best self-binder can't harvest the wheat that your land does not yield, or that grows up and then lodges. The best machines can't thresh it. Look at your land as a manufacturer looks at his plant. Make it yield all it is capable of yielding without injuring it. The difference between what you actually harvest and what your land can be made to produce is as much a loss as if you actually threw the money away.

¶ But one kind of plant food won't do. To get complete results, you must use a complete fertilizer, a fertilizer completed by Enough Potash.

¶ Potash makes deep roots, gives strength to the stalk, vitalizes the plant to resist rust and other fungus diseases, fills out both head and grain and increases weight at the rate of two to four pounds per struck bushel.

¶ REMEMBER—Potash results are compared only with results from fertilized lands. REMEMBER—Potash is as much needed to maintain the yield on your best lands as to improve your poor lands. REMEMBER—most commercial fertilizers do not contain enough Potash to produce the most profit your land can produce. REMEMBER—Add Potash and get big, Profit-Paying Yields.

¶ The more Potash, the bigger the yield—other things being equal. The lesson of the test lies in the comparison of the "No Potash" and the "With Potash" products, the quantity of the Nitrogen and Phosphates being the same in each case. Here is an increase at the rate of 10 bushels per acre, secured by the application of Muriate of Potash at the rate of 35 pounds per acre, costing to apply per acre, 87 cents. Question: With your wheat acreage this year, at the prices you got for your last crop, what would your prospective profit be this year if you had drilled 2-8-6 at the above rate when you seeded last Fall? This Fall add 15 pounds of Muriate of Potash per 100 of bone or plain phosphate, or, to 2-8-2, add 10 pounds per 100. All elements are required, but be sure to add Potash, for

Potash Pays—Potash Pays—Potash Pays

See your dealer at once and plan to use POTASH. All dealers do not carry it in stock. Make your arrangements now to get it when you need it.

German Kali Works, 560-63 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago.

New York—93 Nassau St. Atlanta, Ga.—1224 Candler Bldg.

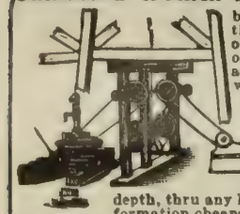
The "40" **Mitchell** Seven Passenger Touring Car

The "30" **Mitchell** Five Passenger Touring Car

The "20" **Mitchell** Two Passenger Runabout

Country Correspondence Solicited.
See these Automobiles and witness demonstration at
Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Unlimited Wealth May Be Yours



below the surface of the ground in deposits of coal, oil, gas, ores or metals. The surest and most economical way to determine what the ground contains is by means of the

"American" Coring Machine

which will remove a core of any size, any depth, thru any kind of shale or rock formation cheaper than by any other method. Our new catalog describes every method of well sinking and mineral prospecting—**FREE.**

The American Well Works, Office & Works, **Aurora, Ill.**
First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.
The American Pump Co. 118 W. 5th St. Joplin, Mo.

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our New Illustrated Catalogue No. 44. Send for it now. It is FREE.

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Canvas Covers For All Purposes
Give size needed & weight of canvas, for close prices.
Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main st., St. Louis.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

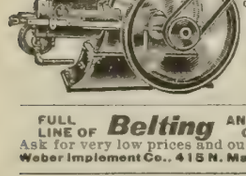
Stover Gasoline Engines. Stationary, Portable, Horizontal & Vertical from 2 to 50 H. P.
Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

$50 TO $300 SAVED

We are manufacturers, not merchants. Save dealers, jobbers and catalog house profit. I'll save you from $50 to $300 on my High Grade Standard Gasoline Engines from 2 to 22-H.-P.—Price direct to you lower than dealers or jobbers have to pay for similar engines in carload lots for spot cash.

GALLOWAY

Price and quality speak for themselves and you are to be the sole judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a **5-H.-P. only $119.50**



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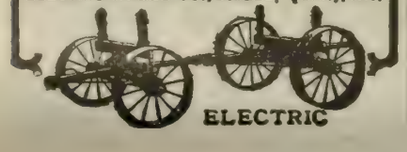
FULL LINE OF **Belting** AND LUBRICATING **Oils**
Ask for very low prices and our Free **SUPPLY BOOK.**
Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Let Us Send You Our Book.
about good wheels and good wagons that will save you a lot of work and make you a lot of money—the

ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS
—and the—
ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON.

By every test, they are the best. More than one and a quarter millions sold. Spokes united to the hub. Can't work loose. A set of our wheels will make your old wagon new. Catalogue free.
ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 222, Quincy, Ills.



ELECTRIC

Doing Away With Quotations.

In New York City at the Mercantile Exchange by a vote of its members, it was decided to discontinue a committee whose duty it was to officially quote the day's prices for the standard grades of butter, cheese and eggs.

These quotations had been the subject of much criticism, and the action taken was seemingly forced upon them by an investigating committee appointed by Governor Hughes of the state of New York, which practically decided that the prices officially quoted were often not respective of actual transactions, but rather figures which the Exchange committee agreed to quote in the interest of the wholesale trade.

At first glance it appears that the whole business was wrong, and it is natural to simply condemn the New York Merchants' Exchange and be thankful that the members have been brought to time, and that hereafter there will be no official quotations. Upon reflection, however, it may be that in connection with a general knowledge of how the quotations were arrived at, they may have served a good purpose. One thing we may take for granted, and it is that any method which a first-class mercantile organization has established is not far wrong. We have in the west an Elgin butter quotation which is equally subject for criticism, and which many of us do not understand. Instead of selling the butter first, and then quoting prices according to actual sales, the committee, representing all interests, agree upon a price for the standard grade, and although only binding upon its own members, it stands as a great commercial influence even as far east as New York City, and stands good until a new quotation is made. The Concentrated Creameries, the Co-Operative Creameries, and the smaller independent creameries over an immense extent of territory buy butter fat based on Elgin quotations, and every city dairy company within the Elgin influence has contracts drawn based on Elgin prices.

We have had our own doubts as to the usefulness of the Elgin quotation, but they have all passed away because of the universal belief in the honesty of purpose of the Elgin Board of Trade to reach a basis to do justice to all. The New York market, however, has no such standing, and the quotations are looked upon with suspicion because they were understood to underquote the market in the interest of the larger operators buying elsewhere and shipping on the New York market. If the members of the New York market who are sellers, will sell their butter, cheese and eggs as high as they can, and members of the New York market, who are buyers, will buy the butter, cheese and eggs as cheap as they can, and honestly record the sales, the New York press and the trade press will see that honest quotations will go out broadcast over the face of the earth, and there will no longer be any charge of manipulation in the interest of any special class.

How Much Alfalfa to Sow.

Mr. H. T., of Watseka, Ill., writes: "I have been advised to sow alfalfa in the standing corn about September 1st. Also some tell me that 10 pounds of seed is sufficient."

I have never recommended seeding alfalfa among corn, because corn is such a gross feeder that the alfalfa plants are liable to starve; and should the fall be dry the alfalfa plants would suffer from lack of moisture. Another thing, which is equally as serious, many weeds spring up in corn fields, after the corn is laid by, and these would seriously interfere with the thriftiness of the alfalfa plants. I will say this, I know of some fields, in fact some localiaies in Michigan, where alfalfa is seeded altogether among corn, and it has done remarkably well. But these fields were clean; they were cultivated four and five times, and the ground was in the pink of condition. The success here no doubt was due to these controlling conditions, and not to the fact that among the corn roots was a first-rate place to nourish tender, feeble alfalfa plants.

The rate of seeding should be controlled by the quality of the seed and by the conditions of the ground. If every seed was placed so that it would produce a plant five pounds per acre would be sufficient. But with the ordinary run of samples, there would not be much above 90 per cent of alfalfa seed, and possibly not more than 90 per cent of this would grow. Then under ordinary seeding methods not over 50 per cent of the seed actually sown is situated where it can sprout. Allowance must be made for these defects, and under these conditions ten to fifteen pounds of seed would give only a moderate stand. Thicker seeding makes a finer growth, which is much superior for feeding, and thicker seeding will choke out the weeds. Under ordinary conditions, I should sow from fifteen to twenty pounds per acre.

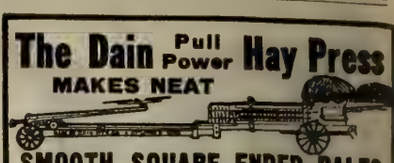
Yields Are Too Low.

Small grain yields in many localities are disappointing. A report from one county in northern Illinois says oats are making 25 to 35 bushels per acre, barley 18 to 20, rye 15 to 20 and wheat 20 to 22. If this report merely showed the conditions of one locality it would not be serious; but it reflects the conditions of hundreds of counties in the Central West. Such crops do not cover the expense of production and the unfortunate owner of the land which produces them must cut into his reserves every year. So long as his reserves hold out the game will go on. But the day of accounting can, at best, only be staved off. There is something wrong radically wrong, and the quicker farmers set about to find out what it is, the better. Such meager crops mean further ground starvation, and poorer grain. Look the proposition square in the face. To look it in the face requires a good look into the soil. If the ground is poor in nitrogen all the farmers ought to know what to do. If it is poor in phosphoric acid—that element must be supplied. If it is poor in potash that element must also be supplied—for no full crop can be grown without it and at all times humus must be supplied in the form of well spread barn-yard manure. The idea that crops can be raised on worn-out, half cultivated soil is a mistake and just as great mistake is the idea that good soil will remain fertile—without food—forever.

St. Louis Root Quotations.

Quote: Golden seal at $1.65; ginseng—wild at $5 to $5.75 and cultivated at $5; lady slipper 20c; seneca 32c; pink 22c; black dry 7½c; May apple 5½c; snake 38c; Angelica 5c; wahoo—bark of root 14c to 16c, bark of tree 4c; blood 5c; blueflag 5c; sassafras—bark of root 5c, bark of tree valueless; wild ginger 10c; spikenard 3c; skullcap 8c.

The Dain Pull Power Hay Press
MAKES NEAT



SMOOTH SQUARE-ENDED BALES

Our rocker tucker (nothing like it on any other Press) folds every feed so that Dain made bales pack close in cars. The Pull Power feature saves Time, Work, Money, increases capacity. The Dain Press is simplest, Strongest Hay Press made. No complicated toggle joints to wear and make trouble. No bungle-some Pitman for team to step over. No waste power and rebound like a pile driver. We want you to know why it turns out most perfect bales, is lightest running, fastest baling Press made. Our Free Book proves its superiority—send for it today

DAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
825 Vine Street Ottumwa, Iowa

WINTER SEED WHEAT

62 BU. PER ACRE: Ratekin's Imported Malakoff, Kharkof, Turkish Red and Fultz; Four hardiest, highest yielding northern grown varieties in the world; made a record of 62, 58, 56 and 54 bushels per acre. All pure, re-cleaned and graded. Mammoth white eye and extra quality new crop grown. Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa and all other farm and grass seeds. Catalog and Samples of any you want mailed Free if you mention this paper. Address RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WINTER SEED WHEAT

IMPROVED TURKEY RED. Safest to sow, heaviest yielding, strong straw, perfectly hardy. Also other varieties of winter wheat, both smooth and bearded, and **MAMMOTH WHITE WINTER RYE.** Send for circular and samples. Seed shipped on approval.
L. C. BROWN, Farm Seed Specialist, LaGrange, Cook County, Illinois.

OUR ROTARY WELL DRILL

A money saver, a money maker. One man and one team does the work. Drill turns its own rope and drill bit never strikes twice in same place. No cog wheels, friction wheels, belts, chains, springs or pulleys; no repair bills.
FT. SMITH WELL DRILL MFG. CO., Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

Self-Feed 3-Stroke Eli Baling Press

Latest addition to the great "Eli" family. Three strokes with automatic self-feed makes the gang hustle. Built on lines that make horse presses really valuable. Greatest leverage when pressure is hardest. Low Step-over, Full Circle, Block Signals, etc. A little giant in strength. We've always led as hay-press builders—18 different styles, horse and belt powers. All in one catalog and it's free. Write for it.
Collins Plow Co., 2014 **Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.**

DICK'S FAMOUS **Feed Cutters** Excel All and Are LOW IN PRICE.
All sizes, for hand or power. Illustrated book free.
Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Guaranteed Ensilage Cutter BLIZZARD

Sold on merit backed by 38 years' success. Proved strongest, most durable, smoothest running. Cuts green or dry feed and elevates any height. Knives adjustable at any time. Perfected construction throughout. Mounted or unmounted. Ask for free book, "Why Silage Pays."

Write for New Catalogue Free

Jos. Dick Mfg. Co.
1416 W. Tuscarawas St.
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3-STROKE SELF-FEED HAY PRESS.

All Steel and Iron
Two Men can run it.
The Auto-Feden Hay Press Co.
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LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY

and make **$2000** a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars Free. **Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.**

Practical Farming and Gardening.

This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening**, postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Heredity of Acquired Qualities.

It used to be disputed if acquired qualities are inherited. It is now accepted as proven that they are. This applies to human beings, to animals and to plants. It is a matter in which the breeder of plants and animals is primarily concerned.

Looking around us, we find all kinds of proof of the correctness of the theory. Think of the various kinds of dogs and the things they now do from instinct. The bird dog has an instinct to assist in the hunting of birds, yet he was taught that in the first place. The sheep dog shows wonderful intelligence in the care of sheep, but this is because many generations ago his ancestors began to be taught to assist in the care of sheep. The watch dogs have been taught for hundreds of years to watch the property of their masters, and have acquired what we call the natural instinct to do so.

The dog family in its association with the human race is acquiring increased intelligence. The future will show more remarkable demonstrations of this than the past has done, though what has been shown in the past has excited our wonder.

Fortunately what is true with dogs is true of all other animals. We have only to teach things to animals to have them acquire things that will be transmitted with some certainty though not in the full degree till after generations of continual teaching Thus, we can teach mildness to the horse and transmit the quality. This fact should be regarded in the breeding of horses. Only those horses should be selected for breeders that that have the mild qualities demanded by our conditions.

The heredity of acquired qualities is exceedingly important in plants, though we have paid so little attention to it that we have not yet given it the consideration it deserves. But nature has been giving it consideration while we have been sleeping. Wheats planted in dry cold regions have acquired the ability to grow in such regions and to form a hard kernel with little moisture and a reduced amount of starch. In time the transmission of this acquired quality has given us the hard or durum wheats, primarily used in the making of macaroni.

The heredity of acquired qualities touches all life. If we resist evil and elect the good we establish in ourselves to some extent a quality that is transmitted to our children. They will therefore be the more able to resist temptation. If we allow ourselves to become weak morally, we establish an undesirable quality that will also be transmitted to our children. We should therefore beware of the kind of qualities we allow ourselves to acquire.

All life is changing, and we have the power to control the changes to a limited extent. We therefore become the molders of our own future as well as of the futures of our children. We can work our ideals into our children, as well as into the animals and plants around us.

On the other hand, in the selecting of plants and animals to use, we need to look back as far as possible and trace if we can the existence of the desired or undesired qualities. The registries of plants and animals have their greatest value in helping us to do this.

Long Shocks or Round Shocks.

The last heavy rains have tested the efficiency of differently made shocks in shedding water. Where round shocks have been well made—carefully set in the stubble and then capped with one or two sheaves—the hard rains have not done much damage. The long shocks—where the sheaves are set up by pairs—have blown down badly and have taken the rain badly. I thoroughly believe in stacking all small grain, but if one must thresh out of shock, then do the next best to stacking—make good shocks. This job is usually given to inexperienced help, poor shocks are made, capping is poor and much grain is spoiled. Another thing, don't thresh damp grain out of shock. Throw out the shocks and let them dry thoroughly. You will get a much better sample of grain and your straw pile will be worth something.

Stalks Versus Ears.

Some corn growers still cling to the idea that big corn must necessarily be grown on big stalks. but there is such a thing as one overbalancing the other. A stout, sturdy stalk is essential to carry a big ear of corn and such a stalk usually has a well-developed root system. A DeKalb County (Ill.) farmer calls my attention to this characteristic. He is growing a variety of corn, probably Silver Mine or Silver King, which has low-down, sturdy stalks, with ears in easy husking distance. Last season the ears were big enough to make 80 bushels per acre. This farmer tells me he has always had better yields from varieties of corn which had this habit of growth.

His soil conditions are excellent, nor over-fed, but still fairly rich, and always kept in perfect tilth.

A First-class Business College.

Brown's Business College of St. Louis is splendidly located in the West End, where it is bright and healthy. It is a very fine, large school They understand the application of business methods to the farm. Young men on farms should write, Brown's Business College, and, after mentioning this paper, ask for the "Business Farmer Circulars."

What Paint?

That's the question—not what to paint, nor when to paint. You know that everything exposed to the weather should be painted. You know how to utilize your spare time between regular work on the farm to improve your buildings and farm machinery.

You may not know that there is as much difference in the quality of paint as there is in the quality of seed corn or farm machinery. Therefore what you need to know is the name of the paint that makes good every time.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

are such paints. They are made with a correct knowledge of just what you will require of them. They last longer, protect better and improve the appearance of your buildings more than paints that cost less, because they are made especially for the purpose, and of the best obtainable materials.

A talk with the Sherwin-Williams dealer in your town will be of great assistance to you. Write for our booklet, "Paints and Varnishes for the Farm." It is sent free and will tell you how to save money with the right paint.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

Address all inquiries to 689 Canal Rd., Cleveland, O. In Canada to 639 Centre St., Montreal.

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement. How to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

For Sixty Cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.**

For One Dollar we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years and a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Potash Fertilizer.

There is a large amount of clean-cut, practical information in the books issued free by the German Kali Works. These books are issued for the purpose of showing the proper place in which potash stands as a fertilizer in relation to American agriculture. For the purpose of showing potash results the entire experiments are printed and illustrated and the best methods of cultivation are explained. "Principles of Profitable Farming," "Potash in Agriculture," "Farmer's Note Book," "The Farmer's Guide," and "Plant Food," all relate to general agriculture. "The Cowpea," "Strawberry Culture," "Truck Farming," "Orange Culture," relate to the specialties mentioned. "Why the Fish Failed" explains how the Indian corn crop decreased when only fertilized with phosphoric acid, and is the very A, B, C of fertilization.

All or any of these books can be obtained free of charge by addressing the German Kali Works, 560 to 563 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill. We advise our readers to write for these books for the reason that we refer to them more often than to any other works on farming. Read the advertisement on page 3.

Shrinkage of Grain.

Storing of grain may be an advantage, under certain conditions, but it is well to take into account the probable shrinkage and other incidental losses, even under the most favorable circumstances. Here is a case in point: Oats have been abnormally high during the last year, with the result that thousands of farmers have threshed out of shock, and rushed their crops to market. This dumping of grain has depressed prices to a level where it probably will be profitable to store until this early movement has been cleared. Thirty-cent oats does not appeal to farmers; oats have a much higher feeding value than that, so under these conditions undoubtedly it will be safe to hold on to oats for a while.

Oats will shrink from six to eight per cent, during the next six months after it is threshed; wheat will shrink from six to seven per cent; and corn will shrink fully twenty per cent between husking time and the following May. These are actual shrinkages, and they do not take into account any losses from vermin, interest on money tied up, or losses from fire. I believe that farmers rarely gain much by strong grain, unless the market happens to work, for the time being, below actual cost of production.

Giving Free Rent.

An Adams county (Ill.) farmer is working out his renting proposition in a way which satisfies the tenant and keeps the land in good condition. He allows free rent for one year on that part of the farm which is annually sown to clover. The tenant furnishes the clover seed, and of course, takes care of the land and keeps all of the crop raised. The clover is sown with a very light nurse crop, but the nurse is never allowed to interfere with the clover. The ground is given over to getting a good catch of clover, and the grain is only a secondary consideration.

The point which I want to bring out is the attitude of the landlord in the matter. Usually landlords think they have done enough when they have furnished clover seed, so when paying cash rent the tenant has no recourse except to make as much out of the nurse grain crop as possible. This invariably works against the success of the clover, so that failures are most frequent than good stands. This same idea has been carried out farther south, where some landlords are willing to give rent free on land growing cowpeas. These landlords estimate that the manurial value of a crop of cowpeas compensates them for the loss of rent for one year. These liberal policies attract the best class of tenants, large crops are grown, and the farms are growing better every year.—L. C. Brown.

Too Much Poor Timothy.

If one would go over the timothy meadows which supply the bulk of the hay for city markets, he would not wonder that so small a percentage of timothy really grades No. 1. My attention was called to the matter some time ago by a correspondent, who complained that his hay always went into one of the low grades, and he could not understand it. I find that large users of timothy hay in Chicago have standing orders out for "choice timothy," but not much of that grade really comes in. "Choice timothy" must be sound, well baled, properly cured, bright, naural color, and not mixed with over one-twentieth of other grasses. The trouble with so much of the hay is, it is mixed with other grasses, and contains many weeds.

Meadows are neglected until they become weedy and the yield runs from one to two tons per acre of poor, coarse stuff. When one is growing hay for city consumption, it will pay to strive for quality.

One of my neighbors sold clean, bright timothy a year ago last spring in Chicago, at $22 a ton, when market grades No. 1 and No. 2 were really at $14 to $16. The difference in price was the difference in quality.—L. C. Brown.

Get Out the Manure.

A Logan county (Ill.) farmer asked me a few days ago, "Where is the best place to apply manure?"

Manure will give good returns if applied any place on the farm, providing the manure is hauled out soon enough and not left to accumulate about barns and feed lots. Pastures and meadows are benefited by liberal dressings of manure. The best time to spread it is during fall or early winter. One of the best farmers I know of covers 40 acres of his farm every fall with manure. He puts it on his sod ground, at the rate of eight spreader loads to the acre. This farmer keeps his ground in a very high state of fertility. He follows a definite system, applying manure, turning under clover and applying rock phosphate in regular order. You can depend upon it that there are no loafing fields around this farm—L. C. Brown.

Discing to Save Moisture.

With no rain for six weeks some fields of corn are showing the lack of moisture. The time to conserve moisture is when we have plenty of it, but that usually is the time when most of us try to get rid of it. The ground which was well disced last spring, before the plowing was done, is standing dry weather much better than that which was not disced. The reason is this: Where the ground was not disced the ground turned very lumpy and these lumps were turned to the bottom of the furrow, where they could not be reached by the harrow or cultivator. Plowing, under the conditions we had last spring, without following up with the harrow, left the ground in almost as bad condition for saving moisture. I thoroughly believe in the disc. It cuts up the crust and fines the soil into a capable seed-bed. Clods will dissipate moisture, and the easiest way to reduce them is to not make them.—L. C. Brown.

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Regarding Congo Roofing, we have only two statements to make:

First—We believe it is the *best* ready roofing made.

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These bonds are issued by the *National Surety Company*, and they are as good as a government bond.

No other roofing manufacturer *dares* give such a guarantee.

You take no chance when you buy Congo.

There is no "gum" in it to make it sticky; there is no rubber in it to get brittle. It is made of the best roofing materials that it is possible for us to purchase under the best manufacturing conditions. Because it is made right, it gives such satisfactory service that we are not afraid to issue a *Guarantee Bond* to back up every statement we make.

Ask any other manufacturer for a *Real Bond* and see him squirm.

Booklet and samples of Congo free on request.

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More Grain Profits

Pay me on time, or cash, my factory price, but be sure to try a Chatham, anyhow. Clean your grain—before you sell it—or before you sow it. $1,000,000 lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling dirty grain is a low estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of dirt in every bushel. Cleans wheat for market. Takes oats, cockle, garlic, mustard and chess out of wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out buckhorn plantain. Cleans alsike clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed.

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Alfalfa For Swine.

J. E. Woodford, of Coffey county, Kansas, April 1, 1905, placed ten choice pure-bred Poland-China brood sows from 12 to 18 months old, that were due to farrow in the latter days of June, on a five-acre field of alfalfa. They were given no other feed than the alfalfa pasturage until they had farrowed and their pigs were a week old. After that the sows had in addition to the alfalfa some bran slop until about August 20, when new corn was fit for feeding. He wrote: "The sows from the time they were turned on the alfalfa until the last week in June made a remarkable growth, besides gaining somewhat in flesh. They did well with their pigs, reared an average of seven to each sow, and as sucklers they were a sight to see. The pigs were the most attractive bunch ever raised in Coffey county, as admitted by our breeding competitors. We weighed a gilt from this lot when six months and five days old, and her weight of 225 pounds was not above the average of the whole lot. In our life-long experience in rearing swine we have found nothing as a grazing crop for swine that in value approaches alfalfa."—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

Young Pig Management.

A hog is half made when past the weaning period without a stunt or kink in its growth. Every check or halt in prosperity through its first two months is more expensive than at any later period. Too much rich, feverish milk of the dam, causing thumps or other ailment, may leave harmful results, perhaps as much so as scant feeding or other neglect of the sow. More injury may be done to a pig's growth in two or three days than can be repaired in a month, even if he is made the subject of special care, which where many are raised is not the rule nor easily practicable. "Good luck" with pigs calls for attention, and that not occasional, but frequent and regular.

From the first week after farrowing until weaning time the sow will be little else than a milk machine, and to be a high-power machine in perfect operation she must have proper care. Nothing else is so well calculated to make pigs grow as a bountiful supply of wholesome sow's milk, and the pigs that have plenty of other feed with the milk of a well-slopped sow for eight weeks will ordinarily have much the start of those weaned at five or six weeks, no matter how much food and attention the earlier weaned pigs may have had.

At eight or nine weeks old most pigs are, or rather should be, fit to take away from the sow; some litters are individually older at seven weeks than others at ten, and better fitted for weaning. Sometimes it is necessary to wean when the pigs are five or six weeks old, and in other cases it may be advisable to wait until the pigs are ten weeks or even older. In the corn belt the period will generally average longer than in New England. Breeders who wean at early ages generally do so in order to more profitably raise two litters a year.

Provided with and taught to eat suitable feed some weeks beforehand, pigs are not noticeably checked in their growth by weaning, but those that have been dependent mainly upon the mother's milk, when abruptly taken away from it, frequently seem to have their growth partially suspended for weeks. Many breeders successfully let the sow wean her pigs, as she will in time, and the change is so gradual that no pause in growth indicates when the milk diet ceased. A modified application of this, in which the pigs are separated from the sow at an age suiting their feeding and the convenience of the breeder, will not infrequently be found advisable, but by no means should the pigs be allowed to remain with a sow until she is virtually devoured by them as is sometimes done.

It is not a good plan to take all the pigs from the sow, unless one or two of them can be turned with her some hours after, to draw the milk she will have at that time, and again, say after a lapse of twenty-four hours. The preferred way is to leave about two of the smallest with her for several days, and after that leave only one for two or three days more, by which time the flow of milk will have been so gradually diminished that no injury to the sow will result by keeping them entirely away from her. This extra supply of milk helps also to push the smaller pigs along in growth and put them more nearly on an equality in size with their thriftier mates.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

Clean Up the Roadways.

Now is a good time to get out the mower and scythe and clean up the roadways and fence corners. Don't wait until all of the weeds have matured seeds, that will be too late, if riddance of weeds is the object. Flowering stage is the best time to attack weeds. They are then at their maximum growth, and it is before they shed their seeds. When fall plowing of stubble cannot be done early enough to kill the weeds, run over the field with a mower. A day or two spent in cleaning up right now will make the fields more sightly and a great deal cleaner next year. I notice wild mustard creeping in along fences and roadways. Better get rid of every plant. It is a mean pest. And I want again to repeat my previous warnings against Buckhorn and Wild Carrot. Both of these pests have been spread alarmingly this year, and on many farms they have secured serious footholds.

Movement of Water in Soils.

Of late years we have been learning many things about the movement of water in soils, especially of the water that is applied for the purposes of irrigation or sprinkling. The results of all investigation show that in the past a great deal of watering of various kinds have been done ineffectively.

This is as true of the watering in a small way as of the watering in a large way. In the dry summmers even the farmer in the humid states does some artificial watering on his garden, while the farmer in the arid states turns on his water through his irrigation ditches.

Poor results are frequent, and now it is known that the said poor results are largely due to the fact that the water does not get to the roots of the plants for whose sake it was applied.

In soils that are well fitted for the growing of plants, water does not move rapidly in any direction, even up and down. The up and down movement is most common, and the lateral movement is very small. Even when water lies in irrigation ditches for days, in alluvial soil best fitted for many of our plants, the water does not move sideways more than two feet. Therefore the idea that furrows could be plowed through an orchard and the furrows used to water the trees is proving erroneous. This failure of the soil to permit the passage of water explains many of the failures in the application of fertilizers to such soils, the water being necessary to the trees in their attempt to secure the applied plant food.

Not long ago the United States Government made some experiments in conjunction with California orchardists to determine the amount of lateral movement of water in irrigated orchards. In irrigated orchards where the the furrow system had been used, cross sections of the irrigation furrows were dug out to ascertain just what had happened to the water. It was found that it had moved laterally, but two feet. It had passed downward a few feet, but much of it had evaporated from the surface. The soil was wet downward in a cone-shape or wedge-shape, the wide part of the wedge being at the surface, where evaporation was greatest. The trees between the irrigated portions stood in absolutely dry ground and the roots of the trees had received no benefit from the irrigation water except where they touched the wet area near the irrigation furrows.

It was also found that the water had moved laterally a little the best where the soil had been recently stirred up, though this increased lateral movement was not great.

After all, the attempt to apply water in large quantities in certain spots and have it move laterally does not prove effective. Nature's way of applying water in the form of drops over all the surface is best, and that will have to be approximately imitated if we are to get the best results from our outlay for artificial watering.

An irrigation or sprinkling by which the whole surface of the soil is wet to a considerable depth is best, and we can keep this in mind in the sprinkling of our lawns and gardens.

The slowness with which water moves laterally in the soil was the primal cause that led to the abandonment of sub-irrigation, which for some years promised to become popular.

The Has Been Soup.

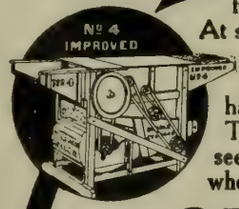
"What is this stuff you have brought me?" queried the Boston guest of the Boston waiter.

"That, sir? That's bean soup, sir?"

"I don't care what it has been," retorted the truculent patron. "What is it now?"

HOW TO MAKE 100% PROFIT
FROM YOUR PEA AND BEAN CROP

Pea and Bean Seed is worth from $2.00 to $3.00 per bushel. **DO YOU SAVE IT?** If you don't you **must**, in order to get **100%** profit from your crop.



At such a price per bushel the seed is too valuable to use as feed. — Too valuable to attempt to thresh with a regular grain thresher, that will split one-third to one-half of the $2 to $3 seed.

To get **all the profit**, you must be able to take every seed from the vines and pods and to produce it in a **whole, clean, marketable condition,** the

OWENS
Pea & Bean Threshers

are designed and built especially for this purpose. We ship them to Pea and Bean Growers under a bona fide binding guarantee, that they will thresh any and all kinds of Peas and Beans **directly from the vines, without splitting the seed.**

We have a proposition to make, if you are a grower of Peas and Beans, a proposition that you ought to hear about and that you cannot fail to be interested in. It is the most liberal and fair proposition that ever a manufacturer made, so it is worth your while to write us —but do it soon—today if you can.

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Information furnished by the best authorities in the country, gives splendid illustrations and a thoro description of the "Owens" Thresher.

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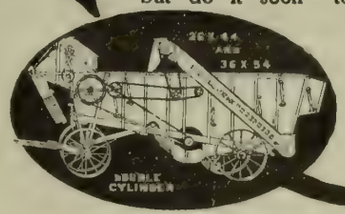

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Cash Corn and the Option.

On June 1st cash corn, No. 2, the standard grade, sold at 74 cents a bushel; on June 30th, the same grade sold at 71½ cents; on July 30th it sold at 69½ to 71 cents and on August 21, the price was 67 to 68 cents. There is no future to cash corn. It is all over, the goods are delivered, the money is paid. But there is a speculative deal on which international trade is conducted and it is called the option. On June 30, at Chicago, corn was selling at 67⅞ cents for delivery September 30th; July 30th, the quotation was 66⅛ cents, and on August 31st the September quotation was 64⅞ cents a bushel. The December option on June 30th, was 58¼ cents, July 31st, 55 cents, and on August 31st, 56¼ cents. The quotation for next May delivery, on June 30th, was 65⅝, and on August 21st, had advanced to 57⅛ cents. These option figures change all the time according to circumstances and the actual transactions of the market.

Cash Wheat at St. Louis.

On August 31st at the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange cash wheat sold as follows: No. 2 red $1.04 to $1.06½ a bushel; No. 3 red at 98½c to $1.04; No. 4 red, 93 to 98 cents a bushel, and one car, same grade, but fancy, at $1.02.

No. 2 hard winter, yellow, sold at 90 cents to $1.01; dark at $1.01 to $1.01½; Turkey, $1.05½; No. 3 sold at 94 to 97 cents; choice car of this grade at $1.00¾; No. 4, 91½ to 93 cents, nominal. With the exception of the last item all sales were based upon actual sales. On July 31st cash wheat at St. Louis sold at $1.08 to $109¾ and on August 31st cash wheat closed at $1.04 to $1.06½ a bushel. This applies to No. 2 soft wheat of which grade St. Louis is the principal market and the decline is the least on this grade.

Milk Producers' Association.

Hon. D. I. Furbeck, of Allenton, Mo., made the rounds of dairies in August, and, acting as milk committee, ordered his milk report sent to members in good standing only.

Last year the price was 12 cents a gallon for uncontracted milk, and this year a slight gain was secured. It is reported that three small St. Louis dairies failed during the month of August. As the price of milk to the consumer at retail is twice as much and more than it is bought at wholesale from the producer, it would appear that there ought to be fortunes made in the city milk business, but the expense of sale and distribution is large. Several dairy farmers, producing certified product, opened up in St. Louis for city distribution with apparent success, and were glad to turn over their organizations to large dairy distributors upon terms have obtained without demonstrating their ability to sell their product in the city, but, having gained the point, they were willing to give up the contest and retire to the farm.

Incidental to the duties of Hon. D. I. Furbeck as president of the association, he secured a reduction of 3 cents a gallon in the milk rate from Robertsville, Mo., to St. Louis, thereby enabling several new members to ship their product to St. Louis at a rate in line with other points.

The milk committee will continue to act, but unless called by the officials there will be no meeting in September. In the meantime communications for the association should be aldressed to Wm. A. Fischer, Secretary, 409 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A National Beverage.

We desire to state to the readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower that after having made a very careful investigation of COCA-COLA we have concluded to accept its advertising. We find by consulting the most eminent authorities that COCA-COLA does not contain in the minutest proportions, either cocaine, morphine, or any other narcotics; that it is not injurious to health, but is refreshing and invigorating in its physiological effects.

COCA-COLA contains about the same amount of alcohol as is found in a vanilla ice cream soda, or in a glass of ordinary soda water. The infinitesimal amount in COCA-COLA is derived from the flavorings used.

It contains caffeine in less quantity than is found in a cup of strong coffee and about the same quality as is usually found in tea, but it is absolutely free from the tannic acid found both in coffee and tea.

Notwithstanding the absolutely innocent character of COCA-COLA competitors have encouraged and paid for circulations of false and injurious statements concerning the article, thereby leading many sincere persons to a false impression of the component parts of this really meritorious beverage.

In the interest of truth and of justice complete information will be supplied either by The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga., or by ourselves, giving analyses of the article by leading chemists of the United States, and statements from prominent physiologists as to the physiological action of COCA-COLA. The oca-Cola Company are willing, if so desired, to pay the expense of scientific investigation of the effects of COCA-COLA, by any church, body, or temperance organization, or by any combination of religious publications, which desire to know the truth and to publish it.

Cash Oats and the Option.

At St. Louis on June 30th, cash oats, standard grade, sold at 50½ cents; on July 31st, sales were at 40 to 41½ cents and on August 31st, the quotation was 37 cents. Here is a decline, without future speculation of 13½ cents a bushel.

The speculative market of Chicago in September oats declined from 43⅞ cents on June 30th, to 37 cents on August 31st, and December oats declined about the same. Oats for delivery May 31st, 1910, were quoted at 39½ cents on August 31st, 1909. The large crop of oats has cut the market price down.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ARKANSAS.—Fortunes in Rice Growing. An industry that originated seven years ago is making the prairie lands of Arkansas produce splendid incomes. Write for free booklet entitled "Arkansas Rice." Address, **E. W. LeBEAUME,** 1327 Pierce Building, St. Louis, Mo.

ARKANSAS.—Good farm of 400 acres near Searcy; land is nice and smooth; 300 acres in cultivation; fenced; two dwelling houses, barns, wells, orchard, etc. Price, $12.50 per acre. **L. E. Moore,** Owner, Searcy, Ark.

COLORADO CROPS—WHERE CHEAP LAND and scientific agriculture are making farmers rich; choice locations under proposed reservoir ditches. **W. A. Brookshire & Co.,** Lamar, Colo.

KANSAS.—1,000 Farms and Ranches in forty Kansas counties for sale or exchange. **What Do You Want?** Make plain in first letter what you wish to buy, sell or exchange. Lists and information free. **F. H. Brown,** Opera Block, Winfield, Kansas.

KANSAS. — A Widow's Property. 481 acres, Greenwood County Stock Farm. Well improved; only $12,500; terms. Send for description and plat; it will interest you **Terra Farm Agency,** Council Grove, Kansas

LOUISIANA.—For sale 750 acres, ten cabins, one residence, two stores; railroad station and steamboat landing on property. Suitable for cotton, corn, corn, truck, live stock. Can be irrigated from river for rice. About half open, balance hardwood timber. For prices, etc., write **C. L. Snyder,** Winnsboro, La.

MICHIGAN.—I sell Farms in Oceana, the best county in the United States; fruit, grain and stock. Write for list. **J. D. S. Hanson,** Hart, Mich.

MINNESOTA.—100 improved farms in Central Minnesota; all sizes; cheap prices; easy terms; always a good title. Write for Land List No. 27. Mention this paper. **C. D. Baker,** Fergus Falls, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI.—The best lands for the money in the United States of America. Come and see. **J. W. Jourdan,** Iuka, Miss. Between Memphis and Chattanooga.

MISSOURI.—Farm Bargain. 1,050 acres, **Stock, Fruit and Grain Farm; over 4,000 bearing fruit trees;** fine condition; nine-room residence; large barns and other buildings; excellent timber on about one-half of the farm; abundance of pasturage; several running springs; three-fourths of a mile from the station, on the Frisco. Old age is cause of sale. Will give good terms. Enclose stamps for farm lists. Will make farm loans. **Victor Wm. Reitz Realty Co.,** 1004 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI. 800-ACRE FARM. MISSOURI.

Note what I say: It is a great bargain; well improved; it adjoins railroad station; it will grow 60 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre; it is underlaid with coal; it is in a fine country; it is high-class; it is about two hours from Kansas City, six hours from St. Louis, and twelve hours from Chicago. Price, $75 per acre; easy terms. Farms immediately adjoining are held at $100 to $125 per acre.

The finest large farm in Missouri, nearly two sections, seven miles from South Kansas City limits; R. R. station on farm.

Also 2,500 acres, fenced and cross-fenced; four good houses; eight fine barns; rich corn land. Land and improvements all in fine shape. About 1,500 acres in blue grass, $40 per acre.

Other farms for sale.

J. H. LIPSCOMB,
306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI.—Finest Farm in Missouri at half the price of less productive lands in near-by states.

Callaway County, the "Kingdom of Callaway," with wonderful richness of soil, presents the best opportunity to-day for both the investment farmer and the seeker for a home where it requires no pioneering and no hardships.

It is the ideal country for grain and stock raising, corn and hogs, blue grass.

If you don't write for my list and find out more about "Callaway" farm bargains you're a loser. **W. E. Jameson,** No. 20, Fulton, Mo.

MISSOURI.—CALLAWAY COUNTY BLUE GRASS LANDS FOR SALE. Write me or come to Fulton, the town of schools and state institutions, and I will sell you any kind of a farm you want, any distance from town, at prices that will please you. Write me your wants and a quick reply will follow. Make my office in Fulton your headquarters. You are always welcome. **E. F. Tucker,** Fulton, Mo., Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

MISSOURI. — Money in Sheep. Experts have said that there is nowhere a better sheep land than **The Hill Country** in Missouri, on the line of the Iron Mountain Route. It is right near the great sheep and lamb market of St. Louis, the largest and best in the world. The land is cheap. Write for free pamphlet entitled "Money in Sheep." Address, **B. H. Payne,** G. P. A. St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI. — 1,285-acre timber tract, $10,000; fine oak and hickory; 1,000 acres good plow land; large iron bank; six miles from railroad town. Wonderful bargain in farm tracts; no better soil. **S. L. Powers,** Wappapello, Wayne county, Missouri.

MISSOURI.—Central Missouri Farms. For Stock, Grain and Grass Farms that will prove profitable as Homes and Investments, write for new list. Farms described and priced. Easy terms. Low prices. **Hamilton Realty Co.,** Fulton, Missouri.

OKLAHOMA.—"Farmers of Small Means." —Oklahoma sells 2,000,000 acres of school land on 40 years' time; gives you a chance to own your home; also big opening of 4,000,000 acres of Indian land on four years' time; one crop pays for land; send 25 cents for descriptive booklet telling all about it. **M. N. Due,** Publisher, Dept. 31, Tecumseh, Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA.—Two Fine Bottom Farms For Sale. 110 acres; all first bottom; one mile north of Guthrie, Ok.; 160 acres, two miles from Red Rock, Ok. For full particulars write **H. A. McCandless,** Perry, Ok.

TENNESSEE.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and price of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennesse Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

TEXAS.—Land opening in the Pecos Valley. Tracts can be secured for immediate settlement under a mammoth irrigation system now building. Write for particulars. **F. E. Dobbins,** Land Commissioner, 850 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

VIRGINIA.—VIRGINIA FARMS. Poultry, Fruit, Dairy, Grain, Stock, Truck Farms and Colonial Estates. Low prices; delightful climate; abundant pure water. Large Eastern markets. Timber lands a specialty. Write for free illustrated catalogue. **WILES LAND COMPANY, Inc., RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.**

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS,
No matter where you live. **Write me today** if you want to buy or sell any **kind** of **Real** Estate or business. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

We can sell your property. Send description. **Northwestern Bus. Agcy., Minneapolis, Minn.**

RAILROAD LANDS VERY CHEAP.

FREE TRANSPORTATION.

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Magnificent opportunity for settlers, investors and speculators. Easy terms, as low as $1.00 per month. Any size tract from ten acres up. Gulf Coast Lands the most productive in the world—ten acres will yield an income of $5,000 a year. Sweet, pure water; cool, pleasant summers and mild, balmy winters; beautiful lands, adapted to farming, truck and fruit growing, or live stock, poultry, bees and dairying; no swamp, no stones; irrigation not needed; only part of the United States absolutely free from local diseases. Sixty miles from the coast; 21 hours from St. Louis; 29 hours from Chicago; with best shipping facilities. Don't buy lands anywhere until you investigate this. Send me your name—a postal card will do—and I will send you complete details, also a railroad pass free on Washington and Choctaw Railway, whether you buy or not.

M. G. WINEGAR, General Manager,
6155 Times Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Special terms to live land agents capable of buying two sections or more for spot cash.

WESTERN FARM LANDS
FAMOUS GRAND VALLEY ORCHARDS.
Plateau Dairy Farms, Debeque apple orchards, Northern Colorado farms, stock farms and ranches, etc. Propositions bearing closest investigations. Best bank references. Write for particulars. 3,500 cars peaches in Grand Valley this year.
THE J. C. VINING INVESTMENT CO.
533-17TH ST. DENVER, COLO.

Success of Hog Cholera Serum.

A thirty-day test of hog cholera serum ended satisfactorily at the Kansas City stock yards on August 20th.

It was conducted under the most rigid supervision of the United States government and the Kansas City Stock Yards company, and the unquestioned efficacy of the serum discovered by Doctor M. Dorset, a government specialist, for the prevention of hog cholera, was demonstrated.

Of a poisoned squad of thirty-five hogs, the thirteen which were not immunized at the beginning of the test are dead and the twenty-two which were treated are perfectly healthy.

The twenty-two were subjected to every conceivable form of exposure to cholera and the thirteen which succumbed to the disease died in the pens with the twenty-two at various times during the progress of the tests. The carcasses of the dead hogs were permitted to remain in the pens with the immunized animals sometimes two or three days. Every opportunity was given to the twenty-two immune hogs to succumb to the disease. Under normal conditions every hog would be dead. The fact that the twenty-two did not die is absolute proof, those who conducted the tests declare, that the serum is an unfailing preventive of hog cholera. The serum for use in the tests was furnished by Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, who took a personal interest in the tests and gave them his approval.

The hogs used in the test were purchased from a farmer who was willing to make affidavit that there had been no cholera on his farm in ten years.

The significance of this test is not greater than other tests already made, but it was probably the most thorough and public of all. With a sure preventive of hog cholera, the production of marketable hogs can be pursued without limit. No man ever failed in hog raising except by his own neglect or because the dread disease invaded his herd without his having power to prevent. This discovery is a very valuable service rendered the stock growing interests of the country on the part of the United States Department of Agriculture, and of much greater value thean the discovery of the tick fever in Southern cattle.

Speculative Wheat Figures.

The market is now trading on wheat for September, December, 1909, and May, 1910 deliveries. On July 30th, September sales were at $1.11⅝ per bushel; by July 31st the September market closed at $1.04½, and by August 31st, the price was 98½ cents a bushel. On June 30th, the wheat for delivery on September 30th, was $1.11⅝; this was reduced to $1.04½ by July 31st, and on August 31st, this September option closed at 98½ cents. Here we have a decline of 13⅛ cents a bushel in two months. On June 30th, December wheat closed at $1.09, on July 31st, at $1.02¾ and on August 31st, December wheat sold at 94¼ cents. For delivery in May next year on July 31st, the option sold at $1.02¾, and on August 31st, the close was 98 1-3 cents. It will be remembered that the May option was closed out at $1.34 the present year. The same market is now quoting May, 1910, wheat at 98 1-3 cents. The influence of the estimated large world's crop is to be seen in the decline.

"A room hung with pictures is a room hung with thoughts."—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

THERE'S ALWAYS ROOM AT THE TOP

The question is--how to get 'em there. Our "ladder" makes it easy.

It's all in the SALESMANSHIP. Try our brand of selling service. It has pleased and profited thousands of live stock feeders and shippers, and will do likewise for you.

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Chicago *Kansas City* *South St. Joseph* *South Omaha*
Denvor *Sioux City* *South St. Paul* *East Buffalo*

What Hon. Jacoba Irene Did.

She is an Illinois Jersey cow, and her test is quite recent. It was mentioned before in this paper and is worthy to be mentioned again. This cow produced in one year 17,253 pounds, or nearly nine tons, of milk and 1,112 pounds of butter. This is an official record, made by a representative of the Dairy Department of the University of Illinois, and has broken all Jersey records. Only one other cow in the world has a higher record for one year, but taking her average production for four years, Jacoba Irene stands absolutely without an equal.

Prof. W. J. Frazer, of the University of Illinois, says that the record by Jacoba Irene is over four times the production of the average cow for Illinois and seven times the poorest fourth in Illinois. There are 250,000 poor cows in Illinois, so poor that it would take 209 of them to equal one such cow as Jacoba Irene in actual profit. How much easier to milk one such cow than 209 poor ones.

During this year she would have supplied eighty people with the average amount of milk consumed per capita and furnished cream for their coffee besides. This was rich Jersey milk containing 5½ per cent. butterfat, and worth for direct consumption at least 8⅓ cents a quart, amounting to $653.50 a year. A dairyman would need only four such cows to supply milk for the average-sized milk route, make him a good living and have an excellent profit besides. If one could be so fortunate as to own ten such cows he would have a nice little income of $6,535 a year.

The 17,253 pounds of milk produced by Jacoba Irene during the year contained 14.65 per cent., or 2,527 pounds, of total milk solids. This shows something of the perfectly enormous amount of work done by this efficient dairy cow in one year. Compare this with the work done by the average steer, weighing 1,100 pounds at the age of two years. When born he will weigh close to 100 pounds. Thus in the two years of growth he has actually produced 1,000 pounds of carcass, only one-fifth, or 200 pounds, of which is edible matter. This means that Jacoba Irene produced as much edible solids in one year as would twenty-five steers, thus certainly establishing by a good margin the world's record for a cow of any breed.

The Pure-milk Problem.

In the old days there were few problems connected with dairying. The first families depended on the family cow, and later the same cow was used to supply milk to the few families that had not cows. In the course of time the growth of the cities the villages brought into existence the small dairyman, who produced his own milk and distributed it to a fixed list of customers.

But the continued growth of the country has increased the number of the consumers of milk and pushed the producers far away. The supplier of milk no longer produces his milk within a few miles of the users of it. He is not even known by name to the consumers of the milk. He produces his milk, hauls it to the railroad, and sends it out into the great unknown. Out of this condition rise many of the dairy problems that now confront us, and which will become more serious with the continued increase of population.

One of the problems that has assumed great proportion is the cleanliness of the milk. Since the milk is to be consumed by people unknown to the producer, he becomes somewhat careless as to the conditions that surround his production. When ten thousand producers of milk let up a little on the care of milk pails, the care of the stable, the care of the hands that draw the milk, and so on, it becomes in the aggregate a great matter.

The cities have tried to cope with this condition by appointing inspectors to go out into the country and examine the farms and dairies and to compel them to clean up on the pain of having their milk boycotted by the city consumers. This has proved efficacious to some extent, but it is impossible to have enough inspectors to watch ten thousand farms. The cleaning of the places in which milk is produced helps some, but it does not insure personal cleanliness in the drawing and handling of the milk.

We need a higher morale on the farm that produces milk for sale to distant customers. The conscience of the milk producer must be appealed to. Dirt is dangerous. Disease of many kinds are carried by dirty milk. Only last year a great epidemic of scarlet fever was spread in the vicinity of Chicago through contaminated milk. On one of the dairy farms inspected at that time it was found that a milker had had scarlet fever and had been doing his part of the milking during most of the time. He was ambitious and not very sick, so he kept at work. He was a first class disseminator of disease.

To keep sick people from taking part in the production of milk is one of the difficult problems of the present time. The scarcity of labor makes it sometimes a great temptation to accept the services of men that may be suspected of being in the first stages of consumption.

When we get down to the bottom of things in milk producing, we find that the factor we call cleanliness counts for more than most others, so far as the keeping quality and healthfulness of the milk are concerned.

As the years go on we shall pay more and more attention to the cleanliness of milk produced.

The Jersey 700-pound List.

During the year 1909 to August 2d, nineteen Jersey cows undergoing authenticated tests finished up their year's business with butter production ranging from 700 to 1126 pounds per cow per year with an average of 818½ pounds of butter for each of the 19 head. The butter is figured on an 83 per cent basis, and is computed by overrun for each grade of milk, and gives the quantity that could be actually churned out, allowing for all probable losses in creaming and churning.

The list includes three cows each producing over 1000 pounds of butter in a year. They are Hon. Adelaide of Beechlands 168,699, 1003 pounds 6 ounces, owned by Beechlands Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.; Hon. Olga, Fourth's Pride, 160,791, with 1005 pounds 14 ounces, also belonging to Beechland's and the world famous Hon. Jacoba Irene, 146,443, owned by the Auten Farm, Jerseyville, Ill., whose record was 1126 pounds 6 ounces of butter in a year.

We understand that many other tests are being conducted, and that other cows are heading for a qualification in this list of seven hundred pounders or better.

A natural question in this connection is "Did these Jersey Cows give any milk?" The answer is "Yes." The smallest production was by Star of Weldon, an Iowa cow, who gave 9743 every day in the year. Our readers pounds of milk, from which was made will notice that we have added the 713 pounds 10 ounces of butter, and prefix "Honorable" as a title to the the largest milk production was by names of the cows that have produced Hon. Jacoba Irene, whose milk record 1000 pounds of butter or better. We was 17,253 pounds in one year, and believe it is a very good idea, and the average of 19 cows was 12,792 we hope the agricultural press will pounds of milk during the year. By adopt it. It applies equally to Hon. reducing the pounds to liquid measure Yeska Sunbeam, the Guernsey; Hon. we find that all these Jerseys, busy Colantha 4ths Johanna, the Holstein, with the production of butter fat, were and all other cows giving 1000 pounds credited with 16 1-3 quarts of milk of butter or better.

The Passing of the Milk Factories

has been caused by

The Universal Adoption of Cream Gathering

The Vermont Farm Machine Company are the pioneers in the cream gathering system. This cannot be successfully denied.

The farm or dairy sizes of the **United States Cream Separators** made such headway that the proprietors of milk factories, against their will, had to change. **The farmers demanded it.**

Not **10 per cent.** of the whole milk factories of nine years ago are running today as such. They have either closed up or changed to cream gathering, the more economical plan. Our "would-be-competitors," who are always "claiming the earth," cannot deny this fact.

These "would-be-competitors" had been supporting the whole milk scheme and fighting the progressive cream gathering system. When they saw that their efforts were futile—that the change was bound to come—they tried to save what they could out of the wreck.

If you have read their big blustering advertisements containing testimonials from creamerymen, you have noticed that nearly all admit they changed from whole milk and took agency for farm separators of this particular "would-be-competitor," because of the **large commission allowed to the creamery on the sale of their Separators.** The creamerymen made more money out of them than they did on the cream. Some went so far as to refuse to take cream from any separator which they did not sell and get the commission on.

This worked for a time, but the farmers were **too intelligent to be bulldozed** in this way. They insisted on having the BEST separator. All these creameries tacitly admit that they had to give up their exclusive agencies and take cream from the United States Separators.

Several events forced them to it. Their pet separator was beaten in the greatest International skimming test ever held, in endurance tests running over thirty days.

The **United States Separator** also **beat this pet separator** in the county where its factory is located; and in that county, for ten years the United States has averaged more than **three separators** to every one of this "would-be-competitor's."

Figuring on the same basis as our "would-be-competitors" figure their profits, it puts **seventy-five dollars a year into the farmer's pocket** if he uses a United States Separator instead of this "would-be-competitor's separator.

A United States Separator catalogue, which can be had for the asking, explains all these things fully.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY,

Bellows Falls, Vermont.

The 31 Year Old # SUCCESS SPREADER **Roller Bearing**

Free From Cog Gears—Direct Chain Drive—Light Draft—Choice of Everybody Who Really Knows Manure Spreaders.

Why experiment! The Success is in use at nearly all Agricultural Colleges and U. S. Experimental Farms. It makes you sure of right work and right working. Parts simple—everything direct—free from breakage—long lived. A generation of experience in it—it has been the leader from the first. Distinguished features made exclusive through patents.

Equipped With Either Steel or Wooden Wheels

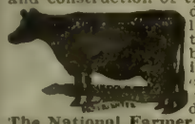
Write For FREE Catalog

These Roller Bearings are as Good As a Horse

KEMP & BURPEE MANUFACTURING CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

A very elegant, illustrated, cloth-bound book of 200 pages is called **Profitable Dairying.** It is all good, satisfactory reading matter relating to the successful management of the dairy business under all circumstances, including the management of the cows and construction of the barn. We have discovered this book lately and we find that there is a better demand for it than for all other dairy books combined. For one dollar we will send



The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years and we will send the book, **Profitable Dairying,** as a premium. Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Quick Silo Building For Permanent Results.

"The best type of silo for cheap and quick erection as well as general durability, considering its cost, is the hoop stave silo," says Prof. C. A. Ocock, of the Agricultural Engineering Department of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin. "Farmers frequently inquire how they can best provide themselves with a good silo and do it late in the season in time to receive the corn crop which is now approaching maturity. With good care the stave silo may last fifteen to twenty years. Care is especially importance since the save silo is like a large tub and the hoops must be kept tight or the tub may fall to pieces, especially when it is empty during dry summer weather."

The solid concrete foundation is best, continues Prof. Ocock, and this may be made by building forms for the wall above ground not less than twelve inches apart at the top and about sixteen inches at the bottom with the inside wall perpendicular. On level ground the foundation should extend two to three feet into the soil depending upon whether it is solid or loose. On well drained soils a shallower foundation will prove effective.

A solid concrete bottom should be laid within the foundations by filling in about three inches of coarse gravel, upon which are placed three inches of concrete. Finish with a coat of cement and sand. For the foundation forms set studding one foot apart and use one-half inch lumber bent in the desired circle.

The ready made silo is usually best as this can be purchased from manufacturers complete and will prove more satisfactory than when made from materials prepared at home. The grades of timber vary greatly, fir, cypress and red-wood being best ,and highest priced. A good 150-ton silo can be purchased at a cost of $200 to $500 acording to the material. A cover should be provided where there is much snow and the door must be air-tight and easily removed from the outside as soon as the silage has been removed below the level of the door within.

Hints on Silo Erection.

Be sure that you have plenty of staves then follow the manufacturers' directions carefully. The drying out of the staves subsequent to a season's use, followed by tightening of the hoops may draw the walls inside of the foundation unless the full number of staves are used when first erected. It is better to have the silo larger than the foundation the first year than to have it too small later on.

Get in your orders to manufacturers early and urge that they be rushed in order to avoid delay in getting your materials. When the silo has been erected it should be thoroughly stayed by four guy wires from the top hoop to a stout stake set at least 30 feet from the bottom of the silo. This will prevent racking during windy weather when the silo is empty and will greatly increase its period of service. During dry weather use especial care to keep the hoops screwed up tight and do not loosen them when filling the silo. This is undesirable and unnecessary.

Paint the staves on all sides before erecting the silo rather than to paint the exterior later on since paint put on the outside afterward holds water in the cracks and causes the staves to decay more rapidly.—Press Bulletin, University of Wisconsin.

The Cow Knows the Clothes.

Columbus, Ind., Aug. 21.—William Baker, a farmer who lives in Clay township, Bartholomew county, has superceded his wife in the affections of the family cow, but the cow does not know it. Baker is playing a joke on the cow.

Mrs. Baker always milks the cow, but this week she decided to go to Newman, Ill., on a visit. When the cow returned from the pasture Baker took the milking pail and the little stool and started to milk.

The gentle bovine turned her head and stared in mild surprise to see a man at her side. Then she became genuinely aroused and started trouble. She kicked the bucket and the bucket holder, and tore up things generally. Baker was in a quandary. The cow had to be milked and his wife was on her way to Illinois. Then he had an idea and he put it to work.

He went to the house, donned a dress belonging to his wife and pulled a sunbonnet over his face. Returning to the barnyard he approached the cow and she seemed glad to see him. He milked without any trouble, and now he has to wear his wife's clothes whenever milking time comes.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

A widow in Chicago who sells milk was served with a notice to the effect that a sample of milk taken from her depot contained 3,175,000 bacteria per C. C., and gave her ten days to discontinue the sale of milk containing over 3,000,000 bacteria per C. C. If she does not reduce the bacteria in the milk she is to be prosecuted. We get this from the Milk News as being an official notification from the Board of Health at Chicago. The Board evidently made a mistake. The notice ought to have been served on a cow.

In order to reduce pounds of milk to gallons the Connecticut way is to divide the number of pounds by 2.15 to reduce to quarts, and divide the quarts by four to reduce to gallons.

The Secretary of the American Ayrshire Association mentions twenty-five cows of the breed. The average milk production was 10,635 pounds each cow per year, and the average butter production was 500 pounds for each cow.

On Monday, August 30th, the official Elgin quotation was 29 cents for choice creamery butter, against 28 cents the week before, 23 cents a year ago, 26 cents two years ago, and 24 cents three years ago. We take our information from the Elgin Dairy Report.

St. Louis cheese quotations, September 1st, per pound: Northern—Twins, 15½c.; Singles, 15¾c.; Long Horns, 16¾c.; Daisies, 16½c.; Young Americas, 16¾c.; Prints, 17¼c. Limburger, 14½ to 15c.

The Coming Universal Use of

DE LAVAL

CREAM

SEPARATORS

The same economical considerations which have already brought about the practically universal use of creamery and factory sizes of DE LAVAL Cream Separators are absolutely certain to accomplish the same result in the use of farm and dairy sizes of such machines within the next five years. This is no mere advertising claim but the simple statement of a conclusion based on the logic of facts as positive as to outcome as the solution of a mathematical problem.

The same considerations of greater capacity; closer separation, particularly under hard conditions; better quality of cream and butter; more economical operation, and greater durability are bound to ultimately accomplish the same result in the use of small as of large sizes of cream separators.

But naturally it requires longer and is vastly more of an undertaking to educate the 2,500,000 present and prospective American users of farm sizes of separators as to the importance of separator differences than the 12,000 users of creamery separators. Naturally it is more difficult to make a user appreciate a difference of $50.- a year in results than a difference of $1,500.-, even though the difference of $50.- may relatively mean more to the user than the difference of $1,500.-.

Again, the users of factory or creamery sizes of separators have so much better sources of information. The use of the separator is a business with them. The results are known from day to day and year to year, and what one user accomplishes is readily comparable with the results of another. On the other hand, the great majority of users of farm and dairy sizes of separators know little of separators and cannot easily determine whether their results are as good as they should be or might be better under other circumstances. But the problem is bound to finally work out in the same way.

The DE LAVAL factory separator was invented 31 years ago and commenced to come into creamery use 28 years ago. Within a few years the original patents began to expire. 15 years ago there were a dozen makes of power cream separators on the market. Today the use of DE LAVAL factory machines exceeds 98 % and is almost literally universal. It has been so for five years. No effort is longer made to sell any other make of power separator.

The DE LAVAL hand separator was invented 23 years ago and commenced to come into farm use about 20 years ago. As the earlier patents expired there were more than 30 makes of such machines on the market five years ago. Today there are less than a dozen and not more than five which have a sale worth counting at all. Each year the number decreases and their sales become fewer and more difficult.

What is true in America in this way is true in even greater degree elsewhere throughout the world. In many countries the sale of DE LAVAL machines is now almost universal. Dollars-and-cents differences in product mean more there than to American farmers. The sale of cheap "mail order" separators has not been attempted elsewhere, and would-be competing manufacturers and dealers have never been so unscrupulous in making the unjustified "claims" that so many American buyers have accepted as facts.

It makes an AVERAGE DIFFERENCE OF FIFTY DOLLARS A YEAR whether the farm user of a separator uses the DE LAVAL or some other kind. It will make that difference this year, and go on making it until a DE LAVAL is used. A DE LAVAL catalogue helps to explain this and is to be had for the asking, as well as an Improved DE LAVAL machine for practical demonstration of it to any intending separator buyer.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. MADISON STREET CHICAGO
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107 FIRST STREET PORTLAND, ORE.

Arkansas Rice—Fortunes in It.

In our last edition we illustrated an article concerning "Arkansas Rice" with the picture of a man standing up to his neck in a rice field. This month we desire to say a few more words upon the subject. The rice fields of Arkansas are worthy of investigation. People in cities are aware how difficult it is to engage in city business with moderate means, since there has been consolidation of capital to govern and control so many lines of industry. The choice of people of moderate means, who do not care to work for an uncertain salary, lies between the business of a retailer to a life in the country. We cannot all be retailers, but we can all find homes, independence and profit in the country just so long as cheap and valuable lands can be had. The new beginner should study some specialty so as to obtain the benefit of the experience of others, to profit by their example and arrange to "do likewise" and arrive at the same results as those who had been engaged in the same business for a season of

A Weiner, Ark., Rice Well.

years. The safest line of conduct for any experienced farmer to pursue in opening up a new farm in a new country is to follow the example of those who have been there long enough to understand all local conditions. If he does this he cannot go wrong and later he can turn his own experience into account and branch out in other directions.

Arkansas Rice is an irrigated farm proposition—fortunes have been made at it near the coast in spite of some draw-backs the Arkansas fields are not subjected to such as the freedom from salt water and the ravages of coast birds. At first it was believed that the limit of the Stuttgart rice fields was a few miles north of Stuttgart, but it is now developed that rice can be grown as far north as Weiner, 88 miles from Stuttgart, and only 290 miles south of St. Louis on the Cotton Belt route. This is a new field and enlarges considerably the rice-growing territory of Arkansas. About 1000 acres are now under successful cultivation at Weiner and next year three times the acreage will be sown in rice. Land here can be had cheaper than at Stuttgart, on account of the fact that it was not known until this season that it was suitable for rice production. Full particulars concerning the new rice lands and the great bargains can be obtained by addressing E. W. LaBeaume, G. P. A., Cotton Belt Route, 1327 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Well-fed Cow Pays Best.

We have often said, and surely believe it, that 80 per cent of failures in dairying are due to feeding the cows short rations. This appears to be supported by the "Study of Connecticut Dairy Herds," by Prof. J. M. Truman of the Storrs Experiment Station. He says:

"It is worth noticing that in practically every case the cows fed the most expensive ration made the largest net profit. Wherever there was an attempt to save money by feeding a cheap ration the loss in milk overbalanced the saving in feed. It is true that Herd No. 4, which had the highest average cost per year, did not have the highest net profit per cow, but that has already been explained as being due to the lack of pasture. A study of the individual cows in this herd shows that as a rule the cows using the most food gave the largest profit.

Wanted a Riding Churn.

An agent was going through the country selling a new churn. At one farmhouse he asked the wife if she did not need a patent churn. She said, "Yes, I do." And as the man started after it she inquired, "Is it a riding churn?" "No, not exactly, but what kind of a churn is that?" "Well," answered the housewife, "my husband always buys riding plows, riding cultivators, riding hay rakes and such things, and I've made up my mind that I'm going to have a riding churn."—Breeders' Special.

Chief of Milk and Cream Exhibit.

C. B. Lane, formerly Assistant Chief of the United States Dairy Division, has been selected to look after the milk and cream exhibit at the Fourth National Dairy Show. The displaying of these products, in competition for prizes, was inaugurated by Mr. Lane at the National Dairy Show when he was Assistant Chief of the Dairy Division. The growth of interest on the part of those producing certified or market milk, and the increasing attention given to city milk supplies by the health boards, has made this an important feature of the dairy show. Premiums will be awarded on much the same plan as in previous years. The dairy show will be held October 14 to 24 at Milwaukee, Wis.

Cost of Producing Milk.

The New Jersey Experiment Station reports that in a herd containing 35 cows one year and 34 the next the average yearly production per cow for the two years was 6,348 pounds of milk averaging 4.32 per cent fat, which would yield 320 pounds of butter. The cost of feed per cow averaged $46.19, making the cost of 100 pounds of milk, not including that for labor, 72.78 cents. At $1 per 100 pounds for the milk the average return per cow would be $17.29 for the year. At 18 cents per pound for butter it would be $11.41. Under these conditions the cow must produce 4,619 pounds of milk, or 257 pounds of butter, to pay for the food she eats. The only profit, if any, for labor expended would be in the manure. The manurial value of the feeds purchased is, of course, a considerable item.

A FINE KIDNEY REMEDY.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, 890 Carrier Building, East Hampton, Conn., says that if any of our readers afflicted with a Kidney or Bladder trouble will send their address to him, he will gladly and without charge direct them to the splendid remedy he so successfully used at home in his own case.

The Dairy Show.

The National Dairy Show Association will hold its fourth annual dairy exhibition at Milwaukee, in the new Auditorium, October 14-24. It is desired to make this dairy show a strong representative of all dairy interests, to bring together dairymen, butter and cheese makers, farmers and manufacturers of dairy products, from all parts of the country for educational purposes; also to be present at this gathering the best and most up-to-date makers of dairy machinery and to show choice herds of cattle representing all the different dairy breeds.

Prof. H. E. Van Norman, secretary and manager, is at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee, and will remain until the show is over.

Pea and Bean Threshers.

Don't forget the pea and bean threshers manufactured in sizes to suit any and all circumstances by J. L. Owens Co., 679 Superior street, Minneapolis, Minn. Write for free book on Pea and Bean Culture. It is extremely interesting to farmers who study the economies of their business.

Paints For the Farm.

There is more swindling in paint than in almost any other material; therefore we have invited Sherwin-Williams Company, a strictly reliable firm, to furnish each of our readers with a free copy of their book entitled "Paints and Varnishes For the Farm." It will tell how to save money with the right paint. Address, Sherwin-Williams Company, 689 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

A Considerate Companion.

Four old Scotchmen, the remnant of a club formed some fifty years ago, were seated around the table in the club room. It was 5 a. m. and Dougal looked across at Donald and said in a thick, sleepy voice:

"Donald, d'ye notice what an awful peculiar expression there is on Jock's face?"

"Aye," said Donald, "I notice that; he's deead! He's been deead these four hours.'

"What? Dead! Why did ye no tell me?"

"Ah, no—no—no," said Donald, "A'm no that kind o' man to disturb a convial evening."—Tit-Bits.

BIG ROOFING BARGAIN!

LEADER RUBBER SURFACED ROOFING.

2000 ROLLS BOUGHT AT LESS THAN FACTORY COST.

—ALL BRAND NEW—

QUICK SHIPMENT. LOOK AT THESE PRICES.

COMPLETE WITH NAILS AND CEMENT

1 PLY PER ROLL ..... $.95
2 " " " 1.25
3 " " " 1.55

REDUCTION FOR 10 SQUARES OR MORE. 5¢ SQ. DON'T DELAY. THIS IS TOO GOOD TO LAST LONG.

A.J. CHILD & SONS MERCANTILE CO. Dept. 301, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Lightning Pitless Scales

New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame

Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Tool steel. This Scale will last a life time with ordinary care Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 425 Mill St. Kansas City, Mo.

WE SAVE YOU $25.00 ON THIS BUGGY YOU BUY DIRECT AND SAVE RETAIL PROFITS

We will sell you a **High Grade "Old Hickory"** vehicle at the lowest wholesale price and save you **all** of the retail profit. We give a **Two Year Guarantee** in writing with every **"Old Hickory"** vehicle. We are the largest distributors of vehicles in the west and have a complete line of the newest styles in Automobile seat buggies and surries. Our line of **Spring Wagons, Driving Wagons, Farm Wagons, Pony Vehicles** and carts is complete. Do not buy a vehicle of any kind without getting our free catalog and prices.

Free Catalog **Write Today** for beautifully illustrated catalog of vehicles and harness, quoting lowest wholesale prices ever made on **high grade guaranteed** vehicles. We mail it free.

30 Day Trial Our trial plan will interest you if you want to see and try an **"Old Hickory"** before sending us the money.

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$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.**

HORSES. MULES.

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.

ATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

HORSE AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY and TUESDAY.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States.

Every consignment given personal ttention. Keep in touch with us. et us sell your Horses and Mules n commission.

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MULE DEPT.—Ed Conway, Lan lorris.
AUCTIONEERS — Tim Holland, ke Howard.

Write us for market information.
Address,

HOLLAND, NUGENT MAXWELL BROTHERS.
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

HAMBURG BELLE.

he New Queen of Trotters—Two Race Records Broken.

The performance of Hamburg Belle Cleveland, Ohio, on August 25th a matter of interest to all lovers horses.

The contest was between Hamburg elle 2:02¾ by Axworthy and Uhlan 03¾ by Bingen. Hamburg Belle de- ated Uhlan in two straight heats, id also set a new world's record for trotting race and for the fastest o heats ever trotted.

The new record for a mile is 2:01¼ id was made in the first heat of the ce. The former record of 2:03¼ as made by Cresceus in a match ce with The Abbot at Brighton each in August, 1901.

Sweet Marie formerly held the rec- d for the fastest two heats trotted, ving made miles in 2:04¾ and 03¾ at Syracuse, N. Y., September . 1906. Hamburg Belle's time is 01¼ and 2:01¾.

Immediately after the first heat amburg Belle was sold to H. M. anna, of Cleveland, for $50,000 by dward and Joseph Madden, owners the mare, and sons of John E. adden.

Hamburg Belle drew the pole and t away with a head the advantage the start. The mare drew away om Uhland, until she was a length ead at the quarter pole. Uhland owed a remarkable burst of speed the next quarter, forcing Hamburg lle to use every bit of her strength prevent him from going ahead of

The mare led by less than a head en the half-mile post was reached 1:01. Down the track the horses d to the three-quarter pole in 1:31 when they headed into the home tch they were neck and neck. mburg Belle appeared to be tiring a mighty shout "Uhlan wins" it up from many parts of the grand- id.

Driver Proctor urged Uhlan to exert himself to his best and for a moment it seemed that he would race under the wire a winner; then Driver Andrews, behind Hamburg Belle, waved his whip sharply above the back of the lagging mare.

As though electrified by the wish of the whip, the mare took on new courage and pushed steadily down the course away from Uhland, winning by a head and establishing the new mark of 2:01.

In the second heat Hamburg Belle got away a neck ahead and lengthened her lead to a length in the first quarter, which she made in 30½; Uhlan spurted at the turn but a few feet from the half-mile pole a boot slipped causing him to break.

After losing 100 yards, Driver Proctor got the horse on his feet. The boot slipped further down, caught in Uhlan's shoe and pulled it off, causing the horse to come limping home, distanced.

St. Louis Mule Trade.

Holland-Nugent-Maxwell Bros. Commission Co. issued a Mule Circular to the trade September 1st., which contained the following:

"The mule trade was active. We had a good run and the trade was very satisfactory. All mules that are fat and finished and ready to come to market are selling good. There is a good demand for big mules with plenty of quality and they are selling as high as they ever sold in the world. Good miners are selling strong, in fact, all good, fat, finished mules are selling good; and remember, that we have got the best salesmen in the country to handle your stock. There is no trouble to sell good, finished mules to make money."

WE WILL HOLD OUR
SEVENTH and EIGHTH
Range Horse
Sales
TUESDAY, Sept. 7th, Sept. 21st,
AT
THE ST. LOUIS HORSE AND MULE MARKET

And every two weeks thereafter until the close of the season. We will hold our regular Domestic Horse Auctions throughout the year on WEDNESDAYS and THURSDAYS. Write us for further information.

Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Trumans' Shire Mare Sale.

The auction sale of imported Shire mares by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., August 11th, resulted in an average of $600 for twenty-seven head. The top price paid was $1,300, by Samuel Myers, of Newark, Mo., for Wrydeland's Girlie, a high-class mare foaled in 1907. D. D. Johnson & Son, of Curlew, Ia., paid $1,000 for the brown mare Nottingham Trimmer, and Frank Berkey & Son, of Ankeny, Ia., paid the same price for Horbling Star, a foal of 1906. Messrs. Truman will have a most select lot of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions at the Illinois State Fair, the best they have ever shown. Our readers should write to Messrs. Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., and ask for their catalogue and large bird's-eye view of Pioneer Stud Farm. It will be necessary to mention the National Farmer.

Mule Quotations.

In a general way, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, 14-hand mules are quoted at $80 to $150; 14¼ hands at $100 to $165; 15 hands at $125 to $200; 15½ hands at $135 to $225; 16 hands and upward at $150 to $275. These prices are for carloads as they arrive in good condition. Select mules, in pairs, good bone, colors, substance and weight, are quotable at $500 to $700 for the pair.

September Range Horse Sales.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards the September range horse sales will be held on Tuesday, 7th, and on Tuesday, the 21st. These sales are conducted by the Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company, and generally the offerings range from 1,200 head upward. Any further particulars can be had by addressing J. J. Searcy, Secretary, National Stock Yards, Ill. The best way, however, is to drop everything else and attend the sale.

The Best of the Season.

Holland-Nugent-Maxwell Bros. Commission Co. hold auctions on Monday and Tuesday at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. In their last sale, in August, they had 716 horses, every one direct from the country and sold on the open market. They reported the trade as being the best of the season. "Southern horses never sold better, big horses in strong demand, fat chunks, 1,300 pounds, sold fairly well if they were fat, full aged and finished. Common, thin, horses were the only kind that suffered, but they sold as high as any one could expect them to at this season of the year. There were plenty of buyers for all horses suitable for Eastern trade. The South were represented from all sections and more buyers than have been here any time this year."

Horse and Mule Notes.

At the Audrain County Fair there was a magnificent display of Missouri saddle horses. It was a $500 stake ring, and was won by Astral King, owned by Houchins & Anderson, of Jefferson City; Golden Glow, the property of A. S. Burr, of Bement, Ill., second; Lady Blees, owned by John Hook, of Paris, third; and Princess Belle, owned by Tom Bass, of Mexico, fourth.

At Cleveland, O., over the North Randall track, on August 13th, Country Jay reduced the world's record of 2:13¾ for trotting a mile under saddle to 2:10½. He was ridden by Ramey Macey, son of Gus Macey, the famous trainer and driver. The former record was held by Charlie Mack, ridden by C. K. G. Billings at Glenville, O., in 1904.

The Farmers' Home Journal says: "At the Hardin County Fair held at Elizabethtown, Ky., Ben F. Craddock, of Nolin, who owns two fancy spans of mules, one pair costing $800 and the other $900, carried off six blue ribbons in the mule rings."

At Parsons, Kas., on August 11th, Ginger, owned by H. W. Brown, of that city, did a quarter in thirty-one seconds flat, thus lowering a world's record for pacers in a race over a half-mile track. The time for the mile was 2:07¼. It required four heats to decide the race.

The United States Army has established a remount station at Fort Keogh, near Miles City, Mont. The intention appears to be to purchase Western three-year-old colts and train them for cavalry service and then distribute them to different regiments. Some very good selections have already been made by Captain Howard, who is in command of the Fort Keogh Reservation.

JOS. A. MAXWELL MULE CO.,
Postoffice, National Stock Yards, Ill.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
MULES
Especially the Better Class.
Large Mules and Miners.

MR. JOSEPH A. MAXWELL, Pioneer Mule Dealer of America, founder, and formerly of MAXWELL & CROUCH, has now associated with him his sons, GEORGE W. MAXWELL and FRANK MAXWELL.

A large, select stock of all classes always on hand. Our guarantee will ever remain as it has during the many years of our existence—GILT-EDGED. Information concerning the market cheerfully given.

Our References: Anyone who has ever bought of us.

Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Company.

This firm is never without a fine lot of first-class mules, ready for immediate service and fully up to all market standards. The firm is composed of the pioneer mule dealers of St. Louis, Mr. Joseph A. Maxwell and associated with him are his sons, Geo. W. and Frank Maxwell. This organization is up-to-date and gilt edge. Contracts are entered in for the sale and delivery of horses and mules.

The Heavy Draft Mule.

The mule is the draft horse of the South, and so far as large mules are concerned, they are in demand everywhere. Shipments from the St. Louis National Stock Yards indicate that the large mule demand has no limtations. Canada, Maine, New York state and Pennsylvania are drawing on St. Louis for large mules, and it often happens that a select load of mules will be sold for delivery in mule-raising territory. Mule dealers are having the utmost difficulty in getting together fine large spans of mules.

At St. Louis apples are quoted at $1.50 to $3.65 per barrel, the bulk of sales at $2.0 to $2.75. The Jonathan apple seems to sell in quantity at the best prices.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"

Wonderful Discovery

DISEASES of the EYE successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE

for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), Conjunctivitis and Cataract, Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE; your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure. "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." $2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n., Dept. C, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

15 Cents a Rod

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.

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FENCE *Strongest Made*

Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.

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BIG MONEY

IN DRILLING WELLS with our New Portable Gas Engine Rigs. Costs but a few cents a day to operate and one man runs it.

Write for Catalog and Full Information.

Rockford Well Drill Co. ROCKFORD, ILL.

HORSES Going Blind. Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., Can Cure.

BITTER LICK MEDICATED SALT BRICK

The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digester and Worm Destroyer for

HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP

A pure, highly concentrated, medicated salt, in brick form, infallible in curative and beneficial effect. All animals relish it. 2-lb. brick, 25c; per doz., $2.50. Catalog of all Stockmen's Supplies free. Agents wanted.

F. S. Burch & Co., 177 Illinois St., Chicago

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

SLICKERS

wear well and they keep you dry while you are wearing them

$3.00 EVERYWHERE

GUARANTEED WATERPROOF. CATALOG FREE

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED. TORONTO, CAN.

Range Horse Sales.

On Tuesday, August 26th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company held their auction of Western range horses and sold 1,400 head, 250 of them being broken to halter. The quality was good, prices look strong, but the actual values were lower. In other words, the buyers obtained better horses for the money. The sales were in carloads and bunches as follows: Load of mules, two to five years old, $127 per head; 1,200-pound mares and geldings, $114; mules, two-year-olds, $100; 1,210-pound mares and geldings, $100; 1,100-pound mares and geldings, $90.50; 1,050-pound mares and geldings, $80; 1,050-pound mares and geldings, $76; 950-pound thin mares with colts, $68; 1,050-pound mares and geldings, $75; 1,000-pound mares and geldings, $66; 1,050 pounds, mostly mares, $75; 1,100-pound mares and geldings, $80; 1,100-pound mares and geldings, $78; 1,050-pound mares and geldings, $74.50; 1,000-pound mares and geldings, $74.50; 1,000-pound mares and geldings, $70; 1,000-pound mares and geldings, $68; 1,050-pound mares and geldings, $58; 900-pound mares and geldings, $49.50; 850-pound mares and geldings, $46; 800-pound smooth mares and geldings, $40; twos and threes, mares and geldings, $38.50; four to seven-year-olds, $33; 1,000-pound mares and geldings, $58; 900-pound mares and geldings, $44; 850-pound mares with colts, $46.50; 800-pound mares and geldings, $35; yearlings, $32; 1,000-pound mares and geldings, $55; 850-pound thin mares and geldings, $38; 750-pound mares and geldings, $36; two and three-year-olds, $35; 700-pound thin mares with colts, $26; 700-pound mares and geldings, $37.50; 800-pound mares and geldings, $33; twos and threes, $24.50; yearlings and twos, $22; 700-pound poor mares with colts, $25.50; no brands, threes and fours, mares and geldings, $33; 750-pound mares and geldings, $33.50; 1,000 pounds, mostly mares, $66.50; 900-pound mares and geldings, $53; three to five-year-olds, mostly mares, $40.50; twos and threes, mares and geldings, $42.50; twos and threes, mostly mares, $31.50; 800-pound mares and geldings, $31; 750-pound mares and geldings, $29.50; 700-pound mares and geldings, $27.50; 800-pound mares and geldings, $35; three to seven-year-olds, $44.50; yearlings and twos, $22; yearlings, $19.50; yearlings and twos, $16; no guarantee, $14.50; 700-pound thin mares and geldings, $21; no guarantee, $11; no guarantee, $10 per head.

The September sales will be held Tuesday, 7th and 21st, and the first October sale will be on the 5th. Any further information can be had by addressing J. J. Searcy, Secretary, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Exports of Horses and Mules.

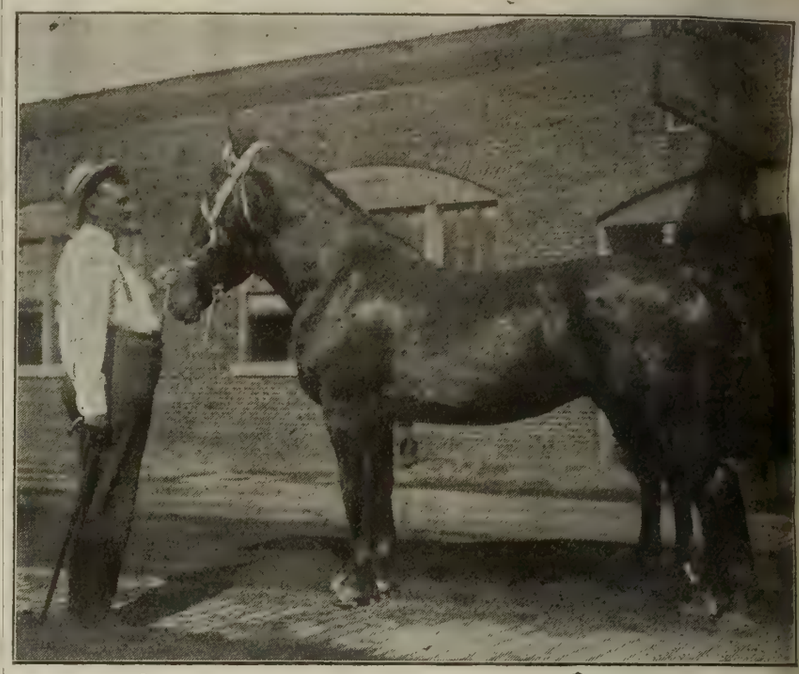
During the year ending June, 1909, the mules exported by the United States were 3,432 head. The horse exports were 21,616 head, distributed as follows: Great Britain, 1,267; Belgium, 23; France, 17; Germany, 81; British North America, 17,277; Mexico, 1,619; West Indies and Bermuda, 974; Asia, 15; other countries, 343. Two years ago mule exports were 6,781, and horses 33,882.

SAVE YOUR HORSES FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE

Guaranteed By All Druggists.

At any time that you buy a bottle of FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE from your druggist and results are not satisfactory, your money will be refunded. Beware of the druggist who wants to substitute. Distemper, Catarrhal Fever, Shipping Fever, Influenza, Coughs and Colds cured in three to six days. $1 bottle holds three 50c. bottles. Prepaid direct, or your druggist.

BINKLEY MEDICAL COMPANY, Nappanee, Indiana.



ST. LOUIS THE GREATEST AND BEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE UNITED STATES. Bay horse and mare, 16½ hands high, perfectly matched, weighing 1,600 pounds each. This pair was bought singly and paired by Mr. George W. Maxwell at the St. Louis National Stock Yards and sold to Mr. Jno. W. Byers, Live Stock Agent of the Pittsburg Coal Company, of Pittsburg, Pa. To substantiate the height of these horses it is only necessary to say that Mr. Byers, who stands in front of them, is himself 6 feet 2½ inches tall and weighs 280 pounds. He is a very popular visitor at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, where he buys and ships out many car-loads of horses and mules.

ST. LOUIS THE GREATEST MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD. The business end of first-class Missouri mare mules bought and sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards by Mr. Henry Sparks, President of the SPARKS BROS. MULE CO. Another picture of these mules, showing the side view, will be found in this paper.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

The True Horse Situation.

Summed up in a few words, the horse situation is this: "Plugs are plentiful and good horses are scarce." We are informed that during fifteen years ending with the year 1908 the population of this country increased 33 per cent and that the number of horses increased 23 per cent. It is represented that in consideration of automobiles displacing many horses in city work there ought to be enough horses and mules to serve all market purposes, but experience leads to another conclusion.

In market statistics horses and mules are classed together and have to be so considered. The largest marketing of horses and mules in the west was in 1904, and since then the number has decreased, we may say, continually. It is only twelve to fifteen years since the determined effort began to concentrate horses and mules for sale at all the stock yords where cattle, hogs and sheep are sold. It is only a few years since range horses began to be sold high enough to pay freight bills and leave the shipper sufficient money to justify him going on with his business. Up to five years ago a good active market would bring in a large number of horses, but now it will not. There is a continual rivalry between seven of the principal western markets. During the first seven months of the year 1908 by a very hard and determined struggle for business these markets received 215,699 head of horses and mules, and during the corresponding period this year, with the struggle more intensified, the total was only 215,450—showing a small decrease of 249 head. With an increase of horses in the country there ought to be an increase of receipts at these markets. Of the seven months' total the St. Louis market received 66,681 head, Chicago 65,751, Kansas City 36,258, Omaha 16,949, Sioux City 6,921, St. Joseph 14,507 and Fort Worth 8,383. With one unimportant exception, all these markets have received more horses and mules in previous years than they did in 1909. So far this year the eastern movement of horses from the western ranges shows considerable decrease from former best records, but there is likely to be a gain before the end of the year.

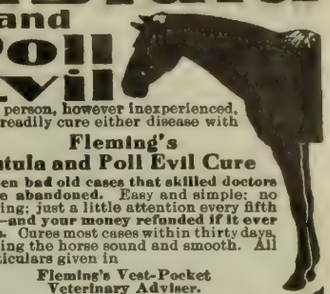
Going in and among the shippers of horses, who are buyers in the country one week and sellers on the markets the next, they say, "In the country horses are scarce and high and in the market the horses are all cheap, except the good ones. The good ones are mainly stylish chunks and heavy drafters. The demand for coach and carriage teams is only a remnant of what it once was. Ordinary work horses bring no premium. Stylish Southern horses sell almost as well as ever. There is a total absence of any urgent buying, but there is and has been sufficient inducement to bring horses into the markets if there was a surplus in the country. Quiet buying is going on all the time in a conservative way. The regular trade is always in business—but urgency in any line of horse buying would range the market upward and even then large receipts as compared with former records could not be assembled at any market.

"People in the horse trade compare these markets one week with another. They call the market dull and slow when the action is not quick enough to suit them—and it is a fact that, compared with former years, the market is high now. A first-class draft horse at $275 is $75 higher than several years ago. Top Southern horses now selling at $125 to $150 used to sell at $60 to $75. Western range horses selling at $45 to $60 used to sell at $25 to 30. Many horses for city use selling at $150 to $200 used to sell at $100 to $125. This is encouragement for the horse raiser to go on with his business; it is also encouragement for a farmer to raise a few colts; it is also encouragement for the farmer to buy and fatten and break range horses and send them back to be sold at the same market. The automobile was expected to injure the market for pleasure horses, and it has surely done so, but the commercial grades of horses are still right side up on the market."

Another Record Broken.

At Lexington, Ky., the world's record of 2:08¾ for three-year-old pacers, held by Brenda Yorke since September 16th, 1906, was broken on August 11th by Maggie Winder. She is a daughter of Oratorio and Clara Direct and negotiated the distance in the first heat of a race in 2:08¼. She came back in the second and final heat in 2:09.

Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Best veterinary book for farmers. Contains 192 pages and 69 illustrations. Durably bound in leatherette. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

USE CRAFT'S DISTEMPER and COUGH CURE

A safe and sure preventive and positive cure for all forms of Distemper, Influenza, Pinkeye, Coughs and Colds in Horses, Sheep and Dogs, 50c and $1.00 at Druggists or prepaid. Write for free booklet "Dr. Craft's Advice."

WELLS MEDICINE CO., LAFAYETTE, IND.

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. $2.00 per bottle.deliv'd. Book 8 D free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores. Allays Pain. Book free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 106 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners, Teat Syphons, Slitters, Dilators, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago.

ST. LOUIS THE GREATEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD. Full train of mules leaving Kansas City for the St. Louis market. Owned by the SPARKS MULE AND HORSE COMPANY, the said firm leaving the Kansas City market to engage in business at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We wish to announce to our friends and the public generally the entire removal of our horse and mule business from the Kansas City Stock Yards to the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.

We made the move because the National Stock Yards is an older, stronger and a better established market—this, of course, is to the material advantage of the buyer and seller.

We thank all of our friends for their very liberal patronage, loyalty and support during a period of nearly a quarter of a century of that we have been in business in Kansas City.

We invite all to visit us in our new location. We will carry a larger stock of mules than ever before. We will also handle horses.

On account of our brother, "Henry," doing business at the St. Louis National Stock Yards under the style of "SPARKS BROS. MULE CO.," we have chosen the name "SPARKS MULE AND HORSE CO.," (John, Clark and Charles Sparks). We are now open for business at our new place.

Promising fair treatment to all, asking a continuance of your patronage, we remain,

Yours Truly,

SPARKS MULE AND HORSE CO.,

National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.

COMPETITION

is the Watchword of St. Louis.

ACTIVE COMPETITION FROM MANY AND DIVERSE PURCHASING INTERESTS.

The Superior Location and the Push and Energy of the Market Firms Have Made the

St. Louis National Stock Yards

THE GREAT CENTRAL LIVE STOCK MARKET OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Applies to Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules.

During the Year 1908 the St. Louis National Stock Yards Made

A BETTER SHOWING

Than Any Other Live Stock Market in the Country.

SHIP YOUR STOCK
To the Best Market, Where Business is on the Up-grade; Where There is the Greatest Competition.

Stock Yard Notes.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards horse and mule receipts are about equal to the combined totals of Kansas City, Omaha and St. Joseph.

Great Sheep-feeding Station.

About the best sheep-feeding station we know of is the Independent Stock Yards , St. Louis, Mo. It is practically at the door of the market for the reason that the rate which carries the sheep into the Independent Yards also delivers them to the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, whenever the sheep are ready or when the market is high, no matter whether the sheep are ready or not. The sheep are fed No. 1 alfalfa hay, wheat screenings, cottonseed meal and cracked corn and the charges for feed are reasonable. There is no charge for water, care or yardage on the sheep at the Independent yards. There is a fine lot of covered pens and sheep thrive and fatten. Any one interested in feeding sheep at a first-class market should address G. E. Thonssen, manager Independent Stock Yards, St. Louis, Mo., and ask for feed prices.

Time to Buy Ewes.

Whenever they say that the Kentucky demand for stock ewes is over, then is a good time for the Missouri and Illinois farmers to obtain ewes at reasonable prices. The Kentucky sheep raisers are earlier by a month than Missouri when it comes to raising lambs and they quit buying stock ewes in August. This leaves the market for breeding ewes just where a buyer likes to have it and it is the duty a buyer owes to himself to buy stock at reasonable prices.

Increase in Sheep Raising.

The increased sheep and lamb receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the present year have been largely contributed by the States of Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Tennessee. Missouri and Illinois lead the procession.

James H. Campbell,

Expert live stock salesman, is at the head of his own organization, with headquarters at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has the best market in the country to back him. Thoroughly competent and with a first-class organization, he is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Mr. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to James H. Campbell personally and consign horses, cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Native Dressed Beef Steers.

Native steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,290 pounds, usually find their way into the dressed beef trade. There is a great variety in condition and quality and a considerable range in price. Duing the last week in August at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, about a thousand of these cattle sold at a range of $5.00 to $7.10 per 100 pounds, the bulk of sales at $5.85 to $6.50. The tops at $7.10 weighed 1,296 pounds; the tailings at $5.00 weighed 1,250 to 1,272 pounds. These prices compare favorably with any other market.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman, General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

James H. Campbell,

National Stock Yards, Ill.

EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK — SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Southern Cattle at St. Louis.

This branch of the cattle trade naturally centers on St. Louis for the reason that St. Louis sells a majority of the Southern cattle that are shipped to Northern markets, and the results are eminently satisfactory. The shippers are not advertising the fact that their cattle bring good prices, but they know it. Most of the Texans are coming from Oklahoma. Included in late sales were 175 good grass steers from Dewey, Okla., 1,098 pounds at $4.50 per 100 pounds; 316 fair grass cows, 837 pounds, from Silverdale, Kas., at $3.35 per 100 pounds. E. Lasater marketed 210 cows, 858 pounds average, at $3.40 per 100 pounds, and 122 steers, 1,047 pounds average, at $4.70 per 100 pounds. These are sample sales indicating the strength of the market.

Missouri Steers at $7.50.

On the second day of September, Colonel J. T. Johnson, of Audrain county, Missouri, reported on the St. Louis market with a nice consignment of thirty steers averaging 1,492 pounds, which sold for $7.50 per 100 pounds. Mr. Johnson has been feeding and shipping cattle for the past thirty years, and he made the remark that this price obtained was the best he ever received for a bunch of cattle on any market. He was very well pleased and spoke in the highest terms of the market at the National yards.

St. Louis Horse Quotations.

There are a few plug horses that continue to sell at $25 to $45 per head; and strictly common Southern horses are selling at $45 to $65; a little better average class at $70 to $100. Strictly good to choice Southern horses were selling at $110 to $150. Driving horses are variously quoted at $150 to $275. Common to medium chunks were selling at $125 to $150, and good chunks at $160 to $190. Strictly choice chunks for stylish delivery horses sell at times considerably higher. Drafters of the fair class sell at $125 to $160, and good at $175 to $250. Strictly choice heavy drafters are quotable up to $300. This is on the basis of the closing market, August 31st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

National Stock Yard Receipts.

Receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the first eight months of 1909 amount to 666,706 cattle, 1,635,576 hogs, 561,669 sheep and 75,081 horses and mules, compared with 693,494 cattle, 1,678,363 hogs, 462,220 sheep, and 74,646 horses and mules. These figures exhibit a slight decrease in cattle and hogs and a liberal gain in sheep and a small gain in horse and mule arrivals.

Another Buyer For St. Louis.

Mr. Taylor J. Gilliam arrived at the National Stock Yards for the purpose of buying hogs for the Dold Packing Company of Buffalo. He said: "I will want all of the good, smooth hogs I can get, weighing from 200 to 230 pounds, and am willing to pay good, strong prices for them." This will increase the competition on this market for good, medium-weight hogs. Mr. Gilliam is now shipping some of the best hogs to Buffalo, and naturally has to pay the top of the market to get them.

The condition of the cotton crop is 63.7, against 71.9 at this time last year, and a general average of 73.6 for ten years.

Arkansas cattle at St. Louis are destined to make a great reputation. There is a continual improvement in quality which will bring Arkansas up to the average of Missouri.

The St. Louis market has received horses and mules this year from 33 different states and territories.

Clay, Robinson & Co.

Since entering the St. Louis market this firm has done a remarkable good business, far in advance of expectations. They started up with a first-class equipment in office and yards and have not stood still a minute. They have full telegraphic service from all markets and keep themselves posted as to general transactions for the benefit of their customers. In the sale of fat cattle, hogs and sheep they are making a splendid reputation and they have a large order trade in buying and selling stock cattle and sheep. Circulars are issued to shippers, explaining market condition in every branch of trade which can be had by addressing Clay, Robinson & Co., National Stock Yards, Ill.

September Prices For Hogs.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, September 1st, the top price for hogs was $8.25 per 100 pounds for a load averaging 241 pounds, shipped by Mr. W. J. Houston, of Morgan county, Ill., and he received 5 cents per 100 pounds more than any hogs sold for in Chicago. Two loads of St. Louis hogs, averaging 229 pounds, sold at $8.20, the bulk of the hogs at $7.80 to $8.05 per 100 pounds. Light hogs, weighing 150 to 190 pounds sold at $7.50 to $8.10 per 100 pounds, and pigs 100 to 150 pounds average, sold at $7.25 to $8.00 per 100 pounds. These prices were the best paid at any western market. Kansas City did not sell a hog above $8.10.

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

We desire to invite stock raisers and shippers to make their headquarters with us at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. We have a splendid office and a superior working force in all departments. We are well established at nine markets. We are making new records daily and ask stockmen to obtain the benefits of our top-notch service. See our general advertisement on page 9.

REMEMBER:

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

The Price of Grass Seeds.

Grass seeds are quoted at the price per 100 pounds: Quote: Timothy at from $2.50 to $3 for off grades to $3.25 to $3.40 for the mest of the current receipts—high grade worth more. Clover at from $2 for trashy up to $10 for prime; redtop at from $2 to $11—latter fancy; millett at $1.25 to $1.50. Sales: Clover—2 sks. at $6.25, 39 sks. (24 old and 15 new) at $6.65, 3 sks. at $7.50; 10 at $7.65, 4 at $8.10, 2 sks. at $9.25, and other small lots at $5.25 to $9.25. Redtop and timothy—A few sks. at $9 to $10.

The St. Louis market is making splendid records in selling sheep and lambs.

SHIPPERS AND SELLERS
—of—
STOCK AND FEEDING CATTLE
are reminded that the
ST. LOUIS
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
furnish by far the best market for their stock.

A majority of the stock feeders of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio prefer to buy their feeders at St. Louis. They have short runs, favorable rates, quick service, small shrinkage. These people get their cattle home in good shape. There is never a glut of stock cattle at St. Louis. Western shippers can get their stock cattle to the St. Louis market just as easily and as cheaply as they can to any inferior Far West market, and at St.Louis there is quicker sale, better results, and in the shipping in, concentration, sale and outward shipment there is less expense, less shrinkage and less loss to come out of the cattle. The center in which all can be brought together and distributed at the least expense to all concerned is the best market of all.

THE BEST MARKET OF ALL—UNDER ANY AND ALL CIRCUMSTANCES—IS AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

St. Louis the Great Hog Market.

Comparisons are made monthly between the different markets for the purpose of ascertaining prices paid for hogs and during August it was ascertained that the bulk of the Chicago hogs sold at $7.59 to $8.00 per hundred pounds, and at St. Louis the bulk of the hogs sold at $7.80 to $7.97 per one hundred pounds. This, it is claimed, is an average of 18 cents per 100 pounds in favor of the shipper who ships to the St. Louis National Stock Yards, many of whom pay a smaller freight bill shipping to St. Louis than if they were shipping to Chicago.

St. Louis Higher Than Kansas City.

During the full month of August a comparison of hog prices shows that the average top price at Kansas City was $7.86 per 100 pounds and the average top price at St. Louis was $8.07 per 100 pounds. This shows an average of 21 cents in favor of the shipper of good hogs shipping to the St. Louis market. During the same month the average prices paid for the bulk of the hogs at Kansas City were $7.61 to $7.80 and the average prices at St. Louis were $7.80 to $7.97. This is an average of 17 to 19 cents per 100 pounds in favor of the hog shipper patronizing the St. Louis market. Any shipper who will buy on the basis of Kansas City prices and then ship the hogs to St. Louis, cannot fail to make an unlimited fortune.

Sale of Pure-bred Cattle.

Mr. W. C. McGavock, of Springfield, Ill., is preparing to hold his semi-annual sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. The dates claimed for the sale are November 16, 17 and 18. One day is to be devoted to the sale of Herefords, one to shorthorns and one to Aberdeen Angus cattle. Mr. McGavock is now collecting entries for the sale and we hope he will be able to offer a good average lot of cattle. Owing to the excellent prices which stockmen are receiving for their fat cattle of good quality, they ought certainly improve their herds for the simple and only reason that it pays to do so. The market recognizes and pays for quality as much as 2 and 3 cents a pound over and above the scrubby and ill-formed cattle. Mr. McGavock will put his usual energy and ability into this sale, and advertise it extensively that he may have a good buying attendance. His personal address is Springfield, Ill.

First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Evans-Montague Commission Company
Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,

Heavy Native Cattle.

During the last week in August, about 500 head of what are classed as heavy native steers were sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. None of them were tops, but the best were only plain, good cattle. Choice to fancy cattle in this class were quoted at $7.00 to $7.50, and the extreme range of prices was $6.50 to $7.50, and the bulk sold at $6.60 to $7.10 per 100 pounds. After passing 1,300 pounds weight cuts very little figure; in fact, quality and fat have for the present more influence than weight. The best cattle, 35 head, 1610 pounds, average at $7.50, were shipped by Joseph Considine, of Thompson, Mo.

Native Steers, 1,000 to 1,190 Pounds.

During the last week in August, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, about thirty loads of native steer cattle averaged from 1,000 to 1,190 pounds. The range in price was $4.50 to $7.40 per 100 pounds, and the bulk sold at $5.50 to $6.40 per 100 pounds. Only one load, strictly inferior, sold below $5.00, and one load, 1,151 pounds average, sold at $7.40. There is great competition for this class of cattle at the St. Louis market.

Stock Cattle and Feeders.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the trade in native stock cattle is on a reasonable basis when beef prices are considered. Quotations are as follows: Good to choice feeders, $4.30 to $4.80; medimum to good feeders, $3.60 to $4.25; good to choice stockers, $3.50 to $4.25; inferior to good stockers, $2.50 to $3.40; good stock heifers, $3.25 to $3.65; medium stock heifers, $3.00 to $3.25; stock cows, $2.25 to $3.90—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

A Hog Shipper's Experience.

Mr. H. B. Hubbard, of Davies county, Mo., lives within 65 miles of Kansas City and St. Joe, but finds it highly profitable to shut his eyes, ignore the mand bring his hogs 257 miles to the National Stock Yards. Mr. Hubbard said:

"My experience has been that St. Louis hog prices average 12½ to 20 cents per hundred pounds higher than St. Joe or Kansas City quotations. It costs me 18 cents to run hogs to the St. Louis National Stock Yards and 13½ cents to get to St. Joe and Kansas City. To offset the additional freight amounting to barely 5 cents a hundred, I gain an average of close to 15 cents higher for my hogs when selling here. This gives me a clear net profit of 10 cents per hundred pounds by coming to St. Louis. Now this amounts to 20 cents per head, or $25 for every 100 good heavy hogs that I ship. You can readily see why I patronize St. Louis."

Sheep and Lamb Prices.

Although this is not a market report we believe that the closing sheep quotations of any month are always interesting. On August 31st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards several loads of good lambs sold from $7.25 to $7.50, while medium lambs brought $6.50 to $7.15 and fair grades from $5.50 to $6.25. The best of the culls sold at $4.00 to $4.75 and the poorer ones at $2.50 to $3.75. The best mutton sheep sold at $4.35 to $4.50 and some that were hardly as fat as they ought to have been brought around $4.25. Breeding ewes were a little slow sale with the best at $4.75 to $5.25, and fair grades $4.00 to $4.65. Good stockers sold at $3.00 to $3.50, fair grades showing a little age $2.25 to $2.85, old cull sheep $1.25 to $1.75 and bucks $2.50 to $3.00. All quotations at the price stated per 100 pounds.

Increase in Sheep Receipts.

During the first eight months of the year 1909 the St. Louis National Stock Yards received 561,669 sheep, which exhibits an increase of 99,449 head over all previous records for that period. It is also safe to say that the increase is all lambs and that these lambs were sold at magnificent prices.

Just at this time, however, the lamb market is not high, but it is considerably higher than last year, and it has been so from January 1st to the present date. St. Louis is gaining a splendid reputation as a sheep and lamb market.

Slaughtering Sheep and Lambs.

The increased slaughter of sheep and lambs at St. Louis is remarkable and amounts to 25 per cent over former records. The increased receipts during the first eight months of 1909 were 99,449 head and the increased home slaughter in the same period is 103,684 head. St. Louis packers have kept faith with the statements made by them in saying that they would buy all the sheep and lambs that are fit to kill. We can sell another million sheep a year at St. Louis.

Top Lambs, August 31st, at $7.50.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, on the closing day of August, James Moran, of Osage county, Mo., marketed a load of sheep that contained 62 head of lambs that averaged 72 pounds and brought $7.50 per 100 pounds, which was the top of the market. West Duncan had in a load of sheep from Osage county, Mo., including 69 lambs that weighed 78 pounds and brought the top of the market, $7.50 per 100 pounds.

Valuable Market Information.

With capital and surplus amounting to $125,000.00, the Godair-Crowley Commission Company have splendid resources to make loans to reliable stockmen and to encourage shipments to St. Louis. Their list of salesmen includes Mr. E. C. Gibson, Frank Huffaker, W. F. Houston, H. R. Ray and Oscar White. This firm is enthusiastic in regard to the record of the St. Louis market, which is very satisfactory both in regard to increased receipts and selling activity. Messrs. Godair-Crowley Commission Company cordially invite all stock shippers to communicate with them for the purpose of getting on their list to receive their regular market reports. Address, Godair-Crowley Commission Company, P. O. Box 107, National Stock Yards, Ill.

"WE ARE THE RING LEADERS."

Leaders in the Market.
Leaders in Making Sales.
Leaders and Advisers of Successful Stock Raisers and Shippers.

The GODAIR-CROWLEY COMMISSION CO. . .

solicit your consignments of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, where there is a splendid market and where our selling force has no superior. We are energetic and careful, that our shippers obtain the highest prices and best service on the market.

For loans to buy feeders; for all facilities and courtesies; for our letter giving market report and prospects, write or call on

GODAIR-CROWLEY COMMISSION CO.,
P. O. Box 107,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,
Fort Worth, Texas. Kansas City, Mo.

FIRST CLASS DEHORNER.

The Leavitt Mfg. Co., Urbana, Ill., pioneer manufacturers of dehorning clippers, offer our readers a choice of three different styles of dehorning instruments by the illustrated announcement in this issue. This humane method is the only way this operation should be performed. Our readers should write these leading manufacturers for catalogue and prices where dealers will not supply them.

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS.

POLAND-CHINAS.

You should get our prices for this month on Pigs. Others say we've got the kind. Write us about it.
KIRBY STOCK FARM,
Marmaduke, Ark.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM,

Importers of
SHIRE,
PERCHERON and
HACKNEY
STALLIONS.

Write for catalogue.

Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

MY MASTODON HOGS have a national reputation for size, bone and prolificness. See them or order by mail and get just as good. If not pleased, return, and your money back witout talk.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Spring Pigs sired by Keep On Spellbinder and Chief Perfection. These Pigs are beauties. Will sell the choice of litters at $10.00 each. Buy now and this fall, when you will have a $25.00 hog.

D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Rams, Ewes and Ram Lambs of the best breeding. Ram at head of flock sired by an imported English Ram out of a Canadian Ewe. Have used Rams from the best flocks in the United States and Canada. These sheep are bred for wool and mutton. Prices reasonable.

C. J. SMITH & SONS, Stubblefield, Ill.

WELLS' PRIZE-WINNERS
"Are Better."
Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. Prizes at Illinois and Indiana (State Fairs), Mattoon, Nashville, DuQuoin, Thompsonville Shows. Premium Matings (15 eggs), $2.00; Standard Matings (15 eggs), $1.00.
FRANK WELLS, : : DuQuoin, Ill.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.
Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.

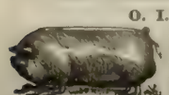
WILLARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

RED POLLED DAIRY and BEEF CATTLE.
This is the oldest and best combination breed for production of fat cattle and rich milk. I have Bulls and Heifers for sale at reasonable prices.

C. M. CHAMBERS, Bartlett, Iowa.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS
Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstake and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.

O. I. C. SWINE.
Pigs of all ages for sale. Good individuals. Priced right. Tell us what you want in the line of O. I. C. The best hog on earth.



ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kansas.

Co-operation Among Farmers.

Co-operation among farmers is making good progress in this country, but is making still greater progress abroad. We hear of numerous societies of a co-operative nature in the countries of continental Europe, and they embrace in their operations those things that are the most important for agricultural success. So successful have some of them become that they have excited the hostility of the traders, in some localities, and this hostility has led to suits at law. In France especially the matter has become of such moment that the highest courts of the country have been called upon to decide if agricultural societies, as now organized there, can buy and sell products and supplies. The courts have decided in the negative, and this has created much excitement among French farmers engaged in co-operative movements. It is now proposed that a national law be enacted permitting such societies to buy and sell, but it is a long road from the proposing to the securing of any law opposed to the commercial interests. The fact that the co-operative agricultural societies have forced themselves into national attention shows the strength they are developing. In that country the producers associations number over 400 and the selling associations over 2,400. The co-operative credit societies number over 2,300 and these own a number of strong banks.

Like development of the co-operative method among farmers is found in Italy, Austria, Germany, Belgium, England and Ireland. In the United States, as yet little has been accomplished in the effective work of agricultural societies. Beginnings have been made in co-operative dairying and in grain selling and handling.

A few small co-operative associations of various kinds have started up in different parts of the country, but they are as yet very small and weak. Most of them are unknown outside of the immediate neighborhood in which they exist.

The writer of this article has seen the wrecking of several co-operative societies conducted by farmers. The elements that wrecked the societies included mutual distrust, jealousy and unfair dealing among the members of the societies. This shows that we have as a people little studied the science of co-operation; for it is a science.

One society of fruit sellers was wrecked because some of the members were discovered secretly sending their fancy fruit to market where they could get the highest prices for it while their medium and poor fruit was turned over to the co-operative society which was supposed to receive all of their fruit.

Another went to pieces because certain members with large interests made secret compacts with large buyers of fruit to favor the latter when they came to bid for the fruit of the society. Another society disappeared because its buyers of supplies took percentages from the wholesale houses that furnished them goods, and this practice was discovered .

Yet co-operation is in the air and will become a great factor in our American agricultural life, just as it has already done in Europe. Study and experiment will show us how to get around the difficulties.

Blooded Stock Notes.

Splendid young Jersey bulls ready for service are offered for sale by Albert S. Ennis, of 712 Missouri Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo. He has a fine herd near California, Mo., which is tuberculin tested by the State Veterinarian. That is the way to insure a healthy herd. Jersey cattle are money-makers when they are properly handled. For economy of production and quality also they are hard to beat; in fact, the Jerseys are making wonderful records, as will be seen by reading this paper through and through.

Look up the change in the advertisement of Chas. Dorr, of Osage City, Kas., offering seventy-five head of Duroc spring pigs for $8.00 a head. The blood of Kan't Be Beat, W. L. A.'s Choice Goods, Oom Paul and Hunt's Model, as well bred as any in Kansas. Pairs or trios not related and guaranteed safe arrival. Write at once and get a start of full-blooded Duroc red hogs.

Clay, Robinson & Co.'s live stock report of August 27th contains a fine picture of a load of branded Nebraska-fed beeves that were sold by the firm and topped the Chicago market for heavy cattle at $7.80. They were shipped by Starke Bros., of Red Cloud, Neb., and averaged 1,721 pounds. This is as high as any aged cattle had sold since last December. They were grade Herefords not over three-fourths blood and show what a first-class feeder and top-notch salesman can do with the right kind of cattle. The steers were branded and were heavier than the buyers care for.

At the Gregory farm, Whitehall, Ill., on August 24th, W. S. Corsa sold Berkshires at auction. The top of the sale was $250, paid for Duke's Artful Bell, paid by J. H. McDonald, of Montezuma, Ia. The top of the boars was $215, paid by S. J. Craig, of Elmwood, Ill. In all thirty-seven sows and pigs brought $4315, an average of $111.22. Eleven boars and boar pigs brought $990, an average of $90. The total of the sale was $5,305 on forty-eight head, an average of $110.52. It was the highest average at a Berkshire public sale this year.

At the Kentucky State Fair at Louisville, September 16th, Messrs. Giltner Bros., of Eminence, Ky., will sell at auction forty head of pure-bred Herefords contributed by themselves and other leading breeders of Kentucky. We hope the sale will result successfully.

At the Blue Grass Fair held at Lexington, all the prizes for Tamworth swine were won by our advertiser, Chas. Ford, of Mortonsville, Ky. He has a magnificent herd in fine shape and the best lot of young stock he ever offered for sale, and expecting many first-class September pigs. Through his advertising in this paper Mr. Ford has sold Tamworths in fifteen states, and one sale helps to bring on another.

At the Blue Grass Fair, the bull King Cumberland won the Shorthorn championship. We published his picture in the January number of this year, just after he won the grand championship at the Chicago International Show. He is now owned by Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Ky. The Blue Grass champion Shorthorn female was the two-year-old Elmendorf Lassie.

At the Blue Grass Fair, J. F. Cook & Co., of Lexington, Ky., won the first premium for saddle stallion in service and quite a list of other premiums. Messrs. Cook & Co. have advertised in The National Farmer and Stock Grower for several years.

Edna Mae, a famous chestnut saddle mare owned by Mrs. Lowndes and ridden by Matt Cohen won the thousand-dollar stake for five-gaited saddle horses at the Blue Grass Fair.

At the Blue Grass Fair, in the Hereford class, the champion bull was Fowler's Lad, an aged bull, exhibited by J. H. & J. L. VanNatta, of Lafayette, Ind. The champion cow was Diana Fairfax, an aged cow, exhibited by W. T. McCray, of Kentland, Ind. The first prize on graded herd went to McCray, and the first prize on young herd to Giltner Bros., of Eminence, Ky.

SEVENTY-FIVE HEAD OF PEDIGREED RED BOAR PIGS, $8.00 a head; Kan't Be Beat and Choice Goods' breeding.
CHAS. DORR, Osage City, Kansas.

SADDLE MARES and MAMMOTH JENNETS.

We have a nice lot of Saddle Mares and Mammoth Jennets, in foal by the best sires in Kentucky, with colts by their side. All are registered. Come and see them or write us.
J. F. COOK & CO.,
Lexington, Ky.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The bacon hog the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature. Economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs, not akin, from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won seven out of nine first prizes at Lexington, Ky., 1908. Have added some imported stock that won at the Royal Show, England, 1907
CHAS. FORD,
Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS

That are bred right and will be sold right. Also M. B. Turkeys (Wolf Strain), S. C. W. Leghorns (Whycoff Strain) and B. P. Rock Chickens (Bradley Strain). Eggs in season. A few pairs of Pea Fowls for sale. Address,
M. W. MAGNUSSON, Safe, Mo.

SUNSET JERSEY CATTLE HERD.
Splendid young Bulls about ready for service, one for $75.00; several at $50.00; also two Heifer and two Bull Calves. Good bargains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for description, etc. Herd tuberculin tested by State Veterinarian.

ALBERT S. ENNIS,
712-21 Missouri Trust Bldg., St. Louis.

FOR SALE—RABBIT DOGS, COON AND FOXHOUNDS and other breeds and pups; also Pigeons, Poultry, Ferrets, Rabbits, Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Descriptive illustrated catalogue.
C. L. B. LANDIS, Reading, Pa.

Mill Creek Stock Farm,
The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

Write or Telegraph for a $2 Bottle of Fronefield's
Hog Cholera Cure
and Preventive. A New Discovery
Satisfaction *guaranteed or money back.* Cholera kills millions of hogs annually. Keep yours healthy by using this remedy as a preventive. Have a bottle on hand at *all times.* 1 qt., $2.00, express prepaid. Order from this ad or write for circular.
J. H. FRONEFIELD & SONS CO., 415 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

Skim Milk For Chicks.

At the New York Agricultural Experiment Station experiments were made to learn whether skim milk could be freely utilized for poultry feeding without ill effect, many chicks have been grown to maturity with this only for drink. None were sickly and the few losses were accidental. Unusually early and full feathering, especially among Asiatics, was attributed to the free use of the skim milk in the ration.

"To get information as to the possibility of feeding it to chicks as profitably as to calves and pigs, two lots of the chicks were fed in confinement where all the food could be accounted for. Except for the close confinement they were reared by ordinary farm methods and were brooded by hens so long as necessary.

"The sweet skim milk constituted on the average about three-fourths of the total food. For the whole time that the feeding trial covered, one pound increase in live weight was made for every 3.4 pounds of dry matter in the food, very slightly less by one lot and very slightly more by the other. Allowing for the gain in weight made by the hens while they were kept with the chicks, the figure would be reduced to about 3.2 pounds for each lot. The result compared favorably with the showing made by other farm animals of lower market values per pound than poultry.

"Chicks averaging 2.4 pounds in weight at from ten and one-half to eleven and one-half weeks of age were grown at a cost for food of 5.3 cents per pound in one instance and of 5.4 cents per pound in the other, a cost very considerably below the market value of the poultry. While the foods and products have fluctuated considerably in price since then there has been no occasion to modify the conclusion then made, that some of the skim milk of the farm could be profitably used for growing chicks."

Destroying the Cabbage Worm.

A number of Pennsylvania cabbage growers wrote to Prof. H. A. Surface, the State Zoologist, for instructions in regard to destroying the cabbage worm, which has become quite a serious pest of the cabbage crop. For the benefit of all growers, State Zoologist Surface has given out the following information:

"The cabbage worm is most easily destroyed by the use of an arsenical application. Most of our successful cabbage growers use about two pounds of arsenate of lead in fifty gallons of water, or one pound of Paris green in the same amount of water. The arsenate of lead sticks better than the Paris green, especially on cabbage leaves, and is to be preferred. The liquid bearing the poison should be blown well around the cabbage leaves with a good fine spray nozzle, applying it as a fine mist but not in drops. It sticks much better when put on in a fine mist than when poured on from a sprinkling can or otherwise applied in drops.

"If it be not convenient to apply the poison as a spray it can be mixed with thirty times its bulk of Paris green or air-slaked lime, and applied as a dust. The best results from this will come from making the application in the evening, or in the morning while the dew is on. The use of arsenites in the dust or powdered form is recommended, especially on small premises where the owner does not have a spray pump.

"There is no need to fear poisoning consumers by applying arsenical poisons to cabbage for the cabbage worms. The heads form from the inside and the constant tendency of the growth is to spread or open the poisoned leaves, and thus they are gradually removed. Also a few of the outer leaves are removed in preparing cabbage for the table, and thus whatever poison may adhere to it is taken away.

"I have never known of a case of a person being poisoned by the spraying or dusting of cabbage, and, indeed, it is estimated that it would take two or three hundred heads to carry enough poison to have any serious effect on a person. The extensive growers all over this State resort to poison to keep the chewing pests in check, and especially apply this for the green cabbage worm, the same as for the potato beetle."

Too Gentle For the Police Force.

Four dogs, which the New York Police Department had condemned as being unfit for duty, were sold at auction at the police kennels, Riverside Drive and Depot Lane, in July. The dogs, which cost the city a good round sum, brought only $14.50 in all, there being only three bidders. Lassie, a short-haired Collie, brought $3.50, her purchaser being a gardener, who was attracted to the sale by a crowd of newspaper men standing around. Nanon, a French dog, went for $6.00, the purchaser also buying Kitty and Sue, two Belgian dogs, for $2.50 apiece.

One of the last orders issued by former Commissioner Bingham was to the effect that the dogs were to be sold for the good of the service. But the real reason was the fact that they were not vicious enough. They learned readily, but when it came to attacking the policeman disguised as a burglar they were found wanting. They would trip him up or leap at his throat, but in a half-hearted manner, so it was decided they must go.

Ten other dogs, which have been going through a course of instruction at the hands of Lieutenant Wakefield, will be put on patrol shortly. "Within a few years," said Lieutenant Wakefield, "every street will be patrolled by dogs. My experience up here has convinced me that police dogs have come to stay."

Poultry Notes.

Ventilation does not mean an open house, neither does it mean the wind blowing through the house, but it does mean such openings as will let in the pure air and let out the foul air. Ventilation in winter to a limited extent is an aboslute necessity in poultry houses.

Sell off all two-year-olds as soon as they show signs of moulting, says Dr. W. R. Fisher in the Poultry Fancier. If this was the rule in every poultry yard, and no three-year-olds were kept, the profits of poultry raising would be increased 25 per cent.

Mr. A. L. Hooker, in the American Poultry Adovcate, suggests that now the selling of day-old chicks is an established industry, there is also room for another class of stock chickens in the eight-months-old pullet. It is not a bad idea. The country producer who is too far away from market ought to be able to produce large numbers of good, healthy, eight-months-old pullets, and the near-to-the-city poultryman ought to be able to pay a good price for them.

The Farmer Did Not Own Them.

"You said you had no mosquitoes," said the summer boarder indignantly.

"Well," answered Farmer Corntossel, "I don't take nothin' I said back. Them you see strayin' around don't belong to me."—Washington Star.

A NEW EGG FARM.

Stoddard's book entitled **A New Egg Farm**, is, in our estimation, the best book for a young poultry raiser to study. It shows the way to profitable production of eggs and poultry. He compares the best locations for the business. Tells how to build the houses for layers, breeders, sitters or chicks, adapted to the colony system, the yard system and other methods. How to breed and manage. How to breed and select. Choice of breeds and crosses. Management for mild or severe climates. How to feed fowls and keep them at exercise without hard work. How to manage hundreds of sitters with little labor. How to raise brooder chicks and keep them alive and growing. There are 320 pages of useful, attractive, illustrated information. The book is nicely bound, and we will send this book by mail, postpaid, and include a year's subscription to **The National Farmer and Stock Grower**, for one dollar. Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

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Requires no painting. Economical and easy to put on; no previous experience necessary. Absolutely guaranteed; brand new, clean stock. *Bright at a dollar.* Sheets are *full* size. Comes in Corrugated, "V" Crimped, Standing Seam or Plain Flat Sheets. Heavily galvanized on both sides with the most approved galvanizing material; preparation will adhere forever. "Galvanized" means that the iron has been coated with liquid Zinc, which makes it absolutely rust and weather-proof; *not affected by heat or cold.* Makes buildings warmer in Winter and cooler in Summer. Drains perfectly and does not soak. Does not taint rain water. *Fire and lightning-proof.* Makes your insurance cheaper. Sold direct from our own roofing factory—the largest in the world. Chicago House Wrecking Co. sells more roofing material than any other concern. We sell thousands of squares of "Galvanized Rust-Proof Iron" every week. Used in all climates. For every kind of building.

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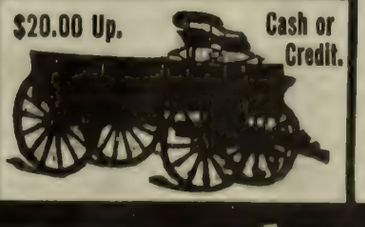

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Dept. 551, East St. Louis, Ills.

The Complete Fertilizer.

Our understanding of the example on page 3 is that a wheat field was fertilized with 300 pounds of commercial fertilizer consisting of nitrogen and phosphoric acid with the result that the yield was only 21 bushels to the acre. Another field of wheat grown under similar conditions was fertilized with 300 pounds of commercial fertilizer, which was divided into proper proportion, to produce the best results, and consisting of potash in addition to nitrogen and phosphoric acid. The result was a yield of 31 bushels. The additional 10 bushels in the yield is attributable to the presence of the potash fertilizer in proper proportion.

Potash as a plant food is explained in the Farmers' Encyclopedia of Agriculture as follows: "Potash fertilizers are primarily concerned in the production of starch in plants and the development of fruits and seeds."

Nitrogen promotes the growth of stems and leaves, phosphoric acid is for food of maintenance and general development, and potash is required to make the perfect fruit.

One of the greatest mistakes in agriculture is the failure to use potash. It is a common error. It results in the failure to produce the fruit. Where land is fertilized, and potash is omitted, it results in losing some of the benefits of other fertilizers.

Gorging the land with nitrogen by means of leguminous crops and barnyard manure does not furnish sufficient phosphoric acid; neither does it supply enough potash to bring the crop to perfection.

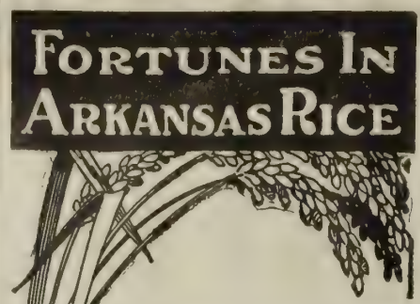
One booklet entitled "Potash in Agriculture" contains record of seventy pages describing experiments with fertilizers. This booklet gives due credit to every form of commercial fertililzer. Lands, that with favorable seasons and proper cultivation do not produce full crops, need something which must be supplied in available form, and generally speaking that something is often times potash. The booklet mentioned entitled "Potash in Agriculture" can be obtained by addressing German Kali Works, 560 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill. It will be necessary to mention this paper.

A Subscription Story.

Uncle Piper, subscription editor of the National Farmer and Stock Grower, has told many stories concerning the agents he has employed, and some of them are quite funny. One agent, last year, who had worked hard and faithfully, took a notion that the pan handle season was about over and he dropped in to the office and announced his intention of taking a holiday. He had obtained a good many subscriptions, had held up considerable of the money, had received some remittances from the office and, of course, a settlement was due him. Finally after much figuring on his account a balance of $3.75 was found to be in his favor and it was promptly handed over. He was noticed to carry the money around in his hand looking as though he did not know what to do with it, and Uncle Piper said "Well, George, what's the matter?" "Oh," says George, "I have all that is coming to me, but in my family most of us die young and I am afraid I will not live long enough to enjoy all this wealth."

Free Book of Stoves.

The reliable, pioneer firm—Montgomery, Ward & Co.—again invite attention to their line of stoves, ranges and heating plants. This is a splendid line of goods and all they wish you to do is to write for their "Free Book of Stoves" and when it arrives you will have the best opportunity. Address the nearest house, Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill., or Kansas City, Mo.



FORTUNES IN ARKANSAS RICE

DON'T YOU WANT SOME of this MONEY?

Consider What These Figures Mean:

I. N. Strickler	got	$3,420	clear from	60	acres
T. Hein	"	$2,926	" "	45	"
Roy Kleiner	"	$3,619	" "	49	"
J. P. Rich	"	$6,017	" "	93	"
F. E. Beachler	"	$4,245	" "	50	"
J. L. Hagler	"	$4,550	" "	90	"

These men are all rice growers in the prairie lands of Arkansas.

There are hundreds of others doing just as well. Growing rice on the Grand Prairie of Arkansas beats growing corn or wheat anywhere on earth. Did you ever make that much money on either wheat or corn?

Rice has only been grown in Arkansas for four years, but it has proven so profitable that last year the acreage was five times what it was in 1907, and this year it will be much larger than in 1908. There is no crop so sure. It is grown practically in water and is under absolute control at all times. Water for rice lands is abundant.

Arkansas prairie lands are **now** considered the best lands for rice, and the rice markets give the highest quotations on Arkansas rice because it is the highest quality.

Rice invariably brings 90c or over a bushel, and the production is far below the consumption. It will be many years before the rice yield is sufficient to supply this country, and the present high price is not in any danger of dropping. Any man who can grow wheat can grow rice and make big money on it.

Good rice land can be bought for $15 an acre up to $75. One crop will practically pay for the land even at the highest figure.

These low prices will not hold long—they have already doubled in the last two years. Get in on the ground floor now. You're on the wrong track trying to grow wheat up North. This Grand Prairie land will beat the land up North even at growing wheat, while it will grow enough rice to make you rich.

Write without a moment's delay for a free copy of our book — 'Arkansas Rice. Its Growth and Possibilities". Tells you all about rice growing, its profits, etc. Illustrated with photographs of actual rice fields. This book is as good as a ticket to prosperity. Write now.

COTTON BELT ROUTE

E. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. & T. A., St. L. S. W. Ry., 1327 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis

P. S. Read interesting article about Arkansas Rice on another page of this publication.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address, Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1264 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.

The Mitchell Auto.

The United States Army is sending the Mitchell auto on a test run from New York to San Francisco and it is now on the road in advance of the schedule. Mitchells are advertised on page 4, the Weber Implement Co., 415 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo., will send catalogue on request. They are expecting the 1910 model in the near future.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS.

Haussmann & Dunn Co., Chicago, Ill., the pioneer dealers in veterinary instruments, have an announcement in our columns which interests every owner of live stock. They supply up-to-date instruments which every stockman is in need of. Their complete illustrated free catalogue gives full particulars.

A New Way to Can Tomatoes.

Last summer I tried a new method of canning tomatoes, and it proved so satisfactory that I want to pass it on. Scald and peel the tomatoes as usual. Have the cans sterilized, place the raw tomatoes in them whole, pour in boiling water to fill the cans, running a knife around the cans, so that all the crevices are filled, then put on the cover. Place the cans in a boiler or large vessel, pour in boiling water till it reaches the neck of the can, put the lid on the boiler, wrap it with a blanket or rug, and leave until the water is cold, which will be next morning. The cans are then ready to put away. I did not lose a can out of forty quarts. When the cans were opened, the tomatoes were whole and firm enough to slice easily.—Woman's Home Companion for September.

Sore Head in Fowls.

Sore head is often caused by damp, filthy, poorly ventilated quarters. This disease is contagious and may be introduced into a flock that is kept in the best sanitary condition by bringing a bird from an infected yard. Where fowls are kept in clean, well ventilated quarters and given the proper food and water, diseases are unknown. By the use of carbolic acid as a disinfectant, the yards and houses can be kept in healthful condition. The affected birds should be isolated and treated with carbolated vaseline. The drinking vessels should be washed daily with boiling water.—Mrs. B. F. W. ,

St. Louis Feather Quotations.

By the pound—Prime white live geese in small sks. at 51c and large sks. at 49c; prime gray do. at 39c in small and 37c in large sks. Old white 36c to 38c; x 27 to 32c; xx 16 to 20c; xxx 10c to 14c; xxxx 5c; tare 10 per cent on small sks. and 3 on large. Duck—White 32c; dark 27 to 30c. Chicken—Prime dry-picked body 3c—wet, damp and quill-mixed 2c. Turkey —Tail (straight and clean, no shorts) 22c; wing 15c; pointers 5c; tail, wing and pointers mixed 10c; dry body 5c; green body 1c to 3c.

When Washing Knitted Goods.

White summer shawls made of soft wools that are only slightly soiled may be cleaned by rubbing them in several changes of flour and magnesia mixed. They are rubbed through this mixture as if washing in water, then they are shaken and brushed with a soft brush until all the flour is brushed out. The best way to wash shawls to keep them from stretching out of shape when they are knit or crocheted is to baste them to a piece of thin muslin a little larger than the shawl, then cover with another piece of muslin and baste this in place, then wash in suds made with good white soap. Wash the article by pressing and squeezing between the hands and rinse through two waters, then hang over the line to dry. Sweaters and baby sacques and caps cannot be basted to muslin, and the best way to dry them is to put them in a cheesecloth bag and pin this over the line and keep shaking and turning the bag until the article is perfectly dry. All such articles should be washed in warm water in which a little borax is dissolved and a tablespoonful to a gallon of water is about right. The borax is used to soften the water and to keep the article from turning yellow, and hard water and resin soap will ruin dainty woolen articles and colored woolen articles should be put to soak in the borax water before washing as the borax not only softens the water but prevents the colors from fading. A white sweater and a pretty red one have been kept fresh and new looking by washing in this way, but to keep them in good shape they must be pulled into perfect shape while wet and then they must be pulled and stretched into perfect shape while drying. Woolen articles of this kind should never be twisted in wringing, as that stretches the stitches and the best way is to place the article in a towel and press the water out between the hands, and in washing such articles all the changes of water must be of the same temperature. M. H.

Practical Barn Plans.

This is the name of the best book out. Every farmer needs it. It contains drawings, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house, ice house, silo, dairy barn, or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor.

Each and every plan in the book is accompanied by a lengthy written description, explaining and giving the details of the drawings, and so worded and arranged, numbered and indexed, that it must be readily understood by anyone who reads it.

Any carpenter or builder, or even a farmer himself who is handy with tools, can take our "Practical Barn Book" and put up many of the buildings.

"A good sentence, or a thing well said, is always in season."—Montaigne.

THE 500 QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

This is all about swine, and is a book by L. H. Cooch. There are 526 questions and 526 answers. They are natural questions and practical answers. The questions relate to breeding, mating, feeding, pasturing, fattening, management, diseases, etc., of swine. It is a complete veterinary authority on all swine diseases. The answers to questions on feeding alone, if properly attended to, will put enough pounds on one pig to pay for many books. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the 500 hog question book for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

DEMAND FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS.

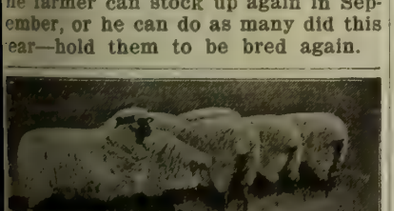
The Splendid Record of the St. Louis Market.

How to Start and Succeed in the Sheep Business.

An Article That Shows the Way In, Also the Way Out.

The right way to start in the sheep business is to buy a healthy band of ewes in the fall of the year, to breed them to pure bred bucks of the mutton breeds, to have the lambs come at the customary time, in the section they are located, to care for these lambs, and force them to market as soon as possible, to shear the ewes at shearing time, to fatten up the ewes and market them also, thus going out of business with the exception of the bucks and me may say that the wool on these gentlemen ought to pay their board bill if nothing more.

People approach the sheep business as though there was some mystery about it, but there is not. You buy the healthy breeding ewe and for five months they need ordinary care; if grass is good that is all they require. They need shelter and hay during storms of winter and a little grain will not hurt them. The work begins at lambing-time. Every lamb properly raised looks like a five-dollar bill—therefore it pays to raise it. The well-fed ewe will suckle a good lamb and grow a good fleece on her back and she will readily fatten when it is decided to send her to market. Having sold the ewes in June or July the farmer can stock up again in September, or he can do as many did this year—hold them to be bred again.



This is an easy proposition from beginning to end. If the ewes are good and healthy the farmer ought to have no difficulty in carrying them on very little pasturage until lambing time. Farmers will differ very much in their methods; one will have his ewes covered with burrs and another lot will not have a burr on them; but even the burry lot will pay it if the range or pasture is good. If the ewes have good pasturage in a moderate climate, feeding the ewes any amount of grain before lambing will not be necessary; it is altogether necessary, however, that the ewe be in good condition at lambing time and that the lamb have a good start. The ewe must be able to give plenty of milk, because a vigorous lamb demands it and he needs a full ration.

In a very large section of country tributary to St. Louis there is pasturage all the year round. Many sheep and lambs actually come to market that have never had anything to eat except grass, but this experiment requires that the lamb shall be fed grain and fed all he can eat. It also includes the final fattening of the ewes with something besides grass, and nothing fattens easier than a ewe in spring that has just weaned her lamb as weaned it should be when it goes to market.

Professor Craig, a sheep expert, when in Wisconsin, began feeding lambs when they weighed 10 pounds and forced them along until they weighed 62½ pounds at a cost for feed (in addition to ewes' milk and what grass they could get) of 18 cents a head. This proposition of ours includes feeding each of the lambs about 18 cents' worth of bran, corn meal and cotton-seed meal—whatever is good for them at the time.

The principal difficulty in this experiment is the care of the flock during the lambing season. This to one man or woman is a pleasure and to others a burden. Lambing, however, is a chapter by itself. Another difficulty is dogs, and that is another chapter by itself.

Stock ewes are for sale at all great markets. At this time at the St. Louis National Stock Yards stock ewes fit for such an experiment are selling at $3.75 to $4.50 per 100 pounds, and a better class at $5.00 to $5.50. The market may change at any time, but these prices would be all right. There would be a freight bill to get the ewes home. Good lambs 70 to 80 pounds average are selling at $7.00 to $7.50 per 100 pounds, which makes the price per head $4.90 to $6.00. During the earlier months of the year lambs sold much higher—even up to $9.00 per 100 pounds.

This method of lamb raising for the spring market is a sure winner in the country tributary to St. Louis. St. Louis is becoming more important as a sheep and lamb market every year. We earnestly advise farmers to study this proposition. So far as we know it is the only absolutely sure thing in agriculture.

WM. M. LANDRUM,
Goat Breeder.

The Angora goat industry has just lost by death Mr. Wm. M. Landrum, of Uvalde county, Texas. He was the pioneer Angora goat breeder of California, having received in 1861 a silver goblet and $25.00 in cash, in recognition of his introducing Angoras into that state. They were then called "Cashmeres" and he trailed the goats by ox-wagon route from Georgia to the Pacific Coast when the country was full of hostile Indians. He afterwards bred and raised Angoras in Texas and Oregon and was always the owner of some of the heaviest shearing goats of the breed. He was a great man and the fleece-bearing development of the Angora goat was due largely to his work as a breeder.

Sheep Notes.

Messrs. Brigham & Son, stock sheep buyers at National Stock Yards, Ill., report that the Kentucky demand for ewes began earlier this season and is now over. Mr. Brigham advises Missouri and Illinois sheep raisers to stock up with ewes in September. The buyer can then breed his ewes to suit himself, whereas many of the stock ewes coming to market in October are already bred. He reports that good thrifty young ewes, 80 to 90 pounds, can be bought at $4.00 to $5.00 per 100 popnds according to quality. These prices may go higher or lower.

G. B. Ford, of Ohio, reports doing extensive shearing in Ohio this year, principally in Guernsey county. His best day's work was 125 sheep, and for ten days 1,050 sheep. He claims to have clipped 2,500 sheep with one pair of shears. He is proud of the record, and doubts any eastern shearer having been able to beat it.—American Sheep Breeder.

It is reported that the vigorous fight against scab and ticks in Utah has so well cleaned the sheep industry that the average weight of fleece in that state has been increased 25 per cent in 5 years. This ought to be good reading for Kentucky sheep growers who are now quarantined on account of the prevalence of scab in their flocks.

According to a correspondent of the Sheep Breeder during the year just closed Australia and New Zealand together exported 756,590,263 million pounds of wool. The United States' production of wool is about 300,000,000 pounds.

There will be a good opening for native lambs in the spring of 1910. Owing to the short lamb crop of New Mexico, western lambs are scarce and held high. In the San Luis Valley of Colorado the alfalfa is not up to the usual standard, and in the Arkansas Valley many sheep feeders are taking a turn at cattle. The outlook for native lambs is especially good, and the way to make money is to keep the ewes in good condition, and when the lambs arrive to take extra care of them.

The American Sheep Breeder says: "When so conservative a sheep breeding establishment as the Butterfield Livestock Company, of Idaho, goes to England to purchase 600 head of registered Hampshires and Lincolns, for the sole purpose of enlarging and improving their mutton stud, it looks as if the American wool grower had some confidence in the stability and future of the sheep industry. This is the largest purchase of mutton sheep ever brought over from England for breeding purposes in an American flock."

FREE TO FARMERS.

By special arrangement the Ratekin's Seed House of Shenandoah, Iowa, agrees to mail a descriptive circular and sample of their new imported Malakoff winter seed wheat to every reader of this paper who will mention it when writing. This marvelous variety of wheat has made a yield and record of over 62 bushels per acre, and is endorsed by the Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas Experimental Stations as standing at the head of all other varieties, both in yield and quality of grain. Write for sample and descriptive circulars and mention this paper. It's free. The address is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa.

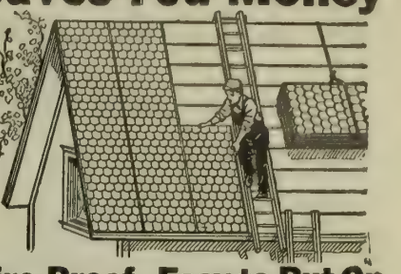
THE PEOPLE'S MISERY.

Warm weather brings misery to all fat people and death to many. Obesity (overfatness) is a disease that shortens life ten to forty years by blocking up the vital organs with unhealthy fat so that the blood circulates badly, the heart, stomach, kidneys, etc., cannot perform their functions properly and a general condition of feeble health and premature old age is certain, unless the sufferer's life is cut off suddenly by heart failure, heat collapse, sunstroke, apoplexy or some other awful fatality.

Everybody knows how over-fatness spoils the figure and ruins the complexion.

There's no use in trying to permanently, quickly and safely reduce weight by patent medicines, as those who have wasted time and money upon this delusion can testify. The Bradford method acts with remarkable quickness and the health, as well as beauty is restored. A proof treatment can be obtained free, postpaid (in plain package) by any reader who writes H. C. Bradford, M. D., 20 E. Twenty-Second St., 182, New York, N. Y. Correspondence is strictly confidential and you are not put under the slightest obligation by accepting this free offer.

Saves You Money



Fire-Proof. Easy to Put On

A steel shingle roof costs half as much as best cut wood shingles, and about the same as high-grade 3-ply prepared roofing. But it wears four times as long as wood shingles and six times as long as composition roofing.

Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles

are stamped in sheets of finest Bessemer steel, 6 to 10 feet long, covering width 24 inches, either painted or galvanized. Can be laid with hammer and nails. No soldering. No tarring. A boy can do it.

$10,000 Guarantee Bond Against Lightning. We will refund amount paid for our steel shingles if your roof is damaged by lightning. Cheapest kind of fire insurance.

Buy at Factory Prices. We are largest makers of iron and steel roofing and pay the freight on all Steel Shingles; Plain, Corrugated, V. Crimp Roofing; Imitation Brick Siding, etc. Send size of roof and we will quote our lowest factory prices delivered, and mail free catalog No. 59. Write today.

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
919--939 Lock Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Hog Cholera Cure.

Swine raisers are always interested in up-to-date preventives or cures for hog cholera. J. Fronefield & Son, 415 Walnut street, Cincinnati, have one on the market which is the result of recent discoveries and is worthy of investigation. See page 18.

Distemper Cured or No Charge.

The Binkley Medical Co., Nappanee, Ind., manufacturers of Frazier's Distemper Cure, has for the past twenty-five years been selling it under a guarantee to refund the money if the remedy ever failed. In this period the sale of Frazier's has constantly increased, until it is used by over a half-million breeders and farmers. It is time that those not familiar with it should investigate it. If your druggist will not supply you, the above firm will prepay all charges on direct orders; $1 size holds three 50c bottles.

BROWN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

ST. LOUIS, MO., offers young men and young women from the farm a business education that will be of great value to them. The "Business Farmer" is the farmer today who is making the most money. More farmer boys attended Brown's last year than ever before. They see the value of a good business education. They want to make more money. Our new catalog and special circulars will be sent you free if you mention The National Farmer. If you want a good, practical business training, **WRITE TODAY.**

POULTRY HOUSES, COOPS, ETC.

This is an up-to-date poultry book, written by H. A. Nourse, editor of the Poultry Herald. It was prepared during the past year and is the result of many years' study and experience. It is a book of newest plans for building poultry houses, with description of coops, fixtures and poultry utensils for the farm, village or suburban poultry keeper. It is a book of 100 pages, and is finely illustrated. It is worth its weight in gold. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the book Poultry Houses for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St Louis, Mo.

Webster's NEW STANDARD Dictionary

Home and Office Edition. A splendid book for readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower. There are 756 pages, 5x7 inches, 1½ inches thick, and the book weighs 22 ounces. It is splendidly bound in flexible cloth, with patent thumb index, with front and back title in gold. There are 840 illustrations and 19 full-page plates. Besides the Dictionary proper and supplement of recent words, it contains many other features, such as key to pronunciation, dictionary of geography, Biblical, classical and historical names, musical terms, foreign phrases, current abbreviations, etc. For handy, quick, general use, for doctors, ministers, lawyers, merchants, mechanics, editors and farmers, this is a great useful, interesting, necessary book. We use it as a subscription premium in connection with The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Send us One Dollar and we will send you one copy of **Webster's New Standard Dictionary** by mail postpaid, and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower, every issue for two years. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

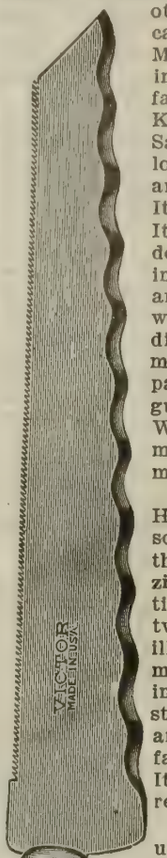
Renovating Dresses.

Black silk may be cleaned and made to look well as long as there is any good in the material. Perhaps it is soiled and lustreless. Rip it up, carefully picking out all the loose threads, and brush it to remove the dust and lint that accumulate near the seams. If there are any grease spots, rub them with a cloth dipped in gasoline until they have disappeared. Lay the breadths, one by one, on a clean kitchen table and sponge them, first on one side, then the other with a soft piece of flannel dipped in a warm suds. Rinse in clear water without wringing, and when all the breadths are done, stretch each one on a clean board and fasten the edges at intervals with very small tacks, taking care to keep them perfectly straight. When it is removed, you will find it smooth and lustrous, especially on the wrong side. This will be a great improvement on ironing, which frequently changes the color of the silk and leaves it too stiff. Any black woolen goods may be washed in good suds and ironed on the wrong side before using again.

Light-colored woolen goods often become soiled and spotted while the material is quite good. There is nothing that will restore the color, but it may be dyed any dark color desired with very little trouble. The material will take navy blue, brown, several shades of red or black. Take the dress apart, dissolve a package of Diamond dye of the color selected in cold water, pour it in a large pan—a porcelain or tin dish pan will do—then add enough boiling water to cover the goods. Wash the goods, and, while it is still wet, put it in the dye and stir it constantly so the dye will penetrate all parts of the goods. It should be allowed to boil one-half hour, then take it out, rinse through three waters and hang it up to dry. Dampen and roll tightly and after an hour iron it on the wrong side.

I have gone into the details of the work because many women have dresses that might be renovated and made to look as well as new, but they are afraid to undertake to do the work at home.—E. J. C.

THE UNIVERSAL HAM KNIFE.



This is called a Ham Knife by the cutlery company that made it. It is a knife on one side and a saw on the other. It might be called a Bread Knife or Meat Knife or a Carving Knife. It is, in fact, an all-round Kitchen Knife and Saw. It is twice as long as the picture, and is 14 inches. It is of good steel. It will bend almost double without breaking. It is well finished, and the handle is hard wood. We buy them direct from the largest manufacturing company in the world. We guarantee the quality. We have never had so much value for the money before.

We use the Universal Ham Knife as a subscription premium with the **Universal Magazine**, our own publication. It is a thirty-two-page, three-column illustrated monthly magazine. It contains interesting reading, stories, poetry, history, and useful information, fashions, patterns, etc. It is a magazine that recommends itself.

Offer No. 1.—Send us Thirty Cents—**Only Thirty Cents**—and we will send you the **Universal Magazine** for one year and we will mail you, postage prepaid, one Universal Ham Knife.

Offer No. 2.—Send us Fifty Cents and we will send you the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send you one knife by mail as a free premium.

Offer No. 3.—Send us One Dollar and we will enter up four one-year subscriptions and send four knives. Money back if not satisfied.

Address and send money orders to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

LAND OPENING!
IN THE FAMOUS PECOS VALLEY

Ten, twenty, forty and eighty acre tracts in District No. 3 of the famous Pecos Valley, Pecos County, Texas, can now be secured for immediate settlement or for investment. Every acre is irrigable and will come under the ditches of the Orient Project, a mammoth irrigation system now building. Toyah Lake and reservoir, the sources of water supply, cover nearly ten thousand acres, being the largest inland body of water in Texas. The water supply is guaranteed to be ample.

The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, now in course of construction, adjoins District No. 3 on the south. The building of this great trans-continental railway from Kansas City to the west coast of Mexico insures rapid transportation to the market centers of the world. The soil is a rich chocolate loam, ranging from 8 to 25 feet in depth, and of rare quality, yielding enormous crops. Six to eight cuttings of alfalfa can be raised that will average a ton to the acre at each cutting.

After exensive investigation **Secretary of Agriculture F. D. Coburn of Kansas** said: "The country I looked at especially was the Lower Pecos Valley, in Pecos Reeves and Ward counties, Texas, and more particularly Pecos county, now about to be opened up to settlement. It will be made directly tributary to Kansas City by the Orient Railway. **The best of the lands here, astonishingly fertile, are certainly favorably situated for irrigation.** They are being disposed of at prices and on terms apparently attracting purchasers from all parts of the Union. *** **Those who get there ahead of the railroads and the resulting rush will reap the benefits of the earlier low prices and the advantages that inevitably come later.**"

Competent authorities regard the climate and soil in the Pecos Valley of Texas as good, if not better, than in the Upper Pecos Valley, where improved irrigated lands sell for $250 to $2000 an acre. Colorado irrigated lands brought to a high state of cultivation sell for $250 to $2000 an acre, in Oregon $250 to $1000, in Idaho and California $250 to $2000.

Land including perpetual water right can now be bought for **$40** an acre on very easy terms. This is probably your last opportunity to secure a farm home in the Rich Pecos Valley at so low a cost. Those who buy now before the railroad is completed and other improvements are made will doubtless see their land doubled and quadrupled in value in a very short time. FULL INFORMATION, INCLUDING ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, FREE.

F. E. DOBBINS, Land Commissioner, Texas-Orient Development Co., 850 Finance Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

From the "Arizona Kicker."

A Stranger's Mistake.—A chap calling himself the "Utah Terror" struck this town last Tuesday with a whoop. As near as he could figure, the wave of civilization was not due here for five years yet, while as a matter of fact it rolled over us more than a year ago. He was about six years out in his calculations. The terror was mounted on a mule. Once upon a time it was the proper caper for a terror to ride his mule into a saloon and drink his whisky while seated in the saddle. The stranger headed his animal for the Red Front saloon and dug in the spurs and uttered his warwhoop, but the next thing he knew the doctor was probing for bullets and he had gone out of the warwhoop profession. The City Marshal had been looking for such a break, and he was on the spot to check it. The mule was killed at the first shot, but it is believed at this writing that the man will in time recover sufficiently to limp out of town in search of some spot where the good old-fashioned customs are still preserved in their purity.

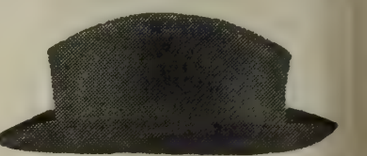
Not Identified.—Tuesday afternoon last a stranger who looked as solemn as if he had buried a wife and ten children came into town by the Cherry Valley road on a bay mule and dismounted at Scott's Bank. Some of the boys sized the stranger up as an undertaker looking for an opening, while others had a suspicion that he was up to snuff. This state of uncertainty lasted about fifteen minutes, during which time someone loosed the saddle girths and attached the saddle to a hitching post by a rope about twenty feet long. The stranger found Mr. Scott alone in the bank and pulled a gun on him and asked for a loan of $500. Mr. Scott never loans money without good security. He dodged the gun and raised an alarm, and the solemn man bolted for the street and his mule. He jumped into the saddle with a whoop of defiance, and when the mule went out from under him he was probably the most surprised man in Arizona. He got up and began shooting, but our efficient City Marshal, assisted by about twenty prominent citizens, turned loose on him and brought his career to a dead stop. The mule made a bolt for it and could not be caught, but he bore the brand of a New Mexico ranch. Nothing was found on the man to identify him. He had two guns, fifty cartridges, $2 in cash and a plug of tobacco. He was buried at the expense of the city, and the look of chagrin which covered his face as he was laid away was so marked as to excite general comment. He probably lived in some back township where no newspapers are taken and therefore knew nothing of the changes of the last five years."—C. B. Lewis.

Fixing Up For Boarders.

"I suppose you have a cow and a garden and plenty of chickens," said the man who was looking for summer board.

"Nope," answered Farmer Corntossel, "them things went out o' style several seasons ago. But we've got down the clothesline an' some mosquitar nettin' an' fixed up a real purty tennis court. We also mowed off a patch in the meddar for a golf rink, an' we've bought a phonograph that plays brass-band music clear up till midnight."—Washington Star.

MAGNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.



The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½ They are hats suitable for men o boys. They are of good materia well made and stylish. These hat are sent direct from the manufact urer to the subscriber in a tube an sent by mail prepaid. These hats ar black and steel gray. We send blac unless steel is called for. These hat wear as well and last as long as an $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market They will give entire satisfaction We believe this hat will make a first class subscription premium. Th subscription price of The Nationa Farmer and Stock Grower is On Dollar for three years. We cut on one year, and in place of the thir year we include the hat. Therefore send us One Dollar to pay for two years' subscription to The Nationa Farmer and Stock Grower, and w will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to men tion the size and color.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

To be Filled Out if Order is Given.

THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 355 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one Nationa Farmer hat, color.....size....

My name is.....

P. O. Box.....:Rural Route....

Postoffice.. .....

Opinion Upon Race Suicide.

Once more Dr. Woods Hutchinson has gone to the rescue of our much-abused civilization. In September Woman's Home Companion, he points out that not only are all wrong about the race-suicide problem, but there isn't any.

According to Doctor Hutchinson, the whole question is befogged by misconceptions. He says the question is not a new one, but is very old. An increasing population is a sign of civilization. As for our immediate forefathers, they can claim no credit for large families, for they either gave no thought to the question at all, or else welcomed children as future bread-winners.

"To sum up," he says, "I believe that the evidence is conclusive that race suicide, so far as it has yet gone, has proved an almost unmixed blessing instead of a curse; that the race can never again return to the method of blind and wholesale reproduction without thought of the future. No class or group in the community which believes itself worthy to exist can of course view with equanimity any proposal to limit the offspring of marriage to less than three, or such number as may be necessary to secure the survival of that quota to adult age, so that the second generation may be at least a trifle more numerous than the first.

"On the other hand, biologic morality, while deprecating the production of children, who are likely to be born unfit, or become so from lack of proper support and training, glorifies and exalts as both the highest racial duty and the most precious individual privilege the bearing of children by those who are personally fit to bear and financially competent to rear such as will be of value to the state. There is no achievement better worth living for, no more valuable legacy that can be left to the future, no more enduring claim to honorable remembrance, than a family of well-born, well-reared children.

"At the same time there is a growing tendency to encourage and promote in every possible way the marriage at a reasonably early age of young people, who are particularly desirable as future ancestors, to use a Hibernicism. Some day possibly we may become sufficiently intelligent to endow this sort of matrimony with state funds. At all events, an intelligent direction of race fertility, by selection of parents and rational limitation of the number of children, will be the path of future progress."

Poisoning Gophers and Ground Squirrels.

Interesting results have just been announced by the Forest Service as a result of the campaign conducted in Southern California by Stanley E. Piper, Expert of the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, to exterminate ground squirrels and gophers.

Extensive experiments were tried to determine the best means of killing off these destructive little animals, and it was found that most effective results were obtained by using poisoned green or ripening barley heads. The squirrels are exceedingly fond of this green herbage, and eagerly ate the poisoned food placed along their runways. Toasts were also made with oats, wheat, barley, raisins, prunes, dried apples, and cracked corn, but these did not prove so successful.

While green barley proved most successful for poisoning ground squirrels, yet the diffculty of procuring a sufficient supply in all localities led to dried barley grain being tried. The grain was treated with strychnine sulphate, saccharine, and eggs, and although this combination proved very destructive to the squirrels, it had practically no effect upon doves and quail. In fact, a deliberate attempt was made to poison these birds at their watering places, but no bad effect resulted. The poisoned grain was also used in fields grazed over by sheep and produced no ill effects what ever.

The experiments also proved that gophers were partial to raisins and dried apples, and these were sucessfully used in the poison experiment. It was found that by sprinkling the apples or raisins with the strychnine solution, as effective results were produced as could be obtained by inserting the poison into the fruit.

The experiments for exterminaton of squirrels also resulted in the death of a considerable number of rabbits, and in other experiments it was found that poisoned oats proved very effective in killing both jacks and cottontails. Green alfalfa was also used with good results for the same purpose.

Poultry in the Fall.

A good system of feeding through the summer will increase the value of poultry in the Fall.

Many fowls go into the fall months thin in flesh and small in bones, because they have been permitted to hunt for their feed during the summer months and have had little besides.

It takes good feed to make good birds of any kind. Even the farm fowls that have the run of the fields frequently are insufficiently fed during summer.

A fowl that has to run the fields all day to get enough to keep it from being hungry will survive, but there is not much material out of which to make good growth.

This condition is made worse at the present time by the high price of corn. Corn is not a first-class feed for fowls in summer, but it is better than no grain at a time when some is needed to help in the development of the growing fowls.

In the summer time the birds that were hatched in the spring are in need of a great deal of growth material, as they have not yet reached full size. The latter part of their growth takes part in the late summer and early fall, and this is the time when every organ of the growing fowl is calling for more and more material out of which to make cells for new growth.

At this period the writer has obtained excellent results by feeding liberal portions of ground bone and lean meat. It works easily into mourishing elements to be used in body building, and the vitality of the growing fowls is sufficient to make use of every particle of building material thus supplied.

As to green food, rape is a very good thing to supply to the fowls, and this will grow quickly from seed even when sown in the end of summer. The later the season at which it makes its growth, the smaller can it be utilized. As it makes leaf rapidly, it does not have to reach a certain size before being fed off. It will stand about as much frost as cabbage and turnip, of which it is a relative .

The farmer can better afford to feed wheat screenings than anything else in the grain line, as these give better materials for growth than most things that are available at this time of year. Oats are excellent, but are not likely to yield so much unmarketable material as the wheat.

As the cold nights of fall come on, the poultry should be given increased attention as to their housing. Overlooking this, results in developing colds and sometimes make a way for the introduction of roup into the flock. More than once, a year's work has been lost to a poultry raiser by leaving needed repairs on the poultry house till too late in the fall.

The separating of the young fowls into two flocks—one to be sold and the other to be kept—is a desirable move at this time. This will enable the poultry raiser to feed the sale flock for fattening purposes, while he can feed the other flock so as to stimulate the best growth without fattening. Many neglect to do this, but the practice is increasing with the increase in interest in scientific poultry raising.

A Business Woman.

Frank Work, the venerable New York millionaire, discussed, in his distinctive way, international marriages.

"Our girls don't marry men any more," he said, grimly. "They marry titles. Girls haven't changed, it seems, since the Middle Ages.

"There was once, you know, a lady of Touraine who was wedded to a mediaeval count. The count went out from his castle one fine morning to meet the foe, but the foe defeated him and took him prisoner.

"Then the count's castle was besieged. The countess was summoned to the battlements. From below a herald shouted:

"'Lady, your lord has been defeated and is now our prisoner. Surrender the castle to us and he shall be restored to you in safety.'

"But the countess answered without an instant's hesitation:

"'No, I'll do nothing of the sort, for I can easily obtain another husband, but getting another castle is quite a different matter.'"

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Latest Models Lowest Prices

All Shown in Our New Book of Stoves

Are you going to buy a steel range this fall? Do you need a cook stove, a hard coal base burner, an air-tight heater, an oak stove, a laundry stove? Do you want an oil or a gasoline stove, an oil heater, a gas range? Are you building or about to build a new home and in need of a heating plant—a steam or hot water boiler or a high grade furnace? Don't spend a cent for any kind of stove, don't let a contract for a heating plant of any description until you have written a postal card for our Free Book of Stoves, Ranges and Heating Plants. Largest assortment, finest qualities, lowest prices for *good qualities*. We are the largest retailers of good stoves, ranges and heating plants in the world and thousands of our customers have learned that

We Save You from One-Third to One-Half

We sell a good air-tight heater for 84c, guaranteed Oak stoves as low as $3.52, base burners from $20.95 up, cook stoves as low as $5.30, steel ranges that are marvels of convenience at from $12.07 up, hot water and steam boilers, radiators and fittings at big reductions over retail prices. The newest designs by the most skillful stove modelers, manufactured in the center of the iron and steel industry, built for us in large quantities and sold at a very small advance over manufacturing cost, are fully illustrated in our new and enlarged Book of Stoves, now ready for mailing. You will want this free book before you buy any kind of a stove, because it tells you of the best built, and most economical fuel consuming stoves and ranges in the world, sold on honor at very low prices—lower than the prices of any other dealer. Write for this free book now before you forget it. Just a postal saying: Please send your free book of stoves and we will send it postpaid by return mail.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Write us at the address nearest you

CHICAGO, ILL., and KANSAS CITY, MO.

83

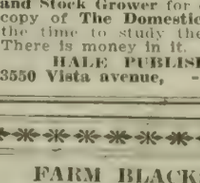
Put Your Name on Everything.

The Farmer's Handy Marking Outfit advertised in this edition is a very useful combination for a farmer to have in his workshop. It is the real thing—an up-to-date marking outfit which can be used for all purposes advertised. The cost is quite reasonable. The advertiser also wishes to engage agents to sell the marker in their special territory. See double-column advertisement of the Montrose Supply Co., Montrose, Mo.

"You will never be happy if you envy the happiness of others."—Chicago News.

THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.

There is one modern writer on Sheep industry who has made his mark. It is Dr. Henry Stewart. He has written a book entitled **The Domestic Sheep.**



It is up-to-date in every particular. There are 384 pages, and besides going into the subject in a practical way there are illustrations of every breed and every subject belonging to the industry. For $1.50 we will send **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for one year and one copy of **The Domestic Sheep.** This is the time to study the sheep business. There is money in it. Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.
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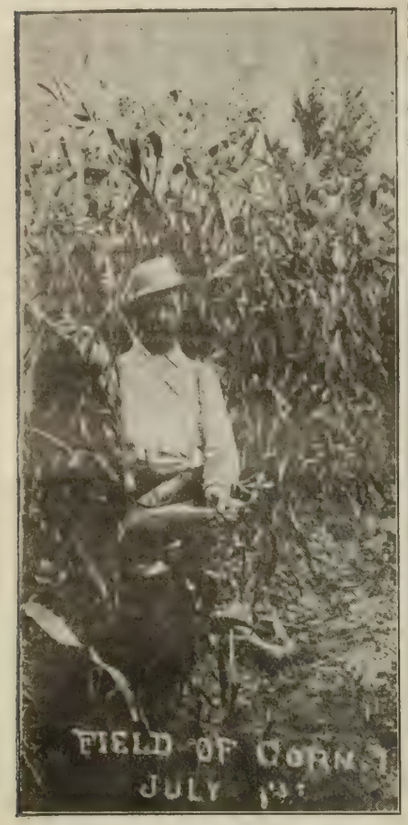
FARM BLACKSMITHING.

Here is a book for the farmer. The book was written by A. J. Drew. It is a complete treatise on blacksmithing from the farm standpoint. This book teaches how to profitably spend stormy days. Many thousands of farmers will find it to their interest to own a copy. There are 100 pages. It is nicely and clearly illustrated and bound in cloth. We credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send one copy of this book by mail for 65 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



THE PECOS VALLEY. — The picture shows one section of a field of corn in the the Pecos Valley, the photograph being taken on July 1st, when the corn was furnishing roasting ears. Large crops of corn are absolutely certain in the irrigated lands of the Pecos Valley.

IRRIGATION.

The Famous Pecos Valley.

Farming by irrigation was practical in the remotest times and has been known to the people of all ages. In the United States the subject is of the greatest importance. The increase in our population and consuming power, the growing demand for food stuff, and the almost complete subjugation of the cultivable humid areas have naturally turned to the possibility of irrigation. Irrigation has made a practical science of agriculture, for with all the elemental forces under complete control, chance is eliminated, the law of cause and effect operates without interruption, and a crop failure is impossible. The value of irrigation is easily measured. The United States Government has already expended millions of dollars in reclamation of irrigated lands, and private corporations and individuals are likewise spending millions in that direction. The opportunities of securing cheap irrigated farms are limited. Values in the irrigable districts are constantly rising, and the demand is just as rapidly and constantly increasing. The Pecos Valley of West Texas is a section showing rapid and wonderful development under irrigation. Under the Texas Orient project more than 25,000 acres are now being opened up for settlement in this famous valley, which are being sold in small tracts and upon easy payments. The lands are located in Pecos county on the line of the new transcontinental railway—Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, now building and rapidly nearing completion. The grain, fruit and vegetable production of this section is favorably known as well as the fertility of the soil and healthfulness of its climate. Great interest is now being enlisted in this rapidly growing territory, and full free information can be had regarding same by addressing F. E. Dobbins, Land Commissioner, Texas Orient Development Co., 850 Finance Building, Kansas City, Mo.

THE PECOS VALLEY.—Small sectional view of Toyah Lake, the source of water supply for the lands for sale by the Texas Orient Development Co. Engineers figure that when Toyah Lake is enlarged by dam it will irrigate 80,000 acres of land, allowing 36 inches of water per year. The rainfall averages 15 inches, making about 51 inches of available water.

Suggestions For Farmers.

The farmers of the United States are naturally very much interested in the census of agriculture and farms that will be taken April 15, 1910, as one of the subjects to be covered by the Thirteenth Decennial Census. Many are showing their interest by writing to the Census Bureau for the purpose of making comments upon census information regarding agriculture as presented in the past. The director of the census welcomes all such suggestions and gives them careful consideration, as he is anxious to have the result of the coming census correspond as nearly as may be to the desires of the people most interested.

In addition to studying carefully these suggestions, the director has on his own initiative requested certain professors of economics and agriculture of the more important universities of the country, and other persons who have specialized in agricultural matters, to come to Washington for a short time for the purpose of studying carefully and criticizing plans now under way. Especially is it desired to obtain their opinion relative to the questions to be asked and their form, as the results to be obtained will so largely depend upon the character of the schedule and the manner in which the questions are propounded. These suggestions, coming from outside experts, are proving to be of great value, and it is believed that in consequence of this preliminary study more valuable and accurate data will be obtained than could otherwise be secured. After these special students and experts have made their preliminary studies, formal conferences are held in the office in which the whole matter of the character of the schedules and the best methods of securing the information are thoroughly gone over.

The department is also seeking to secure the advice and co-operation, as far as possible, of the officers and experts of the Department of Agriculture, of the state agricultural colleges, farmers' societies and like organizations. Address Director of the Census, Washington, D. C.

PUT YOUR NAME ON EVERYTHING.

Your name, name of farm and address, **NOT PRINTED BUT PERMANENTLY PAINTED,** designed as illustrated here. With this outfit you can in an artistic manner **MARK YOUR MAIL BOXES, SACKS, IMPLEMENTS, BARRELS, BOXES, CRATES, ALL SHIPMENTS, your FRUIT, AGRICULTURAL, STOCK and POULTRY EXHIBITS AT FAIRS.**

Besides stopping loss of possessions, errors in shipments, and insuring safe return, it makes a fine advertisement for you.

An appropriate name gives your farm, orchard or estate **"INDIVIDUALITY," AND ADVERTISING IT IN THIS WAY** in connection with your own name it makes your land more valuable.

THE FARMER'S HANDY MARKING OUTFIT does all this. **COSTS ONLY $1.00 COMPLETE—Marker, Paint and Brush. LASTS A LIFETIME AND PAYS FOR ITSELF IN LESS THAN A MONTH.**

Send a dollar bill to-day or money order. Every farmer, large or small, should have this outfit. Write your name, farm name and address plainly.

ANY KIND OF MARKER MADE TO YOUR OWN ORDER. YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFACTORY.

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References—Montrose Sav. Bank. **(AGENTS WANTED.)** Farmers and Merchants Bank.

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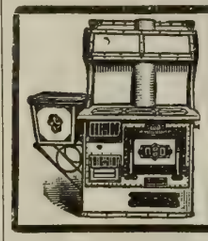

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Eradication of Weeds by the Iron Sulphate Method.

The eradication of farm weeds has been the subject of special investigations by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin for several years. Experiments with the iron sulphate solution were begun in 1906 and successful results were secured in the eradication of wild mustard and in the partial control of other weed pests. These results are described in Bulletin No. 179, just issued, entitled "The Eradication of Farm Weeds with Iron Sulphate."

The iron sulphate solution is prepared by mixing 100 pounds of granulated iron sulphate with fifty gallons of water and stirring thoroughly. This solution is sufficient to treat one acre of land infested with wild mustard. A specially adapted sprayer is necessary to apply the solution. Such machines are now to be found upon the market at moderate prices.

Fifteen to twenty-five acres can be sprayed daily and a single application of the solution will kill all of the mustard if applied at the right time. The spray is most effective if applied when the younger plants are in the bud and the older plants in the third leaf. Weather conditions should be favorable, as rains wash off the solution making it ineffective.

Mustard spraying experiments made in 1906 and 1907 have demonstrated the effectiveness of this method of eradicating mustard and the partial control of cockle bur, bind weed and rag weed. Fields of oats at the station farm, at Madison, and in Waukesha, Kenosha and Langdale counties, were sprayed with successful results.

Canada thistles are not killed when sprayed with iron sulphate. Although some plants are serious injured, the solution merely causes the leaves to be scorched and the thistle plant soon recovers its natural vigor. Experiments show that eradication of thistles can be more effectively done by the cultivation method. This involves a rotation which keeps the thistles under control by frequent cultivation.

The cost of spraying with iron sulphate is about $1.25 per acre, including the following items,—sprayer, $60 to $150; man and team spraying 20 acres per day, $4; man for making solution, $1.75; one ton of iron sulphate, $16; freight on same (200 miles), $3.25; total cost for material and spraying 20 acres, $25. The cost of the iron sulphate varies according to distance it must be shipped, and is cheaper when purchased in car lots.

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN HAY PRESSES.

A condenser hopper of unusual merit has recently been perfected for use on a belt power press. This hopper opens up and allows extra feeding space, increasing the capacity; also the earning power of the press and making easier work for the feeder.

This great advantage is found on the Belt Presses made by the Dain Manufacturing Company. They also have an automatic tucker which turns out smoother, squarer bales than is possible with any other press.

Any one desiring further information relative to the Dain press can get it by writing direct to the Dain Manufacturing Company, 828 Vine St., Ottumwa, Iowa.

ABSORBINE CURES SHOE BOIL.

J. L. Dexter, East Orange, N. J., in a recent letter stated: "There is no doubt about ABSORBINE as a cure for Shoe Boils. One of my mares developed one recently (very large). In not over three days, by the use of ABSORBINE, I took the same out clean, and I can therefore testify to its value for the cure of Shoe Boil. ABSORBINE at druggists $2.00 per bottle or sent express prepaid upon receipt of price. Write today for free booklet. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 10 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

The Speedy Hired Man.

"I see you farmers are all buying automobiles."

"We are," admitted Farmer Whiffletree, "and you can believe it or not, but my hired man has developed enough energy to be pinched for speeding."—Kansas City Journal.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago.** THIS IS OUR FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

BEST SHOT GUN SHOTS.

The Big Grand American Handicap at Chicago Shot a Hero Into the Shooting World.

Fred Shattuck, of Columbus, Demonstrated His Nerve.

Every year the best shotgun shots in the land assemble in competition for the greatest of all shooting honors—the Grand American Handicap. The big shoot is usually held the last week in June, which gives the men practically three months to get their aim in trim. Trap shooting is virtually warm weather sport, though many of the inveterates crack away at the flying clay saucers all winter long.

This year, the Grand American was held at Chicago, with the big event scheduled for Thursday, June 24th. Sunday saw the well known shooters rolling in from all the four corners of the United States. Monday and Tuesday everybody went out to practice—that is, to get used to the "conditions," such as the background and flight of targets. On these days every man stands on an equal footing. That is 16 yards back of the traps from which the targets are thrown. Wednesday a Preliminary Handicap was held. On this day every man stands at the postion he will shoot from in the big event next day. The poorest shots are placed at 16 yards, the best as far back as 21 yards, and the others at 17, 18, 19 and 20 yards acording to the judgment of the Handicap Committee who knows the record of each one. Thus, every man has an equal show.

When the Grand American Handicap started on the fourth day, the quiet determination of the 450 or more seasoned shooters created an atmosphere that is hard to explain. Perhaps it was something like the start of the famous Olympic Marathon race at Windsor Castle—men keyed to the breaking point though outwardly as cool as ice.

Fred Shattuck, of Columbus, Ohio, the winner, gave such a demonstration of pluck that his name will always be prominent in the shooters Hall of Fame. The race is for the best score out of ... targets . After 80 had been shot, one man had missed only one and several only two and three. Shattuck had missed four. The last 20 targets try a man's mettle and Shattuck knowing this, counted himself in the race though some thought he had little show. He had the grit and skill to break those last 20 without a miss which gave him a total of 96. All eyes were on Shattuck now, when it was learned that three other leaders in the race had missed enough to make their score 96 and tie him. His 20 straight under such a strain as that was marvelous shooting. The four men who were tied then had to shoot it off on a string of 25 targets. This is the most gruelling test of all. Shattuck was at 19 yards. Two men had an advantage of him—one at 16 yards and one at 17 yards . The referee lined up behind the four men and the race started anew. "Dead! dead!" he shouted, as Shattuck broke bird after bird. It was not a runaway race, for all were scoring breaks with clockwork regularity. The 25th bird was reached—all had missed but Shattuck. Crack! and he breaks the target clean as a die. Then a great shout for one of the gamest finishes ever recorded—45 straight. Who could beat that? All hats were thrown in the air to Fred Shattuck.

Shattuck lays much importance upon the fact that he used UMC Steel Lined Shells which have a tough band of steel around the smokeless powder. No other shell made has this improved feature. One man is reported to have remarked, "I never saw a man shoot with such confidence as Shattuck . There must be something extraordinary about those UMC shells he used. He makes the 12th winner who has used them and only 18 Grand American Handicaps have ever been held!" "That's right," his friend said, "And no other make has won more than 6. You can trust one of those boys to know the best shells any chances of losing out."

Farm Butter-fat Records.

Being asked by the New York Produce Review and American Creamery to "Give a simple method of keeping records of butter fat production on the farm, one which will require the least work for the farmer and yet give approximately the number of pounds butter fat per cow," Mr. O. A. Storvick, of Minnesota, answered as follows:

"The method I would favor is one very simple and yet quite accurate. Use a scale made for the purpose of weighing milk, one having two indicators, so one can be used for taking the tare by placing on zero when empty pail is hung on scale.

"For taking samples I would use glass stoppered bottles with numbers corresponding to the number of cows; also use a chart ruled so as to give name and number of each cow. place for weight of milk, test and pounds of butterfat.

"Would weigh each cow's milk morning and evening on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, and take a sample of milk from milk pail before weighing, at each of these milkings. Supposing a cow gives 12 pounds of milk in the morning and 13 pounds in the evening on the 10th, or 25 pounds for the day, we simply add a cipher and we have amount for the first ten days of the month, which in this case would be 250 pounds of milk; on the 20th, repeat the same and also on the 30th, hence there would only be the three sums to add, now we would test our samples and compute fat produced by each cow, and credit each cow in a book ruled for this purpose, where each cow's record can be kept for the entire year.

"I have found this will give very satisfactory results, and one which will require but little trouble and work. Of course, should a cow not be in a normal condition on one of these dates, which could easily be noticed by the weight of milk, the sample could be taken one or two days later also. Some favor taking the samples three days in succession, but this I do not think will give quite as accurate result in case the milk flow should increase or decrease, and for this reason I favor the three dates mentioned."

New Rugs From Old Carpets.

"In almost every home there are usually to be found some carpets that because of either shabbiness or extreme ugliness have been banished to the attic," says Woman's Home Companion for September. "These can be turned into a most attractive kind of rug. The carpets are sent to the maker, who has them cleaned and raveled and then woven into a soft, fluffy surface of nondescript tone, with a border of contrasting color. These 'fluff rugs' are among the best of the cheap rugs and do not look cheap at all, and it is a pleasant surprise to see how many useful and charming rugs can be made from a seemingly hopeless old carpet. To have them made costs about one dollar a square yard, making the twelve-by-nine size cost twelve dollars. The marker usually pays express charges one way."

There's Only One Best

—and that's the GREAT MAJESTIC—they are the only ranges made exclusively of **Malleable and Charcoal Iron—outlast three ordinary ranges**—don't break, crack, or rust. Malleable Iron allows absolutely air-tight riveted joints in a MAJESTIC and these combined with pure asbestos lining, **save half your fuel bill and give you a dependable cooker, a perfect baker—every day.**

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has an oven door, which when dropped, forms a rigid shelf strong enough to bear any weight—oven rack slides out automatically, holding anything, that happens to be on it, securely. Other attractive MAJESTIC features are the open end ash pan, acting as a shovel and the ash cup under it.

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Each exclusive MAJESTIC feature makes this range more practical, more serviceable, more durable—the best range your money can buy regardless of price. MAJESTIC Ranges are sold in nearly every county in forty states. If your dealer doesn't carry MAJESTIC Ranges, write us for the name of a dealer in your locality who does, and we'll send our booklet:

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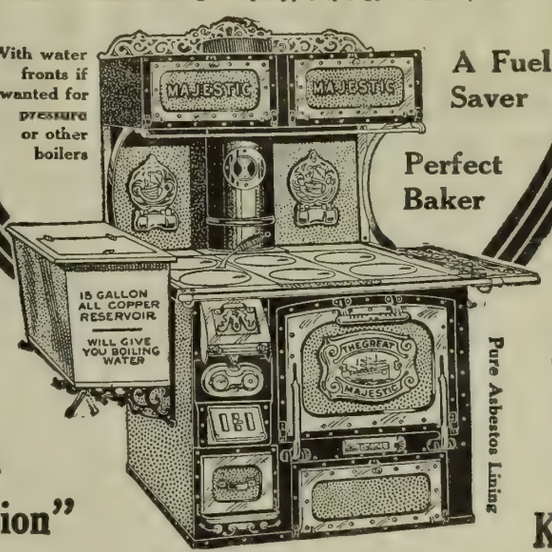
With water fronts if wanted for pressure or other boilers



A Fuel Saver

Perfect Baker

"The Range With A Reputation"

It Should Be In Your Kitchen

THE PLUS QUALITY IN ENSILAGE CUTTERS.

Attention of readers of this paper is called to the announcement made in this issue by the Jos. Dick Mfg. Co. of Canton, Ohio. These people make the Blizzard Ensilage Cutter and all those who have seen it work are one in proclaiming it the most wonderful machine ever built. It will cut up a broom stick without ceremony. Of course no one wants to cut up broom sticks with it, but this is just an illustration of its activity.

Here's the point: The Blizzard Ensilage Cutter does **more** than is expected of it—more than you will ever require. It is like hiring a man to work eight hours and finding he will work ten for the same price. You get **extra** value. Get the blizzard catalog one will be sent free if you address Jos. Dick Mfg. Co., 1416 Tuscarawas St., Canton, Ohio. Ask also for pamphlet, "Why Silage Pays."

A Long Horse Wanted.

It is a curious fact that the invariable first thought of a British jack tar when landing from a cruise is to get on a horse. For purposes of economy one animal frequently serves for two or three grinning sailor boys.

Recently a sailor from the fleet of British warships that accompanied the prince of Wales to Quebec approached the keeper of a downtown livery stable, and asked for a horse.

"For riding or driving?" asked the liveryman.

"We'll be goin' aboard of 'im," responded the sailor.

"What kind of a horse do you want," continued the liveryman—"black, white, chestnut sorrel—lively or gentle?"

"Stow all that," said the sailor; "what I'm after is a good long one. There eight of us a-goin' on 'im."—Success Magazine.

3 LBS LOUISIANA HEAD RICE 25 CTS
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Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World.

This great Atlas contains 107 pages, 6x8 inches, is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns. Every country in the world is shown by maps of the latest plates. We use this Atlas as a subscription premium. For One Dollar paid in advance we will send one copy of **Hammond's Handy Atlas** post free by mail and credit three-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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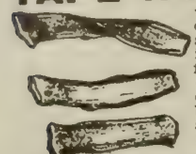

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Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

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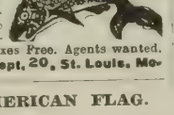
Like hungry bears. **Lightning Fish Lure** attracts all fish. Best bait known. One man caught 20 in half hour; another, 42 in 3 hours. Try it—you'll be kept busy hauling them out. Write today. Complete fishing outfit and 2 boxes Free. Agents wanted.



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SO CAN ANY AGENT

I have been starting agents for the last twenty-five years in a successful guaranteed silverware business. What one of my agents, Mr Bupp did in a day, you can easily do. Send me your name and address.

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102 Royal Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Two Theorists.

When Mme. de Stael declared, in the generalizing method peculiar to the feminine mind, that to know everything was to forgive everything, she swept condemnation, and, to a large extent, criticism out of her horizon, and made the love-lighted outlook of charity limitless.

To certain rigid natures the Frenchwoman's epitome of the Christian creed bears no appeal, and to the honorable soul of one, John Thorpe, it would, if presented to him, have appeared as valueless as that valuable equipment in the making of personal history—an unbounded ambition. Unexpected heir to a distant relative's fortune—a relative of whom ugly facts had come to light as to dishonorable speculations — John Thorpe refused to benefit by the will. Old Anthony Thorpe, who, in the amassing of his fortune, had given his conscience such liberal license, would have smiled sardonically had he known the powers of the inward monitor in his heir's Quixotic soul.

When questioned as to his career, Thorpe said he preferred to live on his wits. These commodities were not such as might be termed brilliant in the brain of this devotee to his own particular view of a right theory, and his friends predicted sackcloth for apparel and ashes for fires of coal.

Some years after the termination of John Thorpe's college career his father had heavy losses and shortly afterward died, when the allowance which had made the son independent and enabled him to follow his amateurish taste in art melted into thin air.

Within a month or two from the date of these adversities Thorpe found himself acknowledging heir of old Anthony. Fate had indeed flaunted her fickleness in the face of the faithful, but she was in a measure defied when this John-o'-Dreams, with little care for the pinchings of poverty, took up his abode in a garret, with his paint-box, his easel and his dog.

Thorpe's appearance, his length and lankiness of stature, had an oddity almost fantastic, which was also not without a certain distinction. He resembled a Vandyke portrait, supposing that painter of style to have surveyed his sitter through the medium of a convex mirror, thereby exaggerating at every point his leanness and lengthiness. The long oval of the thin, refined face might have been accused of femininity but for the line of the firm-lipped mouth and the reserve of the kindly eyes. These were virile enough.

The singularity of Thorpe's appearance had its own fascination for at least two of his friends. Their gaze of untiring admiration was as fervent as that which might have shone in the eyes of the ancients when they worshiped the beauty of a Greek god.

These two love-blinded beings were no other than a shaggy terrier, known by the unbaptized name of Toddles, and a sick child, who lived under the same roof, and was at the mercy of the same shiftless landlady.

"Toddles," said Thorpe one day (the dog was lying with ears cocked, listening for the landlady's foot on the stairs with the approaching meal), if I were a little more gifted and you were a little less hungry, there would be more money between us, my friend."

Toddles was unabashed by this slur on his gastronomic powers; he even cheerfully assented by wagging his tail, which in his recumbent position made a flopping sound on the bare floor.

In a few moments the door opened and the landlady's head thrust itself forward.

"Please,sir, Mattie Smith's dying!"

"All right," said John Thorpe, quietly, without, however, removing the pipe from his mouth or his eyes from the mixing of flake white on the palette; "I'll come."

His apparent callousness was due to his landlady's peculiarity. He had discovered long since that "a passionate prodigality of expression" was her usual method of speech.

He found the child much exhausted with a violent fit of coughing, but she was able to turn upon him a dim little smile, followed by the shadow of a nod, as awkwardly enough he poured her some medicine from a big labeled bottle, which, with an old jar filled with daffodils, shared the uneven surface of the very rickety table in the center of the very small room.

Thorpe remained a moment gazing at the flowers, his hands in his pockets, his head bent.

He seemed to form an inference from their presence, for he presently said:

"So Lady Mary has been here today, I see. What time was she here? Never mind, don't speak," he added, quickly, as the child endeavored to frame a word, and thereby commenced coughing.

Lady Mary was one of the many daughters of an Irish earl. Distraught by her daily readings of the sufferings of the poor, she determined to see on her own account what could be done, and her seeing ended in a large amount of doing.

In arranging some little matters of comfort for Mattie, when the child first came under her notice, she found it necessary to consult Mr. Thorpe.

During the interview a look of keen inquiry shone in the blue gray depths of Lady Mary's Irish eyes, and more than once the dark flashes fell and veiled their perplexity, for her quick sense told her the unmistakable gentleman was there, through all the disguise of shabby clothes and so poor a dwelling.

As for Mattie, his name was always on her lips.

It was in the child's room Lady Mary from time to time encountered him. He and Toddles had long had the habit of betaking themselves there, and making for Mattie her happiest hour in the day.

Lady Mary's racy manner gradually thawed the reserve of her new acquaintance.

To talk intimately, even with those few old friends who valued his personality among their dearest possessions, was rare with Thorpe, but this new friend, with the charm of her womanly tact, gradually drew from him the story of his life, made up for the most part of the sadness of negative, of the things he had not done, of the career he had not made, of the happiness which, for conscience sake, he had not found.

One day, after a visit of Lady Mary's, Mattie announced a piece of news. "I am going," said she, her eyes shining and the bright blush coming to her cheek, "to the seaside. Lady Mary says she will take me. What are waves like, Mr. Thorpe, and will there be big fishes and real boats?"

Thorpe walked to the window and looked out over the chimney-pots, where a cat prowled in the smut-blackened air. The sordidness of the view was, however, just then not

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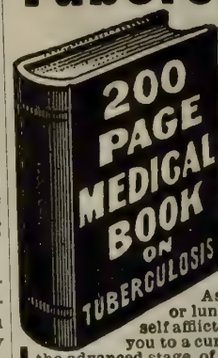

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Write at once to the Yonkerman Company, 3260 Water Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free, and also a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

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There is a very good book on the subject of Vegetable Gardening, written by Samuel B. Green. It is a manual that can be relied on. It is easy to grow vegetables and save them against the different diseases when at critical periods such a book can be readily referred to. There are 252 pages, nicely illustrated and practical throughout. We will send a copy of the book entitled Vegetable Gardening and The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SHIRT WAIST EMBROIDERY PATTERNS.

This embroidery pattern is No. 513, made by the Paris Modes Company. It is a wheat design in shadow and outline embroidery for shirt waist. It comes imprinted on light paper and is tranferred to the cloth by pressing it with a hot iron. The pattern is good for two impressions.

We are sending out this pattern as a circulation premium in connection with the **Universal Magazine.** Anyone who will send 25 cents to pay for the **Universal Magazine** for one year may select Embroidery Pattern No. 513 as a **free premium. The Universal Magazine** is thirty-two pages, published monthly, and contains a large amount of interesting reading matter. Address, **THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

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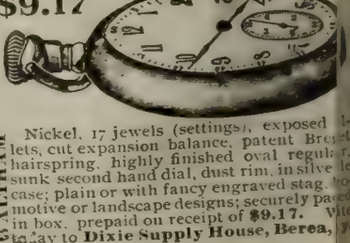

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If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

uppermost in his mental vision. He turned round with a sigh.

"Ah!" he said, "it's grand for you, little girl, but it's sad for us, eh, Toddles?"

The dog jumped down from his post on the child's bed where he had been lying, looking absolutely ugly as he blinked away at the bead eyes of Mattie's rag doll. He then proceeded to set up a howl of impatience for his supper, thereby compelling his master to accompany him back to their own almost barer apartment.

Among Lady Mary's charitable undertakings was now included the desire to convert John Thorpe's irrational logic into that which she was pleased to term rational sense. She informed him that his attitude with regard to old Anthony's money was of an inconsistency quite unique; that to bear out his theory he ought to refuse to wear clothes or to eat food unless he knew the people who supplied him to be gaining their livelihood by honest means.

She smiled with a certain derision at his favorite formula, "Equality, fraternity and liberty," though she hastened to explain she was on the side of "fraternity and liberty," but "equality" was surely contrary to the laws of God, for in the fitting out of the temperaments and talents of humanity could anything be more unequal than Nature herself?

Lady Mary was conscious of thinking as he made this statement how poorly equipped in temperament and talents for the battle of life was his eccentric new friend, whom she occasionally dared to deride. At a later date in their friendship she, with a woman's privilege, changed her mind, and if she surrounded the sterling worth of John Thorpe with the halo almost of heroism, was she not amply atoning for her former affection, even though, woman-like, she weighed down the favoring balance too heavily?

Thorpe's Mentor, unavailing though she feared were the attacks on his theories, was unconsciously the cause of an undermining process. The week after Mattie had been risked off to sea breezes, a tall, lanky figure, followed by the shaggiest of terriers, might have been seen sauntering along the queer little sea wall of Appelby-on-Sands. Thorpe's keen eye soon discovered Lady Mary in spite of her secluded corner and the shelter of a large sunshade, which she tilted a little backward at the sound of approaching footsteps, thereby throwing into delightful ocntrast its rose-colored lining the dark mass of hair under the dainty hat. A spectator near watched her stroll on a few yards with her tall companion, when they both suddenly stopped with the air of people whose attention is deeply arrested.

Were they on the brink of some momentous decision, or were they merely listening to a lark just risen and pouring down over them a very rain of song? The morning was glorious. A high tide was rolling in in densities of blue, the perfect color broken here and there, far out as eye could see, by the foam-white crescents of the waves. Two boats of the little fishing fleet were scudding merrily into harbor, the tawny-brown of the sails weather-beaten into patches of deep orange and dull red.

The before-mentioned lark, aware he was a lark and not a spirit (his little wings felt at length a sensation of fatigue), suddenly stopped his triumphant ascension heavenward and fluttered rapidly down to his nest. At this moment Toddles, who had caught sight of his master, came bounding up in wild excitement, loyally leaving the teasing of Mattie and the disporting of himself in deserted bathing-machines. The sea air had much invigorated his system, but his state of joy was just then hardly opportune. Toddles' dog nature, however, remained blissfully unaware of the critical moment. He seized a corner of Lady Mary's dress and waltzed around, immediately diverted by the sight of her long-handled parasol, at which he made a dive, with the amiable desire of carrying for her an object as long again as himself. Lady Mary snatched him up in her arms and walked away from her companions. There was more color in her face than the wind had brought there, and the aforesaid spectator wondered if it signified temper (she would be a charming enemy); if so, was it the dog or the gentleman?

But presently the latter came up and after a few moments they walked apparently by common consent, disappearing at length mere specks in the distance over the breezy downs.

That was a very long walk for Toddles. For once he wished he had never gone. He was accustomed to attention. He received none whatever.

When Lady Mary became the wife of John Thorpe, old Anthony, if he were allowed to know, in that hot place where his heir at one time believed him to be residing, must have felt a sensation of soothing coolness, for the use of his fortune in Lady Mary's hands was sufficient to justify the reversal of a ten-fold curse.—Hearth and Home.

A Problem Solved

Home Made Gas Light From Crushed Stone and Water

VOLUME for volume, this rural gas actually gives twelve times more light than the best city gas.

Like city gas, it is used in handsome brass or bronze chandeliers and fixtures of endless variety.

A simple twist of the wrist turns on a brilliant flood of light in any room in the house, day or night.

It has already driven the oil lamp with its grease, smoke, soot and smell, out of 176,000 town and suburban homes.

Takes some member of every one of these 176,000 homes, fifteen minutes once a month, to make all the gas the household can use.

***

The magic is all in the wonderful gas-producing stone.

This stone is manufactured in huge electric furnaces, in a temperature of over 6,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

When ready to use, it looks and feels like crushed granite and is then known as Union Carbide.

Union Carbide is packed at the factory and distributed through warehouses all over the country in sheet steel cans in which it may be kept for years.

In these packages it is safer to handle and store than common coal, as it will not burn and can't explode.

***

The gas which this wonderful stone yields is genuine Acteylene.

And Acetylene, carried in iron pipes to ornamental fixtures, burns with a soft, brilliant, pure white light.

On account of its color, it is the easiest of all lights on the eyes, and is a boon to those afflicted with eye strain troubles.

It is not poisonous and one might sleep all night in a room with an open burner without harm.

For these reasons it is used extensively as an illuminant in hospitals, factories, mines, light-houses and government army posts.

To produce Acetylene, it is only necessary to mix Union Carbide with plain water in a small tank-like machine that is usually set in one corner of the basement.

The formula is simple, and the work can be handled by most any school boy.

Once a month he must fill the little machine with Union Carbide—the machine does the rest—it makes gas only when the lights are burning and stops making gas when they are turned off.

Anybody that can cut and fit pipes can install the generator, pipes and fixtures in two days without injuring walls or floors.

With such an installation you can make this glorious beautifying light in your own home for less money than same amount of light from kerosene would cost.

***

If you happen to live in the country, you can do as thousands of farmers have done—run the gas pipes to lights placed on your porches, in your horse and cow barn, or even in your barn yard and have all of them fixed up to light with a touch of an ignition button on post or walls.

Such a lighting scheme is not only a boon to the housewife and children, but it's a mighty handy convenience for the man of the house when he must do his chores after dark, or when he is called out in the night to attend a sick animal.

All these lights will be permanently fastened to ceilings, walls or posts, and enclosed in tight globes.

For this reason they are many times safer than lamps or lanterns that are so often tipped over with disastrous results.

Write us today how large your place and where it is located. Then we can mail our booklets and tell you how little it will cost to make this light yourself.

Just address UNION CARBIDE SALES CO., Dept. B, 156 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Fashions in Hosiery.

"The woman who has sufficient money to be well and fashionably dressed is most careful to have her hosiery match the color of her gown," says Grace Margaret Gould in Woman's Home Companion for September. "For instance, if she is wearing a broadcloth costume in a raisin tint, her stockings are of just the same shade, with instep elaborately embroidered in self-color. However, with an evening gown of white lace or chiffon she may wear white silk stockings embroidered in any of the delicate pastel shades, such as blue, cameo-pink or delicate yellow. For the woman of average means the black lisle-thread or black silk stockings are always in good taste to wear with an afternoon or evening gown. Either plain or embroidered in black, they are equally in good style.

"However, the girl who is going to any evening entertainment, where she plans to wear a white gown with perhaps a sash or ribbons of some light shade, such as baby blue or pink, may have her stockings the same color as her sash, rather than black, if she so chooses. Either one is fashionable."

The Doctor's Limit.

Mrs. Crawford—"Did you manage to coax your doctor to recommend a trip to that mountain resort you wished to visit?"

Mrs. Crabshaw—"Yes; but I can't go, for I couldn't get him to add that a few new dresses would do me a world of good."

A Most Useful Premium.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screwdriver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send one dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Punctuality on the Farm.

Some one has aptly remarked that "Better never late" is a much better maxim than "Better late than never." And it is certain that this is as forceful on the farm as in any phase of commercial life. When we stop to think of it, there is a proper time for almost everything; and if we delay, the chances are that this special opportunity will never come again.

Of course we all know that the secret of the dairyman's success lies in punctuality. There is a regular hour for everything connected with the business, and the more closely the farmer lives up to the exact hour, the more profitable will be his herd.

Stock raising also demands precision, and the peeping chicks and squealing pigs soon proclaim, if their supper is not forthcoming at the usual hour. But we do not so fully realize the crying need almost as insistent along the lines of cultivation

There is such a thing as being too punctual. We have all seen those who, in the desire to be leaders, cut their hay before it is ready, and lose at every turn by a reliance more upon the time-honored schedule than upon the climatic conditions of the season at hand. Because you were through haying before the Fourth one year is no reason why you should have rushed the thing through this year. Study the condition of the crop as well as the weather, and then do your best to unite them profitably.

But it is usually the case that if your ground is ready to sow wheat and the proper season has arrived, further delay will bring loss. If the garden is ready to cultivate, do it now; otherwise a rain may come and the weeds get a start; unexpected company may arrive and the opportune moment thus pass.

Spraying pruning, picking and marketing fruit all call for a certain degree of promptness. Procrastination is a vice sure to bring disaster. Besides, the dread of the work is much worse than the work itself. The habit of doing promptly is the best lubricant to avoid friction.

A good watch helps much along the easy way. Have a time for all routine work, and then work up to it. Of course there are exceptional instances when a schedule must be varied. Yet much of the work is more easily done by adhering to the fixed program.

Regularity at meal time not only promotes health, but promotes the good nature of the cook. The man who expects the dinner bell to ring promptly at noon and is ready for it saves himself much valuable time besides having a chance to eat the meal when it is at its best. It is vexatious in the extreme to hurry around to have a meal on time and then have the man of the house wait to go another round or have a little chat with the hired man before coming to the meal. The average housewife takes pride in having her meals served in good shape. Possibly she is tired as well as hungry, and wants to rest as well as to have the victuals before they get cold. The habit of loitering grows with the years. Curb it on the start. Make it a rule to do the duty which lies nearest, and to do it promptly. The same moment never comes twice in a lifetime. A very little while after the ground ceases to be too wet, it becomes too dry. Nature never stands still, and all true agriculture is founded on her rules.—Bessie L. Putnam.

The Buckeye Saw Mills.

This is a complete line of saw mills, engines, saw mill machinery, edgers, trimmers, cut-off saws, lath mills and special machinery—the most up-to-date saw mills on the market. Different sizes to suit all conditions. See ad. of Weber Implement Co., and address the firm at 415 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo., and ask for illustrated catalogue.

Economy in Boys' Clothes.

Every mother who has an active healthy little boy to clothe, knows something of the number of garments that are needed to keep him looking respectable. Pantaloons become ragged in an incredibly short time, jackets wear out at the elbows and fray out around the edge, and stockings show great holes at the knees. In fact there is no article in a child's wardrobe that is so expensive as stockings if new ones are purchased when they wear out.

I know an economical little mother who never buys any stockings for her two little boys except their Sunday ones. When they are worn so they need mending, they are carefully darned and taken for everyday. All the other stockings that they wear are made from the upper parts of those that the mother and older sister have worn until the feet are beyond repair. They are then cut by a pattern which is straight in front and has a seam extending down the back of the leg around the heel and under the middle of the foot, using the leg of the stocking and discarding the foot. The seam is stitched on the machine, then opened and cat-stitched down on either side. They require very little time to make, and adjust themselves to the feet so they are quite comfortable.

Do not trim the blouses intended for every day wear with ruffle. You can make two plain waists while you are ruffling one, and the same thing applies to the ironing. Buy percale and gingham instead of common calico.

The mother who studies economy will make the little boys pants instead of getting the ready-made article, for the cloth in the latter is usually poor and the making worse. If you have the cast off garments of the father, uncle or other adult member of the household at your disposal, the little boy may be provided with neat and comfortable garments at a trifling cost. A pair of trousers will contain plenty of good material for a small pair when the owner considers them worn out. Perhaps the little man does not like to wear garments that his playmates may recognize as having belonged to some one else. Wash the goods and dye it any pretty dark color you wish with diamond dye and no one can tell from its appearance that it was not made of new material. Cut them by a nicely fitting pattern, dampen every seam and press it and they will not have the "home-made look that is always objectionable. If you are a novice in this kind of work, examine a tailor-made garment closely and you will have no trouble in putting them together and finishing them properly. —E. J. C.

$10,000 GUARANTEE AGAINST LIGHTNING.

Every one who is interested in roofing his house or barn will be glad to learn about Steel Shingles, which last a lifetime.

As some people have the mistaken impression that such roofs are apt to be dangerous on account of lightning, the Edwards Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, have issued a guarantee backed by a $10,000 bond deposited with one of the strongest banks of Cincinnati.

This bond guarantees that if lightning damages a roof covered with Edwards Reo Steel Shingles, the Edwards Mfg. Co. will refund the amount paid by purchaser for the shingles.

These steel shingles come in 5 to 10 ft. stamped sheets, and can be laid with a hammer and nails. They last four times as long as wood shingles.

We advise our readers to write to The Edwards Manufacturing Company, 919-939 Lock street, Cincinnati, Ohio, for their new big catalog and freight-prepaid prices. These people are the largest manufacturers in their lines in the country and have a special proposition to up-to-date farmers who will represent them.

Her Leap-year Proposal.

"You've been courting me now for a number of years ,George," remarked a girl to a young man, "and I want to make a little leap-year proposal."

"I—I am not in a position to marry just yet," stammered the youth, but"—

"Who said anything about marriage?" interrupted the girl. "I was going to propose that you stop coming here and give somebody else a chance."—Philedalphia Inquirer.

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Cured without surgical operation. Cures guaranteed. All protruding stopped in one or two treatments. Do not continue to suffer when you can be cured without an operation. Consultation free. Call or write, inclosing 2c. stamp for 172-page Book on Rectal Diseases.
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In every sale of my famous Soap and Remedies. You have exclusive territory, regular customers, your own business. FREE sample and instructions. Address
The Perry Co., 3922 Laclede Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

STEM WIND **Gold Watch AND RING GIVEN** FOR SELLING POST CARDS
We positively give both a Famous Alton Watch, Stem Wind, beautifully engraved Solid Gold case, American movement, factory tested, guaranteed five years; also a Solid Gold Laid Ring set with a Congo Gem, sparkling like a $50 diamond, for selling 20 packages of beautiful high grade Art Post Cards at 10c per package. Order 20 packages and when sold send us $2 and we will positively send you the watch, ring & chain. ALTON WATCH CO. Dept. 325, CHICAGO

Farmer's Sons WANTED with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, $60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The VETERINARY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, Dept. 12, London, Canada

$150 A MONTH at START to show samples and put out Mdse. and Grocery Catalogs. Mail Order House. American Supply Co., Desk 9B, Chicago, Ill.

CREDIT Subscriptions.

Three Years For One Dollar, Payable at the End of the First Year

The publishers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower will be glad to furnish the paper three years for **One Dollar**, the same to be payable **at the end of the first year.** The edition is a fair sample of the paper. It is interesting and instructive. Those who read it over will find that it is a help to them in the conduct of their business. All who receive a sample copy are invited to send in a subscription on the following blank form, unless they prefer to pay in advance, thereby securing a premium.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay One Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying for subscription to that date.

Name.....

Postoffice.....

THE ACETYLENE LIGHT.

A Great Modern Convenience For Farm Life.

There is a distinct advance in the standard of living in the country. Aside from those well known and much talked of innovations, the telephone rural free delivery improved farm machinery and domestic conveniences there has in the last ten years, developed a demand throughout the whole United States where intelligent farmers are fully alive to modern progress, for a better means of illumination. Improved lamps and lanterns have been developed, but the progress in this line has not been great for the very good reason that about every known means of burning oil so as to secure the best illumination had already been worked out.

It is not probable that any great

Sketch showing how an Acetylene Generator is connected in the cellar with pipes run through walls and out of sight.

further progress will be made along these lines. There has, however, come into the farm home a new means of illumination which gives to the farmer the very best light which the world affords. Recent investigations in Washington show that Acetylene is the nearest approach to sunlight of any illuminant, and as the sun is the standard by which the world sees best, the farm can now have the best light known.

There is scarcely a farm community in which Acetylene is not used by some of the progressive farmers, and light for light, it is cheaper than kerosene burned under ordinary conditions. The first investment in the generator and piping is soon forgotten and really should not be considered, in view of the fact that it is practically a part of the house and is becoming as important to the house as the chimney. No one thinks of

Matches can be abolished on the farm. The pull of a chain will light permanent Acetylene jets.

charging the cost of building a chimney up to the wood or coal bill for running the kitchen stove, and so it is equally absurd to figure that the Acetylene generator and the piping of the house is really a part of the lighting bill. Every house and every building built in the city today is piped for gas and wired for electricity. The gas bill or the electric bill is really the cost of lighting; the rest is the cost of building.

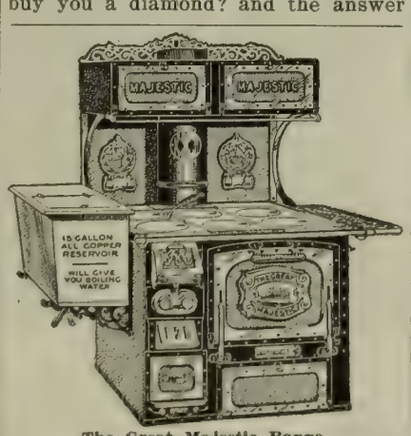
Since the farmers have recognized this, they have not hesitated to put in Acetylene generators, but now has come a new and splendid further advance. Acetylene can be piped to any part of the farm buildings where light is needed, and the pipes need not be placed very much underground, either. By properly distributing the gas jets in the farm buildings, light can be had of splendid quality, at any time, at any point. This does away with the lantern, and as little attachments are now made by which, as the gas is turned on, it is immediately lighted by an electric spark, all danger from matches is eliminated. The result is that the danger of fire is reduced to a minimum and the convenience of the system is beyond all comparison.

Think of the pleasure of the farmer, driving home at night; he enters the barn door and can have the place instantly illuminated without troubling to go to the house for a lantern or fumbling for matches, and in addition, running no risk of fire.

The whole system is so safe, so economical and so manifestly convenient that it is more than probable that every progressive farmer will sooner or later adopt Acetylene for the household and then extend the system, lighting his barns and outhouses with great economy and convenience. Further particulars can be had by addressing Union Carbide Sales Co., Dept. B, 156 Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill.

A Farmer's Wife's Demand.

It is a joke going the rounds of the daily papers that farmers have bought so many diamonds for their wives and sweethearts that the price has advanced to such an extent city people can no longer buy any. On reading this to a farmer's wife the farmer said: "My dear, would you like me to buy you a diamond? and the answer



The Great Majestic Range.

was, "I would very much prefer a Majestic Range." And she was right. The Majestic Range is a household treasure and, in actual value worth many diamonds. To understand this fully and clearly write to Majestic Mfg. Co., Dept 39, St. Louis, Mo., and ask for a copy of the interesting booklet, entitled "The Story of Majestic Glory."

The Fireless Cooker.

By an Expert Cook.

A great many women smile incredulously when the name "Fireless Cooker" is mentioned, and it really is somewhat misleading. Heat retainer would have been a better appellation, since the principle of so-called fireless cooking is simply to retain the heat by perfect insulation after the boiling point has been reached. If the housewife doubts the possibility of this, let her wrap a pot of hot coffee in a dry towel and she will find that it will keep warm for some time without fire. If this be true of such a simple experiment, she can judge what the heavy, scientifically constructed boxes with tightly closed buckets will do.

The Norwegian "automatic kitchen," or fireless cooker, attracted attention at the Paris Exposition in 1867, but it failed to come into general use until recent years. New interest in this method of cooking was awakened in the United States in 1905 by the experiments made under the direction of the Commissary-General of the War Department. These experiments were the result of a report from United States Consular Clerk George H. Murphy of Frankfort, Germany, where the fireless cooker had been successfully used for some years.

To the overworked housewife, it is undoubtedly the greatest boon of modern times. Imagine starting your soup or vegetables to boil or bread or meat to bake of a morning when you are getting breakfast and not seeing them again until they are taken "piping hot and done to a turn" from the cooker at dinner time. And, in many cases, the fireless cooker, without effort on the part of the housekeeper, is capable of producing results which could not be obtained on an ordinary stove. Especially is it the most perfect method of cooking all kinds of meats since the juices are retained and the meat rendered more palatable and digestible than by any other method of cooking. The Rapid not only cooks in from one-third to one-fourth less time than any other cooker on the market, but its excellent roasting device opens up many new possibilities in fireless cooking. The roasting is done by heating the radiators sizzling hot on a gas or coal stove. Then one stone is placed under the aluminum pail containing the food to be roasted and the other stone is placed on a rack in the pail. The food is put into the pail for roasting without previous heating, though for boiling it is first heated on the stove; the lid of the pail is closed and the cover of the roaster put on. No further attention is needed and the meat is taken out brown as a crisp and delightfully done.

Stylish Children's Dresses.

I have five little girls, and as we are in moderate circumstances, their clothes must largely be "hand-downs." Can you suggest any pretty dress-goods that make dresses really durable enough for my other children to wear after the first one outgrows them? MOTHER OF PEARLS.

We know of nothing better for your purpose than Simpson-Eddystone Prints, made by the Eddystone Mfg Co., Philadelphia, and sold by dry goods dealers all over the United States. These are the standard calicoes that have been noted so many years for their durable quality. I happen to know that the quality has been maintained to the present, while the pretty patterns have been kept-up-to-date. The colors are absolutely fast, even after repeated washing.

These goods can be made up into about as stylish children's dresses as you can find anywhere. The cost is so extremely moderate I am sure you will be glad to know about this material.

A Cure For Consumption

Dr. J. Lawrence Hill Is Actually Curing Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and All Throat and Lung Troubles.

He Gladly Sends A Trial Package By Mail To Prove That Even The Worst Cases of Consumption Can Be Quickly Cured At Home.

Jackson, Mich., Special.—A remarkable announcement, based on positive proofs, has been made by one of the foremost specialists and physicians in this country, Dr. J. Lawrence Hill.

Everyone who has Weak Lungs, Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes or Catarh in any form, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Chronic Hacking Cough, Loss of Flesh, Night Sweats, Hemorrhages, Soreness or Pain in the Chest or under the Shoulder Blades, or any other Deadly Symptom of Consumption, should send their name and address with twenty cents in stamps or silver to help pay packing, etc., for a Trial Package of Dr. Hill's New Rational Remedy. This treatment quickly checks further progress of the disease and produces new resisting power, appetite, flesh and good health. All throat and lung sufferers should fill out coupon below and send at once for a trial package which the doctor sends by mail prepaid.

Trial Treatment Package Coupon

Dr. J. Lawrence Hill,
607 Hill Building, Jackson, Mich.

I am suffering from throat and lung trouble, so please send me your large trial package in plain, sealed wrapper, that I may try it and see for myself if it will do what you claim it will. I enclose 20c. to help pay for packing, etc., and as an evidence that I am not sending for the trial package out of idle curiosity.

NAME..... .....

ADDRESS.. .....

Spendthrift Woman.

"How much of an income do you think you could live on comfortably?"

"I think I could manage to be very comfortable on about $10,000 a year until my wife found out that I was getting that much."—Chicago Record-Herald.

At the recent Blue Grass Fair only one herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle was exhibited, and it was not a Kentucky herd. D. Bradfute & Son, Cedarville, Ohio, were the exhibitors and made a clean sweep of the premiums.

Learned in the Law.

Examiner—"What is an alibi?"

Candidate for the Bar—"An alibi is committing a crime in one place when you are in another place. If you can be in two other places, the alibi is all the stronger in law."—Puck.

LICE KILLER will not injure chickens, but makes them healthy. Sprinkle it where they roost and lice are destroyed. Our **GERM DESTROYER** prevents contagious diseases amongst hogs and cattle. Latest remedy out. **LICE KILLER COMPANY, Marquette, Ill.**

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Handy, Automatic
HAME FASTENER
Beware without hame strap. Horse-owners and teamsters wild about them. Fasten instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents.
F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 831 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio

SELECTED POETRY.

DAT OL' GRAY MEWL.

Dat ol' gray mewl, he jes' so slow
He's gittin' no ercount at all;
Ah jes' kin kind o' mek him go;
Ah has to drag him from his stall.

Ah hitch him up to drive erbout,
He moves so slow Ah think he's died;
Dese oddeh niggahs' mewls step out
En pass us jes' laik we wuz tied.

He won' pace mo' dan half er piece,
He jes won' trot er little bit;
Ah'll sell dat mewl en git er beas'
Dat's got some life lef' in him yit.

Er nice youn mewl dat step so high
He mek dem niggahs tek mah dust,
En when dey sees us plowin'—My!
Dey'll envy me plum fit to bust.

He plow so fast he tek dey bref—
But sho! I'se talkin' laik er fool.
Dat critter walk me plum to def!
Ah spec Ah'll keep dat ol' gray mewl.
—Chicago News.

WHEN OLD AGE COMES.

If God grant me old age.
I would see some things finished; some outworn;
Some stone prepared for builders yet unborn,
Nor would I be the sated, weary sage
Who sees no strange new wonders in each morn.
And with me there on what men call the shelf
Crowd memories from which I cull the best—
And live old strifes, old kisses, some old jest;
For if I be no burden to myself
I shall be less a burden to the rest.
If God grant you old age,
I'll love the record writ in whitened hair,
I'll read each wrinkle wrought by patient care,
As oft as one would scan a treasured page,
Knowing my heart each sentence graven there,
I'd have you know life's evil and life's good,
And gaze out calmly, sweetly on it all—
Serene with hope, whatever may befall;
As though a love-strong spirit ever stood
With arm about you, waiting any call.
If God grant us old age,
I'd have us very lenient toward our kind,
Letting our waning senses first grow blind
Toward sins that youthful zealots can engage,
While we hug closer all the good we find.
I'd have us worldly foolish, heaven wise,
Each lending each frail succor to withstand,
Ungrudgingly, ev'ry mortal day's demand;
While fear-fed lovers gaze in our old eyes
And go forth bold and glad and hand in hand.
—Burges Johnson, in Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSION.

God and I in space alone,
And no body else in view,
And where are the people, O, Lord?" I said:
"The earth beneath and the sky o'erhead
And the dead whom once I knew."
"That was a dream," God smiled and said,
"A dream that has ceased to be true.
There were no people, living or dead,
No earth beneath and no sky o'erhead,
There was only Myself and you!"
"And why do I feel no fear?" I said,
"Meeting You here this way!
For I have sinned I know full well,
And is there Heaven and is there Hell,
And this the Judgment Day?"
"Nay, those were but dreams," the great God said,
"Dreams that have ceased to be.
There are no such things as fear and sin,
And you yourself—you have never been;
There is nothing at all but Me."
—Anonymous.

WOMAN.

Untamed and forever the tameless,
The frail, yet forever the free,
Unshamed and forever the shameless,
The top of creation is she.

All civilizations have passed her
And left her barbarian still,
And the man who has dreamed he is master
Is simply the slave of her will.

She simpers and glances demurely,
And looks like a saint as she goes;
As sweet as a lily, yet surely
She's leading some man by the nose;

For her's are the primeval resources
Of strong, unregenerated sense;
Duplicity marshals her forces
And art is her subtle defense.

Oh, man, you may marvel and wonder,
May reason and argue and fret;
Oh, man, you may bluster and blunder—
You never have conquered her yet!

You lecture and tutor and teach her,
But still she is ever the same,
The free, irresponsible creature
That nothing can fetter or tame.
—Chicago News.

A MYSTERY REVEALED.

I said to him, "Oh, wisest one
Of all that dwell
On sands, why shunnest thou the world
Within thy shell?"

"Go to!" he cried. "I see that thou
Where breezes blow
Hast never lingered. Broken vows
Thou then shouldst know.

And vanity. Of summer girls
I will not blab;
But briefly, they have made of me
A hermit crab."
J. E. R. in New York Herald.

AT THE COUNTER.

They stood behind the counter, two rather pretty girls,
With ruffles on their shoulders and Lillian Russell curls.
And oh! their hearts were merry and their tongues were running fast
Of their lovers and their dresses, and their pleasures now and past.

When there wandered to the counter, with a tired and worried face,
A quiet little woman, who asked to look at lace.
One of them looked her over with a cool, contemptuous stare,
Then chatted on "O Daisy, I wish that you'd been there!"

"I 'spose that Charley looked too cute?" You bet that he's alive!
And my dress was that pink satin that we sold at ninety-five.
And I had that woman make it that made the dress for Grace."
"If you please," there came a weary voice "I want to look at lace."

"And Mary Jinks was there. O, girls, you ought to have seen her hair!"
It was curled and frizzled to death—and don't you tell—but I don't care—
I don't believe that half of it grew on her head at all.
And her costume—well! before I'd wear such a garment to a ball!

And how she ever gets a fellow with that lookin' face?"
"Will you kindly," said the weary voice; "will you let me see some lace?"
"I saw that fellow—you know—that was over in the silks;
He's just too gone for anything on that stuck-up Susy Wilkes.

I never"—Here the customer, up-plucking heart of grace.
Spoke boldly: "Please to wait on me. I I want to see some lace."
The salesgirl paused, impatient such persistence to discover.
"There's only veilings here," she said; "the lace is three rooms over!"
—Post-Dispatch.

WAITING FOR THE BUGLE.

We wait for the bugle; the night dews are cold,
The limbs of the soldiers feel jaded and old;
The field of our bivouac is windy and bare,
There is lead in our joints, there is frost in our hair;
The future is veiled and its fortunes unknown
As we lie with hushed breath till the bugle is blown.
At the sound of the bugle each comrade shall spring
Like an arrow released from the strain of the string;
The courage, the impulse of youth shall come back
To banish the chill of the drear bivouac:
And sorrows and losses and cares fade away
When that life-giving signal proclaims the new day.
Though the bivouac of ages may put ice in our veins,
And no fiber of steel in our sinew remains;
Though the comrades of yesterday's march are not here,
And the sunlight seems pale and the branches are sere.
Though the sound of our cheering dies down to a moan—
We shall find our lost youth when the bugle is blown.
T. W. Higginson, in Globe-Democrat.

SQUANDERED LIVES.

The fisherman wades in the surges;
The sailor sails over the sea;
The soldier steps bravely to battle;
The woodman lays axe to the tree.

They are each of the breed of the heroes,
The manhood attempered in strife;
Strong hands that go lightly to labor,
True hearts that take comfort in life.

In each is the seed to replenish
The world with the vigor it needs—
The center of honest affections,
The impulse to generous deeds.

But the shark drinks the blood of the fisher;
The sailor is dropped into the sea;
The soldier lies cold by his cannon;
The woodman is crushed by his tree.
—Bayard Taylor.

CONSOLATION.

We mop our brows and curse the heat
And say some things that are not sweet;
We moan and groan and lift our cry,
And some lay down and want to die;
But, oh, what compensating bliss—
There's still one hotter place than this!
We fuss and fume and do our best
To keep our nerves in wild unrest;
We champ and chew and cuss the weather
And all join in and cuss together,
Until there comes that thought, I wis—
There's still one hotter place than this!
Let heat waves come, they're bound to go;
In time the cooling breezes blow;
And when we choke and burn with fire
And in our shirtsleeves still perspire,
One comfort over all don't miss—
There's one place hotter far than this!
—Baltimore Sun.

THE LITTLENESS OF LOVE.

Love is just a morning glory, doomed at noon to die;
Love is only half a story, told in passing by;
Love is gold so delicate, the lightest flame might melt it.
Love's nothing! But—God help the man who's never known or felt it!
—Helen Rowland.

THE AVIATOR'S LOVE SONG.

The night birds home are winging,
The lark his song is singing,
Auroral shafts are bringing
The dawn—oh, fly with me!
The day is swiftly coming,
The early partridge drumming,
The spark coil gently humming—
Come fly, oh, fly with me!

The never-fail magneto
Now sings its faint falsetto
And sparks each plug, you bet—oh,
Then fly, my love, with me!
The bent shaft has been trued up,
The damaged canvas glued up
And all the set screws screwed up—
So why not fly with me?

The brass work has been polished,
All faults have been abolished
The wheel that was demolished
Is fixed—then fly with me.
The morning haze is blurring
The sun; no wind is stirring;
The motor she is purring—
Make haste to fly with me.
New York Sun.

THE LURE OF THE DESERT LAND.

Have you slept in a tent alone—a tent
Out under the desert sky—
Where a thousand thousand desert miles
All silent 'round you lie?—
The dust of the aeons of ages dead,
And the people that trampled by!
Have you looked in the desert's painted cup,
Have you smelled at dusk the wild sage musk,
Have you seen the lightning flashing up
From the ground, in the desert dusk?
Have you heard the song in the desert rain
(Like the undertone of a wordless rhyme)'
Have you watched the glory of colors flame
In its marvel of blossom time?
Have you lain with your face in your hands, afraid,
Face down—flat down on your face—and prayed,
While the terrible sandstore whirled and swirled
In its soundless fury, and hid the world
And quenched the sun in its yellow glare,
Just you, and your soul, and nothing, there?
If you have, then you know, for you've felt its spell,
The lure of the desert land.
And if you have not, then I could not tell—
For you could not understand.
—Madge Morris in Lippincott's Magazine.

THE BURDEN OF THE DAY.

Who shall rise and cast away,
First, the Burden of the Day?
Who assert his place and teach
Lighter labor, nobler speech,
Standing firm, erect, and strong,
Proud as Freedom, free as Song?

Lo! we groan beneath the weight
Our own weaknesses create;
Crook the knee and shut the lip,
All for tamer fellowship;
Load our slack, compliant clay
With the burden of the Day,

Higher paths there are to tread;
Fresher fields around us spread;
Other flames of sun and star
Flash at hand and lure afar;
Larger manhood might we share,
Surer fortune—did we dare!

In our mills of common thought
By the pattern all is wrought;
In our school of life, the man
Drills to suit the public plan,
And through labor, love and play,
Shifts the Burden of the Day.

Ah! the gods of wood and stone
Can a single saint dethrone,
But the people who shall aid
'Gainst the puppets they have made;
First they teach and they obey;
'Tis the Burden of the Day.

Thunder shall we never hear
In this ordered atmosphere?
Never this monotony feel
Shattered by a trumpet's peal?
Never sire that burst and blow
From eternal summits, know?

Though no man resent his wrong
Still is free the poet's song!
Still, a stag, his thought may leap,
O'er the herded swine and sheep,
And in the pastures far away
Lose the Burden of the Day!
—Bayard Taylor.

"THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT THERE."

When I walk out beneath the starry skies
And feel night's solemn beauty o'er me steal,
I question oft what meaning underlies
The words that yet so much to us reveal.
No night in heaven? No calm and silent night,
To heal the fret and fever of the day,
Distill its balm upon the restless heart,
And bear us on sleep's shadowy wings away?
No far, mysterious stars; no changeful moon,
With light more graceful than the glare of noon,
No night to mark the time when toil should cease,
And weary hands could lie in folded ease?
What wondrous realm is this that knows no night?
Where eyes grow never weary of the light,
And hearts that ache with sorrow and distress,
Ne'er long to welcome sleep's forgetfulness?
What boon to blest immortals can be given,
To take thy place, oh night, sweet night, in heaven?
The deepest meaning, if I read aright,
Is that in heaven they have no need of night!
—Author Unknown.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

This is a beautiful study, and it is elegantly explained by the most satisfactory methods. There are twenty-four post cards, and each post card shows a different flower, grouped in such a way that the sentiment that each flower represents is spelled out by the flowers. For example, the violets of the violet card spell "Faithfulness;" the roses

"Love;" clover, "Be Mine;" etc. Each post card is different, finished in many colors and glossed.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine, published at 25 cents a year, and the post cards can be selected as a free premium. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

THE BUILDERS OF THE NATION.

"The City folk, they whirl about
In cab and tram and train,
They grumble at the days of drouth,
They grumble at the days of rain.
To comfort wed and easy ways,
They fear to soil a hand;
But the men who build the Nation
Are the men upon the land."
—Essex Evans.

MAGNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7¼. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color.

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To be Filled Out if Order is Given.

THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National

Farmer hat, color.....size.....

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THE FIRST DAY.

I sleep, who yesterday was tired,
I, who was very weary, rest;
I have forgot all things desired,
Or what were bad or what were best;
Wan roses lie upon my breast
And make a pillow for my head;
I know not am I banned or blest,
Who am most quiet—being dead.
Perchance tomorrow God may come
With awfulness of mouth and brow,
And bid me speak, who would be dumb,
My sins of yesterday; but now,
I have forgotten deed and vow,
I have been soothed and comforted,
And clothed with peace, I know not how.
Who am most happy—being dead.
A moment since one touched my hair—
There were hot tears upon my face:
Tomorrow I may wake and care
And hunger for a lost embrace;
But now, one dim; delicious space,
My joys are done, my tears are shed;
I may lie still, who have the grace
Of all forgetting—being dead.
—Theodosia Garrison.

I THINK OF YOU.

I think of you when daylight dies
And shadows steal along the lane;
I think of you when morning skies
Look gladly on the world again;
I think of you when midnight bells
Make sad refrains their solemn themes;
And when I'm deep in realms of sleep
I think of you in dreams—in dreams.
I think of you my loved and lost,
And wonder shall we ever meet?
I think of you and count the cost
Since side by side our two hearts beat.
I think of you through all the years
That go and come, and come and go,
And when I'm deep in my last sleep
I'll dream of you I know—I know.
—John Ernest Warren.

THE TWO MYSTERIES.

Ye know not what it is, dear, this sleep so
deep and still,
The folded hands, the awful calm, the
cheek so pale and chill;
The lids that will not lift again, though
one may call and call,
The strange white solitude of peace that
settles over all.
We know not what it means, dear, this des-
olate heart-pain,
This dread to take our daily way and walk
in it again;
We know not to what other sphere the
loved who leave us go,
Nor why we're left to wonder still, nor why,
we do not know.
But this we know, our loved and dead, if
they should come this day—
Should come and ask us "What is life?"
not one of us could say;
Life is a mystery as deep as ever death
can be,
Yet, oh! how sweet it is to us, this life
we live and see.
Then might they say—these vanished ones
—and blessed be the thought,
"So death is sweet to us, beloved, though
we may tell you naught;
We may not tell it to the quick, this mys-
tery of death—
Ye may not tell us, if you would, the mys-
tery of breath."
The child who enters life comes not with
knowledge or intent,
So, those who enter death, must go as little
children sent;
Nothing is known, yet I believe that God
is overhead,
And as life is to the living, so death is to
the dead.
—Mary Mapes Dodge.

THE OLD STERN-WHEELER.

When I read the summer folder of some
Eastern river boat,
Boasting that she is the speediest, and
grandest craft afloat—
"Two or three big steel propellers," and
perhaps turbine at that—
My thoughts they sort of wander to a
steamboat, broad and flat,
A steamboat built for comfort, without so
many wheels
(Though, if she heard a challenge, she was
sure to show her heels).
Yes, the throbbing stern-wheel packet that
used to make the trip
Down along the muddy waters of the good
old Mississip.
Oh, the dreamy churn that soothed you as
you stretched out near the wheel,
And watched the paddles churning up a
catfish or an eel!
And the foamy wake went winding like a
serpent, yellow green.
And the panorama passing in an ever-
changing scene;
The moss-grown wrecks and levees and the
landings high above,
The shouting of the rousters as they'd lift
and tug and shove,
The singing of the bow line as the men
would let it slip—
Were things not soon forgotten down along
the Mississip.
I have rode on river steamer in the North
and in the East,
And I felt on pins and needles all the way,
to say the least.
There was too blamed much discipline and
too blamed many airs,
The crew, all rigged in uniform, looked
just as fierce as bears;
While the captain in his buttons and his
military cap,
Looked like he'd call for irons if you gave
his back a tap
And said, "Come, have a julep, old man,
you need a nip!
Like you'd ask the river captains down
along the Mississip.
Right along the Mississippi and the stern-
wheel thumping slow,
And the dreamy song that reached you
from the stokers down below;
The noise in the card room and the tin-
kling in the bar,
The scent of sweet molasses mingled with
the smell of tar;
Some levee village passing like a far-off
gleaming speck,
And the planters talking politics out on
the upper deck—
Oh, that was river travel, and they'll never
beat the trip,
Aboard an old stern-wheeler down along
the Mississip.
—Victor A. Hermann, in Judge.

BENEATH THE HARVEST MOON.

Come forth ye poets long and gaunt,
And sing the gladsome tune
Of those who sit and plight their troth
Beneath the harvest moon;
Weave in the waving shocks of corn,
The stubble of the field,
The bounteous gifts of nature and
The yearly bumper yield.
Paint in the picture of a lass
With eyes that shame the sky,
The lover broad of shouldesr and
The shadows flighting by;
Entwine them with a golden cord
Plucked from the autumn wheat,
And just to make it somewhat real,
Let zephyrs young and sweet
Play hide and seek within her hair
While o'er the winding lea,
The hidden brooklet brings again
A youthful memory.
Sing well, ye poets, of the love
That flames within two hearts,
And make some mention also of
The flights of Cupid's darts,
Leave off where they enraptured are—
The lover and the lass—
Where they forget the world at large
While several people pass;
Say nothing of their being caught
A'sneaking off to spoon,
By folks who never vowed their troth
Beneath the harvest moon.
—Frank W. Taylor.

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We have five thousand sets of beautiful pictures. They are called the Asti-Heads, being reproductions from paintings by the famous artist, A. Asti. These pictures are 8½x11 inches and reproduced in the richest and most delightful colors. When properly framed, they constitute beautiful adornments to any room in the finest houses. They represent four types of womanly beauty. This is the most elegant supplement or subscription premium we have ever offered.

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Children's Clothing.

It is every mother's imperative duty to see that her children are dressed sufficiently well to withstand the cold, and no mother should be thoughtless in this matter, for in exposure may lurk disease and death.

The children should be carefully fitted in shoes, as shoes too small or too large for a growing child are apt to cause trouble with the feet that will follow it through life, and their shoes should be kept soft by rubbing frequently with a little vaseline on a soft cloth. It is of utmost importance to keep children's feet dry and warm in winter. Thick shoes and stockings should be the rule, and, for stormy weather, overshoes and leggings. Change their stockings often, as the perspiration absorbed from the feet produces a cold and disagreeable feeling, and, above all, see that the ankles are well protected, as it is said that wrists and ankles that are not well protected are the cause of many unexplained colds and spells of sickness. Their stockings, gloves and woolen underwear should be kept as soft as possible, and they may be kept soft as long as they last by washing them through a clean suds made by stirring enough Pearline in soft water to make a nice lather, and their gloves should be washed often, as they may carry disease germs, and it becomes the duty of parents and nurses to prevent a promiscuous use of these small articles.

Children's clothing should be adjusted as comfortably as possible, and a body garment should always be much fuller in front than in the back, for if they are made tight across the chest the shoulders are constantly drawn forward, and so the expansion of the chest and the play of the lungs are restricted and proper breathing becomes impossible. It is well to give this matter serious thought, for children are growing and changing form, and their garments should be made so they can be altered easily, and the child will not suffer discomfort from wearing ill-fitting garments.—A. M. H.

The Chinese Baptists.

The following Chinese quaint imperial decree, translated by the "Shanghai Mercury," was recently issued from the palace in Peking: "Owing to the scarcity of rain Prince Kung and others have been detailed to pray at the Takaotien on our behalf by dedicating incense and also Prince Tsai Hsun and others to the Shih yin-kung and other temples to pray by dedicating incense and now plenty of rain has come for which We feel thankful. Therefore We have to show our thanks to the said temples. We detail Prince Tsai Hsun to the Takaotien on the 7th of July on our behalf dedicate incense and We detail Prince Puhung to the Shaochengmiao, Duke Tsai Tse to the Hsuanjeumiao ,Tsai Fu to the Yihomiao on the same day to dedicate incense and to perform ritual service to return thanks for the rain with desires for further rainfall to console the farmers."

Where Women Cannot Pray.

"Speaking of the women voting," says the London Chronicle, "there are some parts of the world where the women are not even allowed to pray. Some Hindoo congregations deny their women this privilege, and among the Ainu the women can pray only in rare cases as the deputies of their husbands. The natives of Madagascar, however, stretch a point and permit their women to intercede with the powers of evil, but prayer to their supreme being is strictly a masculine prerogative. And no doubt the ladies of the house make the best of their opportunities."

The Children's Friend.

"Judge" Rosa Bender, the superintendent of one of the model family houses on the East Side of New York, is so called because, with sympathy and acumen, she settles all the disputes of the 800 tenants in her charge.

"Judge" Bender was talking the other day about the host of children in her enormous model house.

"They delight me," she said. "They are continually doing and saying the quaintest things. For instance, a little chap told me the other day that his yellow dog Salome had died.

"'An' I bet the angels wuz scairt,' he said, 'when they seen Salome comin' up the golden stairway, for Salome wuz allus cross to people what hadn't much clo's on.'

"Another little boy," pursued Judge Bender, "said last month to his mother:

"'Ma, get me a little baby sister, will ye? I'm awful lonesome.'

"'Yes, my child, I will,' the mother answered, with a glad smile. 'I promise you either a sister or a brother.'

"A baby sister is there now, but that boy often growls in the middle of the night at her:

"'Say, if I'd knowed what a yeller ye wuz goin' to be, I wouldn't have ordered ye.'"

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

Scores of testimonials, from persons who gladly write to those now suffering, all tell of perfect cures. My Mild Combination Treatment destroys growth and eliminates the disease from the system. **Free book,** "Cancer and Its Cure," and 125-page book of testimonials from **cured** patients in every State in the Union. No matter how serious your case, how many operations you have had, or what treatment you have taken, don't give up hope, but write at once for my books.

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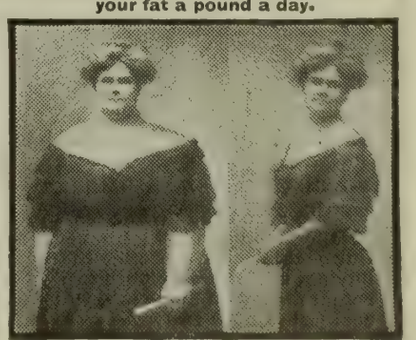
Fat is Dangerous

It is unsightly, uncomfortable, spoils the figure, causing wrinkles, flabbiness and loss of vigor.

Let me send you my Proof Treatment absolutely Free; you can safely reduce your fat a pound a day.



Note what my treatment has done for others:

Mrs. Eva M. Reynolds, Box 114, Lehigh, Webster Co., **Iowa,** writes: "When I commenced your treatment I weighed 285 pounds, I now weigh 165 pounds, and never felt better in my life."

Mrs. W. D. Smith, Box 34, Abbott, Mex., writes: "I have lost 51 POUNDS by your treatment. I used to have heart trouble and shortness of breath, now I am well and can walk and work with ease."

Miss Dicie Wilson, Box 78, Franklin, Tenn., writes "I have lost 69 POUNDS by your treatment and I feel like a new person."

I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach and kidneys, become diseased, the breathing becomes difficult and the end comes in HEART FAILURE and sudden death. You can save yourself from these **DANGERS.**

I want to prove to you that my treatment will positively reduce you to normal and no matter where the excess fat is located, stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, it will quickly and safely be removed without exercising or dieting. **Your figure will be beautified; flabbiness and wrinkles disappear.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles leave as the fat goes away. I will send you without a cent of expense on your part, my PROOF TREATMENT FREE. It reduces fat at the rate of a pound a day and does it safely and permanently.

FREE

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It will make you feel better at once. I will also send you **Free** my **new book of advices,** together with testimonials from many well known people. **Write to-day.**

H. C. BRADFORD, M. D., 20 E. 22d St., H82, New York
(Licensed physician by the State of New York.)

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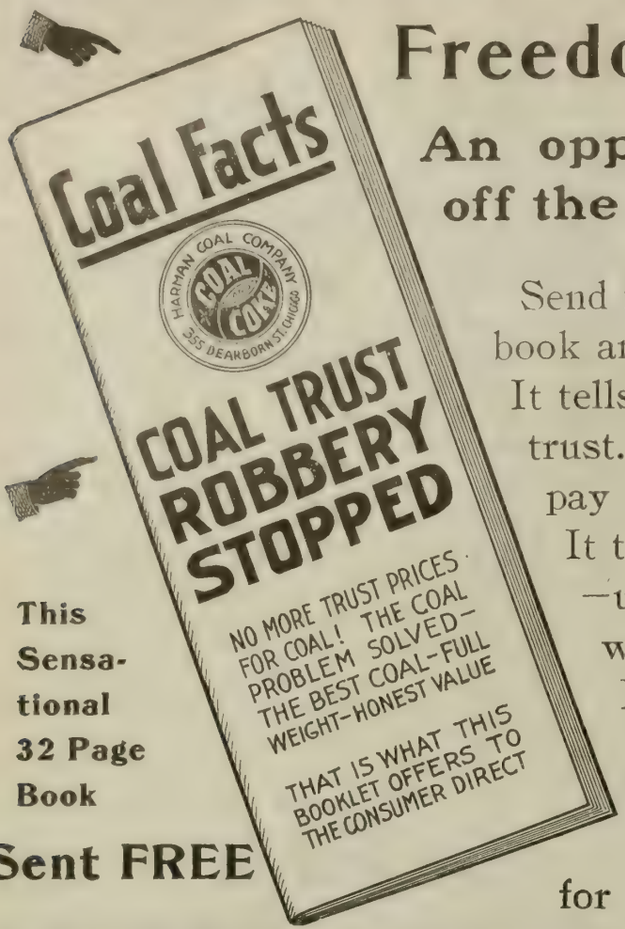
An opportunity for everybody to throw off the shackles of the greedy Coal Trust.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Save From $1 to $3 a Ton

We mean just what we say. We can sell you coal from $1 to $3 a ton cheaper than the coal trust ever sold it to you and we send you better coal. Our coal is so much better than the stony, slaty, dusty coal you have been buying, that there is no comparison, and while you save from $1 to $3 in actual money on every ton, you in reality save much more than this, for our coal lasts longer and gives more heat.

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Without obligating me in the least, please send me your free Coal Book, "Coal Facts," and explain your method of selling coal direct from the mine, whereby I can save from $1 to $3 a ton. Also explain your free ton of coal offer.

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Wholesale Prices for All

You should get the free book right away. You should send for it today. You should learn all about our great wholesale offers on our no-trust coal. You should learn **why** you should get your order in for coal now. We can quote you prices on coal now that you never dreamed of. Write today and get our great special offers.

Ton of Coal FREE!

To introduce our Twentieth Century Methods of selling coal direct from the mine to the man who burns it, we offer every reader of this paper an opportunity to secure one ton of coal absolutely free. Get the free book we offer you today if you are interested in saving money on every ton of coal you burn. It means dollars to you. **SEND THE COUPON.**

The National Farmer and Stock Grower, After a careful Investigation, Recommends the Harman Coal Offer to its Readers.

We have investigated the Harman Twentieth Century Method of sellin coal direct to the man who burns it and we recommend this liberal offer to a our readers. You should write to the Harman Coal Co. It is waging a vig orous war against the coal trust. It is selling coal direct to the consumer a the wholesale price.

By the Harman method the coal is shipped direct to you from the min Trust jobbers and dealers with their huge profits are eliminated. It is a brav fight for one firm to undertake against the powerful coal trust, and if yo want your coal cheaper you should write.

EDITOR NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCK GROWER.

National FARMER

Vol. XXII. St. Louis, Mo., October, 1909. No. 4.

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"PLAYING TWO GAMES AT ONCE."

That is the appropriate title of the picture. The young man plays chess with the father that he may have the opportunity to make love to the daughter. It is a most attractive subject, and our illustration very poorly represents the magnificent picture. The original is a painting in oil by one of the greatest painters. It was a World's Fair attraction and hundreds of thousands of people admired it. We have secured a beautiful colored reproduction of the great painting, and it is 16x20 inches. It will adorn and beautify any home. With a very inexpensive frame it can be made "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." We have also a companion picture entitled "The Wooing," one of the most delightful garden scenes, by the same painter. These two pictures have been selected for our fall and winter picture supplements. Anyone who will send us fifty cents by post-office money order to pay for The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year can select these two pictures as a free gift. We will send them postpaid and packed in a tube, so that they will arrive in perfect order. New subscribers will be surprised. Old subscribers will receive the pictures on paying 50 cents to place one year more to their credit. Read about the other picture on page 30, where a blank form will be found for the purpose of sending in the order.

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and Stock GROWER

Save the Corn Fodder.

With a nice field of young clover in sight many are turning their stock onto their newly-seeded ground this fall, instead of turning part of their good corn fodder to some account. It is ruinous to closely graze clover fields which were sown last spring, besides there is not much substance in this feed. Save your clover fields by saving your corn fodder. Many still shy at cutting up fodder. It does take work, and good, hard work at that, but it pays. Nearly 40 per cent. of the corn crop is in the leaves and stems, and nearly all kinds of live stock like it. Pay as much attention to the quality of your corn fodder as you do to the quality of your hay, and you will have nutritive and palatable feed that will fully take the place of your timothy hay.

Fodder to be good must be handled right; it must be cut while it is at its best. Cut it right now while the leaves are still green, and put it up in good shocks. Shredded fodder makes easy feeding with minimum waste, and whatever refuse there may be is left in good condition for the manure heap. But cut up a few hundred shocks, whether you shred or not, and then save it in good condition. Fodder left standing in the shock in the field until snow comes is on a par with bleached hay. Haul in this fodder this fall. Stack it well, near the feeding yards, or, better still, stack it under a good shed or in the barn. A good Northern Illinois farmer tells me that one acre of good, bright corn fodder will go as far as two acres of timothy hay, and he can readily sell his hay at $14 a ton. The time for putting up corn fodder is short, and the essential thing to do is to save properly what is put up.—L. C. Brown.

Cotton Exporting Countries.

The year 1907 is the latest in which figures are given in the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1909. There were a number of exporting cotton countries, including some reshipments, as follows: Peru, 48,174 bales; Persia, 91,431; Netherlands, 111,005; Brazil, 129,307; France, 203,533; Germany, 269,548; all other countries, 465,265; Egypt, 1,421,818; British India, 2,211,332; United States, 8,384,108. Total, 13,335,521 bales. The countries receiving over a million bales each were France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Great Britain. Germany received 2,323,-684 bales and Great Britain 4,302,-404 bales.

How Late to Seed Rye and Wheat.

A correspondent in Hardin county, Illinois, wants to know how late it will do to seed wheat in that section; and a Stephenson county, Illinois, correspondent asks the same questions about rye.

If moisture conditions are favorable, I would not hesitate to sow winter wheat in Hardin county (Southern Illinois) as late as October 10th, although that date is about as late as I would want to risk it. The date of sowing fall grains should be controlled more by the moisture conditions of the soil, rather than by the day of the month. Some farmers are sticklers about planting corn at just a certain time and seeding other crops at a given time. That is all right, providing we would have the most favorable conditions for germination and quick growth at just that time. But it happens more frequently that we do not have just those ideal conditions, so the sensible thing to do is to watch for the first favorable opportunity and then get busy. Of course, with very late seeding there is always the risk that the crop will be checked before it has made much of a growth, but even that is better than seeding earlier under unfavorable conditions and getting only a partial stand.

Rye, as a rule, may safely be seeded a little later than wheat. In Northern Illinois fall wheat is sown between September 1st and 20th, but rye is frequently sown as late as the first week in October. I advise testing seed rye for germination. Many samples do not test over 5 per cent., due most likely to bin burning. I also advise careful cleaning and severe grading of all seed rye.—L. C. Brown.

Our Corn Premiums.

Our readers are generally aware that The National Farmer and Stock Grower sent out considerable seed corn as subscription premiums. This seed corn was either Boone County White, grown by Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana, the grand sweepstakes winner at two National Corn Shows in succession, or Reid's Yellow Dent, grown by Mr. D. L. Pascal, of Iowa, who is famous as a winner of a state prize for the best ear of corn grown in Iowa.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower offered that if any of our patrons grew corn from premium seed furnished them by us and would exhibit the same at their own State Fair—for every championship premium won by said corn we would pay the exhibitor fifty dollars; for every first prize twenty-five dollars; for every second prize ten dollars; and for every third prize five dollars; provided these prizes were won in the year 1909 with corn grown by our subscriber from the seed corn furnished by us to him as a free premium.

Furthermore, we agreed that these prize offers were good in every state where a State Fair is held, and also good at any Interstate, National or International Show. If any of the premiums are won at the National Corn Show of 1909, we agreed to double the amounts. Thus, ten ears of corn at a State Show winning a first prize will receive from us twenty-five dollars; and if winning a sweepstake prize, will receive fifty dollars from us. Then, if winning a first prize at the National Corn Show, the exhibitor will receive fifty dollars additional from us, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, will receive $100 from us, or a total of $225 in all.

Being informed that corn grown from seed furnished by us as a free premium is being exhibited at State Fairs, and that it is possible some of it may be exhibited at the National Corn Show, we take pleasure in saying that we will be delighted to pay any number of awards to which any of our patrons may be entitled. Our offers were made in good faith, and all payments will be made promptly upon the certificate of the Secretary of the Fair in which the awards are made. We will also require a certificate from the exhibitor to the effect that the corn exhibited was actually grown from premium seed furnished by us.

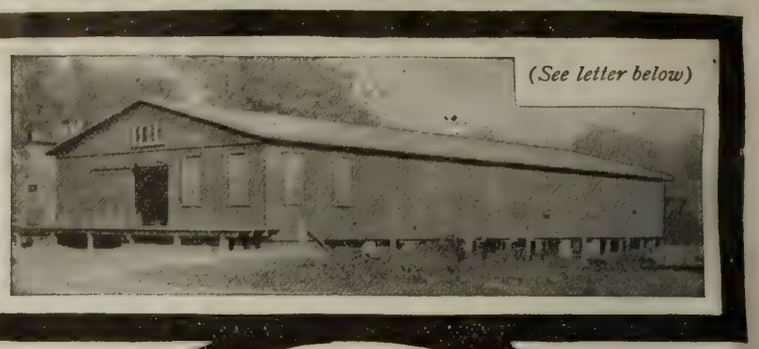
National Yields of Wheat.

According to the Crop Reporter issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, the average Russian yield of wheat for ten years ending with 1908 was 9.3 bushels per acre; United States, 13.9; Hungary, 17.9; Austria, 18.3; France, 20.8; Germany, 28.4; Great Britain and Ireland, 32.6. The average crop was 20.1 bushels per acre. The United States and Russia make a poor average showing of the countries named, but they export the most wheat. Great Britain and Germany, although making the largest yields per acre, import the most wheat.

Statement by the President.

"The tariff on hides was taken off because it was thought that it was not necessary to the man who raised cattle and that the profits of the cattle business were sufficient without imposing a duty on, and that the duty imposed was likely to throw the control of the sale of hides into the hands of the meat packers in Chicago. In order to balance the reduction on hides, however, there was a great reduction in the import duty on shoes—from 25 to 10 per cent.; on harness from 40 to 15 per cent."

In the matter of killing prairie dogs on forest reserves experience has proven that the poisoned grain should be put out very early in the spring; in fact, just as soon as the animals appear from their winter quarters, for the best results may be obtained before green grass becomes available.



Amatite TRADE B MARK ROOFING

Colchester, Connecticut, September 4, 1908.

Barrett Manufacturing Company:

Dear Sirs: The Amatite Roofing on my own grain store is giving much better service than I could believe it would at such a moderate price. It is by far the cheapest roofing on the market, when you consider the wearing qualities. Am going to use it on my other building. (Signed) AMOS C. CASE.

This is a type of hundreds of letters which we get regarding Amatite.

It is better made; has better waterproofing material and weighs more per square foot than any other roofing of the same price.

And Amatite has one distinction which makes it stand out above all others—it has a *real mineral surface* which does away entirely with painting.

No other ready roofings compare with it from the standpoints of low cost, no maintenance cost and absolute protection. Sample and Booklet on request.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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WRITE AT ONCE

BETTER CISTERNS --- WHY?

To protect the health of every member of your family. Medical experts have pronounced the brick and wood cistern to be the cause of many cases of sickness.

A Cistern to be perfectly sanitary must be made so tight that no impurities can possibly get through. This can only be accomplished by using the Steel Cistern.

STEEL ROOFING Of All Kinds, Stock and Storage Tanks, Wagon Tanks, Etc.

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New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame

Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Toolsteel. This Scale will last a life time with ordinary care Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 425 Mill St. Kansas City, Mo.

Where Alfalfa Will Grow.

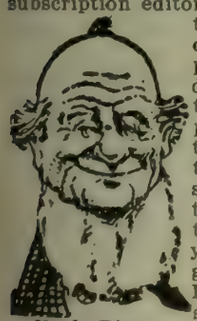
One by one the oracular statements of so-called alfalfa experts have been shown at fault. One said: "It will grow wherever corn will grow;" and as promptly men from New York and Louisiana rise and say: "It will not grow over a hardpan or gumbo subsoil;" at once a New York man reports a good field of alfalfa with roots fifteen feet long that pass through six inches of hardpan so hard that it had to be broken with a pick-axe in following the root. A Kansas man writes that he has eighty acres that has stood five years and promises to continue indefinitely, yielding 4½ tons from three cuttings a year, and the whole of it on gumbo soil where corn raising was a failure. Another declares: "It must have a rich, sandy loam," and forthwith from the deserts of Nevada, the sand hills of Nebraska, and the thin, worn, clay soils of the South come reports of satisfactory yields. Such results are significant, indicating better returns than any other crop brings from these varied soils, and that few farmers are justified in postponing the addition of alfalfa to their agriculture because of supposed hindrance of soil and climate.—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

Where Barley is Grown.

Six states appear to have a monopoly of the barley crop. In the year 1908 Minnesota raised 32,500,000 bushels; California, 25,427,000 bushels; Wisconsin, 24,750,000 bushels; South Dakota, 24,592,000 bushels; North Dakota, 18,330,000 bushels; and Iowa, 13,500,000 bushels. All the balance of the United States, 41,157,000 bushels. Total, 166,756,000 bushels.

OUR CREDIT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We desire to invite attention to our blank form, which can be filled out for subscriptions on credit. This is an invention of Uncle Piper, our subscription editor, who has guaranteed that every one of them will be paid when they are due. The subscription price of this paper is $1.00 for three years, and the bill for the subscription is sent to the subscriber at the end of the first year. When the bill goes out Uncle Piper generally slips in a list of handy premiums for the subscriber to select one, providing he pays the bill promptly, and the general result is that the bill is soon paid. When it comes to getting subscriptions from intelligent, high-class farmers, Uncle Piper is at the head of the class.



Uncle Piper.

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To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay One Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

Name.....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

Postoffice.....

National Yields of Oats.

According to the Crop Reporter issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, the average oat yields per acre for ten years were as follows: Russia,19.4 bushels; France, 28.1; Austria, 28.6; United States, 29.8; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 44.7; and Germany, 47.3. The three great crops of wheat last year were: United States, 807,156,000 bushels; Germany, 530,131,000 bushels; and Russia, 834,502 bushels. The world's crop was 3,560,524,000 bushels, and in excess of either corn or wheat

The Modern Kind of Roofing.

There was a day when the words "ready roofing" meant some kind of painted paper which was only good enough for hen coops.

Later it meant a tough felted fabric which would last for five to ten years, provided it is covered with a heavy coat of paint at regular intervals.

The third step in the progression is the advent of Amatite Roofing which is made with two heavy layers of pitch (the material which forms the basis of most roofing paints), and a top surface of mineral matter. A roofing so constructed naturally requires no paint to protect it; and accordingly Amatite Roofing is intended to be left unpainted. It may reasonably be expected to last for ten years or more, and in all that time will require no attention whatever.

The price is astonishingly low and our readers who buy roofings from time to time should become familiar with its merits.

A sample will be sent free for the asking to any inquirer. Address nearest office of the Barrett Mfg. Co., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, London, Eng.

Frequent Changes Best For Crops.

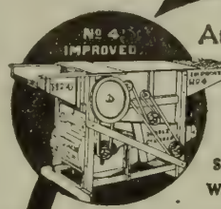
Practical men know that it will not do to grow the same crop upon the same ground for many years in succession. Each particular crop has its own peculiar insect enemies, and each crop seems to present conditions favorable to certain fungus diseases. This really is the prime reason why short rotations are practical on well managed farms.

Grain growers have not given this insect and fungus subject as much attention as have fruit growers, but experiment stations this season have sounded a warning which grain growers must not ignore. Fruit growers know that success in getting fruit means one prolonged warfare from the moment trees are set out until the orchard is out of bearing. The young trees must be protected; but the real, strenuous fight commences with the first crop of fruit. Spraying is essential. The orchardist who attempts to grow apples or any other fruit, without spraying is simply wasting his efforts. Where permanent crops are grown, such as from orchards, there is a much greater likelihood of hurtful insects and fungus, and extraordinary efforts must keep them in check. Many farmers, who have family orchards, have given up in despair. They gather no fruit worth picking, simply because their orchards have become breeding places for every known enemy to the fruit and tree. Commercial orchardists fully recognize the importance of keeping their trees clean, and they have taken advantage of every preventative that science has suggested.

HOW TO MAKE 100% PROFIT

FROM YOUR PEA AND BEAN CROP

Pea and Bean Seed is worth from $2.00 to $3.00 per bushel. **DO YOU SAVE IT?** If you don't you must, in order to get 100% profit from your crop.

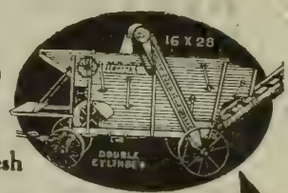


At such a price per bushel the seed is too valuable to use as feed. — Too valuable to attempt to thresh with a regular grain thresher, that will split one-third to one-half of the $2 to $3 seed.

To get all the profit, you must be able to take every seed from the vines and pods and to produce it in a whole, clean, marketable condition, the

OWENS

Pea & Bean Threshers



are designed and built especially for this purpose. We ship them to Pea and Bean Growers under a bona fide binding guarantee, that they will thresh any and all kinds of Peas and Beans directly from the vines, without splitting the seed.

We have a proposition to make, if you are a grower of Peas and Beans, a proposition that you ought to hear about and that you cannot fail to be interested in. It is the most liberal and fair proposition that ever a manufacturer made, so it is worth your while to write us —but do it soon—today if you can.

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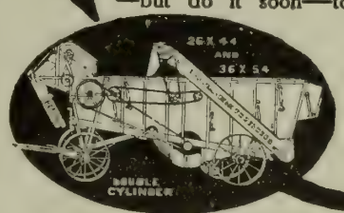

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MINN.

Grain growers have to take another course, largely. Instead of methods to exterminate pests and fungus, they must discourage breeding places by making conditions intolerable. Depredating insects will not remain long in any place where the food is not to their liking and fungus thrives only under certain peculiar conditions. Gardeners, who manure very heavily, know that an excess of unrotted manure induces smut and maggots, both of which are fatal to many garden crops.

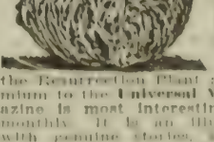
My attention was directed to the misuse of some fields in Ogle County, Ill., which had been in corn for several years without change. The root worms had done serious damage, and the fields were very unthrifty. One of the same fields was observed last year, at which time I suggested to the owner that change to some other crop would help matters. This year the field is in much worse condition.

Wheat in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois has been attacked this season by a fungus heretofore almost unknown. It has seriously affected the yield and quality of the crop, and it is giving growers much concern. It is what is commonly called "spot disease." My attention was first called to it by Mr. Orr, of Akron, Indiana, who stated that his own fields, as well as his neighbors, were attacked just a week or so previous to harvesting, and their crops did not come up to expectations.

These are serious matters, and we do not know precisely how to handle them; but frequent changes of crops, will at least discourage insects and give us different conditions, which may help keep these fungus in check. We might take a lesson from orchardists—burn all straw and stalks where these fungus are known to exist, and this will lessen the chances of its spreading to following crops.—L. C. Brown.

THE MEXICAN RESURRECTION PLANT.

This is a great and pleasing novelty. Without water it dries up and is apparently dead. Place it in a shallow tank of water and it revives to a beautiful, living, fern like plant. Let it dry out again and it curls up like a ball and can be kept for years. It will revive again directly it is placed in water. It requires no soil, no nourishment, no attention.



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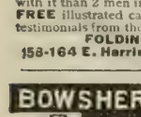

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The Zone of Thermal Equilibrium.

Thermal refers to heat, and equilibrium refers to stability. The zone of thermal equilibrium is a layer of soil, rock or other thing, in the earth, where the temperature is the same the year round.

Most people do not know that such a zone exists, but it does exist, and its existence is of great value to the farmer and to others.

It usually begins about eighteen feet below the surface of the soil, where the varying effects of summer and winter are not felt. In other words, the summer's heat and winter's cold are felt to some extent to a depth of about eighteen feet in the soil. Below that one would not know that either summer or winter existed. That is the zone of stable temperature or thermal equilibrium, as the scientists like to call it. It continues to a depth of about eighty feet, at which point the internal heat of the earth begins to make itself felt in a very slight degree.

The temperature of this zone of stable temperature is supposed to be the average of the temperature at the surface throughout the year. Millions of summers and winters have affected this zone till a general average has been established.

In northern Illinois this temperature is about 50 degrees summer and winter. Some of the creameries have sunk wells to a depth that gives them water at 50 degrees. The writer has tested some of these waters with a reliable thermometer and found them at the temperature stated.

Further north, in Wisconsin, the temperature of this zone of stable temperature is about 45 degrees, and this gives excellent water for dairy purposes. Hundreds of miles north of the British line the wells even in midsummer have in them water that is just at the freezing point, and the inhabitants drink water that is iced without expense to themselves. There the ground is a natural cold storage place, and no delivery of summer ice is required.

In Canada, and in some parts of the northernmost states of the Union, this zone is being utilized to cool cheese curing rooms, in which it is desired to have a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees. Rows of tile are laid very deep in the ground, and through these rows of tile air is drawn for a distance of a hundred feet or more. At one cheese factory the air in summer, though at a temperature outside of 90 degrees, comes into the curing room from below at a temperature of 60, and in the winter the reverse is true. Then the air outside may be at zero, but the curing room is at about 60 degrees, being tempered by the air from below.

Doubtless there are today houses built that are using this great natural force to control temperature, and a little searching would find them out.

What possibilities are opened up by the existence of this zone! The time will come when many of our homes will be supplied with apparatus to supply a 60-degree air summer and winter, which would mean warm houses in winter and in the summer houses delightfully cool, the needed 10 degrees extra being secured by sunshine let in. In winter but little fuel (or electricity) need be used to provide the desired temperature. Thus we shall finally outwit the ice trust and the coal barons.

Hunting For Champion Apple Packer.

Who is the champion apple packer of America? This is a question that the promoters of the Colorado National Apple Exposition are trying to settle to their own satisfaction and the satisfaction of the many shipping concerns that will be represented at the coming apple exposition. To discover this person it has been decided to give a cash prize of $150. A demonstration will be held in the city of Denver at some time during the Apple show and an endeavor will be made to ascertain who can do the best packing for commercial or show purposes. This is an idea that should be given great consideration by such persons who believe that they understand all the methods and curves of apple packing. The person who gives best demonstration of his ability to prepare for the market or for exhibition a box of apples will be declared champion apple packer of America. This will be some honor besides the cash consideration of $150, which will amply reimburse the packer for his trouble. Then, too, the demonstration will be a great educator to the growers and shippers. The exposition will be held January 3 to 8, 1910, at Denver. The secretary is Clinton Lawrence Oliver, 1725 Stout St. Write to him for premium list.

St. Louis Cash Oats.

Cash oats at St. Louis on September 30 sold as follows: No. 2 grade, 40 cents; No. 2 white, 42½; No. 3 oats, 39 cents; No. 4 oats, 38½ cents a bushel nominal. On June 1 cash oats sold at 58 cents; June 30, 50½; July 31, 40 to 42½; August 31, 37 cents, and September 30, 40 cents. Here we have a decline of 18 cents a bushel in three months.

Swine-raising Notes.

Most of the so-called hog cholera is caused by worms, and to expel worms from swine there are many good remedies manufactured and sold at reasonable prices.

Directly a farmer has produced a fine hog, finished on corn, weighing 250 pounds, he has obtained the ideal market hog, also the ideal hog from the standpoint of economy in production. Economy in production is left behind and the top of the market is also left behind as weight increases. It may be hard to get a supply of young pigs, but unless there is an unusual demand for heavy hogs there is no cash inducement to feed any longer.

"No one ought to complain now about hog prices," said Fred Anderson, a wealthy farmer of the early-day class of Oldsburg, Kas. "Present prices look mighty good to me. I remember hauling hogs seventeen miles just as good in quality and weight as the kinds that are bringing $8.50 to-day and selling them at $1.80. Of course corn is higher now, and other kinds of feed cost more, but after making due allowance, there is a big difference."—From Clay, Robinson & Co.'s Live Stock Report.

The Chicago International.

While attending all these state, interstate and national shows, fairs and expositions remember there is one greater than all in the Chicago International. It the clearing house and supreme court of all live stock shows. Remember the dates, November 27th to December 10.

"I never could believe that Providence had sent a few men into this world ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden."—Richard Rumbold.

The Handy Marker.

The Farmer's Handy Marking Outfit advertised in this edition is a very useful combination for a farmer to have in his workshop. It is the real thing—an up-to-date marking outfit which can be used for all purposes advertised. The cost is quite reasonable. The advertiser also wishes to engage agents to sell the marker in their special territory. See double-column advertisement of the Montrose Supply Co., Montrose, Mo., on page 24.

"A calm more awful is than storm;
Beware of calm in any form.
This life makes action."—Joaquin Miller.

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has been made by hundreds of people operating the
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There is no business in the world where a few hundred dollars investment, combined with a little energy, will obtain a competency so surely or quickly as the operation of an "American" Well Machine. 40 years' experience and 59 regular styles and sizes make them the world's standard.
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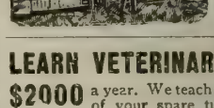

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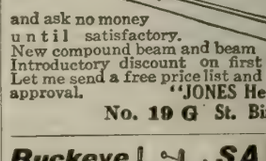

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This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening,** postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MR. A. J. MILTON, Cattle Salesman for CLAY, ROBINSON & CO., Live Stock Commission Agents at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

CONCERNING THE CATTLE TRADE.

Stock Cattle and Feeders—A Great Market For Light-weight Cattle of High Quality.

(By MR. A. J. MILTON, Chief Cattle Salesman for CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.)

We have been getting a good many feeders on this market, and the quality has been good. We have been getting a number of heavy, fleshy feeders, weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, which are suitable for short feeding.

We believe these feeders are selling as reasonable on this market as they are at any of the markets at the present time. We get a class of cattle here at this season of the year that are natives and are not branded, and are quiet, gentle and good-doing cattle and that will please the feeder.

The good lighter cattle, such as yearlings and calves, are very scarce. The people holding their good-quality light cattle in the country, as the most of them have an abundance of feed. The bulk of lighter cattle that are coming are only fair quality. Heavy feeders that are weighing 1,000 to 1,200 pounds are selling from $4.50 to $5.00, according to quality and flesh; good-quality lighter cattle are selling from $4.15 to $4.50. Medium cattle, lightweights, are selling from $3.50 to $4.00; fair 800 to 900-pound cattle, $3.75 to $4.25.

Those who contemplate buying cattle to feed from sixty to ninety days should purchase cattle with as much flesh as possible. At this time the flesh can be bought much cheaper than it can be put on. The heavier the cattle are when placed on feed the quicker they can be turned back to market at a profit.

As we have houses at all the leading feeder-cattle markets, we are in position to fill all orders to the very best advantage, both as to price and quality of stock. If you wish further information or advice, please write to Clay, Robinson & Co. at any of the central markets—Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, East St. Louis, South St. Joseph, Sioux City, South St. Paul, Denver or East Buffalo. In every case your letters and orders will receive most careful attention and you can be assured of first-class service on any of the markets.

Light, Fat, Handy Cattle.

Since my arrival at this market I have been surprised and delighted with the wonderful local butcher demand for light, fat, high-quality steers and heifers. Last June I sold 286 head of 668-pound Texas heifers fed in Nebraska at $6.90 per 100 pounds and established a record for that class at the market. I naturally supposed that the meat would be shipped East, but I understand that every one of the sides and quarters were disposed of in the butcher shops of St. Louis. Texas baby beef is hard to find, but the number is increasing. Native heifers averaging 700 to 900 pounds are now quoted on this market at $6.00 to $6.75 per 100 pounds, and strictly choice steers, 850 to 1,000 pounds, at $6.50 to $8.00 per 100 pounds, according to quality and condition. Of these light, clean-cutting cattle this market receives several loads every week, but the actual demand calls for several thousands. A few weeks ago nineteen head of 933-pound native white-face, yearling steers from Boone county, Missouri, sold at the magnificent price of $8.25 per 100 pounds, ar $76.97 per head. In the past history of the cattle trade I have known such cattle to sell at $4.00 per 100 pounds. It is a wonderful condition when the market actually pays a higher price for the cattle that are most easily and cheaply produced.

Such cattle as these sold at $8.25 per 100 pounds are generally marketed as yearlings; are fed from birth, or as soon as a good cattle feeder can collect them, to the day of slaughter. They are not heavy eaters and their feed bills are not high. Such cattle usually come from Missouri or Illinois, but Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas can raise them and fatten them, and the market here is in nice, economical shipping distance.

When I first came into the cattle trade the top of the market was being paid for 1,600 to 1,700-pound steers; but now, even at Chicago, it is only once in a while that such heavy cattle come to market.

Before closing this article I wish to speak of the uniform excellence of the service of Clay, Robinson & Co. at all the markets. Our Chicago house recently sold seventeen head of horned Montana steers at $7.00 per 100 pounds, which topped the week's market in same class by 40 cents and was the highest price paid since 1902. Our Sioux City house landed $8.25, the highest price paid for hogs in that market since 1903. At Chicago, on Monday, September 13, a load of Indiana steers, 1,684 pounds average, sold by Clay, Robinson & Co., brought $8.40 per 100 pounds, topped the market by 15 cents, and was unbeaten since 1902. I could go further on this line, but this is enough for our present purpose.

A. J. MILTON,
Cattle Salesman at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for Clay, Robinson & Co.

A Squeeze in September Oats.

At Chicago on September 30, in the cash oats market the price was boomed to 50 cents a bushel, which was an advance of 5½ cents over the previous day's close. The option market opened at 46 to 48 cents, advanced to 50 cents, and then declined to 48 cents. This was the closing-out day for September oats. On June 30, September oats sold at 43⅞; July 31 the price was 38⅜; August 31 the close was 37 cents. Without any speculative force in the market, September oats would probably have closed about 40 cents. The speculative contest brought them up to 48 and 50 cents. In looking this matter in the face the question naturally arises, "Where does the farmer come in?" The answer is that in a one-day advance he cannot act quick enough to derive any benefit, but in a continual advance a farmer can always sell on the basis of the market.

Speculation in Wheat.

At Chicago, in the speculative market, on September 30 there was some true speculation in wheat. The September wheat option being closed out that day; opened at $1.06 and in the ordinary course of events would have closed near the same figure, but an Eastern trader, known as the Albany Miller, stepped in and bought 615,000 bushels at Chicago and 400,000 bushels at New York, advancing the price to $1.20, which was the close. The reason for this advance was that he was short of wheat which he had contracted to deliver and had to pay any price that would buy the wheat. He was taking his medicine for speculation on the idea that wheat would be cheaper before the September option closed.

At the same time it is worthy of remark that at St. Louis No. 2 cash wheat sold at $1.20 to $1.21, and a car of seed wheat at $1.22, without any speculative features whatever.

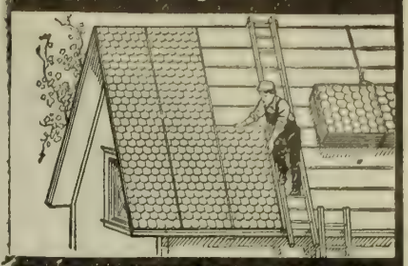
St. Louis Cash Corn.

At St. Louis, September 30, cash corn No. 2 sold at 62¾ to 63 cents a bushel; No. 2 yellow, 63 to 63½, and special car 64 cents; No. 2 white, 65 to 65½; No. 3 corn, 62½ to 63 cents; No. 3 yellow, 62½; No. 3 white, 64 to 64½. On June 1 cash corn sold at 74 cents; June 30, 71½; July 31, 69½ to 71, and August 31, 67 to 68 cents, and September 30, 62¾ to 63 cents. Here is a decline in price of 11 cents a bushel from June 1 to September 30, brought about by the anticipated large crop of corn.

Discovery of the North Pole.

The most interesting subject of the present day is the North Pole discovery, first by Dr. Cook, and afterwards by Commander Robert E. Peary. This great event is already graphically described on post cards. See the list on page 25.

Lay a Fireproof Roof



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$10,000 Guarantee Bond Against Lightning We will refund amount paid for our steel shingles if your roof is damaged by lightning. Protect your family, and live-stock, and save money besides. Cheapest kind of fire insurance.

Buy at Factory Prices. We are largest makers of iron and steel roofing and pay the freight on all Steel Shingles; Plain, Corrugated, V-Crimp Roofing; Imitation Brick Siding, etc. Send size of roof and we will quote our lowest factory prices delivered, and mail free catalog No. 32. Write today.

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We make other styles—Sweep and Belt—and all have STAR quality.

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Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

For Sixty Cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.**

For One Dollar we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years and a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Wasting Money in Wide Rations.

American farmers have wasted hundreds of millions of dollars in feeding too wide rations to their live stock. This applies to all kinds of live stock, from the hen to the horse.

For the most part this has been done ignorantly and was formerly excusable, because men knew little of the components that made up each ration. But now the light of science is so widely diffused along agricultural lines that it is not necessary for the wasteful methods to continue.

Animals use protein and carbohydrates and fat in their rations in varying proportions, but these proportions hold a certain relation to each other. It is found that fat has about two and a half times as much value as force producer as have the digestible starches in the food. Therefore in the computing of a ration this extra value of the fat must be accounted for, and it is added to the carbohydrates. The sum is divided by the amount of the protein (digestible protein) in the food to obtain what we call the ratio of the muscle-forming elements to the force-producing elements.

Thus, if a food on analysis is found to contain four per cent. protein and sixty per cent. carbohydrates and fat, we divide the latter by the four per cent. and find the ration to be one to fifteen, which is a very wide one. Timothy hay often runs as high as one to nineteen.

It is known that the ration of food used by animals varies from one to four to one to seven, but not outside of these limits. Now, if food that is fed has a ratio of one to nineteen, almost two-thirds of the carbohydrate element is utterly wasted, as it goes through the animal without being taken into the system.

But we know that in the winter time thousands of idle horses are fed for months on nothing but timothy hay. Think of the waste! If a much smaller portion of timothy hay were fed and some other food like bran were given to balance it, the rest of the hay could be sold at a clean profit.

We know that multitudes of horses are every year fed timothy and corn, which is an exceedingly wasteful combination to feed. The corn itself will run about one to ten, which indicates a waste of at least thirty per cent. of the digestible carbohydrates. The timothy being still wider in ration, is in no sense a balance for the corn, but is out of balance on the same side as the corn.

East of the Rocky Mountains the problem is to get a ration sufficiently narrow. West of the Rockies the problem is how to get a sufficiently wide ration, as in that region alfalfa and bran are abundant.

East of the mountains we must use more bran, alfalfa, clover, cotton-seed meal, linseed cake, and such foods rich in protein and low in carbohydrates to balance the corn, timothy and straw fed to farm animals.

The study of rations is not an easy one for men that have not been accustomed to study, but it is one that must be entered upon by all of our farmers if they are to avoid the continued waste of money in the feeding of too wide rations.

Feeding New Corn.

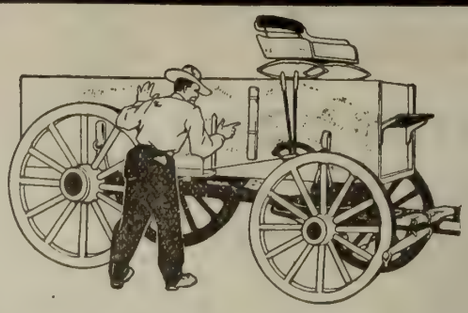
Many farmers in the corn belt instinctively associate the thought of new corn with "hog cholera," and the belief is common in some localities that the use of new corn will cause the disease. This may indirectly be somewhat true, as the sudden change to new corn is not unlikely to produce a feverish condition which would encourage the thriving of any latent disease germs. It is undeniable that swine appear to be more generally afflicted with disease about the time new corn is made use of, but an examination might show that such a condition is rather to be expected. When the new corn is given they greatly relish the soft, succulent, fresh food, and, if permitted to do so, will eat enough to change their probable constipation to acute diarrhoea and put them in a condition which invites other ailments.

Much of the so-called cholera which comes in the autumn is but the diseased condition brought about by a sudden change from a limited, dry diet to a plethora of the appetizing new corn. The temptation to rush hogs off to market before cold weather approaches should not encourage the farmer to make too sudden a change in his methods of feeding. When the earliest corn is in full roasting-ear stage it may be given, stalk and all, in moderate quantity, without any change at first in the usual feeding. As the corn hardens, it may be given more liberally, but by a gradual increase. By the time the corn is fully matured the hogs will have become well accustomed to it. The judicious use of new corn is purely an application of the judgment which should prevail in feeding at all times.

Hogs that have had access to plenty of green pasture are less liable to be disturbed by green or new corn than those previously kept in dry lots. Where they have been pastured on rape or green, succulent food of that character, the risk is greatly diminished. Pumpkins are excellent feed for hogs about to be put on green corn. They supply succulence and their seeds serve well as a vermifuge.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

Where Rye is in Abundance.

Half the small crop of rye raised in this country is produced in Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin. These three states produced 16,589,000 bushels in the year 1908, out of a total of 31,850,000 bushels in the United States. Rye is not a national crop here like it is in Germany, where the crop was 422,692,000 bushels; Austria, 162,629,000 bushels; and Russia, 783,100,000 bushels. No wonder they eat rye bread in those European countries.



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The World's Tobacco Crop.

In 1907, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, the world's tobacco crop was 2,333,107,000 pounds. The United States crop, including Porto Rico, was 711,126,000 pounds out of a total of 816,188,000 pounds credited to North America; South America, 115,578,000; Europe, 66,752,000; Asia, 709,560,000; Africa, 23,194,000; and Oceanica, 1,526,000 pounds.

Missouri Agricultural College.

Splendid literature is being issued by the Missouri Agricultural College, giving requirements for entrace to the different courses, and full particulars of all studies, description of buildings, animals, etc. Those who are not informed should write to Prof. F. B. Mumford at Columbia, Mo., and ask for the booklet entitled "Education For Agriculture." All Missouri farmers should have this in their homes; it is like bringing the college into the home neighborhood.

With the Missouri State Fair and the Illinois State Fair open at the same time we are reminded that the first week in October used to belong to the Great St. Louis Fair, the Fair that educated the farmer of Illinois and Missouri.

Cheese is as much a factory product as shoes. A man might travel a thousand miles and never see a farm on which cheese is made as a regular business.

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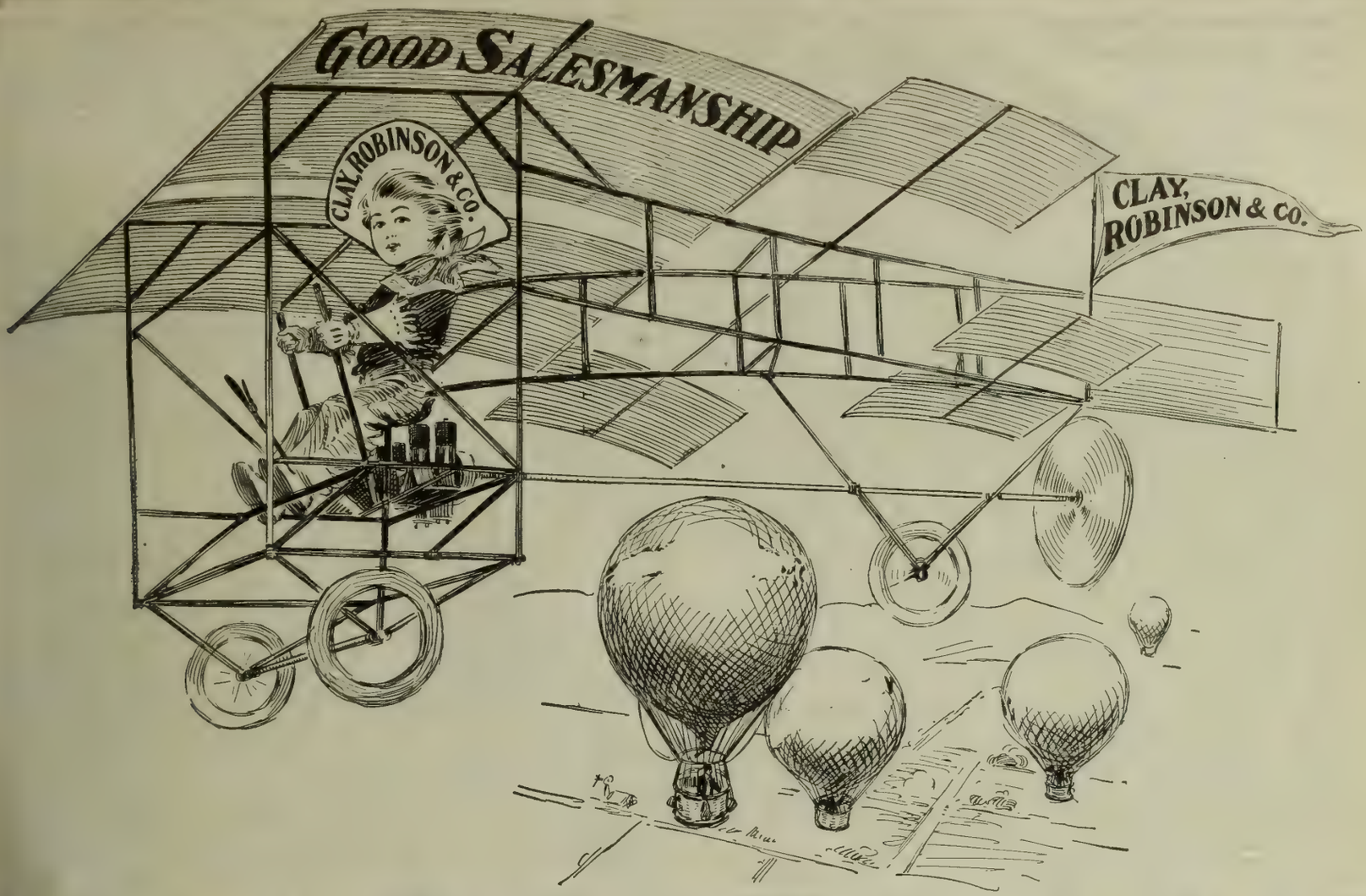

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The Value of Land.

One of our occasional writers mentions that he has been asked to advise a farmer whether to sell or not to sell a farm for which the owner has been offered two hundred dollars an acre. This farm is in northern Illinois, and in answering the question our correspondent approaches the subject from the standpoint of the earning power of that particular farm. Although the advice in the main is in the direction towards selling out, it was not given with that emphasis which the subject calls for, and it is one of the many articles which we have not yet printed.

That any good sized tract of farm land as far west as Illinois can be sold at two hundred dollars an acre is one of the marvels of the century. The farmer who has to confront the proposition of making a profitable income on a sixty-dollar an acre land that is devoted to general farming has all he can stand up to, and the man who buys the best farm in the country at two hundred dollars an acre cannot undertake to farm it with much hope of success although in the end the property may be cut up into small tracts or town lots, and so wind up the transaction as a profitable investment.

Land is appreciating in market value because of the increase of population. In the year 1850, the available area of this country was 2,995,772 square miles, and the population was 23,191,876 people. In the year 1908 the Bureau of Commerce and Labor places the available area at 3,026,789 square miles, and the estimated population is 87,189,392.

Thirty-five years ago men on horseback driving herds of cattle were enabled to travel from the Rio Grande river to the Canadian border without crossing a fence line, and today on the same trails a herd cannot be driven fifty miles without meeting with fence impediments. The millions of people have come out west, and at this period, we have arrived at the end of the free land, and it is only here and there that land can be had for less than it is worth, and we may rest assured that during the next twenty-five years the time will arrive when every landless man will have to face the purchase of land on a basis as dangerous to him from the investor's standpoint as the purchase of an Illinois farm at two hundred dollars an acre.

It is one thing for the owner to have land values increase under his feet by reason of this increase in population. It represents the profit of the pioneer who was on the ground first, but it is another thing for the landless man to see those values go up beyond his reach and beyond the times. The land area is fixed; here and there a few more acres will be made available, but the population is increasing towards the hundred and fifty million mark, and land values will conform to that basis. It will not require half the time to increase from one hundred million of population to one hundred and fifty millions that it did to increase from fifty to one hundred millions, and that was done in thirty years. The land bargain counter is fast disappearing, and young men had best look out to get a foothold before all the reasonable price goods are sold out.

Milk Producers' Association.

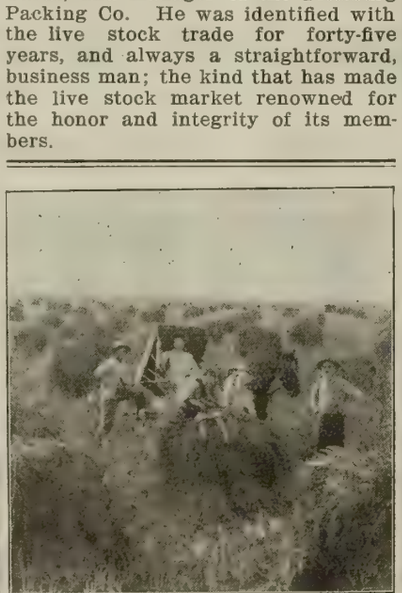
On September 4th, Hon. D. I. Furbeck, of Allenton, Mo., President of the Milk Producers' Association, went to Edwardsville, Ill., to meet with the milk producers shipping from that point. After a very interesting session he received the following in membership: Cyrus Long, Worden, Ill.; John Zeka, Edwardsville; Jeff. Hogan, Edwardsville; W. J. Grainey, Edwardsville; Henry L. Schmidt, Route 5, Edwardsville; E. C. Bardelmaier, Worden, Ill.; Neil H. Schafer, Fruit, Ill.; J. E. Dustmann, Alhambra, Ill.; H. Rohrkaste, Fruit, Ill.; J. Steinhage, Edwardsville, Ill.; J. L. Schafer, Fruit, Ill.; Fred Hinke, Fruit, Ill.; Henry Schmitt, Edward Hueter, Edwardsville, Ill.; and Henry Wehlage, Fruit, Ill.

On September 27th the President and Mr. Jeff. Hogan, of Edwardsville, made a round of the city dairies and arranged the price of September milk, a report of which will be sent by mail to the members in good standing.

The annual meeting of the association will be held at St. Louis, Monday, November 22d, when officers will be elected for the ensuing year and an effort will be made to establish a much stronger organization. Further particulars in regard to the annual meeting will be published in next editon.

Death of Simon O'Donnell.

At Pittsburg, Pa., at the age of 65 years, whole-souled Simon O'Donnell passed to his rest honored by all who knew him. He was an associate of S. W. Allerton since 1866, and was president of the Pittsburg Stock Yards, and manager of the Pittsburg Packing Co. He was identified with the live stock trade for forty-five years, and always a straightforward, business man; the kind that has made the live stock market renowned for the honor and integrity of its members.



ARKANSAS RICE.—Fortunes in It. Scenes in an Arkansas rice field. This industry has grown up in a few years in a country in which rice was heretofore unknown. See card on page 23. For particulars address E. W. La BEAUME, 1327 Pierce Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A Solicitation For Subscriptions.

This is the time of the year for subscribers to open their hearts and renew their subscriptions. We hope our friends and patrons will favor us by looking over the premium offers relating to the National Farmer and Stock Grower, and give us the opportunity to credit them up with at least one more year.

The National Corn Show.

Don't forget that the National Corn Show opens at Omaha, December 6th, and continues to the 18th. For quick information address T. F. Sturgess, Secretary, Omaha, Neb.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ARKANSAS.—For Sale: 160 acres good land; five Brood Mares, eight young Mules, one Jack, one Stallion. A bargain at $4,000.00. **Dr. J. H. McCurry,** Grubbs, Ark.

ARKANSAS.—Fortunes in Rice Growing. An industry that originated seven years ago is making the prairie lands of Arkansas produce splendid incomes. Write for free booklet entitled "Arkansas Rice." Address, **E. W. LeBEAUME,** 1327 Pierce Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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COLORADO CROPS—WHERE CHEAP LAND and scientific agriculture are making farmers rich; choice locations under proposed reservoir ditches. **W. A. Brookshire & Co.,** Lamar, Colo.

KANSAS.—1,000 Farms and Ranches in forty Kansas counties for sale or exchange. **What Do You Want?** Make plain in first letter what you wish to buy, sell or exchange. Lists and information free. **F. H. Brown,** Opera Block, Winfield, Kansas.

MICHIGAN.—I sell Farms in Oceana, the best county in the United States; fruit, grain and stock. Write for list. **J. D. S. Hanson,** Hart, Mich.

MINNESOTA.—100 improved farms in Central Minnesota; all sizes; cheap prices; easy terms; always a good title. Write for Land List No. 27. Mention this paper. **C. D. Baker, Fergus Falls, Minn.**

MISSISSIPPI.—An ideal stock farm in Mississippi of 717 acres, seven miles from railroad depot and five miles from the Mississippi river. Has 200 to 300 acres fenced for cattle or hog pasture; fifteen bearing pecan trees; large dwelling house and other buildings. Good school near. Address, **Mrs. Jennie Maddox,** Locust Ridge, Tensas Parish, Louisiana.

MISSOURI.—For Sale: 800-acre farm; note what I say—it's a great bargain; improvements worth $15,000; abundance of fruit; will grow 60 to 80 bushels corn acre; did grow 32,000 bushels corn on 400 acres in one year; grows red clover, timothy and blue grass the best; high-class Lafayette county, Missouri, farm; two hours from Kansas City; eight St. Louis; twelve Chicago; practically all good corn land; farms adjoining held $100 to $125; price, $75 acre; easy terms. **J. H. Lipscomb,** 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI.—No Better Land Than This Anywhere on this Continent. Rich soil, producing bumper crops. Fine climate. Ideal country for grain and stock raising, corn and hogs, blue grass. Don't pioneer. Get a splendid farm at half the price of less productive lands in other sections. Come to Callaway county, the brightest spot in Missouri. Write me to-day for my big list of Farm Bargains. **W. Ed. Jameson,** Box No. 20, Fulton, Mo.

MISSOURI.—CALLAWAY COUNTY BLUE GRASS LANDS FOR SALE. Write me or come to Fulton, the town of schools and state institutions, and I will sell you any kind of a farm you want, any distance from town, at prices that will please you. Write me your wants and a quick reply will follow. Make my office in Fulton your headquarters. You are always welcome. **E. F. Tucker, Fulton, Mo.,** Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

MISSOURI.—For Sale: Finest 1,500-acre farm in Jackson county, Missouri; improvements worth $65,000; ten miles Kansas City, Mo., by rock road; R. R. station on farm; land, improvements in good condition; 2,580 acres well fenced, cross fenced; four good houses; eight splendid barns; rich corn land, finely watered; all good corn land or fine blue grass land; 1,500 acres blue grass; $40 acre; one-third cash, balance long time, 5 per cent.; other high-class farms in Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas. **J. H. Lipscomb,** 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI. — 1,285-acre timber tract, $10,000; fine oak and hickory; 1,000 acres good plow land; large iron bank; six miles from railroad town. Wonderful bargain in farm tracts; no better soil. **S. L. Powers,** Wappapello, Wayne county, Missouri.

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OREGON.—Learn how to live for pleasure and profit in Oregon; Clackamas county, "the Gem of the Willamette Valley, offers rare opportunities to homeseekers and investors; mild climate, with no extremes; good markets for fruit and farm products; land is cheap; soil fertile; water and timber abundant; close to center of large population; splendid schools and factories. For information and literature write **Dept. C, Commercial Club,** Oregon City, Ore.

OKLAHOMA.—Million acres Osage Indian Reservation opening. Send quarter for information. **Osage Development Co., Tulsa,** Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA.—Two Fine Bottom Farms For Sale. 110 acres; all first bottom; one mile north of Guthrie, Ok.; 160 acres, two miles from Red Rock, Ok. For full particulares write **H. A. McCandless, Perry, Ok.**

TENNESSEE.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and price of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

TEXAS.—One Thousand Acres; 75 per cent. agricultural, the balance grazing, with an inexhaustible supply of excellent water. Price, $15.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Situated 10½ miles from Sabinal. Also **Twenty-six Hundred Acres,** 11 miles from Sabinal; about half agricultural, balance excellent grazing. Price, $7.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. **Fourteen Hundred Acres** grazing land, watered by springs, $3.50 per acre. All in Uvalde county, Texas. Address, **Albert D. Evans,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

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Specialterms to live land agents capable of buying two sections or more for spot cash.

Ponds and Lakes on the Farm.

The American farmer has been chiefly engaged in the earning of bread for himself and family and the clearing up of his land. Often, too, the mortgage weighs so heavily upon him that his mind is, as it were, imprisoned, and he can not go forth to new adventures. But happily for many of our farmers there has come a degree of prosperity that leaves them free to consider the beautifying of their farms and the improvement of the neighborhood in which they live.

Winding streams cross multitudes of our farms. There the land is rolling and hilly the streams are multiplied, each stream having numerous branches. In many cases the land immediately adjoining the streams are so rocky and filled with ledges as to be of no value for agriculture. The possibilities for the making of ponds and lakes are in such cases great.

A Chicago man known to the writer bought several hundred acres of wild land about twenty-five miles from Chicago. A winding stream ran through it. Two years ago he hired a civil engineer to place a dam across the stream at a place where the banks were high and close together. The dam cost but little, but the water began to rise and overflow some low, boggy, nearly worthless land. Soon it covered thirty acres and became a lake rimmed with green grass and clumps of beautiful trees. Then the man cut up part of his land into lots and is selling them to people for residence purposes, while he retains the most of his land for other purposes.

Many a farm would be made more beautiful if there were a lake or pond on it. Such a pond could be stocked with fish. In fact, there are at the present time in this country many ponds and lakes that have been artificially stocked with fish, which yield the owner from spring to fall a supply of fresh fish—"fish just out of the water"—which are always far superior to the iced fish that have been kept for some days, and which the farmer seldom gets anyway.

If the pond or lake is well located and of fair size it can be used for boating to the delight of the members of the farmer's family. It can be made non-dangerous, by having the depth of the water such that drowning will not result in case of a turn over of the boat. The writer was recently rowing on an artificial lake that is a third of a mile long and half as wide. He was particular to measure the depth of the water at all points and found it not more than four feet deep at its deepest point. On this lake children could boat at will, except possibly the smaller children. Two and a half feet of water gives good depth for boating.

Where the winters are sufficiently cold, artificial ponds give opportunities for skating and ice cutting. Pleasure and profit are thus combined.

As a help to the landscape effects, the landscape artist can testify. A sheet of water is like a great mirror, reflecting the many hued lights that fall upon it from the sky, the sun, the clouds, the trees and the flowers. As a thing of beauty it can be made a joy forever.

Too Much Late Corn.

At this time (September 25) there is a great deal of immature corn all over the corn belt in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa north of the 41st parallel. When live stock feeding was carried on extensively in this region, soft corn was not so serious a matter, but no one wants to buy and store soft corn. The last Iowa crop report says: "As usual, it will take good, seasonable weather, without frost, up to October 15, to bring all the corn crop through safely." On September 20th it was estimated that at least one-third of the Iowa corn crop was in condition to be injured by frost. Through Indiana and Illinois the conditions are not so bad, but still there is too much soft corn.

Most of the blame for this soft corn must be laid to planting late varieties. There is a very common notion that any 110 to 120-day corn will get ripe between the 41st and 42d parallels. That might be true if every day was favorable to the crop, but such conditions are rarely met, and due allowance must be made for unfavorable growing conditions. It is safe to allow a margin of from ten to fifteen days in the rated ripening period of most varieties of corn, and for this reason it must be evident that 120-day corn is too late for this region. I have never seen a 120-day corn mature a full yield within that period. It usually strings out from ten to fifteen days longer. "Reid's Yellow Dent" is commonly called a 110-day variety, but four years out of five it needs 120 days to mature. "Farmers' Interest" is a 120-day corn, but I have known only one year in eight that it has matured in Northern Illinois. These varieties grow very rank foliage and they are vigorous foragers of plant food, and these things affect maturing.

Grain buyers tell me that soft corn conditions are getting worse every year. Last fall frost held off until October 19, still there was a great deal of immature corn, and there is much in the same region this year again. It seems farmers stick to the big, late-maturing sorts, in spite of all these things.

The only objection made to planting earlier varieties is a matter of yield. Of course yield is just what we are all after—the greatest number of bushels of sound corn. I have studied this question of yields for many years. In Putnam county, Ill., one of the best corn counties in the state, the highest yield I heard of last year was made by "Griffith's Early Dent," a rated 90-day corn. It made 93 bushels per acre, and every ear was sound and dry at husking time. In DeKalb county the largest yield I know of was made by a field of "Silver King," a rated 90-day white corn. In both of these counties there were many fields planted with this sort that made from 60 to 70 bushels per acre. In Wisconsin, where 90 days of corn weather is about all that can be expected, "Silver King" and "Wisconsin No. 8," commonly yield from 50 to 60 bushels, and "Silver King" frequently runs as high as 75 bushels per acre. In Minnesota and South Dakota, where such varieties as "Murdock" and "Minnesota No. 13" are grown, 75 bushels per acre yields are not uncommon. These splendid yields of early sorts, in the farthest north regions of the corn belt, show that it is not always the biggest ears that pan out the most bushels of good corn per acre. I have acutally seen more soft corn in Illinois than I ever saw in South Dakata, and I have seen farmers in the field husking up there when our corn was still growing.

There is still another feature about most of the early sorts of corn. They are easier husking and the ears run more nearly uniform. "Silver King" and some other early sorts have a long shank, which inclines the ear, and for this reason you seldom find a mouldy ear. The ears are located at about the right distance on the stalk for easiest husking. Most of these long shank sorts do not break from the shank quite so easily as say "Reid's Yellow Dent," but you seldom find an ear on the ground.—L. C. Brown.

A Wonderful Catalogue.

Catalog No. 319 issued by the Chicago House Wrecking Co. is a wonder. The index is on colored paper in the center. The index refers to 3,000 different items. There are 24 departments, such as furniture, belting, hardware, plumbing material, machinery, mill work, shafting, roofing, lumber, wire fencing, etc. There are 440 pages and it weighs a pound and a half. A fair estimate of the cost of getting up the first copy of this catalog is ten thousand dollars, and any of our readers can get a copy by writing for catalog 319. It is issued for the purpose of selling goods, and it does not fail to do so. In building material alone it is a revelation—twelve pages of doors, six pages of windows, every kind of porch, brackets, columns, etc., seven pages of mantels, twenty-seven pages of house designs, plans and estimates, and so on through the book. Write to Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th and Iron streets, Chicago, and ask for Catalog 319.

Red peanuts are selling wholesale at three cents per pound.

There's *room* for every farmer on the continent in the new lands of

The Great Southwest

It's a *deep-soil* section, which requires merely the *fertilization* of *labor* and *intelligence.* There isn't a month in the year when *some* crop can't be grown. Southwest farms often *pay* for themselves in *single seasons.* They grow onions and tomatoes that sell as high as $300 an acre--*cotton* that runs a *bale* an acre--*alfalfa* so *luxuriant* that as many as five *crops* can be taken off the *same* ground *annually.*

Some sections produce *cane;* others are *ideal* for *fruit raising;* oranges flourish on the Gulf Coast. Men get *wealthy* and stay *healthy* in a *climate* that *never breaks* and which never reaches great *extremes* of either *heat* or *cold.* There are good *schools* for *children; conveniences* and *comforts* in *nearby* towns.

Let me send you free some interesting books about the Southwest. They will inform you of opportunities waiting for you there and will open your eyes to new possibilities. Write today for literature descriptive of the section you are most interested in. Low rate Success-Seekers' Excursion first and third Tuesday of each month.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Passenger Traffic Manager,
90 La Salle Street Station, Chicago or 90 Frisco Building, St. Louis.

Rock Island-Frisco Lines

GULF COAST
Texas Land

$2 Per Acre Cash balance easy monthly payments, buys a fruit and truck farm in the gulf coast country of Texas. No interest, no taxes. Possession when first payment is made. Five acres of this ground intelligently handled can be made to produce as much actual cash as 50 acres of northern or eastern land.

FREE Our publication "The Homefinder" sent free for six months to land buyers and farmers. It is full of carefully compiled information about gulf coast land, cost of fencing, plowing, farm implements, etc., what and when to plant. Be sure to send us your name before you buy land. A post card will do. Write Today

PROVIDENT LAND CO., Dept 109, KANSAS CITY, MO.

U.S. U.S. U.S.

The Thing That Interests Dairymen Today

is not which Company **has made the most failures** in its attempts to make successful Cream Separators, or which Company has abandoned or discarded the most inventions because (by its own admissions) of the inferiority of those inventions.

The questions which interest dairymen are:

Which is the best Cream Separator in 1909?

And which will continue to be the best Separator in 1910?

The **United States Separator holds the World's Record** for close skimming.

Its record has not been equaled by any Cream Separator, although numerous attempts have been made to equal it.

The **United States** has a **solid one piece frame.** No bolts, screws or rivets to work loose.

Gearing enclosed in dust-proof case. Gearing runs in oil bath.

Closest skimmer in the world. Simple and easy to clean.

Light running. Longest life.

The **United States** has the best point of all—**perfect separation**—and also has **more other good points** than any other Separator.

Selling Agents in every dairy section in the country, will grant a free trial.

Send for Catalogue No. **125.**

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY

BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT

U.S. U.S. U.S.

The Milk Situation at Chicago.

An article in the Chicago Sunday Tribune of August 29th gave the milk situation at Chicago as follows:

Chicago consumers are paying an average of 7 cents a quart for milk and have an annual milk bill of $41,000,000. Milk consumption in the last ten years has doubled in quantity. Every day the city receives 240,000 gallons of milk in eight-gallon cans, while 160,000 gallons come in bottles from the country bottling plants. This is a grand total of 400,000 gallons of milk for each of the 365 days in the year.

The last winter period of prices for the Chicago milk producer involved November and December of 1908, and January, February, March and April, 1909. The farmer who sold his milk in Chicago at that average price of $1.30 a can, less the average 16.5 cents freight, received 3.5 cents a quart net, which is 14 cents a gallon. The Chicago middleman, who bottled it and delivered it at 7 cents a quart, received the other 3.5 cents.

Again, as to the producer, the scales for the five months of 1909, including May and September—October being in doubt in the next contracts—have allowed the shipper by can only 2.5 cents a quart net, or 10 cents a gallon. The Chicago bottler has received the remaining 4.5 cents on the 7-cent quart.

GET MY PRICE **This Ad Saves Dealer, Jobber, Catalog House Profits.**

Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world. —My price has made it—No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. I save you $50. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a 25,000 quantity and pay the freight right to your station. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity on a

Nobody Can Beat It

Fits Your Own Wagon

Freight Prepaid 6 Sizes

GALLOWAY

Get my bran new proposition with proof—lowest price ever made on a first class spreader, with my agreement to pay you back your money after you try it 12 months if it's not a paying investment How's that for a proposition? If I did not have best spreader I would not dare make such an offer. 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on it. They all tried it 30 days free just like I ask you to try it—30 DAYS FREE.

Drop me a postal, and say—"Galloway, send me your new proposition and Big Spreader BOOK FREE with low prices direct from your factory." I also make a new complete steel gear Spreader—70-bu size.

H. Guthbergson, Gladbrook, Iowa. "Works fine. Spreads all kinds of manure better than any spreader I ever saw. So simple, nothing to get out of repair as compared with other spreaders."

T. F. Stice, Oswego, Kans. "Often pull it with my small buggy team. Does good work. Have always used the ——— before. Galloway much the best. If going to buy a dozen more they would all be Galloways."

WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY, 1289 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA

The National Dairy Show.

The Fourth National Dairy Show opens October 14th and continues until the 24th at the New Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wis. It will be by far the best show ever held. The special features include working dairy herd, milking machines, four-horse delivery teams, and a working creamery in charge of government experts. There will also be meetings of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, International Milk Dealers' Association, American Dairy Farmers, Official Dairy Instructors' Association, Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association, National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, National Dairy Union, Cow Testers' Association. There will be the usual exhibits of dairy apparatus and appliances. All enterprising dairy farmers will find it to be a very interesting and instructive show. Reduced rates are announced. The way to find out is to ask your local agent.

Prizes For Dairy Butter.

Rather late in the day we are informed that prizes for dairy butter will be awarded at the National Dairy Show, which opens at Milwaukee on October 14th. This is the first time the National Dairy Show has recognized the original branch of the dairy industry, but this year gold and silver medals and diplomas will be awarded to exhibitors of this class of butter. Only five pounds are required, and this may be in prints, or, better, in a solid packed package. This should be well wrapped in many thicknesses of paper and shipped express charges prepaid. The butter will become the property of the Show.

In making the announcement of this dairy-butter contest the Manager of the Show refers to the establishment of creameries, cheese factories and milk-shipping stations as having stopped almost entirely the making of dairy butter and relieving the housewife of this work, and yet in the same paragraph states that there are yet many owners of dairy cows so situated that the making of butter at home and marketing it direct to a critical trade is the most profitable outlet available.

The previous neglect on the part of the National Dairy Show to have classes for dairy butter indicates the true condition of affairs. The milk producer who can ship milk or cream to a big city, or who can conveniently ship cream to a creamery or condensary, or who can unload his milk product at a local station without sacrificing it, is in far better business than if he organized a buttermaking equipment of his own and added this unnecessary and very likely unprofitable labor to the work of the farm.

And yet there remains the country town in which the sweet milk, the buttermilk and the butter delivery are from one wagon, and in another situation the high-class buttermaking farm, with a reputation, sells the perfect butter to the critical trade of a big city above the price of the very best creamery product.

We recognize that the management of the National Dairy Show is doing the right thing in encouraging the remnant of the buttermaking industry, and will rejoice if there is a large and superior exhibit in this class.

Free Sample of Congo.

Careful buyers, instead of making their decision in the hardware store while the dealer is talking, prefer to get samples and study the matter over quietly and thoroughly at home. In the case of roofings this is easily done. The United Roofing and Manufacturing Company, who make Congo Roofing, are willing to forward samples of all grades of their roofing, together with booklet telling about their famous guarantee bond, free of charge, to anyone interested. The receiver is under no obligation to buy.

The manufacturers of Congo Roofing believe that their material stands investigation pretty well, and are satisfied to let it talk for itself.

If you are in the market for roofing, you need not hesitate to ask the company to send you a free sample. Address the United Roofing and Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Chicago or San Francisco.

Dairy Show Low Rates.

The various passenger associations have made important announcements during the week regarding the concessions in rates in favor of the National Dairy Show in Milwaukee, October 14th to 24th. The Trunk Line Association has announced an excursion rate of one and one-half first-class fare for the round trip, going and returning over the same route. The selling dates of tickets under this rate and the one-route condition will be October 17th, 18th and 19th, with the return date extended to the day following the closing of the show, October 25th.

The railroads in the Western Passenger Association have made a far more liberal concession and will sell excursion tickets at the rate of one and one-half fares for the round trip, the minimum excursion rate being $3.00. This covers all points withing a radius of 100 miles of Milwaukee, and tickets will be on sale on all lines in the Western Passenger Association October 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th and 20th. Visitors to the Dairy Show holding tickets purchased in the Western Passenger Association territory can return up to and including October October 26th, making practically two-weeks' limit for the validity of tickets and giving all who wish to an opportunity of staying through the entire show.

The word reaching us indicates a widespread interest in the forthcoming National Dairy Show. In several sections excursion parties are being worked up to take in the show. Minnesota is planning on a special train, and milk shippers near Chicago are going to run a special excursion party, and other sections have the matter in hand. Any community where there are three or four or more, who wish to go, could advantageously arrange to go together. This adds to the pleasure and interest of the outing.

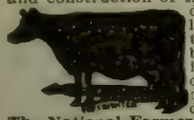
St. Louis Root Quotations.

Golden Seal, $1.75 per pound; Ginseng—wild at $5.50 to $6.00, and cultivated at $5.25 to $5.75; Lady Slipper, 18c.; Seneca, 32c.; Pink, 22c.; Black, dry, 7c.; May Apple, 5½c.; Snake, 39c.; Angelica, 5c.; Wahoo—bark of root, 14 to 16c.; bark of tree, 4c.; Blood, 5½c.; Blueflag, 5c.; Sassafras—bark of root, 5c.; bark of tree valueless; Wild Ginger, 10c.; Spikenard, 3c.; Skullcap, 7c.

Home-grown horse-radish at $2.50 to $4.00 per barrel is a late St. Louis quotation.

PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

A very elegant, illustrated, cloth-bound book of 200 pages is called **Profitable Dairying.** It is all good, satisfactory reading matter relating to the successful management of the dairy business under all circumstances, including the management of the cows and construction of the barn. We have discovered this book lately and we find that there is a better demand for it than for all other dairy books combined. For one dollar we will send **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for two years and we will send the book, **Profitable Dairying,** as a premium. Address,



HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Moisture in Butter.

The New York Produce Review says: "Of the 123 samples of butter at the last Danish surprise scoring (the 395th) there were six with 16 to 17 per cent. water and one with 17 to 18 per cent. As the average water percentage was 14.49, it is evident that the Danish buttermakers have not mastered the secret—as some of our American makers claim they have—of controlling the moisture percentage within 0.5 per cent. The lowest percentage—12 to 13—was found in three samples, while fifty had between 14 and 15 per cent. The moral is, aim at 14 per cent. and you will be on the safe side of 16."

Improves Quality, Therefore Classed as Adulterated.

"We do not advocate high moisture in butter, but we believe the water content of some of our butter can be increased at least two per cent. without injuring the quality. A higher moisture during the winter months especially would improve the quality. There are at the present time two or three tests for moisture that are simple, accurate and inexpensive. We urge, therefore, that each creamery provide itself with a test. Do not try to increase the water content of your butter unless you have a test and know the amount of water incorporated. Butter with sixteen or more per cent. of water is classed as adulterated, and a heavy fine is the penalty for violation. It is impossible to control the water content within one-half to one per cent., and we, therefore, do not recommend that the buttermaker try to incorporate more than 14 to 14.5 per cent." This is from a Pennsylvania Experiment Station Bulletin.

Pennsylvania Butter Marking.

The butter which scored the highest was made from whole-milk cream, which was held in factory twenty-one hours. Twenty per cent. of commercial starter was added after separating and ripened at 67 degrees Fahrenheit until evening, when it was cooled to 54 degrees Fahrenheit and churned the next morning. The butter was churned at 54 degrees and washed at same temperature. The butter was washed at twenty revolutions and worked eighteen in a Disbrow churn. A small amount of water was left in churn during the working. The time required to churn was thirty-one minutes. The condition of the butter from churn was firm and dry.

Adulterated Milk.

Henry George, a Kentucky dairy farmer, shipped milk to Cincinnati, thereby becoming engaged in interstate commerce. The United States Department of Agriculture found that his milk was watered, and, although the butter-fat content was away above the standard, the solids not fat were short. The consequence was that Henry George was fined $15 and costs. In this case the opinion of the Department of Agriculture as to what constitutes standard milk was stated as follows:

"In the opinion of the Department of Agriculture, milk is the fresh, clean, lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within fifteen days before and ten days after calving, and contains not less than eight ond one-half (8.5) per cent. of solids not fat, and not less than three and one-quarter (3.25) per cent. of milk fat."

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

The Mercantile Trust Company closed a deal with the Colonial Creamery Company, by which a modern new building is to be erected for its occupancy on the southeast corner of Twenty-first and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo. The Colonial Creamery Company at the present time has an establishment at Main and Dickson streets, but the development of the business in St. Louis has necessitated the erection of a larger and more modern plant.

In view of the wholesale death rate said to depopulate so many cities and caused by milk from farmers' diseased cows, it is surprising to learn that in this country the census will very likely enumerate about ninety millions of living human beings. It is a pity that the pure-food law cannot put some restraint upon the tuberculosis exaggerations.

At recent butter-scoring contests in their own states, C. B. Martin, of White Cloud, Mich., won first prize with a score of 97, and Ralph Martin, of Font, Pa., won the first prize with a score of 94.

At the Iowa State Fair butter exhibit, H. E. Forrester, of Lake Mills, won the highest prize with a score of 97½, and L. O. Knutson, of Manley, won the highest in the gathered-cream class with a score of 97.

New Jersey Borden prices for milk, October, 1909, to March, 1910, $1.96⅜ per 100 pounds, or $1.67 1-6 for forty-quart can. This is the highest price the Bordens ever paid by the corporation.

The prices set by the Milk Producers' Protective Association for milk delivered in Chicago is for each eight-gallon can as follows: October, $1.40; November, $1.60; December, $1.60; January, $1.50; February, $1.50; and March, $1.40.

A valuable book has been issued for free circulation among dairymen. It is published in the interest of Pratts dairy foods and remedies, but it is all the better for that. It is worth having, worth writing for and well worth studying. Write to Pratt Food Co., Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for a copy of "Pratts New Cow Book."

On Thursday evening, October 14th, President Taft has an appointment at the El Toro Hotel, Grand Canyon, Colorado, but it will not prevent him opening the Dairy Show at Milwaukee. He will press the button and electricity will do the rest.

From 400 to 500 cows will be exhibited at the National Dairy Show. Dairy farmers will find it to be a very instructive exhibit.

Farmers' National Congress.

The twenty-ninth annual session of the Farmers' National Congress will be held at Raleigh, North Carolina, November 3d to 9th, 1909. For programme address Geo.M.Whitaker, Secretary, 1404 Harvard street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

50 CENT BUTTER BEFORE CHRISTMAS AND WHAT IT MEANS

"50 CENT BUTTER BEFORE CHRISTMAS"—is the prediction freely made by the big leaders in butter production, based upon their close knowledge of trade conditions.

Butter at anywhere near such a price means that a De Laval Cream Separator WILL PAY FOR ITSELF BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR in its savings over any gravity or setting system.

It means that a De Laval Cream Separator WILL PAY FOR ITSELF BY SPRING over any competing make of separator in use or on the market.

It means that an Improved De Laval Cream Separator WILL PAY FOR ITSELF WITHIN A YEAR over the older style De Laval Cream Separators in use.

It means that no one separating cream from the milk of even a single cow CAN AFFORD to continue to do so a day longer than can be helped without an Improved De Laval Cream Separator.

And buyers should remember that a De Laval Cream Separator—on which there is just one reasonable price for everybody—can be bought at a fair discount for cash down or on such liberal time that it WILL PAY FOR ITSELF out of its own savings.

That means that NO ONE need go a day longer without a De Laval Cream Separator than may be necessary to order and receive it, and that they CANNOT AFFORD to do so.

It emphasizes the urgent importance of seeing the local De Laval agent or communicating with the Company directly AT ONCE, with a material dollars-and-cents loss EACH DAY of delay in doing so.

Then WHY delay another day?

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. MADISON STREET CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 FILBERT ST. PHILADELPHIA
DRUMM & SACRAMENTO STS. SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:
165 BROADWAY,
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173-177 WILLIAM STREET MONTREAL
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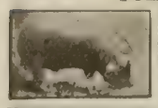
1016 WESTERN AVENUE, SEATTLE

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS.

POLAND-CHINAS.



You should get our prices for this month on Pigs. Others say we've got the kind. Write us about it.
KIRBY STOCK FARM,
Marmaduke, Ark.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Home of Royal Meddler (50,111), the greatest Boar in the South. A fine lot of Pigs sired by my great Boar and out of Chief-Perfection Sows. Write me your wants and I will guarantee to please you in quality and price.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
R. F. D. 1, Marmaduke, Ark.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM,

Importers of

SHIRE,
PERCHERON and
HACKNEY
STALLIONS.

Write for catalogue.

Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

POLAND CHINAS

MY MASTODON HOGS have a national reputation for size, bone and prolificness. See them or order by mail and get just as good. If not pleased, return, and your money back witout talk.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS from 50 pounds up. the best of breeding. Beauties every way; Prices, $10, $12 and $15. Send your order before all are gone.

D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
WILLARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS

Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstake and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.

SEVENTY-FIVE HEAD OF PEDIGREED RED SPRING PIGS, $8.00 a head; Kan't Be Beat and Choice Goods' breeding.
CHAS. DORR, Osage City, Kansas.

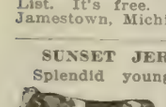
SADDLE MARES and MAMMOTH JENNETS

We have a nice lot of Saddle Mares and Mammoth Jennets, in foal by the best sires in Kentucky with colts by their side All are registered. Come and see them or write us
J. F. COOK & CO.,
Lexington, Ky.

5,000 FERRETS for sale. Write for Price List. It's free. De Kleine Bros., Box 13, Jamestown, Michigan.

SUNSET JERSEY CATTLE HERD.

Splendid young Bulls about ready for service, one for $75.00, several at $50.00; also two Heifer and two Bull Calves. Good bargains Satisfaction guaranteed Write for description, etc Herd tuberculin tested by State Veterinarian. ALBERT S. ENNIS, 712-21 Missouri Trust Bldg., St. Louis



TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The bacon hog the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature. Economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs, not akin, from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won seven out of nine first prizes at Lexington, Ky., 1908. Have added some imported stock that won at the Royal Show, England, 1907
CHAS. FORD,
Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky

The Agricultural Blue Book.

The Agricultural Blue Book and Live Stock Breeders' Directory, edition of September, 1909, is issued. It contains a list of business firms, 3,000 strong, arranged alphabetically by states, and each firm is engaged in such business as will interest farmers and stock raisers, fruit growers, dairymen, poultry raisers, etc. The list includes manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery, dairy apparatus, stock medicines, veterinary supplies, nurserymen and all classes of people in towns and cities whose names are legitimately useful to farmers in the conduct of their farms, plantations and estates.

The Agricultural Blue Book and Live Stock Breeders' Directory also contains a list of 10,000 names of experimental farmers, live stock and plant breeders, fruit, grain growers, dairymen, poultry specialists, ranch owners, etc. It is a select list, arranged alphabetically by states in addition to name and address; gives the special line of agriculture or stock raising the farm or ranch may be devoted to. Nearly all the copies printed are subscribed for in advance, but we have a few left for special orders from farmers or from business interests allied to the farming industry. We are also engaged in selecting additional names, addresses and other information to enlarge and perfect future editions of this work.

We invite all fruit, vegetable, plant and live stock breeding specialists to send in their names, and all general farmers owning 100 acres or more to send in their names and addresses. We guarantee to publish all suitable information that may be properly sent into us for that purpose. In like manner we extend an invitation to all business men allied with farming to send in their letterheads or business cards, that they may be properly represented. It is not our intention to give any business firms free advertising, but it is our intention to let the farmers know their name, address and occupation, and have it always where it can be found. Advertising and subscription rates are reasonable and will be made known upon application. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

American Royal Cattle Department.

The four cattle departments of the American Royal Show are under the direct superintendence of the national association of breeders of those cattle and officials of these associations manage the exhibits. C. R. Thomas, secretary of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association, is superintendent of the Hereford division, and his assistant is J. W. Rouse, known to all Hereford breeders. R. O. Cowan, whose name has been identified with Shorthorn progress, is superintendent of the Shorthorn division, with Roy Groves as his assistant. R. W. Brown, secretary of the Galloway association, is superintendent of the Angus division.

Blooded Stock Notes.

We are glad to welcome another breeder who is intelligently breeding Poland-China swine in Arkansas. Mr. John McLaughlin, proprietor of the Blue Ribbon herd at Marmaduke, Ark., has some richly-bred stock fit to go into the best herds in the country. Hogs arriving on the market from Arkansas are better bred and better fed and bring more money now than they used to do, and for this reason they have received some recommendations in government reports. It is easy to buy fine pigs to grow into useful boars and sows when such breeders have them right where they are most needed.

Mr. N. H. Gentry, President of the Royal Show, is also Superintendent of the Swine Department. Berkshires, Chester Whites and Duroc-Jerseys will be represented, with Frank S. Springer, W. W. Waltmire and C. L. Carter, respectively, the Superintendents of the divisions. The Royal Show at Kansas City opens October 11th and closes on the 16th.

On September 1st, at the St.Joseph market, Clay, Robinson & Co. sold a load of hogs shipped by E. Lloyd, of Glenwood, Iowa, that were eleven months old and weighed an average of 301 pounds. They brought $8.10 per 100 pounds, the top of the market for the day and next to the highest price ever paid to that date on the St. Joseph market.

At St. Joseph, the champion load of Hereford steers were shown by A. E. McGregor, of Morrowville, Kansas, and weighed 1,488 pounds. They were sold for $9.75 per 100 pounds.

Messrs. C. J. Smith & Son, of Stubblefield, Ill., breeders of Shropshire sheep, report that they have made very satisfactory sales through advertising in The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and that they have sold all they care to sell this fall.

Mr. J. P. Vissering, of Godfrey, Ill., writes: "I can please stockmen who desire to obtain the big-type Poland-Chinas. They are sired by 1,000-pound boars and are out of stretchy sows—the kind that sell themselves and do not have to be disposed of at auction. My prices you can stand. I make a specialty of selling by mail, and if, upon arrival, the stock does not please, you can return them; you take no risk. If you have failed to get the big type, more detailed information will be cheerfully given. Write for it to-day."

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., are exhibiting 40 head of Shire and Hackney horses at the Illinois State Fair. At Iowa State Fair they won first premium in every class showed in, also 4 championships, 2 cups, 5 medals, and second in classes where they had already taken firsts, a record not before equalled by any exhibitor.

WHAT BANKERS and CAPITALISTS SAY.

Life insurance stock is always in demand, as it is considered the highest-class stock in the market and sure investment and sure as government bonds, and pays the largest dividends. We offer some of our stock at $20 per share until further notice. Buy some for your wife and girls for a nest egg. A great many insurance companies that have sold stock from $20 to $100 per share has a market value to-day from $1,500 to $15,000 per share. Our offer is only for a short time, as we wish to distribute some in the rural districts. Write for full particulars to National Reserve Life Insurance Company, 313-315 Ligget Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

An Independent Crop Report.

The American Steel & Wire Co., of Chicago, have agents and traveling salesmen visiting all crop districts, and make up a useful and reliable crop report issued weekly. Hereafter we will be able to publish extracts from this report, and will keep it on file for reference.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Many grades of wool are sold upon the St. Louis market. Top price for best medium domestic fleeces, 28½ to 29½ cents; top for Texas, 26 to 28 cents; Western top grades, bright medium, 27 to 28 cents.

THIRTY (30) HEAD
OF STALLIONS, GELDINGS, MARES AND JACKS
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
ON NOVEMBER 10, 1909,
—at the Barn of—
W. C. BARHAM & SON, Milan, Tenn.

The Best Collection of High-bred and Registered Saddle and Harness Horses ever offered at PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE IN TENNESSEE.

This sale will be conducted on strictly business principles, and we will make good our assertions.

NO RESERVE OR BY-BIDS.
BIDS BY MAIL SOLICITED.

We are closing out. We have more business than we can see after. Come one day before the sale and look the stock over. One chance in a lifetime to buy such stock at your own price.

LONDON DARE, 2283, A. S. H. R.
DIGNITY SQUIRREL, 2791.
BLACK CHESTER DARE, 2294.
DEWEY, 1564, and
NIPOWALL, 44,524, Trotter,
are a few of the Stallions that will be sold.

SIX FINE JACKS.

Six extra fine Black Jacks; one two-year-old, others three to four years old. They are large and fine and right every way; no better in the the state.

TWO REGISTERED MARES.

Two very fine Show Mares, registered, by Dewey, one of which Mr. Jordan paid $500 for. She is six years old and a premium winner.

FIVE SHOW GELDINGS.

Five extra fine, high-class, combined Show Geldings, from four to six years old; good enough to show in any company; well broke and highly educated and very handsome.

Write for catalogue. It is ready. Address,
W. C. BARHAM & SON,
or W. B. JORDAN,
MILAN, TENN.

Milan is at the crossing of the I. C. and L. & N. Railroads, ninety miles northeast of Memphis.

STALLIONS AND JACKS.

25 for sale at $300 to $1,000.

WALKER BROS.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

The Greatest and Best Market.

(By Joseph A. Maxwell, Pioneer Mule Dealer of the St. Louis Market.)

The question is often asked "Why is the St. Louis National Stock Yards Horse and Mule Market the greatest in the world?" It always has been and always will be. Counting from the beginning at St. Louis, it is the oldest established market and sells more horses and mules than any other.

All the elements which enter to make a great market are combined here. Aside from its central location, which is no small point in its make-up, being, as it is, the very "Hub" of those localities peculiarly adapted to raising the best grades of horses and mules, and which raise the bulk of America's mules, it has that essential element which must enter to make a truly great market: Its ability to dispose of mules of every grade, every size and of every description, at prices from one dollar to five hundred, or whatever they are worth. Mules are sold here to go to every part of the world, hence the saying: "The mule has made Missouri famous."

The dealers are always ready and willing to buy if there is a prospect of making any profit on them. There are many, of course, which do not make the desired profit, but they are always ready buyers for mules of any description.

Only once during its history has it been impossible for parties shipping to this market to dispose of their mules at a price the same day they arrived, as is customary. The rule is, to buy them as soon as they are offered, and the shipper goes home that same day with his proceeds in cash in his pocket, no matter whether the receipts for the day have been one mule or five hundred mules.

This one exception was in the year of the panic, when for several weeks there was no demand at all, and the dealers were all heavy losers because of having to carry over large stocks of high-priced mules on feed until the market again opened.

The panic, however, passed into history. The market bristled up again and resumed its former activity and has been booming along ever since.

Last month (August) was one in which any class and every description of mules could have been and were sold, from the very poorest to the best. The buyers for mules were more numerous than August ever saw before.

Last winter saw the largest run of horses and mules ever on this market, and although the trade seemed dull for the dealers, the commission men kept the market nicely cleaned up with each week's close.

With the mule dealers, what one will not buy the other will, and this makes it without doubt the greatest horse and mule market in the world.

The dealers and firms doing business in the yards are Maxwell & Crouch, Gillen & Heiman, Joseph A. Maxwell, E. D. Pendleton, Atterbury & Edwards, Sparks Bros. Mule Co., of which Mr. Henry Sparks is President, and the latest acquisition, though not the least, Sparks Mule and Horse Co., consisting of John, Clark and Charles Sparks, the well-known pioneer dealers of Kansas City. They are with us now and to stay, recognizing the superiority of the horse and mule market of the St.Louis National Stock Yards.

BIG ROOFING BARGAIN!

LEADER RUBBER SURFACED ROOFING.

2000 ROLLS BOUGHT AT LESS THAN FACTORY COST.

—ALL BRAND NEW—

QUICK SHIPMENT. LOOK AT THESE PRICES.

COMPLETE WITH NAILS AND CEMENT

1 PLY PER ROLL ..... $.95
2 " " " 1.25
3 " " " 1.55

REDUCTION FOR 10 SQUARES OR MORE. 5¢ SQ. DON'T DELAY. THIS IS TOO GOOD TO LAST LONG.

A.J. CHILD & SONS MERCANTILE CO. Dept. 301, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF CAST IRON MALLEABLE IRON WROUGHT IRON STEEL

HERCULES STEEL STUMP PULLER

Absolutely the first Triple Power and only genuine Steel Stump Puller. 60 per cent lighter, 400 per cent stronger than any other. Guaranteed for three years. Catalog free. Address

HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. B 35 Centerville, Iowa, U. S. A.

More About Early Oats.

About ten years ago "Fourth of July" oats were very popular. They produced well and turned out grain at an amazing rate as compared with the quantity of straw. They were splendid for feeding, but were not the best sellers. They were early; they escaped the ravages of rust, but they were crowded out by the larger, white varieties. In 1907, many were induced to grow the "Sixty-day" or "Kherson." These give very satisfactory crops in spite of very unfavorable conditions. The acreage devoted to these varieties was increased in 1908, and again in 1909, and I believe they have come to stay this time.

A central Wisconsin farmer tells me they do well in that section, but their looks are against them. He says, however, that these early oats have a place on many grain farms. They do best on rich, bottom land where larger varieties would lodge, and they may be sown later than other varieties. A farmer near Jerseyville, Ill., tells me they yielded 60 bushels per acre for him this season and did better than other sorts. These reports go to corroborate other reports that these oats do well all over the oat belt, and are much better adapted to southern Illinois, than the large, white varieties.

A correspondent in Williamson county, Ill., calls attention to the percentage of straw of the "Red Rust Proof" oats. His crop this season made 5,260 pounds of grain and only 4,200 pounds of straw. This was the weight of the straw in the bundles and did not include the weight of the straw left in the stubble. This is a matter of much importance to grain growers. The function of the straw is to produce and sustain the head, and when this is done with a minimum expenditure of plant food, we are saving fertility for following crops. The percentage of straw reported by this correspondent is unusual. The nearest I have come to it is with "Sixty-Day" oats. These run to head and they do not give the men on the straw pile much to do. I have one report where the weight of grain exceeded the straw which was baled, and, strange to say, this farmer does not like these early oats, because they do not give enough straw.

I am having many inquiries about winter oats and winter barley; and two inquire whether it will do to sow the ordinary varieties of oats in corn this fall. I do not know of any oats or barley that may be sown in this latitude in the fall and be depended upon, and I would not advise any one to chance his main crop on fall sowing. I have advised sowing an acre or so in corn stalks or in corn stubble, merely in an experimental way, expecting that only a few heads would survive till spring. This may be done with little expense, and who can tell. It may mean the start of some valuable winter sort. But don't risk your main crop of oats, barley, or anything else under conditions which are unnatural.

Another correspondent asks whether "National" is as early an oat as "Kherson." "National" is about twenty days later than "Kherson." It is the same season as "Swedish Select" or "Big Four," and matures in 116 to 120days.—L . C. Brown.

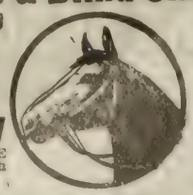
Always ship to the St. Louis market.

ST. LOUIS THE GREATEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Scene on Jones Boulevard. A car-load of mules just ready for shipment to Fort Fairfield, Maine, near to the borders of New Brunswick. The farmers of Missouri raised most of these mules, and they were bought for use on the potato farms of the state of Maine. See article by Jos. A. Maxwell concerning the mule market at the National Stock Yards.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"

Wonderful Discovery

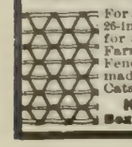


DISEASES of the EYE successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE

for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), Conjunctivitis and Cataract, Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE; your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure. "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." $2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n., Dept. C, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

15 Cents a Rod



For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.

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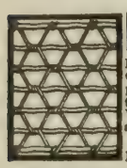

FENCE *Strongest Made*

Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 256 Winchester, Indiana.

WELL DRILLS

BIG MONEY

IN DRILLING WELLS with our New Portable Gas Engine Rigs. Costs but a few cents a day to operate and one man runs it.

Write for Catalog and Full Information.

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ROCKFORD, ILL.

HORSES Going Blind. Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., Can Cure.

IF YOU'VE NEVER WORN
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
SLICKER
you've yet to learn the bodily comfort it gives in the wettest weather
MADE FOR HARD SERVICE AND GUARANTEED WATERPROOF
$3.00
AT ALL GOOD STORES
CATALOG FREE
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BOWSHER

(Sold with or without elevator)
CRUSH ear corn (*with or without shucks*) and GRIND all kinds of small grain. Use Conical Shape Grinders. Different from all others.

LIGHTEST RUNNING.

(Our Circular Tells Why.)

Handy to Operate. 8 Sizes—2 to 25 h. p. One size for wind-wheel use.

Also Make Sweep Grinders; both Geared and Plain.

L.N.P. Bowsher Co. South Bend, Ind.

FEED MILLS

Sales of Range Horses.

The sales of Western range horses at the St. Louis National Stock Yards will continue through October. The first sale on the 5th will be over before this paper reaches our readers, but there will be another sale on Tuesday, October 19th, and one on Tuesday, November 2d. At these sales the average number is about one thousand head, and they are the best range horses offered at any market. On Tuesday, September 21st, the top of the market was $100 around for a splendid load of 1,100-pound mares and colts; the next price was $93 around for a load of two and three-year-old mules; and the next price $80 for a load of mares and geldings. Some thin and inferior lots sold from $20 to $30, and the average of twenty-five loads was close to $50 around. In view of the scarcity of horses the few remaining sales of the season ought to be well attended. These sales are conducted by the Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. Further particulars can be had by addressing J. J. Searcy, Secretary, National Stock Yards, Ill.

The Horse's Judgment.

Here is a story of an equine geographer, who was the cause of saving his master some distance in traveling. A gentleman in the habit of riding a good deal found that whenever he approached a certain gully his sagacious horse invariably opposed his wishes to cross at the particular spot he had been accustomed to, always endeavoring to lead off to another part of the gully, where no passage was known to exist by his rider. Resolving to see whither the cunning rogue would go, he gave him the rein, and soon found himself carried over the gully by a route that he had never before followed. Still, however, thinking that the former way was the nearest, he was curious enough to have both measured, when he found the horse's judgment correct, the way being the nearest by several hundred yards.—Spirit of the West.

Dealers in Draft Horses.

Walker Bros., dealers, breeders and importers of draft horses and mammoth jacks, formerly at Glencoe, Oklahoma, have moved their stables to the Fair Grounds, Oklahoma City, where they have twenty-five stallions and jacks for sale. They did this to obtain a better and more central location. They have been in business twenty-seven years. They raise horses, or import them young, which they develop and acclimate. It is a very important matter for the buyer to obtain an acclimated horse that is ready for service on the day of delivery.

Public Sale of Horses and Jacks.

At Milan, Tenn., at the crossing of the I. C. and L. & N. Railway, a public sale of thirty head of high-bred horses and jacks will be held on November 10th by W. C. Barham & Son and Mr. W. B. Jordan. The offerings include the saddle stallions Dewey, London Dare, Black Chester Dare, Dignity Squirrel, also a grand trotter Nipowall, a son of Gambetta Wilkes, and others of equal breeding. There are two magnificent saddle mares, five extra fine geldings, yearlings, etc.

The jacks include Big Fred, coal black with white points, 15½ hands, and a fine performer; also Monaco, a fine breeder. At the sale a competent veterinary surgeon will be on the ground to certify to any defects. It will be an advantage to write at once for the catalogue and get all the information concerning the sale.

At the Kentucky State Fair, our advertisers, J. F. Cook & Co., of Lexington, won more premiums than any other jack exhibitor. They won first on four-year-old, first on two-year-old, cup for the best herd, and the jack championship. The two-year-old champion was said by the best judges at the Fair to be the finest jack they had ever seen.

At St. Louis, crab apples, Michigan Hyslops, Siberian and Transcendent are quoted at $1.50 to $1.60 per bushel basket, and at $4.50 to $4.75 per barrel.

For Sale! 50,000,000 ft. of New Lumber!

Here is a chance to buy Lumber at 30 to 60 per cent less than is usually asked for it. It is absolutely brand new and first-class in every particular. We bought 50,000,000 feet from lumber mills at half the usual prices and we are giving the public the benefit of it. There is absolutely no possibility for you to go wrong in this matter. Never in twenty years has Lumber been offered at such low prices as we are selling it for now. If you do not take advantage of this chance, you are certainly missing a splendid opportunity. We will quote you freight prepaid price to your railroad shipping point.

Send Us Your Lumber Bill for Estimate

Include in your list every single article you need to build or improve. It makes no difference whether you need a full carload or not, we will save you money. Our stock includes everything in the building material line and it is good material too; nothing better manufactured. Every dollar's worth of merchandise we sell is covered by a binding guarantee. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere.

Our Capital Stock and surplus is over one million dollars. We have a complete stock of Plumbing Material, Heating Apparatus, Hardware, Fencing, Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Office Furniture, Pipe, Culverts, Structural Iron, Machinery and practically everything under the sun at half the usual price.

Write for Our Free Mammoth Illustrated Catalog No. H. G. 319

It shows thousands of bargains secured by us at Sheriffs' Sales, Receivers' Sales and Manufacturers' Sales. High-grade new Household Goods at genuine bargain prices. WRITE US TODAY—AT ONCE.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts., CHICAGO

SIR BEDIVERE—A famous chestnut saddle gelding that is winning lots of blue ribbons. Property of W. J. Roe, of Oshkosh, Wis. SIR BEDIVERE is a rich chestnut with white face and hind feet white, bred by E. D. Fryman, of Cynthiana, Ky., and foaled in 1904. Sire, Dandy Jim, 2d; dam, Mary Evans. Photograph by Thomas A. Knight, of Lexington, Ky.

Double Saving till Nov. 15th

Vehicle bargains in our Special "KEEP BUSY" Sale.

Even at regular prices you will save money if you buy now. Because leather, rubber and other materials are rapidly advancing in cost—and next year's prices will be higher.

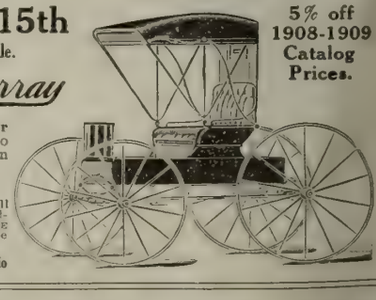
Murray

Buy before the advance—at LESS than regular prices—you make two savings in one. In order to keep all of our force employed during the quiet season at full pay we will allow, if you mention this paper

5% off 1908-1909 Catalog Prices

on all orders sent us before Nov. 15, 1909. This applies on all Murray buggies, phaetons, surreys, pony vehicles, harness, saddles, etc., without reservation of any kind. ORDER NOW AND SAVE MONEY. Send for catalog. Or if you have catalog ORDER at once and get a high grade Murray vehicle at a bargain.

The Wilber H. Murray Mfg. Co., 337-343 E. 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio



5% off 1908-1909 Catalog Prices.

"FRAZIER'S" WILL PAY YOU.

It pays 90 per cent. of all the Horse Owners in the world. Distemper, Shipping Fever, Pink-Eye, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, and all Nose and Throat Diseases cured in three to six days. Two or three doses will prevent the above diseases from running through your stables. $1 bottle holds three 50-cent bottles. Druggists will refund your money if not satisfactory.

BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Sole Owners, Nappanee, Ind.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

EDNA MAE—Grand champion saddle mare of Kentucky. Her record of triumphs in the show ring is a remarkable one. EDNA MAE is owned and exhibited by Mrs. R. T. Lowndes, of Clarksville, W. Va. Photograph by Thomas A. Knight, of Lexington, Ky. EDNA MAE is on the list of famous horses to be exhibited at the St. Louis Horse Show, October 18 to 23.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with full information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Contains 192 pages and 69 illustrations. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

USE CRAFT'S DISTEMPER and COUGH CURE

A safe and sure preventive and positive cure for all forms of Distemper, Influenza, Pinkeye, Coughs and Colds in Horses, Sheep and Dogs, 50c and $1.00 at Druggists or prepaid. Write for free booklet "Dr. Craft's Advice."

WELLS MEDICINE CO., LAFAYETTE, IND.

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1 a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores, Allays Pain. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 106 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS (Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago.

Cooper's Worm Tablets

A Sure Remedy for

INTESTINAL WORMS

In Horses, Sheep, Cattle, Hogs

DOSE—One tablet for lamb or shoat; two for sheep or hogs; three for horses and cattle.

Box of 100 Tablets, $1.50, Postpaid

Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 177 Illinois St., Chicago

Training the Colt's Feet.

The feet of the colt should receive as much attention as possible, is the opinion of an expert horseman. We should supply ourselves with a few tools and they do not need to be expensive. Possibly a rasp, a chisel, a mallet and a pair of hoof snips will suffice for a farmer. Then if you have an eye for defects and will give them attention you will soon have the satisfaction of having shapely feet for the horse. This is far more easily accomplished while the animal is young. We should watch the colt's feet that they are not growing longer or wider on one side than the other. A few well-directed strokes with the rasp on point and sides of feet will be of much benefit, as the coronet, or hoof, is very thin, and getting too deep will cause much trouble. With older horses we must also be careful if the feet have been neglected and have grown out long and ill-shaped. —Spirit of the West.

HIGH ORDER.—A celebrated saddle stallion owned and exhibited by J. F. Cook & Co., Lexington, Ky. Photograph by Thomas A. Knight. HIGH ORDER is a mahogany bay, with star, snip, left hind ankle white, foaled 1904, 15.3½ hands high, weight about 1,125 pounds. HIGH ORDER is of unusually commanding presence best described as the accepted type of the up-to-date American saddle horse. This year at Shelbyville, Ky., he won first prize for stallion, any age, at the Blue Grass Fair he took the blue ribbon for finest stallion to halter. In the $1,000 saddle stake, where there were nine entries, he was third and the only stallion in the money.

St. Louis Horse Show.

Horse Show Week at St. Louis is from Monday, the 18th, to Saturday, the 23d. The show will be held in new Coliseum, which was constructed mainly for the purpose of furnishing such shows the building, arena and stabling facilities required for success. Now that the permanency of the St. Louis Horse Show is assured, great interest is being taken in the show by members of the Business Men's Association, and applications for membership are pouring in at headquarters. There are already nearly twice as many horses and season tickets engaged as there were last year.

Lawrence Jones, of Louisville, will be here with Gallant Lad and Gallant Lord, who swept everything before them in London. William E. Brown, of Indianapolis, will be here, too. The Vanderbilt stables and the Judge Moore stables of New York may be represented; also Mat Cohen, of Kentucky; Geo. Pepper, of Toronto; J. H. Parker, of St. Joseph. Lady riders and drivers include Miss Emily Bedford, of New York; Mrs. Jarvis Hunt, of Chicago; Miss Lulu Long, of Kansas; Miss Mildred Brown, of Indianapolis; Mrs. J. H. Parker, of St. Joseph. Mr. G. Lacy Crawford is President and James H. Bright, Secretary, of the St. Louis Horse Show Society.

The Farmers' Advocate of New Zealand says: "Good farm work or road exercise is as important for the stallion as for the mare to get success in breeding. It is the good farm work that makes the draught mares good breeders."

Pratts makes good.

You don't have to take our say so.

Try any of Pratts preparations on your poultry, your horses, your cows.

If it fails to do all we claim --your money back. No strings to this guarantee--no red tape.

Your simple word is all we require.

For instance: test Pratts Poultry Regulator. A 4-lb. package is sufficient for 30 hens 30 days. Your dealer will refund your money without a quibble if you take back the empty box and tell him Pratts did not make good the guarantee--healthier fowls and more eggs.

Same holds good for a trial of any other Pratts preparations:

Pratts Animal Regulator, Lice Killer, Head Lice Ointment, Roup Cure, Healing Ointment, Heave Cure, Colic Cure, Spavin Paste, Cow Tonic, Bag Ointment, Distemper Cure, Hog Cholera Specific, Liniment, Worm Powder, etc., etc.

Shall we send you copies of our valuable handbooks?

Pratts New Poultry Book—A manual of authoritative information and advice on poultry raising for profit.

Pratts New Cow Book—A valuable handbook about cows and the dairy.

Pratts New Horse Book—A book that no horse owner can afford to be without.

Pratts New Hog and Sheep Books—A guide to the proper care and raising of sheep and hogs.

Any or all of these books are yours for the asking. Write today.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY

Department F, Philadelphia.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
Veteran Commission Salesman,
General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to
James H. Campbell,
National Stock Yards, Ill.

EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK — SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

CAPTAIN JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Commanding Officer of the Equestrian Troop of the National Stock Yards at the St. Louis Centennial Parade.

The Centennial Parade.

One of the attractive features of the educational, historical and military parade in St. Louis during Centennial will be a brigade of more than a hundred horsemen from the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, under the command of Captain James H. Campbell.

The horsemen comprise the representative horse and cattle men of the yards, and there are 120 in the troop. The riders will be attired in a special uniform for the occasion, which will much resemble the uniform of the old Chicago "Hussars," consisting of a steel-gray hat, with black band and white binding, gauntlet gloves, black coat and white trousers, with leather leggings.

The troop will march under the banner of the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange, and Captain Campbell, riding at its head, will carry an American flag.

Captain Campbell organized the horsemen at the request of William A. Moody, president of the Live Stock Exchange. Mr. Moody selected Captain Campbell for the task because of his military experience, as a soldier of the Confederacy in the war between the States, under General Sterling Price.

Captain Campbell participated in all the engagements in which General Price's army was engaged during the year 1864, notably, the battles of Poison Springs, Ark., and Jenkins's Ferry, and the assault on the fortifications at Pilot Knob, Mo.; Big Blue, Little Blue, and Westport, Mo., during the raid into Missouri.

Captain Campbell came to St. Louis from Saline County, Missouri, in 1874, and engaged in business at the National Stock Yards. He is the head of the Campbell Commission Company, and is one of the most successful cattle salesmen at the Yards.

Southwest Lambs on Top.

On September 30 the top price for lambs on the St. Louis market was $6.85 per 100 pounds. These lambs consisted of 71 head 67-pound average, raised in Christian county, Mo. Christian county is in the country called "Southwest," to indicate where formerly the stock consisted of "scrubs," but now the improvement in quality is shown by "Southwest" cattle and hogs selling at the highest price on the market.

Southern Cattle at St. Louis.

The following quotations represent the Southern cattle quotations at St. Louis October 1st: Good to choice steers, $4.75 to $5.25; medium to good steers, $4.00 to $4.75; common to medium steers, $3.00 to $4.00; good to choice heifers, $3.65 to $4.25; common to good heifers, $2.75 to $3.50; good to choice cows, $3.50 to $3.85; fair to medium cows, $3.10 to $3.50; cutters, $2.60 to $3.10; canners, $2.00 to $2.50. All quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

Yearling Beef Steers.

Light, young, handy, fat, good quality native steers, weighing from 700 to 1050 pounds average, are selling remarkably well. The inferior grades sell low, but the good to choice cattle sell high. The official quotations October 1st on the St. Louis market were as follows: Common steer yearlings, $3.75 to $4.75; fair yearlings, $5.00 to $5.25; medium to good, $5.50 to $6.50; choice yearlings, $6.75 to $7.25, and strictly fancy yearlings at 7.50 to $8.00. Recently on the market fancy native steer yearlings did sell up to $8.25 and $8.50 per 100 pounds.

James H. Campbell,

Expert live stock saleman, is at the head of his own organization, with headquarters at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has the best market in the country to back him. Thoroughly competent and with a first-class organization, he is holding his old customers, by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Mr. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to James H. Campbell personally and consign horses, cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Live Stock Receipts at St. Louis.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the month of September cattle receipts were 155,983 head; hogs 160,331 head; sheep, 65,936 head, and horses and mules, 9,548 head. These receipts represent an increase of 18,159 head of cattle and 3,306 sheep, and a decrease of 7,451 hogs and 189 horses and mules, compared with September of last year.

Sheep and Lamb Prices.

On September 30 the sales of sheep on the St. Louis market were as follows: The better class of lambs, $6.50 to $6.85 per 100 pounds; good lambs, $6.15 to $6.50; fair, $5.25 to $6.00; inferior, $4.25 to $5.00; culls, $2.50 to $4.00. Good mutton sheep, $4.50 to $4.65; fair grades, $4.15 to $4.40; stock sheep, $3.25 to $4.00; culls and old ewes, $1.25 to $2.00; bucks, $2.75 to $3.25—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

Butcher Cattle Quotations.

Butcher cattle in market are mainly cows and heifers which are brought for slaughtering purposes and include old and thin, but healthy cows classed as canners now selling on the St. Louis market at $2.00 to $2.75 per 100 pounds, a better class called cutters are selling at $2.85 to $2.40, medium to good cows $3.50 to $4.00, strictly good to choice cows $4.10 to $4.60, and fancy fat cows at $4.75 to $5.00. Heifers sold to butchers were quotable September 30 for common to fair, $3.00 to $3.50, medium $3.60 to $4.25, good $4.30 to $5.00, choice $5.10 to 5.90, and fancy 6.00 to 6.75. All quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

Sale of Pure-bred Cattle.

Mr. W. C. McGavock, of Springfield, Ill., is preparing to hold his semi-annual sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. The dates claimed for the sale are November 16, 17 and 18. One day is to be devoted to the sale of Herefords, one to Shorthorns and one to Aberdeen Angus cattle. Mr. McGavock is now collecting entries for the sale and we hope he will be able to offer a good average lot of cattle. Owing to the excellent prices which stockmen are receiving for their fat cattle of good quality, they ought certainly improve their herds for the simple and only reason that it pays to do so. The market recognizes and pays for quality as much as 2 and 3 cents a pound over and above the scrubby and ill-formed cattle. Choice yearlings have sold as high in market at 8½ cents a pound. Mr. McGavock will put his usual energy and ability into this sale, and advertise it extensively that he may have a good buying attendance. His personal address is Springfield, Ill.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Evans-Montague Commission Company
Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,

Hog Prices at St. Louis.

On September 30 the best hogs were from Sangamon County, Ill., averaged 228 pounds and sold at $8.20 per 100 pounds; other strictly good medium weight hogs on the butcher order sold at $8.10 to $8.25; light hogs up to 197 pounds sold at $7.55 to $8.15 per 100 pounds, and pigs and lights, 100 to 160 pounds, $6.65 to $7.75. Small pigs, 75 to 95 pounds, sold at $6.00 to $7.20 per 100 pounds. All quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT
CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

We desire to invite stock raisers and shippers to make their headquarters with us at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. We have a splendid office and a superior working force in all departments. We are well established at nine markets. We are making new records daily and ask stockmen to obtain the benefits of our top-notch service. See our general advertisement on page 7, also article on page 5 concerning "Stock Cattle and Feeders" and Light-weight Cattle of High Qulity."

REMEMBER:

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT
CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship your live stock to the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

HORSES. MULES.

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

HORSE AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY and TUESDAY.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States.

Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

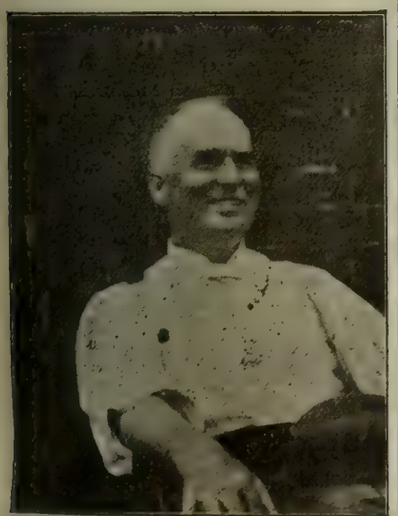
HORSE DEPT. — Nugent Bros., Maxwell Bros.
MULE DEPT.—Ed Conway, Lan Morris.
AUCTIONEERS — Tim Holland, Ike Howard.

Write us for market information.
Address,

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Mule Quotations.

In a general way, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, 14-hand mules are quoted at $80 to $150; 14½ hands at $100 to $165; 15 hands at $125 to $200; 15½ hands at $135 to $225; 16 hands and upward at $150 to $275. These prices are for carloads as they arrive in good condition. Select mules, in pairs, good bone, colors, substance and weight, are quotable at $500 to $700 for the pair.



MR. R. W. BROWNING, of R. W. BROWNING & CO., Horse Dealers and Buyers on Orders at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

First-class Horse Dealers.

Mr. R. W. Browning, of R. W. Browning & Co., of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, being interviewed recently in regard to the market, said: "We make a business of buying horses and filling orders for car-loads. We attend all the auctions and purchase horses that we believe will suit our trade, and assemble them in our barns ready for shipment. We are provided with ample facilities. This market has splendid barns and stabling, and we can handle several hundred horses a week without one load interfering with another, and the railroads receive our horses and transport them without delay. Nearly every car-load shipped out by us contains a variety; a pair of draft horses, a few chunks, some plain, serviceable, stout work horses, a few drivers, just according to our instructions. We furnish people who know what they can sell, and we try to fill the bill. The great advantage this market affords is the numbers and variety on sale. If we cannot fill an order one week we can the next; if we have special orders, we can get the country buyers to ship that class into the auction. We find the market to be up-to-date in every respect."

The postoffice address of R. W. Browning & Co. is National Stock Yards, Ill.

Heavy Native Steers.

This class of cattle at present time is scarce. At St. Louis during the last week in September fair to plain good steers, 1300 to 1400 pounds, over age, sold at $6.25 to $6.65 per 100 pounds; a better grade sold up to $7.00, and choice cattle, 1300 to 1450 pounds, over age, were quoted at $7.15 to $7.50 per 100 pounds.

Sale of Heavy Hogs.

During the last week in September, J. D. Underwood, a well-known stockman of Callaway county, Mo., was on the market with a load of hogs that included three head that weighed in all 1430 pounds and brought $8.00 per cwt., making $113.60 for the three hogs or $37.86 per head.

Great Increase in Sheep.

During the first nine months of the present year sheep receipts at the St. Louis market increased 102,755 head over the corresponding period last year. The sheep and lambs all sold well and the demand is increasing all the time.

Good Horse Book to Have.

Horsemen will obtain something worth having and worth reading if they will take the trouble to ask for a copy of Pratts New Horse Book. It will some time save them a world of trouble. This book is written in the interest of Pratts foods, tonics and regulators, but in doing so they have added features to make it more interesting and instructive. Write to Pratt Food Co., Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for a free copy of "Pratts New Horse Book."

Range Horse Sales.

The Western Range Horse Sale, conducted by Messrs. Campbell & Reid and Western Sales Stables Co., on October 5 will be over before this edition is fairly distributed, but another will be held Oct. 19, which will probably have the largest number of range horses and mules on sale during the balance of the year. Opportunities to buy range horses are scarce, and considering the condition of the domestic horse market, they are liable to be good property.

Native Lambs at $7.25.

At the St. Louis Market, October 1, W. T. Waddell, a well known stockman of Pike county, Mo., had in a load of sheep that contained 41 head of lambs that averaged 74 pounds and sold at $7.25 per 100 pounds. This was the highest price of the week, and indicated an advance in the price of lambs.

Good Sales of Horses.

On Monday and Tuesday, 27th and 28th of September, Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., horse commission salesmen at the National Stock Yards, sold 700 head. Their report to shippers says:

"Everything sold satisfactorily. Big horses are selling strong. Medium chunks are selling only fairly well. Oldish horses that will weigh 1,200 or 1,300 pounds, are not selling very good. They can be disposed of at fair prices, but they must be bought lower in the country to do any good on the market. Good finished Southerners are selling as well as they have any time this season. Medium grades, if good broke, are selling all right. Plain, common, old plugs, are selling low. Smooth-mouth Southerners are not selling high."

Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. hold their horse auctions every Monday and Tuesday in the year and solicit consignments of horses and mules to be sold on the market at the National Stock Yards.

Horse and Mule Notes.

The Chicago Horseman says: "Like all other gaits in which a horse excels, a fast walk is usually the result of early and persistent training."

On Monday, September 6th, at Indianapolis, Ind., Maggie Winder, in the pacing section of the Western Horseman Futurity, took the first heat in 2:06½, the fastest time ever made by a three-year-old pacing filly. Her previous record was also a champion one, 2:08¼, made this year at Lexington.

W. A. Elgin, of Platte City, Mo., is again Superintendent of the Mule Department of the American Royal Show, which has assumed large proportions in recent years. Mr. Elgin is himself a champion mule raiser. The American Royal Show at Kansas City opens October 11th and continues to the 16th.

Shetland ponies will be a great attraction at the American Royal Show this year. Several large exhibits have already been arranged for. C. H. Clark, of Fredonia, Kansas, will give exhibitions of all kinds of hitches, single, double and tandem, and under the saddle. They will also take part daily in chariot races. John Garth, of Liberty, Mo., will also give exhibitions daily.

James C. Wright, of Smithville, Mo., for many years a prominent Director and Manager of Horse Shows in the West, has charge of the Light Harness and Saddle Horse Department of the American Royal Show this year.

St. Louis Horse Quotations.

There are a few plug horses that continue to sell at $25 to $45 per head; and strictly common Southern horses are selling at $45 to $65; a little better average class at $70 to $100. Strictly good to choice Southern horses were selling at $110 to $155. Driving horses are variously quoted at $150 to $275. Common to medium chunks were selling at $125 to $150, and good chunks at $160 to $190. Strictly choice chunks for stylish delivery horses sell at times considerably higher. Drafters of the fair class sell at $125 to $160, and good at $175 to $240. Strictly choice heavy drafters are quotable up to $300. This is on the basis of the closing market, September 30th.

JOS. A. MAXWELL MULE CO.,

Postoffice, National Stock Yards, Ill.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

MULES

Especially the Better Class.

Large Mules and Miners.

MR. JOSEPH A. MAXWELL, Pioneer Mule Dealer of America, founder, and formerly of MAXWELL & CROUCH, has now associated with him his sons, GEORGE W. MAXWELL and FRANK MAXWELL

A large, select stock of all classes always on hand. Our guarantee will ever remain as it has during the many years of our existence—GILT-EDGED. Information concerning the market cheerfully given.

Our References: Anyone who has ever bought of us.

Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Company.

This firm is never without a fine lot of first-class mules, ready for immediate service and fully up to all market standards. It is composed of the pioneer mule dealers of St. Louis, Mr. Joseph A. Maxwell and associated with him are his sons, Geo. W. and Frank Maxwell. This organization is up-to-date and gilt edge. Contracts are entered in for the sale and delivery of horses and mules in carloads, train loads or individual animals of high excellence.

WE WILL HOLD OUR

TENTH and ELEVENTH

Range Horse Sales

TUESDAY, Oct. 19th, Nov. 2nd,

AT

THE ST. LOUIS HORSE AND MULE MARKET

We will hold our regular Domestic Horse Auctions throughout the year on WEDNESDAYS and THURSDAYS. Write us for further information.

Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

For Intestinal Worms

In horses, sheep, cattle and hogs, a sure remedy is Cooper's Tablets. They act quickly and are easily given. Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 177 Illinois street, Chicago, Ill., can supply you.

HOW HE SELECTS HIS CREAM SEPARATOR

(From the American Swineherd.)

The ordinary farmer has no expert knowledge of cream separators, but knows in a general way that they are progressive and beneficial from the fact that their use is growing continuously, especially among the up-to-date dairymen over the country.

He naturally sees a great many advertisements. When anything is a success and profitable there are sure to be imitators and others, who are seeking in some way or another to secure a portion of the profits. They are not stopping to consider whether they have the best machines, whether they can do what the best machines can do, but determine to secure profits, if not one way, then another.

They hold out false inducements, alluring prices, and claim for the machines things that they can not fulfill; but the ordinary farmer does not know the truths or falsities of these claims, and how he is to discriminate surrounded by these conditions. This is the situation of a great many men who would like to buy a separator, but are not well posted on the machines, and therefore not able to decide from the advertisements and the talk of the sellers; in other words, not qualified to judge between the claims of the different machines.

The sensible view taken by a hard-headed, intelligent German farmer strikes us as being a pretty good plan for the ordinary farmer to follow.

He says: "I did not know anything about the merits of the machines from an investigation of them myself, because I am not an expert, neither am I an expert in medicine, and I therefore consult a doctor when anything is the matter that I do not understand in regard to myself or family. I therefore looked around and observed that the experiment stations, the agricultural colleges, the majority of the winners in the butter contests and a large proportion of the up-to-date scientific farmers were using the De Laval separator. Now this was as good an endorsement as I could hope for, acting just as these wise men who are experts in their lines and in the dairy business, whose experience and knowledge and wisdom enabled them to select the De Laval. This was all the evidence that I wanted of the value of this well-tried and highly-appreciated machine, and I bought the De Laval and am glad that I did so."

This certainly is a very sensible view, and it is always likely to lead one to the right conclusion. You take the experience of the competent and capable man, who is making a success of his business, and the result is you are benefiting yourself by using the other man's experience and without his cost.

We can say to the farmer who is at a loss to determine what machine to buy to take advantage of this sound, sensible, thrifty German and follow his plan, and you will land in the right spot.

This Insect Befriends the Fruit Grower.

An insect, slightly resembling the dragon fly, was received at the Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture by State Zoologist Surface, accompanied by a letter having the name attached of a prominent Luzerne county physician, who wrote: "The enclosed specimen is highly destructive to my maple shade trees. Kindly inform me what to do."

The specimen proved to a Thalessa, which State Zoologist Surface pronounced "a destroyer of other insects, and, especially, of some of the worst enemies of trees." In this respect it is like the lady bug, which feeds upon the San Jose scale. The Thalessa has long antennae and a tail composed of three black hairs, like those of a horse's tail, each about three inches long. These form a long tube which it inserts in the holes made in trees by borers, and, having encountered a borer, it deposits its eggs in or near it. These eggs develop larvae which feed upon the borer and destroy it. Owners of fruit and shade trees, instead of destroying the Thalessa, should protect and preserve this useful insect.

Linseed Meal and Cake.

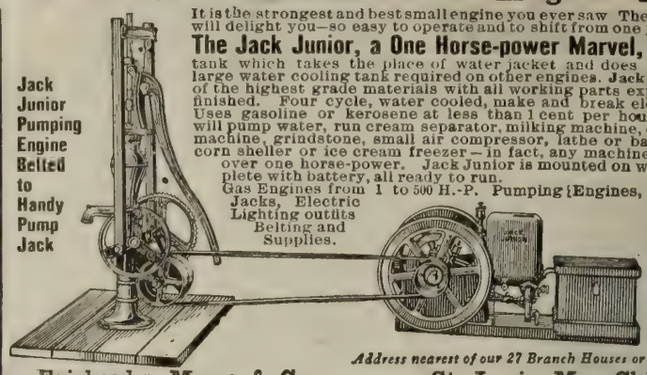
There is much to be learned about linseed meal and cake. We are pleased to see a handy booklet that is full of information on the subject. Sherwin-Williams Co. are manufacturers of linseed oil products and have made a study of the rations which are composed in part of oil meal. It is interesting to cattle, hog, horse and sheep feeders and especially to dairymen and poultry raisers. They have employed the best-informed people in the country to compound rations to be used profitably. Old Process Linseed Oil Meal and Cake has been a standard stock food for many years, and the Europeans were the first to have knowledge of its value. More recently this country has appreciated the fact that it is a good thing to keep at home. A booklet of sixty interesting pages cannot be described and reprinted in a few paragraphs; therefore, we advise our readers, one and all, to write for a free copy of the booklet on Linseed Meal and Cake issued by Sherwin-Williams Co., 689 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio. They are manufacturers of linseed meal containing 35 per cent. crude protein, as shown by government tests.

Lip and Leg Disease.

Sheepmen who are contemplating buying sheep for feeding purposes are hereby warned to use particular care in purchasing stock shipped from Eastern States. Be careful to avoid purchasing any sheep which show sores about the mouth or on the legs. Several loads of sore-mouthed sheep have already been shipped into this state under the impression that such sores were quite common among Western sheep and would not do any harm. In some cases these sores have turned out to be the beginning of an outbreak of lip and leg disease, and the owner of the flock has invariably taken a heavy loss. Under present conditions, farmers are advised to avoid all sheep which show any kinds of sores about the mouth and legs. Lip and leg disease is a money loser proper. It is difficult, if not impossible, to cure, and may be communicated to other animals. The veterinary force of this state is now entirely inadequate to do the work now on hand. It will be impossible, in the case of an outbreak of lip and leg disease, to devote much time to its control. Farmers of the state are urgently solicited to be extremely careful in buying stock sheep and thereby assist in preventing the introduction of this dreadful disease of sheep into this state.—D. F. Lucky, State Veterinarian.

The New York dried fruit market quotes evaporated apples, fancy, at 9⅜c.; choice at 8¾c.; prime at 8¼c.; common to fair at 6½ to 8c. Peaches, choice, at 5½ to 6c.; extra choice at 6¼ to 6¾c; fancy at 7 to 8½c.

Perfect One Horse-Power Engine At Last



It is the strongest and best small engine you ever saw. The work it will do will delight you—so easy to operate and to shift from one job to another.

The Jack Junior, a One Horse-power Marvel, has horizontal evaporator tank which takes the place of water jacket and does away with the large water cooling tank required on other engines. Jack Junior is made of the highest grade materials with all working parts expertly machine finished. Four cycle, water cooled, make and break electric ignition. Uses gasoline or kerosene at less than 1 cent per hour. Jack Junior will pump water, run cream separator, milking machine, churn, washing machine, grindstone, small air compressor, lathe or band saw, small corn sheller or ice cream freezer—in fact, any machine not requiring over one horse-power. Jack Junior is mounted on wood base, complete with battery, all ready to run.

Gas Engines from 1 to 500 H.-P. Pumping Jacks, Electric Lighting outfits Belting and Supplies. Engines, Pumps, Pump

Cut out advertisement and send for big illustrated Engine Book BA 692

Address nearest of our 27 Branch Houses or

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill.

WE SAVE YOU $25.00 ON THIS BUGGY YOU BUY DIRECT AND SAVE RETAIL PROFITS

We will sell you a **High Grade "Old Hickory"** vehicle at the lowest wholesale price and save you **all** of the retail profit. We give a **Two Year Guarantee** in writing with every **"Old Hickory"** vehicle. We are the largest distributors of vehicles in the west and have a complete line of the newest styles in Automobile seat buggies and surries. Our line of **Spring Wagons, Driving Wagons, Farm Wagons, Pony Vehicles** and carts is complete. Do not buy a vehicle of any kind without getting our free catalog and prices.

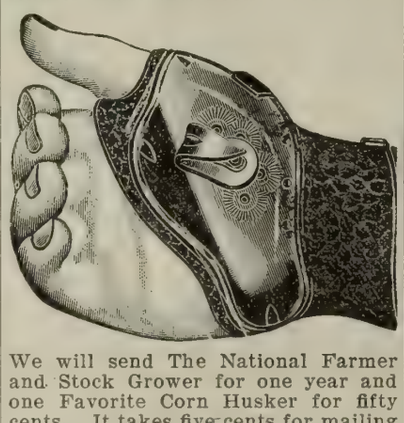
Free Catalog **Write Today** for beautifully illustrated catalog of vehicles and harness, quoting lowest wholesale prices ever made on **high grade guaranteed** vehicles. We mail it free.

30 Day Trial Our trial plan will interest you if you want to see and try an **"Old Hickory"** before sending us the money.

Write for illustrated, free catalog. **JONES BROS. MERC. CO.** 918 Hickory St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Favorite Corn Husker.

This Corn Husker is more largely sold than any other on the market. We have therefore selected it as a seasonable subscription premium. It is made for the right hand. The hook sets at any angle to prevent glancing. Opening or closing the small end of the plate adjusts a fit to any size hand and prevents chafing. The improved shape of the plate and leather make this hook the favorite.



We will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and one Favorite Corn Husker for fifty cents. It takes five cents for mailing and the Corn Husker is a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

FARM BLACKSMITHING.

Here is a book for the farmer. The book was written by A. J. Drew. It is a complete treatise on blacksmithing from the farm standpoint. This book teaches how to profitably spend stormy days. Many thousands of farmers will find it to their interest to own a copy. There are 100 pages. It is nicely and clearly illustrated and bound in cloth. We credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send one copy of this book by mail for 65 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

It is reported that the gentleman who discovered the shortness in wheat and who took advantage of the situation has also posted himself on the cotton situation. It will be well for him to understand that people who eat bread do not have to eat cotton. The cotton market has a few boomers who can see as far ahead as Patten did in wheat.

A book was sent to us recently which was based on the statement that the farmers pay most of the taxes. And now comes the Assessor, who claims that the city of St. Louis alone pays one-third to one-half of all the state taxes collected in Missouri.

Cape Cod is still in the cranberry business—$6.50 a barrel at St. Louis.

BOSTROM'S FARM LEVEL HAS TELESCOPE $15.00

With Magnifying Lenses, Enabling You to Read the Target Over 400 Yards Away,

Shipping Weight 15 lbs.

Complete Outfit, with full instructions, Shipped Anywhere C. O. D. $15.00 and express charges subject to examination.

And is being welcomed by land owners from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for *Draining, Irrigating, Terracing, Ditching, Grading, Road Building, Running Fences, Setting Out Orchards, Levelling Buildings and Foundations, Getting Angles,* and every sort of work requiring a Level. With this outfit, which includes Level with TELESCOPE and Plumb-Bob in neat wood box, also Tripod, Graduated Rod and Target, no man needs a Surveyor or Civil Engineer. *Simplicity, Accuracy, Durability, GUARANTEED.* **ORDER TODAY,** direct from this offer—or, if more complete information is desired, *write today.* Address,

BOSTROM-BRADY MANUFACTURING CO.,
1107 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A NEW EGG FARM.

Stoddard's book entitled **A New Egg Farm**, is, in our estimation, the best book for a young poultry raiser to study. It shows the way to profitable production of eggs and poultry. He compares the best locations for the business. Tells how to build the houses for layers, breeders, sitters or chicks, adapted to the colony system, the yard system and other methods. How to breed and manage. How to breed and select. Choice of breeds and crosses. Management for mild or severe climates. How to feed fowls and keep them at exercise without hard work. How to manage hundreds of sitters with little labor. How to raise brooder chicks and keep them alive and growing. There are 320 pages of useful, attractive, illustrated information. The book is nicely bound, and we will send this book by mail, postpaid, and include a year's subscription to **The National Farmer and Stock Grower**, for one dollar. Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Sent Ducks and Won Case.

The lawyer told Mike Dolan, his client, that he had a good fighting case. Mike mused a moment and then said, tentatively: "Do you think it would do any good to send his honor a couple of ducks?" "No, no!" replied the lawyer, "I know him too well. If you did that he would decide the case aganst you, sure as fate." Two days afterward the case was heard and Mike won it out and out. So he called on his lawyer, and in the course of settling up affairs remarked: "Well, you see, sir, it was just as well I sent his honor those ducks."

"What!" exclaimed the astonished counsel, "you sent the ducks after what I said?" "Yes, I did," replied Mike, "only, after what you told me, I thought it just as well to send them from the man on the other side."—Detroit Free Press.

Hen and Incubator Compared.

The Poultry World of Mahnomen, Minn., remarks as follows:

"Did it ever occur to you that when you set four hens they are doing the work of one sixty-egg incubator? A laying hen will lose three weeks incubating the eggs and possibly six more with the chicks. During this time she would have laid on the average of five eggs per week or forty-five eggs during the nine weeks. These eggs at 30 cents per dozen would be worth $1.13. This multiplied by four gives you a product of $4.52.

"By using an incubator this would have been the savings in three weeks. If you set your incubator three times you would have a balance of $1.52 to pay for the oil used. Hatching chicks by the artificial method has many redeeming features aside from the one mentioned. Usually in the spring of the year, when you have eggs to set, you find no broody hens, and later on, during the warmer months, when you are wanting eggs, all you have are broody hens. It is not so with incubators, for you can set them at any time you choose at any season of the year.

"The old hen, unless precautions are taken, propagates lice, and will trample the eggs, killing the chicks, regardless of how much money you have paid for them. If allowed to run at large the chicks will roam away and some varmint will catch them, thus increasing your loss. Take it all in all, an incubator is the surest, safest, best and most economical way of raising poultry. It is worth your while to give it a trial, and see for yourself the satisfaction of this system of hatching and raising chicks."

The Conservation of Moisture.

The Fourth Dry Farming Congress will be held at Billings, Mont., October 26th, 27th and 28th, and there will be an astonishing exhibit of dry-land farm and garden crops, showing what can be done by the conservation of moisture. The word conservation in this case means storing, keeping, preserving and using the scant water supply of the dry country and holding the water in the soil as it falls, instead of allowing it to run off down the rivers to the sea. When the principles of dry farming are generally applied, much of the water usually flooding the lowlands will be stored in the uplands and be of incalculable benefit, instead of doing great damage in its wasteful career. The storage of the rainfall where it is most necessary is the greatest agricultural problem of the present day.

The Poultry Market in New York.

The following from a New York letter published in the Egg Reporter of September 20th gives a clear idea of the market:

"The receipts of spring chickens have been quite moderate. Plump, full-breasted broilers averaging two pounds each sold quite generally from 18 to 19 cents a pound, with mixed sizes ranging from 17½ to 18 cents. We may note sales of small Tennessee scalded springs at 16½ to 17 cents. Michigan scalded chickens are coming more freely and selling well at 19 cents in a wholesale way, while occasional lots command 20 cents. Milk-fed broilers have not sold as readily or at as relatively good prices as corn-fed. Some very fancy milk-fed broilers brought 22 to 23 cents at the middle of the month, but towards the latter part of August 21 to 22 cents was all that could be depended upon, and 20 to 21 cents has been full high for the past week.

"Old roosters have sold well at 12½ to 13 cents for either dry-picked or scalded. Old turkeys have been quite plentiful, but in the absence of any surplus of frozen the market was pretty well sustained at 18 to 21 cents.

"Spring broiling turkeys are commencing to come along, but are mostly too thin to attract much attention; fancy, weighing 3½ pounds each when plump and full-breasted, bring 25 to 26 cents a pound, but those weighing five to six pounds each are not salable over 23 to 24 cents; but scalawag turkeys are not wanted at any price.

"Western spring ducklings are selling at 15 to 16 cents where well grown, with small and immature bringing low and irregular prices. Long Island spring ducklings have kept on advancing for the past month until 20 cents was reached on the 14th inst. Nearby chickens have been very irregular; some very fancy Philadelphia roasters command 25 to 26 cents, while plump Philadelphia broilers will fetch equally as much. Mixed lots of nearby Jersey and Pennsylvania chickens sell at a rather wide range in prices, say from 18 to 21 cents, as in quality, etc."

Poultry Notes.

After buying feed at retail amounting to $88.50, one hundred Brown Leghorns made a profit of $1.37½ per hen per year. The eggs were sold at prices varying from 14 to 30 cents a dozen. There were eighty pullets and twenty yearling hens in the flock. This is from the experience of E. W. Baker, given in The Standard, published at Quincy, Ill.

In September, quoted as an extreme high price on the New York market, was a lot of dressed, dry-picked, iced fowls (hens) from Indiana that brought 19 cents a pound.

According to the Egg Reporter, published at Waterloo, Iowa, the receipts of eggs at New York City, 325,591 cases, were the largest on record excepting only the year 1906, when August receipts were 857,834 cases. However, in August of the present year the average price, 23⅛ cents a dozen, was 2¾ cents above last August and was the highest August average on record.

Dessicated eggs put up by the National Bakers' Egg Company of Sioux City, Iowa, are reported as being an important food item in the outfit of Commander Robert E. Peary in his journey to the North Pole. They were put up in one-pound cans by special request of the explorer.

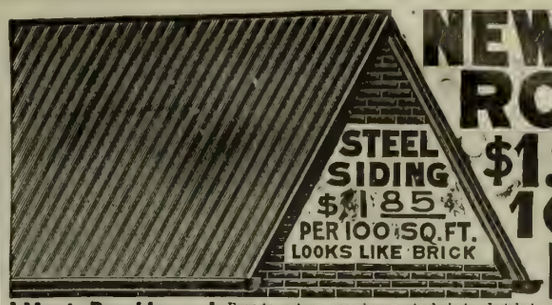
A report from New York City states that the bulk of the fresh country consignments of eggs received during the month of August were so inferior on account of the hot weather that spring storage eggs outclassed and outsold them on the wholesale market.

We have an idea, and think it a good one, that instead of increasing and multiplying the breeds of chickens, about one-third of the breeds could be dispensed with and forgotten with great benefit of all concerned.

Poultry and Farm Paper Club.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper in the United States, and the answer is the Reliable Poulty Journal. There are other excellent poultry papers, but the one we take home to read and the one family is determined to read is the Reliable Poultry Journal. We have made arrangements whereby we can send The National Farmer and Stock Grower and the Reliable Poultry Journal, both papers, one year, for sixty cents. This is a bargain that is good now, but not for long. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

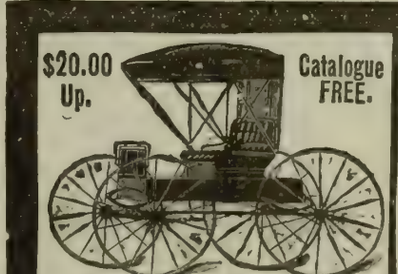
Hay is pretty good property when freight bills do not cut too large a figure in the market delivery.



NEW STEEL ROOFING $1.60 PER 100 SQ. FEET

Most Durable and Economical Known Easy to put on, requires no tools but a hatchet or a hammer. With ordinary care will outlast any other kind. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have proven its virtues. Suitable for covering any building. Also best for ceiling and siding. **FIRE-PROOF AND LIGHTNING PROOF.** Cheaper and more lasting than shingles. Will not taint rain water. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Absolutely perfect. Brand new. **$1.60** is our price for our No. 10 grade of Flat Semi-Hardened Steel Roofing and Siding, each sheet 24 in. wide and 6 or 8 ft. long. Our price on the Corrugated, like illustration, sheets 22 in. wide and 6 or 8 ft. long, **$1.85.** Steel Pressed Brick Siding, **PER SQUARE, $1.85.** Fine Steel Beaded Ceiling, **PER SQUARE, $1.85.** Also furnish Standing Seam and "V" Crimped Roof- **WE PAY THE FREIGHT** to all points east of Colorado except Okla., Tex., and Ind. Ter. Quotations to other points on application. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.** We ship this roofing to anyone answering this Ad., C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you send us 25 per cent of the amount of your order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your station. If not found as represented, we will cheerfully refund your deposit. **ASK FOR CATALOG NO. C. M. 319.** Lowest prices on Roofing, Eave Troughs, Wire, Pipe, Fencing, Plumbing, Doors, Household Goods and everything needed on the farm or in the home.

WE BUY OUR GOODS AT SHERIFFS' AND RECEIVERS' SALES
Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago



AGENTS WANTED

We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Write for our catalogue and full particulars.

ON CREDIT

Buggies
Only $10. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Surreys
Only $25. Cash.
Balance $7 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Farm Wagons
Only $15. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for our free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO.,
Dept. 583, East St. Louis, Ills.

BATTLES WITH COAL TRUST

Chicago Dealer Stands Alone and Fights the Giant Combination

Mr. W. S. Harman, whose picture is shown herewith, is the president of the W. S. Harman Coal Company of Chicago, which is selling coal direct from the mines at the wholesale price, thus defying the coal trust and bringing down the wrath of that organization on his head.

Mr. Harman is probably carrying on a more vigorous fight against the coal trust than was ever before carried on by any individual single-handed against any other combination so supremely powerful.

Mr. Harman is in possession of the innermost secrets of the coal trust. These he has had printed in a booklet which he calls "Coal Facts," and which he is willing to send to those who may wish to read it and learn just how the coal trust has managed to go on stripping the pockets of the people for so many years.

Mr. Harman has for some time past been carrying on a heavy advertising campaign in the columns of farm papers. He advertises to save from $1 to $3 a ton on coal, and in addition he advertises to give a ton of coal free with each car.

W. S. Harman, the Young Chicagoan Who is Fighting the Coal Trust Single Handed.

The people have been quick to respond to the offers made by Mr. Harman, and he has thousands of customers located in every section of the country.

Mr. Harman entered the wholesale coal business with the one point always hung before his eyes: "Give everybody an absolutely square deal." This is Mr. Harman's business motto.

One of the things which Mr. Harman does, and does in every case, is to make good any shortage which occurs in a car of coal from any reason whatsoever. If the coal is stolen in transit Mr. Harman sends the customer a check for the entire amount which is missing. If the weight of the coal shrinks from the mine to the place of destination, a check is sent in full for the amount of coal which the car is short. This one feature probably has done as much to build up his business as any other, although it is only one of the many things which Mr. Harman does to satisfy each customer. Mr. Harman believes that a satisfied customer is better than all the advertising he can do.

Mr. Harman is still a very young man, but he is old in experience as far as the coal business is concerned. Despite his comparative youth he has given the coal trust a harder jolt than it ever received before, and, naturally, that organization has done everything in its power to put him out of business.

Mr. Harman's place of business is at 160 Harison street, Suite 3136, Chicago, Ill., and he states that whenever his friends, the consumers of coal, desire to do so, he would be pleased to see them at his office. Otherwise he would like to send them the sensational expose of the Coal Trust, the book known as "Coal Facts." This will be sent to anyone who writes for it. This is a booklet which really should be in the hands of every farmer or anybody else who burns coal.

It is a story of the villainous methods of the trust which makes the blood of the ordinary citizen boil.

The American Scale.

It is important that every farmer should own an accurate scale, as it will pay for itself in a short time. A good scale will enable him to know what he should get for his products instead of taking the other fellow's figures. It will enable him to keep exact tab on the condition and value of his live stock. It will be of immense use in every department of the farm.

In purchasing a scale, however, the farmer should be sure he is getting an accurate scale, as a cheap, poorly-constructed machine is worth nothing to him.

Scales are offered at all sorts of prices, but the best scale to buy is one made of the best materials with a record of years behind it and unlimited guarantee of the maker. Don't buy the first cheap scale that is offered, but buy one that will give real service; it will be far the cheapest in the end.

The Standard American Pitless Scale is manufactured by the American Scale Company, who will send to anyone interested most readable literature bearing on the profits and advantages of owning a scale and how to judge for yourself what scale you need. Write to the American Scale Company, 2111 Ave., Kansas City, Mo., for their free catalog.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1264 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.

Hay and Grain Notes.

The average condition of corn on September 1 was 74.6, as compared with 84.4 July 1, 79.4 on September 1, 1908, 80.2 on September 1, 1907, and 80.6 the ten-year average on September 1. A drop of ten points in one month followed by frost in September was a black eye for the corn crop.

On September 1st the United States Department of Agriculture estimated the hay crop of the present year to be 64,166,000 tons, as compared with 70,798,000 tons a year ago, when the yield was the largest ever recorded. A crop of 64,000,000 tons is above the average.

The Acetylene Light.

The best recommendation of the acetylene light is that it is used on railroad passenger trains. This is because it is clean, brilliant, and does not hurt the eyes, and because it is portable. Farmers will find it to be a subject worth investigating. Read the card on page 27, and write for the booklet entitled "Rural Gaslight." Address Union Carbide Sales Co., Dept. C, 156 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Vegetables at St. Louis.

Potatoes, sacked Northern at 45 to 55 cents a bushel in car lots on track; Wisconsin Burbank, coarse, 48 cents, choice 50 cents; Minnesota Early Ohio, 54 cents; Wisconsin rural, 55 cents; white Iowa rural, 56 cents. Onions, North Missouri red, 40 to 45 cents for flat to 50 to 60 cents Red Globe; Iowa sacked Red Globe, 57 to 60 cents for choice, sacked white 55 to 70 cents; nearby yellow onions delivered in sacks or barrels, 50 cents a bushel. Cabbage, home-grown, delivered loose, mainly 42 to 45½ cents per 100 pounds; Northern domestic on bulk, $8 to $8.75 per ton; Holland seed, $11 to $12 per ton. Sweet potatoes, Virginia yellow at $2 per barrel; home-grown Bermuda at 50c, yellow at 50c to 60c, Queen and Red Nansemond at 60c to 65c per bushel loose.

Folding Sawing Machine.

Folding sawing machines have been on the market and in successful operation for seventeen years. There is a fine catalog issued by Folding Sawing Machine Co., 164 E. Harrison St., Chicago, which can be had by writing for it. Ask for Catalog A-73.

Pea and Bean Threshers.

If you grow peas or beans, the J. L. Owens Co., 679 Superior Street, Minneapolis, Minn., have a proposition to submit to you concerning their No. 4 Thresher, or a larger one if you are disposed to consider it. You will also obtain their free book on Pea and Bean Culture, which will lead a farmer on the road to fortune.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

On September 30, at St. Louis, cash wheat No. 2 red sold at $1.20 to $1.21½ per bushel destination weights, and a carload of seed wheat sold at $1.22. No. 3 red sold at $1.15 to $1.20, No. 4 red sold at $1.06 to $1.15. No. 2 hard winter (Nebraska) sold at $1.06 to $1.08, Turkey $1.10 to $1.11½, No. 3 at $1.04½ to $1.08, and No. 4 at 95 cents to $1.02. This list of sales is interesting as showing that on the cash market, where the grain is delivered, and all the money is paid over, there are many different grades and prices based upon quality, whereas in the speculative market there is but one grade and that is No. 2.

Peaches and Pears at St. Louis.

Opening trade of October peaches: Fancy high-colored Michigan, Elbertas steady and in fair receipt; small and ordinary fruit dull. Michigan at $1.50 per bushel basket for ordinary freestones (gold drops) and at $2.25 for fancy Elbertas. Home-grown at 60c to $1 per half-bushel basket.

Pears—Keifer pears plentiful and choice stock in fair demand—1 car Illinois bulk sold at $1.30 per 100 pounds on track and 1 car packed do, at $2.25 per barrel delivered. Southern Illinois small barrels Keifer quotable at $2 to $2.25 per barrel and choice do. at $2.50. Alabama hampers at 50c to 60c. Bushel baskets Seckel quotable at $1.25 to $1.75. New York Sheldon at $3.75 to $4.00 and Seckel at $4.75 to $5.00.

Free Gift Post Cards.

The Woman's World of Chicago, a paper which has come to the front during the past year, is offering a set of 15 post cards absolutely free. We hope all our readers will send for them. The publishers of Woman's World will do exactly as they say.

See card on page 32.

"Glimpses of Thrift-Land,"

A Fascinating Story, and a Handsome Monogram Pin or Lapel Button—Free

A new book that has just come out, called "Glimpses of Thrift-land," is attracting wide attention. It is a little souvenir gotten up by the International Harvester Company of America, which they are sending out to friends and patrons. We have never seen anything more novel and original than this charming story, told in rhyme and beautifully colored pictures. It is a sort of modern fable which introduces a fairy-like being who calls himself "Prospy" the Herald of "Prosperity."

"Prospy" is a Son of the Soil, a wonderfully constituted little individual, born of Sunshine, Rain and Fertile Soil. He appears before Farmer Brown with a body of yellow corn, a head-dress of red clover, bedecked with oats and alfalfa, carrying a long spear of wheat in one hand and a golden shield in the other. Strapped to his back is a supply of timothy arrows.

Farmer Brown pauses amidst the summer heat of hay-making and hears "Prospy's" strange story of the "Land of Thrift." Farmer Brown first scoffs at the fairy tale, but later becomes interested and finally allows his guest to show him the well-marked road to "Thrift-Land."

The story itself, the multi-colored pictures of "Thrift-Land" and of "Prospy" are all exceptionally entertaining.

It is quite impossible to do justice to the Booklet here, but any of our readers may easily secure a copy of it and we can assure you that it is well worth having as a keepsake. It is free.

A nice little Monogram Tie Pin or Lapel Button accompanies "Glimpses of Thrift-Land" if you send the International Harvester Company of America the name of anybody whom you think might buy a Cream Separator, Manure Spreader, Gasoline Engine, Wagon, Feed Grinder, Hay Press, Auto Buggy or Disk Harrow. The Tie Pin is made up in bronze, silver or gold finish—the Button is in gold finish only. State which you prefer.

All communications should be addressed to "Prosperity," care of International Harvester Company of America, Room 151, Harvester Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Practical Barn Plans.

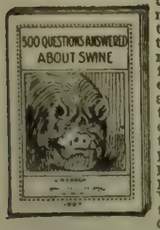
This is the name of the best book out. Every farmer needs it. It contains drawings, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house, ice house, silo, dairy barn, or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor.

Each and every plan in the book is accompanied by a lengthy written description, explaining and giving the details of the drawings, and so worded and arranged, numbered and indexed, that it must be readily understood by anyone who reads it.

The price of this book is One Dollar, and we include one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

THE 500 QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

This is all about swine, and is a book by L. H. Cooch. There are 526 questions and 526 answers. They are natural questions and practical answers. The questions relate to breeding, mating, feeding, pasturing, fattening, management, diseases, etc., of swine. It is a complete veterinary authority on all swine diseases. The answers to questions on feeding alone, if properly attended to, will put enough pounds on one pig to pay for many books. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the 500 hog question book for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



Angora and Milch Goats.

The Ninth Annual Angora Goat Exhibit to be held in connection with the American Royal Show will, as usual, be under the auspices of the National Association of Angora Goat Breeders, and the Secretary of the association, John W. Fulton, is Superintendent of the department. The Royal Show opens October 11th at Kansas City and continues to the 16th. So far as Angora goats are concerned, the American Royal is the greatest show on earth.

The Cooper Dip in England.

The following is the sheep record of the Royal Show of England in the present year: Total exhibitors, 183; users of Cooper's Dip, 172; nonusers, 11. Total sheep exhibited, 1,560; owned by users of Cooper's Dip, 1,475; others, 85. Prizes awarded, 578; won by Cooper dipped sheep, 547; others, 31. Percentage of prizes won by Cooper dipped sheep, 94.6. Number of breeds shown, 23; breeds in which prize winners used Cooper Dip exclusively, 17.

Paints For the Farm.

There is more swindling in paint than in almost any other material; therefore we have invited Sherwin-Williams Company, a strictly reliable firm, to furnish each of our readers with a free copy of their book entitled "Paints and Varnishes for the Farm." It will tell how to save money with the right paint. Address, Sherwin-Williams Company, 689 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sheep Notes and Items.

There will not be so many sheep and lambs fed in the West during the winter of 1909, and it will leave a good-size market opening in the native states for all the sheep that can be fed and all the lambs that can be raised.

The American Royal Show at Kansas City, October 11th to 16th, will have a broader sheep show than ever before, with Cotswold, Hampshire, Shropshire, Southdown and Oxford breeds represented.

At St. Louis sheep pelts are selling as follows: Lambs at 40 to 70c. each; shearlings at 10 to 30c. Dry Texas and Western at 14 to 15c. per pound. Goatskins, per skin, at 7½ to 10c. for small or kids to 30 to 35c. for choice large.

Poultry and Pet Stock.

The Poultry Show at the American Royal, Kansas City, this year, will be on a very elaborate scale. In 1908 the department was largely an experiment and the answer to many requests for its introduction. It had, however, prizes only for breeding pens. The popularity of the feature required its continuance. This year prizes have been added for individual birds, and the show will therefore be doubly valuable to the exhibitors and interesting to the visitors, arranged on the same plan as other big Poultry Shows. Thos. A. Southard, 4345 Genessee street, Kansas City, Mo., is the Superintendent of this department.

It is reported that in the District of Columbia, which includes the city of Washington, hens are allowed to be kept, but not roosters. The objections to the roosters is that they disturb the slumbers of people by unseasonable crowing. It is questionable if any such ordinance will stand good in law.

"Poultry," published at Peotone, Ill., mentions a Pennsylvania poultry raiser who, after five-years' trapnesting his hens, found but 13 females out of 700 that produced 197 to 238 eggs a year.

A Pittsburg housekeeper found on the shell of one of the eggs received from the grocer a penciled request from an Indiana farmer's son for the young lady who broke the shell to correspond with him. The young housekeeper complied with the request, and imagine her astonishment when the farmer's son replied that he was surprised to receive her letter, since he had penciled the request on the shell two years before. Pittsburg, however, is pretty strong in the storage-egg business.

A poultry bulletin by the Oregon Agricultural College concludes by reference to the egg yield, saying: "An average of 150 eggs per hen during the first year of laying is fairly good laying. Pullets in good health and vigor should average this number of eggs. During the second year they will lay about 25 per cent. fewer eggs, and each succeeding year correspondingly fewer."

A consignment of fifty head of one-day old chicks was shipped from Pittsfield, Maine, to Laramie, Wyoming, and forty-six arrived in good condition. Some died later, owing to improper feeding, but this is considered an extraordinary long-distance shipment and a case of remarkable vitality in young chicks.

Lakewood Farm, New Jersey, now a famous poultry plant with a 15,000-egg incubator, made a record in the year 1905 of 169 eggs per hen per year. The profit was $1.63 per hen.

St. Louis quotations: Pigeons and squabs—Live pigeons at 50 to 60c. per dozen. Squabs—Fancy homers, $2.25 per dozen for nine-pound; $2.50 for ten-pound; and $1.25 for small; common, 75c. to $1.25 per dozen.

Jacoba Irene at Dairy Show.

Hon. Jacoba Irene, who holds the world's record among Jerseys, will be in the show of dairy cattle at the National Dairy Show in Milwaukee, October 14 to 24. Jacoba Irene rounded out last year with a record of 954 pounds of fat to her credit. She is owned by A. O. Auten and commenced her world's conquering career by freshening December 11, 1905, and in the succeeding twelve months gave 11,391.1 pounds of milk, containing 619.9 pounds of fat; average test, 5.44 per cent. She freshened again December 10, 1906, and during the ensuing year gave 14,255.7 pounds milk, containing 792.1 pounds fat; average test, 5.55 per cent. Thirteen and one-half months later, January 26, 1908, she freshened again, and her record for this third year is 17,253.2 pounds milk, containing 954.1 pounds fat.

Hon. Jacoba Irene will have a number of distinguished companions in the Jersey section of the show—Rosair's Olga, Fourth Pride and Owl's Nutty Violet, holders of the world's record for three and four years, respectively, being among the entries.

Anti-Oleomargarine Rally.

During the National Dairy Show in Milwaukee there will be a monster anti-oleomargarine rally, to which an invitation will be extended to the heads of all Dairy and Agricultural Colleges in the United States and Canada. The rally will take place at a banquet to be held at the Hotel Pfister, Wednesday evening, October 22d. About 300 members of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers will attend. A number of addresses by men of national importance with debate to follow will be a feature of the banquet.

Broom Corn Selling High.

Broom corn is doing fine. At St. Louis, $180 per ton for good and $200 for a special grade called "Self-working," raised in Western Illinois.

At St. Louis, old Kaffir corn is selling at $1.40 per 100 pounds, and new grain bid $1.30, with none coming. This on October 1st.

I Guarantee to Cure ECZEMA TO STAY CURED!

It is also called SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, TETTER, ITCH, WEEPING SKIN, MILK CRUST, PRURITUS—these are different names, but all mean one thing—ECZEMA.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, THE DOCTOR WHO TREATS NOTHING BUT ECZEMA.

I prove every word that I have said—I give to every sufferer

A FREE TRIAL

Just to show you that you need my treatment. It is yours for the asking. If you have been to other Doctors, if you have taken patent medicine, and used lotions and salves till you are disgusted, write to me—I will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, A TRIAL TREATMENT. There are no strings to this statement. There is not one cent to pay—not a penny accepted. I know what my trial treatment will do; I know that it will convince you more than anything else on earth that you need my treatment.

Don't Miss This Chance for a Cure

If you are SUFFERING FROM ECZEMA you can only be cured one way—REMOVE THE CAUSE. What is the cause? ACID IN THE BLOOD. How do you remove it? By cleansing the blood of the ACID.

My treatment is soothing—relieves the dreadful itching at once and cures the disease quickly. You don't have to take treatment for months and months. ONLY ONE CASE IN TEN needs the second treatment—ONE IN FIFTY needs the third—think of that!

What Eczema Is

Eczema is a disease of the blood and affects all parts of the body—the face, lips, ears, hands, feet, genital organ, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Yellowish red eruption; the pimples or patches may swell and the itching is so great the person will scratch the top off, then they bleed and dark scales form; there is an oozing of matter. In some the skin cracks and bleeds. Itching is terrible; a person suffering will scratch till they bleed. Scales form on parts of the body, where the clothing comes in contact.

Ten Years Guarantee

I positively Guarantee that every case cured by me will stay cured 10 YEARS! It must be good or it could not be sold this way.

Strong as Rock of Gibraltar

I am a graduate from two leading medical schools. I am the holder of a GOLD MEDAL taken in Competitive Examination. Does this not show that I am fully qualified? I will send you my book, showing endorsements of business men of all classes. Also testimonials and pictures from cured patients everywhere. Some of them may be YOUR NEIGHBORS.

MY BOOK

Is the most complete book ever sent out. I explain every form of the disease plainly and fully. I show pictures of many severe cases, which are extremely interesting. I send you names of thousands who have been cured and are grateful.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY
969 Park Square
Sedalia, Mo.

Reliable Beyond Question

This is a statement from the bank of my home town, where I have done business for years.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF SEDALIA.
CAPITAL $100,000.00
SURPLUS $75,000.00
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
SEDALIA, MO.

February 11th, 1908.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This certifies that Dr. Cannaday's patients, from all over the United States, have been placing their money in this bank while they tried his treatment on eczema. In all this time we have been called upon but five times to return the patients money. One died before the treatment was shipped; two did not get the treatment as it was lost in transit; one paid cash for the treatment three days later after getting her money; and one was not satisfied.

Citizens Nat. Bank
R. F. Hamm
Asst. Cas.

FREE OFFER—CUT HERE

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Webster's NEW STANDARD Dictionary

Home and Office Edition. A splendid book for readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower. There are 756 pages, 5x7 inches 1½ inches thick, and the book weighs 22 ounces. It is splendidly bound in flexible cloth, with patent thumb index, with front and back title in gold. There are 840 illustrations and 19 full-page plates. Besides the Dictionary proper and supplement of recent words, it contains many other features, such as key to pronunciation, dictionary of geography, Biblical, classical and historical names, musical terms, foreign phrases, current abbreviations, etc. For handy, quick, general use, for doctors, ministers, lawyers, merchants, editors and farmers, this is a great, useful, interesting, necessary book. We use it as a subscription premium in connection with The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Send us One Dollar and we will send you one copy of **Webster's New Standard Dictionary** by mail postpaid, and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower, every issue for two years. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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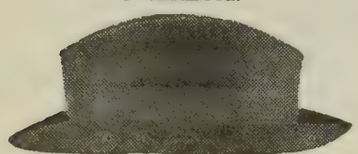

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material. well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color.

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The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National Farmer hat, color.....size.....

My name is.....

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Dentistry as Applied to Trees.

State Zoologist Surface found a letter in the mail sent to the Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Departmtnet of Agriculture, asking how to prevent decay in a tree from making further progress. The writer said: "We have a cherry tree whose trunk has rotted considerably. What can be done to save the tree? Is it a good plan to cut out the dead part and fill up the hole with cement?"

Professor Surface replied: "The proper treatment for the cavity of your cherry tree is to clean this out, removing the decayed wood; then wash or spray the interior with an antiseptic, such as a two per cent. solution of formalin, or a very dilute solution of mercury bichloride, which is corrosive sublimate; then paint it with ordinary paint of any kind, and finally fill the cavity with any kind of cement, or use one part of Portland cement with about four or five parts of sand.

"This is practically nothing else than the principle of modern dentistry applied to the preservation of the tree. The dentist cleans out the cavity of a decaying tooth, applies an antiseptic to prevent further decay, and fills the tooth with some substance that by preservation will prevent the possibility of further decay. We are coming to see that the treatment of all living things for ills and afflictions is based upon the same fundamental biological principle."

Coca-Cola and Headache.

COCA-COLA has never relieved a headache that could not have been relieved by a good cup of tea or coffee. It is the caffeine contained in these three drinks that is refreshing to the nerves and relieves the headache, and yet you have heard people argue that COCA-COLA must contain morphine, whiskey, or some other injurious drug, because it relieves headache. Well, there are more ways of relieving tired, weary nerves than by benumbing them with cocaine, morphine, bromide, whiskey or coal tar remedies.

Tea, coffee and COCA-COLA relieve headache by refreshing the nerves and not by deadening them. In relieving headache COCA-COLA is superior to tea or coffee, not because it contains more caffeine, for it contains only from one-third to one-half as much, but because COCA-COLA is free from tannic acid. There is no necessity to argue, guess or conjecture what COCA-COLA contains, or does not contain. It has been analyzed by Chemists of the National, City and State Governments as well as by the Professors of Chemistry in the leading Universities, Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. They all find that it does not contain cocaine, whiskey, morphine, opium, bromide, or any narcotic drug. They find that it does contain about half as much caffeine as tea and coffee. Copies of the above analyses will be sent free to any reader of this paper who has any doubt whatever that COCA-COLA is not what it claims to be—a pure, harmless, delicious, refreshing, temperance drink.

Write to the Coca-Cola Co., at Atlanta, Ga., for a copy of their new book, setting forth scientific record of analysis of Coca-Cola and giving much other valuable information.

A Crow Cannot Count.

This weakness, says the New York Sun, was taken advantage of by a prudent farmer. Connecticut farmers this year have been driven to their wits' end to circumvent the crows. A farmer, Amos Brown, had a particularly fine piece of corn land and was harassed by crows, which dug up the kernels as fast as he could plant them.

He built a pen of rails in the middle of the lot, and concealed himself with an old-fashioned, double-barreled shotgun, determined to kill all he could and frighten the rest. As long as he remained in the pen, however, not a crow would show itself, and after waiting several hours he grew meditative and left the pen. No sooner was he outside the lot than down came a big flock of the black robbers.

Mr. Brown took another trip to the pen, this time accompanied by a hired man. After remaining a short time, the latter returned to the house. As soon as he was fairly out of sight down came the crows, and bang went Mr. Brown's gun and killed ten of the birds. This gave him unalloyed pleasure, and as he started out of his pen to pick up the dead crows and hang them up as a warning to the others, he shouted after the rest of the flock: "Ah, ye are cunnin' critters, but ye can't count worth a cent."

Had a Grip on the Subject.

A tall old lady, dressed in black, and with a very business-like manner, walked into a well-known London establishment, and, declining the service of the shop-walker, made directly for the crape counter. She had rather a thoughtful air as she examined the stock, and the obliging young shopman remarked affably:

"We have a very large stock of crapes, madam. Just allow me to show you some new French goods, very popular just now for every kind of mourning. Now, these light crapes are all the rage for half-mourning for cousins. May—may I ask, madam," he added hesitatingly, "for whom you are in mourning?"

"Husband," said the customer briefly.

"Ah, yes. Then I have just the material you require; the best style is—"

"Young man," interposed the old lady severely, "I am much obliged for your explanation. You may know a lot about the fashion; but as I buried my fourth husband yesterday, you may be sure I've got a grip of the subject."

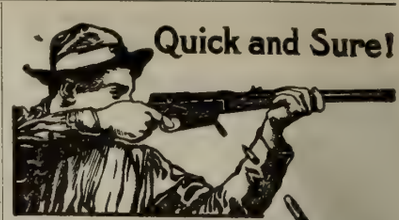
Land Must Be Well Located.

Peter Henderson said: "I would rather pay $50 a year per acre rent for the land where I want it than have it for nothing where I do not want it."

New Hog and Sheep Book.

All who are worrying about sheep diseases ought to obtain a copy of Pratts New Hog and Sheep Book. It contains the information they are looking for. It is written for stockmen, and is clear and concise. The advertisements relating to Pratts food and remedies are no disadvantage, and benefits may be derived therefrom. Write to Pratt Food Co., Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for a free copy of "Pratts New Hog and Sheep Book."

Farmers are interested in Horse Shows for the reason that they supply the horses and the shows supply the standards. At the St. Louis Horse Show to be held October 18th to 23d there will be pleasureable entertainment and practical instruction. Some of the finest harness, saddle and utility horses in the United States will be exhibited at St. Louis.



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YOU can shoot it 5 times "quick as you can think." You pull and release the trigger for each shot—the recoil does the rest.

It is wonderfully accurate too. And when you hit your game it is yours, because every shot is equal to a one ton blow.

Like modern military rifles, the action is locked by a turning bolt. But a Remington is the only rifle in the world which encases this *locked bolt* action in a Solid Breech Hammerless steel frame. And moreover, the Remington loads itself.

Take a modern Remington with you. Made in .25, .30-30, .32 and .35 Remington calibres.

"Big enough for the Biggest Game."

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Gasoline Prices Rising.

You can't run a farm engine profitably on gasoline much longer. Price of gasoline going sky high. Oil Companies have sounded the warning. Kerosene is the future fuel and is now 6c to 10c a gallon cheaper than gasoline. The Amazing "Detroit" is the only engine that uses common lamp Kerosene (coal oil) perfectly. Runs on gasoline, too, better than any other. Basic patent. Only 3 moving parts. Comes complete ready to run. We will send a "Detroit" on free trial to prove all claims. Runs all kinds of farm machinery, pumps, saw rigs, separators, churns, feed grinders, washing machines, Silo fillers and electric lights. Money back and freight paid both ways if it does not meet every claim that we have made for it. Don't buy till you get our free catalog. 2 to 24 h. p. in stock. Prices $29.50 up. Special demonstrator agency price on first outfit sold in each community. 2000 satisfied users. We have a stack of testimonials. Write quick. (20)

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MEN NO CURE—NO PAY In other words you only pay our small professional fee when CURED AND SATISFIED.

FREE Our 164 page book tells how you may be cured at home. Contains nearly one hundred "Home Treatment" Recipes, such as most Specialists would charge $2 to $5 each for. Gives many valuable "Pointers" Vital to Men—married or single. Sent sealed all charges paid.

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Not a patent medicine or "dope" mixture, but a course of several different medicines prescribed to meet the complications and special needs of your individual case. Write to-day. Send no money.

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to make more money than he ever did elsewhere from any other cereal. $6,017 net from 93 acres; $3,619 net from 49 acres—**that** is what rice brings to growers on the Grand Prairie of Arkansas. There is no crop half so sure or half so profitable. Grown practically in water, rice is under absolute control,—you are **independent of the weather.** The highest price is paid for Arkansas rice—never less than 90c a bushel. The production is far below consumption. There is a **bonanza** for you

In Arkansas Rice

Every man who has undertaken to grow it is making a fortune—and not one of them grew it before. You can do as well or better. If you can plow you can grow rice—there is no cultivation or special knowledge needed. Good rice land can be bought **now** at $15 to $75 per acre and the first crop will pay for most of it. But these prices won't last—they have doubled in two years. Get in on the ground floor—**write today** for booklet which tells all about Arkansas Rice, its growth and profits. Its free.

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COTTON BELT ROUTE

The St. Louis Centennial.

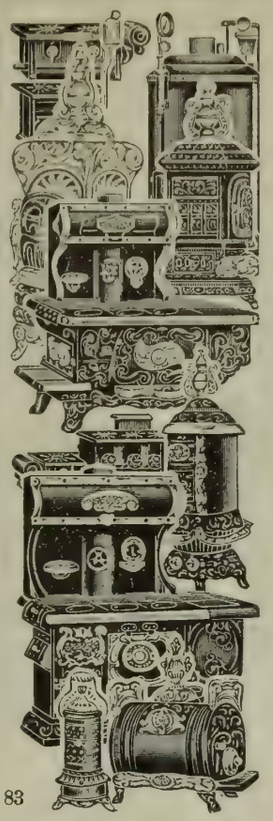
As this paper is issued, the city of St. Louis is celebrating the hundredth anniversary as a city, although the town of St. Louis was founded in 1764, which is 145 years ago. The first settlers came from New Orleans. At that time the settlement belonged to Spain, but the people thought they belonged to the French. St. Louis was afterwards the northern capital of Louisiana. The formal transfer to the United States was on March 9, 1804. General Harrison, who was afterwards President, organized the new local government. St. Louis was a small Spanish settlement under a French Governor when the War of the Revolution was fought to a finish, but later it was large enough to send a regiment of soldiers to the Mexican War under Colonel Doniphan. St. Louis opened up its first railroad in 1854. And the first steamboat to land was in August, 1817. The St. Louis permanent settlement is thirteen years older than Chicago, twenty-three years older than Cincinnati and forty years older than Kansas City. St. Louis is fifty-five years older than Indianapolis. Louisville, Ky., was first settled fourteen years after St. Louis. St. Louis at first was better acquainted with Montreal than with the Pacific coast. In those days the principal trade was in furs. The main purpose of agriculture was to feed the hunters and the families. The centennial of St. Louis will be celebrated by wonderful festivities, each one following the other.

Care of Toilet Accessories.

It is quite important to keep all toilet articles sweet and clean from a sanitary point of view as well as for the sake of perfect cleanliness, and brushes and combs are possibly the most neglected in this line. Such a simple thing as an uncared for hair brush may be the means of communicating a serious disease of the scalp from one to another and hair brushes and combs should have at best a weekly cleaning, and there is nothing better for cleaning brushes and combs than gasoline but the only safe place to use the fluid is out of doors, and this fluid will not loosen the bristles. The silver backs of brushes can be cleaned by rubbing them with flour or whiting and polishing with chamois leather. If lamps are used on the toilet table, keep them in perfect order, and if the lamp burners are old, boil them in strong soda water and you will find a great improvement in your light and chimney. The covers for the toilet table and the pretty embroidered pieces may be kept beautifully white and clean by putting them in a strong pearline suds, allowing them to remain for half an hour and then rubbing them gently between the hands, and if there are colors in the embroidery they are improved by washing in the suds, but these pieces must be washed, rinsed and pressed as soon as possible. Before using a new tooth brush, put it to soak in cold water to keep the bristles from falling out, and after using nail and tooth brushes place them in such a position that all the water will drain from them, and the tiny nickel hooks make very satisfactory resting places for tooth brushes. If a girl cannot afford expensive toilet articles, she can keep everything that belongs to her in order, and perfect order is itself beauty. In this age of cheap bargains nearly every girl may satisfy her tastes in this line and have dainty and pretty articles for her toilet table and cheap articles that are kept shining look far better than fine ones that are carelessly kept.

Wardrobe Notes.

No matter how carefully the winter clothes may have been folded and cleaned when they were packed away early in the spring, there will be wrinkles and spots found on the cloth when they are brought to the light again. Wrinkled goods can be effectively freshened by holding over a steaming tea kettle, and velvet collars and trimmings respond quickly to steam, which raises the nap to look like new. The best way to dust a heavy woolen garment is to hang it upon the line and beat it with limber switches or with a rattan rug beater as quick, light strokes will not injure the shape or break the stitches. To clean light colored coats or jackets, cover a small portion of the cloth at a time with powdered French chalk and brush vigorously with a stiff brush and when all has been cleaned, shake and brush till all the powder is removed. The best way to clean any woolen garment that is soiled enough to be washed is to remove all the dust, then clean the spots and put the garment in strong suds, made by stirring enough pearline in warm soft water to make a nice lather and a little ammonia should be added if the garment is very soiled. This suds is excellent for cleaning any woolen garment from the heaviest fabrics to the dainty, soft flannels worn by young children. You can clean and freshen light colored pieces by mixing well together one pint of bran and a tablespoonful of Fuller's earth, and dark furs can be cleaned with hot bran without the Fuller's earth. Rub the mixture well into the fur with the hands until the garment seems perfectly clean, then shake and brush until all the bran is removed. You can mend a rent in kid gloves or a silk or woolen garment by placing a piece of court plaster of the same color as the article to be mended under the torn place, then place under a weight, and when buying kid gloves, buy a spool of cotton thread of the same color for darning them, as silk thread cuts the kid.



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Are you going to buy a steel range this fall? Do you need a cook stove, a hard coal base burner, an air-tight heater, an oak stove, a laundry stove? Do you want an oil or a gasoline stove, an oil heater, a gas range? Are you building or about to build a new home and in need of a heating plant—a steam or hot water boiler or a high grade furnace? Don't spend a cent for any kind of stove, don't let a contract for a heating plant of any description until you have written a postal card for our Free Book of Stoves, Ranges and Heating Plants. Largest assortment, finest qualities, lowest prices for *good qualities.* We are the largest retailers of good stoves, ranges and heating plants in the world and thousands of our customers have learned that

We Save You from One-Third to One-Half

We sell a good air-tight heater for 84c, guaranteed Oak stoves as low as $3.52, base burners from $20.95 up, cook stoves as low as $5.30, steel ranges that are marvels of convenience at from $12.07 up, hot water and steam boilers, radiators and fittings at big reductions over retail prices. The newest designs by the most skillful stove modelers, manufactured in the center of the iron and steel industry, built for us in large quantities and sold at a very small advance over manufacturing cost, are fully illustrated in our new and enlarged Book of Stoves, now ready for mailing. You will want this free book before you buy any kind of a stove, because it tells you of the best built, and most economical fuel consuming stoves and ranges in the world, sold on honor at very low prices—lower than the prices of any other dealer. Write for this free book now before you forget it. Just a postal saying: Please send your free book of stoves and we will send it postpaid by return mail.

83

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Write us at the address nearest you
CHICAGO, ILL., and KANSAS CITY, MO.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

New Gasoline Engine.

A high-grade gasoline engine of one horse power at a moderate price has at last been placed within the reach of every farmer.

There are a thousand and one things for which a one horse power engine can be used to great advantage. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. have placed on the market the "Jack Junior" engine, (little brother of "Jack of All Trades"). It is a one horse power horizontal evaporator tank engine, entirely self-contained, which with the battery box is mounted on a wood base. By filling the tank in the iron base of the engine with gasoline and the evaporator or hopper with water, the engine is ready to run.

This is a four-cycle engine practically frost-proof. All parts are carefully designed and are very accessible. The engine is large enough to do very effective work pumping, running cream separators, churns, and other small machines; it is durable and will give excellent service.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. are probably the largest manufacturers of gasoline engines in the world. They will be glad to send the book describing fully the New Jack Junior one horse power engine to all interested parties. See advertisement in this issue. Address, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill., and ask for Engine Book B A 692.

A FINE KIDNEY REMEDY.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, 890 Carrier Building, East Hampton, Conn., says that if any of our readers afflicted with a Kidney or Bladder trouble will send their address to him, he will gladly and without charge direct them to the splendid remedy he so successfully used at home in his own case.

Pratts New Poultry Book.

Pratts New Poultry Book is worth having as a gift, and many that we have to buy are not as good. It is written in the interest of Pratts Poultry Regulator, and that is good reading also. It is the farmer who can make the most money out of poultry, and this book is a manual of information concerning the raising of poultry for profit. Write to Pratt Food Co., Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for a free copy of "Pratts New Poultry Book."

Dairy herd testing associations are becoming fashionable in New Zealand.

The Universal Magazine Bracelet.

This is all the rage. And Adjustable Bracelet. The most elegant design and perfectly finished. It is not solid gold, but it is washed and plated and will stand the acid test. Its match cannot be purchased in country jewelry stores for any price. It is a duplicate of the latest Parisian creation made expressly for the purpose of using it as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine.** The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one elegant **Universal Magazine Bracelet,** postage free, as a subscription premium. Money returned if not satisfied. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Universal Magazine Bracelet.

Mushroom Culture.

For many years the writer has been interested in the study of the wild mushrooms of our fields and woods, and has had some slight experience in the raising of the so-called tame mushrooms. He is convinced that this is a matter that in the future will receive in this country the attention it receives in Europe, where all kinds of foods must be looked after with due regard to their value.

There are several varieties of wild mushrooms continually going to waste in our pastures. The farmer is better provided with mushrooms than the townsman, because around the towns there are really few mushrooms, this being due to the fact that few pastures exist. The writer has never been able to find many mushrooms in the tall grass, but has found them only where the grass has been kept short by browsing of cattle or by frequent cutting on our lawns. Why mushrooms are not abundant in tall grass the writer does not know. The pasture seems to be the ideal place for them.

In the pastures the principal mushrooms to be found in the late fall are agaricus campestris (the mushroom of commerce), agaricus arvensis (which is just as good, and is often sold for the first-named one), and agaricus melleus, or honey colored mushroom, which is very abundant all over the West at this time of year, and is delicious in any way it may be cooked. In time we shall know how to cultivate these wild forms, but at the present we do not, but have to confine ourselves to growing agaricus campestris (field agagic).

The spawn of this mushroom can be bought in bricks weighing about one pound. In some of our markets the price is 25 cents a brick. In large quantities it should be bought cheaper. It is supposed to be put up in England. It is the same as that used in France, but in the latter country smaller buttons are canned, which have made the French product more famous on our market than the English product.

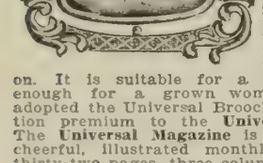
The methods of growing mushrooms are various, but the principles are simple. Horse manure, loamy soil, little moisture and a temperature of 50 to 70 degrees are needed. Partly decomposed horse manure is best, and it is usual to use that which has been worked over till its temperature has sunk to about 70 degrees. This is to prevent the fire-fanging process in the manure from destroying the spawn. But it may be assumed that even unfermented manure will produce good results, since we often see large quantities of these mushrooms growing in horse pastures where the droppings have been exposed to the elements and not fermented.

The mushroom beds can be made in the cellar or stable or greenhouse, where the temperature will remain above freezing. Care should be taken not to give too much water. The writer ruined his first bed of mushrooms by turning the hose on it when it was beautifully white with the threads of the growing mushrooms.

In making a bed, pile the horse manure tightly in a place where it will not be too wet, cover with about two inches of soil, put in small pieces of mushroom brick a few inches apart, and, if water seems necessary, give only a light sprinkling. The air of a cellar will give a large amount of moisture. Protect the growing mushrooms from rats and mice, which know their food value.

THE UNIVERSAL PREMIUM BROOCH.

This is the sweetest, prettiest, most beautiful brooch we ever saw. No exceptions. It is delicate and refined. It is richly washed with old gold and will stand all kinds of tests and examination. The brooch was selected by us from a thousand brooches. The richest lady in the land can wear it and it will appear equal to any she has on. It is suitable for a child and rich enough for a grown woman. We have adopted the Universal Brooch as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine.** The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one Universal Brooch as a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**



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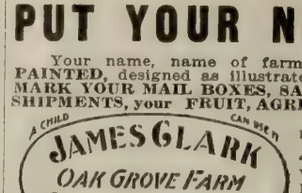
Your name, name of farm and address, **NOT PRINTED BUT PERMANENTLY PAINTED,** designed as illustrated here. With this outfit you can in an artistic manner **MARK YOUR MAIL BOXES, SACKS, IMPLEMENTS, BARRELS, BOXES, CRATES, ALL SHIPMENTS, your FRUIT, AGRICULTURAL, STOCK and POULTRY EXHIBITS AT FAIRS.**



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An appropriate name gives your farm, orchard or estate **"INDIVIDUALITY," AND ADVERTISING IT IN THIS WAY** in connection with your own name it makes your land more valuable.

THE FARMER'S HANDY MARKING OUTFIT does all this. **COSTS ONLY $1.00 COMPLETE—Marker, Paint and Brush. LASTS A LIFETIME AND PAYS FOR ITSELF IN LESS THAN A MONTH.**

Send a dollar bill to-day or money order. Every farmer, large or small, should have this outfit. Write your name, farm name and address plainly.

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References—Montrose Sav. Bank. **(AGENTS WANTED.)** Farmers and Merchants Bank.
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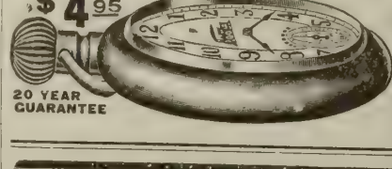

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Genuine eleven jeweled Railroad watch, worth $15 to anyone who requires an absolutely reliable timekeeper and a watch that will last a lifetime. Locomotive on dial, stamped and guaranteed eleven jewels, breguet hairspring, patent regulator, quick train. Fitted in heavy or medium weight solid ore-oliver dust proof screw case, both case and works absolutely guaranteed for 20 years. **SEEING is BELIEVING** Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address stating weight wanted. Heavy or Medium, and we will send the watch by express for examination. If satisfactory after examination pay express agent our bargain sale price $4.95 and express charges and it is yours. Order today. Address **R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 352-356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.**

ON CREDIT

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With large reservoirs, from $8. up. Warranted for 25 years. Cash or easy monthly payments. We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Write for FREE catalogue of Steel Ranges, Heaters, Stoves, etc.

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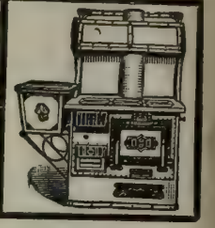

Free Book of Stoves.

The reliable, pioneer firm—Montgomery Ward & Co.—again invite attention to their line of stoves, ranges and heating plants. This is a splendid line of goods and all they wish you to do is to write for their "Free Book of Stoves" and when it arrives you will have the best opportunity. Address the nearest house, Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill., or Kansas City, Mo.

Unbalanced Land.

Plants use potash, nitrogen and phosphorus in certain proportions. The land is called upon year after year to give up to the plants so many pounds of potash, so many pounds of nitrogen and so many pounds of phosphorus. With the exception of the nitrogen the supply of these materials is a fixed one, and every time the draft is made on the soil there remains the original amount reduced by the amount of the draft.

It is like the putting of a certain sum of money in the bank, and reducing it by drafts at certain intervals. It is evident that if the amount is not replenished from time to time the end is certainly coming.

A balanced soil would be one that could be farmed for a long period of years and yield all the elements required. But there are few soils so balanced. Most soils are out of balance, or are so deficient in certain plant food elements that one of those elements soon becomes exhausted. Then the land is described as having been "run out," though it often happens that the other two elements are in the soil in abundance.

In the main, it may be taken for granted that every soil is out of balance and will in a few years need some one element applied to it. The first thing to find out is the lack in one element. This cannot be told by growing plants on it, as sometimes a virgin soil has enough of the least abundant element to give good crops for a few years. The chemical analysis of the soil only will show what are the proportions in which the food elements are present. That is the trouble with the pot method of finding out what the soil needs. It is effective in doing this only when the soil is so badly out of balance that the deficiency is already so great as not to yield enough of the deficient element for a single crop.

One man known to the writer said this spring: "My land is deficient in something, for it does not produce the crops it used to produce. I am going to apply nitrogen, in the hope that I can hit it." He did, but his crops are still meager, though he has cultivated the ground well, and there has been an abundance of moisture in his locality. But his cucumber vines set few cucumbers, his tomato vines are meager and sparse in growth and have not set the quantity of fruit such vines commonly set, and all his plants and flowers are in a very unsatisfactory condition.

It is apparent that he will have to try again, probably this time with potash. The failure of his thrifty cucumber vines to produce cucumbers would seem to indicate the loss of potash, or at least its large deficiency.

What land will really do any one time can be found by growing plants in plats, or even in pots, said plats or pots to be variously fertilized. But this kind of information is of value only if the farmer intends to keep up the balance of his land by putting on each year quantities of fertilizer—potash, nitrogen, phosphorus—in the same proportions taken off by the plants.

But an analysis of the soil may do even more, for it may show that the farmer will need to put onto his soil only one plant food element, and he will be saved the expense of putting on two other kinds not at present needed.

St. Louis Apple Market.

Opening of October sales and quotations per barrel: Car lots mixed apples at $2.40 to $3.10 and fancy maiden blush, welthy, 20-ounce pippin, york imperial, etc., up to $3.50; rail receipts Southern Illinois Ben Davis small barrels quotable at $1.25 to $1.75; Illinois River receipts at $1.25 to $1.50 for poor to $1.75 to $2.00 for No. 2 and $2.75 to $3.25 for choice to fancy; Mississippi River receipts at from $2 to $3 for best offerings and at $1.25 to $1.75 for inferior stock.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 248 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

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CAN BE CURED. My mild, soothing, guaranteed cure does it and FREE SAMPLE proves it. STOPS THE ITCHING and cures to stay. WRITE NOW—TODAY.

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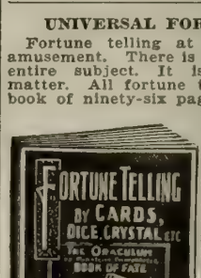
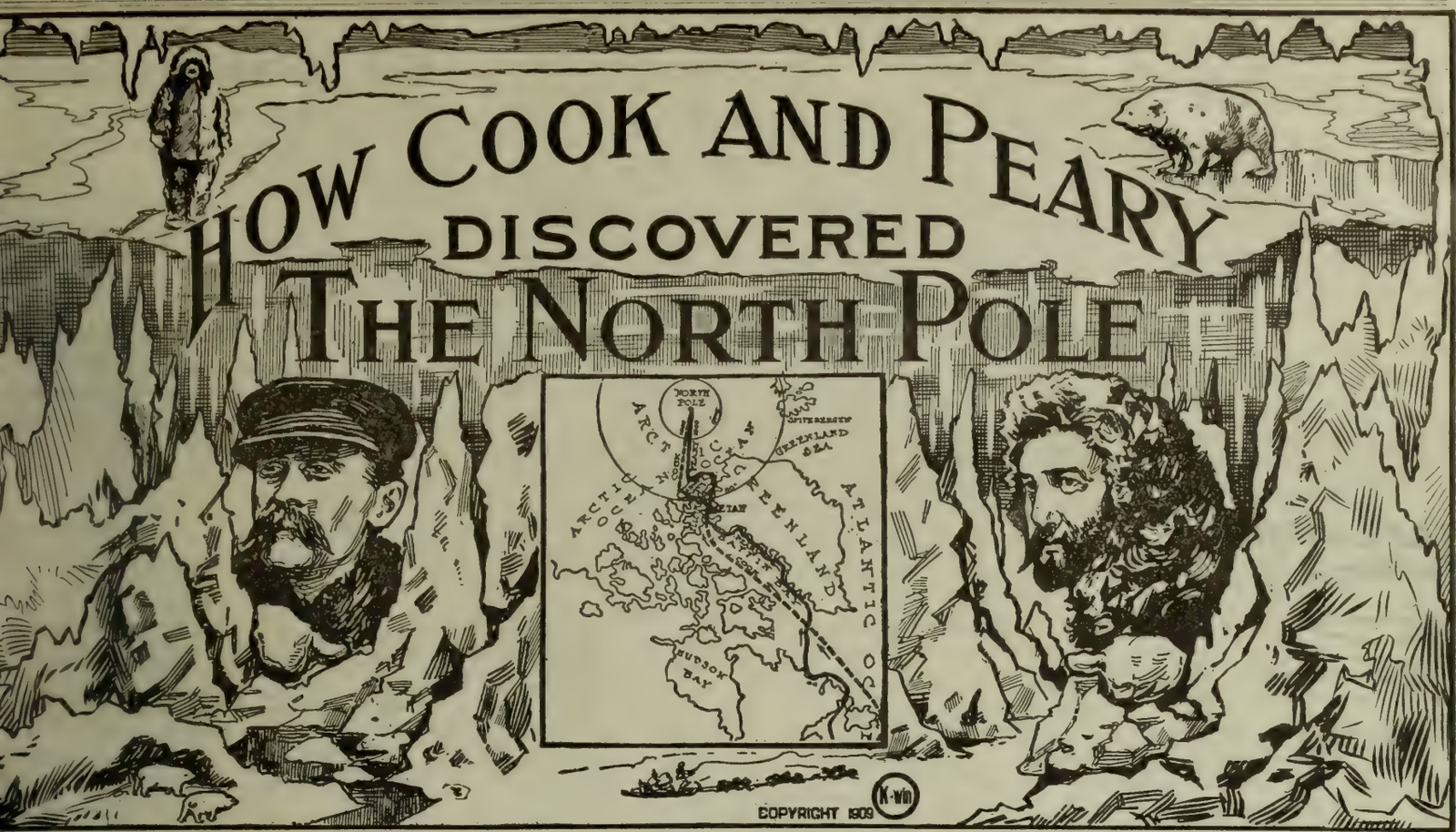
UNIVERSAL FORTUNE TELLING.

Fortune telling at home is a harmless amusement. There is a book that covers the entire subject. It is full of interesting matter. All fortune tellers use it. It is a book of ninety-six pages, 5x8 inches, and it is illustrated. We have adopted the book "Fortune Telling" as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine.** The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 30 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for one year, and we will send one copy of the book "Fortune Telling" by mail postpaid. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**





At an enormous expense we have arranged for a series of ***50 photographic views*** reproduced on ***Souvenir Post Cards*** of the now famous North Pole expeditions of Dr. Frederick Cook and Commander Robert E. Peary. This set of Post Cards is ***offered free*** to advertise the Woman's World, and consists of the following photographic scenes:

DESCRIPTION OF SET.

1—President bidding Peary "Bring back the pole."
2—Peary's good ship, the "Roosevelt," and throng bidding him farewell at Oyster Bay.
3—The Steamer Roosevelt, the ship in which Commander Peary sailed July, 1908, for race to the earth's top, now reported successful.
4—Peary on deck the steamer Roosevelt just before sailing to discover the North Pole.
5—Capt. Bartlett and crew on the Steamer Roosevelt. "X" indicates Capt. Bartlett.
6—Commander Peary in arctic dress, just as he appeared when he started to find the North Pole.
7—Commander Peary on Steamer Roosevelt en route to the Pole.
8—Commander Peary at work laying out his plans previous to his start to discover the Pole.
9—Mrs. Robt. Peary and her two children.
10—Commander Peary's youngest son just prior to leaving Oyster Bay on his way to discover the North Pole.
11—Robt. E. Peary and one of his Eskimo dogs, on board the Steamer Roosevelt.
12—Peary's ship fast in ice packs in the polar region.
13—Almost superhuman difficulties overcome by Peary in reaching the North Pole.
14—Halted by drifting ice.
15—How Peary stored provisions in his caches along his route.
16—Sight which brought joy to the heart of the polar explorers. The sun rises always on Feb. 19th, after six months of night.
17—Traveling under difficulties by Peary and Cook.
18—Peary's party in a hard climb.
19—Peary and the sailing master on board the Roosevelt.
20—The dog that helped Peary find the North Pole.
21—Group of Peary's Eskimos.
22—Difficult camp in the Arctic.
23—Steamer Roosevelt banked with snow.
24—Steamer Roosevelt after a hunt. Showing animals killed on a hunting trip.
25—Steamer Roosevelt in the ice.
26—Dr. Frederick A. Cook in arctic dress.
27—The Steamer Bradley in ice.
28—Schooner John R. Bradley.
29—Dr. Cook starting on his dash to the Pole. Showing how the Eskimo dogs carried his food and other supplies.
30—Forging northward by sledges.
31—An Eskimo dog sledge and polar exploration.
32—An Eskimo man. The kind of men who accompanied him on his journey.
33—Ice hummocks in pathless waste.
34—Icebergs off of Greenland.
35—Greenlander girl.
36—A polar camp, showing snow houses such as were built by Dr. Cook.
37—Dr. Cook showing how he fought, hauling in a walrus. Incidents of Explorer Cook's experience in arctic region. The capture of a walrus saving starvation to the parties.
38—Aluminum sledges used by Dr. Cook for final dash.
39—Rudolph Franke, the last white man with Explorer Cook before he discovered the North Pole.
40—Dr. Cook's bodyguard, who were the last to be with him.
41—Interesting home group of Dr. Cook's wife and children. Mrs. Marian H. Cook, wife of explorer, and their children, Helen, aged 4, and Ruth, aged 10.
42—Shows the Cook party on icefloes in arctic seas.
43—J. R. Bradley loaded with supplies as he started for the North Pole. How the schooner was packed to the gunwales with provisions for the equipment.
44—Schooner John R. Bradley ready for the arctic voyage.
45—Muskox animals that gave Dr. Cook food, which Cook encountered; 101 of these animals were killed.
46—Showing Explorer Cook just prior to his trip to the North Pole. The Maltese cross marks Dr. Cook in the picture.
47—Dog train. (Method by which Cook traveled to North Pole.)
48—Crew on the Schooner John R. Bradley.
49—Combination picture, entitled "Whose Little Girlie Are You."
50—Shows how Peary and Cook at the North Pole hoisted the Stars and Stripes.

This set of 50 Post Cards commemorates the greatest event in the world's history since Columbus discovered America. The views are actual photographs. Copyrighted and each card also contains a description of the scene shown. The post cards are beautifully reproduced in Juotone fashion and celluloid finish.

HOW TO SECURE FREE.

Just send us your name and address on the coupon below and we will send you a set of 15 of the most beautiful gold embossed post cards, Christmas, New Year's and other designs, you ever saw. These post cards are yours ***as a free gift*** from us just for answering this advertisement. ***If you like them*** we will request you to show them to four neighbors and ask them to pay you 25 cents each. We will then send each of your neighbors a set of cards just like yours and a full year's subscription to the great Woman's World, and send you, all postage paid, the complete set of 50 North Pole Souvenir Post Cards. If you do not like the 15

gold embossed cards which we will give free to you and after receiving them do not care to show them, all well and good, they are yours anyway. Send your name and address on coupon below today.

WOMAN'S WORLD, 107-111 Clinton St., Dept. 200A, CHICAGO

FREE POST CARD COUPON.

204 A

Woman's World, 107-111 Clinton St., Chicago.

DEAR SIRS:—Please send me without obligation on my part the 15 gold embossed Souvenir Post Cards. I have the privilege of showing these post cards to four people and if they each pay me 25 cents you will send each the Woman's World for an entire year and also a set of the cards just like mine and then you will send me the complete set of North Pole Post Cards as advertised, all postage paid. Enclosed find 4c. stamp to help pay postage, etc.

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Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World.

This great Atlas contains 107 pages, 6x8 inches, is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns. Every country in the world is shown by maps of the latest plates. We use this Atlas as a subscription premium. For One Dollar paid in advance we will send one copy of **Hammond's Handy Atlas** post free by mail and credit three-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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AGENTS—My Sanitary Coffee and Tea Makers produce a pure, sweet cup. Needs no settler nor strainer and never wears out. Saves tea and coffee, money and health. Every wife buys at sight. New inventions. Send 15c for 50c size of either, postpaid, or will send sample of both for 25c. Without question the two best selling articles ever invented. Order both.

COFFEE MAKER

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Dr. Lyons, 1432 Day St., Pekin, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD SHARPENING SET

AGENTS ARE COINING MONEY

Here's something brand new and the biggest money in 10 years. There is not a Sharpening Set in your neighborhood. It will sharpen anything from a pin to an axe, including scissors, knives, tools, etc. Send me your name and address.

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THE BEST POULTRY PAPER.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper published in the United States, and the answer is, The Reliable Poultry Journal. There are other good papers, but this is the best. The subscription price of The Reliable Poultry Journal is 50 cents a year, and the subscription price of the **Universal Magazine** is 25 cents a year. We have made arrangements whereby we can send the **Universal Magazine** and The Reliable Poultry Journal, both papers, one year, for 50 cents. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Naming Children.

It is too bad that of all the people concerned in the naming of a child the one most concerned has nothing whatever to say about it. Why Mr. and Mrs. Papageorge should decide that George was the name for their son to bear is hard to determine, but such was the case, and so he goes through life, answering, shamefacedly enough at times, to the name of George Papageorge.

The surname Rose in itself is not objectionable, but when parents of that name see fit in their admiration for a hero to throw all discretion to the winds and name their son Dewey, thus forcing him to go through life meekly signing himself Dewey Rose, the combination is nothing short of ridiculous.

The man who signs himself A. Feather is not to be comiserated, for it is a case of indolence on his part as well as on his parents' (perhaps we might better call it indecision) which has left him with a single initial instead of a name. Failing to agree upon a name, the parents bestowed upon him as a cognomen the first letter of the alphabet, thinking he could select his own appellation as he saw fit. But he never saw fit and is still merely A. Feather.

Ridiculous these instances may seem, but true they are. It is sometimes carelessness or ignorance and often freakishness that leads parents to so mislabel their offspring. But if they receive nothing else worth while from their father and mother, it seems that a good name, which will never bring ridicule upon them, should be their portion.—J. T. V.

Which Son is Yours?

When the train stopped at a small railway station a woman and her son, about eleven years old, took the empty seat in front of me. After lowering the shade and placing the baggage in the rack, the lad paid the fare to the conductor and pocketed the receipts. All the way he was carefully observant of his mother's comfort, yet he was a real boy at heart and took a childish interest in watching the passing scenery. When the couple neared their station the lad again helped his mother with her wraps and attended to the satchels. Upon alighting, several women greeted the mother, and instantly off came the boy's cap in gallant recognition.

Strangely enough, another mother with a son about the same age took the vacated seat. First the woman saw that her son was comfortably seated, then she took off his cap, smoothed his hair and raised the curtain that he might the better see out the window. Next she climbed upon a seat to place a telescope and their wraps in the rack. She attended to paying the fares, and when the candy vender passed through the train she supplied the boy with sweetmeats. Every moment she was fussing over the child, and her training in selfishness for eleven years already showed fruitful results, for he was a whining, inconsiderate little fellow, demanding always the best for himself, regardless of the comfort of others.

These boys are the men of tomorrow. It is an easy matter to look forward and see what place each will occupy in life unless something stronger than any mother's influence comes in to change the present trend of affairs.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Tomatoes For Winter Use.

Canned Whole.—Select ripe, firm tomatoes and pour boiling water over them to loosen the skins. Let stand a moment in this water, then pour cold water over them and peel. Fill fruit jars with the whole tomatoes, then pour boiling water over them until the jars are full to the top and seal as usual. Next place the jars upright in a boiler and pour in boiling water until it reaches the necks of the jars. Put on the cover of the boiler and let stand for twelve hours. Tomatoes canned in this way will keep all winter and are almost as fresh as when picked from the vines. They keep their firmness and slice up nicely for salads.

Tomato Preserve.—Cut out the stem end from ripe tomatoes and cut the tomatoes into chunks without peeling. Let boil until thoroughly cooked (usually about twenty minutes, but longer if a very large amount of tomatoes is cooked at once); then run through a colander to clear of skins and seeds. Put this juice over the fire and boil for an hour, then add an equal amount of sugar and one sliced lemon for each two quarts of the juice. Boil slowly for five hours, stirring frequently, as it burns easily. Put in Mason jars and seal. The combination of lemon and tomatoes is liked by most people.

Chili Sauce.—Prepare the ingredients in this proportion: To each one-half peck of tomatoes add eight green peppers from which the seeds have been removed and five medium-sized onions. Peel the tomatoes and onions and chop all fine. To this add one-half pint vinegar, two cupfuls sugar, three teaspoonfuls salt, two teaspoonsful each of cinnamon and cloves. Boil down until fairly thick, put in bottles, cork and seal with paraffine.

Piccalilli.—Slice fine equal parts of cabbage and green tomatoes, sprinkle well with salt and put all in a cheese cloth bag to drain over night. Boil the desired amount of vinegar, depending upon the amount of tomatoes used, and to it add cloves, whole peppers, and sugar to taste. Drop about five-cents' worth of mixed spices tied in a bag into the vinegar, add the tomatoes and cabbage, and boil until the tomatoes are tender. Remove the bag of spices and put in jars and seal.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

The Fireless Cooker.

If you were to ask the average woman to describe the ideal cooking apparatus, she would, in nine cases out of ten, answer: "Something that would make no heat, muss nor odor, that would require no watching of the fire nor stirring of food to prevent scorching or boiling over and which she could leave with the certainty that a stray draft would not cause a conflagration." A few years ago this would have been termed a "foolish dream," but to-day anyone who is familiar with the fireless cooker knows where she can turn to find its realization.

In the minds of many there is a prejudice against the term "fireless cooker," and in reality it is not a fireless cooker, but meredy one so constructed as to retain the heat and continue the process of cooking after the food has been brought to the boiling point or heat been applied in some other way.

The principle of cooking by insulation is not a new one and was known and used in Europe before it became common in this country.

A farmer's wife, writing in The Journal of Agriculture, says of the fireless cooker: "It is the greatest help to women of the age and the greatest saver of fuel, time and labor. My dinner is all in the cooker now, and it has been for three hours. My kitchen is nice and cool and I have taken a good rest. No running to see about fires, just leave it alone and when wanted all will be 'piping hot.'"

It cooks such foods as meats, soups, cereals and many vegetables more perfectly than could possibly be done on an ordinary stove, and, with the Rapid, one can also have delightful roasts, bread and puddings.—By an Expert Cook.

"A physician heals others for the purpose of 'heeling" himself."—Chicago News.

I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. I wore many different kinds of trusses. Some were tortures, some positively dangerous, and none would hold the rupture. The doctors told me I could not cure it without a surgical operation. But I fooled them all, and cured myself by a simple method which I discovered. Anyone can use it, and I will send the cure free by mail, postpaid, to anyone who writes for it. Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today.

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS, Box 11 Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I wish you would send me your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

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SHIRT WAIST EMBROIDERY PATTERNS.

This embroidery pattern is No. 513, made by the Paris Modes Company. It is a wheat design in shadow and outline embroidery for shirt waist. It comes imprinted on light paper and is tranferred to the cloth by pressing it with a hot iron. The pattern is good for two impressions.

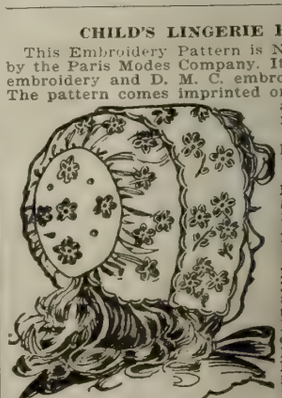
We are sending out this pattern as a circulation premium in connection with the **Universal Magazine**. Anyone who will send 25 cents to pay for the **Universal Magazine** for one year may select Embroidery Pattern No. 513 as a free premium. The **Universal Magazine** is thirty-two pages, published monthly, and contains a large amount of interesting reading matter. Address, **THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

STEM WIND **Gold Watch AND RING GIVEN FOR SELLING POST CARDS**

We positively give both a Famous Alton Watch Stem Wind, beautifully engraved Solid Gold Laid case, American movement, factory tested, guaranteed five years; also a Solid Gold Laid Ring set with a Cubic Gem, sparkling like a $50 diamond, for selling 20 packages of beautiful high grade Art Post Cards at 10c per package. Order 20 packages and when sold send us $2 and we will positively send you the watch, ring & chain. **ALTON WATCH CO. Dept. 325 CHICAGO**

CHILD'S LINGERIE HAT.

This Embroidery Pattern is No. 526, made by the Paris Modes Company. It is for eyelet embroidery and D. M. C. embroidery cotton. The pattern comes imprinted on light paper and is transferred to the cloth by pressing it with a hot iron. The pattern is good for two impressions. Anyone who will send us 25 cents to pay for one year's subscription to the **Universal Magazine** can select Embroidery Pattern No. 526 as a free premium. The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, clean, interesting, thirty-two-page, three-column monthly paper, and it will please everyone. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**



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have endured all these years as the perfect cotton dress-goods, because of their superior quality of cloth and absolutely fadeless color.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

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Danger in the Use of Celluloid.

Celluloid has so many valuable properties that it is now made into many articles of common use, such as combs, buttons, thimbles, knife handles, shirt fronts, collars, piano keys, billiard balls and ornaments. It is impervious to water, and will outwear ivory when put to certain uses. Thus it can be seen that there is scarcely a household in which there is not some celluloid in use. But celluloid is merely a dried solution of gun cotton and oil and is intensely inflammable. Herein lies its danger, as many people do not know of this quality and heedlessly bring it in contact with a match or intense heat. Men wearing celluloid collars and shirt fronts have been severely burned by a spark from a cigar lighting on that portion of their apparel and causing it to instantly burst into flames. A young lady was giving her hair a shampoo, dried it above a gas flame, and while drying it combed it out with a celluloid comb. The comb came too near the gas flame, there was an explosion and the girl's hair was a mass of flame. Many a case of house burning has been caused in some way, and persons using celluloid in any form should take warning of the danger that lies in its use because of its inflammable nature.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

How to Get Rid of Rats.

A persistent animal like the rat, which has spread himself all over the world, is not to be exterminated or materially reduced by the occasional visit of ferrets and dogs. Poisons are often objectionable, if not a failure, while traps, however cunningly devised, will be effectual only until the little rodent has developed an intelligence equal to the occasion and learned how not to get into them.

The old doe rat will carry a young one in her mouth away from danger as a cat carries a kitten, and when not encumbered with young will often travel a considerable distance, making a wide circuit in search of the most congenial abode or to gain wider knowledge of the premises or surrounding buildings. Old rats will soon learn to avoid barrels and boxes, as they will avoid traps whenever their suspicion is aroused; but a box the dimensions of a small store room, containing also considerable rubbish, has no terrors for them and they will enter it freely. Such a box or room is a little world to so small an animal, and much too large for a rat to circumvent or to see danger in as far as he would with a trap. Here lies the weak spot in the cranium of the cunning little animal.

My remedy, therefore, is to build rat houses in cellars, barns, stables, hotels and ships, where the rats will delight to congregate, closing the openings at will, leaving one opening which will lead to an adjacent cage where their escape will terminate and which should be removed with the contents still alive, for it must be remembered that rats, like foxes, have a dislike in running around just where their own kin have been slaughtered.—W. J. Armstrong, in Country Gentleman.

The Ugliest Family in England.

It is not unusual in life to see an awkward fellow making a false step. He attempts to recover himself and makes another; the second is followed by a third, and down he comes. Here is an illustration of what we mean:

A gentleman once said to Lord North: "Pray, my lord, who is that extremely ugly woman sitting over there?"

"That's my youngest sister," said his lordship.

"Good gracious!" said the gentleman. "I don't mean her, I mean the next."

"That is my eldest sister," replied the nobleman.

"I protest," cried the unhappy gentleman "I don't mean her, but the third."

"That is my wife," said Lord North.

"The devil!" ejaculated the poor fellow.

"You may well say that," said Lord North, "for she is as ugly as sin. But console yourself, my dear sir, we are the ugliest family in England."—Golden Penny.

City Disappointments.

A Philadelphia man was in great distress one morning not long since by reason of the delay in serving his breakfast.

"I wish you'd go to the kitchen," said he to his wife, "and see what the trouble is. I've an appointment at 9."

The wife complied with his request. When she returned to the dining room the husband observed a strangely melancholy expression on her face.

"Well," asked he, impatiently, "did you tell the cook that I wanted my breakfast immediately?"

"I did."

"And what did she say?"

"She said," responded the wife, "that 'we all have our disappointments.' "—Harper's Weekly.

A Conservative Guess.

There was an old farmer up near Windsor, Vermont, who was noted for his skill in guessing the weight of hogs both live and dressed. He had a great reputation and was very jealous of it, so jealous, in fact, that as he grew older he would rarely venture a guess, fearing he might make a mistake. He lived on his reputation.

One fall he raised a very large hog and killed and dressed it. A neighbor came along just then.

"Jim," he said, "did that there hog meet your expectations? What did ye put him down for, anyhow?"

"Well," replied the old farmer with vast conservatism, "that hog didn't weigh as much as I expected and I hardly thought it would."

Slaves of the Lamp

HERE are *eight* lamps—to be *cleaned!* They are Parlor Lamp, Dining Room Lamp, Upstairs Hall Lamp, Kitchen Bracket Lamp and three Bedroom Lamps; besides all these there is the Lantern, maybe.

Consider for a minute what *unpleasant* work these lamps call for *daily.*

Think of all the different processes to go through while the stale Kerosene disgusts, soils and sickens.

And *this* must be done 365 *days* in *every* year, wherever Kerosene lamps are used for lighting.

Get on your thinking cap, madam!

What does all this everlasting *daily* Lamp Slavery cost?

—In time, comfort, appetite, health and the day's happiness—what *does* it cost those who live in country homes?

Would any sane person choose to do that *kind* of work, year in and out, for 2 cents per lamp, if they could avoid it?

Well, 2 cents per lamp means 16 cents per day, *exclusive* of breakages, new wicks, and waste of Kerosene.

Sixteen cents per day amounts to $58.40 per year, *without cost of Kerosene.*

—Then the soot and smell—the burning up of life-giving Oxygen in the air—the giving out of poisonous Carbonic Acid Gas from lamps, to be breathed and rebreathed by children, parents and guests in the homes.

Then the mean *yellow* light, the clouding chimney, the unevenly charred and smoking wick which *will* go wrong when you most need good light.

All *this* because "Mother used Kerosene lamps."

Why don't you *stop* it?

You may if you *will*—and save money.

How would you like to roll all these dirty, disagreeable and daily processes into a *once-a-month* session of *fifteen* to *thirty* minutes?

Thirty *minutes* per month instead of 30 *hours* per month.

You *can* save 29 hours lamp-cleaning per month—if you want to.

You can *dispense* with Kerosene lamps and the dangerous Kerosene Can *forever* if you'll just *be modern* and use *Home-made* Acetylene Gaslight instead.

* * *

An up-to-date Acetylene Lighting Plant can now be completely installed in the average country home—ready to light up,—in two day's time—without injury to ceilings, floors or walls.

Not only light for every room in your house, but light in your out-buildings, barns and barnyard, and, what is more, light that can be turned on by the pull of a chain *without the use of matches.*

That's *modern* Acetylene Lighting.

No more lamp-cleaning, filling, chimney-wiping, wick-trimming, breakages, soot nor smell of vile Kerosene.

Instead, Acetylene Light from permanent, handsome, polished brass brackets on the walls and neat brass chandeliers from the ceilings—city-like, elegant, up to date and out of the way.

Can't tip over (like Kerosene Lamps) where there are children—can't do anything but give you brilliant, beautiful, *white* light, whenever you merely pull a chain on wall bracket or chandelier.

Acetylene Light which does *not* need mantels, wicks nor chimneys.

Acetylene Light which is so pure, so free from soot and color-fog that you can distinguish pale blue, pale pink or pale yellow under its rays as clearly *at night* as you could in broad daylight.

Once a month the hired man must clean out and re-fill the generator in the basement with Union Carbide, the material from which Acetylene is made. Takes him 15 minutes to 30 minutes *per month* to do this if he isn't lazy—30 minutes per *month.*

"The cost of all this?" you ask. So *small,* comparatively, that the plant soon *pays for itself* through what you *save* on labor, chimneys and wicks and on the difference between the cost of Union Carbide and the Kerosene you are now using.

Shall we give you more *precise* figures about this "Rural Gaslight" — Acetylene?

Write us today how large your place and where it is located. Then we can mail our free booklets and tell you how little it will cost to make this light yourself.

Just address UNION CARBIDE SALES CO., Dept. C - 156, Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Water Facilities.

In summer especially and at all times the quantity and quality of water is regulated on most farms by the well and the pumping equipment. Disease and shrinking in weight affect all live stock on the farm when the water is lacking. To provide deep wells with never-failing, pure water and to do the pumping, the machinery and equipment of the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., is always adequate. Our readers who are needing such facilities are losing money every week until they are supplied. All who are interested should write for the large illustrated catalogue of the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., mentioning this paper as having advised you to write.

Butter Selling Well.

Elgin butter at 30 cents two weeks in succession, and 4 cents a pound higher than last year.

A Most Useful Premium.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screwdriver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send one dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE
"Get the Pleasure Without the Poison"
(Trade Mark Reg.)
THIS FINE IMPORTED FANCY CARVED
40c 3 FOR $1.00
ANTI-NICOTINE SCOTCH PIPE
Sent paid anywhere. Looks and colors like Meerschaum. and keeps the Nicotine on the stem. You never tasting sweet able smoke. and such an enjoy-satisfactory. Money back if not Order 3 Today.
H. MENGES
369 N. 17th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Enough Sleep For Children.

Jean Williams, M. D., who is conducting a department of advice to mothers for the Woman's Home Companion, says in the October issue:

"Let me say a few words to the mothers who forget that their growing children need long sleeping-hours, in order that healthy growth shall be continued and a well-organized nervous system become established. It is especially important that good judgment shall be exercised during puberty. Great physical demands are made at this period, and the wise mother makes every effort to avoid for her children unnecessary dissipation of energy.

"It is not easy to state definitely the number of hours of sleep required, as there are individual requirements that will materially modify any rules; still we may safely say that in the great majority of cases after early infancy, when the normal child sleeps more of the time, at least twelve out of the twenty-four hours should be spent in sleep. Until six years of age the daily nap should be added to this. The twelve hours of sleep should continue until the tenth year, and longer if the child is delicate or of especially sensitive nervous organization. From ten to fourteen years, ten hours of sleep are usually required, and often twelve would be advantageous; from fourteen until full maturity the sleeping-hours are, as a rule, more irregular than at any other period of life, and then the effort must be made to compensate for the short hours by longer indulgence when opportunity offers, remembering that few have the endurance to cope with the complexities of modern life and thrive on less sleep than a daily average of eight hours."

Goods That Hold Color.

The color of my thin summer dresses faded terribly when I got in the least bit of perspiration last summer. Isn't there any kind of cotton dress goods that will hold its color? DISAPPOINTED.

Yes, indeed! Simpson-Eddystone Calico Prints in Black and White, Silver Grey, Solid Black and Fast Hazel Brown, made by the Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, will not fade from perspiration, sunlight or washing. And the pretty patterns! They enable one to make such stylish dresses.

It seems almost too good to be true that you can secure cotton goods that will make such inexpensive dresses, and yet be really serviceable, but I have found these Prints to be superior to anything else in cotton dress goods at anywhere near their price. They may be secured at almost any dry goods store.

Good Taste in Veils.

"The mission of the veil is to keep the hair in order and to enhance the brilliancy of the complexion," says the Woman's Home Companion for October. "It should not be striking in itself. Heavily-spotted nets and lace veils of conspicuous pattern should be for this reason tabooed. They are trying to rise above their sphere, trying to be something on their own account, and so they conceal the face, and incidentally ruin the eyes.

"Nevertheless, it is the veil with the large, conspicuous mesh that Fashion is specially favoring both in Paris and New York just now.

"For the perfect complexion the best veil is perhaps the plain, fairly large-mesh net which is hardly noticeable and only serves to keep the hair in place. Most of us, however, require in the hard light of out of doors some simple beautifier, and for us the spots and lines of the patterned nets are a boon.

"The most generally becoming veil has a black figure on a white ground; the white net coming close to the skin heightens its fairness, while the black spots accentuate its brilliancy. A veil of this type is becoming according to the size and arrangement of its spots. The black chenille dots with a generous space between act like the old-fashioned "mouche," the touch of black court-plaster at the side of the chin or near the outer corner of the eye, so much affected by the clever beauties of the time of Marie Antoinette. When these spots come closely together the white spaces are not sufficiently large to do their work and the effectiveness of the spots is almost, if not entirely, nullified."

Knew Who Was Governor.

While Governor Willson, of Kentucky, was house-bound last winter, owing to a strained tendon in his leg, he was attended by Jim, who had been general factotum to many Governors and who was a source of much fun among State House attaches.

The lame leg caused the Governor to move his office temporarily to the mansion, where he received many delegations.

On one occasion Mrs. Willson had waited luncheon for thirty minutes, and she told His Excellency that he must come down and eat with her.

"My dear," said Mr. Willson, "just as soon as I see that delegation of men down stairs I'll be with you."

Mrs. Willson was determined, and said: "Jim, you go down and tell them to wait."

"Jim," frowned the Governor, as that worthy started off to obey the mistress of the mansion—"Jim, you know who is Governor, don't you?"

"Yas, sir," grinned Jim with seeming innocence, "yas, sir, I'll go down and tell the gentlemen to wait, sar."—Lippincott's Magazine.

His Affection Grew With Age.

The Connecticut farmer was riding back from the cemetery with his nephew, after burying his wife.

"Well, she's gone," said the bereaved husband.

The nephew nodded dutifully.

"She kep' good care of me for forty years," said the relict

The nephew said that was so.

"And do you know," said the mourner, "toward the last I almost got to like her."—Cosmopolitan.

A Good Excuse.

"Tommy, I am sorry, but I will have to whip you for fighting when I told you you mustn't. What were you and Jimmy White quarreling about?"

"Why, mom, he said you were ten years older than his mother, and I told him he was a liar."

"Well, Tommy, I don't approve of your fighting, but under the circumstances—Here's a quarter for you and I'll ask your papa to take you to the moving picture show to-night when he comes home."—Baltimore American.

Had to Know More.

As a South Jersey country physician was driving through a village, he saw a man amusing a crowd with the antics of his trick dog. The doctor pulled up and said: "My dear man, how do you manage to train your dog that way? I can't teach mine a single trick." The man looked up, with a simple rustic look, and replied: "Well, you see it's this way: You have to know more'n the dog, or you can't learn him nothin'."—Christian Endeavor World.

More Than a Gold Brick.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "dere's wuss t'ings dan gold bricks."

"What's happened?"

"De lady up de road said dat if I'd chop an armful of wood she'd gimme a cake."

"Didn't she keep her word?"

"Yep. She handed me a cake o' soap."—Washington Star.

Do You Hear Well?

If deaf or partially deaf make a personal trial of the Stolz Electrophone. Simply mail us the coupon below and we will send you at once our Home Test Offer free of charge. This makes the selection of the best hearing aid easy and inexpensive for you.

The Electrophone in use—almost invisible.

The latest improved Stolz Electrophone cost $40,000.00 to perfect. It is a scientific, tiny, "almost invisible" electric telephone device. It throws the sound waves direct on the hearing nerves and so restores instant hearing power naturally. It is absolutely harmless and renders such ugly and often harmful makeshifts as drums, horns, tubes, etc., entirely unnecessary. It quickly overcomes roarings, buzzings, whistlings and other distracting ear noises, and so constantly exercises the hearing nerves that it usually restores the unaided hearing itself in time—six months on the average. Mail us the coupon and let us send you a perfect hearing aid exactly the same as that provided many world-famous bankers, rulers, presidents, etc., etc. Mail the Coupon now—while our home test offer is in force—get an Electrophone—use it everywhere—in the home, church, theatre, factory, street or office—and see for yourself how perfectly it will make you hear without strain or effort.

Read This — Then Fill in Coupon

E. P. Rogers, 159 LaSalle St., Chicago, says: "I have used your Electrophone since July, 1908. It enables me to hear speakers over 50 feet away. Without it I could not hear their voices. It has improved my natural hearing at least 50 per cent. and has stopped the head noises."

Ask Rogers, or W. M. Hoyt, Wholesale Grocer, 1 Michigan ave., Chicago; or, better still, write for long list of satisfied users, who will answer inquiries. We will mail you a copy FREE OF CHARGE. Address main office.

STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO., 137 STOLZ Bldg., Chicago

Branch offices in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Seattle, Indianapolis, Des Moines, Toronto, Pittsburg, Los Angeles, 82-85 Fleet St., London, England.

FILL IN-TEAR OUT & MAIL

STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO., 137 Stolz Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Send me without obligation on my part full particulars of your Home Test offer of a latest improved Stolz Electrophone.

Your name.....

Address.....

PILES, FISTULA, BLEEDING, RECTAL, ULCER, Etc.

Cured without surgical operation. Cures guaranteed. All protruding stopped in one or two treatments. Do not continue to suffer when you can be cured without an operation. Consultation free. Call or write, inclosing 2c. stamp for 172-page Book on Rectal Diseases.

DR. M. NEY SMITH, 814 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

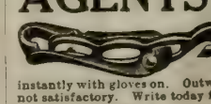
AGENTS:—IF I KNEW YOUR NAME, I would send you our $2.19 sample outfit free this very minute. Let me start you in a profitable business. You do not need one cent of capital. Experience unnecessary. 50 per cent. profit. Credit given. Premiums. Freight paid. Chance to win $500 in gold extra. Every man and woman should write me for this outfit. Jay Black, Pres., 362 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure. We furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1212 Detroit, Mich

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada

$90 A MONTH, $60 Expense Allowance at start, to put out Merchandise and Grocery Catalogs. Mail order house. American Home Supply Co., Desk 10B, Chicago, Ill

AGENTS 200% PROFIT



Handy, Automatic HAME FASTENER

Do away with old hame straps. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them. Fastens instantly with gloves on. Outwears the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents.

F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 831 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio

Don't Stay Fat
$1.00 Box Free

"No Longer Any Excuse To Be Too Fat. Try Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer, As I Did," Says Ada Raynor.

Free, positively free a $1.00 box of Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer to every sufferer from fat, just to prove that it actually reduces you to normal, does it safely, and builds up your health at the same time. Send your name and address today enclosing 10c. in silver or stamps as an evidence of good faith and to help cover postage and packing, and by return mail you will receive a $1.00 package prepaid. F. J. KELLOGG, 2641 Kellogg Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich.

Send in the Free Coupon.

A most generous offer appears on page 32 of this issue. There is an easy way to obtain a valuable dinner set, a set of lace curtains, a mission table, and a 7-piece glass set. The advertiser is perfectly reliable, and will do his part if you do yours.

LADIES--SAVE ONE-THIRD ON GROCERIES

Ladies, why should you pay high retail prices and extra profits to local dealers? By the **BROKAW Plan** we sell the highest grade standard groceries, etc., at bed-rock **wholesale prices** and enable **you** to buy as low as any **dealer.** Let us add your name to the thousands of shrewd ladies who buy their groceries and household supplies from us each month.

We save you one-third or more. Just examine this sample assortment and see if you can duplicate it at any local dealer you know:

	Our Price.	Regular Price.
25 lbs. Gran. Sugar	$ .50	$1.50
7 lbs. J. & M. Coffee	1.40	2.10
10 lbs. Seedless Raisins	.75	1.00
12 bars Witch Hazel Soap	.45	.60
3 lbs La. Head Rice	.25	.30
8 oz. Pure Food Vanilla Ext	.38	.50
4 oz. Pure Food Lemon Ext	.20	.30
1 lb. Pure Ground Pepper	.22	.35
1 lb. Ceylon Blend Tea	.45	.60
1 lb. Excello Baking Powder	.20	.30
½ lb. Pure Ground Cinnamon	.20	.30
Our Price	$5.00	Reg. Price $7.85
You save		$2.85

We Pay the Freight on this sample order only anywhere in Missouri or Illinois. If located elsewhere east of Colorado we will also prepay freight if you add 25 cents.

We Guarantee Satisfaction Every item is guaranteed to be exactly as represented and full weight, or your money back.

Our Monthly Price List contains thousands of items, every one of which will **save you money** on your Groceries, Shoes, Ladies' Skirts, Waists, Cloaks, Dresses, Stoves, Ranges, Glassware, Queensware and other household needs. We will send it FREE. Write for it today and send us your trial order at once for the above trial assortment.

P. A. BROKAW MERCANTILE CO.
Dept. B ST. LOUIS, MO.
Cheapest Household Supply House on Earth.

NOTE—Mr. Brokaw is personally known to the publishers of The National Farmer Stock Grower, and would refer subscribers to them as to his absolute reliability.

Garden Notes.

When cabbage heads commence to burst the safest thing is to use them at once. They will keep better in the kraut barrel than elsewhere.

The giant radish from Japan, known as "sakurajima," is all that is claimed for it so far as size is concerned. Both root and foliage are simply immense. The quality, however, lacks the crisp taste of the icicle. Even in summer it seems more like a winter radish in taste and texture, though winter may improve it for eating raw. Our own personal taste could scarely pronounce the cooked vegetable superior to the turnip, though in process of cooking there is something suggestive of the cabbage in its odor. As a plant for making a display at the country fairs, it seems to us of higher value than for table use; though in one sense what is claimed for the wonderful novelty.

Burn the weeds now standing in the garden. This will not only add new fertilizer to the soil but will leave it smooth and free from stalks and stems.

Plan to change the location of the different vegetables next year. Because cucumbers did well in a certain corner is not sufficient reason for continuing them in that corner until the soil is exhausted. It is better to change frequently. The special nature of the soil may render it just the thing for growing one vegetable even if certain chemical properties which made it fine for another have been exhausted through continuous use.

Now is a good time to make an inventory of your successes and failures. What varieties proved a success? What changes do you wish to make next year? Systematize your plans now while the matter is fresh in your mind.—Bessie L. Putnam.

A Practical Farm Level.

Surveying and engineering costs a surprising amount of money, and much of it can be saved and good work done with the farm level manufactured by Bostrom-Brady Co. Farms cannot be laid out, lines correctly marked or any kind of ditching, terracing or grading done satisfactorily without one. These implements require but little practice in order to become accustomed to their use and benefit. See advertisement on page 18, where price is given, or if more information is necessary, address Bostrom-Brady Mfg. Co., 1107 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

The Consolidated School.

The general trend is towards the consolidation of schools in the rural districts. In Minnesota there is a general law providing for this. In Ohio the plan has been tested for years of transporting the children in covered vans, and it works nicely. Local tests have been made in other parts of the country, and with beneficial results.

Among the advantages may be noted the superior educational facilities. The same money that has been distributed among six or eight little country schools with "a few little girls taught by another little girl" put into a graded school with capable teachers will accomplish much greater results at less cost.

There is the advantage gained by recitation with several in the class, the friendly rivalry which induces to real work, the enthusiasm aroused by the large class, some of whom will see phases not thought of by the rest. The experienced educator will tell you that twenty is an ideal number for a class. It is easily handled, and the many sides of the topic will be fully shown by various members. In the small country school classes are correspondingly small, yet each should be given its stated time for recitation. The work is usually by a less skilled teacher, and the sum total of expense much greater than by the plan of consolidation.

Farm children have the advantages of libraries, and other accessories of the up-to-date city schools. Principals note that when rural pupils first enter such a school they are awkward and ill at ease, and show the lack of balance in their work. But they soon surmount these deprivations and make a good record. The plan works for general culture as well as a liberal education; and while like all reforms, it meets some repulses, the movement is steadily growing.

Children's Shoes.

The farmer when buying a horse is especially careful to see that its feet are sound, well knowing that a defect in this line will render it of little value to him. Yet too often he is quite forgetful of the fact that his children are becoming permanently crippled by inattention to this detail in dress.

The narrow toes and high heels which fashion dictates may become the source of all sorts of trouble with young people, whose feet are still in the stage of formation, and which may thus be permanently cripled. Corns and bunions assert themselves in a form which must be recognized; but the arch of the foot may be lost, with the grace belonging to it, leaving the delicate adjustments for the support of the body in a hopeless chaos.

A loose shoe is not necessarily a well fitting one. It may induce a shuffling gait as unhealthful as disagreeable. When buying shoes look to it that your shoeman understands the business of fitting, if you do not yourself. Shun the high heel and narrow toe for children. Insist on something modeled after the common-sense last, even if it is a little higher in price.

A shoe that does not leak is an essential in cold or wet weather. We all know that dry feet are an essential to health. Cold, wet ones are almost a certain forerunner of cold and its resultant severer forms. It is easier to pay shoe bills than doctor's bills and infinitely more satisfactory. If the child has access to a well kept walk and dry playground, light shoes with good rubbers may be sufficient. But if it must traverse a country road, muddy or drifted with snow, it is quite another matter, and the firm calf-skin shoe will prove more serviceable and cheaper in the end. Many children, too, are careless about putting on rubbers every time they wish to step outside, and this plan obviates that difficulty.

Teach the child to properly care for his shoes. If they are kept clean and well greased the lifetime of a pair will be prolonged at least fifty per cent. When they need half-soling, hunt up a shop where this can be done and done neatly. There is no need of regarding this as any reflection on either your character or your purse. The notion that it is a disgrace to wear patched shoes is an absurd one.

Remember that two pairs of shoes worn alternately will prolong the life of both, as well as rest the feet. No two pairs of shoes fit exactly alike, and the temporary rest by the substitution is appreciated, while the chance of the shoe to relieve itself of the moisture induced by perspiration works toward prolonging the life of the leather.

If rubbers are worn, teach the child to guard against overheating them. Heat will kill the life of rubber almost as surely as oil; and we all know that the latter is fatal to their service. See that they are not too tight. If so, they soon break; and when a rubber once commences to break, its days may well be said to be numbered. If a rent must be mended, first draw the edges together with woolen yarn, and then use the prepared cement for mending rubber. The yarn will not cut out like thread, and the work will hold much longer. Rubbers are unhealthful worn indoors. If boots are necessary, provide slippers to be substituted when the wearer enters the house. As warm, dry feet are the key to good health, guard them more carefully than you do even your purse. In fact, in so doing you are guarding the purse also.—Bessie L. Putnam.

PILES Quickly Cured

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

We want every man and woman suffering from the excruciating torture of piles to just send their names and address to us and get by return mail a free trial package of the most effective and positive cure ever known for this disease. Pyramid Pile Cure.

The way to prove what this great remedy will do in your own case, is to just fill out free coupon and send to us and you will get by return mail a free trial treatment of Pyramid Pile Cure.

Then after you have proven to yourself what it can do, you will go to the druggist and get a 50-cent box.

Don't undergo an operation. Operations are rarely a success and often lead to terrible consequences. Pyramid Pile Cure reduces all inflammation, makes congestion, irritation, itching, sores and ulcers disappear—and the piles simply quit.

For sale at all drug stores at 50 cents a box.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON

Fill out the blank lines below with your name and address, cut out coupon and mail to the PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 154 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. A trial package of the great Pyramid Pile Cure will then be sent you at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

FITS I have cured cases of 20 years standing. Try package free by mail. Dr. S. PERRY, Dpts. Park Sta., Chicago, Ill.

BROOKS' NEW CURE FOR RUPTURE

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.

C. E. BROOKS, 640 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

UNIVERSAL PALMISTRY BOOK.

This is by the famous Elmo Jean La Seer, President of the National Institute of Palmistry. It is an illustrated book of ninety pages. There are twenty-six chapters, all intensely interesting and instructive. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium in connection with the Universal Magazine. The Universal Magazine is a nice, bright, cheerful illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 30 cents we will send the Universal Magazine for one year and one copy of the book "Palmistry" by mail postpaid. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

Very Elegant Fashion Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Every pattern is new and original.

Girl's Box-plaited Dress.

No. 6436.—Box-plaited dresses are always pretty for the younger girls, and this one is made with body and skirt portions in one, held in place by means of a belt. In the illustration the material is one of the plain novelties with trimming of plain color, but serge and cashmere are shown in a great many new shades, and both will be much used; plaids and checks show almost infinite variety, and there are, indeed, a great many different materials appropriate for such a dress as this one. For the trimming every contrasting material or ready-made banding is pretty, and the dress can be made either suited to the morning or school wear or to afternoon occasions, as it is treated in one way or in another. Just as illustrated it makes an excellent, sturdy frock for the first school days. If it were made of rose-colored, pale green or blue cashmere and trimmed with oriental banding, it would become completely transformed and adapted to occasions of greater dress.

The dress is made with front and back portions and is box plaited at the center front and center back, and the skirt portion is laid in inverted plaits at the under arms. The neck is finished with the fancy collar, there are epaulettes over the shoulders, and the closing is made invisibly at the back. The sleeves are in two pieces each with rolled-over cuffs. The collar is finished separately and adjusted over the neck.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5¼ yards 24 or 27, 3⅝ yards 32, or 2⅝ yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for bands.

The Pattern 6436 is cut in sizes for girls of four, six, eight and 10 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Misses' Princesse Dress.

No. 6412.—Princesse costumes are favorites for young girls as well as for the grown-ups just now, and this one includes all the latest features. There are panels at front and back which give an effect of slenderness; there are the plaited portions at the sides which suggest the new low hip line; there are pretty tucked sleeves, and the neck is cut out to allow the use of a chemisette. In the illustration lightweight wool novelty is trimmed with bands of silk and made with chemisette of Valenciennes lace. The dress is appropriate for almost all girlish materials, for it can be made from a dark-colored cashmere and become adapted to school wear, or it could be made from a pale-colored one and be appropriate for more dressy occasions; it could be made from voile or from satin cloth; indeed, from any material that is thin enough to be tucked successfully. For the chemisette either lace or embroidery or contrasting silk will be found appropriate, and if a very elaborate effect is wanted the sleeves can be made to match the chemisette in pace of the dress.

The dress is made with the panels, the gored upper portions of the skirt and the straight plaited flounce. The closing of the dress is made at the left of the back, the chemisette at the center. The sleeves are in one piece each, tucked on indicated lines.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen-year size is 10½ yards 24, 6¾ yards 32, or 5½ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette and 1½ yards of banding.

The Pattern 6412 is cut in sizes for girls of fourteen and sixteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Girl's Box-plaited Yoke Dress.

No. 6407.—The yoke dress is always a pretty one for the younger girls and it is to be noted among the smartest of the incoming models. This one is made of plaid wool material with trimming of velvet ribbon and chemisette of tucked taffeta, and is designed for the first cool days. The same model will be appropriate, however, for any seasonable material, for it can be utilized for the washable ones of the later summer, and it can be made from pongee or from similar material as well as from wool fabrics. For the trimming any banding or soutache applied in a simple design will be found appropriate, and for the chemisette any pretty contrasting material. Made from challis or cashmere with trimming of silk bands, the dress will be an exceedingly useful one for the cool days of the late season and for the opening of autumn, while as illustrated it is somewhat more sturdy, adapted to harder usage.

The dress consists of the blouse and the skirt. The blouse is box plaited and joined to a round yoke. This yoke is covered with material for a portion of its width but with plain silk over the upper edge, and this silk and the collar are banded with rat-tail cord. The skirt is made with the yoke and a straight box-plaited portion, which are joined and seamed together. The sleeves are in one piece each, finished with rolled-over cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (twelve years) is 7⅛ yards of material 24, 6 yards 32, or 4⅝ yards 44 inches wide, with 11½ yards of banding and ¼ yard of silk for collar and upper portion of the yoke.

The Pattern 6407 is cut in sizes for girls of eight, ten, twelve and fourteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Fancy Blouse.

No. 6435.—The blouse which shows no visible closing is always a pretty and attractive one, and this model includes the new deep, narrow chemisette that is so becoming. It is made with the new sleeves, too, that are cut off to show pretty close-fitting ones of thin material, and it is equally well adapted to entire gowns and to the separate blouse. In the illustration it is made of silk cashmere with trimming of banding, chemisette and under sleeves of tucked chiffon. Almost all the incoming materials are soft enough to be tucked, however, and for the chemisette and under sleeves lace, net and muslin, and, indeed, all pretty materials of the sort are appropriate.

The waist is made over a fitted lining and consists of fronts and back with the chemisette. The lining is closed at the center front, the waist invisibly at the left of the front. The sleeves are tucked to give a novel and becoming effect and arranged over the linings, which are faced to form the under sleeves.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3⅞ yards 21, 24 or 27, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette and under sleeves and 2¼ yards of banding.

The Pattern 6435 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address clearly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Kindly address all pattern orders to **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St.Louis,Mo.**

CONGO
NEVER LEAK ROOFING

WE OFFER to the consumer the best Ready Roofing proposition on the market to-day. We don't make Congo just to sell to a floating kind of trade and then forget about you.

We make Congo *to wear*—to give satisfactory service. We not only want your trade, but your good will.

We want every buyer of Congo to be a *satisfied customer.* That's our best advertisement.

To this end we have made Congo just as good as a ready roofing can be made. We have tested it in every possible way, and by long continued service. We are so satisfied that Congo is the longest wearing ready roofing on the market that we have made arrangements with the National Surety Company to issue a Guarantee Bond *with every roll of Congo.*

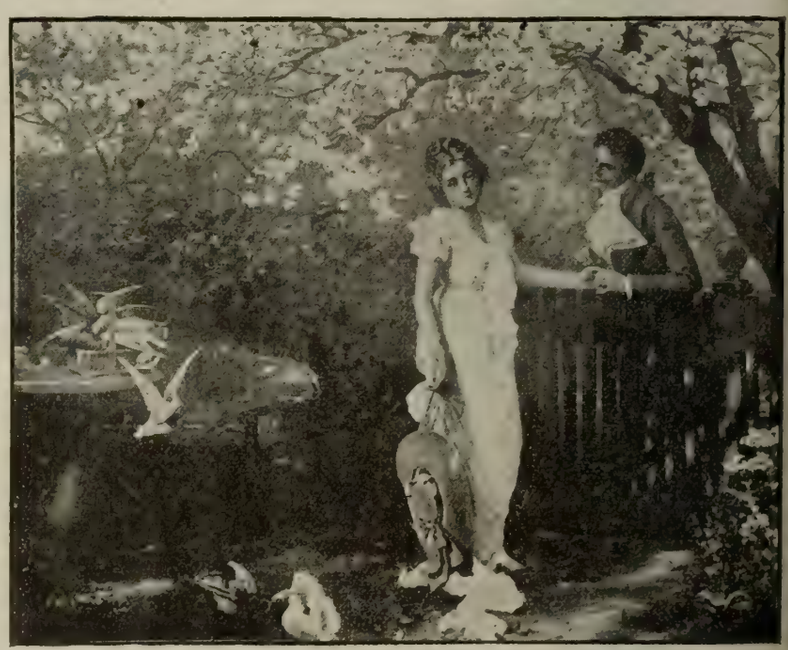
These bonds cost us money, but they add not a cent to the cost of Congo to you.

Before the National Surety Company would assume this responsibility, they convinced themselves beyond a reasonable doubt that Congo would do all we claimed for it. And there isn't another Ready Roofing on the market to-day that carries a like guarantee.

Don't you think that a roofing in which the manufacturers show such confidence is worth investigating?

Send us your name and address and we will mail you a Congo sample free with our booklet telling all about it.

UNITED ROOFING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY
504 WEST END TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CHICAGO **SAN FRANCISCO**



A MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURE—"THE WOOING."

This is a most elegant and beautiful picture. The colors are delightful. It is the refinement of elegance in the treatment of the "Story of Love." This represents the companion picture to the one entitled "Playing Two Games at Once," on the first page. In order to hurry up old subscribers, to encourage new subscribers and to do something we are proud of, we are offering these two elegant 16x20-inch pictures to anyone who will send in a postoffice money order for 50 cents to pay for one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. This is a good farm paper. Read it over and you will find it to be interesting and instructive; then send in your order as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK—Cut It Out and Mail to Us.

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Herewith please find 50 cents. Please credit up one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and mail to me the two beautiful 16x20-inch pictures as advertised.

Name .....

Address .....

Sick Headache And Indigestion

The Former Is Very Frequently Caused By The Other.

The pneumo-gastric nerve connects the stomach region directly with the brain, and when the stomach is out of order the head is almost certain to be affected through reflex or sympathetic nervous irritation.

The headache of dyspepsia and indigestion is of every variety, from the dullest and least defined to the most acute pain. Sometimes the whole mass of the brain seems racked with anguish; at others, the ache is confined to the back or front part of the head. The first form is usually of a confused character, and is often accompanied by dimness of vision, and a mild vertigo, or so-called "rush of blood to the head." The victims of this symptom complain of a "swimming" or "lightness" in the head, and dizziness, or a sensation of motion while the body is still, and specks or flashes of light before the eyes.

Persons subject to indigestion and other forms of stomach trouble are very frequent sufferers from headache, and in numerous cases a sick headache is the only noticeable symptom of indigestion present; in others, there are stomach manifestations as well.

The majority of people regard this headache as a separate disease, instead of a symptom of stomach-disease, which it usually is; and they attempt to treat is separately, and make the mistake of endeavoring to obtain relief through the use of headache powders, tablets, pills and seltzers, the use of which is extremely dangerous, as many of them contain such powerful depressent drugs as acetanilid, phenacetine, antipyring, caffeine, etc., which depress the heart, brain and nerve centers, and lower arterial pressure; and many a person with a weak heart has become dangerously ill shortly after taking one of these headache remedies. They also interfere with the digestive processes, and actually make the dyspepsia worse than before.

In order to get rid of the headache of indigestion—and most headaches are caused by stomach trouble—one should endeavor to reach and remove the cause, and the headache effect will soon be relieved.

STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS do not cure the symptoms; they cure the cause of the headache, which permanently removes the symptoms. They digest every atom of food in the stomach, cure all forms of stomach trouble, and the headache, and every other disagreeable symptom and untoward effect is quickly gotten rid of.

Don't make the mistake of trying to cure your dyspeptic or nervous headache through the use of headache powders, tablets, etc. Use common sense, good judgment, and one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and you will be agreeably surprised at the rapidity with which the headache will be relieved and cured simultaneously with the relief and cure of the stomach disturbance.

Purchase a package from your druggist today, and send us your name and address, and we will forward you a trial package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Building, Marshall, Mich.

What Bothered Him.

A peculiar instance of connubial affection occurred some time ago in Vermont, according to the Boston Globe. An aged couple, who, through half a century of married life, had wrangled with each other, were in all probability soon to be separated. The husband was taken sick, and was believed to be near his end. The old wife came to his bedside, and, after carefully examining and taking stock of his condition, exclaimed: "Why, daddy, your feet are cold, your hands are cold, and your nose is cold!"

"Wa'all, let 'em be cold."

"W'y, daddy, you're goin' to die."

"Wa'al, I guess I know what I'm 'bout."

"Daddy, what's to become of me if you die?"

"I dunno, and I don't care. What I want to know is, what's to becum of me?"

Making Handkerchiefs at Home.

The woman with an eye to Christmas gifts should begin at once on hand-made handkerchiefs. It is possible to give much finer ones than can be bought for more than double the cost, and the work of preparation, if started in time, need not be a tax on the nerves.

There is a variety of ways in which dainty handkerchiefs can be made at home. Those with quarter-inch hemstitched hems with a line or two of drawn-work border above it appeal to the woman who prefers this kind of stitchery to plain embroidery.

Books can be had giving full directions for different drawn-work stitches. If one happens to own some of the handkerchiefs worked by the Mexicans, the designs can be easily copied by anyone who is accustomed to such fancy work.

Another simple and easily-made handkerchief of good style has a tiny embroidered scallop as shallow and delicate as possible. Run the scallop with darning cotton on both edges of the scallop and buttonhole closely and evenly.

Embroidered Initials.

The only other embroidery need be a small medallion in one corner, containing the initials of the person to whom the handkerchief is to be given. This can be a delicate floral wreath or some conventional scroll work, done in fine satin stitch.

If this seems too much trouble, small initials in block letters should be embroidered in one corner. It is important that every style of these hand-made handkerchiefs be marked, as it gives the individual touch and adds much to their appearance.

If there are to be a half a dozen handkerchiefs for one person, two of each kind would afford variety. A handsome gift would be the tiny scallop described, with block initials in one corner, all worked in color.

The mercerized cottons can now be had to wash well, and in pretty lovely shades. When the work is kept delicate and fine, and soft blues, pink and lavender are used, such handkerchiefs are hard to tell from the imported ones that are in such favor with smartly-dressed women. There is a tone of the old Alice blue that is especially good, to be preferred to baby or turquoise tones.

Plain Hemstitching.

Plain hemstitching handkerchiefs without the drawn-work border are lovely, with a tiny wreath of forget-me-nots in one corner, or a somewhat larger oblong spray of the same flower. The marking can go within the wreath. It should be in the corner diagonally opposite the spray.

Handkerchiefs with edge of needle-point are particularly good style just now. The edges of the handkerchiefs are first rolled and the roll loosely buttonholed with stitches about an eighth of an inch apart.

Into five of these stitches make another row of loose buttonholing, then a row of three more stitches, then one to finish the point. In working the row of three it will be necessary to throw the thread in the opposite direction. Take several small stitches on the side of the point to bring the thread back to the first row, then make the second point in the same way.

Use a fine linen thread for this edging. Some persons do it with mercerized cotton, but the other wears better and looks lacier.

The chief attraction of the home-made handkerchief is the sheerness and fineness of the linen. Buy the best quality you can afford. It runs into many dollars a yard, but a nice, sheer grade can be had from $1.25 or $1.50 a yard.

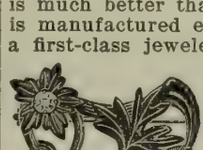
Linen is of different width, sometimes yard-wide,sometimes narrower. When the former, a dozen handkerchiefs can be made from three-quarters of a yard, allowing nine inches square to each piece. This is big enough for those with the needle-work edge or scallop. For the hemstitched ones a twelve-inch square should be used.

Draw threads each way to insure the squares being correct and to prevent waste. This can be more easily done by slightly moistening the linen along the lines to be drawn.

Some women make handkerchiefs of mull or other soft materials. This never is as effective as fine handkerchief linen, and the cost is little less.

The National Farmer Brooch.

This is to interest our lady friends in securing subscriptions for The National Farmer and Stock Grower. The Brooch is richly gold-plated, except the leaf on the right, which has a silver finish. There is a dazzling brilliant in the center of the flower on the left. The Brooch itself is much better than the picture. It is manufactured expressly for us by a first-class jeweler. Money cannot buy any more elegant or beautiful Brooch. It is rich; not cheap or common. Where one is taken we expect to send a dozen. The pin is not sold alone, but we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year to any address and The National Farmer Brooch on receipt of a postoffice money order for 60 cents. If not highly pleased the money will be refunded. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



Sickness Not Catching.

Much sobered by the importance of the news he had to communicate, youthful Thomas strode into the house and said breathlessly:

"Mother, they have a new baby next door, and the lady over there is awful sick. Mother, you ought to go right in and see her."

"Yes, dear," said his mother. "I will go over in a day or two, just as soon as she gets better."

"But, mother," persisted Thomas, "I think you ought to go in right away; she is real sick, and maybe you can do something to help."

"Yes, dear," said the mother patiently, "but wait a day or so until she is just a little better."

Thomas seemed much dissatisfied at his mother's apparent lack of neighborly interest, and then something seemed to dawn upon him, for he blurted out:

"Mother, you needn't be afraid—it ain't catching."—Companion.

Putting It Too Storng.

Sue—"So many men nowadays marry for money. You wouldn't marry me for money, would you, dearest?"

He (absently)—"No, darling, I wouldn't marry you for all the money in the world."

Sue—"Oh, you horrid, horrid wretch!"—Boston Transcript.

Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic

Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to, when you want to, without a chance for trouble in your stomach?

Would you like to say farewell for the rest of your life to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after eating, Nervousness, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and Constipation?

Then send me 10 cents to cover cost of packing and I will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They regulate the bowels, relieve soreness, strengthen every nerve and muscle of your stomach, relieve you at once and make you feel like a new man or woman. So write today enclosing 10 cents for the postage, etc., and get one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts that are celebrated because they cure where medicines fail. Write Dr. G. C. Young, 18 National Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

Scores of testimonials, from persons who gladly write to those now suffering, all tell of perfect cures. My Mild Combination Treatment destroys growth and eliminates the disease from the system. **Free book,** "Cancer and Its Cure," and 125-page book of testimonials from cured patients in every State in the Union. No matter how serious your case, how many operations you have had, or what treatment you have taken, don't give up hope, but write at once for my books.

DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO.,
1233 Grand Ave., Suite 103, Kansas City, Mo.

THE UNIVERSAL PREMIUM SCARF PIN.

The illustration presented herewith is a picture of the Universal Scarf Pin. This is

manufactured by a first-class jeweler and is up-to-date in every respect. The eyes are imitation rubies, and the diamond in the mouth is also imitation. The pin is plated with old gold and will stand the acid test. The richest man in the land can buy a more expensive pin, but he cannot buy a better-looking one. We have adopted the Universal Scarf Pin as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine.** The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one Universal Scarf Pin by mail prepaid. We will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

UNIVERSAL FEATHER PIN.

This is a daisy of a pin, stylish, rich and beautiful. It is heavily washed with the moon-gold finish, with a little brilliant sparkling like a star. An attractive pin for all purposes. We have adopted this beautiful pin as a premium in connection with the **Universal Magazine.** The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illus-

trated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashion, patterns and poetry a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us 30 cents in nice, new one-cent stamps we will send the **Universal Magazine** for one year and one Universal Feather Pin prepaid. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Greatest Premium Offer Ever Made

Without exception this is the greatest and most liberal Combination Free Premium Offer ever made.

We offer as one premium four useful and beautiful articles, namely: A 40-piece Gold Decorated Dinner Set, initialed in Gold; a pair of fancy Nottingham Lace Curtains, a Mission Tablet or Tabouret, and a 7-piece Water Set. Not one, but *all* of these four articles are included in this offer, and every premium is guaranteed to be just as represented and to give satisfaction, and a two and a half million dollar company stands back of this guarantee.

FORTY-PIECE GOLD DECORATED INITIAL DINNER SET

This handsome set of dishes consists of forty different pieces, as follows: Six large dinner plates, six medium-size pie or dessert plates, one meat platter, one vegetable dish, one sugar bowl, one special bread or cake plate or decorated plaque, six large size cups and six saucers to match, six individual butter dishes, six oatmeal, fruit or sauce dishes—a total of forty pieces. Each piece is beautifully decorated with gold sprays and each piece is gold-lined and in addition each piece (except cups and saucers) will be further decorated with owner's name in gold, burnt into the china.

MISSION TABLE

This is a handsome little Table or Tabouret, finished in the popular mission style. Suitable for tea set stand, for jardiniere, or any ordinary decorative purpose.

HOW TO SECURE ALL FOUR PREMIUMS FREE

Any woman or girl can secure all four of our magnificent premiums *without one cent of expense* on her part by simply rendering us a little assistance in her locality, which should take only a few hours' time.

Fill out and send us the free coupon shown below. We will then send you, all charges paid, 24 Art-Nouveau Pictures in Colors, size 16 by 20 inches, and 24 sets of Gold Embossed Souvenir Post Cards. We will ask you to distribute one picture and one set of Post Cards on a very attractive offer, collecting 25 cents and giving the Picture and Post Card Set as a receipt. After you have distributed all 24 Pictures and Post Card Sets, send us the $6.00 collected, with names of people to whom you distributed the goods, and then we will ship you immediately the 40-Piece Gold Initial Dinner Set, the Nottingham Lace Curtains, the Mission Table, and Seven-Piece Glass Set—all four at one time for this little service. Our 25-cent offer is so very attractive, with the Pictures and Post Card Sets thrown in extra just as receipts, that usually the first twenty-four people you see will gladly accept. This is positively ALL you will be asked to do to entitle you to our four elegant premiums.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

Pure white pattern, woven in a fancy scroll flower pattern, heavy lace border. Good weight, two and a half yards long and full thirty inches wide. Overlocked stitched edge. A nice, genteel pair of lace curtains.

ADVANCE PREMIUM

Every woman or girl answering this advertisement *in good faith* will be sent at once a beautiful Lincoln Penny Stick Pin—one of the new Lincoln Pennies covered with celluloid attached to stick pin.

SPECIAL GUARANTEE

We guarantee our premiums to be exactly as represented and to please. We guarantee to give all four for distributing only 24 Art-Nouveau Pictures in colors and 24 sets of Gold Embossed Post Cards in connection with our attractive 25-cent offer. We pay all postage. We guarantee the distributing to be easy, simple and quick work, and if found otherwise goods can be returned at our expense. We are an incorporated company, capital two and one-half million dollars, and furnish bank, Dun, Bradstreet and commercial references to all who answer this announcement. George Harvey, Pres't., 107-109-111 Clinton St., Dept. 105, Chicago.

7-PIECE GLASS SET

Made of A-1 crystal glass, six full size Tumblers and one large size Water Bottle; manufactured and patterned after an expensive cut-glass set costing from $10 to $20.

Send us this Coupon if you want these four grand premiums on our free offer.

FREE COUPON

GEORGE HARVEY,
President,
107-109-111 Clinton Street, Chicago.

Send me, charges paid, your 24 Art-Nouveau Parlor Pictures in colors, and your 24 sets of Gold Embossed Souvenir Post Cards, to distribute on your plan. If this distributing is not simple and easy, I can return at your expense. If I do distribute them on your plan, you agree to ship me, prepaid, the 40-piece Gold Medal Gold Decorated Dinner Set, the Lace Curtains, the collapsible Mission Table, and the 7-piece Glass Set.

Name.....

Address.....

105 .....

National FARMER

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AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE PICTURE FREE.

This illustration very indefinitely represents a most beautiful and delightful premium picture—a reproduction of a masterpiece. This magnificent picture is in the richest of color. It is 16x20 inches. It is finished equal to an oil painting. It will adorn and beautify any room in which it may be placed. If it is neatly framed it will be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Without framing it will last for several years. The illustration gives no idea of the size and beauty of the picture. We are using the AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE PICTURE for the purpose of introducing our new publication, the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE. This is a nice, bright, thirty-two-page, three-column publication, which will interest all the family. Send us 25 cents in silver for one-year's trial subscription to the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE and we will send you free by mail one AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE PICTURE securely packed in a tube, and safe arrival guaranteed. Address HALE PUBLISHING CO.,3550 Vista Ave., St.Louis,Mo.

"PLAYING TWO GAMES AT ONCE" AND "THE WOOING."

We wish also to invite attention to two pictures advertised on page 24, which we will send as a premium to anyone sending 50 cents to pay for The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. These are beautiful pictures, rich in color, interesting and pleasing subjects, suitable for Christmas presents. Don't neglect them; they will please you.

1909.

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Fall Preparing Soil For Spring Use.

The market gardener long ago learned the necessity for preparing in the fall the soil he is to use in the growing of the early spring crops. Many others, however, even though growing considerable quantities of spring products, neglect to make preparation of the soil in the fall.

There are two reasons why the soil should be prepared in the fall. One is to permit the manure to rot before its elements are to be demanded by the plants, and the other is to permit the frosts of winter to assist in the thorough pulverization of the ground.

It is safe to say that the same amount of manure applied in the fall will give 50 per cent. more results than if applied in the spring at about the time the seed is being put into the ground.

Most of the readers of this article have to depend on barnyard manure for fertilizing their garden areas. If such apply the manure to their gardens now and have it plowed in it will be in process of disintegration from now till spring, and by that time will have filled the soil with manurial elements which the tender rootlets of the new baby plants will find a great help in developing the plants.

In this relation, it is not alone the three fertilizer elements—the potash, the phosphorus and the nitrogen—that are to be considered. There is another element that is not recognized as a manurial element that plays an important part, and that is the carbon in its cellular form. This does not enter into the structure of our economic plants, but we know it is used by the minute bacteria in the soil, as they have no leaves by which to take the carbon from the air. Therefore an abundant supply of carbon in the soil, which supply is obtainable in the breaking down of plant tissues, aids the minute forms of life that in turn take nitrogen from the air and render it into a form that can be utilized by peas, beans, clovers, and all others of the legume family.

In other words, the bacteria in the soil in the spring play an important part in supplying plant food, and to have these bacteria abundant and vigorous is to increase the prosperity of our growing crops. The deficiency of these bacteria is often the cause of spring-applied fertilizers not giving the results we might expect of them.

Clays especially are improved by receiving this treatment in the fall. A well-drained clay soil exposed repeatedly to sun and frost becomes more and more friable, and this is helped greatly by the application of barnyard manure in the fall.

In the application of potash to garden soils, the time from winter to spring is the best time to utilize in the scattering of the effects throughout the soil. Some forms of phosphates have to be applied several months previous to use. This is emphatically the case with raw ground bone, which is one of the most desirable forms in which phosphates can be secured.

What is true of the soil for early spring crops is also true of the land that is to be set in strawberries next spring, and of the land that is to be planted to the new orchard trees. Previous preparation of soil is a factor that it does not pay to neglect.

Danger in the Unclean Orchard.

It is dangerous to send the orchard into winter with all kinds of untidy conditions prevailing in it.

A mass of weeds encourages the field mice to build at the roots of the weeds. This is true also of tall grass, especially if it be matted. When the snow comes and forms a crust, the mice will be short of food and will then proceed, under the cover of the snow crust, to gnaw the tenderest bark of the trees. More than once hundreds of trees in a single orchard have been girdled by mice and ruined, which fact was not made apparent till the melting of the snow showed what had been done. But this never occurs where the orchard area has been kept clean, for mice do not come into a clean orchard to do much damage in winter. If they come at all, it is to trees that are nearest their hiding places.

On account of mice it is generally dangerous to pile about the trunks of trees corn stalks, straw, or other rubbish likely to encourage the mice to dwell close to the trunks of the trees. If this were not so, we might advise the use of such things for winter protection.

The unclean orchard is frequently a disseminator of disease. The twigs and branches, if not the leaves that fall to the ground, are often the harbors of both fungous disease germs and of insects. Some insects annually hibernate by boring into a twig and then cutting off the twig, which falls to the ground and protects them till the next spring. A good raking of the orchard area, followed by the burning of the rubbish, will help protect the orchard against these little enemies, which are, however, very powerful.

The greatest danger appears to be in the orchards that consist largely of old trees but in which many young trees have been recently set out to take the places of old trees that have passed their days of usefulness. In such cases the owner has been protected by the very rough bark of his old trees. He does not realize the existence of mice till it is too late.

There is a current impression in some localities that mice will not gnaw trees that are over three years of age. This impression, however, is an incorrect one. The writer, after a great deal of correspondence on the subject, finds that even ten-year-old trees are frequently fatally injured by the attacks of field mice and rabbits.

Keeping the orchard clean should include not only the orchard area. It should include the fences and hedges in the immediate vicinity. If the orchard adjoins a wood, this, too, must be taken into consideration, as rabbits frequently come from the wood when driven by hunger and will gnaw even quite mature trees.

Every man owes it to his neighbor to keep his orchard clean, as a dirty orchard is a menace to every other orchard in the locality. If all the orchards in a locality are kept clean there will be a great reduction in the number of field mice and other living things that do damage to orchards.

"Hogging Off" Corn in Dry Weather.

Coburn's "Swine in America" says that "hogging off" corn is most advantageous when the weather is dry. It is not judicious to keep hogs in the fields after heavy rains. If the season is a wet one it will be better to keep them out of the corn field, as turning them in is likely to waste the corn and do injury to the hogs and to the land. On dry ground, however, the droppings by the hogs amount to a distribution of valuable manure. In case this is liable to be washed off the land by rains after the corn has been harvested it will be well to go over the field with a sharp disk or spike-toothed disk harrow to loosen the surface soil so that the manure will be the better retained and absorbed.

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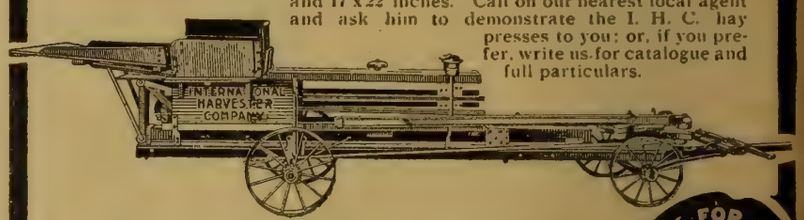

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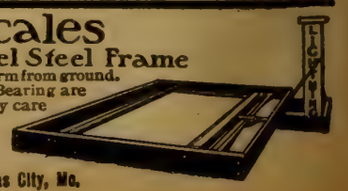

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Feeds For Different Periods.

"The constituents most desirable in feed for swine depend greatly upon the use to which the animal is to put them. A newly-born pig's body is largely water, and to grow he must have food that will produce tissue. That is why the milk, primarily designed to furnish proper nourishment for growing animals, needs to be, as it is, so rich in nitrogenous substance. Later, when the time comes that he is intended for quick fattening, he should, naturally, be supplied with feed containing much fat-making material, and it is that quality which has given corn its high place in finishing hogs for slaughter. It is readily seen, therefore, that different kinds of feed will be needed to furnish the most beneficial results, according to the stage of growth of the animal, the energy required for its maintenance and the end to which the animal is destined; yet it does not necessarily follow that a ration should be one-sided or be dominated by one element to the exclusion of a variety. Losing sight of this is a mistake that has been made more frequently in the use of corn than any other feed; not so much, perhaps, because it is rich in carbonaceous matter, as by reason of its convenience and cheapness in the regions where it flourishes."—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

Application of Fertilizers and Manures.

The writer this summer had an illustration of what nitrate of soda will do when applied in excessivve quantities. It will both kill and help. It kills the plants immediately in its vicinity, but helps enormously the plants a little way off. In the applying of some of this fertilizer two large lumps could not be easily pulverized. They were taken and put near some flowers. One lump was placed in a piece of very hard ground in which some nasturtiums were weakly struggling for existence. The other lump was placed within a foot of a clump of dahlias in very hard ground.

The nasturtiums immediately over the lump of fertilizer remained small and sickly during all of the season. This was expected, as the salt in the fertilizer would prove destructive at close range. But as the season advanced and the good rains dissolved the chemicals, the lateral movement of the washings as well as the lateral growth of roots made the nitrate available for the nasturtiums about three feet away. They grew with a luxuriance astonishing, producing enormous leaves and multitudes of them, with giant running stems. But the flowers were too few. It was, however, a good demonstration of the stimulating effect of nitrogen in the growth of plants. It also shows that we need not fear very greatly the over-application of a fertilizer, as its destructive effect will be very limited.

The lump of nitrate of soda applied near the clump of dahlias effectually prevented the growth of the plant. A few struggling leaves hugged the ground, but they were bright, glossy and thrifty-looking. A clump of dahlias four feet from the clump got the chief benefit, though the first-mentioned clump stood between it and the fertilizer. It grew enormously, branched numerously, had deep-green, glossy leaves and set a multitude of buds which developed into fine flowers. It was notably the most vigorous clump of dahlias in the garden. The soil was a heavy clay. The experience convinces the writer that he need not fear the free application of this fertilizer if it is kept four feet from the plants, while a reasonable amount of fertilizer can be applied even up to the stems of the plants.

It must be remembered that in the case of some of the chemical fertilizers we have to contend with a partial composition of salt, which, as all know, destroys life when used in excess.

Probably this effect would have been less marked had the fertilizer been applied several months before the seed was sown. The time element is an important one in the application of fertilizers. Where the ground is not leachy, the application of all fertilizers should be some months in advance of the time when the growing plants will demand plant food. In many cases, especially the case of potash and phosphorus, it is better to apply the fertilizers in the fall where early spring use is desired. The nitrates, however, so easily escape in the drainage waters that they should not be applied far in advance of the time of rendering service. But in the case of green barn-yard manure it will take some time to render the nitrogen in the plants available for plant food. Therefore, green barn-yard manure may be applied at any time in the fall and winter, especially if it is to be plowed under in early spring.

Loss of the Chile Pepper Crop.

A cold wave reaching the states of Puebla, Zacatecas, Aguas Calienties and Guanajuato, in Mexico, early in October, is reported as having caused the absolute loss of the chile pepper crop, so that not one shoot is left in the chile-producing states of the Republic. This is a crop that is marketed round the world, and the loss will cause much suffering in the country which depends so much upon the revenue derived therefrom. It is hoped that the first reports will turn out to be exaggerated.

Harvest Valuable Crops With Mower.

"Its perennial nature and the reports of its wonderfully productive and nutritive qualities might naturally lead the farmer, without better acquaintance, to suppose that in alfalfa he has perpetual pasturage; that he will open the gate to his live stock in the spring, send for the butcher or buyer in October, and then winter in luxurious leisure. But he finds that the easiest is not always the most profitable way. Pasturing with any stock is an expensive and extravagant method of gathering a valuable crop from high-priced land. Where land is cheap and pasture is wild, stock are not expensive help in gathering a cheap crop; but it is easily demonstrated that when land values are high and a crop value is in a like altitude, man with machinery can do the harvesting more economically than can a cow, a steer, or even a sheep." — From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

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Before painting, no matter what paints you use, it will pay you to talk with the Sherwin-Williams dealer in your town about what you want to paint. Meanwhile it will be money in your pocket if you will write today for our little booklet, "Paints and Varnishes for the Farm." It's free.

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Nut-growing Industry.

It appears that the pecan tree begins to bear at three years old, but at first the yield is very small. A Florida orchard started in 1905 had eight trees bearing in 1908 and forty in 1909. Paying crops, however, are not expected under nine years, or full crops under twenty. Pecan trees are known to net $50 to $75 annually.

Fresh from tasting the English walnut as it is sold at perfection in London, the Englishman picked up a pecan that had fallen from the tree at Fort McKavitt, Texas, and he said: "This is the only nut I have ever tasted that is in a class with our good old walnut."

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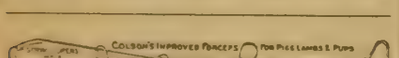

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MILK FARMERS' MEETING.

Ninth Annual Meeting of the Milk Producers' Association to be Held at St. Louis, Monday, November 22d.

The Milk Producers' Protective Association of Missouri and Illinois will hold the ninth annual meeting on Monday, November 22d, at one o'clock p. m. Members are requested to report at the Secretary's office before the meeting is held. Usually the rooms of the Produce Commission Association are used for meeting purposes, and it is probable that in this respect there will be no change.

This association was organized in 1901, when January, February and March milk sold at 13 cents a gallon; April milk sold at 11 cents; May, 9½ cents; June, 10½ cents; July, 11½ cents. Better prices were obtained as this organization was perfected, and 15 cents per gallon was paid during the later months in the year 1901. It has been successful ever since in keeping in touch with and holding up the market. Under cover of the negotiations by the Milk Committee, many contracts were made by members in the last two years at an average of 14 cents for the entire year, being 12 cents for six months and 16 cents for six months, and the highest price paid in the open market was 17 cents a gallon.

At the last annual meeting Mr. D. I. Furbeck was re-elected President; Mr. F. X. Speidel, of Knorpp, Mo., was elected Vice-President; and Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, of 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo., Secretary and Treasurer.

Shippers on the Burlington Route are represented by Wm. Nolle, R. D. D. 4, St. Charles, Mo.; on the Missouri Pacific and M., K. & T. and Frisco Lines by D. I. Furbeck, Allenton, Mo.; on the Bonne Terre Route and Iron Mountain by F. X. Speidel, Knorpp, Mo.; shippers on the C. & A. by A. M. Shultz, Shipman, Ill.; on the Big Four by L. S. Dorsey, Moro, Ill.; on the Wabash and Clover Leaf Routes by Joseph Hogan, Edwardsville, Ill.; on the Burlington Eastern Route by R. E. Forwood, Piasa, Ill.; on the B. & O. by Ben Schomaker, Carlyle, Ill.; on the Southern Route by Nic Erlinger, Bartelso, Ill.

On September 4th, Hon. D. I. Furbeck, of Allenton, Mo., President of the Milk Producers' Association, went to Edwardsville, to meet with the milk producers shipping from that point. After a very interesting session he received the following in membership: Wm. H. Schafer, R. F. D. 5, Edwardsville, Ill.; John Zika, R. F. D. 5, Edwardsville, Ill.; Joseph Hogan, Edwardsville, Ill.; W. J. Grainey, Edwardsville, Ill.; Henry L. Schmidt, Edwardsville, Ill.; Conrad Heuter, Edwardsville, Ill.; J. Steinhage, Edwardsville, Ill.; Henry Wehling, Fruit, Ill.; Fred Hinke, Fruit, Ill.; Neil H. Schafer, Fruit, Ill.; J. L. Schafer, Fruit, Ill.; H. Rohrkaaste, Fruit, Ill.; Henry Schmidt, Edwardsville, Ill.; Cyrus Love, Worden, Ill.; E. C. Bardelmaier, Worden, Ill.; J. E. Dustman, Alhambra, Ill.; and Wm. J. Schafer, Fruit, Ill. These names were published before, but the list contained some errors, which are now corrected.

During the first three weeks of November it will be the duty of the members to assemble together, hold meetings and appoint delegates to act as representatives at the monthly meetings and from whom officers shall be elected.

At the annual meeting all milk producers are invited to take active part in the meeting.

All communiactions intended for action at the annual meeting should be addressed to Wm. A. Fischer, Secretary, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Sort Out the Brood Sows.

The success of the next pig crop will depend very much upon the judgment used in selecting the brood sows which will produce the crop. Some make a practice of keeping only old sows, while others keep only the thrifty, young ones. I believe in both; that is, I keep every old sow that has been proved a prolific breeder and a good mother, and then if I do not have enough, I select the most likely gilts. Old sows which have been properly bred and cared for bring strong, lusty litters, and they usually show better litters at weaning time than young sows. Old sows are not apt to be subject to so many troublesome ailments as young sows, consequently their pigs keep thriftier. However, no matter how well supplied one is with matured brood sows, it is well to pick out some of the likely young ones and have them coming on to take the places of any others which may drop out of the breeding herd. Pick out the brood sows now and begin to fit them for their business next spring.—L. C. Brown.

The Price of Corn.

Cash corn No. 2 sold at St. Louis on October 30th at 61½ to 62 cents a bushel; No. 3 new corn sold at 58 cents; mostly new sold at 55½ to 56 cents. At Chicago the December option was quoted as closing, October 30th, at 59¼ cents, against 58 cents on September 30th; 56¼ cents on August 31st; 55 cents on July 31st; and 58 cents on June 30th. The May, 1910, option was quoted at 55⅝ cents on June 30th, 60¼ cents on September 30th, and 61¼ cents on October 30th. It appears as though with active trading corn may advance a point or two before the close of the December option.

A Forty-cents Oats Market.

Cash oats at St. Louis sold at 40 cents a bushel on October 30th, which is the same as on September 30th. At Chicago, the December option closed at 39¾ cents; May, 1910, option at 42¼ cents; and July, 1910, at 40 cents. It does look like an even movement in oats since July 31st, when the cash quotation was 40 to 41½ cents.

Great Automobile Works.

The Times Square Automobile Company have St. Louis headquarters near the Union Station, corner of 18th and Pine. This is a great organization, and although many of the machines have been used, they have new cars also of the best makes. It is a very large and reliable concern, affording buyers the opportunity to get the worth of their money and a first-class auto at the same time. Please mention The National Farmer and Stock Grower if you write or call. It will help the trade.

Free Book For Dairymen.

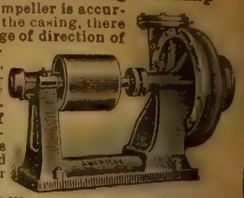
A valuable book has been issued for free circulation among dairymen. It is published in the interest of Pratts dairy foods and remedies, but it is all the better for that. It is worth having, worth writing for and well worth studying. Write to Pratt Food Co., Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa., and ask or a copy of "Pratts New Cow Book."

Broom corn in car-load lots is selling at $210 to $230 per ton on the St. Louis market.

More Water

Than is delivered by any other style of pump and 25 to 33⅓% more water than is raised by any other pump of the same type is produced by the

"American" Centrifugal Pump



It's because the impeller is accurately machined to the casing, there is no sudden change of direction of the water in passing thru the pump, and the entire mechanical efficiency contributes directly to the raising of water. "American" Centrifugals are guaranteed rigidly. Ask for our new catalog.

The American Well Works, Office & Works, **Aurora, Ill.**
First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.
The American Pump Co. 118 W. 5th St. Joplin, Mo.

EXCEPT ON THE NORTH POLE

Alfalfa and all other crops can be increased up to 600 per cent. through Heyl's Concentrated Nitrogen Producer (Composite Farmogerm); bottle fifty cents. **STANDARD NITROGEN CO., 140 Broadway, New York.**

PERMANENT, profitable employment for salesmen and farmers handling consignments of Seeds, Feed, Silos and Specialties. **LAKE ERIE SEED CO., Lackawanna, N. Y.**

OUR ROTARY WELL DRILL

A money saver, a money maker. One man and one team does the work. Drill turns its own rope and drill bit never strikes twice in same place. No cog wheels, friction wheels, belts, chains, springs or pulleys; no repair bills.

FT. SMITH WELL DRILL MFG. CO., Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

WELL DRILLS

BIG MONEY

IN DRILLING WELLS with our New Portable Gas Engine Rigs. Costs but a few cents a day to operate and one man runs it.

Write for Catalog and Full Information.

Rockford Well Drill Co.
ROCKFORD, ILL.

FOR SALE **30** REBUILT TRACTION **ENGINES**

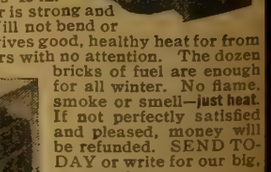
All of the best makes. List on application.

Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

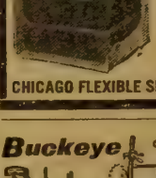
LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY and make **$2000** a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars free. **The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.**

$1.50 for this Clark Wagon, Carriage, Sleigh or Automobile Heater

and 1 Dozen Bricks of the Famous CLARK "A B C" COAL



Don't get cold feet; don't shiver and freeze on cold weather drives. Be warm and cozy and happy. This 12-in. metal heater is strong and durable. Will not bend or break, and gives good, healthy heat for from 12 to 16 hours with no attention. The dozen bricks of fuel are enough for all winter. No flame, smoke or smell—just heat. If not perfectly satisfied and pleased, money will be refunded. SEND TODAY or write for our big, new catalogue.



This offer is $3.00 value for only $1.50.

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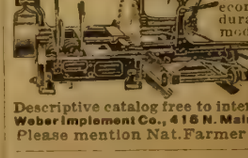

Simple in construction, economical in power, durable in every part and moderate in price. **Guaranteed the Most Up-to-Date Saw Mill on the Market.** ALSO, Engines & Boilers for Saw Mill work. Descriptive catalog free to interested parties. Write

Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

DICK'S FAMOUS **Feed Cutters** Excel All and Are LOW IN PRICE. All sizes, for hand or power. Illustrated book free.

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Practical Farming and Gardening.

This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmers' instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening**, postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St.Louis,Mo.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

The Large Amount of Money Generously Devoted to the Advancement of Live Stock Production by Clay, Robinson & Co.

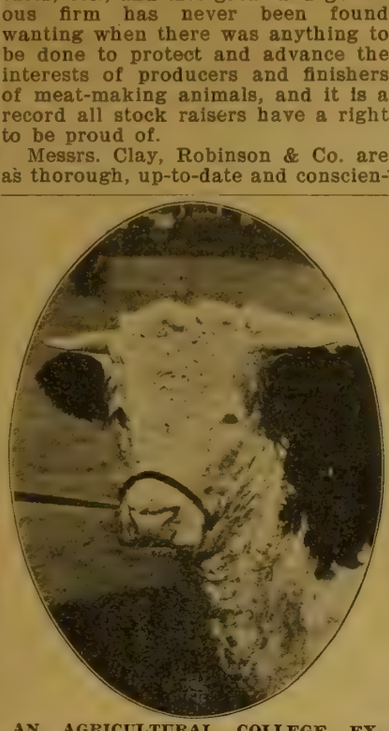
Noticing that the live stock commission firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. was offering special premiums for exhibits at the American Royal Show of 1909 to a considerable amount of money, we turned to the premium lists of the Chicago International Live Stock Show for further information on this subject, and found that for Agricultural College live stock exhibits no less than one thousand dollars was paid in special premiums by this enterprising and generous firm every year.

Upon investigation we find that the special premiums offered and paid by Clay, Robinson & Co. at the Chicago International Show alone, including the present year, amount in all to the total of ten thousand dollars, and that at all the live stock shows over a period of years it can be said without the slightest exaggeration that the money thus donated has amounted to a grand and magnificent total of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. do this in a regular, consistent way for the purpose of encouraging the production of better live stock, and their premiums are usually offered to be competed for by the Agricultural Colleges of the various states for the best exhibits of fat cattle, hogs and sheep of their fitting. Clay, Robinson & Co. bear in mind that the college student of the present is the farmer or instructor of the future, and that the right way to help the farmer is to encourage him when he is young, that he may derive benefit from his early education all through life. The cash prizes donated by Clay, Robinson & Co. have stimulated the colleges to more active endeavor year by year, and their exhibits form a most interesting part of the great International Shows.

In keeping with his generous offerings of premiums to be awarded for live stock exhibits, Mr. John Clay personally maintains a chair of agricultural journalism at one of the leading Agricultural Colleges. The Clay, Robinson & Co. special premiums have been donated for the encouragement of students, judging contests, corn shows, Farmers' Institutes, etc., and this great and generous firm has never been found wanting when there was anything to be done to protect and advance the interests of producers and finishers of meat-making animals, and it is a record all stock raisers have a right to be proud of.

Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. are as thorough, up-to-date and conscientious in their work as salesmen at the markets of St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul, Denver and East Buffalo, as they are in the encouragement of the farming and live stock interests and represent in the highest degree the enterprise, honor and integrity of live stock interests.



AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXHIBIT—HEAD OF DEFENDER, grand champion steer at the Chicago International Show of 1906 and exhibited by the Iowa State College in 1907. Winner of one of the special prizes donated by Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co., live stock commission agents, for exhibits by Agricultural Coolleges.

Sir Richard Cooper Trophies.

Sir Richard Cooper, Bart., Berkhamsted, England, in addition to being the proprietor of the famous sheep dip manufactory which bears his name, is one of the leading sheep breeders of that country. In order to stimulate competition among the breeders of this country, he offers seven silver cups, each valued at $50, one to be awarded to the best collection of five head of each of the following breeds shown at the 1909 International: Shropshires, Hampshires, Oxfords, Southdowns, Cotswolds, Lincolns and Dorsets. These classes are listed in the International premium list and will cause active competition.

McGavock's St. Louis Sales.

A four-days' sale of pure-bred cattle will be held under the management of W. C. McGavock, of Springfield, Ill., at the Special Sale Pavilion, National Stock Yards, Ill., November 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th. Nearly two hundred registered cattle of the Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorn and Hereford breeds will go under the hammer on this occasion, and never before were there so many, and never before have there been so many reputable breeders represented in a St. Louis sale.

Tuesday, November 16th, fifty Aberdeen-Angus, consisting of ten bulls and forty cows and heifers, will be offered. The leading strains of the breed are well represented, and by reference to the list of consignors, which will be found in the advertisement, it will be seen that some of America's best breeders are contributors. Those desiring herd headers or bulls that will sire the market-topping steer, for which this breed is famed, will find them here, and the forty females catalogued present absolutely the best opportunity that has ever been offered to buy high-class Angus females in a St. Louis sale.

Wednesday and Thursday, November 17th and 18th, ninety Shorthorns, consisting of twenty bulls and seventy cows and heifers, will be sold. There are forty Scotch cattle catalogued, and this is more of this celebrated strain than are catalogued for the best of sales. No such Shorthorn sale has been attempted by Mr. McGavock anywhere, and it is very seldom that breeders are given the opportunity to bid upon so many choice cattle. Not only is the offering nearly half Scotch, but the greatest bulls of the breed are represented by their get—Imp. Golden Drop Victor, Imp. Pride of the Realm, Imp. Cock Robin, Choice of All, one of the greatest sons of Choice Goods; Golden Prince, an Acanthus son of Imp. Bapton Sovereign; Ceremonious Archer, the International champion; White Hall Count, Anoka Sultan and White Hall King, three of the best sons of White Hall Sultan; Imp. Langford Eclipse, Imp. Scottish Pride, are all represented by their get in the auction, as well as other noted bulls, both imported and American-bred.

Friday, November 19th, fifty Herefords, about equally divided as to sex, will be sold. Many prize winners will be found among them, and no more famous blood lines were ever catalogued for a Hereford auction. The breeders presenting them are among the most reputable in the land, and whatever may be your wants in the line, you will find it at the National Stock Yards in this auction. On nearly every page is found the blood of the $10,000 Dale, or that of the great Beau Donald and Beau Brummel, and these are the strains that have been winning the prizes and commanding the prices.

A full list of the consignors will be found in the advertisement, and for catalogues address W. C. McGavock, Sale Manager, Springfield,Ill.

The Market For Wheat.

St. Louis is the soft-wheat market, and there appears to be no other. On October 30th St. Louis was selling No. 2 red wheat at $1.21 to $1.24 per bushel and No. 3 at $1.19 to $1.22½, and No. 4 at $1.05 to $1.17. Hard winter wheat was selling at $1.06 to $1.10. The Chicago Board of Trade was quoting December wheat at $1.05⅛; May (1910) wheat at $1.04¾; and July (1910) wheat at 97⅞ cents a bushel. These figures inform farmers what the St. Louis market was on the last day of October and what the traders in Chicago think of the future market values of wheat, all of which is subject to radical changes.

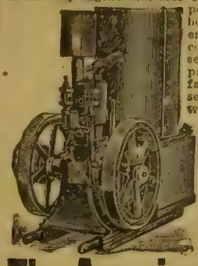
A FINE KIDNEY REMEDY.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock (clothing dealer), 890 Carrier Building, East Hampton, Conn., says if any reader afflicted with a kidney or bladder trouble will write to him he will direct them to the splendid home remedy he so successfully used. He is glad to do this and does not wish you to send him money.

Try Kerosene Engine
30 Days Free

Gasoline Prices Rising.

You can't run a farm engine profitably on gasoline much longer. Price of gasoline going sky high. Oil Companies have sounded the warning. Kerosene is the future fuel and is now 6c to 10c a gallon cheaper than gasoline. The Amazing "Detroit" is the only engine that uses common lamp Kerosene (coal oil) perfectly. Runs on gasoline, too, better than any other. Basic patent. Only 3 moving parts. Comes complete ready to run. We will send a "Detroit" on free trial to prove all claims. Runs all kinds of farm machinery, pumps, saw rigs, separators, churns, feed grinders, washing machines, Silo fillers and electric lights. Money back and freight paid both ways if it does not meet every claim that we have made for it. Don't buy till you get our free catalog. 2 to 24 h. p. in stock. Prices $29.50 up. Special demonstrator agency price on first outfit sold in each community. 2000 satisfied users. We have a stack of testimonials. Write quick. (20)



The Amazing "DETROIT"

Detroit Engine Works, 383 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Be A Railroad Man
Earn $80 To $185 A Month

We will quickly fit you at home by mail for a big paying position as Fireman or Brakeman. We have thousands of successful graduates. Our Instructors are practical railroad men.

We Guarantee Positions

positively to men between 20 and 30 years who are mentally and physically O K. This is the railway official school, endorsed by Railroad Managers who give our graduates the preference. Thousands of positions waiting. Send today for full information giving age and weight.

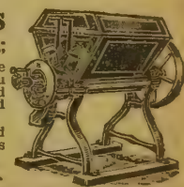
The Wenthe Cor. School, Gen'l., Office 258, Freeport, Ill.

Star Belt Grinders

"Strictly all right in every respect and very satisfactory," says a man who KNOWS the Star. That is the only kind you can afford to buy. Built to grind ear corn and small grain—and does it. Sizes to suit power.

Write for FREE illustrated descriptive booklet and prices

THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO.
80 Depot St., New Lexington, Ohio.



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Buy everything needed for farm line or rural companies direct at bed rock prices. Over 12 years in business. Our goods used everywhere. Not in the trust. Write today for our big FREE book. It gives complete instructions for construction work, and tells you how to operate your telephone line successfully. Central Telephone & Electric Co., Desk 23, St. Louis, Mo. or Dallas, Texas.

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VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME

$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. i0, London, Canada.

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$8,500 for one Invention. Book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patents advertised for sale at our expense in fourteen Manufacturers' Journals.

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RAILWAY ASSOCIATION,
209 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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"VISIO"

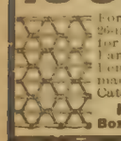
Wonderful Discovery

DISEASES of the EYE successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE

for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), Conjunctivitis and Cataract, Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE; your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure. "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." $2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n., Dept. C, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

15 Cents a Rod



For 47-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31 inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50 inch Poultry Fence 35c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.

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FENCE *Strongest Made*

Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 256 Winchester, Indiana.

BROWN FENCE

STOUT—STRONG—DURABLE—CHEAP

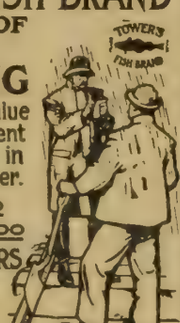
Let us prove to you that Brown Fence will outlast any other because of heavier wires and heavier galvanizing. Investigate before you buy. 160 styles for all purposes. 15c per rod up—We Pay the Freight. Send today for prices and free sample of all No. 9 Rust Proof fence.

The BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 45 Cleveland, O.

SAMPLE FREE

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

will give you full value for every dollar spent and keep you dry in the wettest weather.



SUITS $3.00
SLICKERS $3.00
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SOLD EVERYWHERE CATALOG FREE

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.

TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CAN.

BOWSHER

(Sold with or without elevator)

CRUSH ear corn (*with or without shucks*) and GRIND all kinds of small grain. Use Conical Shape Grinders. Different from all others.

LIGHTEST RUNNING.

(Our Circular Tells Why.)

Handy to Operate. 8 Sizes—2 to 25 h. p. One size for windwheel use.

Also Make Sweep Grinders; both Geared and Plain.

L. N. P. Bowsher Co. South Bend, Ind.

FEED MILLS

Picking Seed Corn Out of the Field.

A McLean county, Illinois, farmer tells me he has quit selecting his seed corn from the stalks. He says that for eight years he went into his field during the last of September and selected the earliest-ripened ears, with the result that his corn began to mature earlier and produce smaller ears, due to the shorter growing season. He thinks it is a mistake to constantly pick the earliest ears, unless, of course, one is working for an earlier strain, or is selecting seed which is to be planted farther north. He now selects his seed as he husks, and he finds that his crop ripens more evenly when planted with that kind of seed.

There is a wide difference in the common practices of selecting seed corn from the field. When the same variety of corn is grown year after year, it is important that one starts with a variety which is adapted in habits and ripening period to the region where it is to be grown. When this is done one should pay more attention to desirable characteristics of the ear than to mere earliness. Many hold that this can be done only by picking the seed ears direct from the stalks and then studying both together. Others say that by selecting the ears from the wagons, at husking time, one gets all of the most nearly perfect ears, and it is a matter of small importance on what sort of stalks they were grown. When selecting from the wagon one gets all the good ears, no matter under what soil conditions they were produced.

I myself believe that, unless one is breeding or selecting with reference to particular characteristics, that selection of seed ears at husking time will give seed which will produce more nearly uniform ears and a greater number of bushels per acre.—L. C. Brown.

Missouri Wins the $500 Silver Cup.

In the live stock judging contest held at the American Royal Live Stock Show, the live stock judging team from the Missouri Agricultural College made the highest score, and in doing so won the beautiful $500 silver Loving Cup offered by the Stock Yards Company of Kansas City.

Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas Agricultural Colleges all had strong teams competing for this much-coveted prize, but the Missouri team won by a large margin and will carry home the cup. The highest scoring man in the whole contest was C. M. McWilliams, of Knox county, Missouri. The second highest man was John E. Ryland, of Lafayette county, Missouri. The same kind of instruction received by these young men in the Agricultural College will be open to students of the Short Winter Course in Agriculture which begins November 1, 1909.

Early Damage to Trees by Rabbits.

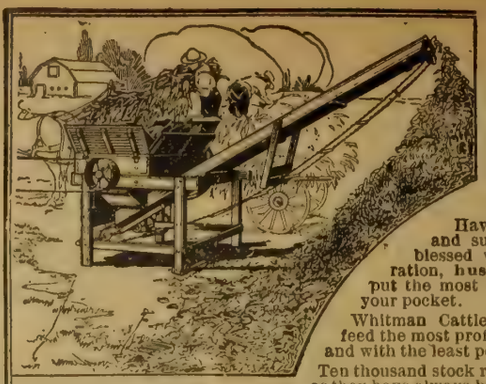
A fruit grower of Southern Pennsylvania, who planted an apple orchard last spring, wrote to Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, that for the past two months rabbits have been "barking" the trees, and some of the trees have been already seriously injured. He asked for a "solution" that could be rubbed on the trees to stop further damage, and inquired as to the merits of gas tar for that purpose. He said that one of his neighbors had used grease or tallow with success.

Professor Surface answered as follows: "Replying to your recent letter, I beg to say that it is unusual for rabbits to peel trees at this time of year, but I am satisfied that the methods of preventing this destruction during the winter would be efficient and safe now. Among these are the following, stated in order of preference by myself:

1. Painting with white lead and raw linseed oil, made as thick as house paint.
2. Painting or spraying with the boiled lime-sulphur wash containing considerable sediment.
3. Rubbing the trees with tallow, blood, a freshly-killed rabbit, or the entrails of any animal.
4. Protecting by means of wire netting.
5. Use of poison, traps, dogs and gun.

"As a matter of fact, No. 5 should be combined with any one of the others. During the winter rabbits will often leave the trunks of trees alone if freshly-cut branches are dropped on the ground where they can not fail to get them. I do not know if this would work in summer, but recommend a trial.

"A gentleman has just written to me that he used coal tar successfully for borers, but did not state the kind of trees on which he used it. I am seeking further information on the subject. If coal tar or gas tar did not injure the trees, it would be effective in preventing damage by borers and rabbits, but I do not think it is safe to recommend this as a preventive, for, in my opinion, there is some danger of damage to the trees, excepting under unusually favorable conditions. I once saw what was formerly a nice orchard that had been killed by the application of mixed tar and linseed oil."



Have As Much Horse Sense As Your Horse

A horse, when feeding on a meal of grain ration, if it be within his reach will take a mouth of grain and then hay and mix the two before swallowing, proving the basic wisdom of the coarse ration.

Have as much horse sense as your horses and supply your cattle who haven't been blessed with horse wisdom with the coarse ration, husk, corn and cob together, that will put the most flesh on their ribs and most dollars in your pocket.

Whitman Cattle Feeding Machines enable you to feed the most profitable ration, at the lowest initial cost and with the least power to operate.

Ten thousand stock raisers have proven them the best still as they have always been. It isn't how much an animal eats but how much makes flesh that counts. Corn prepared with a Whitman Machine—in the Whitman way makes pound for pound twice the flesh that shelled corn will—and costs no more to prepare than it does to husk corn by hand.

Let us tell you the facts about this wonderful machine, facts that mean money in your pocket—and direct you where to see them. Whitman Machines are sold only by the best dealers in each community—send for information now—today.

Whitman Agricultural Co.

Dept. M **St. Louis, Mo.**

SCOTTISH BELLE, 4th—Champion Polled Durham cow at the Nebraska State Fair. Exhibited by H. W. Deuker, of Wellman, Iowa. There were five other herds exhibited, all of Nebraska, but the Iowa herd captured the championship.

More Grain Profits **BOOK**

Pay me on time, or cash, my factory price, but be sure to try a Chatham, anyhow. Clean your grain—before you sell it—or before you sow it. $1,000,000 lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling dirty grain is a low estimate. You ...e "docked" on the price because of dirt in every bushel. Cleans wheat for market. Takes oats, cockle, garlic, mustard and chess out of wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out buckhorn plantain. Cleans alsike clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed.

Tells 100 ways Chatham Pays You. **FREE**

TAKE 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL ON A

CHATHAM Fanning Mill, Seed Grader and Cleaner

FREIGHT PAID TO YOU

250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations indorse them, and Agricultural Papers recommend them to subscribers. Write for full particulars—Prices and New Catalog Free—Address me at nearest city to you—MANSON CAMPBELL, President

THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

Kansas City, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. Portland, Ore.

24 Branch Warehouses for prompt shipments.

Sent Freight Prepaid to Any Farm On 30 Days' Free Trial

The Storing of Seed Corn.

The storing of seed corn is not successfully accomplished by everyone. The storing of ears of corn for seed is a very different thing from the storing of corn for the use of stock or for selling in the general market.

A few important principles need to be kept in mind when storing corn to be used for seed. One of these principles is that the seed must be thoroughly dried before it is subjected to freezing weather. If one visits the greatest of the corn seed establishments he will find the drying question one of great importance. There expensive houses are built for the purpose of drying corn and in them fires are maintained for weeks to keep the corn drying steadily. The writer has visited many of these drying houses and noted the care with which many things have to be guarded in drying large quantites of corn at one time.

It is not enough to keep the corn drying house warm during the drying period. It must be also extremely well ventilated, so that the moisture coming out of the corn may be carried into the outer air. If the drying house be not well ventilated the result is that as soon as the temperature falls the moisture condenses and settles on the corn, thus opening the way for molding. In one large drying establishment the writer noted that no corn was piled against the side of the house, but that the racks were all some distance from the walls. He asked the cause of this and was told that experience had shown that when corn is piled up or placed on racks next the wall it is likely to mold because the air being warm in the building, draws a great deal of moisture from the corn, which is condensed to some extent near the walls on cold days and causes the corn to become moist and ultimately to mold.

This is a point worth keeping in mind, as the principle exists in a small drying establishment as surely as in a large one, though it is not so obvious. When corn is dried by heating, it is a process of drawing the moisture out of the corn and storing it in the air in the building, and this moisture must then be gotten into the outer world and some dryer air admitted.

It is known that fully-dried corn will stand a large degree of cold. This is largely due to the fact that so much moisture has been taken out of the germ that not enough has been left to rupture when the moisture in the germ becomes frozen. Well-dried corn will come through almost any kind of weather and germinate when planted. But, as a usual thing, corn has in it so much moisture that when that moisture is frozen the germ tissues are ruptured and the life in the germ destroyed.

In the storing of seed corn conditions must be such that the drying process can go on without a re-condensing of the moisture. The old-fashioned way of drying seed corn by hanging in festoons by the open fireplace was an ideal one, as there was an abundance of warmth, while the chimney gave perfect ventilation. Moreover, no condition arose that again subjected the corn to a long-continued moist atmosphere.

Missouri Oats Crop.

The oats crop of Missouri in 1909 was raised on 698,653 acres, against 717,286 acres in oats in the year 1908. But this year the yield was 18,808,576 bushels, against 11,901,440 bushels in 1908. The increase in yield this year was practically 10 bushels per acre.

Get Best Prices For Your Stock.

IF you have Cattle, Hogs or Sheep to market, the question of what firm to consign to is an important one. It's a dollars-and-cents proposition to you. All commission firms charge exactly the same, so it narrows down to finding out which one is likely to get you most money for your stock. You owe it to yourself to investigate, to consider and to decide according to the facts. We claim to have absolutely the best salesmen--that is, the best price getters, and the best facilities, without any exception, of any commission firm in existence. That's a broad claim, but it's easy for you to find out whether or not we are telling the truth. Ask your banker. Ask any stock feeder or shipper who is acquainted on the leading markets. We have been established for nearly twenty-five years. We can't afford to misrepresent. Our annual business, at all markets, exceeds $75,000,000.00, and it was built up by square dealing.

All we ask is a chance to prove our claims. If you have stock to ship during the next three months, fill out and mail us the coupon and we will send you (free) for that length of time our 12-page illustrated weekly market paper "THE LIVE STOCK REPORT."

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION,

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The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

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By THE HALE PUBLISHING CO.
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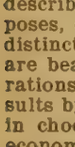
Won a Second Prize.

We have taken great pleasure in sending to Mr. J. M. Gresham, of Rural Route No. 2, Smyrna, Tenn., a check for ten dollars to pay one of The National Farmer and Stock Grower Special Seed Corn Premiums. Last April Mr. Gresham paid his subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we sent him a half-pound package of Pascal's Grand Champion Reid's Yellow Dent Corn as a premium. This corn being sown and harvested, he selected a ten-ear lot, which was exhibited at the Tennessee State Fair for 1909 and won second prize, which amounted to $5.00, and we added $10.00 according to our offer, because the prize was won by corn raised from our premium seed. We are very well satisfied to pay these premiums when justly earned, and will do so promptly.

Paints For the Farm.

The correct title of the book is "Paints and Varnishes for the Farm." It is issued by the Sherwin-Williams Co., of 689 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio. It is addressed to the progessive farmer who desires to become a practical painter. It tells what paint to buy, how to open the can, and how to obtain the best results. It explains what paint to use, how much surface a gallon of paint should cover, and describes the paints for different purposes, explaining matters clearly and distinctly. Accompanying the booklet are beautiful plans for interior decorations which show astonishing results by the use of simple suggestions in choosing colors. It also explains economies in painting, especially in regard to barns and outbuildings. We advise all our readers to address Sherwin-Williams Co., 689 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio, and to ask for a copy of the booklet "Paints and Varnishes for the Farm." They will be agreeably surprised with the results.



Practical Barn Plans.

This is the name of the best book out. Every farmer needs it. It contains drawings, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house, ice house, silo, dairy barn, or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor.

Each and every plan in the book is accompanied by a lengthy written description, explaining and giving the details of the drawings, and so worded and arranged, numbered and indexed, that it must be readily understood by anyone who reads it.

The price of this book is One Dollar, and we include one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A Boomerang Argument.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear people who mean well, but are poorly informed, argue that COCA-COLA, the popular, temperance drink, must contain cocaine, whiskey or morphine or some other narcotic drug because it keeps them awake. Such people are ignorant of the fact that narcotics do not keep you awake, they put you to sleep. Cocaine, morphine, whiskey and other narcotic drugs depress the nerve cells of the brain and produce sleep. In large doses they produce unconsciousness. On the other hand, COCA-COLA, tea and coffee, all of which owe their refreshing property to a substance called caffeine, are refreshing to the nerve cells of the brain, and, therefore, increase the activity of the mind, thus keeping you awake instead of putting you to sleep.

But why argue a matter which has already been settled by chemical analysis? The Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department at Washington has analyzed this temperance drink, and reports that it does not contain narcotics. The official State Chemists of Georgia, Virginia, Texas, Minnesota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Alabama, and many other states, give the same verdict. The Professors of Chemistry of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Tulane University, the University of South Carolina, Columbia University, University of Illinois, and other leading educational institutions throughout the United States, give the same verdict. The Chemists of the City Boards of Health of numerous cities throughout the country, as well as the leading Commercial Chemists, give the same verdict. All agree in giving COCA-COLA a clear bill of health. COCA-COLA is not only not injurious, but is much superior to tea and coffee as a refreshing beverage, in that it is free from tannic acid—the only material which makes tea and coffee at all objectionable.

For free booklet of chemical analyses of COCA-COLA, address The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Producing Nitrogen.

A small advertisement in this edition relates to legume bacteria cultivated for the purpose of enriching the soil to furnish nitrates to plants. A small quantity is advertised at a nominal price to enable a farmer to experiment for himself and to prove to himself the great value of this discovery. It is covered under the patents of Earp-Thomas and is called Heyl's Concentrated Nitrogen Producer.

The Harvester World is the name of a magazine issued by the International Harvester Company, which records the work and progress of the company. It appears to be intended as a link to bind all operatives of the company together in their work. The adoption of a monagram combination of I. H. C. on all parts of their machines indicates that they stand by every machine sent out. The International harvester people—trust or no trust—does not appear to be engaged in any false pretenses, and that is why people have no prejudice against them.

The cotton ginners report ginning 6,943,000 bales of cotton up to November 1st, which is considered to be 70 per cent. of the entire crop. This would indicate a crop of 9, 918,571 bales.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ARKANSAS.—Fortunes in Rice Growing. An industry that originated seven years ago is making the prairie lands of Arkansas produce splendid incomes. Write for free booklet entitled "Arkansas Rice." Address, **E. W. LaBEAUME,** 1327 Pierce Building, St. Louis, Mo.

ARKANSAS.—For Sale: 160 acres good land; five Brood Mares, eight young Mules, one Jack, one Stallion. A bargain at $4,000.00. **Dr. J. H. McCurry,** Grubbs, Ark.

ARKANSAS.—Best farms and timber lands in the U. S., and at the lowest prices. Homeseekers' Guide mailed free. State Maps, 10c. **Moore,** "The Land Man," Searcy, Ark.

MICHIGAN.—I sell Farms in Oceana, the best county in the United States; fruit, grain and stock. Write for list. **J. D. S. Hanson,** Hart, Mich.

MISSOURI.—For Sale: Finest 1,500-acre farm in Jackson county, Missouri; improvements worth $65,000; ten miles Kansas City, Mo., by rock road; R. R. station on farm; land, improvements in good condition; 2,580 acres well fenced, cross fenced; four good houses; eight splendid barns; rich corn land, finely watered; all good corn land or fine blue grass land; 1,500 acres blue grass; $40 acre; one-third cash, balance long time, 6 per cent.; other high-class farms in Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas. **J. H. Lipscomb,** 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI.—Central Missouri Farms. For farms that will prove profitable and satisfactory as homes and investments, write for new list. Farms described and priced. Very productive grain, stock and blue grass farms. **Hamilton Realty Co., Fulton, Missouri.**

MISSOURI.—For Sale: 800-acre farm; note what I say—it's a great bargain; improvements worth $15,000; abundance of fruit; will grow 60 to 80 bushels corn acre; did grow 32,000 bushels corn on 400 acres in one year; grows red clover, timothy and blue grass the best; high-class Lafayette county, Missouri, farm; two hours from Kansas City; eight St. Louis; twelve Chicago; practically all good corn land; farms adjoining held $100 to $125; price, $75 acre; easy terms. After January 1st, 1910, the price of this land will be $100 per acre. **J. H. Lipscomb,** 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

OREGON.—Learn how to live for pleasure and profit in Oregon; Clackamas county "the Gem of the Willamette Valley," offers rare opportunities to homeseekers and investors; mild climate, with no extremes; good markets for fruit and farm products; land is cheap; soil fertile; water and timber abundant; close to center of large population; splendid schools and factories. For information and literature write **Dept. C, Commercial Club,** Oregon City, Ore.

OKLAHOMA.—Million acres Osage Indian Reservation opening. Send quarter for information. **Osage Development Co.,** Tulsa, Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA—FARMERS of small means, **Oklahoma** sells two million acres school land in November and December on forty-years' time, which gives you chance to own home. Big opening of 4,000,000 acres Indian land, four-years' time. One crop pays for land. Send 25c. for descriptive booklet telling all about it. **M. N. Due,** Publisher, Dept. 31, Okeene, Okla.

TENNESSEE.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and prices of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

TEXAS.—For any information regarding Farming and Ranch Lands in the most rapidly developing and finest section of the great Lone Star State write **Geo. L. Abbott,** Land and Live Stock Commission, Lock Box 16, San Angelo, Texas.

TEXAS.—One Thousand Acres; 75 per cent. agricultural, the balance grazing, with an inexhaustible supply of excellent water. Price, $15.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Situated 10½ miles from Sabinal. Also **Twenty-six Hundred Acres,** 11 miles from Sabinal; about half agricultural, balance excellent grazing. Price, $7.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. **Fourteen Hundred Acres** grazing land, watered by springs. $3.50 per acre. All in Uvalde county, Texas. Address, **Albert D. Evans,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

STOCK RANCH, 2200 ACRES

And grazing bargain in Taney Co., Mo. Some of you people who are running stock on high-priced land should BUY this; price, $3.50 per acre; fine timber, set to grass; 1,000 acres tillable when cleared; big springs, flowing streams; mild winters; cheap land getting scarce; here is your chance; big list Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, free. Pocket map either state, 15c. postage. Get busy on this cheap land. LOTT, "The Land Man," 301 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Texas Stock and Grain Farm

588 acres, one mile from **Wichita Falls, Texas,** a live town of 9,000 people, large manufacturing and commercial interests, six railroads, natural gas, etc. 300 acres under **IRRIGATION FROM SPLENDID PRIVATE IRRIGATION PLANT, AFFORDING AN ABUNDANCE OF WATER AT ALL SEASONS.** Balance of land rolling pasture, all in cultivation and grass; rich, red, sandy loam soil, excellently adapted to corn, wheat, cotton, oats, all vegetables, **ALFALFA** and fruits of all kinds. Twenty-acre thrifty peach orchard, strawberries and small fruits.

Good farm house, tenant house, barns, etc. Fenced with wire.

Land is rich and lays excellently, and is one of the finest stock, grain and general-purpose farms in the **SOUTHWEST.** Fronts one mile on railroad and public highway.

We can sell this farm at a sacrifice. Owned by a non-resident. It is worth $75.00 per acre. Terms reasonable.

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TO quickly build up population along the Washington & Choctaw Railroad, in new reservation just thrown open, we will sell a little of our 100,000 acres of $25 and $50 lands for $17.50 per acre. Magnificent opportunity for settlers, investors and speculators. Easy terms, as low as $1 per month. Any size tract from 10 acres up. Gulf Coast land the most productive in the world; 10 acres will yield an income of $5,000 a year. Don't buy lands anywhere until you investigate this. Send us your name, a postal card will do, and we will send you complete details, also a railroad pass free. WASHINGTON & CHOCTAW LAND CO., 6155 Times Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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100 Town Lots, size 66 feet by 155 feet, in the Town of Yellow Pine, Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and Washington and Choctaw Railroad. 25 lots are now offered for Ten Dollars per lot as an inducement to Northern Settlers. Only one lot sold a person. Title perfect. Address, **R. Del Buono,** Yellow Pine, Ala.

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The Universal Book of Original and Selected Poetry.

This book consists of One Hundred Pages, containing three hundred and ninety beautiful, interesting, pathetic, descriptive, humorous and delightful poems. These poems have been selected from the very best of the ancient and modern authors and the occasional pieces which have attracted favorable attention. It is a book to be kept by the bedside to compose one to sleep, a book to carry in the satchel or to read on the train and street car. It is a book for all people at all times. This is our own publication. It is not sold by anyone else. We issued the Universal Poetry Book for the purpose of using it as a subscription premium in connection with our own new successful paper, the Universal Magazine. The Universal Magazine is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, patterns, fashions—a splendid publication. Anyone who will send us 25 cents to pay for one-year's subscription to the Universal Magazine can select one copy of the Universal Poetry Book as a free premium and we will send it prepaid. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

THE COARSE FEEDING RATION

Prepared by the Whitman Machine, Now Generally Used by Progressive Stock Feeders.

Economy of labor is just as important on a farm as it is in factories, and the success of many stock feeders is due to the thorough manner in which the stock foods are handled and fed without pulling, hauling and handling beyond that which is absolutely necessary. For many years there was no machine on the market that would prepare the corn crop for the feed yards in an expeditious and satisfactory manner. At the same time it was not considered desirable to feed the corn cob as well as the husk, the stalk, the leaves and the grain. About the time that the Agricultural College experts discovered that the corn cob also was a beneficial part of a balanced ration a machine was invented which most thoroughly filled the bill, this being the Whitman Corn Crushing Machines advertised on page 6 of this edition, and designed to crush the entire corn product into perfect fattening ration, putting more fat upon the stock, keeping their digestive powers in healthy condition, utilizing material otherwise going to waste and doing it at a minimum of cost.

Directly the Whitman machine was placed upon the market it was pronounced by stock feeders a great success. We have before us eighty or more testimonials, each saying in substance that the machine was better than was represented. But the Whitman Agricultural Company are ever studying how to make their goods more valuable, and have just perfected a new five-foot machine that will meet the practical requirements of all stock raisers and feeders. The machines are made in different sizes, suitable for owners of small numbers of stock, and for the largest operators.

The Whitman Company's catalogue will be sent anyone who writes for it without any charge whatever. All inquiries for catalogues, etc., should be directed to The Whitman Agricultural Company, Dept. M, St. Louis, Mo.

SUSAN CUMBERLAND—Junior champion Shorthorn female at the American Royal Show, and first-prize junior yearling heifer. Exhibited by D. R. Hanna, of Ravenna, Ohio.

GREATEST OF ST. LOUIS SALES

at

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER 16, 17, 18 and 19, '09.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16th.

Fifty Attractive and Highly-bred Aberdeen-Angus.

Ten Bulls and forty Cows and Heifers from the herds of S. Melvin, Greenfield, Ill.; J. H. Rea & Son, Carrollton, Mo.; Lyman B. Mitchel, Danvers, Ill.; Jas. Rhodes, Bethany, Ill.; V. E. Lawrence, Salisbury, Mo.; C. J. Bear, Monticello, Ill.; E. A. Schwarm, Loogootee, Ill. There are Blackbirds, Prides, Queen Mothers, and others represented. The offering, judged from either an individual or pedigree standpoint, is absolutely high-class, and never before were the breeders and farmers of this territory permitted to bid upon such a grand offering of this breed.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17th and 18th.

Ninety Select Shorthorns.

Twenty Bulls and seventy Cows and Heifers, comprising not only my most attractive St. Louis sale, but the greatest offering that I have ever gathered together of the breed anywhere. Forty head are Scotch, and this is as many or more of this great strain than are catalogued for the best of auctions. Many are from imported dams, and the imported sires represented by their get are Imp. Golden Drop Victor, Imp. Pride of the Realm, Imp. Cock Robin, Imp. Langford Eclipse, Imp. Cisely's Pride, Imp. Uppermill Omega, Imp. Choice Archer. There are also sons and daughters of White Hall Count, Anoka Sultan, and White Hall King, three great sons of Imp. White Hall Sultan; Choice of All, one of the best sons of Imp. Choice Goods, Ceremonious Archer, and others of note. There are catalogued two full sisters to the $1,000 and highest-priced animal in the recent George & Stanton sale at Aurora, Ill. The consignors are N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; E. C. Holland, Milton, Ia.; S. M. Quaw, Wausau, Wis.; R. S. Coinon, St. Louis, Mo.; Prewitt & Sons, Clarksville, Mo.; Jno. W. Shaw, Harrisburg, Ill.; E. M. Cooley, Oblong, Ill.; C. F. Dawson, Central Lake, Mich.; W. C. McGavock, Springfield, Ill.; and Gaius Paddock, Moro, Ill.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19th.

Fifty Highly-bred, High-class Herefords.

There are twenty Bulls and thirty Cows and Heifers. They are from the herds of J. C. Adams, Moweaqua, Ill.; H. N. Thompson, Woodstock, Ill.; C. W. Thompson, Woodstock, Ill.; C. W. Davis, Woodstock, Ill.; Dow Van Buskirk, Roann, Ind.; Edw. B. Clark, Golconda, Ill.; and N. J. Hiltabrand, Lostant, Ill. There are quite a number of show cattle listed that have been winners at recent Fairs and Shows, and no better-bred offering was ever catalogued for a sale anywhere. Not only are they the get of champion Bulls, and Bulls that have sired champions, but several also from dams that have produced champions.

For catalogues, address,

W. C. McGAVOCK, Sale Mgr., Springfield, Ill.

Elgin Butter Quotation.

The official quotation of the Elgin Board of Trade, as furnished us by by the Elgin Dairy Report, was 31 cents per pound, as compared with 31 cents on October 25th of this year, 28 cents a year ago, 24 cents two years ago, and 26 cents on same week three years ago. In New York on same date choice creamery was selling wholesale at 32 to 32½ cents, which means at retail 40 to 45 cents a pound to families that can afford it.

Fairs and Expositions.

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Association of Fairs and Expositions will be held at the Auditorium Annex Hotel, in the city of Chicago, Thursday evening, December 2d, 1909, at six o'clock. The session will begin with the annual dinner, according to the custom of the past few years. This is a very important body and has been the means of bringing many Fairs to a paying basis by looking after the interests that are mutual. Hon. T. J. Wornall, of Liberty, Mo., is President; and Mr. Charles Dowling, Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, is also Secretary of the association.

A Most Useful Premium.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screwdriver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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We buy in enormous quantities from overstocked manufacturers, and by prompt deals and spot cash payment secure unbelievably low prices. We also buy good used cars (good ones only) for spot cash from private owners, which we overhaul most thoroughly in our own works, repaint and in every respect put in first-class condition. By our advantage in buying, and because of the immense volume of our business, we are able to offer

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LARGE AND SMALL RUNABOUTS, also ROADSTERS, from $100 to $1,200

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The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower has collected historical items relating to agriculture and live stock raising and arranged them in the order in which the incidents happened. It is a record which is intensely interesting to all earnest farmers and progressive stockmen. The events recorded include much that is ancient and is brought down through the ages of progress to about the year 1906. This material is all arranged in a handy booklet of 100 pages; it is nicely illustrated and is a handy, useful publication. We will be glad to send a copy, postage paid, to any of our readers on receipt of 25 cents, or we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for 50 cents and we will send a copy of the Date Book History of Agriculture as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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THIS FINE IMPORTED FANCY CARVED ANTI-NICOTINE SCOTCH PIPE

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Sent prepaid anywhere. Looks and colors like Meerschaum. Absorbs the Nicotine and keeps on tasting sweet. You never had such an enjoyable smoke. Money back if not satisfactory. Order 3 Today.

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HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

¶Again the **stamp of official approval** has been placed on the cream separator which the dairyman has found to be **most profitable, easiest to run, easiest to clean,** and **handsomest in appearance.**

¶Again the "would-be" competitors of the United States Separator **go down in defeat.**

¶If you want to see for yourself why the United States Separator was awarded the **Grand Prize,** go to our local agent nearest you. He will show you.

¶Or ask us, direct, for information.

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[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

THE IMPORTED JAP, 75,265—Ideal Jersey bull. Winner of first prize, St. Clement's Show, Island of Jersey, 1905 and 1906; son of Eminent's Raleigh, sire of sixteen prize winners, and seventeen daughters with high butter tests; his dam was Fontaine's Gold Medal, champion female, St. Clement's Show, 1906; also Gold Medal winner in butter test. THE JAP has scored 98.02 per cent. of a perfect scale of points by Jersey cattle standards. THE JAP is the herd bull at Meridale Farms, Meredith, Delaware county, New York; owned by Ayer & McKinney, of 300 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BERNICE—Grand champion Shorthorn cow, Iowa class, Iowa State Fair. BERNICE is a two-year-old, and her picture was taken at the Fair. She was exhibited by F. A. Edwards, of Webster City, Iowa. She bids fair to become a great cow.

DALE'S VISCOUNT—A yearling Shorthorn bull first in class and junior champion Shorthorn bull at the Iowa State Fair; also prize winner at other Fairs. Exhibited by D. R. Hanna, of Ravenna, Ohio.

The Dairy Butter Contest.

As stated in a previous issue of this paper, the dairy butter contest was an afterthought at the National Dairy Show, but they managed to get together twenty entries, which scored from 85 to 94½. The creamery class produced 489 tubs, and the highest score was 97. The dairy butter gold medal was awarded to P. Daingaard, of Camp Point, Ill., and the silver medal to Allan G. Doren, of Oxdensburg, N. Y. Other exhibitors in the order of merit were: Thomas Clement, of Big Bay, Mich.; D. A. Trombull, of Monmouth, Ill.; Thomas Foster, of Bennington, Vt.; Mrs. Fred Heil, of Wausau, Wis.; J. A. Beckman, of Great Bend, Kas.; Mrs. W. S. Morgan, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. A. W. Lehmann, of Woodland, Wis.; A. T. Aydelotte, of Campbellstown, O.; Mrs. C. H. Moen, of Grand Forks, N. D.; Mary Crock, of Greenville, Minn.; George Maurer, of Waterloo, N. Y.; John W. Wilber, of Dearborn, Mich.; Samuel Gray, of Hasting, Ill.; E. C. Salesburg, of St. Johns, Ill.; C. C. Bartlet, of Wheaton, Ill.; E. J. Bintler, of Lisbon, Mich.; Howard Greene, of Genesee, Wis.; Hugh H. McLean, of Rockford, Minn.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

At Philadelphia, the price of milk for the winter is 4 cents a quart, to be reduced in May to 3½ cents a quart. This is open-market milk.

The Milk Reporter of Sussex, N. J,. says that at a trial in the Supreme Court at Salem, N. Y., recently, the jury rendered a verdict of $6,000 in favor of the state against the Montgomery County Creamery Company for violation of the agricultural law. The violation consisted in the addition of skimmed milk to whole milk and shipping the mixture to New York City for consumption as whole milk.

Commencing October 1st, New York dealers will pay 3¾ cents a quart for milk, which is $1.50 per ten-gallon can.

First prize for market milk at the National Dairy Show was won by Howard Green, of Geneseo Depot, Wis., score 96; second prize won by J. Gilbert Hickox, of Whitefish Bay, Wis., score 95. First-prize market cream, Mr. Hickox; score 95½; second, Leavenworth Bros., of Grand Rapids, Mich.

First prize for certified milk at the National Dairy Show was won by A.F. Bennett, of Novelty, Ohio; score, 95; second, Wm. Rowlands & Co., of Waukesha, Wis.; score, 92. First-prize certified cream was won by G. Van B. Roberts, of Highland, N. Y; score, 99; second, Burnside Dairy, of Eccleston, Maryland; score, 96¾.

In the class for creamery patrons milk at the National Dairy Show, Geo. B. Fisher, of Viroqua, Wis., won the prize with a score of 93½. He was awarded the Jersey calf presented for the contest by President Colon C. Lillie.

According to the Chicago Milk News, the price of milk at Chicago in November and December is $1.35 per eight-gallon can, the shipper paying the freight.

Mr. Emil Bracht, of Oklahoma City, distinguished himself by winning two Jersey cattle grand championships at the State Fair. He had plenty of competition.

How to make your live stock the envy of your neighborhood—

Use **Pratts**

Animal Regulator
AND
Poultry Regulator

Do you want to make your hens record-breaking layers? To make your cows give more and richer milk? To get more work out of your horses and keep them in prime condition? To make hogs take on weight rapidly?

Pratts Regulators will do this for you.

Pratts Guarantee

Pratts Preparations are guaranteed. If any fails to give results claimed—take the empty box or package back to your dealer and he will refund your money without argument.

The following valuable handbooks *free:*

Pratts New Poultry Book — A manual of authoritative information and advice on poultry raising for profit.

Pratts New Horse Book—A book that no horse owner can afford to be without.

Pratts New Cow Book—A valuable handbook about cows and the dairy.

LOOK OUT for roup. You can prevent it by simply mixing

Pratts ROUP CURE

in all drinking water. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will mail you a box on receipt of 25c.

Try Pratts Lice Killer, Head Lice Ointment, Healing Ointment, Heave Cure, Colic Cure, Spavin Paste, Cow Tonic, Bag Ointment, Distemper Cure, Hog Cholera Specific, Liniment, Worm Powder.

Pratt Food Company
Department F Philadelphia

Two Cream Separating Systems.

An Experiment Station bulletin issued in New York state rates the advantages of the centrifugal cream separator over the gravity system as five to one in the saving and quality of cream. So far as we know, the gravity system is only useful as a step in the right direction because it leads directly to the possession of a centrifugal machine. The milking of the first, second or third cow may not call for a centrifugal machine, but directly the ownership of the third cow is reached the benefits derived from the centrifugal machine will very soon buy another cow. The writer of this item used Cooley creamer cans before the centrifugal separators were invented, and has no prejudice against the gravity system.

Creamery Butter Exhibit.

At the National Dairy Show the entries of creamery butter consisted of 489 tubs. In this contest 93 is considered a good score, and 175 entries scored that figure or better. The three highest scores were by A. J. Anderson, of Otisco, Minn., 97; Thor Moe, of Winthrop, Minn., 96½; and A. L. Oestrich, of Watertown, Wis., 96. Those scoring 95 were R. J. Brigham, of Troy Center, Wis.; A. A. Mueller, of Ixonia, Wis.; C. A. Randen, of Courtland, Minn.; W. A. Stewart, of Eagle, Wis.; J. L. Wahlstrom, of Harris, Minn.; and Fred Zastrow, of Cambria, Wis.

Milk Powder Seized.

The New York Produce Review give us St. Louis news as follows:

"Nearly a ton of 'Cremflor,' a powdered milk, was seized recently in St. Louis in possession of W. E. Beckman & Co., by United States Marshal. While inspecting the company's supplies, Food Inspector Wharton found ten barrels of this powdered milk. It had been shipped to St.Louis by the Ekenberg Milk Products Company, of Cortland, N. Y. Wharton took samples and it was found, upon analysis of the samples, that 75 per cent. of the butter-fat had been removed and that the powder was made of skimmed milk. This was not made known on the labels and the ten barrels were adjudged misbranded. Before orders came for the seizure two barrels had been sold. The remaining eight were seized and are now in possession of the federal authorities. Proceedings have been instituted against the powder and will be heard at this session of the United States District Court."

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

Hoard's Dairyman says: "Whenever a farmer puts a cow into a box stall or other place to give birth to her calf, he should be wise enough to give the same a thorough disinfection first and then cover it with fresh, clean straw or shavings. One of the frequent serious losses that come in the way of navel infection among calves is caused by allowing the calf to be dropped in a dirty stall, and letting it stay there without fresh, clean bedding. One cannot be too particular in this respect if he wishes to retain his calves."

Dead weight of unprofitable cows and underfeeding good cows go hand in hand in closing out mismanaged dairy herds, and many of them are rich men's playthings, mismanaged by incompetent employes, who believe that short-fed dry rations ought to fill the milk pail.

The objection which some of the milk-condensing companies have had to milk from silage-fed cows appears to have been removed. It has been removed because silage-fed cows are in the majority, and it has become a matter of receiving milk from silage-fed cows or going without.

At the Alabama State Fair the Bates Farm of Hamburg, Perry county, won both Jersey cattle championships. Eminent's Squire, a yearling, was champion bull, and Princess Mary B., a heifer calf, was female champion.

At Carthage, Mo., October 18th, the dispersal sale of Jersey cattle belonging to the estate of Geo. W. Koontz realized an average of $119.65 for seventy head, big, little, old and young. Chas. Miller, of Fairview, Mo., paid $235 for Marie's Butter Print, the top-price cow.

At the National Dairy Show the famous Jersey cow, Jacoba Irene, gave birth to a lusty young bull calf, sired by a son of the World's Fair dairy contest champion Loretta D. The illustrious calf will have a nice time living up to some of the records in his family.

The grand champion Jersey bull at the National Dairy Show was Derry's Jolly Lad, a yearling, exhibited by Jno. F. Boyd, of Rushville, Ind. The grand champion Jersey cow was Majesty's Oxford Lass, exhibited by G. G. Council, of Vandalia, Ill.

OVER ONE MILLION IN USE

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

First — Always Best — Cheapest

The World's Standard

Ten years ahead of all others in every feature of separator practicability

BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN
PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION
EVERLASTING IN DAILY USE

Send for handsome catalogue illustrating and describing the latest improved 1909-1910 machines in detail, to be had for the asking.

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173-177 WILLIAM STREET MONTREAL
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1016 WESTERN AVENUE SEATTLE

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

PARTHENEA HENGERVELD—Champion Holstein cow at the Iowa State Fair. Exhibited by W. B. Barney, of Hampton, Iowa. There were five herds in the contest and it was a very strong show. She is a full aged cow and a fine milker.

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS.

POLAND-CHINAS.

"Kirby's got the best." Not what we say, but what our customers in nine different states say. Write for prices.
KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Home of Royal Meddler (50,111), the greatest Boar in the South. A fine lot of Pigs sired by my great Boar and out of Chief-Perfection Sows. Write me your wants and I will guarantee to please you in quality and price.
JOHN McLAUGHLIN, R. F. D. 1, Marmaduke, Ark.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM,

Importers of
SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

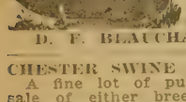
Write for catalogue.

Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

MY MASTODON HOGS have a national reputation for size, bone and prolificness. See them or order by mail and get just as good. If not pleased, return, and your money back witout talk.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

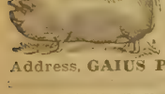
Hinkle's Chester White Hogs again in the lead. Won First, Second, Third and Fourth Premiums on Boars at Illinois State Fair, 1909. Hogs, all ages. 100 September Pigs cheap. Quality best. Priced right. Fine Free Cir.
W. A. HINKLE, Decatur, Ill.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS from 50 pounds up. the best of breeding. Beauties every way; Prices, $10, $12 and $15. Send your order before all are gone.



D. F. BLANCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

CHESTER SWINE and POLAND-CHINAS. A fine lot of pure-bred Stock Pigs for sale of either breed. We have the best stock in the country. Write for breeding and for prices, which are reasonable; also rare chance to get a lot of Grade Pigs for fattening.



Address, **GAIUS PADDOCK, R.F.D.1, Moro, Ill.**

RED POLLED DAIRY and BEEF CATTLE.

For sale: Bulls of different ages and a few Yearling Heifers.
C. M. CHAMBERS, Bartlett, Iowa.

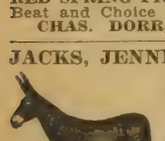
BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
WILLARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS
Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstake and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.

SEVENTY-FIVE HEAD OF PEDIGREED RED SPRING PIGS, $8.00 a head; Kan't Be Beat and Choice Goods' breeding.
CHAS. DORR, Osage City, Kansas.

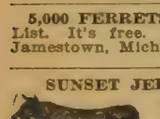
JACKS, JENNETS and STALLIONS.



Catalonian Registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Registered Trotting and Saddle Stallions. As usual, we won more premiums on Jack stock this year than any other breeder in the Blue Grass. Write for catalogue or visit the Cook Farms.
J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.

5,000 FERRETS for sale. Write for Price List. It's free. **De Kleine Bros., Box 13, Jamestown, Michigan.**

SUNSET JERSEY CATTLE HERD.



Three very fine full-blooded, but not eligible to registration, Bull Calves, for sale at $10.00 each. These are bargains, as they are from heavy producing dams. Write for more information regarding sire and dams.
ALBERT S. ENNIS, 712-21 Missouri Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

A Successful Exhibitor.

Mr. Thomas H. Ezell, Proprietor of Mill Creek Stock Farm, R. F. D. No. 7, Nashville, Tenn., reached his home early in October with his string of Starlight jacks and jennets in good condition. He attended six County and State Fairs, winnnigg 118 premiums, 71 of which were first prizes, including sweepstakes and championships, and in many shows won both first and second prizes; also won at the Tri-State Fair at Memphis, Tenn., the $50 Breeders' Cup, the only cup offered on the circuit, winning in that city 17 first and second prizes out of 22 shows, losing only five ribbons. Mr. Ezell also captured the $50 Breeders' Cup that was offered at the Tri-State Fair in 1908. Mr. Ezell has a card in the breeders' columns of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and he sells prize-winning stock at reasonable prices.

Blooded Stock.

Walker Bros., of 1221 East Seventh street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, were very successful at the Oklahoma State Fair. They won fourteen premiums on draft and coach horses, including the coach stallion championship. It was the greatest display ever shown at the Oklahoma State Fair.

Mr. Chas. Ford, of Mortonsville, Ky., has won 100 prizes in the State Fair campaigns of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee this year with his magnificent Tamworth swine. He has now 150 head of pigs for sale of his own breeding from champion boars and sows. See his revised advertisement in this issue.

Attention is invited to the card of Mr. W. Warren Morton, of Russellville, Ky. He is advertising Tamworth swine. Mr. Morton is a breeder of prominence and reputation, having won thirty-two ribbons at the St. Louis World's Fair, including the grand champion prize on boar. In 1908 he won all the first and sweepstake prizes that were offered on Tamworths at the Ohio, Indiana and Alabama State Fairs. He will give purchasers good satisfaction in the stock he will send them.

At the Berkshire Congress held recently at Nashville, Tenn., the grand champion Berksire boar was Lee's Artful Premier, XII. He weighs 800 pounds and was exhibited by Mr. J. W. Russwurm, of Nashville, who is Secretary of the Tennessee State Fair. Sons and daughters of the grand champion also won many premiums.

On October 12th, at Pawnee, Ill., Ed Baxter sold at auction forty-seven head of Duroc-Jersey swine at an average of $38.40. The top price at the sale was $105 for a sow bred to a famous boar, B. & C.'s Colonel.

Mr. J. W. Kirby, of Kirby Stock Farm, Marmaduke, Ark., breeder of Poland-China swine, has something extra to offer in pigs, in pairs, by two of the best boars of the breed and out of the largest sows. His litters run from seven to twelve strong, healthy pigs. He has also a few bred gilts for sale.

Mr. C. M. Chambers, of Bartlett, Iowa, is again advertising young bulls and heifers of the Red Polled breed of his own raising. He was a prize winner at the Nebraska State Fair, although he exhibited but one bull.

Mr. W. A. Hinkle, of Rural Route 7, Decatur, Ill., is advertising his Jumbo strain of recorded Chester White hogs. He is an exhibitor, and at the late State Fair at Springfield, Ill., he won fifteen ribbons with seven pigs, including three best out of five in Chester White boars under six months in a class of twenty-eight in competition with show herds of Ohio, Iowa and other states. He has a fine lot of pigs for sale.

THE FARMERS' AND STOCKMEN'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY FOR THE YEAR 1910.

We are issuing an edition of the "Farmers' and Stockmen's Business Directory." It is not a Directory of Farmers, but it is a Directory for farmers' use. It contains names of individuals and firms engaged in occupations which are allied to the general farming, stock raising, horticultural, dairy and poultry interests. For instance, it contains names and addresses of seed growers, and seed stores, of nurseries, agricultural implement and vehicle manufacturers, dealers in dairy, poultry and veterinary supplies, also live stock commission merchants, dealers in farmers' produce, etc. It is a simple compilation for farmers' use; something to refer to and use for business purposes. All names are arranged alphabetically by states.

We publish this book impartially; we seek out the names and addresses of the people engaged in suitable occupations and mention the line of business the firm is engaged in without charge. The book already contains 4,000 names and addresses. We only admit reliable firms and guarantee the reliability of all advertisers.

"The Farmers' and Stockmen's Business Directory" is issued as a subscription premium to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. The subscription price is 50 cents a year. Any subscriber can select the "Farmers' and Stockmen's Business Directory" as a free premium, providing he sends 50 cents to pay for one additional year's subscription to the paper. Any business house can get a copy the same way. All advertisers receive a free copy. The size of printed page is 8 inches by 4¼ inches; exactly 8 inches double-column, newspaper measure. We are not soliciting any advertising, but will publish single-column advertisements at the flat rate of $2.50 per inch, and place them in the state where the name of the firm appears. Advertisements taken for this edition will appear in all editons issued in 1910. No special circulation is guaranteed. We will offer this book all through the year 1910 as a premium to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Fine Stock to be Sold.

The Shorthorn cattle offerings to be sold at East St. Louis on November 17th and 18th include three bulls consigned by Mr. Gaius Paddock, of Madison county, Illinois. The Paddock homestead was settled in 1818, and is one of the most elegant homesteads in Illinois. The Paddock herd of Shorthorns is one of the oldest and best of the breed, descended from Imp. General White, Imp. Mary, Imp. Village Maiden and Imp. Master of the Clan. These are great names in the Shorthorn family. His offerings at the sale will be worth investigating.

At the prices beef cattle are selling for on this market, the pure-bred cattle which made these prices possible ought to sell high in the auction ring.

Mr. Paddock is also offering for sale a fine lot of pure-bred Chester White hogs and Poland-Chinas of his own breeding. These he will quote prices upon to anyone who may write him at his farm. His pure-bred pigs are of the class that produce hogs which top the market. Address, Gaius Paddock, R. F. D. 1, Moro, Ill.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The Bacon Hog, the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, sows and Pigs not akin from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won over 100 ribbons at four State Fairs this year. A few choice Pigs from imported stock; sire and dam winners at Royal Show, England, 1907.
CHAS. FORD, Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

STALLIONS AND JACKS.
25 for sale at $300 to $1,000.
WALKER BROS., 1221 East 7th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell).
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

Tamworth Swine Herd is headed by the Sweepstakes Boar at the leading Fairs in U. S. in 1907 and 1908. I handle more Tamworths than any two breeders in America. The hog to cross on your pony built pigs to increase size, vigor and quality.
W. WARREN MORTON, Russellville, Ky.

EAR TAGS **BUTTON LABELS** 515
The Best & Cheapest — F.S.BURCH — Last the Longest
Illustrated catalog mailed **FREE** upon request.
F. S. BURCH & CO., 177 Illinois St., CHICAGO.

1,000,000 RAW FUR SKINS WANTED
for my manufacturing and exporting trade. **Skunk, Mink, Muskrat and others.** Top prices.
Write for special quotations.
A. E. BURKHARDT
International Fur Merchant,
CINCINNATI, O.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

ECZEMA

CAN BE CURED. My mild, soothing, guaranteed cure does it and FREE SAMPLE proves it. STOPS THE ITCHING and cures to stay. WRITE NOW—TODAY.
Dr. Cannaday, 876 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

BEST DEHORNERS ON EARTH They make quiet cattle always.
15 years on the market. Invention of a **veterinarian.** Ask hardware dealers for them. If they do not supply write for catalog and prices of 3 styles
LEAVITT MFG. CO., URBANA, ILL.
LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF DEHORNERS

ABSORBINE FOR DEW POISON.

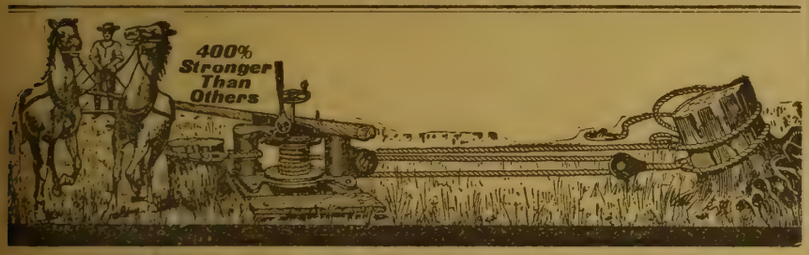
Quoting from a letter recently received from L. C. Anderson, of Maysville, Ky.: "I have used your Absorbine for several years and have received quite a lot of benefit from same. I cured one very badly dew-poisoned ankle, and restored new hair to an old scar by using Absorbine." This is an excellent preparation for bog spavins, thoroughpin, capped hock, big knee, and swellings of all kinds. Absorbine at druggists, $2.00 a bottle, or sent express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 106 Temple street, Springfield, Mass.

LORD MAR—Guernsey bull. Exhibited by W. W. Marsh, of Waterloo, Iowa. Champion at the Iowa State Fair and grand champion Guernsey bull at the National Dairy Show of 1909. At the latter show, ten splendid Guernsey herds competed for honors, and it was pronounced one of the best exhibits of this breed ever seen in a show ring.

COUGHS and DISTEMPER

are prevalent in the changeable fall weather. Especially to those Young Colts on pasture. Three to six doses **FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE** placed in ground feed or oats will prevent all cases. One bottle guaranteed to cure all forms of Distemper, Coughs and Influenza. $1 bottle holds three times the quantity of the 50c. size. Sold by all druggists. Write for **"A Treatise on the Horse."** This booklet is free.

BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Sole Owners, (81) Nappanee, Ind.



PULLING STUMPS BY ALL-STEEL TRIPLE-POWER STUMP PULLER.

Around this time the farmer with a stumpy field can put in some mighty profitable days pulling out the stumps. There are such efficient and inexpensive devices for clearing fields now that there is no excuse for suffering the loss that a stumpy field represents. Many farmers blast the stumps with dynamite, but this method has not been very satisfactory. It breaks the stump but leaves the roots in the ground.

One of the most satisfactory methods of pulling stumps that has come to our attention is with the Hercules All-Steel Triple-Power Stump Puller. This machine (illustrated above) is made entirely of steel and is claimed by the manufacturers to have 400 per cent. more strength than any other puller made. Being all steel, it is lighter and less cumbersome than others.

You will be interested in reading the catalogue and other printed matter which the Hercules Manufacturing Company, 140 17th street, Centerville, Iowa, will be glad to send you upon receipt of a postal from you. They will send you diagram, showing the relative strength of All-Steel construction as against other metals. And they have a special proposition to make to first buyers in each locality where they have no agent. Write them a postal at once to be sure of getting their offer.

MY CHOICE—Aberdeen-Angus steer. Champion fat steer at the Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs of 1909; also champion grade Aberdeen-Angus steer at the American Royal Show. MY CHOICE is a two-year-old. Exhibited by W. J. Miller, of Newton, Iowa.

For Good Roads.

Mr. B. F. Yoakum, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Rock Island-Frisco Lines, has opened up an immense territory in the interests of the farmers and takes the position that to expedite wagon traffic is one way to assist in creating tonnage for railroads to haul. It is somewhat unexpected to find a railroad manager booming the good-roads movement, but Mr. Yoakum has handled the subject in a practical manner.

We learn from one of the New York dailies that during the month of September Mr. Yoakum gave a party of Presidents of Farmers' Unions from Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma an automobile ride over the good roads of New Jersey, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, to show them what sort of roads they ought to have in their native states. The automobile trip started from the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel at Philadelphia, under the auspices of Frederick Gilkyson, Chairman of the New Jersey Highway Commission, and ended at New Haven. The State Highway Commissioner and a corps of engineers accompanied the party to explain the roads. Mr. Yoakum accompanied the party on the New Jersey trip. Governor Draper, of Massachusetts, was tendered a dinner by the good-roads party and members of the State Highway Commission in Boston.

This was a practical demonstration of far-reaching effect. One of the Texas papers, commenting upon the trip, said:

"There is no need in this connection to attribute to Mr. Yoakum any extraordinary altruism or philanthropy in what he has done.

"It is a practical business affair between business associates or partners, as he said at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

"Of ocurse, the farmers adjacent to his roads will get their products to the stations somehow over any kind of wagon road; but Mr. Yoakum knows that first-class wagon roads stand for better farming, and for putting every available acre under the plow, for ease and facility in moving a crop encourages and stimulates the growing of more and better crops.

"The same section with good wagon roads will give the railroad more traffic out and in than with bad wagon roads.

"What builds up the country and utilizes its lands and resources to the best advantage also builds up the farmers' business, and no man knows this better than B. F. Yoakum.

"He advances the railroad's interests if he can help in advancing the farmers' interests.

"That's what he said in his notable address, and that is what he is trying to bring out in a sensible and practical way."

The attitude of the executive head of a great railway system is significant and should serve as a new impetus to so important a movement.

The Sales at the International.

We are unable to mention the grand list of consignors at the great auction sales to be held at the Chicago International Show. The advertisement on page 16 gives the names and addresses of the Secretaries of each division of the sale, and the entire list of stock on sale can be had from them. The cattle include fifty each Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways; 100 Shetland ponies, and consignments of Shropsire, Hampshire and Rambouillet sheep. These offerings include superb animals in every class.

PILES Quickly Cured

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

We want every man and woman suffering from the excruciating torture of piles to just send their names and address to us and get by return mail a free trial package of the most effective and positive cure ever known for this disease. Pyramid Pile Cure.

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Don't undergo an operation. Operations are rarely a success and often lead to terrible consequences. Pyramid Pile Cure reduces all inflammation, makes congestion, irritation, itching, sores and ulcers disappear—and the piles simply quit.

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Fill out the blank lines below with your name and address, cut out coupon and mail to the PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 154 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. A trial package of the great Pyramid Pile Cure will then be sent you at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

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This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

For Sixty Cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.**

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Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Not used on soft bunches. Write for

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Best book on blemishes, and we send it free. Read it before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. 192 pages, 69 illustrations, durably bound in leatherette.

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A safe and sure preventive and positive cure for all forms of Distemper, Influenza, Pinkeye, Coughs and Colds in Horses, Sheep and Dogs, 50c and $1.00 at Druggists or prepaid. Write for free booklet "Dr. Craft's Advice."

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE VETERINARY SCIENCE, 42 CHICAGO

DAN PATCH—Champion Shire stallion at the Iowa and Illinois State Fairs of 1909. This is not the pacing, light-harness, grand champion DAN PATCH, but a powerful, masculine, two-thousand-pound horse of the famous English draft breed. DAN PATCH headed the prize-winning and unexcelled display exhibited by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill.

Have Patience With Young Horses.

In the matter of handling young horses in a proper manner, Farm and Home of London says very truly that a young horse's temper may easily be spoiled during the time of first handling them, especially when brought into the stable, if roughly treated, and adds: "Fillies, it may be mentioned, are generally particularly nervous or timid and therefore require more considerate treatment than geldings, which usually have a more equable temperament, and take things more calmly. A point to which special attention may be called is that care should be exercised in leading young horses through the doorway of the stable. They very frequently evince some aversion to passing through it at first, and if they are punished for hanging back, being forced to go on with the whip, or otherwise roughly treated in these circumstances, they sometimes take a permanent dislike to entering doorways, first hanging back and then suddenly rushing through them, which is most disconcerting and may cause them to injure their hips. This trick is a great nuisance, and, once acquired, it is difficult to eradicate. Further, when a young horse which hangs back at a doorway is hustled through it in a rough manner, it is apt to throw up its head and bang it against the top. This mishap may easily cause it to become shy of entering a doorway in future, quite apart from the fact that a blow on the head brought about in this fashion may give rise to the injury known as poll-evil. Whenever young horses show any reluctance to pass through the doorway, they should be coaxed to go on by cajoling and gentling them. One should refrain from adopting any forceful or rough treatment, and with a little patience they can easily be induced to overcome their trepidation and to go through quite willingly."

WRYDELAND'S SUNSHINE—Champion Shire mare at the Iowa and Illinois State Fairs of 1909. Exhibited by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, of Bushnell, Ill. At the Illinois Show in particular the Truman entries represented the finest lot of Shire horses exhibited under one ownership.

The Price of Top Drafters.

At Chicago, October 11th, in the auction ring, Mr. R. B. Ogilvie purchased three top drafters for the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company's stables for $985. The animals comprised an elegantly-matched pair of gray Percherons and a superb brown Clydesdale, the latter being selected to match a fine draft animal already in the stable. Mr. Ogilvie was particularly pleased with the brown gelding that with its mate easily landed a load of 4,500 pounds of corn, hauling the heavy truck up a steep grade. The Union Stock Yard and Transit Company have collected one of the finest stables of extreme weight draft horses in the world, several of the animals being entered to compete in the harness draft classes at the 1909 International Live Stock Exposition, where they are expected to divide the honors with the champions of the previous Expositions. Mr. Ogilvie selected the horses for both industrial and show qualities, and they represent the highest type of commercial draft animals.

Whiteside County Draft Horses.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal of October 11th said: "Among the substantial shippers at the Chicago market is W. S. Dunn, of Walnut, Ill., who arrived with a consignment of heavy drafters and choice commercial chunks. In the consignment were three elegant draft horses purchased from a farmer near Tampico, Ill., for $700, the highest price ever paid one farmer for three draft horses of his own raising in Whiteside county. Mr. Dunn purchased the consignment on a special order for a Pennsylvania dealer. He reports farmers raising more and better draft horses in Illinois than five years ago, with the demand so great that the surplus is only of moderate volume."

Horses Regaining Popularity.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says: "The horse is recovering his popularity and prestige for pleasure use, if an observer will note that on the boulevards and parkways of Chicago there are more elegant turnouts drawn by horses than a year ago, and more of the leisure class are to be seen in the parks on horseback. The demand for gaited saddlers is much more urgent than a year ago, and well-mannered saddle horses are moving at $300 to $1,000."

Horse and Mule Notes.

Chitwood, sire of a famous pair of pacers, Hedgewood Boy and Lady Maud C., is reported by The Horseman as having died recently at the farm of J. C. Henry, near Taylorville, Ill., at the age of twenty-four years.

The great race horse sire, Imp. Ben Strome, owned at the Dixiana Farm, Lexington, Ky., died recently. He was the sire of Highball, Roseben and other famous turf stars. He was bred by the Duke of Westminster in 1882. In 1903 Ben Strome headed the list of winning sires with twenty-four winners of a total amount of $107,000.

At this time of the year about 300 mules a day are being sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. They are all grades, but the principal demand at the present time is for good, fat cotton mules, and miners are also selling freely. Big, heavy mules are moving less readily, but it is only a question of price.

Great California Ranch Sold.

It is reported that a property called the Lankershim Ranch, 48,000 acres, has been sold at about $52 an acre, bringing in all $2,500,000. It has been purchased by a local syndicate, and it will be subdivided and sold in small parcels. This is reported as being the most notable real estate transaction ever negotiated in Southern California. The ranch is the largest undivided piece of property in Los Angeles county, having a length of fifteen miles and a width of more than six and one half miles.

Our purpose in mentioning this transaction is to show what the next crop of farmers will have to pay for land in the near future. This ranch will not be split up at less than $100 an acre, and this is but the beginning. The forty-acre farm that cost $4,000 will require buildings to make it inhabitable and special planting to make it productive. California is a great fruit country, and naturally these are fruit lands, and there is no doubt that in time every foot of it will be sold, and, under the circumstances existing, be worth the money.

We are already past the period of free lands, but we have not yet passed the day of cheap lands. But the cheap lands are fast disappearing. The railroad managers are seeing to this. Wherever lands are cheap and the railroads are running trains through them they enter into a campaign to fill them up. On a train, the other day, the writer shook hands with nine men who were going South to buy land; they were going to pay $15 an acre for lands which ten years ago could have been bought for $3.00 an acre, and which in ten years from now will sell for $30 to $40 an acre. Most of them were Northern farmers and land owners; they rode in Pullman cars; they were well posted; they were not immigrants. They were all actuated by the same motives: "Land is going up. Let us get in before it is too late. Let us buy cheap lands before we sell our high-priced lands." That is what they all thought. One of them said: "If this land is what it is cracked up to be, we will surely buy some."

Save the Straw-piles.

Good wheat straw sells readily for $5.00 to $6.00 a ton on city markets, yet on many grain farms it is allowed to rot down in the pile, or is even burned. We are buying too much high-priced, balanced feed. Why not buy what is really needed and then balance it up by using straw and corn stover? We are continually buying stuff costing from $20 to $25 a ton—concentrated stuff—and then we lose some of it by not bringing in the coarse stuff used on the farm. Some have studied protein so long that they have entirely lost sight of the value of straw for lightening up concentrated feed. Save all the straw. Use it for bedding and get the manure back to the land, and then get out your tables of rations and see how well it will reinforce boughten feeds.—L. C. Brown.

1910 Art Calendar Free.

Cut the front of a 50-cent or $1.00-size carton, that holds the bottle that contains Frazier's Distemper Cure, and mail to Binkley Medical Co., Nappanee, Ind., and you will receive a beautiful Art Calendar for the year 1910. This offer is limited, as we have only 100,000 of these Calendars. If your druggist will not supply you with "Frazier's," send direct to the above firm. They will prepay charges and send you the Calendar.

Ambition Finds No Fences in the Great Southwest

GROCERY STORE, IN A NEW SOUTHWESTERN TOWN.

Less than *four* years ago this place was a stretch of mesquite and cactus. Now it has a hotel equal to that of any average city of 20,000 population; a department store, hardware stores, drug stores and a school house of Pompeiian brick, with capacity for hundreds of children. It is a Southwestern farming town. In no other section of America can new cities be shown of equal development. But men grow so rich in the Southwest so quickly that the best is immediately available for them.

You can buy a ***good*** farm for ***less*** money—you can make ***more out*** of your farm—you can ***operate*** it at a ***lower expense*** and get more ***use*** out of the ***ground*** than in any ***other*** section of America. You're ***midway*** between the ***seaport*** and the ***lakes***, between the ***east*** and the ***west***. You can ***market*** your ***produce***, therefore, at a lower ***aberage*** cost than the communities of ***less central*** states.

A *perfect soil*, so *deep* that *no* plow share will ever be able to reach the *last strata* of its *richness*. For untold *centuries* these soils have been *enriched* by *natural fertilizers*. The weather is practically the *same* during the *whole twelve months* — always *right* for *some* sort of crop. When you can harvest *two* and *three* different *crops* off of the same land in *one* year, one *such* farm is *equal* in *value* to a farm *many times as big* but which lies idle half the time.

If you want to make *more* money and make it while you're *young*, come to the Southwest and *grow rich*. Leave the *thin-soiled* areas.

Get out of the overcrowded communities — out of the belts of hail and snow and winter winds—live in the sunlight, where health and wealth are both at hand.

Find a *fortune* for *yourself* and *found* one for your *children*. See them grow up like the *crops*, strong and big and *normal*.

A *few vigorous years* in the Southwest mean *comfort* and a *bank account*. Plan a *bigger tomorrow* than your *today*. The man who buys farm lands *now* will not only take a *tremendous profit* off every *acre*, but will constantly find the *value* of his land *increasing*.

New railroads are being *extended* in *every* direction. The more stretches of *grazing land* that get under *cultivation*, the more necessity for *traffic development*. Towns follow traffic. All the *great fortunes* of America grew out of the *increase* in *land values*.

You cannot tell but what the fields of corn and cotton and garden truck with which you *begin* your *new* career in the land of *new tomorrows* may at *any* early day lie just on the *outskirts* of a *young metropolis* whose *growth* will bring *your acres* within the *city limits* themselves and be worth *many hundred times* your *investment*.

No Hardships, No Inconveniences, No Discomforts

but ***immediate returns*** and constantly increasing ***profits***. The land of ***limitless chances***, where the ***only*** fences that surround ***ambition*** are ***incompetence*** and ***laziness***. The ***right*** place for ***all*** but the ***wrong*** people.

TOMATOES YIELD $360 AN ACRE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Mr. F. M. Lawrence, of Nueces County, realized $700 in one season from one crop of tomatoes raised on two acres of land, and had his farm available for another crop immediately after he shipped this splendidly profitable growth. Write to Corpus Christi, Texas, and he'll tell you what he thinks of the Southwest and its possibilities. A business man would tell you that Mr. Lawrence's two acres are worth $7,000 as a ten per cent investment. You can buy land that will do exactly what these two acres did at less than a hundred dollars an acre.

Write *tonight* and learn of the undeveloped sections of Oklahoma, Southern Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico. A supply of literature about the section in which you are interested and which will answer the questions which now arise in your mind will be forwarded by mail. If you are a *professional man* or a *merchant*, there are hundreds of towns where you can bring a minimum capital and *make big* money at the *very outset*.

Low rate Success Seekers' Excursions first and third Tuesdays in each month

WRITE TODAY FOR FULL INFORMATION

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INTERNATIONAL
Live Stock Exposition
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO,
NOV. 27 TO DEC. 10, 1909
NEW FEATURES ADDED ATTRACTIONS
GREATER AND BETTER THAN EVER
A SEASON OF ENTERTAINMENT AND A TRIP TO CHICAGO
DAILY AUCTION SALES OF PURE-BRED STOCK

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30
AT 1:00 P. M.
50=Choice Herefords=50
For Catalogue Write
C. R. THOMAS, Secretary,
Am. Hereford Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

WEDNES., DECEMBER 1
AT 1:00 P. M.
50=Carefully Selected Shorthorns=50
For Catalogue Write
B. O. BOWMAN, Ass't Sec. Am. Shorthorn Ass'n, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2
AT 1:00 P. M.
100=Choice Shetlands=100
Sale to be held under the auspices of the Shetland Pony Club and in the Dexter Park Pavilion, south of Exposition grounds.
For Catalogue Write
MORTIMER LEVERING, Sec'y Am. Shetland Pony Club, Lafayette, Ind.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30
Rambouillet Sale
For Catalogue Write
DWIGHT LINCOLN, Sec'y,
Milford Center, Ohio.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2
AT 1:00 P. M.
50=Best Galloways=50
From Herd of N. P. Clarke and Others.
For Catalogue Write
R. W. BROWN, Sec'y Galloway Ass'n,
U. S. Yards, Chicago.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3
AT 1:00 P. M.
50=Aberdeen-Angus=50
(Carefully Selected)
For Catalogue Write
CHAS. GRAY, Sec'y Aberdeen-Angus Ass'n, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

WEDNES., DECEMBER 1
AT 1:00 P. M.
Shropshire Sale
For Catalogue Write
MORTIMER LEVERING, Sec'y,
Lafayette, Ind.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2
AT 1:00 P. M.
Hampshire Sale
For Catalogue Write
C. A. TYLER, Sec'y,
Coldwater, Mich.

REDUCED FARES ON ALL RAILROADS

SCENE AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.—COL. JAMES H. CAMPBELL on right, selling a load of cattle to MR. WILLIAM CASSELL, buyer for NELSON MORRIS & CO., on the left. This scene is characteristic of the yards. COLONEL CAMPBELL, who commanded the equestrian company of the St. Louis National Stock Yards in the Centennial Parade, is engaged in the usual business of selling cattle as high as he can in the interest of his customer, and MR. CASSELL, on the other hand, is trying to buy them as cheap as he can in the interest of his employer. Sometimes the seller has the upper hand, sometimes the buyer. They represent the best in each class.

His Majesty, the grand champion REPEATER—Champion Hereford bull at the Nebraska State Fair, St. Joseph Interstate Fair, grand champion at the Missouri State Fair, and grand champion at the American Royal Show. REPEATER is a senior yearling and the most distinguished and sensational winner in the show rings of the season of 1909. Exhibited by Overton Harris, of Harris, Mo. REPEATER won the Royal grand championship over the most distinguished lot of Herefords of the present day. He is therefore entitled to be called His Majesty.

DUROCK—Champion Red Polled bull at the Iowa State Fair, 1909. Exhibited by Dan Clark, of Cedar Falls, Iowa. At this show there were Red Polled cattle exhibited from four different states, and it was said by good judges that Red Polls are improving all the time.

Farming Without Live Stock.

With live stock and clover, the problem of conserving soil fertility is not difficult to solve, and with ample stores of plant food within reach maximum crops can be grown. But when we undertake to produce crops without live stock to supply the essentials of crop growth, then we have a proposition which calls for preciseness in methods in order to get results.

Keep in mind that live stock consumes much that would otherwise go to waste, under our present system of farming. If live stock is not to be kept, then crops had best be grown which can be sold to best advantage. It seems manifestly out of place to grow great fields of corn, selling only the grain and then raking and burning the stalks; or, selling timothy hay without manure to supply plant food, is simply carting off large quantities of fertilizing matter.

The trend now in many localities is to raise special crops, those which can be produced with commercial fertilizers, without keeping live stock. Many try to do without both. I know of no system which can indefinitely produce crops without some sort of fertilizing material, and the quicker we rid ourselves of that idea the better.

I have studied this question for several years and have watched the trend of cropping. I have measured the results of both systems. Larger amounts of mineral fertilizers are being sold in Illinois and Indiana every year, and many farmers have brought their fields up to a very high standard of efficiency, from the standpoint of the chemist, but the largest yields of corn and oats that I have observed have been made on ground which had the benefit of manure made by stock kept upon the farm. One may plow under stalks and straw, but this does not supply assimiable plant food as does the same material fed to stock and then the manure spread upon the ground.—L. C. Brown.

That Early-corn Matter.

A correspondent at Reddick, Ill., writes: "I have read your article on early varieties of corn, and your results do not correspond with mine. Two years ago I sent to Central Illinois for some ninety-day corn. It got ripe, but it made ears only six to seven inches long and yielded only about forty bushels per acre."

This correspondent lost the point of my contention. When northern-grown corn is brought down to a much more southern region, say 175 miles from where it was grown, the natural tendency is to grow larger under the longer and warmer growing season; but when a small variety is brought from a more southerly region, its growing season is shortened and it lacks any stimulus for growing larger or even lengthening its usual growing season. In all of my tests I have secured the best results from seed brought from more northerly regions.—L. C. Brown.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1264 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.

HORSES. MULES.

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NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
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HORSE AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY and TUESDAY.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States.

Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

HORSE DEPT. — Nugent Bros., Maxwell Bros.
MULE DEPT.—Ed Conway, Lan Morris.
AUCTIONEERS — Tim Holland, Ike Howard.

Write us for market information.
Address,

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Native Cattle Sales.

On Monday, November 1st, in the native cattle division, sales included 1,386-pound steers at $7.50 per 100 pounds; 1,352-pound steers at $7.00; 1,423-pound steers at $6.90; 1,273-pound steers at $6.25; 1,248-pound steers at $5.75; 1,082-pound steers at $4.85. The top-priced cattle were consigned by L. J. Williamson, of Pike county, Missouri. Prime to fancy beef steers were quoted at $8.15 to $8.75 per 100 pounds.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman,
General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

James H. Campbell,
National Stock Yards, Ill.

EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK — SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Quarantine Cattle at St. Louis.

On November 1st, at St Louis. M. D. Proctor, of Welch, Oklahoma, sold thirty-seven steers, 1,279 pounds average, at $6.40 per 100 pounds. They were well-fattened, corn-fed steers. The next highest prices in this division were for 1,165-pound steers at $5.65, and 1,154-pound steers at $5.55. Pretty good grass steers, 840 to 930 pounds, were selling at $4.15 to $4.30. Cows and heifers ranged from $2.65 to $4.00 per 100 pounds.

November Opening Hog Prices.

At St. Louis, November 1st, top hogs, averaging 200 to 228 pounds, sold at $7.90 per 100 pounds; top on heavy hogs was $7.85. The bulk of the good hogs sold at $7.65 to $7.80 per 100 pounds.

Increase in Sheep Receipts.

The St. Louis National Stock Yards received 684,236 sheep during the first ten months of the present year, which is 93,162 head over and above all previous records. It is safe to say that the increase was nearly all lambs.

The Price of Sheep and Lambs.

At the St. Louis market, November 1st, the best price for lambs was $7.00 per 100 pounds; pretty good lambs sold at $6.25 to $6.75; and fair lambs at $5.50 to $6.00; culls at $4.00 to $5.00. Most of the mutton sheep sold at $4.00 to $4.10, with a top at $4.20. Good, young ewes were selling at $3.00 to $3.50; fair stockers at $2.25 to $2.85; fat bucks at $3.00 to $3.25; and others at $2.50 to $2.75 per 100 pounds.

Col. James H. Campbell,

Expert live stock salesman, is at the head of his own organization at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has a competitive market to back him. He is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Col. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to Col. James H. Campbell personally and consign cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros.

This great commission firm hold horse auction at the National Stock Yards every Monday and Tuesday in the year. They also sell mules every day in the week. On Monday and Tuesday, November 1st and 2d, they had 792 mules and 600 mules on sale and disposed of them to good advantage. They report a splendid trade for finished horses, 1,500 pounds up. Draft horses must be above three years old. Full-made harness horses, 1,150 to 1,200 pounds, sold as high as ever. Plain and common 1,200-pound plug horses, that are without class, sell low. Mr. Holland was particular in advising shippers against anticipating good prices for them. The Southern horses sold all right. Messrs. Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., wil be glad to advise shippers by mail or wire of any change in the market. It is a good firm to ship to.

Horse and Mule Receipts.

During the first ten months of 1909 the St. Louis National Stock Yards received 97,294 horses and mules,exhibiting a gain of 4,861 head over the corresponding period of last year. The horse and mule business is now exhibiting more activity than at any time this year. The Southern trade is now moving rapidly in horses and in mules.

Clay, Robinson & Company.

On page 7 will be found a card by Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co., live stock commission salesmen at nine markets, including the National Stock Yards, Ill. This is a great organization, highly competent and persevering, fully equipped at all markets in all departments. If you wish to buy feeders, they can give you the benefit of nine markets. No matter which house you ship to, they will study your interest first, last and all the time. Fill out the blank form on page 7 and mail it to Clay, Robinson & Co., National Stock Yards, Ill., or to the market that you intend to ship your stock.

Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Co.

This is the pioneer firm of mule dealers of the St. Louis market, and their specialty is of the better class. Contracts are entered into for any number or grade of commercial mules, and satisfaction is guaranteed. Members of the firm also contract for cavalry, artillery, Cuban or Eastern horses. It is a safe firm to do business with, always upholding the highest traditions of the great market which they have had so large a hand in establishing. Address, Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Co., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Good Horse Book to Have.

Horsemen will obtain something worth having and worth reading if they will take the trouble to ask for a copy of Pratts New Horse Book. It will some time save them a world of trouble. This book is written in the interest of Pratts foods, tonics and regulators, but in doing so they have added features to make it more interesting and instructive. Write to Pratt Food Co., Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for a free copy of "Pratts New Horse Book."

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm will hold a public sale of eighty imported Shire mares and fillies on December 15th and 16th. Mr. J. H. Truman is just shipping over several of the best Shire mares that he can find in England to make out the grandest lot of offerings ever offered in this country. Send to Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., for catalogue.

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John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil Magnate, started out as a Traveling Map Salesman and has worked his way up to be the wealthiest man in the world. Salesmanship is the best paid, most congenial profession in the world. Thousands of Traveling Salesmen earn from $2,500 to as high as $15,000 or $20,000 a year and expenses. There are over 600,000 employed in the United States and Canada at the present time and the demand for good Salesmen always exceeds the supply. Any man with a common school education and who has tact and perseverance can enter and make a success in this splendid profession. The National Salesman's Training Association issues a little book entitled "A Knight of the Grip," which will be sent free to anyone who will write for it. It gives complete details about how to become a first-class Salesman and secure a position as a Traveling Representative of some prominent firm, also testimonials from men placed in good positions. If you are ambitious and desire to increase your earnings from two to ten times what they are at present, write to the Association to-day at any one of its offices, either at New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis or San Francisco. Address letter to Dept. 505, National Salesman's Training Association at Chicago, Ill., or Kansas City, Mo., New York, N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., or San Francisco, Cal., whichever office is nearest you, and mention The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

On Tuesday, November 2d, Truesdell & Adams, of Clark, Mo., marketed fourteen head of fat 1,462-pound steers that sold to Morris & Co. at $8.00 per 100 pounds. They were good to choice but not fat cattle.

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Here is a book for the farmer. The book was written by A. J. Drew. It is a complete treatise on blacksmithing from the farm standpoint. This book teaches how to profitably spend stormy days. Many thousands of farmers will find it to their interest to own a copy. There are 100 pages. It is nicely and clearly illustrated and bound in cloth. We credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send one copy of this book by mail for 65 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3500 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Protecting the Roots of Fruit-bearing Plants.

One is often tempted to begin the cultivation of plants in the fall, for the sake of getting a start over the coming spring. But such cultivation is never safe in the localities where the ground freezes deep even in occasional years.

When cold weather comes, the soil above the roots of trees and fruit-bearing shrubs should be packed as firmly as possible to prevent the frost from penetrating as deeply as it would if the soil were loose on the approach of winter. For this reason a firm sod over the roots of such plants should not be disturbed at this time of year.

About ten years ago we had an exceptionally hard winter all over the Middle West. Many plants and trees were killed and this killing was largely the result of root freezing. Not only did the cultivated trees in the orchards perish in large numbers; the forest trees were also killed where the conditions had been so changed that the frost could go deeper than it had before gone. The writer remembers three magnificent oak trees, each with a trunk over a yard in diameter. They had apparently stood the rigors of a hundred winters while the forest of lesser trees grew around them. But the axe of the clearer took away all but these three trees, which were left to adorn the land. But their cover of soil was loosened and the water table about their feet lowered by draining. When the terrible winter spoken of came these three trees were frozen to their roots and perished. Previously the action of the frost had been limited both by the compactness of the upper soil and the presence of the water table, below whose surface it was not easy for the ground to freeze hard.

In the vicinity of the writer the graperies that had been best cultivated suffered most, while the neglected vineyards came through the winter in good ocndition. This was no argument against cultivation, for some such chance must be taken, but it was an argument against late cultivation in the fall, where such cultivation will help the frost strike deep.

In cold states it pays to cover the roots of all plants so far as this can be conveniently done. Especially is this true of the trees and shrubs that have been set during the past season and around whose roots the soil has not become firmly set.

Occasionally an orchard is badly injured by the owner plowing up the sod in the fall under the impression that he is doing a good thing for the trees, as the sod will rot before spring and thus give the roots of the trees an additional amount of plant food. He may obtain his end if the freezing of the ground does not prove fatal to his trees in the meantime. We never know what a winter will bring forth in the way of severe conditions, and it does not pay to take chances in a matter that may mean the loss of years of effort.

A compact soil, a firm sod, a thick blanket of snow, are all good protectors of the roots of trees and fruit-producing plants generally.

Range-bred Horses.

Farmers need not hesitate to purchase range-bred horses for what they are worth. It is developing that a brand on a horse may be as much a recommendation as a disadvantage. Of course, a brand is a blemish, but unless it is a disfiguring brand it is no longer a mark of poor breeding. Many of the range horses which have been sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards and worked on farms have come back after a year or two and sold at the top of the domestic sale ring market.

In New York a lightly-branded horse is considered a reliable, long-life worker, and will outlast the soft raised, farm-bred horses of the same weight, that have never the exercise; that is, the inheritance, of the range colt. The Western range is the country to raise them, and the farm is the place to develop them.

Held Onto His Salary.

An amusing incident is connected with the taking over by the Central Leather Company of the plant of Harrington & Co. at Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Jno. T. George was Manager under contract, and the new owners naturally called for his resignation. The custom is to turn the old Managers out, and Mr. George and his salary were in the way; but having a contract at $15,000 a year that did not expire for nine months, Mr. George decided to hold onto his job. The new owners had to pay the money, but they could control the work, and so they instructed him to report as a leather marker, a position which is paid about $15 a week. This, of course, was the Leather Trust way of humiliating the former Manager; but it was a miscalculation. He went to work and went home again in his automobile, and did the work required of him, and he intends to do his duty in whatever position he is placed and be always careful to draw his full contract pay. This goes to show that the people who have the most money do not always have the most sense. Mr. George, being released from his duties as General Manager and placed at work as a day laborer, is under no obligation to spend his nights working in the interest of the company, and has plenty of time to formulate plans for an independent company that will have the Central Leather Company as a great, big target to shoot at.

Factors Controlling Yield.

Among the wonderful yields reported this season I doubt if any has equaled that of a farmer near Spokane, Washington, who got 22,500 bushels of sixty-two-pound wheat from 400 acres. And enough had been cut from this field for hay to make the actual yield sixty bushels per acre. There is nothing mysterious about that yield. It was made on volcanic-ash soil, characteristic of that region, and there was sufficient moisture to mature the crop naturally. The essentials for producing such a tremedous yield were adequate, and the real controlling factor here was finding standing room for the wheat plants. Dairy cows can be stimulated to greater production by the right kind of feeding. Yields of grain can be made with just as much certainty, providing the plants can be crowded.—L. C. Brown.

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His Majesty, the grand champion Shorthorn bull SIDELIGHT—Champion Shorthorn bull at the Illinois State Fair and other important shows, and grand champion of the Shorthorn breed at the American Royal Show. SIDELIGHT is a son of Royal Wonder, and his grand championship was won at the strongest Shorthorn Show ever held at Kansas City. His Majesty, the grand champion SIDELIGHT, is a full aged bull, and was exhibited by F. W. Harding, of Waukesha, Wis.

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Also pulls largest-sized green trees, hedgerows, etc. Don't risk dangerous and costly dynamite. It only shatters stump and leaves roots in ground. Save big money; get our **FREE BOOKS** and free trial offer. Also special proposition to first buyers where we have no agents. Write us a postal card today. Address

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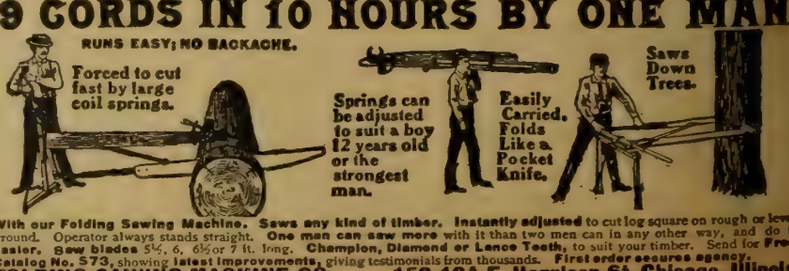

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When you buy other roofings you buy roofing material whose probable durability is vague and indefinite. When you buy Congo (3-ply) you buy ten years of assured protection, and the guessing does not begin till after the guarantee term expires.

Why buy a Roofing Riddle when you can (just as cheaply) buy a Congo certainty?

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Chicago San Francisco

Missouri State Poultry Show.

This year the Missouri State Poultry Show is to be held at the Coliseum, St. Louis, Mo. The show will open December 6th and continue to the 11th. Mr. T. E. Quisenberry, Secretary of the Missouri State Poultry Board, announces that the business men of St. Louis have subscribed $3,000 to rent the new Coliseum, and the State Poultry Board is back of the show with a $10,000 appropriation. The Coliseum is the largest, best lighted, most modern, convenient show room in any city. The entire show will be on the ground floor.

The premiums will be as large as those paid at any show in America. On pens, first $10; second $5; third $2.50. On singles, first $5; second $3; third $1.50. This season most shows of equal size and importance will pay about half this amount in premiums and charge from $2 to $5 entry fee, but no one ever before heard of such a show being held in such a beautiful show room, in so large a city, with tens of thousands of people to see their birds, with so many specials offered, and an entrance fee of only 50 cents charged. Fifty silver cups will be offered, and the business men of St. Louis will offer hundreds of dollars worth of valuable special prizes, and $100 in cash will be offered for the largest and best displays.

The judges secured so far are W. S. Russell, Chas. H. Rhodes, D. T. Heimlich and Adam Thompson, four of our best and most popular judges. Others will be added. There will be six days of genuine schooling in poultry culture, six evenings of pleasure and profit. One fifth prize here will mean more to a poultry fancier than a half dozen firsts at smaller shows. Keep your eye on Missouri and St. Louis, where the great Poultry Show is to be held.

Chicken Raising For Profit.

The grand total amount of money paid for poultry in the United States is so large that it is almost beyond belief, and yet to the farmer and to the suburban resident and to the professional vegetable grower his poultry business looks small because it is to him or to her an individual matter. The situation is stated in a nutshell when it is said that even when poultry is raised to some extent on a farm, not one family in a hundred appear to be engaged in chicken raising except as a small incident to other productions, whereas in a contest as between a poultry farm of three acres and a grain farm of eighty acres, the chances are that the poultry plant would show the largest profit on the amount invested.

Location has much to do with profits in poultry. One farmer living miles from a railroad has to wait for the wagon to come around, and then has to put up with 12, 14 and 16 cents a dozen for eggs, whereas another one more happily situated near a good town or a railroad shipping station, may have a 25-cent market in sight for his fresher line of goods all the year round, and it is easy to sell a case of fresh eggs whenever it can be assembled, either by a single producer or a co-operative lot of egg shippers.

A careful camparison of market reports one year with another indicates an increase in the market price of eggs of three to five cents a dozen. This is an average gain over seven to ten years ago, and the indications are that the progress will be upward and not downward; indeed, the occasional scarcity of poultry products may develop into a permanent shortage, and then again the New York commission houses will invite the whole world to come in and sell eggs, butter and cheese without paying any duty, as they did a few months ago. We believe the time has come for farmers to profitably increase their egg and chicken output. When the farmer goes into the business no one can beat him at it. He can have a healthy poultry yard, can fence it securely, can feed cheaply, and he can produce eggs faster than he can put fat on a three-year-old steer. The way to make money out of poultry is to start in the business on the commercial basis and to stick to it until it is the best income producer on the farm.

Poultry and Pet Stock.

Mr. D. E. Hale, representing the Reliable Poultry Journal, visited the farm of Mr. W. F. Chamberlain, of Kirkwood, Mo., and found there twenty large colony houses sheltering 1,500 chickens, and the colony houses in the middle of a peach orchard, and every tree was loaded down with fruit. He said: "It is interesting to know that Mr. Chamberlain is the only one in that vicinity who has any peaches this year, and he says it is because the fruit trees are in the poultry yards."

One of the principal poultry raisers in the Eastern States, who uses colony houses, which contain four cockerels and sixty hens to the house, keeps 250 hens to the acre, although the houses are seventy feet from each other and there is 150 feet between the two rows of houses. The houses are fourteen feet square. The egg average last year was 162 eggs per hen. The hens were Leghorns.

Prime beeswax is quoted at 30c. a pound on the St. Louis market.

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LOUDON—First-prize two-year-old American-bred Percheron stallion at the Nebraska State Fair. Exhibited by North & Robinson, of Grand Island, Nebraska.

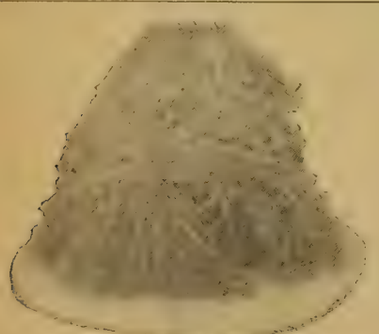
PRIME LAD, 9th—First-prize aged Hereford bull at the American Royal Show of 1909 and champion at Iowa and Illinois State Fairs; also great prize winner in 1908. Exhibited by W. S. Van Natta & Son, of Fowler, Ind.

Her Majesty, the grand champion MARGARET—Champion Hereford female at the Iowa and Illinois State Fairs and grand champion female of the Herefords at the American Royal Show. Exhibited by W. S. Fowler & Son, of Fowler, Indiana. MARGARET is daughter of Prime Lad, the St. Louis World's Fair champion; her dam was Lovey Mary, and she was calved in October, 1905.

Expanding the Arkansas Rice Fields.

The expansion of the Arkansas rice belt has been as remarkable and as unexpected as was the wonderful earlier development of the industry in the Grand Prairie proper. Successes achieved with the 1909 crop in the vicinity of Weiner and Waldenberg, in Poinsett county, have conclusively demonstrated the adaptability of the land and the ability to supply water for irrigation at a minimum cost. The yield of rice in this newly-developed section this year averaged close to 90 bushels per acre. Some fields of Japan rice produced over 100 bushels per acre. Buyers are paying from 90 cents to $1.00 per bushel on board cars at either of these stations.

Lands along the Cotton Belt Line from Jonesboro to Stuttgart have not yet reached a point where they are held too high for profitable investment. Lands which yield an annual net profit of from $50 to $80 per acre each year are really worth much more than any owner or speculator in the Arkansas rice district has dreamed of asking for them. The wonderful thing about it all is that improved and unimproved lands may be bought



ARKANSAS RICE—Fortunes in it. The harvest in the Weiner, Ark., rice district.

at so reasonable a figure. Thousands of acres in Poinsett county, part prairie and part sparsely wooded, are held at from $18.00 to $30.00 per acre. One wonders, when he sees the rapid development going on in all directions, how long this condition will prevail. At Weiner, contracts have been let for wells which will "bring in" close to 10,000 acres of rice land next spring. The crop area the past season was not over 1,000 acres.

A company has been formed at Weiner, with the stock held principally by farmers, to erect a rice mill in time to care for next year's crop. This places Poinsett county prominently on the map and makes certain the development of the rice-growing industry to an extent easily approaching that in the counties to the south.

Some especial advantages are claimed for the district in the vicinity of Weiner. One of these, and an important one it would seem, is, that in the great wells sunk to supply the water for flooding the fields during the growing season, the pumping level is hardly ever more than twenty-five feet below the surface. The wells are sunk to a depth of 95 to 110 feet, but as the elevation of the prairie is not so great as in the sections farther south, the water rises nearer to the surface. It does not require a very careful mathematical calculation to demonstrate the advantage gained. During the hot days and nights of July and August the powerful steam pumps lift from 1,200 to 1,500 gallons per minute. It takes, of course, less power and less fuel to lift water twenty-five feet than it does to lift it thirty-five feet. It is claimed for this Weiner section that a twenty-horse-power engine will do the work which requires a forty or forty-five-horse-power engine in the older field.

But the expansion of the rice industry is not confined to any single district. The area which has been found adapted to rice culture covers over a half million acres. Here and there, as far as the eye can see, are new derricks marking the site of new wells, or smokestacks rising for pump houses. But these only indicate the development of comparatively small tracts. Lands adjoining on all sides await the coming of the man with foresight and capital to improve them.

Returns are quick and absolutely certain. The fact that the water supply is under absolute control, that it may be turned on when wanted and drained off before the harvest, and the further fact that climatic and soil conditions have been proven to be absolutely ideal, virtually insure a full yield. Arkansas fields produce more rice per acre, and a better quality, than any section in the world. These facts have been established by government tests and are vouched for in official reports issued by the Department of Agriculture.

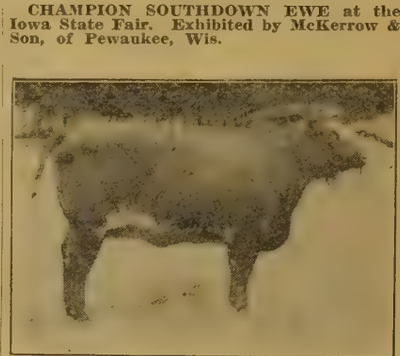
This great industry, new though it may be, has been developed well beyond the stage of experimentation. The investigator need take no man's estimate or prophecy of its possibilities. The record has been written. It is an open book. Fortunes are being made every year in Arkansas. The men who are making them will tell you, if you ask them, just how it is being done.

Further particulars concerning Arkansas rice can be had by addressing E. W. LaBeaume, 1408 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Poultry and Farm Paper Club.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper in the United States, and the answer is the Reliable Poultry Journal. There are other excellent poultry papers, but the one we take home to read and the one family is determined to read is the Reliable Poultry Journal. We have made arrangements whereby we can send The National Farmer and Stock Grower and the Reliable Poultry Journal, both papers, one year, for sixty cents. This is a bargain that is good now, but not for long. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CHAMPION SOUTHDOWN EWE at the Iowa State Fair. Exhibited by McKerrow & Son, of Pewaukee, Wis.



CHRISTMAS LASSIE—Champion Shorthorn female at the Nebraska State Fair; first-prize two-year-old at the Iowa State Fair, and first-prize winner and reserve senior champion at the American Royal Show. Exhibited by T. K. Tomson & Sons, of Dover, Kansas.

No Stop to Consolidations.

The consolidation of leather companies was not stopped by placing hides on the free list. So far it appears that it has only led to further and larger, world-wide combinations. Americans will soon control the hides of the whole world. People who would buy and consolidate the tanneries of the United States will not stop at buying a few million hides in South America, even if they have to buy the cattle also. The laws which have been enacted for the purpose of regulating large industries have only impeded smaller enterprises. The large corporations thrive under restrictions and the medium-sized ones do not.

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NOTE—Mr. Brokaw is personally known to the publishers of The Natoinal Farmer Stock Grower, and would refer subscribers to them as to his absolute reliability.

It is reported that a shipment of 1,400 pounds of ginseng root was sent direct from Rolla, Mo., to New York City during the last week in October. At St. Louis quotations for cultivated ginseng this consignment would bring about $7,500. It is said that the consignment came from one garden. If so, and there are any more gardens like it, we must look for a land boom in that vicinity like a rush to the gold fields in 1849.

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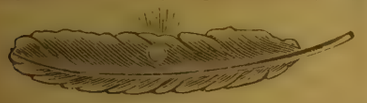
This great Atlas contains 107 pages, 6x8 inches, is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns. Every country in the world is shown by maps of the latest plates. We use this Atlas as a subscription premium. For One Dollar paid in advance we will send one copy of **Hammond's Handy Atlas** post free by mail and credit three-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

AUTOMOBILE AGENTS

We desire live, responsible dealers to sell **Mitchell Automobiles** in Southern Illinois, Eastern Missouri and Eastern Arkansas, in such towns where we are not represented. **Weber Impt. Co.,415 N. Main St.,St.Louis,Mo.**

UNIVERSAL FEATHER PIN.

This is a daisy of a pin, stylish, rich and beautiful. It is heavily washed with the moon-gold finish, with a little brilliant sparkling like a star. An attractive pin for all purposes. We have adopted this beautiful pin as a premium in connection with the **Universal Magazine.** The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us 30 cents in nice, new one-cent stamps we will send the **Universal Magazine** for one year and one Universal Feather Pin postpaid. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**



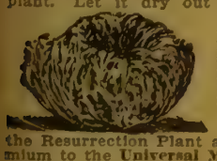
FITS I have cured cases of 20 years standing. Trial package free by mail. **Dr. S. PERKY, Dgls. Park Sta., Chicago, Ill.**

FEED GRINDERS MILLS.

The Bowsher Feed Grinders Mills, made by The L. N. P. Bowsher Company, South Bend, Ind., are leaders in their line. One was shipped recently to the Imperial University in Japan. The Bowsher Company write us nearly every state in the Union in which interest is taken in raising or feeding live stock has purchased one or more of Bowsher Mills for use at their Agricultural Colleges. Of course, The Bowsher Company think such straws should help the intending purchaser to determine the course of the current. For catalogues, address L. N. P. Bowsher, South Bend, Ind.

THE MEXICAN RESURRECTION PLANT.

This is a great and pleasing novelty. Without water it dries up and is apparently dead. Place it in a shallow tank of water and it revives to a beautiful, living, fern-like plant. Let it dry out again and it curls up like a ball and can be kept for years. It will revive again directly it is placed in water. It requires no soil, no nourishment, no attention.



We have adopted the Resurrection Plant as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine.** The magazine is most interesting and is published monthly. It is an illustrated publication, with genuine stories, splendid poetry and home reading. Send 25 cents for one-year's subscription to the **Universal Magazine** and we will mail you one of these genuine Resurrection Plants as a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Will You Work For Me?

I want a good live man or woman in every community to represent my family magazine. Good pay and big returns can easily be secured. My unique selling plan makes many sales possible, each sale adding additional profit to your income. No experience necessary. No capital needed.

Work is Easy and Pleasant.

This is an unusual opportunity for one party in each community. For information address **E. F. DALCH, Dept. E, 40 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.**

Washing Wool Blankets.

I have known people to begin sleeping between a pair of wool blankets early in fall and use them all winter without a washing. They do not show the soil as do white sheets, but the body wastes are given out in winter as well as in summer, and the blankets absorb and hold them more readily than do the sheets with their smoother surfaces, so even though they show no soil, they require regular airing out of doors and frequently a washing. In place of the weekly washing that is given sheets, the blankets can be hung out on the line in a sunny place. If there is a good breeze, this will do much toward purifying them. But they still require several washings during the season. To do this, take half a tub of tepid water and make a suds. Soak the blanket for half an hour in this, then rub it thoroughly from end to end, remembering that the upper edges and the fold require most rubbing. When rubbed, pass through the wringer and put in water a little warmer than the first water and containing a tablespoonful of ammonia. Rinse through this and then through a bluing water. Hang on a line which has first been cleaned and stretch the blanket into shape when hanging it; do not iron. —Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

The National Farmer Brooch.

This is to interest our lady friends in securing subscriptions for The National Farmer and Stock Grower. The Brooch is richly gold-plated, except the leaf on the right, which has a silver finish. There is a dazzling brilliant in the center of the flower on the left. The Brooch itself is much better than the picture. It is manufactured expressly for us by a first-class jeweler. Money cannot buy any more elegant or beautiful Brooch. It is rich; not cheap or common. Where one is taken we expect to send a dozen. The pin is not sold alone, but we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year to any address and The National Farmer Brooch on receipt of a postoffice money order for 60 cents. If not highly pleased, the money will be refunded. It will make a splendid Christmas present. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Calico That Will Not Fade.

I have seen somewhere about a kind of calico that is made in pretty patterns and will not fade. I can't remember the name. Can you tell me what dress goods they were?
ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

You very likely saw the advertisement in this paper of Simpson-Eddystone Prints, made by the Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, and that is undoubtedly to what you refer.

I can say from experience that these goods make extremely stylish dresses. The material is of excellent quality, and it is perfectly true that the colors will not fade, even with repeated washing.

Simpson-Eddystone Prints are supplied by dry goods stores in almost every community.

The Snow Corn Estimate.

Mr. B. W. Snow, crop expert, has considerable reputation as a crop expert, and his statements are looked forward to by people who have large amounts of money invested in grain. On November 2d he estimated a total crop of 2,741,000,000 bushels. Last year's crop was estimated at 2,611,000,000 bushels. Mr. Snow finds the quality of the corn crop is about normal.

To Preserve Flowers.

Cut off the best-formed buds that are about to open, leaving their stalks rather short; then cover the cut with wax. Let the buds dry, wrap each up separately in very dry paper, and put away in a box in a dry place. At any time during the winter you can take them out, clip off the waxed stem, and on dipping them into warm (not hot) water in which has been dissolved a little salt or saltpeter they will bloom.

The Sunshine-and-Shadow Quilt.

While few would care to go into the elaborate patchwork of our grandmothers' times, there are many pleasing patterns that take little time and yet preserve prized pieces. The sunshine-and-shadow quilt has the double merit of being easily pieced on the machine or by a child, and when tastefully arranged it becomes really a thing of beauty.

The secret of success is in having bright colors and extremes in color. The shaded effect is the key to its beauty. "Have lots of blue in it," says one. "Imitate the rainbow," advises another. "And have both sunshine and shadow," say we.

As the man who builds says he never knows how to do it until he has built one house, we may also say, piece one quilt of calico before venturing with silk or other more expensive material.

If you are making it from a collection of wash goods in the house, select those of the brightest colors and with the least conspicuous figures. If buying new material, select plain goods, having a band of dark red, bright red, orange and yellow.

Cut the squares about two inches each way and piece the side strip in regular shading from light to dark and the reverse. It may run this way: Almost white, pink, light red, dark red, black or dark maroon, and then back through medium and light to white, thence a repetition of the previous work; or, if desired, a shaded effect of blue or green can be introduced, and then return to the red shading. Repeat until the desired length is reached. Piece the next strip in the same way, except that you commence with light pink instead of white, and continue as before. The third strip commences with the third color used in the first strip. Thus when the strips are sewed together the squares of a certain color run diagonally across. When you have pieced six strips in this way, reverse the direction of the "streaks" and the result when complete will be zigzag belts of "sunshine and shadow," the beauty of which must be seen to be appreciated.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Had to Be Careful.

A deaf but pious English lady, visiting a small country town in Scotland, went to church armed with an ear trumpet. The elders had never seen one, and viewed it with a suspicion and uneasiness. After a short consultation one of them went up to the lady, just before the opening of the services, and, wagging his finger at her warningly, whispered: "One toot, and ye're oot." — Christian Register.

Kansas lamb feeders for market failing to find supply from the usual source in New Mexico, turned their attention to Old Mexico and bought about 45,000 head, but thereby arose a complication, because the Mexico ranchmen had scab in their flocks and only a few thousand were permitted to enter this country, even after they were dipped.

Cures Constipation Without Medicine

For The Benefit of Our Readers, We Are Pleased to Publish Prof. Midgley's Wonderful, Clean, Straight Talk, on How You Can Cure Constipation Without Pills or Medicine.

I can and do cure the worst cases of chronic constipation—cure them to stay cured, and restore the patient to a state of health and happiness such as they had never known before. I can cure constipation, no matter how bad it is. I can show you how to cure yourself right in your own home without the use of drugs. Constipation is cured for all time when cured my way.

"You Simply Can't Cure Constipation with Pills, Powders or Potions. Force is Folly. I Tell You How to Cure Yourself Permanently at Home by the 'Midgley Way' Without Medicines."

Don't delay a moment. It matters not how many doctors have tinkered on your case, or how many pill propositions have discouraged you, my past record of success is sufficient to quickly prove that I can do what I claim. Fill out free coupon herewith and mail today.

Most Diseases Caused by Constipation, Sewage of the Brain.

"When there is a blocking-up in the bowels the poison is soaked up by the little cappillaries on the inside lining of the bowels and all this poison is rushed right through the blood."

"It goes to the brain naturally, and to every part of the body, every organ being fed on this polluted blood, or sewerage. It goes to your face in the form of pimple poison and breaks out on the skin. It goes to your head and gives you headache and dizziness, it goes to your brain and makes you drowsy, it weakens the stomach and causes dyspepsia, and bad breath, it goes to the liver and causes biliousness, it goes to the kidneys and eventually gives rise to Bright's Disease, it goes to the heart and makes it thump, it goes to the eyes and they lose their lustre, it makes your nerves flabby and weak and out-o'-sorts, and this is the advance agent of all kinds of disease, which you couldn't get at all if there was pure, rich, red blood flowing in your veins and your whole body was in prime condition."

Free Coupon

Fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to Prof. T. H. Midgley, 2603 Midgley Block, Kalamazoo, Mich., and by return mail he will send you free his 60-page illustrated book, showing the simple way of curing constipation permanently without medicine. Write plainly.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Red cabbage is selling at $30 per ton, and white cabbage not over $15.

Webster's NEW STANDARD Dictionary

Home and Office Edition. A splendid book for readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower. There are 756 pages, 5x7 inches 1½ inches thick, and the book weighs 22 ounces. It is splendidly bound in flexible cloth, with patent thumb index, with front and back title in gold. There are 840 illustrations and 19 full-page plates. Besides the Dictionary proper and supplement of recent words, it contains many other features, such as key to pronunciation, dictionary of geography, Biblical, classical and historical names, musical terms, foreign phrases, current abbreviations, etc. For handy, quick, general use, for doctors, ministers, lawyers, merchants, editors and farmers, this is a great, useful, interesting, necessary book. We use it as a subscription premium in connection with The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Send us One Dollar and we will send you one copy of **Webster's New Standard Dictionary** by mail postpaid, and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower, every issue for two years. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MAGNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. We believe this hat will make a first-class subscription premium. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine, wool crusher National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK — To be Filled Out if Order is Given.

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National Farmer hat, color.....size.....

My name is.....

P. O. Box..... Rural Route....

Postoffice.. .....

Changes of Crops Important.

In Livingston, Grundy and Winnebago counties, Illinois, white grubs and ants have caused serious injury to corn again this season. In Livingston county, in regions where the grub was troublesome last season, ants have caused serious losses this season. Corn growers should profit by the experience of market gardeners, who shift from one crop to another before pests attack any one crop. Growers of onions know that it will not do to grow onions more than two years in succession on the same piece of ground, for maggots and fungous diseases become dominant with the third or fourth crop. The plan is to grow onions for two years and then intervene with potatoes or beets. But corn growers stick to corn until actually driven from it. In Livingston county only a small per cent. of the corn acreage has been attacked by ants and grubs, and for this reason right now is the best time to combat them. A change of crop will break up the breeding grounds of these pests.—L. C. Brown.

The Congo Guarantee.

Tired of having people suspect that every guarantee was simply an advertising dodge, the makers of Congo Roofing recently set to work to devise a guarantee for their roofing which would be legally binding and easily enforceable. It was not an easy task to devise such a guarantee, but one finally was produced in which the best lawyers could see no loophole or chance of escape for the company in case Congo Roofing failed to make good.

The guarantee involves the issuance with every roll of Congo Roofing of an Insurance Bond of the National Surety Company of New York. After the roofing is laid the buyer fills out the blanks and sends in the bond for registration, and after that he has absolute protection. Congo three-ply is guaranteed for ten years, and the makers will gladly send on request to anyone who is interested, booklet telling all about the bond, and a free sample of the roofing itself. Address the United Roofing & Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

Trumans' Illinois Winnings.

On returning home from the Illinois State Fair, Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., reported as follows:

"Our horses arrived home in good condition from the Illinois State Fair, at which place we were very successful, more especially in the Shire and Hackney classes. In the aged Shire class Dan Patch was again placed first and later champion Shire of the show. Hepworth Conqueror first in three-year-olds. The Swell first in two-year-olds; and Williams Moulton Temple first in yearlings. Wrydeland's Sunshine first in aged mare class and later champion Shire mare of the show. Prickwillow Connaught again kept up his reputation of first in aged class and champion Hackney of the show. Heacham Nobleshot first in three-year-olds. Queen of Diamonds first in aged class and champion Hackney mare. In addition to the regular prizes we won four medals and two silver cups. This, we believe, is a record and equals our success at the Iowa State Fair this year. In the three-year-old Shire class our entries numbered eleven and several veteran importers standing around the ring remarked that they were the greatest bunch of three-year-old Shire horses they had ever seen. Our trade is as good as any other year and the inquiries for first-class stallions, we believe, is better than heretofore."

Wild Mustard Spreading.

Wild mustard is one of the most persistent weed pests we have to fight now in Northern Illinois. It is spreading at an alarming pace in Iroquois and DeKalb counties. In Iroquois county there were many oat fields so dominated by wild mustard that the oats could not be seen a few rods distant. The mustard seed was brought down from Wisconsin in seed oats. For three years Southern Wisconsin has supplied the bulk of the seed oats for Illinois and Indiana farmers. Southern Wisconsin is a notorious region for mustard, although it must be said that grain growers up there are doing their best to kill it out. It is a pest to be feared. The seeds are small, and frequently recleaned oats will carry thousands of the mustard seeds lodged in the oat hulls. It looks hardly possible that some of these Iroquois county fields were sown unwittingly this season with mustard in the seed oats. There is too much mustard for that. But the mustard is there, and the problem now is to get rid of it. Every one of these plants should have been cut before the seeds matured. When the matured plants have been cut with the oats, better not take any chances on that oat for seed next spring.

Another pest is seen altogether too frequently on good farms in Central Illinois. It is buckhorn. A Livingston county farmer tells me his experience with it. Last spring he bought some cheap clover seed. He knew that it contained buckhorn, but inasmuch as he intended to turn the clover under this fall he presumed that the buckhorn would be destroyed. He is an uncommonly good farmer. His fields are usually clean; his grain and hay crops are of good quality; but for a difference in price of $2.00 a bushel he has sown a twenty-acre field so thick with buckhorn that it will take several years to clean it out. It is always a big risk to sow weed seeds. The difference in the price of clean seed and the dirty seed sown on this field would amount to, say $8.00, and I would not take the job of cleaning that field of buckhorn for $100.—L. C. Brown.

Of Value to Horsemen.

Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit, and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

She Could Not Find It.

Mrs. Hen, having performed her function of laying an egg, took a constitutional around the yard. Returning to her nest she found it empty and clucked angrily.

"What's the trouble, ma'am?" asked the rooster.

"It's mighty funny," she grumbled, "that I can never find things where I lay them!"—Boston Transcript.

IN justice to *your* rifle get UMC cartridges. You may prefer a Remington, a Marlin, a Winchester, a Savage, or a Stevens rifle. Everyone of them shoots better with UMC cartridges. The UMC cartridge specialists do nothing but make and test cartridges for rifles of every make. If *your* rifle could speak, it would ask for UMC cartridges to shoot—they are made for it.

You don't come home with the disappointment of a misfire and lost game when you take UMC cartridges with you

Game Laws Free.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY
Bridgeport, Conn.

Agency, 315 Broadway New York City

Large Sale of Cotton.

On October 13th, at Shreveport, La., over 3,500 bales of cotton were sold in one transaction and a check was given for $234,000. It was bought for shipment to Liverpool, and the average price was about $65 a bale.

THE UNIVERSAL PREMIUM SCARF PIN.

The illustration presented herewith is a picture of the Universal Scarf Pin. This is manufactured by a first-class jeweler and is up-to-date in every respect. The eyes are imitation rubies, and the diamond in the mouth is also imitation. The pin is plated with old gold and will stand the acid test. The richest man in the land can buy a more expensive pin, but he cannot buy a better-looking one. We have adopted the Universal Scarf Pin as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine.** The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one Universal Scarf Pin by mail prepaid. We will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

MEN NO CURE—NO PAY In other words you only pay our small professional fee when **CURED AND SATISFIED.**

FREE Our 164 page book tells how you may be cured at home. Contains nearly **one hundred** 'Home Treatment" Recipes, such as most Specialists would charge $2 to $5 each for. Gives many valuable "Pointers" Vital to Men—married or single. Sent **sealed** all charges paid.

MEDICINE SENT ON TRIAL

Not a patent medicine or "dope" mixture, but a **course** of several **different** medicines prescribed to meet the complications and **special** needs of your **individual** case. Write to-day. Send **no money.**

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
834 Grand Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

Fortune beckons you

in Arkansas and Eastern Texas. They want hustling, energetic men down there who can appreciate and make the most of rich, virgin soil, a long growing season and splendid climate. If you are renting a farm now, your rent money will pay for a *clear title* to fertile acres there. If you own a northern farm, one acre will buy several acres of *better land* in the Southwest. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, rice—almost every crop brings bigger returns than you get up north on high priced lands.

In Arkansas and East Texas

you can often grow two or three crops a season and work outdoors practically all year. There are no long winters to contend with, no costly shelter needed for stock, no long feeding periods—there is grazing all year. 30 to 40 inches of rainfall. Pure water for home and stock. Good churches, splendid schools and all the social advantages. And *land can be had there now* at $5 to $25 per acre. Isn't that the place for you?

COTTON BELT ROUTE

You will never know how big the opportunities really are until you investigate. Send for free copies of our books about Arkansas and Eastern Texas. Post yourself on conditions. Take advantage of the low fares offered twice each month by the Cotton Belt Route. Make a trip down there to look around. It will be a start on the road to prosperity. Write today—tomorrow you may forget.

E. W. LaBeaume, G. P. & T. A., St. L. S. W. Ry.
1408 Pierce Bldg, St. Louis

See our Rice Exhibit at the Land and Irrigation Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 20th to December 4th.

The Too-intelligent Hen.

The following story of the conscientious hen was found by us in the perfectly reliable Egg Reporter and is as follows:

"Talk about the intelligence and the supersensitiveness of the hen! The following, which is the experience of a lawyer, and must, therefore, be truthful, is given as the real hen story of the season:

"I maintain that hens think and feel the same as humans. Maybe not all of them, but now and then you find a bird that has reasoning faculties and feelings, and emotions, the same as you or I. They have their love and their sorrows. Now here is the proof.

"I had a fine Black Minorca who was a master layer. When the other hens were taking their vacation she was tending strictly to business and laying eggs. One day she came out cackling and I went in to get the egg. It appears that while she was telling me about it one of the boys took the egg and put a hard-boiled egg in its place. It was for a joke on me, you know. I noticed that the egg looked a little queer and broke it open. Well, say, if you ever saw a hen look dumfounded! She thought she had laid it.

"I thought nothing about it till I looked down, and hanged if that hen wasn't crying. Big tears were rolling down her furrowed cheeks. I tried to tell her that she was all right, and that it was some horse play by the boys. But she uttered a deep human-like sigh and walked slowly away. The next day she didn't lay, but just moped around the chicken yard, kind of homesick-like. Well, it went on for a week, and still not an egg.

"Then I noticed she was quitting the feed I was giving her, and trying to pick up a living. She had a conscience, you see, and wouldn't eat the food I had bought unless she could repay me in the right kind of eggs. That Black Minorca knew she wasn't expected to lay hard-boiled eggs, as she evidently thought she had done. One morning, as I was feeding the rest of the chickens, I noticed her examining the blade of the lawn mower, and also the desperate look in her eyes, but thought nothing of it at the time. I tried to cheer her up and get her to partake of some of the food, but it was of no use.

"The next day I found her dead in the barn. She had dragged her neck across the blade of the lawn mower, cutting her throat.

"Over in one corner was an egg just left to show me that she intended to do what was right. But it was a clear case of suicide. Killed herself from remorse. That is why I think hens have reasoning powers and use them just the same as we do."

Cotton Growing on Trees.

The cotton grower of the United States need not be any more alarmed over the competition of the cotton-growing tree of Mexico than the North American baker is over the South American bread plant that also grows on trees. India and South America have both their cotton trees, but they do not, and it is doubtful if they ever will, produce a satisfactory staple in quantity that will compare with the cotton plant annually grown from seed. Mexico produces a cotton crop every year, but it does not grow on trees.

Story on Discretion.

Discretion is a beautiful thing, and here is a story about an Irish tailor who had a heap of it.

One morning Mrs. Murphy, a customer, came into the shop and found him busy with pencil and paper. She asked him what he was doing.

"Oi'm makin' a lisht av the min in this town who Oi kin lick."

"Hev yez got Murphy's name down?" asked she.

"Murphy heads me lisht."

Home flew Mrs. Murphy and broke the news to her man. He was in the tailor's shop in a jiffy.

"Me woman tells me that ye're afther making a memorial tablet uv the min that yez can lick, and that ye've got me at the head of it. Is that true?"

"Shure and it's true. What of it?" said the tailor.

"Ye good-for-nothin' little grasshopper, I could commit suicide on yez with me little finger. I could wipe up the flure wid yez wid me hands tied behind me."

"Are ye shure of that?" asked the tailor.

"Shure? I'm shure about it."

"Well, then," said the tailor, "if ye're shure of it I'll scratch ye off the lisht."

The Universal Magazine Bracelet.

This is all the rage. And Adjustable Bracelet. The most elegant design and perfectly finished. It is not solid gold, but it is washed and plated and will stand the acid test. Its match cannot be purchased in country jewelry stores for any price. It is a duplicate of the latest Parisian creation made expressly for the purpose of using it as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine.** The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one elegant **Universal Magazine Bracelet,** postage free, as a subscription premium. Money returned if not satisfied. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Universal Magazine Bracelet.

SHROPSHIRE EWE—American-bred champion at the Iowa State Fair. She was a lamb, but female champion of the breed. Shropshires are so far advanced in numbers in Iowa that they made up a majority of the sheep entries at the Iowa State Fair. This lamb was exhibited by Chandler Bros., of Chariton, Iowa.

ERIC, 7th, OF KEILLOR PARK—Grand champion Aberdeen-Angus bull, and **INGA'S GIRL,** senior and grand champion Aberdeen-Angus cow at the Illinois State Fair, 1909. Exhibited by A. A. Armstrong, of Camargo, Ill. At this great Fair there were four herds exhibited, all of them averaging high in quality.

PRINCEPS LASSIE—Champion Hereford cow in Iowa class, Iowa State Fair; also grand champion at the Sioux City Interstate Show. She is a full aged cow and highly representative of the breed. Exhibited by O. S. Gibbons & Sons, of Early, Iowa.

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

If You Want to Stop a Man From Drink.

She cured her husband, her brother and several of her friends, and now she generously offers to tell you of the simple, inexpensive remedy that she so successfully used. The remedy can be given to the patient unnoticed so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She is anxious to help others so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who has a dear one who drinks to drop her a line today. She makes no charge for this help, she has nothing to sell (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. Of course, she expects that you are yourself personally interested in curing one who drinks, and are not writing out of mere curiosity. Send your letter in confidence to her home. Simply write your name and full address plainly in the coupon below and send it to her.

MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,
837 Home Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y.

Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

Name.....

Address.....

THE UNIVERSAL PREMIUM BROOCH.

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Pratts New Poultry Book.

Pratts New Poultry Book is worth having as a gift, and many that we have to buy are not as good. It is written in the interest of Pratts Poultry Regulator, and that is good reading also. It is the farmer who can make the most money out of poultry, and this book is a manual of information concerning the raising of poultry for profit. Write to Pratt Food Co., Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for a free copy of "Pratts New Poultry Book."

What the Fireless Cooker Will Do.

The fireless cooker will not cook without fire, but is called "fireless" because once food has been started to boiling it will retain the heat and continue the process of cooking.

It cooks soups, meats, cereals, vegetables, boiled puddings and many other articles of food more perfectly than it is possible to do on an ordinary coal or flame stove.

It will roast meat and bake bread, cakes, etc., in the same length of time as an ordinary stove. This is made possible by the roasting attachment, which consists of two heavy metal radiators. They are heated and placed one beneath the pail and the other on the rack above the food.

By retaining all the juices, it renders cheap cuts of meats nutritious and palatable, insures digestion, and, on account of the many delightful boiled and steamed dishes to which it is so well adapted, it has a tendency to create an appetite for wholesome food.

As a fuel-saver it is an economy which the woman in moderate circumstances cannot afford to ignore.

It saves the time, patience and strength of the housekeeper, thereby promoting the welfare of the entire family.

It reduces the work of "washing up" after meals to the minimum, since there are no smoked nor burned utensils to clean.

It enables the housekeeper to have a clean, cool kitchen, without the muss and confusion incident to cooking on a hot stove.

By its use one can always have hot water for sickness or emergencies.

Where members of a family cannot all come to their meals at the same time it is invaluable, since food may be kept warm without drying out or geting overdone.—An Expert Cook.

The Age of Eggs.

In answer to a corresopndent, the Petaluma Poultry Journal says:

"The age of an egg can be determined by the size of its air-space, which can easily be seen through the shell by exposing the egg to the light in a dark room. In a newly-laid egg the air-space is very small, but as the egg gets older the air-space enlarges. Thus, at three weeks old it will occupy one-eighth of the contents of the eggs. This process of testing is adopted by many of the large dairies and egg houses of the land, thus being able to insure none but fresh eggs to customers. It is useful also in artificial incubation or in setting hens, as the fresh eggs can thus be detected from the staler ones."

A chicken fancier in Maine claims to have built up a 240 egg strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks from which he had twenty-five hens that paid him a profit of $4.00 per hen per year. He claims to have a pullet that lay 209 eggs in 231 days.

It appears from the New York market reports that eggs placed in cold storage in April begin to sell in October. This is practically a six-months' storage. It also appears from the Egg Reporter correspondents that there are 15 per cent. more storage eggs in store than there was at this time a year ago.

Better Quality of Hay.

A Black Hawk county (Iowa) farmer sends me samples of hay grown in his meadows and asks what I think about them.

I have answered this correspondent by letter, but there are some things about this hay business which I wish to answer again through this paper. There is too much mixed hay to bring the top prices on any city market, especially on any Northern market. This Iowa hay was timothy and clover and timothy and red top. This hay is grown especially for city trade, yet because of the mixtures it will not sell within ten dollars a ton of straight timothy. Then another cause of serious loss is baling in all the weather-beaten stuff. When baling is done out of stacks, the sides had best be cut down and only the bright part of the stack baled. Nine-tenths of a stack may be bright, but if the whole stack is used just as it comes, the bales show up badly and grade accordingly. Many farmers are making a business of shipping hay. If more attention was paid to producing nice, straight grades, and then bale it while it is a nice green color, much better prices will result.—L. C. Brown.

Good Price For Broom Corn.

It seems strange that a first-class ton of hay will sell for $17 on the market, and a ton of broom corn will bring $230. It goes to prove that broom corn used to be very cheap.

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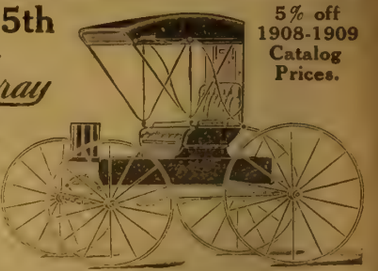

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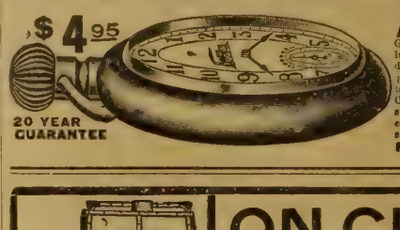

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Full from Cover to Cover with Information Concerning the Treatment and Care of the Eye and Ear. Send for It at Once—Use the Coupon.

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I Believe I Have Prepared a Book that Will Benefit Any Sufferer Who Accepts This Opportunity to Know Its Contents.

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Space will not permit me to say in detail in this announcement all that this great book contains for those who would be benefited by knowing its contents. I can only say that I have succeeded in writing a book—a treatise that is valuable as a reference book, that the doctor can refer to for information or the sufferer for advice. The facts which I have presented are the result of personal contact with thousands of the most complex derangements of the eye, ear, nose and throat. While I shall indulge in no immodest self praise, my heart, affections and skill are wrapped up in my work. You who are well and strong pause a moment. Reflect upon possible and probable consequences before you throw any stumbling block in the way of a sufferer who is seeking relief. If you know of a friend or relative who is afflicted in any way with eye, ear, nose or throat trouble recommend that they send for my book. It is not to be supposed that the well can fully sympathize with the sick. They would have to feel every pain of mind and body which the sick endure, but the well can and should do their part in aiding those who are afflicted. **Send for my book today for yourself or a friend.**

I Have Only a Limited Edition. Get Your Book at Once.

I want my book to go as far as possible in spreading the glad news that there is help for those threatened with blindness and deafness, and the knowledge contained in my book, if imparted to those so afflicted, may be the means of restoring them to healthful sight and hearing. I impose no obligations on this information; I ask no favors from anybody. I simply want interested people to get my book. It is free for the asking. Write for it today.

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School Again.

The necessity for putting up the school lunch is in many households a signal for additional baking; for there must be pie and cake and cookies constantly at hand to tempt the appetite of the child. This means extra work for the already over-burdened mother. But a still worse feature is that it means a perverted appetite that will soon need more than ordinary cooking to tempt it. Plain, wholesome fare that is easily arranged for in the farm home is much better than fancy cooking.

Avoid the paper pail, which cannot be thoroughly scalded and cleansed. If you do not feel like buying a regular lunch pail with compartments for the various things, get a plain tin pail with a close fitting cover. If time is valuable, save the trouble of washing and ironing school napkins by substituting paper ones. These are cheap, neat, and a fresh one can be afforded every day. If there is no can with the pail for drink, a small one with screw top, such as originally contained canned goods of some sort will be found a most convenient receptacle.

Avoid cultivating the use of tea or coffee. If the child does not care for milk, a little lemon juice, with or without sugar, will supply the nucleus for a nice drink of lemonade. If the water is poor the juice alone added to it will be more satisfying than if sugar were added. It quenches the thirst better, and takes away the longing for too oft repeated drinks. Besides, it serves to prevent any bad effects from change in water.

The sandwich should be the main part of the lunch, varied daily to suit the taste. Whole wheat bread and brown bread may be alternated, the filling being each day a little different. Children like a change; they also like little surprises in the way of food; and if some dainty wholly unexpected can be slipped into the pail the attention will be fully appreciated. A bit of cold chicken, or ham left from dinner may serve as the basis of the filling. Slice or chop, place between thin slices of buttered bread, and wrap napkin to keep it from becoming dry. Plain bread and butter with a stalk of celery may be furnished another day. cottage cheese will serve as a filler on the third day. Lettuce leaves with mayonnaise are another attractive bite.

Mayonnaise serves well in many ways. Provide a small bottle of it for the child to carry, to be served with potatoes or cabbage at the noon tide hour. These salads are appetizing, and in hot weather a most valuable addition to the lunch. And by keeping the dressing on hand, one may with little trouble provide a salad every day. Beets, eaten with vinegar or with butter, are a pleasing dish enjoyed by most little folks. Pickles and spiced fruits are helpful as allayers of thirst, and may be used sparingly.

While slavery to pie and cake is to be avoided, the lunch should always contain dessert in some form. The stomach wants the sprightly flavor of fruit to brush off the load of heavy foods. Or a bit of sweet will counterbalance the meats. A cup custard or rice pudding is at once nourishing and delicious. The same may be said of corn starch pudding. Shredded wheat biscuit with sugar and cream and a bit of fresh or canned fruit make a dessert fit for a princess. The cream should be carried in a separate bottle, and applied only when ready to eat. Baked sweet apple with cream is another acceptable dish. A piece of plain cake or a cookie with the fruit occasionally is permissible. A banana, a bunch of grapes, or a piece of melon, the latter to be eaten with salt to prevent ill effect. And the apple is always wholesome.

Votes For Women in Denver.

"It was a decided mistake to give women the right of the ballot," says a woman politician of Denver in Woman's Home Companion for November. "But now that they have it, in my belief it is as much the duty of a woman to exercise that right as it is for her to observe her religious duties or to take proper care of her home. The average woman is better than the average man. At least that is my observation. The average woman politician is as bad as the average man politician—only she is worse! If the rank and file of women would join in one concerted movement to unseat both the professional man and the professional woman politician, then the right of franchise vested in women would prove a boon of inestimable value.

"Like many another woman, I entered politics with the idea of purifying the political atmosphere. Since then it has been a constant struggle on my part to keep my skirts clean. It is much the same thing as a woman marrying a man to reform him. In nine cases out of ten he draws her down to his own level instead of being lifted to hers.

"Women, generally speaking, vote to please the men. There are those who will take issue with this statement, but it is nevertheless true. Perhaps it may be different after the women are better educated in political affairs, if that time should ever come, but under existing conditions the women vote as the men suggest. Left to themselves and uninfluenced by the men, the woman vote would be chaotic. We wouldn't know where we stood in an election till after the votes were all in, because women are influenced by all manner of things the ordinary mortal would not reckon with. By way of example, a really handsome man is a strong asset for any political ticket in Colorado!

"Women are by nature of a trusting disposition in everything save love affairs. It is therefore an easy task for the men to control their votes. For that reason in planning a campaign we decide upon candidates and principles that will appeal to the men and then leave it to them to win their wives, mothers, sisters or sweethearts over to their views."

One Way of Doing Business.

Billy Emerson, the minstrel, took a company of black-face artists to Australia in the old days, and had hard luck. On the way back he landed at Shanghai and gave a show.

Emerson saw there was a good house. "Doing pretty well," he said to the box-office man.

"Fine," that official replied; "we've got in $400 in money and $1,400 in chits."

"In what?" gasped Emerson.

"In chits."

"What are chits?"

"Why, promises to pay. Everybody uses chits here. Give a chit and settle at the end of the month."

"Do you mean to tell me that you have let $1,400 worth of seats go for them chits, as you call them?"

"Sure; why not?"

"And those people just signed their names and didn't pay cash?"

"Certainly."

"What a business I could do in the states!" groaned Emerson.—Saturday Evening Post.

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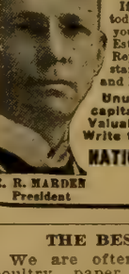

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An Old Picture Revived.

"It is always interesting to me," said a veteran, as he lingered lovingly in a lobster palace, "to note how youngsters who are making their freshman dash into nocturnal Broadway duplicate exactly the methods used a generation ago—by their fathers, for example—in seeking to impress those about them as 'men of the world.' They really believe they are conducting themselves in a manner developed exclusively by the Twentieth Century.

"A minor illustration may be seen in the youngster who, as soon as seated in a place like this, and before ordering anything, ostentatiously lights a paper cigarette, blows the smoke across the table into the face of his girl companion, and casts an eye around as though to remark: 'Do you see me? Guess I'm up to date all right—eh?'

"Of course, he's an ass—anyone is that smokes a cigarette just before his oysters or soup. But the point is that in this and other asinine things he prides himself on up-to-dateness; whereas he's only an old picture in a new frame."—New York Globe.

The Hands in Winter.

It has been said that many colds in the head are due to cold, bare hands and wrists, as the blood in the hand becomes thoroughly chilled and is returned in an icy state to the lungs, and if the hands are kept warm and dry when exposed to the cold and wind, you may avoid serious trouble from this cause.

If your hands have a tendency to roughness, avoid all kinds of cloth gloves. Chamois, undressed kid and similar kinds are pleasant and protective, and woolen gloves or mittens may be worn over the kid ones in winter, if wished.

The manner of washing and drying one's hands has much to do with the general condition and even with the chaps of the finger tips, and a few minutes devoted to the care of the hands every night before going to bed will work wonders.

When gloves are used for sleeping in, it is better to slit down the center of the palm, or even cut it away entirely.

To keep the hands soft and the skin firm, so it will not chap as easily, keep a bottle of borax water on your table and use a little in the water every time you wash your hands. This solution is prepared by adding a heaping tablespoonful of powdered borax to a quart of hot water, and when dissolved it is ready for use; and an excellent cream to use at night is made by mixing well together 10 cents' worth of glycerine, the juice of two lemons and one tablespoonful of powdered borax, and this must be rubbed well into the skin after washing with the borax water.

It is not at all difficult to accustom one'self to wear old gloves for outside work and all sorts of housework, and they save the hands wonderfully.

Every child should have two or three pairs of gloves for every-day use, so they can be exchanged whenever they become wet, and especially in the snowball season, as the gloves soon become wet, then the chill strikes the wrists and a cold follows as a natural result, and their gloves should be made of some material that can easily be washed and kept soft and clean. Use only the best soap, and always dry the hands thoroughly, and especially if you are going out in the cold or wind.—M. A. Y.

Remedy For Fleas.

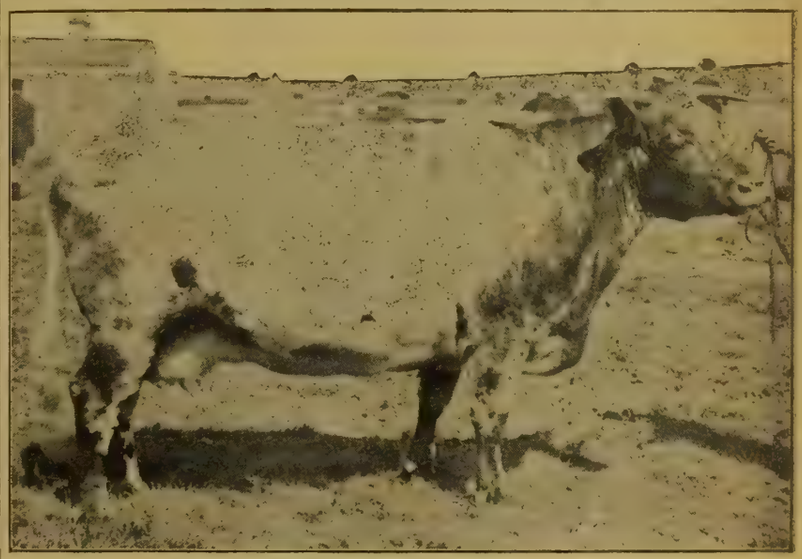
"The best remedy for fleas in a house," says State Zoologist H. A. Surface, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in reply to a number of letters seeking information on the subject, "is fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas, the same as for all other household pests. This will, of course, destroy flies, roaches, etc., as well as the fleas. This, however, must be done with considerable care, because the gas is deadly, and, besides, rather expensive. One of the simple and less expensive but slower methods of ridding a house of fleas is to do it by means of sticky fly paper. If the fly paper is placed beneath chairs, tables and stands where it will not be in the way of anyone walking, it will be all right. I should warn you, however, that if a cat happened to get on such a paper, it would cause a lively time and quite a mussed-up animal. It has been said that if pieces of meat that are lean are placed in the middle of the floor the fleas will jump toward them. However, the janitor of a certain seminary cleaned the parlors of fleas by wrapping sticky fly paper around his rubber boots, with the sticky side outwards, and walking slowly through the rooms.

"The nature of the flea is to jump toward, instead of away from, a moving object. Perhaps the drawing of paper slowly across the carpet a number of times would kill many of them. The chief thing is to remove the fundamental cause of the plague of fleas, which is generally due to infested cats or dogs. Have the animals sleep on a cloth or carpet in a box outdoors, and at least every other morning remove the carpet and beat it on the ground some distance from the house. The larva of the flea lives in dust, and all cracks should be thoroughly cleansed and washed with a four per cent. creolin in water; or, in other words, a solution of water and creolin, containing one part of creolin in twenty-five parts of water, and then the cracks should be filled with a mixture of melted beeswax and resin.

"If carpets are discarded and rugs used instead, it will help to get rid of both fleas and carpet beetles. The rugs or carpets should be taken out frequently and the floor scrubbed with the creolin solution."

Just at present the top price for wool on the St. Louis market is 30 cents a pound.

ROLAND—Best American-bred aged Percheron stallion at the Illinois State Fair of 1909. Exhibited by D. Augustin, of Carlock, Ill. At this show there was a very creditable exhibit of American-raised pure-bred Percherons, several first-class herds competing.



LADY FRAGRANT—First-prize aged Shorthorn cow at the Nebraska State Fair. Exhibited by Owen Kane, of Wisner, Nebraska. At this Fair about 175 elegant Shorthorns were exhibited, including some of the best herds from Iowa.

PRINCE OF WHITEHOUSE—First-prize three-year-old Clydesdale stallion at the Iowa and Illinois State Fairs and reserve champion in Iowa. Exhibited by John Leitch, of Lafayette, Ill.

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where the land is new and low priced, where seasons are long and winters mild, where you can grow two and three crops a year, where there are good markets, good people and good health.

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DON'T GET COLD FEET.

Among the many things that go to help the modern farmer live more comfortably in the winter time is the Clark Carriage Heater. These foot warmers are made in various styles and are sold at such low prices that anyone who does riding at all in winter should have one. The offer made by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company on another page to supply one of these foot warmers and a dozen bricks of fuel for them at only $1.50 is certainly an attractive one.

Don't get cold feet on your drives this winter when you can get one of these little comfort makers for so small an amount. Write for catalogue to Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, 682 LaSalle street, Chicago, Illinois.

NOT QUALIFIED.

The two men were getting warm over a simple difference of opinion.

They turned to the third man.

"Isn't a home-made strawberry shortcake better than a cherry pie?" demanded one of them.

"Isn't a home-made cherry pie better than any shortcake?" inquired the other.

The third man shook his head.

"I don't know," he said. "I board."

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 248 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

For Those Who Wear Glasses.

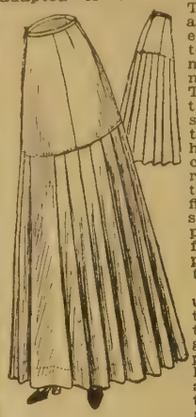
To prevent steam from settling on your eye-glasses when out of doors, rub both sides of the lenses with soap, rub off with a soft cloth and polish with tissue paper.—Woman's Home Companion for November.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Every pattern is new and original.

Plaited Skirt With Five-gored Upper Portion.

No. 6471.—The skirt that is smooth and plain over the hips and plaited below is a favorite one just now, and is peculiarly well adapted to wear with fashionable coats.



This one will be found available for almost every seasonable material, while also it makes an admirable model for re-making. The gored upper portion requires only a small amount of material, and this often has been left over, or can be obtained in the re-cutting. In the illustration, broadcloth is finished with tailor stitching. The lower portion provides comfortable flare, yet the plaits are pressed flat to give long lines.

The skirt consists of upper and plaited portions. The upper portion is cut in five gores and is fitted with perfect smoothness. The lower portion is gored and laid in backward-turning plaits. It is seamed to the plain portion and is stitched flat above the edge.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 7¼ yards 24 or 27, 4¼ yards 44 or 52 inches wide; the width of the skirt at lower edge is 4½ yards.

The Pattern 6471 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Misses' Straight-plaited Yoke Skirt.

No. 6472.—The straight-plaited skirt attached to a yoke is exceedingly fashionable and is being much worn by young girls. This one can be utilized with a waist to match, with the new college blouse that is long and loose and completely covers the yoke, or with a coat, making a street suit. In this instance it is made of plaid woolen material combining green with blue, but it is adapted to a great many different ones. It can be utilized for suitings and for the lighter-weight materials with equal success, and there is a long list of new and pretty fabrics; but cashmere and the new silk-and-wool crepe must be remembered as being especially smart among those of lighter weight.

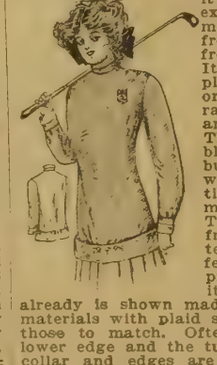
The skirt consists of yoke and plaited portion. The yoke is circular and smoothly fitted. The skirt is plaited and pressed flat to give long and slender lines.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen-year size is 5¾ yards 27, 3¾ yards 44, or 2¾ yards 52 inches wide.

The Pattern 6472 is cut in sizes for girls of fourteen and sixteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

College Girl's Blouse.

No. 6465.—Such a blouse as this one belongs in every girl's wardrobe, whether she attends college or does not. It is simple and girlish; it is useful and practical, and it is smart in the extreme. It can be made from serge or from broadcloth, or from similar material. It can be worn with a plaited skirt to match, or can be used separately and worn over an odd skirt as liked. This one is made of blue serge with pearl buttons and is finished with turned-over portion of collar and cuffs made from white. These last can be made from silk or the material, however, if preferred. The model promises to be a favorite of the season and already is shown made from plain colored materials with plaid skirts as well as with those to match. Often the facing at the lower edge and the turned-over portions of collar and edges are made to match the skirt.



The blouse is made with front and back portions with under-arm gores. The lower edge is finished with a facing and is turned up and buttoned into place. The sleeves are in one piece each, of moderate fullness and gathered into straight cuffs. A standing collar finishes the neck.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen-year size is 3½ yards 27, 2⅞ yards 32, or 1⅞ yards 44 inches wide, with ⅜ yard 27 inches wide for turned-over portions of collar and cuffs, ⅜ yard 27, ¼ yard 44, or ⅛ yard 52 inches wide for facing for lower edge.

The Pattern 6465 is cut in sizes for girls of fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Morning Jacket With Peplum.

No. 6474.—Such a simple morning jacket as this one always is in demand. It is pretty and becoming as well as comfortable. It can be worn with a skirt to match or an odd one as may be liked. The sleeves can be made as illustrated or extended to the wrists. In this instance dotted challis is trimmed with bands of ribbon, but any trimming that may be liked can be substituted, and there are a great many attractive ones as well as materials. Cashmere with bands of Persian or flowered ribbon would make an extremely attractive jacket. Madras with embroidery would be pretty, and many women prefer washable materials to any others, whatever the season. The separate peplum does away with the fullness over the hips, and the round collar is always satisfactory for morning wear.

The jacket is made with fronts and back. The back is plain, but the fronts are tucked to yoke depth. The peplum is circular, and it is joined to the jacket beneath the belt. The rolled-over collar is seamed to the neck. The sleeves are cut in one piece each, and are finished with cuffs, whatever their length.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3¾ yards 24, 3⅛ yards 32, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with 9½ yards of banding.

The Pattern 6474 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Fancy Blouse or Chemisette.

No. 6473.—The pretty dressy blouse that is closed at the front makes one of the novelties of the season. This one also shows new fancy sleeves that are in every way attractive, and the shallow yoke, or chemisette, that marks the latest designs. Messaline is the material illustrated, and the color is the leaf green that is so fashionable with trimming of black satin and yoke of cream-colored lace over white chiffon. The tucks at the front give becoming fullness over the bust, while those at the back tend to a slender effect, and the puffed sleeves are as pretty as they are distinctive. Altogether the blouse is a charming one, for which every seasonable material that can be tucked and puffed is appropriate.

The blouse consists of a fitted lining, fronts and back, with the chemisette. The lining is closed at the center front, the chemisette is hooked into place, and the blouse is closed beneath the tabs or battlements. The sleeves are made over smoothly-fitted linings, which serve to keep the cuffs perfectly in place. They are cut in battlements to match the front, and their shaped edges overlap the puffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3¾ yards 21 or 24, 3¼ yards 32, or 1⅞ yards 44 inches wide, with ⅝ yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette, ¾ yard for satin for banding.

The Pattern 6473 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please send all orders for the above patterns to the **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

New Hog and Sheep Book.

All who are worrying about sheep diseases ought to obtain a copy of Pratts New Hog and Sheep Book. It contains the information they are looking for. It is written for stockmen, and is clear and concise. The advertisements relating to Pratts food and remedies are no disadvantage, and benefits may be derived therefrom. Write to Pratt Food Co., Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for a free copy of "Pratts New Hog and Sheep Book."

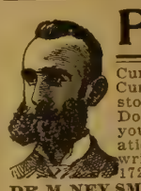
Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic

FREE to Every Man or Woman

Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to, when you want to, without a chance for trouble in your stomach?

Would you like to say farewell for the rest of your life to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after eating, Nervousness, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and Constipation?

Then send me 10 cents to cover cost of packing and I will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They regulate the bowels, relieve soreness, strengthen every nerve and muscle of your stomach, relieve you at once and make you feel like a new man or woman. So write today enclosing 10 cents for the postage, etc., and get one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts that are celebrated because they cure where medicines fail. Write Dr. G. C. Young, 18 National Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich.



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$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure. We furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. **ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1212 Detroit, Mich.**

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; **$60** a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.**

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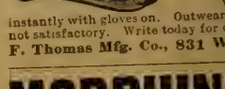

Do away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them. Fasten instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents. **F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 831 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio**

MORPHINE Before you pay a cent, we will convince you that Manine permanently cures any drug habit. Guaranteed not to contain Morphine, Laudanum, Opium or any other habit forming drug. No money required in advance. A full month's treatment sent to those afflicted without one cent of deposit. Manine has cured thousands, it will cure you. Give it a free trial. You are to be the sole judge. Address **Manine Medicine Co. 3221 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.** **FREE ON APPROVAL**

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CAN BE CURED. My mild, soothing, guaranteed cure does it and FREE SAMPLE proves it. STOPS THE ITCHING and cures to stay. WRITE NOW—TODAY. **Dr. Cannaday, 876 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.**

"A homely girl can seldom understand why people think some men are mashers."—Chicago News.

Premiums

For Little Girls

Two-Foot Doll *Completely and Stylishly Dressed*

and a nice 27-PIECE CHINA TEA SET, given for a very little help for a big concern, right in your own neighborhood.

This handsome little lady doll was imported from Germany, and is offered free at this time to advertise our business. If you have a little girl who wants a beautiful doll, properly and stylishly dressed, this is your opportunity. Our bisque doll, which we offer as a free premium, is magnificently dressed in ***genuine satin dress*** with lace trimming, large Floradora hat, has complete set of underwear, open-work stockings and patent leather shoes, with blue eyes which open and shut, a peach and cream complexion and a little rosebud mouth, make this the handsomest and sweetest doll you could possibly imagine. The doll is life size, nearly two feet tall, joint limbs.

In addition, we will send with the doll a handsome ***Twenty-seven Piece Doll's China Tea Set,*** fully decorated such as large, expensive china costing many dollars.

Send your name and address on free coupon and we will send you twelve of the most beautiful pictures, large size, in fifteen colors, that you ever saw; also twelve sets of beautiful Christmas and New Year's post cards. You distribute these goods free on a special plan—collecting 25c with picture and set of post cards. Then you send us the money collected, a total of $3.00, and the same day received, we will ship you the beautiful doll and tea set, all express charges paid by us. Just fill in coupon below. If you do not want to do this simple work after receiving the pictures and post cards, all well and good, we will send you postage for their return. Our capitalization is over $2,500,000.00, and we will show you when you reply that we always do just as we agree.

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107-111 Clinton Street Dept. 44, Chicago

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Every woman or girl answering this advertisement IN GOOD FAITH will be sent at once one of our beautiful pictures for herself to keep.

BOTH PREMIUMS SHIPPED ALL EXPRESS CHARGES PREPAID

FREE DOLL COUPON

WM. A. WILSON, Mgr.,
107-111 Clinton St., Dept. 44, Chicago.

Send me the 12 pictures and 12 sets of post cards. If I distribute them in accordance with your plan as advertised, you will send me, express charges paid, the large dressed doll and twenty-seven piece doll's tea set. If, after receiving the goods, I do not care to distribute them on your plan, you will send postage for their return.

Name .....

Address .....

SELECTED POETRY.

THE FISHERMAN'S LAMENT.

I'm weary of working,
I'm tired of play,
I'm sick of the struggle
For glory each day;
I'm weary of loving,
And weary of strife,
I'm tired of money
And sick of my wife.

Excitement annoys me,
And suspense is worse;
I don't like an auto,
I'm scared of a hearse.
Nobody can cheer me—
Or pills—or push!
Why must I keep working
While other men fish?

—Frank W. Taylor, Jr.

HIS FAILING.

To look at him you'd think
He really knew it all,
Whatever turn and twist
However slight and small,
He seemed so very wise,
A Solomon, you'd say,
Until enough time elapsed
He gives himself away.

An eye that's most severe,
A beard of formal cut
That hides a mouth austere—
When he can keep it shut;
A rather pompous port,
He makes a great display,
But still of sense he's short,
He gives himself away.

A pity 'tis, indeed,
That fellow isn't dumb,
He then might well succeed
In fooling people some.
But in the lion's skin
The ass is bound to bray,
And when he wags his chin
He gives himself away.

—Chicago News.

THE SOLITARY REAPER.

Behold her, single in the field,
Yon solitary Highland lass!
Reaping and singing by herself;
Stop here, or gently pass!
Alone she cuts and binds the grain
And sings a melancholy strain;
Oh, listen! for the vale profound
Is overowing with the sound.

No nightingale did ever chant
More welcome notes to weary bands
Of travelers in some shady haunt,
Among Arabian sands;
A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard
In springtime from the cuckoo bird,
Breaking the silence of the seas
Among the farthest Hebrides.

Will no one tell me what she sings,
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago;
Or is it some mere humble lay,
Familiar matter of to-day?
Some natural sorrow, loss or pain,
That has been and may be again?

Whate'er the theme, the maiden sang
As if the song could have no ending;
I saw her singing at her work,
And o'er the sickle bending;
I listen'd motionless and still,
And, as I mounted up the hill,
The music in my heart I bore
Long after it was heard no more.

—William Wordsworth.

THE BELOVED.

"Go in," they said, "and you will find her there,
In her own room, that lies abaft the stair."
Then by the garden-way, so thick with scent
Of long-belated honeysuckles, in I went.
The door creaked softly in my careful hand,
The polished stairs were silent 'neath the feet, like sand.

One met me as I turned the passage there,
Bowered with wan palms, beyond the empty stair;
She drew her skirt aside, and bowed her head,
But took my hand in passing * * *
Brazen-red
The sun flamed in through the tall pointed pane,
And lett upon the snow-white sheets one slender purple stain.

So white, at first I did not know her there,
And I stood frozen as the winter sapling stands,
And once, like voices from far vanished lands,
I heard the sound of voices at the stair: *
"How beautiful she looks!" I marveled there
The while I gazed upon the smooth, soft bands
Of parted hair upon her peaceful brows, the folded hands,
The mouth that would not tremble at my kiss.
"How beautiful!" I wondered long at this,
For none of them but I had found her fair.

So long I stood, as one the hours were;
Slow dusk made way for night, and night for dawn
That stole in soft across the silvered lawn;
And then at last they came to take here
With swift and silent feet, and soft commands,
But I stood frozen as the winter sapling stands;
And heard no more till on the tingling air
Broke sobbing and the awful words of prayer.

—James E. Richardson, in Everybody's.

THE UNATTAINABLE.

Bill Biffins yearned to satisfy
The men who criticise.
When he resolved that he would try
To make a name and rise
They said he was too young as yet.
A few years onward rolled
And then with courteous regret
They said he was too old.

He once was slender as the limb
That grows upon a tree;
Then broader outlines came to him,
Quite comforting to see.
Approval still he fails to win;
His friends assure him that
While once he may have been too thin
At present he's too fat.

He eats too much or not enough;
He's oversad or gay;
His language is a bit too rough
Or too ornate, they say.

No wonder that his frame of mind
Grows steadily more glum.
How can he ever hope to find
The happy medium?

—Washington Star.

A CHANGE OF MIND.

I used to call him "Rube" and scoff
At him with merry quip and jest;
I'd say: "Your chin needs wiping off,"
And tell him to pull down his vest.
And that—yes, brother, that was when
I did not dream of this remorse—
Yet I was walking idly then;
He drove behind a trotting horse.

I used to say that it was sad
Because he would not live in town,
Where things were always bright and glad
And care an easy thing to drown.
And even then he had a phone
To chat with neighbors far or near;
My slugs into the slot were thrown—
A hired receiver at my ear.

Yet, none the less, I pitied him—
You see, I judged him on the stage
Where he was shown all lank and slim,
With whiskers like the wind-tossed sage.
Well, when I'd got a horse to drive,
It gave me something of a jar
To have him whizz past in his "five,"
With six guests in the roomy car.

And so I hold my head and think
Of all the jokes I used to make,
Of how I'd nod my head and wink
And speak of him as "Country Jake;"
Why, when I've saved my scanty dimes
And bought an auto—'tis in vain
To dream upon those coming times,
For then he'll have an aeroplane!

So, here's to you, my farmer friend—
There never was a "Rube" or "Si."
We've just begun to comprehend
That it is you who whizzes by
In the disturbing cloud of dust
That mocks and overwhelms us thus,
Though in our little jokes discussed,
You've always kept ahead of us.

—Chicago Post.

FREE 39 PIECE DINNER SETS FREE

I want to give one of these beautiful American Beauty Rose Dinner Sets to every Lady Reader of this Paper ABSOLUTELY FREE.

My Offer. I will give every lady reader of this paper one of these beautiful 39-piece Dinner sets, decorated with the large, deep glowing American Beauty Rose, the most beautiful rose in the world. I INVITE YOU TO TAKE IT. I ask you only to aid me in the very slightest degree among your friends. Just speak a kind word in my behalf. I really want to place this magnificent dinner set on your table without allowing you to pay me one penny.

Send me no money.

Just mail me a postal card or sign the coupon. ***But do this Today.*** I will then send you, ***all charges paid,*** 20 packages of my very best high grade post cards. I want you to give a package of post cards ***free*** to your friends on my 25c introductory offer. Each package contains an assortment of cards, all different, no two alike. These are the very finest gold finished flower and motto post cards, and all your friends will want a package when they see how beautiful the cards really are. When you have given away the post cards on my special intoductory offer, the 39-Piece American Beauty Rose Dinner Set will be shipped to you at once absolutely free. ***There will be no delay.*** The dinner sets are packed in strong boxes guaranteed against all breakage.

Special Extra Prize. I will give you a whole box of six lovely and beautiful handkerchiefs if you are ***prompt*** and show me that you mean business. But you must be ***prompt.*** I insist on ***promptness.*** Send me your name and address ***today.*** Let me hear from you at once. Remember, you get the handkerchiefs in addition to the Dinner Set. The half dozen handkerchiefs is an ***extra gift,*** given you for being prompt. ***Don't delay a minute.*** Get your pencil and write ***today. Do it now!*** Remember, you get the 39-piece Gold Medal Dinner Set ***Free.*** And besides an ***extra gift*** of six beautiful handkerchiefs for promptness. Address

C. E. Smith, 1451 Virginia St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Decorations are the real genuine American Beauty Rose design, intermingled with the most exquisite traceries of gold. And each piece bears the genuine stamp and ***trade-mark*** of the great world-renowned Owen Potteries of Minerva. This stamp ***guarantees*** the quality of the china, guarantees it absolutely. It proves to you that you are getting the real ***Gold Medal*** China, the ***"Ware that Wears."*** You should see the rich, deep red of these delicious roses. They are burned into this handsome chinaware by the triplicate process of firing and then glazed with the perfection of knowlege gained by nearly half a hundred years of china making. This is an offer you ***must*** accept if you want the ***most beautiful Dinner Set*** ever made.

Sign this Coupon-

Put Your Name Right Here!

Do It NOW! Never before has there been such a startling and wonderful premium offered. Remember it is free to you —39-pieces free—no disagreeable work and a grand extra prize of six handkerchiefs if you are prompt. Sign this Coupon today. Grasp this great and extraordinary offer—the greatest and the most extraordinary offer ever made.

Sign this Coupon TODAY. Don't Delay. Do it NOW!

CUT OR TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

C. E. SMITH, 1451 Virginia St., Kansas City, Mo.

Please send me the 20 packages of post cards to give away on your 25c introductory offer. I want the 39-piece Dinner Set.

NAME

P. O.

STATE

St., R.R. or Box

Making A Good Impression

A Person With Bad Breath Invariably Impresses People Unfavorably.

Every one desires to make a good impression with other people with whom they come in contact, whether in a business or social way.

No matter how well dressed a person may be, or how well educated or accomplished, if he or she has an offensive breath, every other consideration and good quality is likely to be overlooked, and the impression made is likely to be an unfavorable one.

The employer in selecting an employe is almost certain to reject the applicant whose breath is offensive, even though he may seem a good acquisition in every other way.

No merchant cares to employ a clerk whose breath is foul, to wait on his customers; he would probably drive trade away. Neither does an official desire to have such a person employed in his office.

Many a person making an application for a position has been rejected by a prospective employer on account of this undesirable possession, which proves so disagreeable to other persons, and often the applicant hasn't the slightest idea as to why he was "turned down," since he seemed to fill the requirements of the position in all particulars.

Every one who is so unfortunate to possess bad breath, whether caused by disordered stomach, decayed teeth or nasal catarrh, should use STUART'S CHARCOAL LOZENGES, which afford immediate relief from this trouble.

Charcoal is a powerful absorbent of foul gases, and quickly oxidizes and purifies bad breath. The charcoal from which these lozenges are made is the best that money can buy, and possess a higher power of absorption not present in other and minor brands.

Bad breath from any cause cannot exist for a moment when they are used, and all persons who are subject to foul and offensive breath should rid themselves of what amounts to a positive nuisance by using these powerful absorbing lozenges.

Use them freely before going in company, or to church, or the theater; in fact, to any place where you will be brought into close contact with other people.

Before visiting your dentist, or your physician, or your barber, purify your breath, and take a box of Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges with you, and keep your breath pure and free from taint.

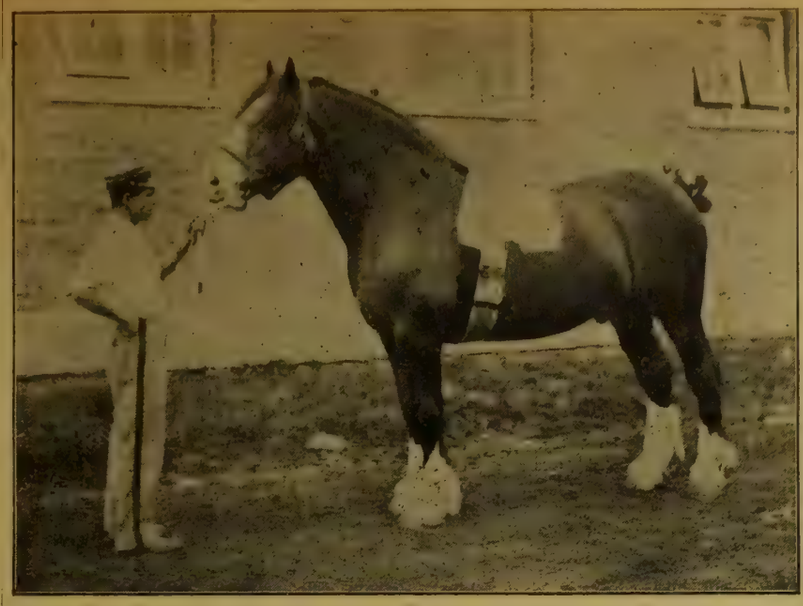
These lozenges surpass all others in their marvelous powers of absorption, as it has been proved again and again that they will absorb one hundred times their own volume in gases.

Every druggist has them in stock, price 25c. per box. A free sample package will be sent to you, if you will forward your name and address to the F. A. Stuart Co., 200 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

The Missouri Wheat Crop.

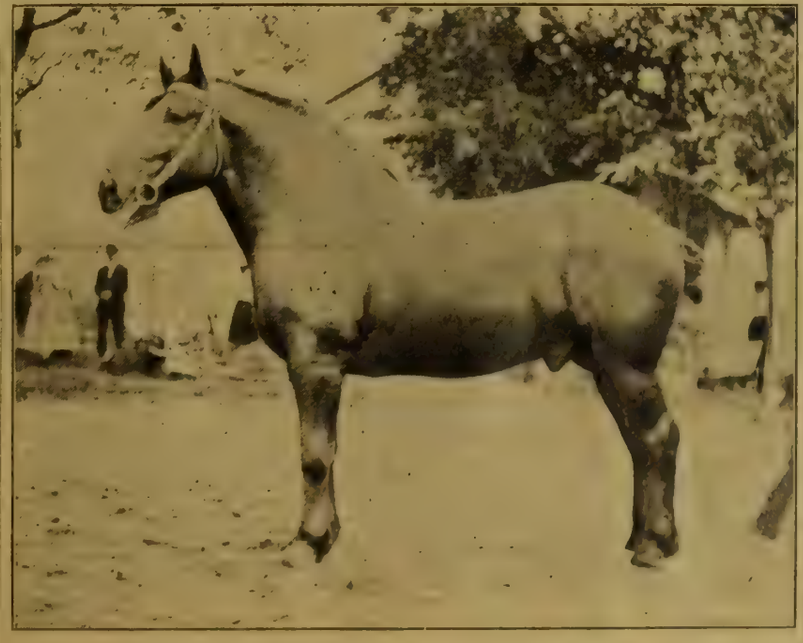
The total wheat crop of Missouri in 1909 is 27,502,871 bushels on 1,800,005 acres, an average of about 18½ bushels per acre. In the year 1908 the yield was 20,684,819 bushels on 1,927,728 acres. The banner wheat county is Franklin. This year with 67,243 acres sown the yield was 1,008,645 bushels.

This is the day of the draft horse. The market is calling for them every day in the week, and prices average high. This applies to horses weighing 1,300 to 1,600 pounds.



BARON CLIFTON—First-prize aged stallion and champion Clydesdale stallion at the Iowa State Fair of 1909. Exhibited by W. V. Hixson, of Marengo, Iowa. BARON CLIFTON was an easy winner, being very close to the conformation of the ideal Clydesdale.

COUNT ABBOTT—Senior champion Shorthorn bull, Iowa class, Iowa State Fair. COUNT ABBOTT was first-prize winner in the two-year-old class. Iowa is a great Shorthorn cattle state and only first-class animals are shown. COUNT ABBOTT was exhibited by C. S. McLellan, of Lowden, Iowa.



CUYON—Champion Percheron stallion at the Nebraska State Fair. Exhibited by Maasdam & Wheeler, of Fairfield, Iowa. At this Fair Percherons made a great showing, as many as twenty-four colts were exhibited in one class. CUYON is a massive but active aged stallion.

I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you.

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today.

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,
Box 234, Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

Scores of testimonials, from persons who gladly write to those now suffering, all tell of perfect cures. My Mild Combination Treatment destroys growth and eliminates the disease from the system. **Free book, "Cancer and Its Cure," and 125-page book of testimonials from cured patients in every State in the Union. No matter how serious your case, how many operations you have had, or what treatment you have taken, don't give up hope, but write at once for my books.**

DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO.,
1233 Grand Ave., Suite 103, Kansas City, Mo.

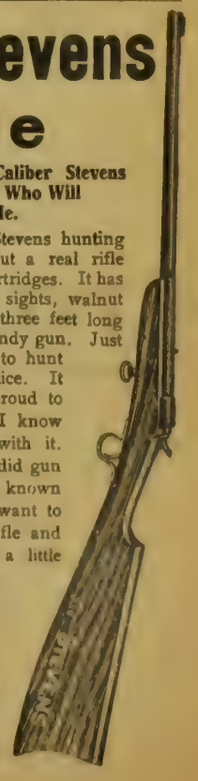
UNIVERSAL PALMISTRY BOOK.

This is by the famous Elmo Jean La Seer, President of the National Institute of Palmistry. It is an illustrated book of ninety pages. There are twenty-six chapters, all intensely interesting and instructive. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium in connection with the **Universal Magazine**. The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 30 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for one year and one copy of the book "Palmistry" by mail postpaid. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Earn Stevens Rifle

I Have a Genuine 22 Caliber Stevens Rifle for Every Boy Who Will Write to Me.

This is a 22 caliber Stevens hunting rifle. It is not a toy but a real rifle shooting long or short cartridges. It has a well rifled barrel, fine sights, walnut stock. It is more than three feet long and is in every way a dandy gun. Just what every boy wants to hunt with and for target practice. It is a gun you will be proud to show your friends and I know you will be delighted with it. You know what a splendid gun the Stevens is, the best known rifle in the world. I want to give you this splendid rifle and all I want in return is a little easy work. Write me today and I will tell you all about the gun and just how you can get it.



A. M. PIPER,
106 Popular Bldg.,
Des Moines, Iowa

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

All readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower who have sick friends, suffering from rheumatism or kidney trouble, will be interested:

FINDS NEW KIDNEY CURE

Dr. T. Frank Lynott, New York Specialist, discovers remarkable remedy.

At last a perfectly harmless and positive cure appears to have been found. Dr. T. Frank Lynott, formerly of the New York University, New York, later of the famous Bellevue hospital, and now a celebrated specialist in Chicago, has a very quick acting formula which has been approved by the best doctors.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower saw the above clipping from the Inter-Ocean and wanted to know of this new formula for curing kidney trouble.

Arrangements were then made by which Dr. Lynott offers National Farmer and Stock Grower readers a **free treatment**. Dr. Lynott, however, says that he proposes to give the free treatment only for a limited time to convince the public in every part of the United States of the positive wonderful efficacy of his treatment.

Furthermore, Dr. Lynott wants to make it clear that he has no "cure-all." He is a specialist in kidney and bladder diseases and rheumatism, so please do not write to him unless you have one of these diseases. If you write at once, both the medical advice and the medicine are entirely free.

The editor of this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, feels that with such a free offer, anybody who stays sick with kidney trouble or rheumatism deserves to be sick.

I know that a good many free offers have been advertised where the public had to send money, **but this free offer really IS A FREE OFFER.** And remember that instead of getting an ordinary physician, you get the medical advice free direct from America's greatest of all specialists on these diseases. See Free treatment certificate at bottom of this page and get relief **right now.**

STOP!

Stop that back breaking, twisting, terrible, terrible unbearable agony! Oh, that awful, awful digging soreness --the back all bent--the joints stiff, the heart-wringing pain—*stop that pain RIGHT NOW!*

Yes, Write For the Free Treatment—

a **REAL Free Treatment** that will give you relief—relief at once—not next week, not tomorrow, but relief AT ONCE—**immediately** after starting the treatment. It is so **simple**, so mild, yet so scientific and so **sure**—this treatment for rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble. Write now, today.

See the Free Treatment Certificate below—sign it and send it today. **No money—no obligation. At last you** can get relief, and, if you write at once, you get the treatment absolutely free. Just think—a genuine **free** treatment by America's and Europe's **leading** specialist—absolutely free—really and genuinely free **to convince the public.**

If you have Kidney Trouble, or Rheumatism (the cause of those pains), then **it's your loss** if you suffer any longer. When Dr. Lynott says free, he means free—not one cent to pay; and it is "up to you" whether you want the best medical advice and medicine all without a cent of cost. Don't miss this wonderful liberal offer. See the Free Trial Certificate at the bottom of this page.

Look at these poor sufferers all bent with nerve-racking pain — they are victims of kindey trouble; they think it is a rheumatic twitch. Friends say they grumble, but considering their awful pain, they bear up most bravely.

Oh, it is terrible that there should be such suffering, when you can be relieved so quickly, so surely, so simply, and right now, free of charge.

Writing of Dr. T. Frank Lynott, who gives the medical advice free, a brother specialist writes as follows:

"I have for years been considered an authority on urinary diseases, but I must confess my respect, my profound sense of esteem, for Dr. Lynott, whose wonderful success in treating urinary diseases has surprised us all. Dr. Lynott, by the way, is making a most remarkable free offer—the most genuine and generous offer ever made by a high grade physician. It seems to me the medical world ought not to be jealous of his success, but should praise him for what he has done and is doing for humanity."

Dr. T. Frank Lynott

whose photo is printed here, is, as you perhaps know, the world's greatest authority on kidney and bladder trouble and rheumatism. Never before has a physician of such high standing offered to treat patients by mail. But Dr. Lynott *wants* the people to get the benefit of this free treatment.

His cures have stirred America and Europe. In fact, Dr. Lynott received a special diploma on urinary diseases from the great New York University—of which the famous Bellevue Hospital, New York is now an honored part.

WATCH These Symptoms!

Trouble in the kidneys begins slowly, slowly. It creeps upon the unsuspecting patient like a thief in the night. Slowly, slowly, those stinging, racking pains foist themselves upon the sufferer; gradually, gradually the pains increase into a daily, nightly, constant, endless torture. Watch the symptoms, and cure yourself. Here are the principal symptoms of uric acid disease:

The Symptoms

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic Trouble.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Constipation or liver trouble.
9—Pain or soreness under right ribs.
10—Swelling in any part of the body.
11—Palpitation or pain around the heart
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain and swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

NOW THEN, This Certificate Is FREE

You get the treatment, the medicine and Dr. Lynott's personal attention absolutely free, if you write at once. Instant Relief for those terrorizing pains!

Send no money—read the certificate, note that it puts you under no obligation. Dr. Lynott is glad to see a sufferer cured—write at once and get the free treatment.

JUST

Your Name and Address and the Symptoms

of your disease given by number. That is all Dr. Lynott wants. Read the free treatment certificate; read how it puts you under **no obligations** whatever; how it says specially and distinctly that you are not now nor later under any obligations whatever.

SEND NO MONEY—just write for the free treatment

REMEMBER:—This free treatment offer is LIMITED. Only a certain number will be taken, all under Dr. Lynott's personal care. If you answer this offer the first time you see it you are GUARANTEED the FREE treatment. So better send the free treatment certificate today, at once, and remember, you need INSTANT, IMMEDIATE relief from those awful pains.

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT, 2909 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO

If you have a friend suffering with kidney or bladder trouble or other uric acid disease, such as rheumatism, don't you feel that you owe it to your friend to tell him or her of this free offer?

Free Treatment Certificate

What is Your Name?.....
State plainly, Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

Your Address?.....

What Symptoms Have You?.....
Give numbers from table above—that is all

What is Your Age?..... *Married?*.....

Just fill out the above—nothing to sign, you see. Just answer the questions and be sure to give your name and address. You are under no obligations whatever. The **FREE** treatment will then be sent at **once, prepaid.** Cut out this certificate (or write a letter describing your symptoms) and **get INSTANT relief from those racking, rocking pains.** Address personally

Dr. T. FRANK LYNOTT
2909 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO, Ills.

National FARMER

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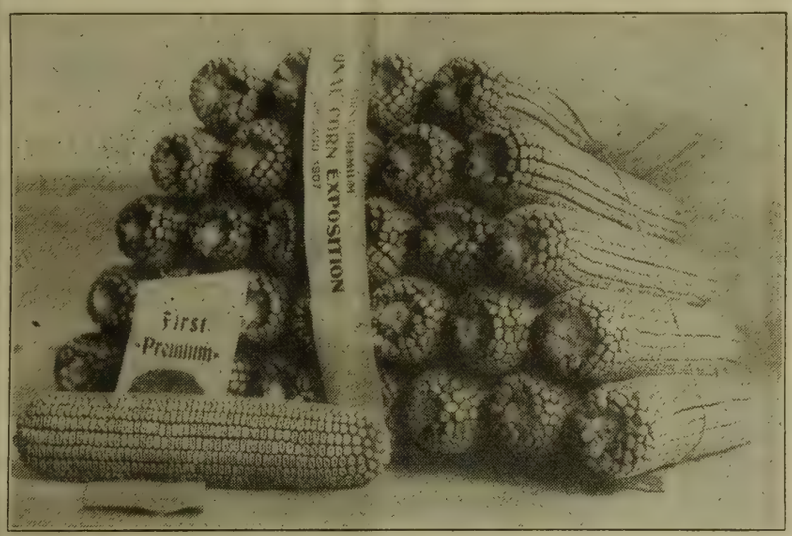

THE GRAND CHAMPION EARS OF CORN at the National Corn Show of 1907. Grown and exhibited by Mr. L. B. Clore, of Franklin, Indiana. Mr. Clore is Premium Corn Grower of the World. At the St. Louis World's Fair, at the National Corn Show of 1907, and at the National Corn Show of 1908 he won championship honors. It is white corn grown by Mr. Clore that we offer in our premium awards.

WHAT A SCHOOL BOY DID IN GEORGIA.

He received a pound of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a subscription premium to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and from this very seed he raised a good crop from which he selected ten ears that, being exhibited at the Georgia State Fair, won the first prize of $50 in the Agricultural Department in class for the best ten ears of corn in the exhibit open for school children. In addition to the State Fair Prize he also won $25.00 awarded by The National Farmer and Stock Grower to the winner of a first prize at any State Fair, providing the corn was grown from premium seed furnished from this office. Attention is invited to pages 26 and 27 of this edition, where our premium offers will be found.

"PLAYING TWO GAMES AT ONCE" AND "THE WOOING."

We wish also to invite attention to two pictures advertised on page 24, which we will send as a premium to anyone sending 50 cents to pay for The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. These are beautiful pictures, rich in color, interesting and pleasing subjects, suitable for Christmas presents. Don't neglect them; they will please you.

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Three Big Papers. Page 5.
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U. S. Cream Separator. Page 10.
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Varnishes and Stains. Page 5.
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Veterinary Course. Page 5.
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Watches Given. Page 21.
Webster's Dictionary. Page 22.
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Well Drilling—Fort Smith. Page 5.
Well Drilling—Loomis. Page 4.
Well Drilling—Rockford. Page 5.
Wheels—Electric. Page 7.
Wholesale Groceries. Page 28.
Worm Powders. Page 6.

5 Cents a Copy. Published Monthly by The Hale Publishing Co. 50 Cents a Year.

and Stock GROWER

Planting Northern-grown Corn.

A Gilman, Ill., corrsondent asks: "How would it do to bring corn from farther north for seed?"

Four years ago I brought some "Silver King" seed corn down from Central Wisconsin and planted it in Northern Illinois. The first season it matured very early—about September 1—and the ears were only about the ordinary size of the sort when grown 180 miles farther north. I selected, for seed the following year, the biggest ears and those really which were the latest in maturing. The second season I increased the length of ears at least one inch, and the yield per acre was correspondingly increased. The third year I followed the same course in selecting seed ears, with the result that in three years I increased the length of ears to nine to ten inches, and the yield is equal with larger varieties.

I believe bringing seed corn from a reasonable distance north is much safer than bringing it from the same distance south, and there is not so much difference in the matter of yield as one would suppose. Such varieties as Silver King, Clark's Yellow Dent and Murdock, all called ninety-day sorts, are grown all through Southern Wisconsin. One will not make a mistake in planting them in Northern Illinois. All of these varieties mature and produce a larger amount of grain to stalk than our big Central Illinois sorts. They are good varieties to husk or for cutting up.

A big ear of well-bred corn is a pretty thing to look at, but we must revise our ideas about such corn being suited to Northern Illinois. Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois grow fine corn, but we cannot do it from Boone County White or Reid's Yellow Dent seed.—L. C. Brown.

What the Trolley Does For the Farm.

Many a farmer, shy from the previous experience of himself, or of friends in dealing with railroads, strenously objects to giving right of way to a trolley road through his premises. He may stick for heavy damages, thinking of how his horses will scare every time he drives to town, and a dozen other reasons why the track should not be laid.

The fact is, as he will find out later, his farm is increased in value by the plan. Many a farmer who looked with doubt upon the new feautre now asks and commands a thousand dollars more for his farm than before the advent of the trolley.

Unless the railroad station is near, the advantages of the road are to the farmer nil; the disadvantages may be many. But the trolley which stops wherever signaled (and this is the only one of special benefit to the farmer) has a number of advantages over the steam car.

It runs much more frequently. It never starts a bonfire by reason of sparks. It is much less likely to kill stock if they chance to break.

Of course, in making a contract with the company one must use care, for a corporation is not a nice thing to deal with if you happen to let them get the advantage; at least not always. But if care is taken in making the contract, all will go well.

As a financial investment, you can afford to offer some inducements in them to come your way. Supposing you have butter to market in harvest time. The horses are busy. It gets very warm before you can drive to town. But put it on the car and it is whisked away and reaches its destination almost as firm as when started, while the cost is not half so much as that of taking a horse. Milk and eggs can be marketed in a neighboring city with the same ease. Perishable fruit that formerly decayed under the trees because you were too busy to haul it to a distant market and the local one was glutted may be disposed of at paying rates. The same is true of vegetables. In short, the farmer near a trolley finds it cheaper to save his horses for farm use and let the trolley do his marketing, unless it be a heavy load.

The chief drawback of farm life has been the lack of social and intellectual advantages. The trolley changes all this. The farmer and his wife may enjoy the evening lecture or concert in company with their city friends. They may wear just as good clothes, for there is no danger of getting them soiled in the long drive or caring for a team.

Along the trolley line there is room for consolidation of schools without the expense of the van, the car transporting children at half rates, which makes it much more economical than running the proverbial country school of "three little girls taught by another little girl," besides giving the superior advantages of larger classes, better equipment for teaching, and the better teachers which the average town affords.

It places the farmer in better financial condition by giving him easy communication with the outside world. It raises him socially by opening a rapid and easy transit, and he may have as many of his city friends as he has time to entertain in his suburban home; friends who appreciate the delightfulness of the country, yet who are glad to open their own doors in return. The farmer is no longer the servant, but the nabob of the land. He has its fruit at his disposal, yet he is in close touch with the luxuries of trade and eventually many of them are added to his home. The trolley helps him to make the best use of his possessions and of himself.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Selling Straw.

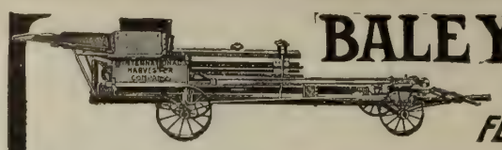
A Stephenson county, Illinois, farmer tells me the biggest money-maker on his farm this year, in the way of a by-product, is his rye straw. Oat and rye straw is selling in Chicago now at record-breaking prices—oat straw at $6.00 to $7.00 a ton, and good, straight rye at $8.00 to $9.00 a ton. Not much oat straw comes to market, for stockmen have found that oat straw is pretty good stuff to keep at home and feed. Dairymen and stockmen are feeding much concentrated feed, and this needs some coarse material to give bulk to the daily ration. For the last four years I have traveled extensively through Illinois, observing crops and methods. Never have I seen so much corn cut for feeding as I have this fall, and never have I seen straw thought so much of. Most straw-stacks are well finished and really given as good care as the hay-stacks. Even with the high prices offered, farmers are keeping their straw and lower grades of hay for carrying stock through the winter, and are selling the better grades of hay.—L. C. Brown.

FARMERS' WEEK AT COLUMBIA.

Noted Speakers to Be Present and a Profitable Week Promised For All Visitors.

A number of very able speakers have been secured for the program for Farmers' Week, to be held at Columbia, Mo., December 28-31, inclusive, and satisfactory progress is being made with the arrangements for the meeting. Professor A. M. Ten Eyck, of Kansas, has consented to address the meeting on the subject of crop improvement; Dr. G. I. Christie, of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Indiana, will lecture on "New Methods in Agricultural Education" and on "Recent Experiments in Corn Improvement;" S. A. Knapp, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will talk on "How to Increase the Profits of the Farm" (a general talk on farm management); and F. W. Howe, of the Federal Department of Education, will take up the subject of the improvement of rural schools. A number of other lecturers of national reputation will be on the program. In addition, a regular short course of instruction has been provided for by Dean Mumford, including a course in dairying, poultry raising, farm crops, soils, horticulture, live stock and domestic science.

The apple crop of Nova Scotia for 1909 is estimated at 700,000 barrels. Having no markets at home, and the fruit being of superior quality, it is nearly all shipped to England. One shipment on record of 30,000 barrels was sent to Africa.



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You know how much of the tops and sides of stacks are spoiled by the weather. Baling stops all that waste. You know how dusty and musty loose hay becomes. Baling keeps out the dust and it **really preserves** the hay, because it retains so much of the sweet hay odor that your stock relishes. There's a freshness and appetizing quality and a feed value in baled hay that is never found in loose hay, to say nothing of more economical feeding, and avoiding weather waste.

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There are two styles of these presses—a one-horse and a two-horse press. They are just the machines to enable you to do the work with your own force at odd times and avoid the expense and delays of the contract baler. The pressure on I. H. C. hay presses is applied by a pull instead of a push. They are not horse killers. They are so designed that they give greater pressure with the same amount of power than any other hay press of equal size. The one-horse press bales 8 to 10 tons a day. The two-horse press bales 9 to 12 tons a day. Bales are solid and shapely and several different sizes are provided for.

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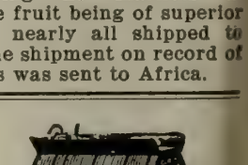

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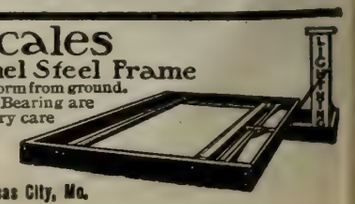

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This Corn Husker is more largely sold than any other on the market. We have therefore selected it as a reasonable subscription premium. It is made for the right hand. The hook sets at any angle to prevent glancing. Opening or closing the small end of the plate adjusts a fit to any size hand and prevents chafing. The improver shape of the plate and leather makes this hook the favorite.

We will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and one Favorite Corn Husker for fifty-five cents. It takes five cents for mailing and the Corn Husker is a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Shipping Baled Hay.

All grades of hay and straw are in demand, but frequently sellers do not market their product to the best advantage because shabby work is done in making the bales, or weather-beaten, damaged hay is mixed all through the bales, spoiling the appearance of the car. When this is done the shipment will be graded really lower than it ought to. In order to have shipments grade high and sell to the best advantage, make the bales as nearly uniform as possible; throw out badly-colored or otherwise damaged hay, and be sure that the bales are clean and of uniform color all the way through. If one has hay of different grades, better bale it separately and ship in different cars. My attention was called last week to this very thing. An Iowa shipper sent a mixed car of prairie and timothy to Chicago. It sold as prairie hay. Not often can split cars be sold to advantage, so it is much better to grade your shipments when you load.—L. C. Brown.

Large Single Acre Corn Yields.

It is reported that Mr. J. F. Batts, a North Carolina planter, produced 266⅔ bushels of corn per acre this year in a contest in that state. It is not the first time that a Southern planter has made a reputation in a corn contest. In the American Agriculturist competition, held in 1889, Zachariah Jordan Drake, of Marlboro County, South Carolina, produced 255 bushels of corn on one acre. He was in a contest with corn growers all over the United States.

Oats on Sweet Corn Ground.

A correspondent at Chenoa, Ill., writes: "Would it be all right to sow oats or fall wheat on ground which has been in sweet corn for three years?"

This ground would be all right for oats; in fact, in some regions where several thousand acres of corn are grown for canning purposes, this practice of sowing oats every alternate year has become quite common. But for sowing fall wheat the proposition is different. While removing the crop early for canning and then cutting the stalks with a harvester would be an advantage in getting the seed-bed ready for early seeding, yet sweet corn uses up more plant food than ordinary corn, and this ground would not be strong enough to produce a maximum crop of wheat. If some fertilizer was used with the wheat crop, then the ground, thoroughly disced, would be all right for fall wheat. The trouble with most of this ground, where sweet corn is grown for several years in succession is, it is kept in corn and only feebly fertilized, and is not fit for crops that require plenty of available plant food.—L. C. Brown.

Why Clover Helps Solis.

A Champaign county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "Is it a fact that clover removes from the ground more nitrogen and phosphorus than most any other crop? If that is a fact, how is that clover sod is the richest ground that we have?"

This is a case where we can eat our cake and have it, too. True, a crop of clover will remove from the soil much more of both nitrogen and phosphorus than almost any crop, but the acquisitions of these elements through growth of roots, shedding of leaves, with the millions of nodules on the clover roots at work gathering nitrogen from the air, all tend to fix more of these elements than have been removed by the crop. Because of just these things it is best to always get as heavy growth of clover roots as possible before the sod is turned; and for this reason the roots of a seed crop of clover are much more valuable than the roots of a hay crop.—L. C. Brown.

A Question About Wheat.

A Randolph county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "For two or three years I have noticed that wheat has done better in some sections in this part of the state than it did previously. Some of us have not used any fertilizers, yet get pretty fine crops of wheat where we got only a few bushels per acre a few years ago."

This is nothing strange. The seasons may have had some favorable influence on the crop, and no doubt other crops have been grown which may have brought the soil into fit condition again to produce wheat. I had an experience of this kind in Iowa several years ago. When our land was new we raised from twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat per acre. But after ten or twelve years this ground would not grow wheat, and we gave up the crop and no wheat was sown for five years. We then tried a winter sort, and was astounded at the result. The wheat yield went up to twenty-two to twenty-five bushels per acre. But what had we done in the meantime? We had burned the straw of two oat crops and raked and burned the stalks of two corn crops. These things no doubt helped to put that soil into condition for wheat again.—L. C. Brown.

Potato Blight Precautions.

The Victorian (Australia) Department of Agriculture has issued the following advice to potato growers: Plant this season's crop on land which was not used for potatoes last year; use no seed unless you know where it has been grown; before cutting, place all seed potatoes in a bag and soak for two hours in a solution of formalin, one pound, and water thirty-two gallons; cut all seed and look for any small patches on the surface which are slightly depressed, or which are softer than the rest of the potato, and cut through them, when, if discolored in any way, the potato should be rejected as seed, and boiled before feeding to the pigs.

Tomatoes sold at St. Louis are bringing 50 to 75 cents a bushel.

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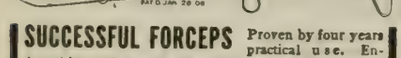

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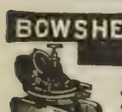

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Tillage Versus Fertilizer.

I have recently observed, in DuPage county, Illinois, the result of heroic tillage as compared with liberal use of fertilizers. Since help has become a difficult factor in crop production in Illinois, many have looked about for some means to produce crops without so much labor. This has led to an extensive use of fertilizers, with the belief that the soil if abundantly supplied with plant food, will grow the crop without the help of so much work. This is an error, and a very grave one at that. In all of my experience and observations I have never seen an instance where fertilization took the place of tillage.

On one of these DuPage county farms only scant supplies of manure are made, and no other fertilizers have ever been supplied to the soil. Yet after more than forty years of cropping this farm is still in good-enough heart and strength to produce seventy-five to eighty bushels of corn per acre and eighty to ninety bushels of oats per acre. I have never seen ground so incessantly cultivated, and whatever the crop may be, the ground is always in the very pink of condition. I have trod over those fields several times and I have never seen clods bigger than one's fist. The corn fields here are cultivated four to six times. The stubble ground is disced at once after harvest and the spring-plowed ground is disced before the plows start. The one idea here is to keep the soil well fined and clean.

On the other farm, fertilizers, in one form or another, have been used for several years. But this soil, through lack of proper cultivation, has become sodden and the stores of plant food have become difficult. The soil, naturally, is good, but injudicious handling and cropping have put it out of the best condition. I have observed this very thing on many farms in Northern Illinois, and invariably crop yields are measured by sensible tillage. All the teachings of science and practice demonstrate that best results are obtained when sufficient tillage is done to give the plants a comfortable feeding ground, and then by surrounding them with essential plant food.—L. C. Brown.

Handling Sandy Soils.

A correspondent of Valparaiso, Ind., writes: "Which is the best for improving the condition of sandy soil—manure, or clover plowed under?"

The trouble with sandy soil is it dries out quickly and plant food leaches out. The object then should be to incorporate in this soil as much humus as possible, and this may be supplied by manure or by green stuff plowed under. Horse manure is good, but sufficient quantities are not always available, and for this reason clover is quite generally used. However, there is one phase of green clover manuring which is not clearly understood. In a dry season it would be hurtful to the crop; and when it is used the ground should be amply supplied with phosphorus, potash and lime, else the green stuff would be a disadvantage. When manure is used all these elements are supplied in limited quantities.

Feeding Soft Corn.

A Henry county, Ill., correspondent writes: "Do you think it a good thing to feed soft corn?"

If corn has passed the milk stage and becomes well dented before frost strikes it, it may be fed during the winter to good advantage. The Iowa Station made a test of this several years ago, and found that soft corn gave nearly as good results, when fed to cattle, as mature corn. When that test was made soft corn could be bought for 30 cents a bushel, while sound corn was worth 50 cents. Beef was produced from the soft corn at around 3 cents a pound less than from the sound, 50-cent corn. These tests showed that soft corn contains more moisture than sound corn, but it is not chemically different. In a season like the present one the danger in soft corn lies in its moulding. Of course, it must be understood, that to get satisfactory results, it must be sweet and clean. Nothing will so quickly throw cattle off their feed as soft corn which has become ever so slightly acid.

Immense Retail Meat Margins.

We have no quarrel with the retailer; he is a necessary institution; he is entitled to all the traffic will bear, but there is no good reason why he should not also have the publicity he is entitled to. The Secretary of Agriculture has investigated this subject, and the result appears in his annual report. The people complain because a great packer, in operations extending over a year, accumulates a fractional daily profit of one-tenth of one per cent until, in 350 days, it reaches 35 per cent on his capital stock for the year, whereas the meat retailer makes a profit of 15 to 18 per cent in one day, allowing that one-half of his selling margin is profit. The Secretary of Agriculture says: "The consumer pays 38 per cent above wholesale. For 50 cities the total retail cost charged to customers above the wholesale cost paid by the retailers is 38 per cent. In 5 cities the rate of increase is 20 per cent or under; in 10 cities, 21 to 30 per cent; in 12 cities, 31 to 40 per cent; in 12 cities, 41 to 50 per cent; and in 11 cities over 50 per cent.

"The average retail price exceeded the average wholesale price by 31.4 per cent in the North Atlantic States; by 38 per cent in the South Atlantic States; by 38 per cent in the North Central; 39.4 per cent in the Western; and the highest increase was found in the South Central States, 54 per cent.

A gross profit of 20 per cent was found in New York City and in Philadelphia; 28 per cent in Buffalo, N. Y.; 36 per cent in Boston, Mass.; 17 per cent in Baltimore, Md.; 42 per cent in Washington, D. C.; 46 per cent in Chicago, Ill.; 25 per cent in Cincinnati, Ohio; 23 per cent in Omaha, Nebr.; 28 per cent in Kansas City, Mo.; 27 and 35 per cent in Minneapolis and St. Paul; 40 per cent in Milwaukee, Wis., and Detroit, Mich.; 39 per cent in St. Louis, Mo.; 64 per cent in Mobile, Ala.; 39 per cent in San Francisco; 24 per cent in Seattle, and 37 per cent in Denver, Colo.

"The lower the grade of beef the greater the percentage of gross profit. In Boston, for illustration, the rate of gross profit is nearly twice as great for beef costing 8 cents at wholesale as for beef costing 11 and 11½ cents. Low-priced beef is marked up nearly twice as much relatively as high-priced beef. In other words, perhaps, it is a safe inference that the poor people pay nearly twice the profit as the well-to-do-people pay."

The Secretary explains that the retail business is overdone, and so it is, but he shows clearly that in the big cities the profits are less than in the smaller centers.

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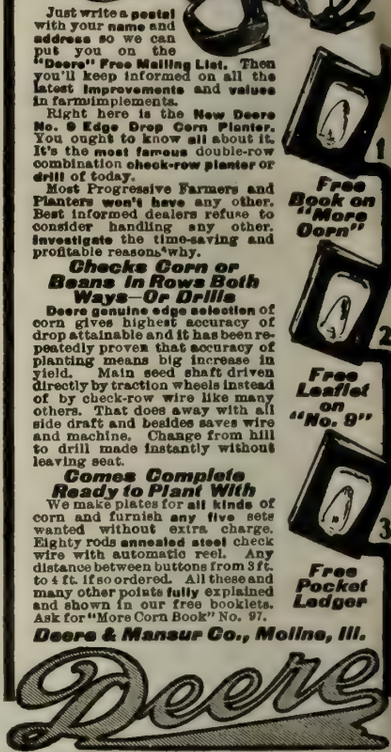

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For Sixty Cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the Cement Workers' Handbook.

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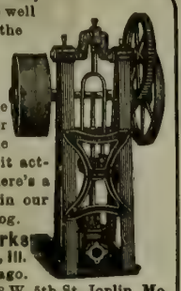

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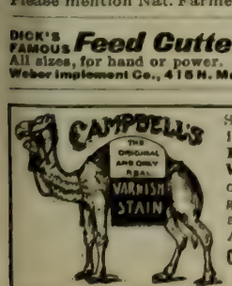

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The Air and Plant Growth.

One comes but slowly to comprehend the significance of the air in relation to agricultural production. It is easy enough to realize that animals and plants must have air by which to breathe, but very few recognize the fact that much of the substance we see around us is the product solely of the air.

The air is such a light, invisible thing that we can hardly conceive it as being changed into material things around us. The coal in the ground and the wood of trees growing upon the ground are made mostly from the products of the air. In all agricultural products, far more comes from the air than from the soil. Look at the trunk and limbs of that great oak tree, and remember that by far the larger part of its substance was once invisible air.

There is one gas in air called carbon. It is of very great importance, for it is taken by the leaves of plants and is utilized largely. In a past age of the world there were growing several varieties of trees that had great power for absorbing this gas. They absorbed it in such quantities that they became very hard, and when they fell, did not readily decay, but were changed into coal, and we dig and use it to-day. All the carbon in coal was once free carbon in the air. The particular varieties of trees that had the power of taking up such vast quantities of this gas gave rise to the term, the "carboniferous age," or the age in which these trees flourished and laid the foundation of our great beds of coal.

This gas called carbon has always been absorbed by plants and makes up most of the burnable portion of our plants. It is a mistake to suppose that the great mass of wood annually produced is mostly the production of the soil. It is mostly the product of the air, and of carbon at that.

But there is another gas in the mixture of gases called air, and that is hydrogen. It has great heat-producing power and some of it is mixed in the coal we burn. There is more of it in soft coal than in hard coal. One pound of this hydrogen in coal has four times the heat-producing power of the carbon in the coal, and this is always figured on in making tests as to the thermal values of different kinds of coal. But it was a part of the air before it was a part of the coal and was taken into the tree that made the coal at the same time the carbon was taken in.

Oxygen is a third gas in the air and enters into the make-up of all plants that are alive and to a lesser extent into dead and dried plants. It enters largely into the processes of growth. These three gases in the air simply mix together. They do not form a combination of a chemical nature. That is not done till they are taken in by plants and are subjected to growth processes which bring them into close relations with other gases like nitrogen, which is also an air gas. But plants have the power of drawing these gases out of the air and combining them with phosphorus and potash and some less important substances and making all sorts of combinations. Some of these combinations are a healthful food and some are a deadly poison, but both kinds are made by simply combining things that are harmless in themselves.

These facts enormously increase the possibilities of agriculture, for they show that we are not only farming the soil but also the air.

The best hogs arriving on the Fort Worth market in four months averaged 258 pounds, were shipped by Henry Caulk, of Binger, Oklahoma, and sold at $8.05 per 100 pounds. Binger is in Caddo county, on the Rock Island-'Frisco Route, in a splendid stock-raising country.

Springfield Army Rifles.

The Springfield Rifles advertised on page 16 are splendid material and first-class, big-game weapons, also a fine armament for home protection. These are the guns which carry so far that the Indian says: "Shoot to-day and hit to-morrow." These are army rifles which are superseded by some other pattern, and they are sold for a tenth of what they cost. They are absolutely reliable in every respect. Send orders or for catalogue to Cal. Hirsch & Sons, Dept. 101, St. Louis, Mo.

Three Big Papers, 65 Cents.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower; Twice-a-Week Republic of St. Louis, the oldest, biggest and best semi-weekly in the Southwest; and Farm Progress, the biggest semi-monthly farm paper printed, sent to any address a full year for only 65 cents. The subscription price of all these papers, if taken separately, would be $1.25. Take this big combination and get all the reading matter you need the coming year. Send orders to the St. Louis Republic, St. Louis, Mo.

Corn Moulding in Cribs.

Cribbing soft corn is hazardous almost any season, but when the cribbing is done during warm weather, such as we have had through November, there is more than the ordinary risk. All market centers are complaining about such an unusual percentage of soft corn this season, and it is giving all kinds of grief. When it is necessary to crib soft corn provision should be made for thorough ventilation.

The crib now most commonly built is the double form, with drive-way between. The objection to this is that usually the cribs are sunk from two to four feet below the level of the drive-way, and this part of the crib has no ventilation whatever. Then these cribs are made too wide to be easily ventilated, and they are nearly tight. A water-proof roof is essential, but aside from that the more open the crib is the better—either for keeping sound or soft corn. It is a fact, frequently commented upon, that corn stored in rail pens, such as may still be seen on many old farms, keeps better than when stored in modern mice-proof, almost air-proof buildings.

The thing to do is to ventilate, and the softer the corn the more ventilation becomes necessary. Narrower cribs are preferable; and, by all means put the soft corn in open cribs Two years ago I saw shellers using a pick on corn stored in a tight crib, while the same kind of corn piled up on the ground fed out in pretty fair condition during the winter. While I do not recommend that practice of storing corn, yet I do say, come as near to it as possible. Put the corn under a good cover, and then ventilate.

St. Louis Honey Quotations.

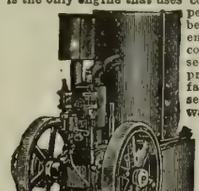
Quote, per lb.: Comb—Choice 15@16c; amber 13@14c; broken and inferior considerably less. Extracted or strained—Choice Southern in bbls. at 5½@6c and in cans at 6½@7c; California, in cans, 7c for amber, 8c for water-white; all old or candied 1c per lb. less.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, inventor of the Reaper, whose name and portrait will be officially installed in the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 15th, by appropriate exercises. The ceremonies will take place in the Memorial Hall, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. Addresses will be delivered entitled "The Reaper and What It Has Done For Agriculture," "The Reaper and the Farmer," "Cyrus Hall McCormick," and other subjects relating to the occasion.

Try Kerosene Engine 30 Days Free

Gasoline Prices Rising.

You can't run a farm engine profitably on gasoline much longer. Price of gasoline going sky high. Oil Companies have sounded the warning. Kerosene is the future fuel and is now 6c to 10c a gallon cheaper than gasoline. The Amazing "Detroit" is the only engine that uses common lamp Kerosene (coal oil) perfectly. Runs on gasoline, too, better than any other. Basic patent. Only 3 moving parts. Comes complete ready to run. We will send a "Detroit" on free trial to prove all claims. Runs all kinds of farm machinery, pumps, saw rigs, separators, churns, feed grinders, washing machines, Silo fillers and electric lights. Money back and freight paid both ways if it does not meet every claim that we have made for it. Don't buy till you get our free catalog. 2 to 24 h. p. in stock. Prices $29.50 up. Special demonstrator agency price on first outfit sold in each community. 2000 satisfied users. We have a stack of testimonials. Write quick. (20)



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For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 25c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. **Sold on 30 days trial.** Catalog free. Write for it today.

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FENCE *Strongest Made*

Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. **Heavily Galvanized** to prevent rust. Have **no agents.** Sell at **factory prices on 30 days' free trial.** We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. **Catalog Free.**

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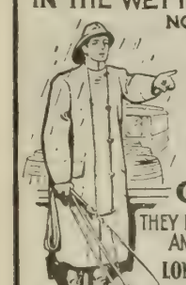

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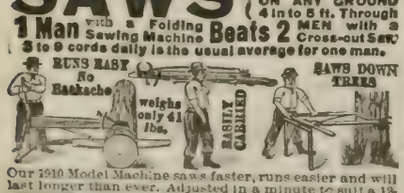
1 Man with a Folding Sawing Machine **Beats 2** MEN with a Cross-cut Saw

3 to 9 cords daily is the usual average for one man.



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Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 158 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Saving Seed Potatoes.

A LaPorte county, Indiana, correspondent writes: "I am sending you, by mail, a sample of some potatoes which I am thinking about keeping for seed. Can you tell me what variety they are, and do you think they will be all right for seed?"

The variety, as near as I can judge, is "Carmen No. 3." But I would not think of using such stock for seed. The sample is scabby, and, while such seed might be treated, I should not keep a bushel of those potatoes on the farm, nor should I plant my next crop upon the same ground where these were grown. Better start in fresh. Get clean, Northern-grown seed, without any fungus, and then give them a clean piece of ground. It is the gravest kind of a mistake to use affected potatoes for seed. In fact, only the most perfect and smoothest ones should go into the seed supply.—L. C. Brown.

Wheat After Cowpeas.

A Randolph county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "How would it do to sow wheat down here after cowpeas, or in corn stubble?"

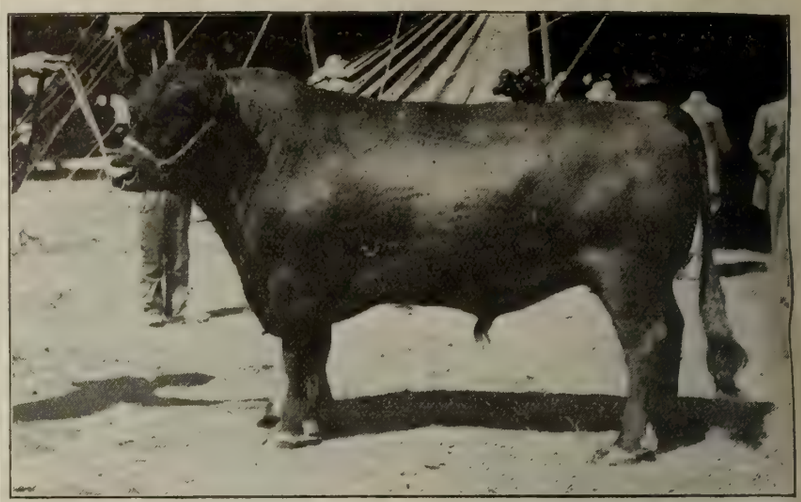
I believe a much larger acreage of winter wheat has been sown in Southern Illinois this fall than for many years. And I notice that the practice of sowing among corn stubble and after cowpeas is becoming quite the thing. I have recommended sowing fall wheat in corn or in corn stubble, for I believe it is the safest in all sections of Illinois. However, in order to make sure of getting a fair yield of wheat in Southern Illinois, at least 200 pounds of good fertilizer should be sown with the wheat. Many fields in this region which were not fertilized last year yielded only from eight to twelve bushels per acre, while fields upon which were used 200 pounds of fertilizer yielded twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. Cowpeas leave the ground down here in good condition, but this soil needs pretty heavy reinforcements to bring it up to its maximum crop-producing capacity.—L. C. Brown.

Poor Seed and Poor Land.

About the worst combination that I could imagine would be planting poor seed upon poor soil. Sometimes good, wholesome soil will overcome the handicap of poor seed; but even then it is a shame to scourge the land. All we have to do is to just look around us, to notice what results good farmers get, and then compare them with poor farming. We will find here and there a man who thinks that the Creator made the soil, and that He does not need any help from man. These same men think that any seed is good enough. But look at the result. No one would call that sensible farming, nor would any one dare to say that farming did not pay because that man who used poor seed upon poor, ill-kept soil failed to produce profitable crops. It takes certain elements to make bone and muscle of animals, and it takes certain elements to produce grains and straw. The man who undertakes to fatten animals without food or undertakes to grow crops without plant food, must fail.—L. C. Brown.

Docking Light-weight Wheat.

Indiana millers and other wheat buyers are endeavoring to bring about a reform by grading each lot of wheat as it is brought in. Small mills, for grading, have been put in, and a sample of each lot is thoroughly screened and fanned and then tested. The price is based upon quality No. 2, and poor stuff ic cut sufficient to cover all loss to bring it up to grade No. 2. Besides cutting for foreign matter, many are cutting one cent a bushel for each pound the sample tests under sixty pounds, and in cases of very light samples (fifty-two to fifty-five pounds) the price is cut 10 cents a bushel. It is hoped that these grading regulations will induce growers to pay more attention to their seed stock. There is urgent need of this, for it is estimated that fully three-fourths of the present year's crop in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will grade below No. 2, and some of this wheat will test only fifty to fifty-two pounds per bushel.—L. C. Brown.



PETER STERLING—Aberdeen-Angus bull. Picture taken at the Sioux City Interstate Fair, where he was first-prize winner in class for two-year-olds. PETER STERLING was also first in class and reserve senior champion bull at the American Royal Show. Exhibited by A. C. Binnie & Son, of Alta, Iowa.

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SAVE $20 TO $40 on this famous high grade scale. Company has changed management and to rapidly sell 100 scales in 30 days will quote an amazingly low price. We will name this price only in direct letter to you. Here's the **greatest opportunity** you ever had to own a fully guaranteed high grade scale at **actual factory cost.** The "Knodig" is the best known scale in America. Used by U. S. Government. Best made, most economical and useful. **Unlimited guarantee.** Write us **quick** for special 30-day bargain price and full descriptive literature free.

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Manure From Feeding Roots.

Our Winnebago county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "I notice what you say about feeding roots. I do not put much dependence in roots outside of the question of palatability. We must make every pound of feed count up on the manure pile, and I do not consider the manure from root-fed stock very valuable."

Our correspondent is merely guessing. That is not a safe thing to do in feeding matters. English stockmen are sticklers for roots, both on account of the enormous bulk secured per acre, and because they can be fed with the coarse stuff about the farm. In an English experiment to determine this very question of manure, in general feeding practice, it was found that a given amount of manure could be produced from straw and roots at about one-fifth of what it would cost from feeding hay, meal and other high-priced food. True, the straw-root manure was not as rich as the other, but further tests showed that the poorer manure, when reinforced by commercial fertilizers, until it was practically as efficient as the other, cost only about two-fifths as much.—L. C. Brown.

Buckwheat After Oats.

An Edgar county correspondent writes: "Is it a good plan to sow buckwheat on the stubble after the oats have been cut?"

This practice is followed in some instances in Southern Illinois, where early varieties of oats are sown. It is well known that oats thrive on poorer soil than will do for corn, and buckwheat will thrive in soil where oats would starve to death. When this practice is followed, of sowing buckwheat on oat stubble, it is simply for the purpose of bleeding the soil, urging it to produce more during the one season, and one crop is not grown to make good the waste of the previous one. I do not believe that it is a safe practice to grow any two crops upon a piece of ground and remove both of them from the ground without compensating amounts of fertilizers are returned to the soil. Buckwheat is frequently sown after oats and plowed under. That is all right. But this practice of eternally bleeding soils to the point of starvation should be stopped speedily.—L. C. Brown.

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Then, it you want to keep it, pay me my bedrock, factory price—on easy terms. I think you'll want it for keeps when you know how fast it makes money by giving you **clean,** graded seed to plant and sell. One means full crops—necessary when land is so high; the other means top prices when you sell. **MY FREE BOOK,** No. 118, will tell you all about it. Send your name and address, now, so I can make you my remarkable offer. Ask for Book No. 118. Use nearest address. Manson Campbell, President. **THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO.,** Detroit, Mich.; Portland, Ore.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.

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The Farm Census.

There will be 45,000 enumerators to take the farm census. There will be 9,000,000 blank forms printed for the purpose of collecting the information. It is also estimated that there are 7,000,000 separate farms in the country, as against 5,739,657 in the year 1909; 4,564,641 in 1890; and 4,008,907 in 1880.

CREDIT Subscriptions.

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Three Years For One Dollar, Payable at the End of the First Year.

We desire to invite attention to our blank form at the end of this item, which can be filled out for subscriptions on credit. This is an invention of Uncle Piper, our subscription editor, who has guaranteed that every one of them will be paid when they are due. The subscription price of this paper is $1.00 for three years, and the bill for the subscription is sent to the subscriber at the end of the first year. When the bill goes out Uncle Piper generally slips in a list of hand premiums for the subscriber to select one, providing he pays the bill promptly, and the general result is that the bill is soon paid. When it comes to getting subscriptions from intelligent, high-class farmers, Uncle Piper is at the head of the class.

Uncle Piper.

To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

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The Curly-coated Pigs.

Last September the Department of Animal Husbandry of the Ohio College of Agriculture received from Lincolnshire, England, five Lincolnshire curly-coated pigs. These included a boar pig, a yearling sow and three March barrows. These are the first pigs of this breed to have been brought to America. They were a gift to the Ohio State University through the interest of Mr. Chas. Ed Williams, Secretary of the Lincolnshire Curly-coated Pig Association. The three barrows are to be shown at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, and two of them will be placed in the carcass test. This is an old English breed, white in color, known mostly in Lincolnshire, England. During the past two years it has been quite successfully shown in England. Good specimens of the breed have a very curly white coat of hair. The head is similar to that of the Chester White, although the ears are somewhat larger and more pendant. Lincolnshire breeders regard it both as a "general-purpose" and also a very superior bacon breed. —C. S. Plumb.

EXPERT TESTIMONY ON COCA-COLA.

The readers of this paper will be interested in the following letters from expert chemists who have made careful analyses of COCA-COLA syrup from which the popular temperance drink is prepared. Our object in publishing these letters is to correct an erroneous impression which has been fostered by some of our unscrupulous competitors to the effect that COCA-COLA contains injurious material. We believe that intelligent, fair-minded, christian people everywhere are interested in knowing the TRUTH about COCA-COLA, and we feel sure that when they know the truth they will silence the scandal-mongers. We have numerous letters from professional chemists, but space limits us to giving only a few samples below.

Write to the Coca-Cola Co., at Atlanta, Ga., for a copy of their new book, setting forth scientific record of analysis of Coca-Cola and giving much other valuable information.

University of Texas,
Austin, Texas, January 16th, 1905.

Mr. J. S. Newcomb, Manager Coca-Cola Bottling Co.,
San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Sir: In accordance with your request of the 12th instant, I secured, in the open market, a quart of COCA-COLA syrup and carefully analyzed same for the presence of cocaine. The sample contained no cocaine.

Yours truly, O. H. PALM,
Assistant Chemist to the University of Texas.

REPORT OF GEORGIA CHEMIST.

I have purchased in the open market a sample of COCA-COLA syrup and subjected same to chemical analysis. I find therein no trace of the alkaloid cocoaine, for which I made special search, and nothing of a nature any more injurious than would be derived from drinking an ordinary cup of tea or coffee. Yours truly, JNO. M. McCANDLESS,
State Chemist of Georgia.

A Great Hog-raising Country.

Elk City, Oklahoma, has put in a claim to being the largest hog-shipping town in the United States on a record of 405 car-loads shipped to market in the year from October 1st, 1908, to October 1st, 1909. The hogs run 99 to 100 to the car, making a total of about 40,000 hogs shipped out during the year. It may be that there are other shipping towns in older farming sections, but Elk City is a station on the Rock Island Route in a new country which did not contain a domestic hog-raising establishment, or a railroad either, a few years ago. This is a section of the rich country in which the Rock Island Railway management is trying to induce farmers to settle on cheap lands. The particulars of the same can be had by addressing Jno. Sebastian, 90 LaSalle Street Station, Chicago, or 90 'Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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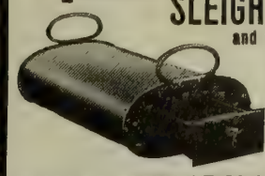
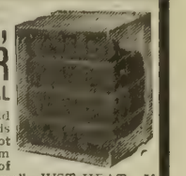




Don't get cold feet; don't shiver and freeze on cold weather drives. Be warm and cozy and happy. This 12-inch metal heater is strong and durable. Will not bend or break, and gives good, healthy heat for from 12 to 16 hours with no attention. The dozen bricks of fuel are enough for all winter. No flame, smoke or smell—JUST HEAT. If not perfectly satisfied and pleased, money will be refunded. SEND TODAY or write for our big, new catalogue.

THIS OFFER IS $3.00 VALUE FOR ONLY $1.50.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 682 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO

Make Your Crop Fit Your Soil.

A correspondent in Southern Illinois, whose soil is mostly white clay, asks what element of fertilizer should be used on this soil, for corn.

This question opens up a matter which is of vital importance to every land owner who attempts to grow any certain crop upon land which heretofore has not produced that crop profitably. Many get the impression that all one has to do to produce a certain crop of grain is to supply the soil with elements of that plant growth. While that, of course, is an essential, yet mechanical condition of the soil as well as climatic conditions really have more to do towards making the crop than anything else. It is a well-known fact that some soils will produce one crop abundantly, where another crop of a different nature would utterly fail, and no amount of reinforcement of that soil would help matters. The first essential is that a given region shall be the natural habitat of the crop grown; and the next essential, of scarcely less importance, is that soil conditions, both physical and mechanical, shall meet the needs of the crop. Without these no amount of fertilizers would help the crop.—L. C. Brown.

Selecting Seed Ears.

A correspondent asks: "Do you think that well-covered-over ears of sorn are as heavy yielders as those which do not fill out so well?"

While all score cards call for well-filled ears, and while ears of standard length, when so covered, will outweigh ears not so completely filled, yet I must admit the biggest crops of corn that I have ever seen were not made up of those well-filled ears. These fancy, tipped-over ears are not plentiful in any field, although it is a characteristic which undoubtedly may be bred and intensified. I have in mind one Illinois corn breeder who has worked for this feature for several years. He does get score-card ears, but I have never known him to get more than sixty bushels per acre. I have in mind also another grower who selects big, lusty ears, and he thinks he does not get much of a crop unless he gets from eighty to ninety bushels per acre.—L.C.Brown.

"The Loco Weed Disease," by C. Dwight Marsh, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, is the title of one of the recent bulletins issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

WITTE ENGINES

USE GAS, GASOLINE OR KEROSENE

Are known by a superior standard of construction. 25 years of service has demonstrated their worth. Does work at lowest cost and is always ready to saw, grind, pump, shell or do any farm or shop work.

FIVE YEAR BOND GUARANTEE

We build all sizes in stationary or portable type. Hopper jacket or water tank cooling. Inducements to introduce in new localities. Write stating size wanted.

WITTE IRON WORKS CO.
553 West Fifth St. Kansas City, Mo.

Why Not Grind?

A few bushels of corn will buy you the easy running

DITTO

TRIPLE-GEARED BALL-BEARING DOUBLE-CUT

FEED GRINDER

It's the mill for many years' service which saves you more than twice its cost in grain every year. Strongest, grinds fastest, lasts longest. **Selling Plan:** Sent on approval. Return at my expense if not satisfied. Get my **Free Catalog** sure.

C. M. DITTO, Box 39, Joliet, Illinois

Let Us Send You Our Book.

about good wheels and good wagons that will save you a lot of work and make you a lot of money—the

ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS

—and the—

ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON.

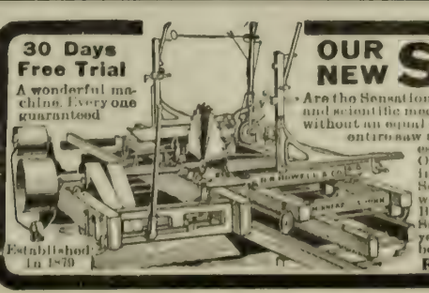
By every test, they are the best. More than one and a quarter millions sold. Spokes united to the hub. Can't work loose. A set of our wheels will make your old wagon new. Catalogue free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box222, Quincy, Ills.

ELECTRIC

30 Days Free Trial

A wonderful machine. Every one guaranteed



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OUR NEW SAW MILLS

Are the Sensation of the Year. The result of the greatest practical and scientific mechanical minds in saw mill construction. A mill without an equal on the Globe. The mill that is revolutionizing the entire saw mill business. The simplest, lightest running, fastest cutting, and easiest mill to handle in the world. Original in design, result of over 30 years' painstaking experiments, observation and practical tests. Sold on 30 days free trial. Just try the mill—that's all we ask—it costs you nothing—we take all the risk. BIG PROFIT in sawing lumber with our up-to-date Saw Mills. Keep your engine earning money all the year. Now is the time to buy when the price of lumber is going up. Write today for catalog 97 and prices.

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

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Mortality of Farmers.

The law of averages is involved in considering the mortality statistics issued by the Census Bureau, and although the subject is not a cheerful one, it is certainly important and interesting, especially in the consideration of preventable diseases which cause so many premature deaths.

Bright's disease is a preventable disease. It is brought about by rich diets, exposure and other causes. It can be prevented. Taking the figure 100 as representing the average of each age mentioned, at the ages of 25 to 34 years the mortality of farmers and farm laborers averaged 77.5; at ages of 35 to 44 years, 63.1; at ages of 45 to 54 years, 62.8; and at 55 to 64 years, 76.5. At each age the farm deaths were below the average of the country.

Typhoid fever is another cause of death, and the farm showing is very bad. Typhoid fever is caused by unsanitary conditions, impure water, etc. Taking 100 as the average death rate at each age, the mortality of farmers and farm laborers at 25 to 34 years represents 128.8 per cent.; at 35 to 44 years, 138.7 per cent.; at 45 to 54 years, 156.3 per cent.; and at 55 to 64 years, 142.9 per cent. This is a terrible showing, and the prevention of typhoid fever on farms looks to us as being a matter of the utmost immediate importance.

The showing, so far as tuberculosis of the lungs is concerned, is in favor of the outdoor life of the farmer. With 100 as the average at ages from 25 to 34 years, the farmers' mortality represents 82.8; at 35 to 44 years it is 77; at 45 to 54 years it is 81.3; and at 55 to 64 years the farmers' mortality from tuberculosis is 88.2. This shows that farmers do not all die of tuberculosis from drinking milk and eating meats raised on their own farms.

In regard to pneumonia, the farm average mortality is less than the United States average, except at the ages from 35 to 44 years. Taking the figure 100 as the average at the ages from 25 to 34 years, farm mortality from pneumonia represents 86.1; at 35 to 44 years it reaches 108.1; at 45 to 54 years it is 94.3; and at 55 to 64 years it is 89.7

Suicide as cause of death is represented with statistics not creditable to the farmer and farm laborer. At ages of 25 to 34 years, compared with 100 as an average of the United States, the farm average is 107.9; at 35 to 44 years the farm average is exactly 100; at 45 to 54 years the farm average is 113.2; and at 55 to 64 years the farm average is 104.

It is quite surprising also that mortality amongst farmers and farm laborers caused by accident and violence is above the average in other occupations. With 100 as the measuring basis, at the ages of 25 to 34 years farm mortality represents 103.4; at 35 to 44 years it represents 110.0; at 45 to 54 years it represents 105.0; and at 55 to 64 years the farm mortality represents 96.8.

In deaths from heart disease young farmers make a better showing than their elders. With a United States average of 100, the 25 to 34-year-old farmers get off with 85.1; at 35 to 44 years the average is 93.2; at 45 to 54 years the farm average is 107.3; and at 55 to 64 years the average is 106.6.

Other causes of death could be enumerated, but this is enough for the present. The country mortality statistics are hard to obtain correctly, but we have ample faith in the Census Bureau, and there is no better authority.

American Breeders' Association.

During the National Corn Exposition at Omaha, which opens Dec. 6 and closes Dec. 18, the American Breeders' Association will hold a meeting Dec. 8, 9 and 10th. This is the association of which Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is President.

On Wednesday, Dec. 8, at Hotel Rome, the session will be mainly devoted to Animal Breeding; Thursday session, at the Corn Exposition, will be devoted to general committee reports, heredity, and the Friday session, also at the Exposition, will be devoted to plant-breeding. Motion picture talks will be a feature at this meeting. All live stock and plant breeders should become members of this association.

REMEMBER THE INTERNATIONAL

THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION IS OPEN AND REMAINS OPEN DAY AND NIGHT TO DECEMBER 10th. THIS IS THE TENTH AND GREATEST LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION AND HORSE SHOW EVER HELD, SURPASSING ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS. IF THERE IS YET TIME, DO JUSTICE TO YOURSELF AND ATTEND THE SHOW.

Mr. J. W. Murfee, of Okalona,Miss., writing to the edtior of the National Farmer and Stock Grower, said:

"We are making strenuous efforts to get the Texas cattle tick eradicated from our state, and when this is done we will have a state second to none for growing cattle and other live stock. Five counties of the state will have the government quarantine lifted this winter, and our people in those counties will have the right to ship cattle to the open markets of he North. This is going to revolutionize the farming industry in this section of the South, as it will encourage us to raise a better class of stock that when bred by us can be fattened and finished for market in the corn states."

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertisement of Mr. E. L. John, proprietor of Broadway Stock Farm, the place to buy stock and poultry at live-and-let-live prices. Mr. John has a few choice Large English Berkshire gilts of March farrow to spare, also two good Shropshire rams, and a choice lot of Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale. Write to Mr. E. L. John, Broadway, Mo., for special prices.

Mr. John McLaughlin, of Marmaduke, Ark., breeder of Poland-China swine, wishes us to remind our readers that he has one of the finest Poland-China herds in the South. His herd is composed largely of prize winners, and he has paid $50 to $100 each for his fine sows from which he is offering pigs for sale. His great herd boar is a $500 hog, and they are worthy of investigation. We are very glad that Arkansas is coming to the front with splendid farms devoted to raising pure-bred stock.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

WANTED.—Improved Stock Ranch worth $10,000 to $15,000 in exchange for income property, of equal value in Philadelphia. Address, **G. F. S.**, 711 Pike St., Seattle, Wash.

ARKANSAS.—Fortunes in Rice Growing. An industry that originated seven years ago is making the prairie lands of Arkansas produce splendid incomes. Write for free booklet entitled "Arkansas Rice." Address, **E. W. LaBEAUME, 1408 Pierce Building, St. Louis, Mo.**

GEORGIA.—FRUIT LANDS IN SOUTH GEORGIA. Ask us for our Maps, Plats and Illustrated Circular regarding the Fruitland Colony Company's truck garden, fruit farm and pecan lands in South Georgia. Good town on railroad. Sell you 10 acres (grows four crops a year—plenty of rainfall) and give you a lot in town free, long time payment. Lots average $10.00 to $50.00 each. Our literature is instructive. If you don't want to buy, it will tell you things you never heard of before and only costs the asking. Let us send it to you.
Fruitland Colony Company, Desk B,
167 Adams Street, Chicago,
or **Land Dept., Desk B,**
Ga. So. & Fla. R., R., Macon, Ga.

MEXICO.

For Sale: Timber, agricultural and grazing lands in Western Mexico, States of Michoacan, Sinaloa and Tepic. Fine timber. Soil of the best. Grows abundant crops. Plenty water. Climate excellent. Lands now cheap. $1.50 up, but upon completion of Southern Pacific R. R. now building will advance steadily.
For particulars address,
J. H. Cavanaugh & Co.,
Acaponeta, Tepic, Mexico,
or **J. H. Cavanaugh & Co.,**
P. O. Box 76,
Guanajuato, Mexico.

MISSISSIPPI. — ALFALFA LANDS IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI.—Our lands grow from three to six tons of Alfalfa per acre, and the hay sells for $15 to $20 per ton. Prices from $10 to $40 per acre. "Do you want to be shown?" Write to **J. W. Murfee,** Okolona, Mississippi.

MISSOURI.—For Sale: Finest 1,500-acre farm in Jackson county, Missouri; improvements worth $65,000; ten miles Kansas City, Mo., by rock road; R. R. station on farm; land, improvements in good condition; 2,580 acres well fenced, cross fenced; four good houses; eight splendid barns; rich corn land, finely watered; all good corn land or fine blue grass land; 1,500 acres blue grass; $40 acre; one-third cash, balance long time, 5 per cent.; other high-class farms in Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas. **J. H. Lipscomb,** 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI.—Central Missouri Farms. For farms that will prove profitable and satisfactory as homes and investments, write for new list. Farms described and priced. Very productive grain, stock and blue grass farms. **Hamilton Realty Co., Fulton,Missouri.**

MISSOURI.—For Sale: 800-acre farm; note what I say—it's a great bargain; improvements worth $15,000; abundance of fruit; will grow 60 to 80 bushels corn acre; did grow 32,000 bushels corn on 400 acres in one year; grows red clover, timothy and blue grass the best; high-class Lafayette county, Missouri, farm; two hours from Kansas City; eight St. Louis; twelve Chicago; practically all good corn land; farms adjoining held $100 to $125; price, $75 acre; easy terms. After January 1st, 1910, the price of this land will be $100 per acre. **J. H. Lipscomb,** 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MINNESOTA.—If you want a quarter or half section of good land at a low price, for dairying or agriculture, in Northern Minnesota, write to **J. J. Coffey,** Mentor, Polk county, Minn.

OKLAHOMA. — FARMERS OF SMALL MEANS. Oklahoma is to sell 2,000,000 acres of school land on 40-years' time in November and December, giving every man a chance to own his own home; also big opening of 3,000,000 acres Indian land on 4-years' time; 25 cents gets booklet telling all about it. **M. N. Due,** Pub'r, Dept. 31, Okeene, Okla.

OKLAHOMA.—Million acres Osage Indian Reservation opening. Send quarter for information. **Osage Development Co.,** Tulsa, Oklahoma.

TENNESSEE.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and prices of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

TEXAS.—One Thousand Acres; 75 per cent. agricultural, the balance grazing, with an inexhaustible supply of excellent water. Price, $15.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Situated 10½ miles from Sabinal. Also **Twenty-six Hundred Acres,** 11 miles from Sabinal; about half agricultural, balance excellent grazing. Price, $7.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. **Fourteen Hundred Acres** grazing land, watered by springs. $3.50 per acre. All in Uvalde county, Texas. Address, **Albert D. Evans,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

TEXAS-MEXICAN LANDS.

There have been put into my hands for prompt sale the following bodies of land:
In Mexico, state of Coahuila, 45,000 acres of fine grazing land, with fifteen miles frontage on the Rio Grande. Also a big lake inland from the river. Excellent mesquite and other grasses. Stock fatten upon it for market. Situated about midway between C. Porfirir Diaz and Nuevo Laredo.
Also, adjacent to the foregoing, 30,000 acres of very choice land for stock or agriculture; 8,000 acres can be irrigated from the Rio Grande, on which it has a frontage of six miles. There are also two creeks. Wells yield abundant water at 26 feet.
Either or both of the above tracts, with or without mineral rights.
In Texas, Maverick county, 3,600 acres, with frontage on the Rio Grande of 2½ miles. Upward of 2,000 acres can be irrigated. No better land in Texas.
Full particulars given on request. Principals or agents of undoubted responsibility only need apply, and who mean business. Highest references given and required.
Joseph De Bona, Eagle Pass, Texas.

LAND DRAWING!

The beautiful Jaritas Valley opening now for settlement. Drawing occurs on January 6, 1910.
4000 acres of fine, smooth, irrigated land; every acre within four miles of El Paso & Southwestern Railway. Deep, loamy soil; abundant water; fine climate; reasonable price; easy terms. Water for 1910 crop.
The Jaritas Valley lies in New Mexico and between the Colorado and Oklahoma State lines.
Write today for FREE particulars, map, rates, etc., to
THE JARITAS VALLEY LAND BOARD,
Midland Building, Kansas City, Mo.

RAILROAD LANDS VERY CHEAP

TO quickly build up population along the Washington & Choctaw Railroad, in new reservation just thrown open, we will sell a little of our 100,000 acres of $25 and $50 lands for $17.50 per acre. Magnificent opportunity for settlers, investors and speculators. **Very easy terms,** as low as $1 per month; long time. Any size tract from ten acres up. Gulf Coast land the most productive in the world; ten acres will yield an income of $5,000 a year. Don't buy lands anywhere until you investigate this. Send us your name, a postal card will do, and we will send you complete details.

AGENTS are offered great inducements to sell our lands anywhere. Write for special terms.
WASHINGTON & CHOCTAW LAND CO.,
6155 Times Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS,

No matter where you live. Write me today if you want to buy or sell any kind of Real Estate or business. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

WESTERN CANADA

What Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Says About It:

Governor Deneen, of Illinois, owns a section of land in Saskatchewan, Canada. He has said in an interview:
"As an American I am delighted to see the remarkable progress of Western Canada. Our people are flocking across the boundary in thousands, and I have not yet met one who admitted he had made a mistake. They are all doing well. There is scarcely a community in the Middle or Western States that has not a representative in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta."

125 Million Bushels of Wheat in 1909

Western Canada field crops for 1909 will easily bring **$170,000,000.00** in cash.
Free Homesteads of 160 acres, and pre-emption of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Railway and Land Companies have land for sale at reasonable prices. **Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway accommodation, low freight rates, wood, water and lumber easily obtainable.**
For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent. (5)
J. S. Crawford, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

GULF COAST
Texas Land

$2 Per Acre Cash balance easy monthly payments, buys a fruit and truck farm in the gulf coast country of Texas. No interest, no taxes. Possession when first payment is made. Five acres of this ground intelligently handled can be made to produce as much actual cash as 50 acres of northern or eastern land.
FREE Our publication "The Homefinder" sent free for six months to land buyers and farmers. It is full of carefully compiled information about gulf coast land, cost of fencing, plowing, farm implements, etc., what and when to plant. Be sure to send us your name before you buy land. A post card will do. Write Today.
PROVIDENT LAND CO., Dept 102, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Grand Champion Steer.

Although the Chicago International Live Stock Show is open and will continue to be open until December 10, we are enabled on December 1 to report that the grand champion steer is the two-year-old King Ellsworth exhibited by the Kansas Agricultural College.

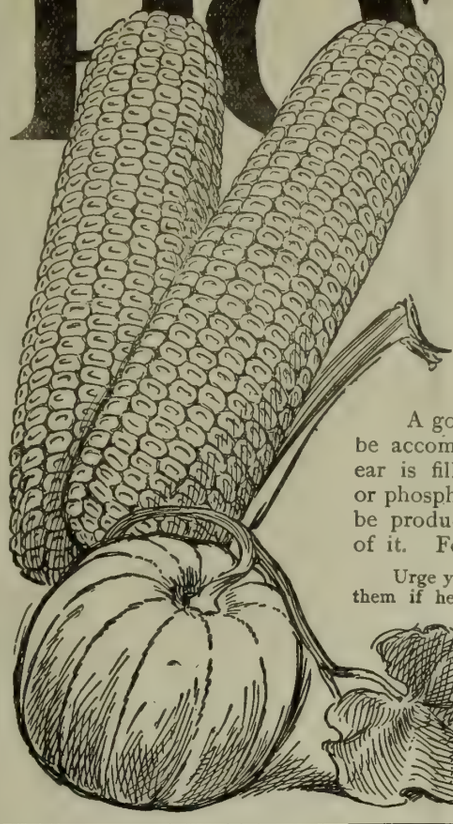
King Ellsworth 102185, the grand champion steer of the tenth International, is a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus. He was calved Sept. 9, 1906. His sire was Fivy's Forester 78630, and his dam Queen Etta Viola 42938. The Kansas Agricultural College purchased this steer last year after the International Show, where he had won second prize as a yearling. He was then exhibited by Lantz & Mitchell, of Danvers, Ill. The steer was fed on corn, bran and alfalfa, principally alfalfa, and given no especial care nor expensive feeds. He was shown at the Kansas City Royal Show this fall and won the championship. Great credit must be given Prof. R. J. Kinzer, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Kansas school, for his ability to pick out a good steer, as well as for feeding him for grand champion honors.

A Most Useful Premium.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screwdriver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

POTASH



THE Corn Show exhibits the results of corn breeding, *but* the farmer who bought the best bred seed grown, and planted it on thin land soon learned that corn must be *fed* as well as *bred*. At the Corn Show you see thousands of beautiful ears of corn. In your corn crib, you find too many imperfect ears with pointed ends and with badly filled kernels. This is as often the result of starvation as of poor breeding.

A good ear must have plenty of starch in every kernel, and this can only be accomplished by having enough Potash in available form at the time the ear is filling. Balance the other plant food, whether it be clover, manures or phosphate, with 25 to 50 pounds of Muriate Potash per acre, and you will be producing seed corn instead of nubbins. Don't let anybody talk you out of it. Feed up your corn and see the results.

Urge your fertilizer dealer to carry Potash Salts in stock. He will have no trouble in buying them if he will write to us about it. Details for fertilizing corn will be found in the Farmers' Note Book, which will be sent free on addressing.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Monadnock Block, CHICAGO

New York: 93 Nassau St. Atlanta, Ga.: Candler Bldg.

Land Matters.

Very important land interests are advertised by J. H. Cavanaugh & Co. in Old Mexico. Some object to go to Old Mexico, but for the right kind of men—cattle ranchmen, for instance—Mexico presents a field that can and does make splendid investments. The advertisement appears on the eighth page.

Very fine lands on the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad are advertised in this issue on page 8. These are fruit and nut-growing lands and altogether fine stock and dairy lands also. A town lot free is included in a purchase. Write to Desk B, Fruitland Colony Company, 167 Adams street, Chicago, Ill., and obtain further particulars.

People who live in hopes of owning sufficient land to support themselves and families had better do it now. A few years ago all the advertising and all the pulling and hauling would not force any great number of farmers to go into the cotton states. Now it is hard to keep them out. A few days ago a South Carolina farm of 649 acres in extent was sold at auction for $45 an acre that six years ago was sold at $12.50 per acre. Land is going up everywhere except where from the productive standpoint it is already too high.

The Necessity For Cleaned Seed.

Needless losses are sustained every year because seed is not cleaned or graded before sowing. Grass seed in particular is the cause of low grade hay when it is mixed with weed seeds. It is the same with larger seeds; without grading, the seed has not the uniformity that is necessary to bring up a good stand in the field. There was a time when a good excuse could be given, but there is none now. A fanning mill used only to get the dust out of the seed, but the ingenuity of the mechanic has brought about a different situation. The famous Chatham Fanning Mill is a seed grader and cleaner, and is on the market on such terms that to be without one is not excusable.

This mill is made by the Manson Campbell Co., of Detroit, Mich., and is a marvel of efficiency. It cleans and grades all kinds of seeds or grains from corn and beans to timothy, alfalfa, etc.; is remarkably easy to operate and will give a man a lifetime of service.

As a matter of fact, seeing an unusually liberal offer on this mill is what suggested this article. The manufacturers seem determined that every farmer shall have one, or try one at least, because they offer to pay the freight on one in advance to anybody, anywhere and give a free trial of 30 days without asking money down or deposit in advance. Also Mr. Campbell offers to let a buyer have a year in which to pay for it. As this firm sells direct from the factory, it is possible for them to make low prices, and it goes without saying that anything from the Manson Campbell factory is as good as it can be made.

All farmers will find it to their advantage to write to Manson Campbell Co., of Detroit, Mich., and ask for free book No. 118. It is the fanning mill, and contains a most liberal offer.

Turnips weighing five pounds each and an estimate of possibility of raising six thousand bushels of turnips to the acre is the story that comes from Greensboro, N. C. Any story causing farmers to raise turnips is good. It is one of the greatest crops in England and one of the most neglected in the United States.

PRACTICAL DRAUGHON'S Business College (INCORPORATED) CATALOGUE FREE

324 Leader Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. LOW Holiday Rates Now On.
30 Colleges in 16 States; 21 Years' Success; 100,000 Successful Students.
POSITIONS Guaranteed; Courses in College or by Mail. Write TO-DAY.

THAT CHRONIC COUGH

May run into Heaves. Give **Frazier's Distemper Cure** and cure him in three to six days. **"FRAZIER'S"** destroys all germs and reaches the seat of trouble in a few days. A guaranteed remedy for Distemper, Pinkeye, Catarrhal Fever, Influenza and all Nose and Throat Diseases. $1 bottle holds three 50-cent bottles. Your druggist will refund your money if not satisfactory, or direct from the manufacturers. Send postal for free Horse Book.

BINKELY MEDICAL CO., - Dept. H, . NAPPANEE, INDIANA.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE ENGINE MFG. CO., 440 West 15th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY SIXTH YEAR.

US It Wins Again US

No separator has ever made the real, practical records that has

The United States Cream Separator

Try though they may it can't be done.

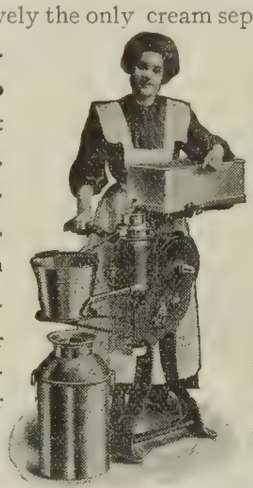
It has continuously held the **World's Record** on all practical points of efficiency since the Pan-American Exposition 1901.

The officials at the Seattle Exposition (this year) have still further honored the United States Separator awarding it

The Grand Prize

This is the highest honor that the Exposition could bestow. The U. S. was positively the only cream separator thus honored.

It is **cleanest skimming, practically no repairs** and **constant use** that makes the **U. S. Separator more valuable** than **any other.** The extra it earns soon repays its original cost. Hard facts are better than theory; honest records are far better than fake claims.



We want **you** to see for yourself why the United States Separator was awarded the **Grand Prize.** Please go to our local agent nearest you. He will show you.

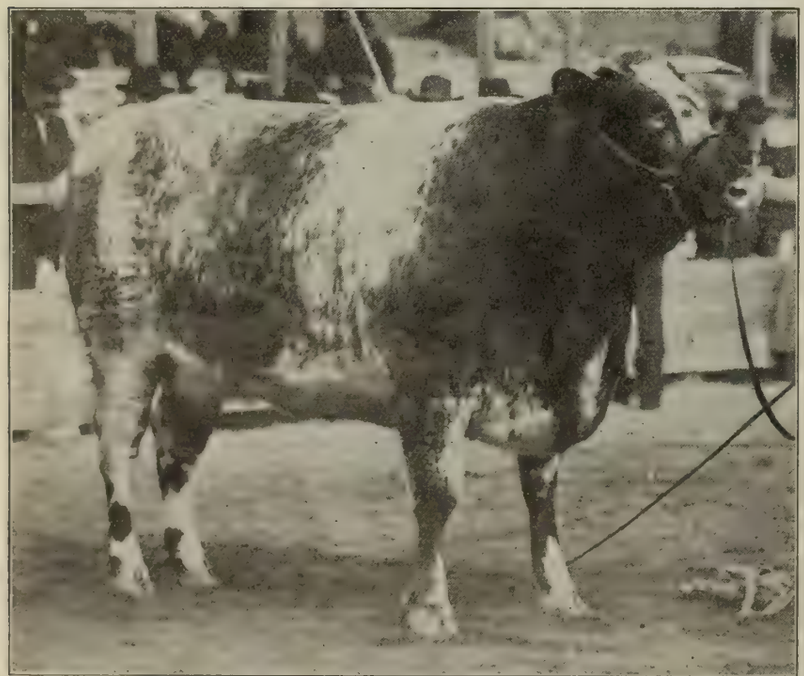
It's money in your pocket to know the U. S. Catalog No. **125** sent on receipt of a postal tells you all.

US VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vermont. US
INCORPORATED, 1873

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Butter and Oleo Combination.

According to the New York Produce Review, large quantities of adulterated butter are being sold in the market which is in fact creamery butter largely adulterated with oleomargarine. This generally comes under the class of adulterated butter and the tax thereon is three-fourths of a cent a pound. If it was in reality oleomargarine largely adulterated with creamery butter and artificially colored, it would class as oleomargarine and be taxed ten cents a pound. Here we have a first-class Sugar Trust opportunity for the corruption of government inspectors.



Her Majesty, the grand champion Shorthorn cow DOROTHEA, 2d—Exhibited by C. E. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minn. She was the senior and grand champion Shorthorn cow in her own state; also at others, including Missouri; also senior and grand champion at the American Royal Show in the greatest contest in the history of that great Exposition.

New Market For Skim-milk Solids.

The American Raw Products Company of New York City is advertising that it controls by patents the right to manufacture and sell the soids of milk in an uncooled state. The company is now engaged in utilizing skim-milk solids only, but the campaign in regard to whole milk is to come later. Inasmuch as there is an ordinance against the sale of skim milk in New York City, and the company appears to be in the country market for skim milk for manufacturing purposes, it would appear to be a good thing, for farmers especially, if the company can furnish a separator for solids not fat and so save the transportation of the water. The dairyman who can separate and sell his cream on the one hand, and who can separate and sell his non-fatty solids from the skim milk on the other and leave the water on the farm, will have an easy time dairying when compared with the old regime of buttermaking on the farm. The products of the company so far announced are oils, toilet soaps, toilet powders, milk chocolate, etc. The three principal articles already on the market consist of a malted-milk chocolate, a raw-milk toilet soap and a raw cooking milk. The company claims to have the right to evaporate raw milk or to sell milk solids in an uncooked state, but does not claim to have any right which farmers as farmers need contest; therefore all the contests can be safely left to those who are interested —the makers of pasteurizers, for instance—because the manager of the new company calls by inference pasteurized milk cooked dead milk.

How to Keep Milk.

At a meeting held in Boston in the interest of pure milk, nine good rules for the care of milk by housekeepers were given by P.M.Harwood.

1. Take in milk and cream as soon as possible after being left at your door and place it in the refrigerator.
2. Keep milk and cream cold until ready for use. The bottom of the refrigerator is colder than the ice container above.
3. If ice cannot be had, wrap the bottle in a wet cloth and stand it in a dish of water by an open window, out of the sun; evaporation of the water will cool the milk.
4. Keep milk or cream covered until wanted, and in the bottle in which it is delivered. If placed in open bowls or pitchers milk will absorb odors from other food and collect flies and dust.
5. Pour from the bottle only what milk or cream is needed for immediate use.
6. Milk or cream that has become warm should never be poured back into the bottle of cold milk.
7. Utensils used for milk should be first cleansed with cold water and then with boiling water, thoroughly drained and allowed to become cold before being filled with milk.
8. Wash and return all milk or cream bottles daily.
9. Have a separate quart of milk for the baby; and what he or she does not use others may have.

New York Milk Prices.

During the month of November the price of milk at New York was put up to four cents a quart net to the farmers, which made the wholesale price, freight added, $1.91 per can of forty quarts, which is actually 4.77 cents per quart. On this basis the New York City milk manufacturers—Borden and others—put up the retail price to nine cents a quart. There you have it in a nutshell—the farmer receives sixteen cents a gallon and it is retailed at thirty-six cents a gallon.

Avoid Ashes With Manure.

Farmers need to be cautioned generally against the use of wood ashes and lime with manure. The ashes and lime produce an alkaline condition resulting in the loss of the ammonia which carries off the nitrogen. This point has not been sufficiently emphasized, and many well-meaning farmers have used ashes and lime with manure to disadvantage. The lime and ashes, if needed by the soil, should be put on in other years than those in which farm manure is applied.—Press Bulletin Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Rye flour is selling at $4.00 to $4.30 per barrel in the St. Louis market.

Better Farming
A John Deere Book
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A Farmer Can Get It Free

IF interested in farming, get our FREE book called "BETTER FARMING." It tells all about—

Alfalfa	*Making Hay*
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Art of Plowing	*Soil Fertility*
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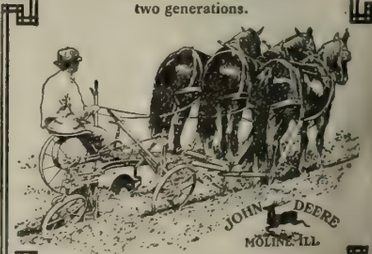
Hired Help Costs Big Money

Your land is high priced and hired help expensive. There is only one way to make big money—use implements that cut down the cost of your crops. Isn't it true that when you break something on a plow it is nearly always a cast part? Wherever strain comes on a John Deere Plow there you will find steel—tool steel. Take any plow that has had hard work for five years, put it along side of a John Deere which has been in service that long—and see the difference. Then there is no paint to cover up poor material. You can see the wear and the defects. The John Deere will be solid, staunch and ready for the hardest job. Then you begin to know that quality counts.

You can take pride in owning a John Deere—the standard plow of the world for two generations.



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Mention the package number *sure*, then you will get exactly the right stuff.

DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

ANOTHER DAIRY RECORD.

Dolly Dimple, Guernsey Cow, 3½ Years Old, Completes Record, Making Highest Milk Record For the Breed, 18,458.8 Pounds; Highest Butter-fat Record For the Breed, 906.89 Pounds, Equivalent to 1,058 Pounds Butter.

This remarkable cow as a two-year-old made an official year's record of 14,099.1 pounds milk, 703.36 pounds butter-fat, which was the best record for a cow of that age. At the conclusion of her year's work she was two months with calf.

When she freshened for the second time in October she started her second year's work and has just completed same with an official year's record of 18,458.80 pounds milk; 906.89 pounds butter-fat. (Record from October 14, 1908, to October 14, 1909.) Supervised by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.

Months.	Pounds Milk.	Per Cent. Butter-fat.	Pounds Butter-fat.
October	927.10	4.49	41.63
November. ..	1,898.60	4.49	85.25
December ..	1,909.60	4.81	91.85
January.. ..	1,807.40	4.90	88.56
February. .	1,505.80	4.53	68.21
March.. ...	1,663.10	4.66	77.50
April.	1,569.90	4.96	77.87
May..	1,531.30	5.13	78.56
June.	1,439.20	5.45	78.44
July..	1,371.10	4.97	68.14
August.. ...	1,270.01	5.54	70.36
September ..	1,105.10	5.14	56.80
October. ...	460.50	5.15	23.72
Total....	18,458.80	4.91	906.89

Dolly Dimple was dropped January 21, 1905, making her three years and nine months old at the beginning of her last record.

She calved October 9th and commenced her record October 14, 1908. She was served August 4, 1909.

During this time she made the following seven-day record, which is the largest made by any cow of like age:

Days.	Pounds Milk.	Pounds Butter-fat.
December 8.....	62.4	3.202
" 9.....	63.0	2.907
" 10.....	65.8	3.288
" 11.....	63.3	2.852
" 12.....	66.4	3.625
" 13.....	64.2	3.427
" 14.....	59.7	2.733
Total.....	444.8	22.034

She also has to her credit the following records for shorter periods, which are the best for the breed, and, so far as known, there is no other so remarkable a producing cow of like age in the world.

One Day—64.4 pounds milk; 3.625 pounds butter-fat.

One Month—30 days, 1,960.4 pounds milk; 89.99 pounds butter-fat.

Three Months — 5,614.6 pounds milk; 265.62 pounds butter-fat.

Six Months—182 days (3½ years old), 10,390.2 pounds milk; 486.66 pounds butter-fat.

Average for two consecutive periods, 16,233.96 pounds milk; 805.13 pounds butter-fat.

Dolly Dimple is owned at Langwater Farms, North Easton, Mass., the property of Mr. F. Lothrop Ames.

Economical Milk Producers.

The Department of Animal Husbandry of the Ohio State University College of Agriculture has recently received from Washington Farm, Elm Grove, West Virginia, five head of Kerry cattle, a generous gift from Mr. Oglesbay, the proprietor. While in Ireland and England Mr. Oglesbay became interested in this Irish breed of dairy cattle, and imported a number of them to his beautiful estate in West Virginia. The gift to the Ohio State University consists of the imported bull Sir Gilbert, Jr., the imported cow Westerville Violet, a bull calf and two yearling heifers. This little black breed of dairy cattle is one of the most economical producers of milk known. Instances are on record of cows of the breed producing nearly 10,000 pounds of milk in a year. Fair specimens of the mature cows will produce enough milk to yield seven to ten pounds of butter a week at the churn. The cow Westerville Violet sent the University was the reserve cow at the Dublin Show in 1905, and is a very fine specimen of the breed, showing splendid dairy form, with a very shapely, capacious udder.—C. S. Plumb.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

The Milk Producers' Association of Missouri and Illinois will hold the next meeting at St. Louis on Monday, December 27th.

At Lake Mills, Wis., at a sale of Holstein cattle conducted by Frank B. Fargo and Wm. Everson & Sons, 202 head of pure-bred stock were sold at an average of $155 per head. They were all ages, males and females. The prices ranged from $65 to $700.

A Colorado dairyman estimates the value of a good sire as worth $43.85 in the life of each heifer up to the sixth year of her usefulness. If you can make sure of the sire being the right kind, this is not an overestimate.

A very good bulletin entitled "The Production of Clean and Sanitary Milk," has been issued by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station at Blacksburg, Va. It gives a very good idea of sanitary and unsanitary stables, methods and utensils.

A Farmers' Bulletin issued by the New Hampshire Experiment Station, which is entitled "A Study of Farm Buttermaking," indicates that making butter on the farm is increasing instead of decreasing. Ninety farms investigated averaged 58½ pounds of butter a week per farm, the smallest weekly amount made being seven pounds and the largest 500 pounds. The butter averaged about 28½ cents a pound. A good farm dairy for twenty to thirty cows was estimated to cost $500 for building and $307 for equipment, although the average equipment cost was $175.

In New York state a number of persons were found to be selling cows that they claimed had been tuberculin tested and free from disease, when they had not been tested at all. The consequence was, when they are caught at it they have to pay $100 fine, which is the law in that state. A veterinarian who lends himself to any such fraud has his license cancelled in addition to the fine.

The butter market, which bid fair to become very strong, has had a considerable struggle to maintain itself. In fashionable neighborhoods in Eastern cities, where butter habitually retails ten to fifteen cents above the wholesale price, the consumption fell off just as fast as the advance was put on. Furthermore, the advance left the opening for oleomargarine to pay a profit and brought the forgotten fruit butters to the front again. It is the extravagant charges of the retailer that makes trouble in the market, even when the farmer is barely getting a fair price for his product.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW
DE LAVAL
BUTTER AWARD TRIUMPH AS USUAL

The great NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW was held at Milwaukee, Wis., October 15–24, and in keeping with the invariable result since "ALPHA-DISC" DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS went into use all the HIGHEST BUTTER and CREAM awards went to DE LAVAL users, in this latest representative contest, which included the exhibits of nearly one thousand of the best butter and cream producers throughout the country.

The three highest awards in the CREAMERY BUTTER class—all to DE LAVAL users—were as follows:

A. J. ANDERSON, Otisco, Minn., . Score 97
THOR. MOE, Winthrop, Minn., . . Score 96½
A. L. OESTRICH, Watertown, Wisc., Score 96

The highest award on DAIRY BUTTER was to P. Daingaard, Camp Point, Ill.—Score 94½—a DE LAVAL user.

The highest award in the CERTIFIED CREAM contest was to G. Van B. Roberts, Highland, N. Y.—Score 99—a DE LAVAL user.

As has been said before, the separator does not of itself insure the making of the best butter, but the superior mechanical and sanitary bowl construction and low speed of the DE LAVAL separator indisputably enable the production of better cream and better butter under the same conditions than can possibly be made in any other way.

This is something that even the most enterprising and resourceful of those who seek profit through the manufacture and sale of would-be competing separators never attempt to explain or deny—that practically all the best butter, as evidenced by the highest awards in all representative butter contests, is and has for more than twenty years been made by users of DE LAVAL cream separators.

Hence the great advantage to every DE LAVAL user in having the separator that not only makes the MOST but the BEST cream and butter, is the simplest and easiest machine to use and lasts an average of twenty years against from two to five years in the case of all others,

A DE LAVAL catalogue helps to make plain the reasons for DE LAVAL superiority in good buttermaking and other respects, and is to be had for the asking.

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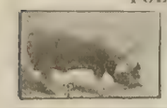
LIVE STOCK BREEDERS.

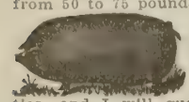
POLAND-CHINAS.



"Kirby's got the best." Not what we say, but what our customers in nine different states say. Write for prices.
KIRBY STOCK FARM,
Marmaduke, Ark.

McLAUGHLIN STOCK FARM.

Home of Royal Meddler (50,111), the finest Boar in the Southwest. I have 100 Pigs sired by five of the greatest Champion and Sweepstakes Boars that ever lived. These Pigs are eight to ten weeks old and will weigh from 50 to 75 pounds each, and my price for December will be 50, $10.00; 50, $12.50; and I will only offer them through December at this low price. These Pigs are perfect beauties, and I will guarantee them to please. Will ship these fine Pigs anywhere in the United States on approval. Write me your wants and I will please you.



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TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM,

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MY MASTODON HOGS have a national reputation for size, bone and prolificness. See them or order by mail and get just as good if not pleased, return, and your money back witout talk.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

Hinkle's Chester White Hogs again in the lead. Won First, Second, Third and Fourth Premiums on Boars at Illinois State Fair, 1909. Hogs, all ages. 100 September Pigs cheap. Quality best. Priced right. Fine Free Cir.
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POLAND-CHINA PIGS from 50 pounds up. the best of breeding. Beauties every way; Prices, $10, $12 and $15. Send your order before all are gone.

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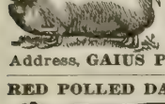
CHESTER SWINE and POLAND-CHINAS.
A fine lot of pure-bred Stock Pigs for sale of either breed. We have the best stock in the country. Write for breeding and for prices, which are reasonable; also rare chance to get a lot of Grade Pigs for fattening.



Address, GAIUS PADDOCK, R.F.D.1, Moro, Ill.

RED POLLED DAIRY and BEEF CATTLE.

For sale: Bulls of different ages and a few Yearling Heifers.
C. M. CHAMBERS,
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BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
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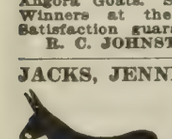
PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS
Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstake and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show. Satisfaction guaranteed.
E. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.

JACKS, JENNETS and STALLIONS.



Catalonian Registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Registered Trotting and Saddle Stallions. As usual, we won more premiums on Jack stock this year than any other breeder in the Blue Grass. Write for catalogue or visit the Cook Farms.
J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.

SUNSET JERSEY CATTLE HERD.

Three very fine full-blooded, but not eligible to registration, Bull Calves, for sale at $10.00 each. These are bargains, as they are from heavy producing dams. Write for more information regarding sire and dams.
ALBERT S. ENNIS,
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MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

Report of November Meeting and Price of Milk.

The weather interfered somewhat with the meeting of the Milk Producers' Association of Missouri and Illinois, which took place on Monday, November 22nd, and, owing to the small attendance, it was thought best to postpone the annual election of officers to Monday, December 27th, at 1 p. m., the members to assemble at the office of Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, Secretary, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Hon. D. I. Furbeck, President of the association, who has acted as Milk Committee during the past year, made his usual report, which was ordered printed and sent out to all members in good standing, also to all members for the last time to whom bills for dues have been sent and who have not paid up. This is the report:

"The principal dairies of St. Louis have practically agreed to pay 16 cents per gallon for uncontracted milk delivered in the month of November by members of the Milk Producers' Association."

Although many bills for dues were sent out during the month of November, the responses were few. Chris Ebeling of Bunker Hill, Ill., sent in his dues by letter, also G. W. Goza of Silica, Mo., and Fred Henties, Marine, Ill. Mr. Joseph Hogan, delegate from Edwardsville, paid over dues on account of Ed. Tiek and Martin Welsh of Edwardsville, Ill., making up a total of twenty in good standing from that shipping district.

Mr. W. S. Prickett of R. R. 1, Sorrento, Ill., who ships over the Clover Leaf Route, was present and addressed the meeting.

During the month of November the President of the association paid a visit to the shippers on the Burlington Route at Winfield, Mo. He found them well organized from a local standpoint, and is in hopes that they will join the association in a body. There are 33 milk producers at Winfield.

The President did not read his annual report, reserving it for next meeting.

For information of all who have received bills for dues, it is proper to state that unless they pay up they will be dropped from the rolls as defaulters, and no further information in regard to the association will be furnished. Out of 141 bills for back dues, amounting in all to $360, only $6.30 was received by the treasurer; whereas there are debts to pay amounting to about $65, for expense of railroad fares and for printing circulars, by-laws, postage stamps, etc., also a balance due on account of expense when a delegate was sent to Chicago to appear before the courts in the interest of the association.

A number of faithful members who pay up regularly and do their duty by the association are entitled to full credit, and there are others who are not. Two-thirds of the members have not paid their dues for one, two or three years, consequently they cannot expect to have matters attended to. The city dealers are organizing a Milk Exchange to look after the interests of the city milk distributing companies. This association ought to be equally strong in its representation on the market. Railroads are changing their tariffs, and one especial raise in transportation rates is going into effect without protest simply because no funds are in the treasury.

Mr. Joseph Hogan of Edwardsville, who was enabled to make an advantageous contract for his shippers, estimates the value the association has been to him at $6 per month in the sale of his milk.

The dues that should be paid by a shipper to St. Louis are $2 per year, and those who sell at the dump stations pay $1.25 a year. In addition to the other benefits derived from the association the dues entitle the member to a subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, the official reporter of the association.

In concluding this report, it is urgently requested that the December meeting will be attended by at least one member representing each railroad milk shipping point centering on St. Louis, or at least one delegate from each route.

For the good of the association the present officers invite a full attendance, that their succesors in office be properly elected and represent the majority of the members. Remember the date—December 27th, at 1 p. m.

D. I. FURBECK, President.
WM. FISCHER, Secretary,
409 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Could Not Go Higher.

Passerby—"Here, boy, your dog has bitten me on the ankle."

Dog Owner—"Well, that's as high as he could reach. You wouldn't expect a little pup like him to bite your neck, would you?" — Pearson's Weekly.

A FINE KIDNEY REMEDY.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock (clothing dealer), 890 Carrier Building, East Hampton, Conn., says if any reader afflicted with a kidney or bladder trouble will write to him he will direct them to the splendid home remedy he so successfully used. He is glad to do this and does not wish you to send him money.

Secretary Wilson on the Chicago Stock Show.

The Honorable James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, in speaking of the International Live Stock Exposition, which is to be held this year from November 27th to December 10th, said:

"The International Live Stock Exposition as an educational factor has carved a niche for itself.

"Producers are confronted with the problem of increased cost of every commodity that they use, greatly enhancing their expenditure.

"Obviously this necessitates rigid economy, and the man who reduces cost of production to a minimum insures maximum profits and his own survival where others fail.

"The International is teaching its valuable lesson to the country at an opportune moment.

"During the period of cheap feed and feed lot extravagance such education was not valued, because its benefits were not realized at the time.

"Under new conditions, the man who produces beef, pork and mutton cannot afford the use of inferior machinery in his business.

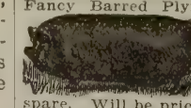
"Economy requires that he handle the very best types of the most improved breeding; and these lessons can be obtained at the International Live Stock Exposition, which is acknowledged to be an educational institution of the highest order in its line."

Used Twelve Years With Marvelous Results.

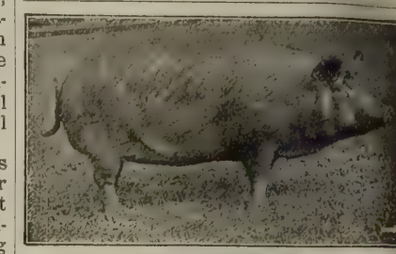
I am a very staunch supporter of Gombault's Caustic Balsam, thinking it is one of the very greatest medicines I have ever used, and have used it for the last twelve years with marvelous results.—W. H. TAGGART, Hughesville, Pa.

BROADWAY STOCK FARM.

The place to buy Large English Berkshires, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Fancy Barred Plymouth Rock Poultry. A few B. P. Rock Cockerels for sale at $1.50 to $3.00 each. Some nice Berkshire Gilts of March, 1909, farrow. Two fine Shropshire Rams to spare. Will be priced right during December and January. Write



E. L. JOHN, Broadway, Maries County, Mo.



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CHAS. FORD,
Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

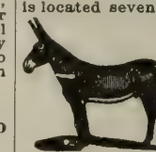
5,000 FERRETS for sale. Write for Price List. It's free. De Kleine Bros., Box 13, Jamestown, Michigan.

DRAFT STALLIONS.

We will sell eleven Stallions at auction at Enid, Okla., December 17 and 18, 1909.
WALKER BROS. & CO.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.



THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

Tamworth Swine Herd is headed by the Sweepstakes Boar at the leading Fairs in U. S. in 1907 and 1908. I handle more Tamworths than any two breeders in America. The hog to cross on your pony built pigs to increase size, vigor and quality.
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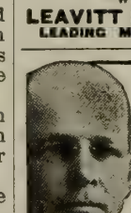

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Painting Farm Buildings.

Most farm buildings are painted by the men that own them and are repainted by them. It takes an amateur a long time to find out some of the little things that go to make the work effective.

The writer has had enough experience as an amateur painter to be willing to give some of his points to others. It is cheaper to learn from others than by experience, though the lesson is not always so impressive.

The writer has concluded that it pays better to buy the ready-mixed paints than it does to buy the materials and do the mixing. The mixed paints are mixed in the factory where they are made, and the proportions are by absolute rule, which rule is the result of years of experience. Such paints are of a consistency that enables the painter to spread them easily and perfectly. If he tries to mix them himself he will find it exceedingly difficult to get the right thickness to the paint. If too thin, the paint will drop from the brush and constantly spatter parts of another color; while if too thick, the work is dauby and cannot be made smooth.

The ready-mixed paints can best be used without oil being added to them. Some amateur painters try to save money by mixing oil with the ready-prepared paint, this mixing increasing the volume of the paint and making it go farther. But this is poor economy, as it increases the work and decreases the thickness of the covering, thereby lessening the protection given the wood. The protection of the wood is the main thing, and we should not cheat ourselves by lessening the thickness of the paint layer. Besides, the thinner the coat the sooner will the repainting have to be done.

One man known to the writer bought white lead and linseed oil and mixed them himself. He had read that white lead and oil combine into the best possible paint. But he purchased unboiled oil. The result was that his paint wore off with great celerity. It had not the staying power he expected to find in it. His work was largely wasted because of this mistake. Boiled oil has the power of sticking and hardening, which the unboiled oil does not possess.

If a good job of painting is to be done, it does not pay to use cheap, coarse brushes. A little economy in this way will immensely increase the labor of getting on a smooth coat of paint. The brush should be fine enough so that it will spread out easily and without resistance and leave the coat of paint even and smooth behind it. The brushes, too, should not be too large, if good work is desired. A large brush gives a thick coat in one part and a thin coat under another part, and this necessitates going over the same surface several times. Frequently a brush one and a half inches wide or two inches wide will enable the amateur to do more rapid work than will a larger brush.

Where the sun shines on the buildings most of the paint goes fastest, and this loss of paint is followed by cracking of the wood. These parts require more attention than the parts not getting the direct rays of the sun. Sunshine is a great paint destroyer. Keep the wood well covered with paint wherever the rays fall.

It is reported that the Jacob Dold Packing Company of Buffalo, N. Y., contemplate opening a branch packing house on the Fort Worth (Texas) live stock market.

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Hackney Horse and Pony Winnings.

The following is by Mr. Gurney C. Gue, Secretary of the American Hackney Horse Society: "Heavy harness horses and ponies of Hackney breeding achieved a greater triumph at the National Horse Show of 1909 than was ever before credited to the English breed, or to any other breed of carriage horses. In competition with trotting-bred high-steppers and horses of French Coach, Morgan and unknown blood, the Hackneys won eighty-eight ribbons to fifty-seven for all other breeds combined. Their percentage of first prizes was quite unprecedented, thirty-one blue ribbons and championships having been won by Hackneys, while only twelve went to horses of other breeds. Of the twelve ribbons awarded in the championship classes, nine were borne away by Hackney high-steppers and three by trotting-bred carriage horses, the Hackneys having won four of the six championships and five of the six reserve championships. Eight times in the course of the week at the Garden the Hackneys made a clean sweep by winning every ribbon awarded in eight open harness classes. Excepting in the classes for four-in-hands and the runabout class, in which no Hackneys were shown, the horses of other breeds did not once sweep the boards. The Hackneys, on the other hand, were not once unplaced in any class in which they competed, and in only four classes, exclusive of the championships, were they beaten for first honors when they started."

Hamburg Belle's Early Decease.

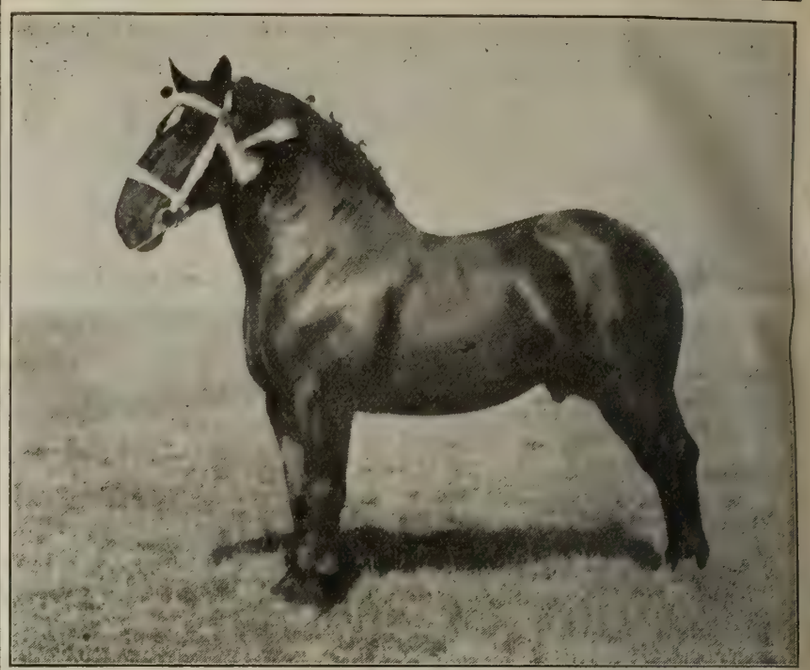
It is with great regret that horsemen throughout the country heard of the death of the great trotting mare, Hamburg Belle, 2:01¼. Her two record heats in 2:01¼ and 2:01¾ were still the topic in trotting circles when her career was ended, and horsemen feel that they suffer a personal loss, and they extend sincere sympathy to her recent owner, Mr. H. M. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio. She died of a cold caught on the way from the Northern tracks to her winter quarters in Georgia.

Hamburg Belle was foaled in 1902 and was bred by E. T. Bedford, of Brooklyn, N. Y. She was sired by Axworthy, 2:15½, and her dam was Sally Simmons, by Simmons, 2:28, making her an inbred Wilkes trotter.

It is believed and gravely asserted by some horsemen that her second match with the great gelding Uhlan, in which she was defeated, was the actual cause of her death; that she lost form gradually and was an easy prey to pneumonia, when under happier circumstances she would have resisted the attack.

No More Cavalry Grays.

Buyers of horses for army purposes have received instructions to discontinue the purchase of gray horses. This is because the tendency of military life is to render all operations obscure. The gray horse can be seen where the bay, the black, the brown or the sorrel can escape observation. Although this will be to the disadvantage of some few gray horses in the market, there are other uses for the grays, because they are very showy, and, as a matter of fact, gray horses are just as serviceable and usually attract more attention than any other color. As bays, blacks and browns are favored by the judges of horse shows, the popular vote turns strongly to the grays. In the time when a charge of cavalry was likely to change the tide of battle, the grays had their day. In reviews of troops, when large bodies of horsemen would pass the reviewing stand without any special enthusiasm the grays would always bring forth a burst of admiration. Napoleon the Great on the field of Waterloo paid a compliment to the gray horse that was intended as well for the rider. He who had seen and led brilliant charges of cavalry by the continental armies had never before seen the British Army in grand action, and when the Scottish Dragoon Regiment came rushing through his lines he said, in dismay: "How terribly those gray horses ride!" Had old war conditions remained with us, the gray horse would not be displaced. The shining mark is no longer desired for military uses, and the gray horse is relegated to the rear.



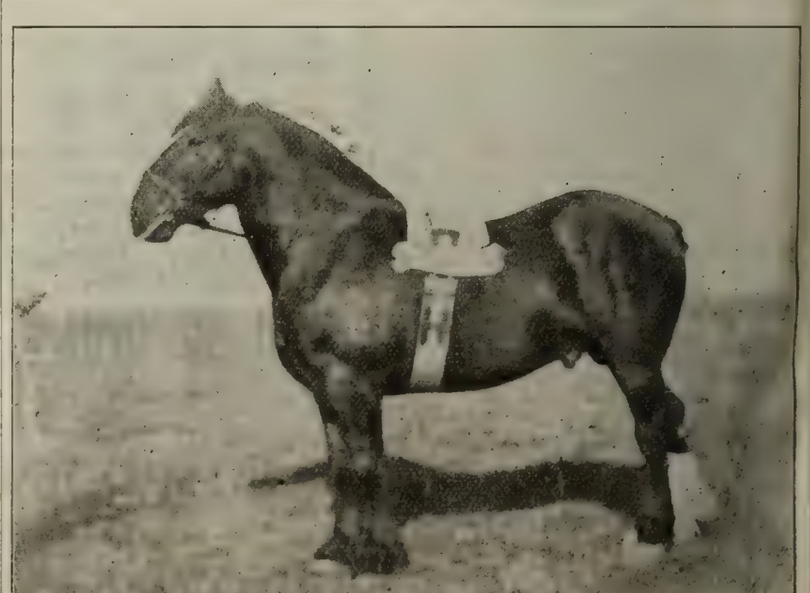
CARNOT—Champion Percheron stallion at Paris, France; also at the State Fairs of Indiana and Illinois. At the Illinois State Fair the contest was between the pick of ten of the finest herds in the country. CARNOT was imported and exhibited by J. Crouch & Son, of Lafayette, Ind.

Death of Directum, 2:05¼.

The champion four-year-old trotter died on November 12th at the International Stock Food Farm, Minneapolis, Minn., the property of Mr. M. W. Savage. His death was caused by blood poisoning from a slight injury. He was foaled in 1889 and his record was taken at Nashville, Tenn., October 18th, 1893. As a sire, Directum to the close of the present season is credited with thirty trotters and eleven pacers; four sons the sires of several trotters and one pacer, and one daughter that had produced one trotter. His best trotter was Ethel's Pride, 2:06¾, the winner of the Transylvania. Directum's fame is safe in the future performances of his get.

McMillan Percheron Sale.

At Sioux City, Iowa, November 16 and 17, Mr. H. G. McMillan sold Percheron horses of his own raising. The offering included many sons and daughters of the renowned Calypso, who has sired more champions and grand champions and first-prize winners than any other stallion, living or dead. The top price was reached on the stallion Lazelle, which sold to H. R. Sanders, Worthington, S. D., for $1,105, while the next highest price was $1,050, at which price H. H. Milley, Elmont, S. D., took the two-year-old stallion Gladiator. The top price for mares was $730, paid by A. H. White, of Bottineau, N. D. The average of 121 head was $440.40; the average of seventy-three mares $400.40; and the average for forty-eight stallions $500.60.



ALEXANDER BAKEWELL—Champion Clydesdale stallion at the Illinois State Fair of 1909. He is a massive dark-brown horse, easily weighing 2,000 pounds. Exhibited by Alex. Galbraith & Son, of DeKalb, Ill.

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The Date Book History of Live Stock and Agriculture.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower has collected historical items relating to agriculture and live stock raising and arranged them in the order in which the incidents happened. It is a record which is intensely interesting to all earnest farmers and progressive stockmen. The events recorded include much that is ancient and is brought down through the ages of progress to about the year 1906. This material is all arranged in a handy booklet of 100 pages; it is nicely illustrated and is a handy, useful publication. We will be glad to send a copy, postage paid, to any of our readers on receipt of 25 cents, or we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for 50 cents and we will send a copy of the Date Book History of Live Stock and Agriculture as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Practical Barn Plans.

This is the name of the best book out. Every farmer needs it. It contains drawings, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house, ice house, silo, dairy barn, or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor.

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Auction Sales of Percheron Horses.

Percheron horses do not appear to be losing any popularity in the auction ring. At the sale by W. S. Corsa, of Whitehall, Ill., held on November 11th, an average of $637 per head was the result. The offerings consisted of three stallions and forty-four mares. The stallions sold from $605 to $1,150, and the females at $360 to $985. The top-price stallion was Valarmo, a Wisconsin-bred three-year-old grey horse of strong build and good substance, bought by G. C. Rippy, of Virden, Ill. The top-price female was the American-bred six-year-old gray Lottie, a prize-winning mare, that was bought by Lee Serven, of Prairie City, Ill.

Another noted sale was by J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kansas, on November 9th. The result was an average of $600.50 for forty-one mares and $744.30 for twenty-one stallions, and a general average of sixty-two head of $649.20. In this sale four stallions were sold above $1,000, and the top price was $1,750 for the black two-year-old Navarin, a son of the famous Casino. He was bought by Jno. D. Schmidt, of Tipton, Kansas. Three mares also sold above $1,000 each, the top price being $1,650, also paid by Mr. Schmidt for the gray mare Delia, foaled in 1903, and a prize winner at the Fairs.

Other Percheron sales held recently were by Wm. Souers, Huntingdon, Ind.; thirty head averaged $561; Champlin Bros., Clinton, Iowa; twenty-one head $586; E. J. Heisel, Fremont, Iowa; twenty-seven head at $646; and at the Pabst Stock Farm, Oconomowoc, Iowa, although others sold at a less price, twenty-four head averaged $573. These transactions indicate that there is considerable stability in draft-horse prices.

Another Truman Importation.

Mr. J. G. Truman, Manager of Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., writes us under date of November 15th as follows:

"I have arrived at Bushnell this morning with another importation of horses, which includes fifty-one Shire mares, which will be included in our sale of eighty imported Shire mares December 15th. I think, without fear of contradiction, that they are the best lot of young draft mares that has ever crossed the water; at least, I know they are the best lot of Shire mares. The shipment contained several sensational mares, noted prize winners, that have been imported by us regardless of price for exhibition at the International Show, where we expect to make the largest exhibit of Shire horses ever made by any firm in America.

"I am pleased to say that inquiry for strictly first-class stallions and mares is very brisk, and we shall be pleased to mail one of our sale catalogues to any of your readers who will write us, stating that they saw our advertisement in your paper. We also have a picture of our farm that will also be mailed for the asking."

Penalties For Delayed Registration.

The Percheron Society of America, H. C. McMillan, President; George W. Stubblefield, Secretary, with offices at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, has issued a circular to cause breeders to keep up their records. For recording imported animals belonging to members, if the record is made within three months of arrival, the charge is $5.00; and if it is delayed more than three months after arrival the charge is $15. Non-members pay $10 to record an imported animal within three months, and $20 thereafter. For recording American-bred animals before September 1st of the year following the date of foaling, members pay $2.00 and non-members $5.00; if there is delay beyond September 1st, members are to pay $9.00 and non-members $14. It appears from this that breeders having stock worth registering will find it to their interest to attend to the business without delay. There is another provision, that all delayed applications have to be passed upon by a Pedigree Committee, and that causes additional delay. A membership in this association costs $10, and appears to be worth the money.

Good Horse Book to Have.

Horsemen will obtain something worth having and worth reading if they will take the trouble to ask for a copy of Pratts New Horse Book. It will some time save them a world of trouble. The book is written in the interest of Pratts foods, tonics and regulators, but in doing so they have added features to make it more interesting and instructive. Write to Pratt Food Co., Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for a free copy of "Pratts New Horse Book."

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He is the most tireless worker on the farm.

He eats less than a horse, but does more work.

He is always as good as cash in the bank.

He never falls through a hole in a bridge and generally keeps out of danger.

He is an excellent saddle animal if you know how to saddle him.

His feet stand hard roads better than those of a horse.

He is more intelligent than a horse.

He is never in love, but attends strictly to business all the time.

He is never sick but once, and then he dies. But whoever saw a dead mule since the war?

He never stops to fight flies as a horse does, because his hide is much tougher.

He is just as gentle as a horse if he has not been spoiled in breaking.

His age cuts little figure in a sale. Nobody cares much now how old a mule is.

He will bring from $150 to $250 when he is full grown, if he is big and smooth and strong.—Colman's Rural World.

Draft Horses in New York.

In reporting one of Fiss, Doerr & Carroll's New York sales, the New York Herald of November 21st said in regard to draft horses that the best prices of the year resulted. For a pair of blue roans weighing close to two tons, a down-town trucking concern paid $800, the top price of the day. A pair of black geldings that tipped the beam at 3,800 pounds went to one of the big brewers for $775, while a pair of bays with a little less weight but quite as much quality brought $750, the buyer being a coal dealer who uses the best class of horses on his wagons.

Draft Stallions at Enid.

At Enid, Oklahoma, December 17th and 18th, Messrs. Walker Bros. & Co. will sell eleven draft stallions at auction, including some first-prize winners at the State Fair. This firm has horses for sale which are worthy to head the best horse farms in the country.

Covering Alfalfa For Winter.

A correspondent asks whether it will be necessary to top-dress alfalfa which was sown this last fall.

If the alfalfa has been clipped so that the leaves, together with weed tops, have fallen around the plant, or if the plant has made considerable growth so that the leaves fall about the crowns, that will be all the protection needed. But if the plants have but scant growth and the crowns are not well covered, then I should scatter a thin coating of coarse manure, using a spreader. A neighbor asked me this question a while ago, saying he was thinking of using hay or straw. I would by all means top-dress with coarse manure. That will help the young plant next spring, and, besides, you will have no trouble then from hay or straw when you come to harvest your alfalfa next season.—L. C. Brown.

Having done so well last year, the Southwest Texas Truck Growers' Growers' Association will increase the cultivated acreage by 25 per cent. This is expected to increase the crop from 3,000 cars in 1909 to 3,750 cars in 1910. Onion growing appears to be a certainty in Southwest Texas.

The International Live Stock Show is open, but will not be over until December 10th. It is a good idea to take the train to Chicago at once.

Rich, Virgin Soil

That is the *big* advantage of farming in Arkansas and Eastern Texas. Your land there is not worn out by years of crop-growing. The soil doesn't need constant cultivation and fertilizing to make it produce. It grows bigger crops of almost everything than farms in older sections and yet fertile land can be had there *now* at from $5 to $25 per acre. Farmers there do not take years to pay for their land. Often a single season's crops pays the entire cost of the farm, for

in Arkansas and East Texas

you not only get bigger yields and often more than one crop, but your income is not eaten up by long costly Winters. Stock can graze all year and never needs costly shelter, for the Winters are short and very mild. You get the highest prices for your products at near-by markets and your family has good schools and churches to go to. Is it any wonder that thousands of farmers are going down there to better themselves? Why don't *you.*

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You will never know how big the opportunities really are until you investigate. Send for free copies of our books about Arkansas and Eastern Texas. Post yourself on conditions. Take advantage of the low fares offered twice each month by the Cotton Belt Route. Make a trip down there to look around. It will be a start on the road to prosperity. Write today—tomorrow you may forget.

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The following quotations represent milk cows and calves selling together, the commonest to the best: Common milkers, $18.00 to $27.50; medium class, $30.00 to $37.50; good average milkers, $40.00 to $50.00, and fancy milkers, $55.00 to $65.00. Springers are sold by the hundred pounds, according to appearance, condition and quality, and are weighed up on the market.

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The Springfield Rifle is a marvel of accuracy. Every Rifle has a long range adjustable sight and is equipped with bayonet and cleaning rod. Shoots a 45-70 caliber catridge.

Col. Hirsch & Sons Iron & Rail Co., U. S. Dept. 101 St. Louis, Mo.

LOAD OF HOGS THAT OBTAINED A NEW TOP ON THE MARKET.

The picture herewith represents a load of hogs shipped by John A. Adams, of Warrensburg, Mo., to the St. Louis market. There were fifty-two head, averaging 289 pounds, and sold at $8.25 per 100 pounds by CLAY, ROBINSON & CO., live stock commission agents. This was on November 18th, and the price paid was not only the top of the market for the day, but the highest price paid for a straight load of market hogs for forty-four days. CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. were the first firm to obtain this price on the market. See their card on page 13.

Corn Market and Prices.

In the speculative grain market at Chicago on June 30th, December corn closed at 58¼ cents; on July 31st December corn closed at 55 cents; on August 31st December corn closed at 56¼ cents; on September 30th December corn closed at 58 cents; on October 30th December corn closed at 59¼ cents, and on November 30th December corn closed at 58¼ cents. This looks like even trading, because six months' trading began and ended in the same notch.

May corn of 1910 was quoted as closing at 55⅝ cents; on August 31st the quotation was 57⅛ cents, and on November 30th the closing quotation was 61½ cents. Here we have the traders' views. Corn will be plentiful to December 31st and then begin to get scarcer. The quotation for July, however, was 60⅞ cents at the close of September. The traders appear to believe that corn is a large crop, but not excessive. Last year on a short crop, July corn was closed out at 68⅛ cents a bushel. The corn situation from an up-to-date standard of judgment looks like a commercial basis without a speculative feature in it.

The Speculative Wheat Situation.

The speculative grain trade evidently considers that the wheat crop is not any larger than it ought to be. The December option was quoted in Chicago June 30th at $1.09 per bushel; July 31st at $1.02¼; August 31st at 94¼ cents; September 30th at 99⅞ cents; October 30th at $1.05⅛ and November 30th at $1.06¼. Here we have a six months' range with a decline and a restoration. The May, 1910 quotation was $1.05⅞ on July 31st, and closed on November 30th at $1.06¼. It was quoted at 98 1-3 cents on August 31st. The trade expects December wheat to jog along to and after December 31st and if there is any flurry, it will be in the May option after the turn of the year.

Cash Paid For St. Louis Grain.

On November 30th cash No. 2 wheat sold at $1.20 to $1.25, local delivery, and $1.19 to $1.19½. No. 3 red at $1.14 to $1.21 local; No. 4 red, $1.05 to $1.16; No. 2 hard Nebraska, $1.08 to $1.10; No. 3 hard, $1.05 and $1.08; No. 4 hard at 95 cents to $1.04½ a bushel.

No. 2 corn sold at 60 cents; No. 3 at 57½ to 58½ cents; No. 4 at 56 to 57 cents. A fancy car of No. 2 white sold at 61 cents and some cob corn sold at 60 to 61 cents.

No. 2 oats sold at 41 cents; No. 3 at 40½; No. 4 at 39 and 39½ cents. A special car of No. 2 white oats sold at 43 cents and No. 3 rye sold at 75 to 77 cents a bushel.

The cash grain market at St. Louis appears to be independent of Chicago trading—this is mainly because Chicago is a hard wheat market and St. Louis deals more largely in red soft wheat, which goes direct to millers for home consumption. The figures given herewith indicate clearly to farmers that on the market a No. 4 wheat does not grade as No. 2.

Horse Auctions Monday and Tuesday.

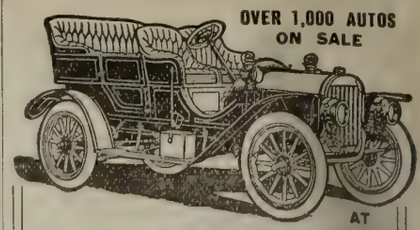
The commission firm of Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. hold auction on every Monday and Tuesday at the St. Louis National Stock Yards throughout the year. They are very successful salesmen and handle large numbers of horses. Their last auction in November was a great success. All good, big horses sold readily at strong prices. Good Southerners sold well; old smooth-mouth stuff and common horses sold for all they were worth, but did not sell at prices paid for better horses. Their last circular concludes by saying: "Get your horses fat, good ages and sound, and your mules fat, good ages and sound, and they will sell all right. We are having plenty of buyers and they will pay fair prices for quality, but it is hard to sell bad things to make money. Wire us what you will have for next week."

Stock Sheep at St. Louis.

On November 30th a very common lot of 72-pound stock ewes sold at $1.50 per 100 pounds; some a little better sold at $2.00 to $2.75 per 100 pounds, and the better class of stock ewes sold at $3.00 to $3.65 per 100 pounds.

Stock Cattle and Feeder Prices.

On the St. Louis market November 30th 22 head of native feeding steers 1,055 pounds average sold at $5.15 per 100 pounds; 23 head 942-pound steers at $4.30, 65 head 881 pounds at $4.10. 16 steers 798 pounds at $4.10 and 18 head 560-pound steers at $4.00 per 100 pounds. Stock steer calves were selling at $3.50 to $4.75; medium stock heifers $2.50 to $2.85, good stock heifers $3.00 to $3.50, inferior to decent stock steers $3.00 to $4.00, good to choice stock steers $3.75 to $4.25, medium to good feeders $3.75 to $4.25, good to choice feeders $4.25 to $4.90, fancy feeders $5.00 to $5.50 per 100 pounds.



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ARE SUPERIOR TO CHEAP NEW CARS AND COST LESS—THEY ARE MADE OF SOUND MATERIAL, BUILT TO LAST—AND IT IS A PROVEN FACT THAT HIGH GRADE CARS ARE BETTER AFTER RUNNING A YEAR THAN WHEN NEW.

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ALL THESE CARS WE PLACE **ON SALE** at our four big houses, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, **AT MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES.**

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The Largest Dealers in the World in New and Second Hand Cars

We can afford to accept small profits on individual sales and rely on the enormous volume of our business to make a fair profit.

A LIST OF OUR BARGAINS ON HAND

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THE MOST POPULAR AND RELIABLE CARS.

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LARGE and SMALL RUNABOUTS and ROADSTERS from $100 to $1,200.
SMALL TOURING CARS, $250 to $1,150.
LARGE TOURING CARS, $500 to $3,000.

We are sure to have the car you want and at your own price. Do not fail to write to our nearest branch, stating your requirements. We guarantee every car we sell to be exactly as represented.

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P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

St. Louis Horse Market Quotations.

Driving horses are quoted at $155 to $225, with extra qualities, $230 to $275. Inferior heavy work horses, $125 to $150. Fair to good draft horses, $165 to $240; specially choice and stylish drafters, $250 to $300. Chunks, strictly inferior, $100 to $135; superior delivery horses, $150 to $225. Southern horses, common, $50 to $65; fair to good $75 to $120; choice to tops, $125 to $155. Plugs of no class sell at $25 to $45.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYBODY WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT — OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman,
General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
National Stock Yards, Ill.

EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK—SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

COLONEL JAMES H. CAMPBELL, veteran commission salesman at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. This picture was taken in the Texas cattle pens. COLONEL CAMPBELL is in the prime of life and usefulness, gaining friends by the magnificent service performed in selling live stock for his constituents on the best live stock market.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockment to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

St. Louis Mule Quotations.

On the St. Louis market mules sell in such large numbers that quotations represent car lots, as follows: 14 hands, $75 to $145; 14½ hands, $95 to $160; 15 hands, $120 to $195; 15½ hands, $135 to $225; and 16 hands, $150 to $275. Selected animals, matched teams and high quality always command a special price.

Lamb Prices at St. Louis.

On November 30th the lambs varied from inferior to choice, the best averaging 72 pounds, shipped by C. P. Nuckles, sold at $7.75 per 100 pounds; the bulk of the lambs at $6.00 to $7.50 per 100 pounds, and the poorest at $4.50 to $5.75. The November market closed strong for lambs.

Gains in All Departments.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the month of November the receipts were 137,960 cattle, 241,077 hogs, 45,155 sheep and 14,944 horses and mules. These receipts show all round gains in every class of stock.

Head of the Mule Trade.

The pioneer firm of the mule trade is the Joseph A. Maxwell Mule Company, doing business at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. It is composed of Mr. Joseph A. Maxwell and his two sons, Geo. W. and Frank Maxwell. This firm buy and sell on the market, keeping several hundred select mules on feed every day in the year and ready to make deliveries promptly. Whether it be a pair of fancy draft mules, a load of miners or any other class or number, they will enter into contract of sale. Mr. Maxwell has been in business thirty-five years, and his reference is any one who has ever bought of him. For information as to price of mules, address Joseph A. Maxwell Mule Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Col. James H. Campbell,

Expert live stock salesman, is at the head of his own organization at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has a competitive market to back him. He is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Col. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to tending shippers. Write for information to Col. James H. Campbell personally and consign cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Closing November Hog Values.

On November 30th at the St. Louis market the best hogs averaging 253 pounds sold at $8.40 per 100 pounds—and the bulk of the good hogs sold at $8.05 to $8.25 per 100 pounds. The best price for light butcher hogs, 190 pounds average, was $8.25, and a good many light weight mixed hogs sold at $7.75 to $8.00 per 100 pounds.

Sheep and Yearlings at St. Louis.

On November 30th, at St. Louis, the sales included 259 head of Western yearlings, 88 pounds average, at $6.50 per 100 pounds; the native yearlings sold at $5.50 to $6.60; Southwest sheep sold at $4.25 to $4.75, and natives at $4.60 to $6.50. Sales also included a string of 61-pound Colorado ewes at $4.85 per 100 pounds.

Expert Mule Salesmen.

In shipping mules to the National Stock Yards, remember the enterprising firm of Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. The mule salesmen are Ed Conway and Lan Morris. Both are experts of a high order and natural born judges of mules, men and markets. For information as to the market by letter or wire, address Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., National Stock Yards, Ill.

JOS. A. MAXWELL MULE CO.,

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

MULES

Especially the Better Class.

Large Mules and Miners.

MR. JOSEPH A. MAXWELL, Pioneer Mule Dealer of America, founder, and formerly of MAXWELL & CROUCH, has now associated with him his sons, GEORGE W. MAXWELL and FRANK MAXWELL

A large, select stock of all classes always on hand. Our guarantee will ever remain as it has during the many years of our existence—GILT-EDGED. Information concerning the market cheerfully given.

Our References: Anyone who has ever bought of us.

Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Representative Native Cattle Sales.

On November 30th at St. Louis the top of the cattle market in the native division was $8.50 per 100 pounds for 30 steers, 1,462 pounds average, which were shipped in by Albert Harrison, of Audrain county, Mo. On the same day 16 head 1,379-pound steers sold at $7.75, 47 head steers 1,251 pounds at $6.75, 71 steers 1,396 pounds average at $6.35, 31 head 1,148-pound steers at $5.80, 25 head 909-pound steers at $5.15, 15 steers 633 pounds at $4.85 and 43 steers 758 pounds at $3.75. These are representative sales giving a fair idea of the market.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

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Box 68,
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FARM BLACKSMITHING.

Here is a book for the farmer. The book was written by A. J. Drew. It is a complete treatise on blacksmithing from the farm standpoint. This book teaches how to profitably spend stormy days. Many thousands of farmers will find it to their interest to own a copy. There are 100 pages. It is nicely and clearly illustrated and bound in cloth. We credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send one copy of this book by mail for 65 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

It Can Be Controlled By Thorough Methods, But Not By Half Measures.

Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist of Pennsylvania, wrote to another scientist as follows:

"Replying to your recent letter asking if the San Jose scale is being controlled in this state, I beg to say that this depends upon the man behind the spray rod. We have many striking examples of men who are controlling it in an eminently satisfactory manner, as well as examples of persons who have not controlled it. It is true that where no spraying is being done for it, or where the wrong material, such as soluble oils, or too greatly diluted commercial preparations of any kind, are being used, or where the spraying is not done thoroughly, it is not being controlled. But this does not discourage our progressive fruit growers who know by experience that the San Jose scale problem in Pennsylvania is solved by the application of the boiled lime-sulphur wash, home-boiled or in the form of the commercial preparation. The latter should not as a rule be diluted more than one to eight, instead of one to eleven as the manufacturers almost universally recommend. Our fruit growers have found this year, above all others, that absolute thoroughness is the keynote to success, and that not a spot or speck of the bark from the most remote twig to the base of the trunk must be left unsprayed.

"The fact that it is being controlled in an eminently successful manner is indicated by the very expensive planting that is now going on in all the fruit-growing sections of this state. Our fruit growers are taking renewed courage, and there never has been a year when nursery stock has been so completely bought up."

Fall Spraying and Pruning.

A number of requests for information in regard to fall spraying and fall pruning reached Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist of Pennsylvania, recently. The following reply to one of the letters received will be of interest to owners of orchards everywhere:

"Replying to your letter asking if you must spray this fall for scale insects, I beg to say that it is not necessary to spray in the fall, but if your trees are much infested, it is better to spray both fall and spring. If my trees were not badly infested, I should spray only in the spring, when the buds are swelling. I consider this the best time of the year to spray, and, of course, the boiled lime-sulphur wash, either commercial or home-made, is my choice of material.

"In regard to fall pruning I can say that this is as good as spring pruning, the pruning being done at any time when the leaves are off. If you will prune your trees this fall, you can then spray them at any time during the fall, winter or spring, and have good results in killing the scale. Thoroughness of spraying is necessary, and it will be easier for you to do a complete job after the trees are pruned than before. Also, pruning helps to put vigor into that part of the tree which remains."

THE STRAWBERRY CULTURIST.

This is a handy little jewel of a book. It is by Andrew S. Fuller, one of the greatest of horticulturists. It contains all the necessary information to enable everybody to raise their own strawberries. It is fully illustrated; bound in flexible cloth; is 5x7 inches. The strawberry crop is equal to all the other small fruit crops combined. This little book contains that which a beginner should have to start on and an expert needs to rely on. We will send a copy of the Strawberry Culturist post free by mail and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year for Fifty-five Cents. This is a splendid opportunity to get a good book for the cost of postage. An average crop of strawberries is 1,701 quarts to the acre. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

From Stiff Clay to Light Garden Soil.

The owner of stiff clay soil may have obstacles with which to contend before a satisfactory garden can be established; yet he should never lose sight of the fact that it can be done; and during the process there comes as a consolation prize the fact even less commonly recognized that land brought up from this state to that of high cultivation proves of greater permanency than the rich loam.

There are a number of efficient agencies in securing results, but most of them may be summed up in fertilization and disintegration, the latter being as much a form of the former as of mere mechanical process.

Clay soil dries out slowly, and if spring plowing is practiced, it cannot be done until the ground is dry. If the man with clay land tries to ape his neighbor of gravel soil as to date of plowing the result will be a lot of hard lumps which even the hammer will with difficulty reduce to available form. There is no gain in trying to plow when the soil is wet unless the work is done early enough in the season for the frost to pulverize the lumps.

Granted that it is properly enriched, and for this purpose there is nothing equaling fertilizer from the barn-yard, the next best thing is thorough preparation. The various harrows will do much toward putting it into the desired shape, but after they are through, a few times over with some good wheel hoe or weeder will do even more toward bringing the soil into available shape than the fertilizer. By breaking up the lumps it leaves no chance that some poor seedling will struggle in vain to peep up to the light; it opens up the soil to moisture and facilitates its ability to gather nitrogen. As snow has been termed the "poor man's fertilizer," so may air be added, a commodity available at all seasons if we but plan to make use of it.

"Green manuring" is another form of fertilization known for generations. The weeder of old threw his weeds in a pile on the compost heap, confident that in due time he would have as a result a superior potting soil.

With a tool for utilizing the green weeds as they grow the results come more quickly and with less waste. In a bit of ground that had previously been considered of little worth because it contained so much clay as to pack hard, a single summer's cultivation with a wheel hoe and weed cutter completely transformed it into light earth and a producer of good vegetables.

The work was easily performed by a woman after the plowing and harrowing were completed. Finding the hoe attachments too heavy for her use, she used mainly the weed cutter, which cut the weeds just below the surface, also cutting a thin layer from the surface of the soil. This readily crumbled, and as it became pulverized the cutting bar was gradually sunk deeper. In a few weeks the soil was light and the plants thrifty.

The results convince us that proper fertilization and mechanical force may be made to solve the problem of clay land. If the field is a large one, disc harrow and other implements may still solve the problem. Take a small plot at a time and work it thoroughly, remembering that the labor is not for a season but to a certain extent for a generation. The clay farm properly cared for has rich possibilities, but they are not opened up to the man who merely scratches over its surface.—Bessie L. Putnam.

A Land Transaction.

From San Antonio, Texas, November 20th, it was reported that Charles M. Armstrong had sold the old Timon Ranch, in Starr and Hidalgo counties. The property consists of 40,000 acres, and the price was approximately $250,000. The purchasers are H. Nelson Rider, of Cambridge Springs, Pa.; Riley Allen, of Allentown, N. J.; and George C. Moore, of Cambridge Springs, Pa.

BOSTROM'S $15.00 FARM LEVEL HAS TELESCOPE

With Magnifying Lenses, Enabling You to Read the Target Over 400 Yards Away,

Shipping Weight 15 lbs.

Complete Outfit, with full instructions, Shipped Anywhere C. O. D. $15.00 and express charges subject to examination.

And is being welcomed by land owners from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for *Draining, Irrigating, Terracing, Ditching, Grading, Road Building, Running Fences, Setting Out Orchards, Levelling Buildings and Foundations, Getting Angles,* and every sort of work requiring a Level. With this outfit, which includes Level with TELESCOPE and Plumb-Bob in neat wood box, also Tripod, Graduated Rod and Target, no man needs a Surveyor or Civil Engineer. *Simplicity, Accuracy, Durability, GUARANTEED.* **ORDER TODAY,** direct from this offer—or, if more complete information is desired, *write today,* Address,

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1107 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

WE SAVE YOU $25.00 ON THIS BUGGY
YOU BUY DIRECT AND SAVE RETAIL PROFITS

We will sell you a **High Grade "Old Hickory"** vehicle at the lowest wholesale price and save you **all** of the retail profit. We give a **Two Year Guarantee** in writing with every **"Old Hickory"** vehicle. We are the largest distributors of vehicles in the west and have a complete line of the newest styles in Automobile seat buggies and surries. Our line of **Spring Wagons, Driving Wagons, Farm Wagons, Pony Vehicles** and carts is complete. Do not buy a vehicle of any kind without getting our free catalog and prices.

Free Catalog **Write Today** for beautifully illustrated catalog of vehicles and harness, quoting lowest wholesale prices ever made on **high grade guaranteed** vehicles. We mail it free.

30 Day Trial Our trial plan will interest you if you want to see and try an **"Old Hickory"** before sending us the money.

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No excuse for stumpy fields. Hercules pulls them out, roots and all. Triple-power attachment means one-third greater pull. The only Stump Puller with Double Safety Ratchets. Only one with all bearings and working parts turned, finished and machined, reducing friction, increasing power, making it extremely light-running. Hitch on, and any stump is bound to come

30 Days' Free Trial

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HERCULES STUMP PULLER

—now sold on liberal 30 Days' Free Trial Plan. The strength is there and the power, too. You may have had trouble with iron pullers, but this Hercules genuine steel puller is a different matter. It has 400% more strength than the best iron puller ever made, and is in a class by itself. It is the only stump puller

Fully Guaranteed for Three Years

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Don't Risk Dynamite

It's dangerous and costly. Besides, it only shatters the stump and leaves the roots in ground to grow again. The Hercules pulls roots and all. Once out it stays out.

Get Our Free Books and Free Trial Offer

—also proposition to first buyers in each locality where we have no agents. You need this Hercules and you can try it 30 days Free and save big money by writing us at once. A postal will do.

HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO.
2401 7th Street, Centerville, Ia.

THE BEST POULTRY PAPER.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper published in the United States, and the answer is, The Reliable Poultry Journal. There are other good papers, but this is the best. The subscription price of The Reliable Poultry Journal is 50 cents a year, and the subscription price of the **Universal Magazine** is 25 cents a year. We have made arrangements whereby we can send the **Universal Magazine** and The Reliable Poultry Journal, both papers, one year, for 50 cents. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Farmer and Egg Shipments.

Profit in poultry raising is generally dependent upon two factors—the cost of feed and the nearness to market. The poultry raiser who is not a farmer has to purchase much of his feed in a retail market, but he or she generally makes it up by securing a closer market than does the general farmer; nevertheless, when the farmer or any member of his family goes into the business of poultry raising with a determination to make a good income from it, no one else has the slightest chance of comparing with him in final results, and when a half dozen farmers conclude to unite their egg shipments for the purpose of getting full cases of fresh eggs on the market continuously, then they insure themselves the highest market price for their eggs throughout the entire year.

Crops of middlemen have been raised and fed upon the fact that a speculation always presents itself wherever the products of the farmer are not large enough to reach the unit of shipment. The unit of an egg shipment is a case of thirty dozen, and a case should be filled up in three days at least. Not one farmer in a thousand can fill up a case of eggs in three days, but a co-operative association of ten farmers, or ten farmers' wives or sons or daughters, could do so in the time stated. It is the same with shipping chickens, only it is not so easy to divide up the proceeds, unless they are all weighed before being crated and shipped to market, and then when returns from market arrive the amount can be divided equitably.

The farm that produces but a few dozen eggs each week is dependent for a market upon the country store; but the country store never ships a case of real fresh eggs, and never tops the market; the consequence is that farmers often receive 16 to 18 cents a dozen, when their own fresh eggs, if they could fill up a case, would bring 25 to 28 cents on the market.

The demand for eggs and poultry is continually on the increase, not so much in the big cities as in the smaller towns. It is the total that counts, and there does not appear to be any limit. Farmers must not look for prices to be always high, because high prices cut down consumption, but they must advance the grade of their products and so add a cent or two per pound or per dozen, and get closer to their markets than they have been.

These remarks are suggested by a conversation with a commission man who deals in poultry and eggs. "How much of your business comes direct from the farmer?" "Farmer, nothing!" said he. "These eggs and all the chickens are from country stores. They are accumulations. They are passably decent eggs, especially after being candled and the bad ones thrown out, but very few farmers ship eggs direct to market."

There is plenty of room for farmers' consignments, especially so when they can say on the tag: "These eggs all guaranteed fresh on day of shipment," and then the commission man will find a market for them at a special price, regardless of what inferior and doubtful eggs are bringing.

Poultry Notes.

At Trenton, Mo., the plant of Swift & Company is to be enlarged and improved. They intend to put up a plant where 10,000 chickens can be fed for market. The intended improvement also includes a creamery with capacity of 3,000 pounds of cream per day.

The Missouri State Poultry Show will have some large turkeys on exhibition, notwithstanding Thanksgiving Day has come and gone. A prize of $25 is offered for the largest turkey in Missouri, and it is claimed that the largest in Missouri must necessarily be the largest in the world.

Mr. Geo. H. Lee, of the Geo. H. Lee Company, of Omaha, Nebraska, says that what caused him to go into the poultry business and afterwards into the poultry supply business was bad store eggs; he was tired of eating stale eggs, and the consequence was the purchase of a dozen Plymouth Rocks, and that led in a direct line to poultry remedies, incubators, etc.

We learn from the Holden Progress that Uncle John Carter says that his hens are taking a lay off. How is it with you?

The Butler Weekly Comet says: "A hen too fat gets lazy; she takes no interest in life. One too poor cares nothing about her egg record. The happy medium is a happy hen."

Commercial Poultry says: "A good grain ration for the laying stock is composed of wheat, buckwheat, oats and corn, the wheat predominating. Too much corn is not good for laying hens, but a little fed with other grains is beneficial. Add to this grain ration a daily allowance of vegetable food, cut clover and a little green cut bone two or three times a week and you will have an almost perfectly balanced ration for the laying hens."

An egg company in New York City objects to the Department of Agriculture exercising police powers, and has brought suit, and the trial is set for some time in November.

The Missouri State Poultry Show, which has attained national dimensions and importance, is held at the Grand Coliseum, St. Louis, Mo., December 6th to 11th. If there is yet time to make up your mind to attend, that is the proper and profitable thing to do.

The early eggs going into cold storage were selling in New York at 25 cents a dozen in October, and late packed eggs (June and July) were selling at 18 to 20 cents. The cold storage egg of April is the choice article. On October 1st, 1,948,747 cases of eggs were reported in storage, against 1,723,697 last year, add 2,000,031 at same tme in 1907.

Saw Your Own and Your Neighbor's Lumber.

The price of lumber is now high and still going up. Those of our readers who have an engine or good power will find it profitable to get a good saw mill and start a lumber-sawing business in your district. One of the best mills we know of is made by R. R. Howell & Co., of Minneapolis, and we suggest that you write them for their catalogue K and prices. See their adv. in this issue.

Turkey Prices Changed in One Day.

The turkey market in the country and the turkey market in town are wide apart. There is no telling what the market is or will be until it is over. In St .Louis, the day before Thanksgiving, the market for live turkeys opened at 20 to 22 cents a pound, and owing to large shipments arriving late in the day, live turkeys dropped to 14 and 15 cents a pound. Dressed turkeys sold early at 20 to 22½ cents a pound and closed at 18 to 20 cents. Very large numbers of turkeys were sold, and the prices averaged 4 to 5 cents better than last year.

The Enid Stock and Poultry Show.

This Show opens December 11th and continues until the 18th. It is conducted on broad-gauge principles and premiums are very liberal.

It is possible for one Percheron stallion to win $170 in cash and two gold medals. One Percheron mare $120 in cash and two gold medals. One stallion and four mares $715 in cash, five gold medals and two silver loving cups. One bull $175 in cash. One cow $140 in cash. One bull and four females $635 in cash. One boar $35 in cash. One sow $35 in cash. One boar and three sows $130 in cash.

Sales will take place daily, and amongst the consignments are eleven draft stallions by Walker Bros & Co., of Oklahoma City, whose advertisement will be found in our breeders' cards. Mr. F. S. Kirk is Manager, his address being Enid, Oklahoma. Enid is a very important railroad center and can be reached advantageously from all directions.

Missouri Poultry Institute.

The State Poultry Institute for 1909 will be held at Columbia, in the new State Agricultural College, December 29th-30th, during Farmers' Week. Three noted poultry lecturers and judges have been engaged to conduct the Institute and give practical demonstrations. Dr. A. A. Brigham, Principal of the School of Agriculture at Brookings, S. D.; Rolla C. Lawry, Professor of Poultry Husbandry in Cornell University; and D. E. Hale, a noted judge and writer, will each be present to instruct the farmers and poultry raisers in all practical questions pertaining to foods, feeding, incubators, brooding, breeding, caponizing, judging and general poultry and egg farming, both upon the farm and as a special business. Noted speakers for all branches of agriculture, and the dedication of the new agricultural building on December 31st. Don't miss this meeting. It's a year's course in poultry husbandry boiled down into two days.

Gains in Pig Feeding.

At the Ohio Experiment Station, in a pig-feeding experiment of sixty-six-days' duration, by feeding corn meal alone 100 pounds of gain cost $6.18; with corn meal and soy bean meal, in the proportion of 4 to 1, the cost was $4.71; with corn meal and tankage, in the proportion of 6 to 1, the cost was $4.12; with corn meal and middlings, equal rations, the cost was $5.06; and with corn meal and skim milk the cost was $4.11 per 100 pounds of gain. The average daily gain per pig of those fed corn meal alone was .57 of a pound; of those fed corn meal and soy bean meal, 1.057; of those fed corn meal and middlings, 1.250; of those fed corn meal and tankage, 1.612; and of those fed corn meal and skim milk, 2.23 pounds.

How can you expect your livestock and poultry to make money for you if they're out of condition?

You can't. So it's up to you to keep them well and hearty. How? By giving them

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Animal Regulator AND Poultry Regulator

They cost very little but the results are wonderfully big.

Pratts Poultry Regulator, for instance. It's a guaranteed egg producer. Keeps your hens laying steadily all winter. And makes your market poultry big, fat and heavy. It cures the common poultry ailments, too.

And Pratts Animal Regulator makes good just as quickly. Builds up run-down horses so that you'll get a heap more work out of them.

Puts cows in fine condition so that they give more and richer milk. Makes your hogs prize winners for size.

All Pratts Preparations are guaranteed with this square deal

GUARANTEE:

If any fails to give results claimed, take the empty box or package back to your dealer and he will return your money without argument.

Pratts Worm Powder is a special preparation for the destruction of all kinds of worms in horses, cows, hogs and sheep. It is purely vegetable, has a strong tonic effect that builds up and helps the animal regain strength, and is unquestionably the quickest, surest and most thorough worm-destroyer procurable.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and 50 cents, and we will mail you a box.

We will have ready, about January 1st, two new books, written expressly for us by famous authorities, and we want to send you *Free* a copy of the one that is of most interest. Write for it. Simply say—Send me a copy of

"Poultry Wrinkles,"

by Michael K. Boyer, the famous Poultry Editor of Farm Journal, and author of "Poultry Secrets." Or,

Our New Stock Book,

"Things you ought to know about Horses and Cows."

Either book is worth its weight in gold. Which do you want?

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BURN one gallon of oil where others burn 3 to 5. Lamp filled once during the hatch; others filled every day.

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We ship quick from St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City or Racine.

$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

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Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery; self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water Brooder, $4.50. Ordered together, $11 50. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** No machines at any price are better. Write for book today or send price and save waiting.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 74 Racine, Wis.

Illinois State Poultry Show.

The Illinois State Poultry Association will hold the sixteenth annual meeting at Springfield, Ill., in the State Arsenal building, January 3rd to 8th, 1910. The premiums are liberal, the entrance fees reasonable; owing to the appropriation received from the Legislature, there will be no admission fee charged to the show room.

Free admission to every one, thereby hoping to encourage prospective buyers and the public to take more interest in one of the largest industries in the State of Illinois.

Premium list is ready for mailing.—F. A. Bennett, Secretary, Canton, Ill.

The Oats Market and Prices.

On the information of a crop 175,000,000 bushels greater than 1908, the oats market has gradually declined until it appears lower than it may be later. In the Chicago speculative market on June 30th the December oats quotation was 44 cents a bushel, and December oats closed at 39¼ on November 30th. The May, 1910, quotation on July 31st was 40⅞ cents, and on November 30th the May quotation was 42 cents and the July quotation closed at 40 cents. From this it appears that an abundance of oats is expected to be available after the December option is closed out.

Raising Pigs on Pasture.

An Iroquois county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "Which kind of pasture would be the best to raise pigs on when no grain is fed?"

No kind of pasture is best under those conditions. While a good pasture is really essential in raising hogs, yet pasture without grain has never been proved profitable. For a pasture, with grain, alfalfa undoubtedly is the best; red clover and rape are good. If one must get along without grain, then some such crop as cow-peas should be fed. Alfalfa alone is merely a maintenance ration, while cow-peas will produce pork cheaper probably than any other forage crop. Some hog raisers attempt to bring their pigs up to six months without corn. I get best and quickest results from feeding grain just as soon as the pigs will eat. Mill-feed, clover pasture and corn is a combination in pig-raising that is hard to beat. With that kind of feeding March pigs in northern Illinois can be marketed the next January at around the 300-pound mark.—L. C. Brown.

Sheep in City Parks.

Mowing the grass several times during the year of the several hundred acres of Washington Park, Chicago, has needed a small army of men, and it meant a tremendous expense. This last summer the Superintendent has been doing the mowing with a 200-herd bunch of sheep. These are cared for by one man with his Collie, and the sheep are changed daily from one part of the park to another. The experiment has been a success. The sheep keep the turf more evenly clipped than the men did with machines, and, besides, the droppings of the sheep are distributed over the ground where it will do the most good. The sheep are penned up at night, but every day, rain or shine, they go to work in Chicago's most beautiful park. They make a pretty sight, and thousands of city children are attracted to the park because they want to see live sheep. The flock will be kept on the grass until fall, and then will be sold, and they are fat enough to bring top prices.—L. C. Brown.

Sheep Notes and Items.

Heavy-weight sheep are not in demand so much as medium weights. Wethers weighing 100 to 115 pounds are heavy enough, and wethers weighing 130 to 150 pounds are too heavy. At Christmas, however, choice fat heavy sheep sell well to moderate numbers.

The Southern States have a great many advantages in raising sheep, the chief of them being the mild winters that permit early lamb raising.

Sheep raising is a safe business for farmers under present circumstance. On farms there ought to be no trouble about insuring a fine crop of lambs, whereas on the Western ranges, when seasons are unfavorable, the lamb crop is small. That is what is the matter with New Mexico this season. A shortage of lambs has cut down the Western lamb-feeding business, so that there is sure to be a shortage in the markets next spring.

Farm Level a Necessity.

Many a farm is laid out to great loss and disadvantage for want of a first-class farm level. People who have farm levels do not have to employ engineers or surveyors to do work they are in a position to do for themselves. Terracing, ditching, grading, fencing, setting out orchards all call for the practical use of a farm level. Once the work is understood and the level is brought into use for many purposes. People with farm levels don't have crooked fences, straggling orchards, misplaced buildings, land washing or land disputes. All angles and directions are true and indisputable when properly verified. The best farm level is manufactured by Bostrom Brady Mfg. Co., 1107 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo. It is not expensive considering its value. Write for full particulars if you are interested.

Angora and Milk Goats.

By this time the Angora goat in the United States ought to be producing a fleece that would sell as high as the Turkish product; but Turkey extras sell in New York at 50 to 58 cents a pound, and the best American fleece at 31 to 35 cents.

The Angora goat breeders are divided amongst themselves as to the best method of marketing their fleeces. They should concentrate their shipments and establish a market. For the product raised east of the Rocky Mountains, and maybe for all the output of the Pacific Coast, St. Louis would be the best point. A selling agency here could handle the entire American fleece, which is not large enough to be scattered.

Wabash Premiums For Students.

The Wabash Railroad Company has set aside a fund of $900 for eighteen free scholarships for one student each from St. Louis, St. Charles, Warren, Montgomery, Audrain, Boone, Randolph, Macon, Adair, Schuyler, Chariton, Carroll, Clay, Ray, Livingston, Daviess, Gentry and Nodaway counties, Missouri, through which the road runs, in the agricultural course at the Missouri University, Columbia, for the terms of seven weeks, beginning January 4.

The student from each of these Wabash counties, who, at the end of the full seven-weeks' course, shall have made the best progress will receive a check for $50 from the railroad company. This is worth investigating and is very generous on the part of the officials of the Wabash Railway.

Swine in America.

Coburn's new work on Swine Husbandry is a 650-page book; each page being 6x9 inches and the price is $2.50 per copy. It is bound in fine silk cloth, with gold side and back stamping, making a most handsome and attractive book. Mr. Coburn is Secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, and has a world-wide reputation. His book is the standard of the world, and covers everything from the history, the breeding, raising, feeding, marketing, and the final pork packing. We cannot sell the book for less than the publisher's price, but we can include two years subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Times Square Automobiles.

The Times Square Automobile Company, with headquarters at 215 West Forty-eighth street, New York City, have opened St. Louis headquarters corner of Pine and Eighteenth streets, near the Union Station. They have new machines and bargains on hand, and when manufacturers are overstocked this company is ready to take the surplus at figures which will do a buyer some good. Every car is guaranteed to be as represented. Mention this paper when you write or call. It will be a recommendation. See card in this edition.

WORMS NOW IN SEASON.

This is the season for worms in hogs, sheep and cattle. Summers' Worm Powders mixed in the food is a sure remedy every time. F. S. Burch & Co., Chicago, can supply you.

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My New Obesity Reducer Will Quickly Reduce Your Weight To Normal, Requires No Starvation Process and is Absolutely Safe.

Positive Proof In Pictures That Kellogg's Reducer Does The Work.

FREE, positively free a $1.00 box of Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer, to every sufferer from fat, just to prove that it actually reduces you to normal, does it safely, leaves no wrinkles, and builds up your health at the same time. Mail free coupon below today.

$1.00 Free Package Coupon.

This coupon is good for a $1.00 package of Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer and a book of Photographs and testimonials. Fill in your name and address on the blank lines below and enclose 10 cents in silver or stamps as an evidence of good faith and to help cover postage and packing, and by return mail you will receive a $1.00 package prepaid.

F. J. Kellogg, 3080 Kellogg Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich.

Name.....

Street No.....

City and State.....

Texas and Oklahoma Steers.

On November 30th, at St. Louis, twenty head of 1,230-pound steers were sold at $5.75 per 100 pounds. They were marketed by Mr. P. A. Schippert, of Payne county, Oklahoma, He also had in twenty-five head of 909-pound yearlings that sold at $5.15 per 100 pounds.

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Every man who reads this advertisement can dress in the heighth of fashion. *Our liberal terms* enables anyone to wear fine clothes. Send us your name and address and we will send you our new Fall and Winter Illustrated Catalogue, showing the largest selection of men's fine made-to-measure clothes ever shown by any concern. It will also show the very latest styles and designs in man-tailored Suits and Overcoats, Hats, Trousers, etc., and all at prices a great deal less than your local dealer can sell for cash.

Suits for $6.50 to $25.

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I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. I wore many different kinds of trusses. Some were tortures, some positively dangerous, and none would hold the rupture. The doctors told me I could not cure it without a surgical operation. But I fooled them all, and cured myself by a simple method which I discovered. Anyone can use it, and I will send the cure free by mail, postpaid, to anyone who writes for it. Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today.

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Dear Sir:—I wish you would send me your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

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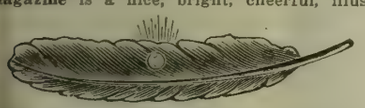
UNIVERSAL FEATHER PIN.

This is a daisy of a pin, stylish, rich and beautiful. It is heavily washed with the moon-gold finish, with a little brilliant sparkling like a star. An attractive pin for all purposes. We have adopted this beautiful pin as a premium in connection with the **Universal Magazine.** The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illus-



trated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us 30 cents in nice, new one-cent stamps we will send the **Universal Magazine** for one year and one Universal Feather Pin postpaid. Address. **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

FITS I have cured cases of 20 years standing. Trial package free by mail. **Dr. S. PERKY, Dgls. Park Sta., Chicago,Ill.**

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We positively give both a Famous Alton Watch, Stem Wind, handsomely designed case, American movement, factory tested, guaranteed five years, also a nice Ring set with a Congo Gem, sparkling and fiery, for selling 20 packages beautiful high grade Art Post Cards at 10c per package. Order 20 packages, when sold send $2 and we will positively send you the watch, ring & chain. Satisfaction guaranteed. **ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 425, CHICAGO**

ABSORBINE DOES GREAT WORK.

Barney Ogan, Somerset, Ind., under date of June 22, 1909, reports to Mr. Young as follows: "I have this to say of your Absorbine—that it has done great work for me in a short time. I began using it on a Friday morning and Saturday my horse could put his foot to the ground for the first time in three months. It was a bad case, but I was surprised to find what the Absorbine had done so soon. I thought that she would have to be killed almost any time, but it looks as if she were going to get along now." Absorbine for all kinds of Lameness, Bruises, Soft Swellings, Bog Spavin, Big Knee, Poll Evil, etc. $2.00 at druggists, or sent express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 106 Temple street, Springfield, Mass.

A Duel of To-day.

At a "Privat Mittagstisch," a sort of eating club, in a German university, Mr. W. E. Cross became acquainted with a student who, one night, after a quarrel in a cafe, was challenged to fight. "It was to be a serious fight, too," not one of the playful, almost harmless German student duels, with "eyes, head, arms, body, nearly everything protected," but "a real struggle, where an eye or other vital part might suffer serious damage." All arrangements were duly made, Mr. Cross was invited by his friend to be present, and on the appointed day was driven to the scene of the conflict, an old inn some two miles from the town. Arriving there, Mr. Cross found within a number of friends of both duelists. He tells the story as follows in the London Daily News:

"We enter, too. There are two rooms; the fight will take place in the larger one, at the side of which stands the doctor, arrayed in a white overall, who is setting out various frightful-looking instruments upon a table, where they will be 'handy.' I try to repress a shudder and fail; a man next me says they are seldom wanted, 'only in an emergency.' I shudder again.

"In the same room, in a corner, my friend's opponent is getting ready, but as it is etiquette to stay with the man whose guest one is, I pass into the second and smaller room and greet my friend, who is already stripped to the waist, and looks as pale as his enemy. His 'armor' is being adjusted. A wide protector of padded leather, looking like a life-belt, is fastened around his body, leaving his chest bare. Another thick pad, like a "stand-up' collar, fits round his neck, while his wrists and parts of the forearms are similarly bandaged. There is no protection else; his head, face, chest, arms and shoulders are left to skillful parrying. A noise behind me attracts my attention; they are sharpening the swords, horrible curved weapons, to examine which almost makes one ill.

"All is ready. The opponents stand face to face, an arm's length apart. The seconds, covered with elaborate protecting pads, stand, alert, by the principals. A referee reads out the rules of the fight, from which we learn, among other things, that no 'prodding' is allowed. The antagonists look palely fierce during these trying moments of suspense; then Ready, Go! and the duel commences.

"Not very exciting, now it has begun; banging each other's weapon as one does in single sticks * * * then I remember, with a sickly shudder, that the swords, when I examined them, had edges like razors. One false parry, and * * *

"A shout, the seconds' swords go up, the fighting stops, and the doctor comes forward with a bowl of antiseptic wash. He is sponging the blood from the face of the other—that cut in the cheek will leave its mark forever. My friend, too, is wounded, but only slightly, on the arm. Not much times is lost, a hush ensues, the referee 'calls,' and once more the fight begins. The same clash-clash-clash, the same parrying and slashing, the same razor edges—eugh!—and the seconds once more stop the fight. My friend is cut here and there, but the other has sustained a deep wound somewhere on the forehead—and a Niagara of blood covers his face, eyes and all. A moment's consultation among the seconds and referees, and the announcement comes that the man can not fight any more—can not see to fight—and my friend has the victory. In one swift moment his face loses its wild paleness, and literally beams, while we crowd around him and congratulate—though among ourselves we agree he has been lucky. Anyhow, off come the bandages, and we drive away home triumphant, but quietly so, for here is no gloating. I glanced at the other on my way out; the doctor was there and—it was very horrid.

"It is the way they have here, and they seem satisfied with it. My friend fights another duel next week; he was rejoicing in a cafe on the night of his victory, and—well, he exchanged cards again. I saw his former opponent yesterday; his head in a mask of bandages and cotton wool. 'Ten stitches,' it is whispered, and I am not disposed to contradict. But he had really bad luck. Had the cut been elsewhere, so that the blood had not run into his eyes, at least one other round would have been fought. My friend does not fight badly—but I am glad he had only two rounds. In duels anything may happen."

He Surely Saw Two.

"The officer seems wonderfully certain about the details of my case," said a defendant, with a sneer; "but how is it he doesn't call his fellow-officer to corroborate what he says?"

"There's only one officer stationed in the village, sir," explained the policeman.

"But I saw two last night," indignantly asserted the defendant.

"Exactly," the policeman rejoined, smiling broad—"that's jest the charge agenst you!"

Pratts New Poultry Book.

Pratts New Poultry Book is worth having as a gift, and many that we have to buy are not as good. It is written in the interest of Pratts Poultry Regulator, and that is good reading also. It is the farmer who can make the most money out of poultry, and this book is a manual of information concerning the raising of poultry for profit. Write to Pratt Food Co., Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for a free copy of "Pratts New Poultry Book."

Beans and Peas at St. Louis.

White beans—Choice hand-picked at $2.28@2.30; screened or machine-picked at $2.15; choice imported at $2.10, and country at $1.25@1.50—all inferior goods less; black-eyed peas $2.60; Scotch peas at $2.30; split peas at $2.30 per bu. or $8 per bbl. of 3½ bu.; Lima beans 5, 10c per lb; lentils 4@4½c; California pink 5c; red kidney 5¼@5½c.

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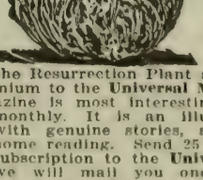
THE MEXICAN RESURRECTION PLANT.

This is a great and pleasing novelty. Without water it dries up and is apparently dead. Place it in a shallow tank of water and it revives to a beautiful, living, fern-like plant. Let it dry out again and it curls up like a ball and can be kept for years. It will revive again directly it is placed in water. It requires no soil, no nourishment, no attention.



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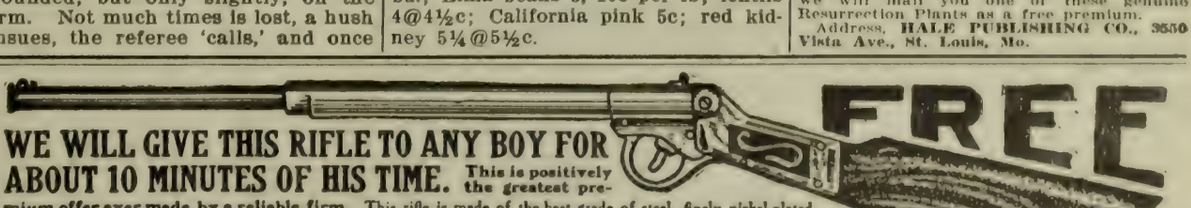

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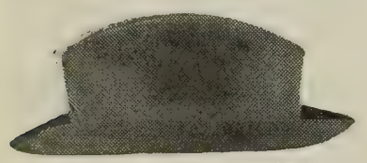
WE WILL GIVE THIS RIFLE TO ANY BOY FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES OF HIS TIME. **This is positively the greatest premium offer ever made by a reliable firm.** This rifle is made of the best grade of steel, finely nickel-plated with polished walnut stock. It is full size (nearly a yard long) and is fitted with the latest improved sights, making it an accurate as well as a powerful shooter. Just the thing for hunting small game, such as birds, squirrels, etc.
ALL YOU HAVE TO DO to get this rifle is distribute **Only Four Beautiful Multi-Colored Art Pictures** among four of your friends on our liberal plan, collecting only 25c from each one. This will make only $1.00 altogether. When you have collected the $1.00 send it to us and we will forward the rifle at once, also **a supply of shot absolutely free.** Don't delay but write at once as we are giving out extra presents to all who take advantage of this offer promptly. **We absolutely guarantee satisfaction.** SEND NO MONEY! Just send your name and address and we will send you the pictures and complete outfit at once. Address **DAVIS BROS. PUB. CO., Picture Dept. 152M Chicago**

Webster's NEW STANDARD Dictionary

Home and Office Edition. A splendid book for readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower. There are 756 pages, 5x7 inches, 1½ inches thick, and the book weighs 22 ounces. It is splendidly bound in flexible cloth, with patent thumb index, with front and back title in gold. There are 840 illustrations and 19 full-page plates. Besides the Dictionary proper and supplement of recent words, it contains many other features, such as key to pronunciation, dictionary of geography, Biblical, classical and historical names, musical terms, foreign phrases, current abbreviations, etc. For handy, quick, general use, for doctors, ministers, lawyers, merchants, editors and farmers, this is a great, useful, interesting, necessary book. We use it as a subscription premium in connection with The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Send us One Dollar and we will send you one copy of **Webster's New Standard Dictionary** by mail postpaid, and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower, every issue for two years. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MAGNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.



The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK — To be Filled Out if Order is Given.

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National Farmer hat, color.....size.....

My name is.....

P. O. Box..... Rural Route....

Postoffice.....

Made From Sole Leather.

The largest and most expensive leather belt ever made has just been completed in New York for the Great Southern Lumber Company of Bogalusa, La. It is of three piles of leather, 240 feet long, 6 feet wide, and it took the hides of 540 Texas steers to furnish the material. It has been shipped to the owners, the express charges being $243.07. The belt is intended for driving the large band saw, such as is used in the big lumber mills of the South and West. Its extraordinary length is due to the fact that the ground conditions of the mill are such that the engine has to be a good distance away from the mill proper. If a belt that long was made any thinner or narrower it would not stand the resistance it encounters. The belt was manufactured by Charles A. Schieren & Co.

Rough on Rats in Outbuidings.

In setting Rough on Rats in outbuildings after mixing it well with any food decided upon, separate into small bits, place on several pieces of boards, and put these here and there under the floors. Close up all openings large enough for Dogs, Cats or Chickens to enter, but leave some small openings for Rats to get in and out. One 25c. box of Rough on Rats, being all poison, will make enough mixture to clear out in one or two nights' setting hundreds of Rats and Mice. 15c., 25c., 75c., at Druggists. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Dairy Calendar For 1910.

One of the most pleasing calendars for 1910 that we have seen is the one sent out by our friends, the Vermont Farm Machine Company.

It is in several colors and shows a pretty dairy maid in full regalia in the foreground, with a setting of trees, a running brook and a herd of dairy cows. And in the corner, modestly symbolizing the support that it is to all dairy maids who use one, is a United States Cream Separator. It is fitting that it should be there, because these famous machines make life a pleasure to thousands of dairy maids and dairy women throughout the world.

We reproduce the calendar in the accompanying illustration. Of course, the beautiful effect of the many colors is lost and the reduction detracts from its beauty, but it affords at least an idea of this striking picture.

The original painting is the efforts of one of New Yorks' best artists and is a credit to the painter, lithographer and company issuing it.

The Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, Vt., inform us they will mail to those readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower interested in improved dairying methods, this beautiful ten-colored lithographed calendar who mention our paper. Better write at once before the calendars are all gone, as we understand their quantity is limited. Address, Vermont Farm Machine Company, Box 125, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

Highway Dust and Highway Mud.

The road problem is a great problem in every country. The more civilized a nation, the more attention does it give to road building.

Mud and dust are the great factors to be overcome in the road problem. Were it not for these two factors, we would easily solve the road problem.

Mud and dust interfere in every way with our community interests, and of these mud is the greatest obstacle. Dust is disagreeable, but mud is a community resister.

In all road improvement, temporary expedients are first tried. In the end the permanent improvements have to be adopted. The Romans made the same mistakes and were forced to the same conclusions. In the end they built so permanently that some of their roads exist to this day.

We want the permanent road, but up to the present time it has cost too much money to make it possible in the rural community. But the time is coming when the permanent road will be the only kind of a road linking our communities.

The more good highways we have the less will it be necessary to depend on the electric road. The latter will be a long time in coming in some of our thinly-inhabited localities.

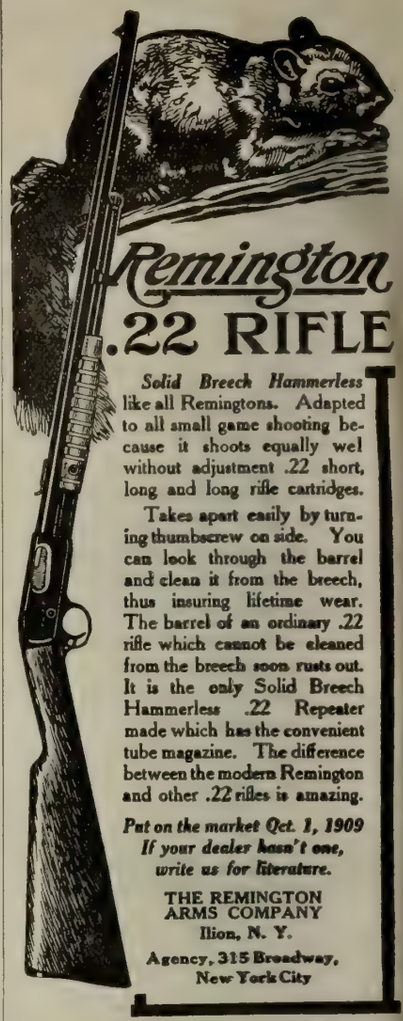
The cities and villages that have paved roads are interested in the paving of country roads, for it is from the country roads that mud is dragged onto the paved city streets. This mud has to be cleaned off, and, in the case of macadam, it takes some of the surface of the road with it. In this way the unpaved road wars against the paved road. This will continue the subject a live one till all our roads are improved.

In the cities, asphalt is coming more and more into use, either in its pure state or in some combination with broken stone and macadam. It presents a hard surface that will not go to pieces under the wheels of the automobile. Unfortunately, the adulterator has found out how to cheat the road builder and is buying the products of the gasworks and mixing this coal-tar product with the pure macadam. Of course, such adulterated asphalt is low in wearing quality.

Dust and mud in the highway will be fought from generation to generation and finally abolished. Thousands of brains are working on the subject and improvements are being made from year to year.

It is believed by many that the automobile has sealed the doom of the macadam road. The machine sucks the fine blinding dust out of the road and tosses it in the air to be driven away by the wind. In our large cities where the automobiles are largely used the macadam streets have greatly deteriorated during the past ten years. In some cities the damage in that time has amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the light of this experience it does not look as if the macadam road should be further pushed in rural communities.

Every rural community should study this problem, but it should at the same time go slow in entering on heavy expenditures in the building of permanent roads, for in the near future it may be possible to build permanent roads at a far less cost than at the present time.


Remington
.22 RIFLE
Solid Breech Hammerless like all Remingtons. Adapted to all small game shooting because it shoots equally wel without adjustment .22 short, long and long rifle cartridges.
Takes apart easily by turning thumbscrew on side. You can look through the barrel and clean it from the breech, thus insuring lifetime wear. The barrel of an ordinary .22 rifle which cannot be cleaned from the breech soon rusts out. It is the only Solid Breech Hammerless .22 Repeater made which has the convenient tube magazine. The difference between the modern Remington and other .22 rifles is amazing.
Put on the market Oct. 1, 1909
If your dealer hasn't one, write us for literature.
THE REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY
Ilion, N. Y.
Agency, 315 Broadway, New York City

POCKET KNIFE SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.

This is a splendid three-blade pearl-handle Pocket Knife, three inches long, superior steel, imported. No better knife on the market. Directly one is seen and examined, everybody wants one. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is $1.00 for three years. Send us $1.00 and we will mail you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years, and in place of the third year we will give

you this splendid Pocket Knife. This will please everyone who gets it. Uncle Piper, subscription editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, has undertaken to eat his own head off if we fail to send out ten thousand of these knives in one month, and we don't wish to lose Uncle Piper that way. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Practical Farming and Gardening.

This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmers' instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening**, postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Decreased Breadstuff Exports.

The Department of Commerce and Labor is out with a statement in regard to breadstuffs, wheat, flour, etc., to the effect that although the exports have fallen off, the domestic consumption has gained correspondingly. Although we are doing pretty well so long as crops are not excessive, it is a very sure thing that Argentine and Canada, which have increased in exports as we have decreased, will not go out of business when on account of increased production we will need broader export markets. It is a good thing that the United States population is increasing, and it is a very good thing for farmers that Providence sometimes takes a notion to regulate supplies. A full grain crop in this country would result in 60-cent wheat, 25-cent corn and 8-cent cotton, and a 5-cent top for beef cattle and 4 cents for hogs. If the city, state and national governments can show the city people how to make a living over and beyond the requirements for their rent and taxes, the farmers will feed them at reasonable prices, one year with another.

Moisture Effects on the Preservation of Trees and Vines.

Both in winter and summer, the question of moisture supply is a large one, as it affects the preservation of trees and vines. They can stand a great deal of heat and dryness above them if they have a supply of moisture at their feet. In the winter also they can stand much cold if the soil is well supplied with moisture when the trees and vines go into winter quarters.

Some years ago the writer visited a fruit grower who had many of his grapevines killed the preceding winter. On examination it was found that the vines had been killed only where they came within about twenty feet of thrifty trees. It was concluded that the roots of the trees had so exhausted the ground of moisture that not enough was left for the supplying of the vines with the amount of moisture they required. But it must be reasonable to suppose that this impoverishment of the water supply had come while the trees were in leaf, which would be in the early fall and not in the late fall, for as soon as the leaves become turned in color they would have stopped pumping moisture out of the soil.

It is therefore evident that it is the moisture that comes in the early fall that is chiefly valuable, and which should be secured to the vines while they have the leaves with which to utilize it. Is it not then a question of the opening up of the late wood, the packing in of a little more material to give the woody growth proper resisting power? This seems to be the case.

But the moisture that comes after the leaves fall has some value, but it would be the same in all the ground of a grapery, whether near the trees or not. The effect of this late moisture is to harden the surface soil with the coming of cold weather. Just as the ice on the stream protects the water below from becoming too cold, so the moisture in the soil on freezing protects in a lesser degree the soil below it from becoming excessively cold. It is fair to assume that the more moisture in the soil the less will be the depth to which the soil will freeze hard. In moist forests it is not probable that the soil ever freezes very deep, but when the same forest area is partly cleared and the land drained the soil is dryer and freezing takes place to a greater depth. After a hard winter, the writer lost three magnificent oaks, the remains of a primeval forest. They simply froze to death, though while surrounded by other trees and in undrained soil they had stood the winters of probably a hundred years.

In localities subject to very hard winters there is such a thing as draining orchard or forest areas too much. Good drainage should be given, but not so much that the soil will not retain enough moisture for the use of the perennial plants growing upon it. A sandy soil particularly may be overdrained. A clay soil is so retentive of moisture that there is little danger of overdraining it except in areas covered with mature trees whose roots have become accustomed to a certain depth of freezing.

Symmetrical Shade Trees.

There are few symmetrical shade trees to be found either in a state of nature or in places where they have been brought up under the care of man.

If one but keeps his eyes open as he goes about he will be convinced that most of the trees along our village highways are non-symmetrical, and the same is true of most of the trees in our ctiy parks, if we take the mature trees. There are many small trees that are symmetrical, but in time most of these trees lose their symmetry. The writer spent half a day in a large city park hunting for large trees that because of their symmetry might be called beautiful, and he was able to find but one. This was a magnificent elm with a spread of seventy feet. There were thousands of other trees, but none of them was worthy of any particular attention.

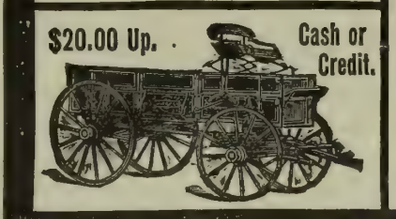
Along the country highways we oftenest find symmetrical trees. In his travels about the country the writer has run across a good many such trees, either standing by the highway or a little back from the fence line. Why they exist it is easy to understand. When the original arboreal growth was cleared away, here and there a small tree presented so much beauty to the eye of the farmer that he had not the heart to destroy its beauty. Therefore he left it, especially if it happened to be on the line of the highway. All the other trees about it were cut down, and that gave the spared tree an abundance of light and sunshine. In the course of half a lifetime these trees have made large growth and have expanded on every side. Every traveler along these highways is compelled to remark their beauty.

In an Eastern pasture the writer remembers some magnificent hard maple trees that had been spared by the same process. In fifty years they had developed thick foliage on all sides and were as trim and beautiful as they would have been under the nourishing care of the most expert landscape gardener.

We can learn a lesson from what has happened to these trees. The factors of plenty of air and an abundance of sunshine count for as much with the planted tree as with the tree spared by the axe of the original woodsman. We must stop crowding our trees.

In this part of the country at least the practice is almost universal of planting trees so close together that they will never be able to develop into symmetrical large trees. One tree does not have to be planted very close to another tree to shut off a large part of its direct sunshine. Where the sunshine does not fall there is a check in the evaporation of the moisture from the surface of the leaves and from the surface of the bark on the trunk, limbs, branches and twigs. The check in evaporation means a lessening of the flow of sap, which in turn carries the food for the upbuilding of the parts. Therefore those shaded portions develop ever more slowly and do not make the growth that is made by the parts of the tree in full sun. The result is that the partly-shaded tree becomes more and more unsymmetrical as the years go by.

On the country highway, shade trees like the hard maple and the elm should not be planted closer together than 100 feet.



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We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Write for our catalogue and full particulars.

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Buggies
Only $10. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Surreys
Only $25. Cash.
Balance $7 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Farm Wagons
Only $15. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for our free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO.,
Dept. 634, East St. Louis, Ills.

SUNNY U. J.—Hereford bull. First-prize aged bull and champion bull of the Hereford breed at the Interstate Show held at Sioux City, Iowa. Exhibited by Mr. J. J. Early, of Baring, Mo.

PILES Quickly Cured

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

We want every man and woman suffering from the excruciating torture of piles to just send their name and address to us and get by return mail a free trial package of the most effective and positive cure ever known for this disease, Pyramid Pile Cure.

The way to prove what this great remedy will do in your own case, is to just fill out free coupon and send to us and you will get by return mail a free trial treatment of Pyramid Pile Cure.

Then after you have proven to yourself what it can do, you will go to the druggist and get a 50 cent box.

Don't undergo an operation. Operations are rarely a success and often lead to terrible consequences. Pyramid Pile Cure reduces all inflammation, makes congestion, irritation, itching, sores and ulcers disappear—and the piles simply quit.

For sale at all drug stores at 50 cents a box.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON

Fill out the blank lines below with your name and address, cut out coupon and mail to the PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 154 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. A trial package of the great Pyramid Pile Cure will then be sent you at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

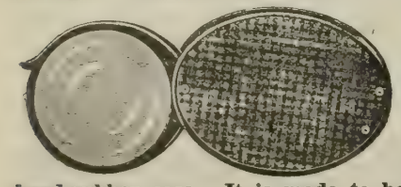
Name.....

Street.....

City and State.....

MAGNIFYING GLASS PREMIUM.

These are mineral Loupes or Magnifying Glasses of great power. They are very useful on a farm. There is a single 1½-inch lens mounted in a



hard-rubber case. It is made to be carried in the pocket and last a lifetime. Send us One Dollar and we will mail you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year, also one of these glasses postpaid. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Waiting to See Him Go.

A millionaire, famous for his love of horses, and also for the very low prices he paid for them, saw a very good-looking hack in a Quaker's stable. Hs usual, he bid a low figure for the animal, which, to his surprise, the Quaker accepted.

"Have no fear," said the Quaker. "I can assure you that you will be pleased when you see him go."

The horse, when home, turned out an inveterate jibber; nothing could induce him when in harness to move a yard.

The angry millionaire interviewed the Quaker and exclaimed:

"You assured me when I bought the horse that I should be pleased when I saw him go."

"So I did, my friend," was the reply; and you will be pleased when you do see him go."

Quantity vs. Numbers.

Old Uncle Rastus asked George George Washington Johnson, of Utah, why he married such a "monst'us big woman."

"You see it was 'dis way," said Uncle George, "the Mormons has as many women as dey want, and I taught bein's I couldn't have as many as dey had, I'd get as big a one as I could while I was a-gittin'."

Base Ball Fatalities.

A base ball enthusiast took his wife to the ball game. That night the "fan" was awakened from his slumber by his better half shouting in her dreams: "Kill the umpire!" "Kill the umpire!" Half asleep, he sprang out of bed, and in doing so he knocked over the washstand. The crash awoke Mrs. "Fan." "Did you kill the umpire? John?" she inquired.

"No," replied John, angrily. "But I smashed the pitcher."—Success.

Only the Landlady's Husband.

When the new boarder went into the dining room and sat down, there was only one other person at the table. The new boarder had a kind heart and thought he would be affable.

"I s'pose you've boarded here for some time?" he said to the other man.

"Yes, quite a while."

"How is it? Any good?"

"Yes, pretty fair. I have no complaint to make."

"Landlady treat you decent?"

"Well, perhaps I ought to"—and then he hesitated.

"Oh, never mind, old man," said the new boarder. "That's all right, I'm on. But, say, mebbe you never tried chucking her under the chin once in a while. That's the way to get on with 'em. I never yet had a landlady that didn't treat me A1. It's all in the way you handle 'em. See! I'll bet I can live here for a month on end without being asked for a shilling. Watch me banter her when she comes in. Before this time tomorrow she'll be telling me her family history. Poor old girl! She looks as if she'd had her troubles. Probably tied up to some John Henry, who was about man enough to shoo the chickens out of the yard, and that's all. My name's Smith. Let's see. I haven't heard yours, have I?"

"No—no, I believe not. But it doesn't matter. I'm just the landlady's husband."

Had to Stand Aside.

"Can I have two good seats, well down, not behind a post, and on the aisle?" asked the quiet gentleman at the box-office window.

"Three dollars apiece," replied the ticket seller, slamming out two tickets that call for seats in the last row, behind a post and in the middle of the row at that.

"But these aren't what I want," objected the man.

"Can't help that. Got to take 'em or nothin'," responds the ticket seller, obviously irritated.

"Look here, young man, that's no way to talk to people who come here to buy seats."

"Huh! You talk as if you owned the theater."

"I do. I happen to be the new owner."

"Then git away and let people that want to buy seats have a chance. You know very well you can get in for nothing."—Life.

FREE Peary-Cook NORTH POLE TALKING DOLL TO EVERY LITTLE GIRL

This is the very latest creation right from the Frozen North and is all dressed in fluffy furlike Arctic costume with Eskimo cap, moccasins and gloves. It has a voice like a real Eskimo baby and says "Mamma" and "Papa" in its own language. This has come to take the place of the squeaking Teddy Bear, and is going to be even a thousand times more popular. It is an exact reproduction of the Baby Dolls that our great discoverers—Cook and Peary—saw on their journeys to the North Pole, and every American girl should have one. These dolls are unbreakable. We are the exclusive Western distributers and are importing thousands of them.

How You Can Get One FREE!

Send in your name and address and we will send you 6 packages of our beautiful gold embossed souvenir post cards to distribute on our special plan, collecting 25c for each package. Our post cards are great value and everybody will buy them from you. When you have collected the $1.50 send it to us and we will send you this fine Eskimo Doll at once, **all transportation charges prepaid.** Write for the cards and full particulars at once. IT COSTS NOTHING TO TRY. Address

NOVELTY SUPPLY HOUSE, Doll Dept. 152, CHICAGO

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ELEGANT CENTURY STEEL RANGES

With large reservoirs, from $8. up. Warranted for 25 years. Cash or easy monthly payments. We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Write for FREE catalogue of Steel Ranges, Heaters, Stoves, etc.

CENTURY MFG. CO., 634 R, East St. Louis, Ill.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURE—"THE WOOING."

This is a most elegant and beautiful picture. The colors are delightful. It is the refinement of elegance in the treatment of the "Story of Love." This represents the companion picture to another picture entitled "Playing Two Games at Once." In order to hurry up old subscribers, to encourage new subscribers and to do something we are proud of, we are offering these two elegant 16x20-inch pictures to anyone who will send direct to us a postoffice money order for 50 cents to pay for one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. This is a good farm paper. Read it over and you will find it to be interesting and instructive, and you will be delighted with the pictures; if not, we will refund the money.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK—Cut It Out and Mail to Us.

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Herewith please find 50 cents. Please credit up one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and mail to me the two beautiful 16x20-inch pictures as advertised.

Name.....

Address.....

SENDS FREE REMEDIES FOR THESE DISEASES

Free Treatment for Kidney Trouble, Bladder Trouble or Rheumatism Sent Free to the Sufferer's Home—Legions Say They Cured Themselves With It.

It seems possible now to obtain what thousands claim is a sure home treatment for such painful and dangerous uric acid diseases as kidney trouble, bladder trouble, or any form of rheumatism; and so that those who

DR. LYNOTT

The doctor sends his great illustrated Medical Book describing these diseases as well as a full Letter of Medical Advice to all who write him.

suffer in this way may learn for themselves that the cure will prove effective in their own case, a free home treatment can be obtained by sending your name and address to the fortunate doctor who has the remedies.

Not a cent of money is asked of you, and where it says free it means free. The purity of the remedies is vouched for to the Government, and you are putting yourself under no obligations in any way.

Wonderful is it in stopping the torturing backaches of kidney trouble, in quieting the inflamed bladder and conquering the wrenching, grinding rheumatism. I am prepared to show letters from hundreds of people that it has done this. Some had been "old chronics" for years. The first relief they ever had was with the treatment I sent them free, just as I am now willing to send you or any other afflicted person a free home treatment.

So there can be no doubt about it I will give some of the leading symptoms of kidney, bladder and rheumatic diseases:

1. Pain in the back.
2. Too frequent desire to urinate.
3. Burning or obstruction of urine.
4. Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5. Prostatic trouble.
6. Gas or pain in the stomach.
7. General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8. Constipation or liver trouble.
9. Pain and soreness under right ribs.
10. Swelling in any part of the body.
11. Palpitation or pain around the heart.
12. Pain in the hip joints.
13. Pain in the neck or head.
14. Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15. Pain or swelling of the joints.
16. Pain and swelling of the muscles.
17. Pain and soreness in nerves.
18. Acute or chronic rheumatism.

You can write me a letter describing your case in your own words, or, simpler still, fill out the coupon and send it to me. You have only to put down the numbers of the symptoms that afflict you and sign your name and address clearly. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 2909 Occidental Building, Chicago, Ill.

Let no victim of these diseases pass this offer by. It involves no money, and surely when a doctor is willing to go to the time and expense to send you a free treatment you should at least be willing to give it a trial. Do this, even though you, like thousands of others, are tired of past failures with other methods.

Write today.

Dr. T. Frank Lynott,
2909 Occidental Bldg., Chicago.

I notice symptoms number_____

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(Here put down the numbers)

I will be obliged to you for a free treatment and any instructions and advice you think necessary for the cure of my case. My age is_____

Kindly address me

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(Please write your address plainly; or write your address on a separate piece of paper and pin the coupon on.

The Loan Collection.

This is one of the pleasantest and most instructive methods of raising money, and there is scarcely a community in which a creditable display may not be brought to light. By charging a small sum, noting, if possible, in the local papers some of the leading features, the attendance will be all that can be desired and a handsome sum added to the church or library fund.

Almost every family has some curios worthy of a place in the loan collection. In a small town where a Street Fair was being held, some of the ladies recently made a collection which included a number of pieces of linen more than a century old. China, books and fancy work of various kinds also bore the marks of age. There was a silver sewing bird, perhaps new to almost all of the present generation, snuffers, candlesticks four hundred years old, and many things as strange as ancient. The old blue-and-white counterpane, old-fashioned quilts, gowns, and various articles of dress, found a place in the collection.

The interest of the community is easily aroused, and the historic value of the articles will readily be appreciated. More, almost anyone in looking over such a collection will recall similar material at home, and perhaps bring it the next day. At all events, the home relics will hereafter be properly cared for, even if they have previously been consigned to the attic.

But the first step in such an exhibition is a suitable case for the coins and other valuables, and a place behind the ropes for all textile fabrics, where they will be out of the reach of the fingers of the curious, while in full view of their eyes.—Bessie L. Putnam.

The Garden Inventory.

Some varieties of vegetables are good under all conditions and please all tastes; others are especially adapted to certain local conditions, and a few depend upon personal taste for favor. Now is the time to put the matter to a test and determine what varieties shall be retained another year and what discarded to make room for a preferred sort.

Those liking a long, slender pickle will adhere to the Long Green cucumber, while if the favorite form is a fat but still shapely sort, the White Spine will be a favorite. For a quick stew the Navy bean is ever popular; but if a rich dish of baked beans is desired, the Horticultural is found to have a flavor unsurpassed. And thus we may go through the list, each variety having some special merit, yet for our own use there is generally a best. And when the preference is found, stick to it. Novelties come and go. Be chary of them until thoroughly tested. If the new variety is really good it will in a year or two come down to normal prices; if disappointing, it will eventually drop out of the catalogues.

Is your space fully occupied? And if not, what more can you most profitably add? Are you buying strawberries instead of raising them? Two or three rows across the garden would give an abundance for family use.

Has it occurred to you that the ground which furnished the early potatoes would furnish room for celery?

Have you more peppers than you need? Divide with a neighbor, and plan for next year by your experience of the one just closing. Its successes and its failures have much in store for the future.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Why She Turned Pale.

Two ladies, who had known each other in years gone by, met on the street. Both of them were married to musicians. The one, a bride of a year, was pushing a baby carriage in which were three fine babies—triplets, all girls. The other lady had been in the bonds of matrimony a couple of weeks.

"What beautiful children!" exclaimed the newly-married one with interest.

"Yes," replied the proud mother, "let me tell you the funniest coincidence. At our wedding supper the boys who played with my husband in the orchestra serenaded him and they played 'Three Little Maids' from 'The Mikado.' Isn't that queer?

At this the newly-married one turned pale.

"Mercy!" she gasped. "At our wedding supper Tom's friends serenaded him also, and they rendered 'The Sextet' from 'Lucia.'"—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Tonkawa's Indian's Paper.

"Last Saturday, Joe Marcus, a Tonkawa Indian, subscribed for the News. The following Tuesday he came to the office with his war paint on and wanted to know why he was not getting his paper. We have been visited by indignant subscribers before, but not so soon after becoming one. Joe was pacified by the assurance that the paper was issued once a week. He departed, with the very reassuring remark: "You no send paper me maybe so take scalp." There is one thing sure: There might be some of our readers who will fail to get their paper, but Joe Marcus will not be among the number."—Tonkawa (Okla.) News.

KEEP YOUR FEET WARM.

It is generally conceded that if the feet are warm one is tolerably comfortable all over. The Clark Heater is made for the express purpose of keeping the feet warm on cold winter drives. These heaters are made in various styles, but a good one and a dozen bricks of the fuel for it can be purchased for as low as $1.50. When so much comfort can be had for so little, it would seem wise to be comfortable. Write for catalogue to the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 682 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

She Helped Him Out.

He was a bashful lover and had wooed her long; she knew he loved her, and knew he was afraid to propose. She resolved to help him out.

"When I get married I hope to see you at my wedding," she said.

"Heavens!" he gasped. "I hoped to marry you myself."

'Well," she rejoined, as she blushed to the hue of a rosy sunset, "I meant I hoped to see you there as groom."—Exponent.

Encouraging the Author.

"Gladys," reprimanded her stern father, "I am shocked. I actually saw you kiss that tall young man with the long hair."

"Well, papa, he's an author," spoke up Miss Gladys with a pout.

"And what has that to do with it?"

"Why, papa, didn't you say with your own lips that young authors should be encouraged?"—Chicago News.

Nut-growing Industry.

During one week in Texas, twenty car-loads of pecans were shipped out of San Saba county, and in that particular territory the total crop is estimated at seventy-five car-loads.

According to the Nut Grower, the estimated yield of a pecan tree is five pounds the fifth year, fifteen pounds the seventh year, fifty pounds the tenth year. There will be a few nuts the third and fourth years.

Do You Hear Well?

Deaf or partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Stolz Electrophone in their own homes. This plan makes it possible for you to be very sure, before you purchase it, that the Stolz Electrophone is exactly suited to your personal needs.

The Electrophone in use—less noticeable than eye glasses.

Opinions After a Test

"Your Electrophone enables me to hear speakers over 50 feet away. Without it I could not hear their voices. It has **improved my natural hearing at least 50 per cent.** and has **stopped the head noises.**" E. P. Rogers, 159 LaSalle St., Chicago.

"The Electrophone is very satisfactory. Being small in size and great in hearing qualities makes it **preferable to any I have tried,** and I believe I have tried all of them." W. M. Hoyt, 1 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

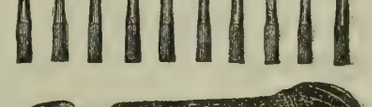
The Stolz Electrophone is a tiny ELECTRICAL hearing device which **magnifies** sound. It renders drums, horns, etc., useless and leaves **both hands** free. Endorsed by thousands, including many world-famous people. Call at our office and make arrangements at once for a Full Month's Home Test of a Stolz Electrophone. If you cannot call, write for particulars and long list of satisfied users in Chicago and elsewhere who will answer **your** inquiries.

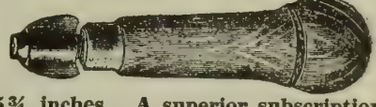
Stolz Electrophone Co., 137 Stewart Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Offices in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Seattle, Indianapolis, Des Moines, Toronto, Pittsburg, Los Angles, Boston, St. Louis, London, Eng.

AWL AND TOOL SET PREMIUM.

This is a handy kit of tools. Ten in one. Tempered and polished tool-steel blades. Weighs six ounces; cutting tools sharpened, polished. Hollow maple handle with screw cap to contain blades. Polished steel screw chuck, jaws and ferrule. Length of blades, 2⅝ inches; length of handle,





5¾ inches. A superior subscription premium, guaranteed to please. Send us Sixty Cents and we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will present you a complete Awl and Tool Set by mail post paid. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

$1.00 Worth of Cards 12c

Every Card is a beauty. Not a trashy one in the lot. Your money back if you are not more than delighted. Look at what you get:

2	Gold Embossed Birthday Cards,	retail price	10c
2	Solid Gold Flower Cards,	retail price	10c
2	Solid Silver Flower Cards	"	10c
2	Silk Moire Cards	"	10c
1	Real Photograph Card	"	10c
1	Celluloid Finished Card	"	5c
4	Thanksgiving or Christmas Cards	"	20c
8	Multi-colored Art Cards	"	16c
9	Assorted Colored Views, etc.	"	9c

$1.00 Worth for 12c Post Paid

31 cards in all. Total retail price $1.00

Our big Bargain catalog free with each order. We are making this offer for a limited time to advertise our business, so order today.

MYER ART CO., Souvenir Card Dept. K 152, CHICAGO.

ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE

"Get the Pleasure Without the Poison" (Trade Mark Reg.)

THIS FINE IMPORTED FANCY CARVED

40c 3 FOR $1.00

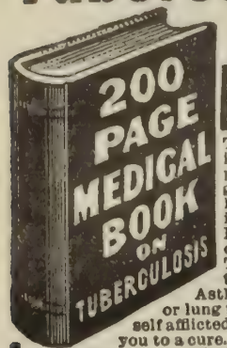
ANTI-NICOTINE

SCOTCH PIPE

Sent prepaid anywhere. Looks and colors like Meerschaum. Absorbs the Nicotine and keeps on tasting sweet. You never had such an enjoyable smoke. Money back if not satisfactory. **Order 3 Today.**

H. MENGES
369 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Tuberculosis Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Tuberculosis can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Tuberculosis, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Company, 3566 Water Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free, and also a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

There is a very good book on the subject of Vegetable Gardening, written by Samuel B. Green. It is a manual that can be relied on. It is easy to grow vegetables and save them against the different diseases when at critical periods such a book can be readily referred to. There are 252 pages, nicely illustrated and practical throughout. We will send a copy of the book entitled Vegetable Gardening and The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information FREE. **DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist, Office, 814 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.**

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. For circular, testimonials and free trial treatment, write **Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Ga.** Please mention Nat.Farmer and Stock Grower.

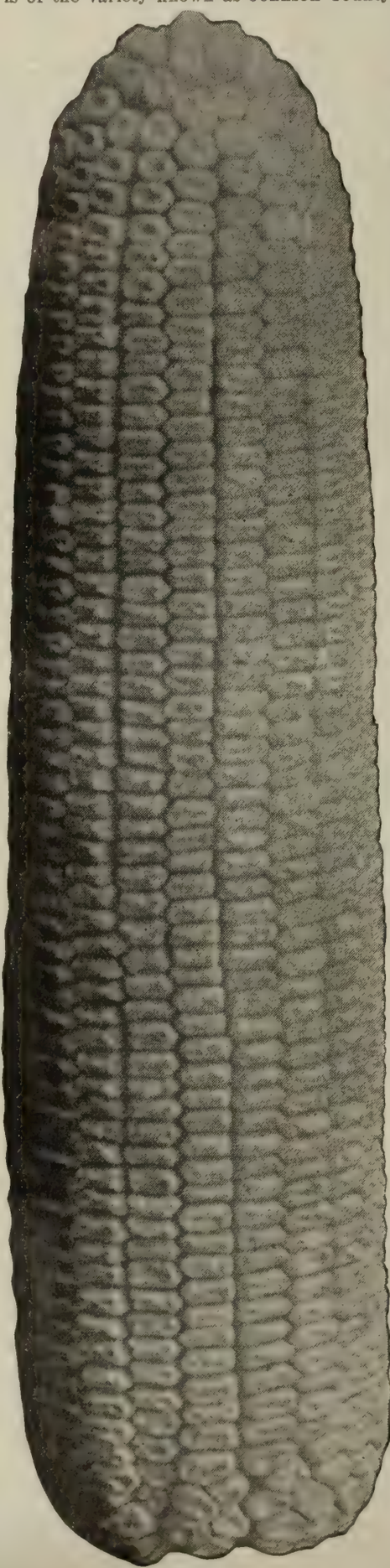
SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM — A POCKET COMPASS.

This is a true 1¾-inch Pocket Compass purchased from a reliable house. It is a fancy, nickel-plated, open-face, watch-shape Compass, with a silvered dial, and it weighs less than one ounce. Every farmer or ranchman should have one in his pocket. Send us One Dollar and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year, and we will also send you this Pocket Compass by mail postpaid. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES WHITE CORN.

Offered as a premium by the Subscription Department of The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

The fine ear of corn represented is the one which was sold for $250. It is of the variety known as Johnson County White Dent. It is the corn that won the highest awards at the National Corn Shows of 1907 and 1908. Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana, is the breeder, raiser, grower and exhibitor of this wonderful ear of corn. Mr. Clore has won so many sweepstakes prizes for corn exhibits that he has the high honor of being the recognized champion, and is barred from competition. He can select corn of his own raising and be sure to win the championship. At one Corn Show his winnings amounted to $7,536.50. Mr. Clore has very kindly furnished us with a small quantity of his Grand Sweepstakes Seed Corn for premium purposes. We offer it to our readers for experimental purposes. We have offered this same corn for two years with gratifying success. A fourteen-year-old boy in Georgia received a pound of this corn from us as a subscription premium and from it he raised a good stand and selected ten ears which won a $50 first prize at the Georgia State Fair. This office also awarded him $25.00, and the same corn is now in competition at the National Corn Show of 1909.



Mr. Clore habitually raises 90 to 100 bushels per acre. A pound of his seed is worth considerable money.

PREMIUM OFFER NO. 1.

For premium purposes we make this offer: Anyone sending us a postoffice money order for 60 cents will be credited with one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and he can select one pound of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a premium, to be sent postpaid by mail, and safe delivery guaranteed.

PREMIUM OFFER NO. 2.

Anyone sending us one dollar by money order or registered mail will be credited with two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and will have the privilege of selecting two pounds of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a premium, to be sent postpaid, and safe delivery guaranteed.

OUR PRIZE OFFERS.

Furthermore, if any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed corn furnished by us as a premium and exhibit ten ears of the same at their own State Fair or at any Interstate Fair, or at their own Agricultural College Corn Show—for every championship premium won by said corn we will pay the exhibitor fifty dollars; for every first prize twenty-five dollars; for every second prize ten dollars, and for every third prize five dollars, providing that these prizes are won during the year 1910 with corn grown by our subscriber from the seed corn furnished by us to him as a premium.

THE NATIONAL SHOW OFFERS.

If any premiums are won at the National Corn Show of 1910 by corn grown by our subscriber from premium seed furnished by us, we will double the amounts. Thus, ten ears of corn at a State Show winning a first prize will receive from us $25.00, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, will receive $50.00 from us. Then, if winning a first prize at the National Corn Show, the exhibitor would receive $50.00 additional from us, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, would receive $100.00 from us, or a total of $225.00 in all. All this is possible with ten ears of corn grown from the corn which we will send as a subscription premium.

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Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will please send me two pounds of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a premium.

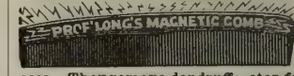
Name.. .....

R. F. D..... Box.....

Postoffice.... .....

State.. .....

GREAT MONEY MAKER FOR AGENTS Sell Magnetic Combs and get rich; agents wild with success. They remove dandruff; stop falling hair; RELIEVE HEADACHE, never break. Send 2c stamp for sample. **PROF. LONG, 798 Ash St., PEKIN, ILL.**



GALL STONES or any **LIVER DISEASE.** Write me **ALL** about it. Will tell of a cure **FREE.** Address **C. E. COVEY, R.F.D. 5, Lansing, Mich.**

BROOKS' NEW CURE FOR RUPTURE

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. **Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb.** No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. **SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.**

C. E. BROOKS, 1709 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

TAPE LINE — A SPLENDID SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.

This is a five-foot Tape Line in a nickel-plated German silver case, with smooth joint; a pocket piece. The tape is enameled linen, spring and stop wind; width of tape ¼ inch, graduated in inches and eighths on one side. The diameter of the case is 1¾ inches. Every farmer needs one and it will last for years. Send us Sixty Cents and we will mail you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year, and we will also forward, postage paid, one of these fine Tape Lines. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to Consumptives

Dr. J. Lawrence Hill Is Actually Curing Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and All Throat and Lung Troubles.

He Gladly Sends a Trial Package By Mail To Prove That Even The Worst Cases of Consumption Can Be Quickly Cured At Home.

Everyone who has weak lungs, Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes or Catarrh in any form, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Chronic Hacking

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL
Snapshot of the Doctor taken a few days ago.

Cough, Loss of Flesh, Night Sweats, Hemorrhages, soreness or pain in the chest or under the shoulder blades, or any other deadly symptom of Consumption, should send for a trial package of Dr. Hill's New Rational Remedy. This treatment quickly checks further progress of the disease and produces new resisting power, appetite, flesh and good health. All throat and lung sufferers should fill out coupon below and send at once for a trial package which the doctor sends by mail prepaid.

Trial Treatment Package Coupon

Dr. J. Lawrence Hill
1312 Hill Building, Jackson, Mich.

I am suffering from throat and lung trouble, so please send me your large trial package in plain, sealed wrapper, that I may try it and see for myself if it will do what you claim it will. I enclose 20c. to help pay for packing, etc., and as an evidence that I am not sending for the trial package out of idle curiosity.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Had Tried Hot Water.

A buxom-colored sister once approached her pastor and said: Brudder Johnsing, me an' my ole man don't agree at all. We is all the time quarrelin'. Will you oblige me wid some advice?"

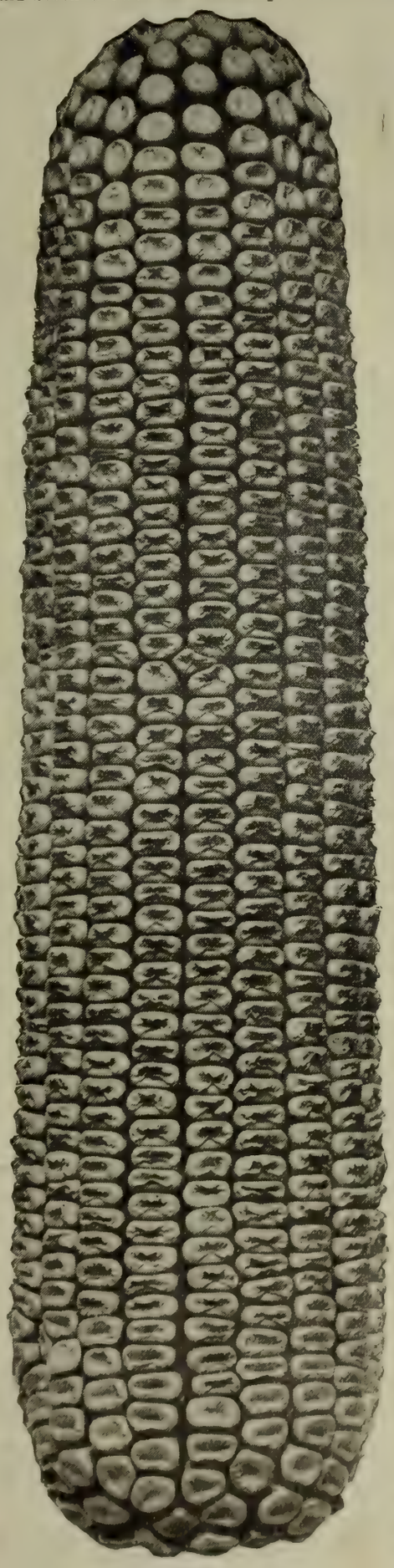
The pastor replied: "Sister Jackson, has yo' tried heapin' coals of fire on his head?"

She then exclaimed: "No, Brudder Johnsing, but I'se tried hot water."—National Monthly.

GRAND CHAMPION YELLOW DENT CORN.

Offered as a Premium by the Subscription Department of The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

During the past two years, at the proper season, The National Farmer and Stock Grower has made a practice of offering a small quantity of seed corn as a special subscription premium, and we have decided to do so again. For yellow corn we have decided to use the corn grown by Mr. D. L. Pascal, of Iowa. We will use his Reid's Yellow Dent Corn, which has been bred pure for sixty-two years. Mr. Pascal obtained his seed from the originator. He has won many prizes and trophies. The ear of corn which is illustrated here was produced by Mr. Pascal, and it has not had an equal. Mr. Pascal is a farmer, not a seed merchant. His corn sent us comes from the breeding blocks in which the Grand Champion Ear was raised, and is related to it. Properly planted, carefully cultivated in a good season under favorable conditions, there is a fair chance that a pound or two of this seed corn will produce show corn. It is worth the trial.



This ear of corn pictured here is 10¼ inches long, 7⅞ inches in circumference at a line three inches from the butt, and 6⅞ inches at a point two inches from the tip. It weighs 19 ounces, and although only nine rows of kernels are shown in the picture, it carries twenty rows of kernels. This is the ear of corn that won the Allee Trophy at Ames, Iowa, January, 1907, and was pronounced by two great corn experts, Prof. F. G. Holden and Prof. A. D. Shamel, as being the best ear they have ever seen.

PREMIUM OFFER NO. 1.

For premium purposes we make this offer: Anyone sending us a postoffice money order for 60 cents will be credited with one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, can select one pound of Pascal's Champion Yellow Dent Corn as a premium, to be sent postpaid by mail, and safe delivery guaranteed.

PREMIUM OFFER NO. 2.

Anyone sending us one dollar by money order or currency, will be credited with two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and will have the privilege of selecting two pounds of Pascal's Champion Yellow Dent Corn as a premium, to be sent postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed.

OUR PRIZE OFFERS.

Furthermore, if any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed corn furnished by us as a premium and exhibit ten ears of the same at their own State Fair or at any Interstate Fair, or at their own Agricultural College Corn Show—for every championship premium won by said corn we will pay the exhibitor fifty dollars; for every first prize twenty-five dollars; for every second prize ten dollars, and for every third prize five dollars, providing that these prizes are won during the year 1910 with corn grown by our subscriber from seed corn furnished by us to him as a premium.

THE NATIONAL SHOW OFFERS.

If any premiums are won at the National Corn Show of 1910 by corn grown by our subscriber from premium seed furnished by us, we will double the amounts. Thus, ten ears of corn at a State Show winning a first prize will receive from us $25.00, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, will receive $50.00 from us. Then, if winning a first prize at the National Corn Show, the exhibitor would receive $50.00 additional from us, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, would receive $100.00 from us, or a total of $225.00 in all. All this is possible with ten ears of corn grown from the corn which we will send as a subscription premium.

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Name.. .....

R. F. F..... Box.....

Postoffice.. .....

State.... ....!.....

Vest Pocket Webster Dictionary.

There is a demand for a Dictionary which a business man, a farmer, or a school boy, can carry around in his pocket, and WE HAVE IT, and we are using it as a subscription premium. It contains a 200-page Dictionary, a Calendar for 1910, Perpetual Calendar from the years 1700 to 2499, Leading Synonyms, Gazetteer of the World, and Toasts and Speeches for all occasions. It contains every useful word in our language and the meaning thereof. It is handsomely bound in red leather. We will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the Webster Pocket Dictionary for Sixty Cents. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A VEST POCKET FOLDING CUP.

This is intended for farmers, ranchmen and travelers. It is a steel cup that folds up like a telescope. It is full nickel-plated and holds a fair-sized quantity. We are sending out many as subscription premiums. Send us Sixty Cents and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and one of these Pocket Folding Cups. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SEND FOR OUR

NEW PRICE LIST OF

CANDIES, NUTS, FRUITS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE LOWEST PRICES ON GROCERIES EVER KNOWN.

Our Monthly Price List contains thousands of items, every one of which will **save you money** on your Groceries, Shoes, Ladies' Skirts, Waists, Cloaks, Dresses, Stoves, Ranges, Glassware, Queensware and other household needs. We will send it FREE. Write for it today and send us your trial order at once for the above trial assortment.

P. A. BROKAW MERCANTILE CO.

Dept. B ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cheapest Household Supply House on Earth.

NOTE—Mr. Brokaw is personally known to the publishers of The National Farmer Stock Grower, and would refer subscribers to them as to his absolute reliability.

Watch, Ring AND CHAIN GIVEN

We positively give both a Famous Alton Watch, Stem Wind, handsomely designed case, American movement, factory tested, guaranteed five years, also a nice Ring set with a Congo Gem, sparkling and firey, for selling 20 pieces handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces, when sold send $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch, ring and chain WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 538, CHICAGO

WE PAY $90 a Month SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce poultry and stock remedies; new plan; steady work. Address IMPERIAL CO., D 38, PARSONS, KANS.

MORPHINE Before you pay a cent, we will convince you that Manine permanently cures any drug habit. Guaranteed not to contain Morphine, Laudanum, Opium or any other habit forming drug. No money required in advance, a full month's treatment sent to those afflicted without one cent of deposit. Manine has cured thousands, it will cure you. Give it a free trial, You are to be the sole judge. Address

Manine Medicine Co.
3221 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

FREE ON APPROVAL

Railroads Want 10,000 Men.

Men without knowledge or experience cannot jump into a railroad position. There was a time when they could lay around and take chances, but not since the establishment of railway schools which prepare young men for the service. If they are mentally and physically competent, young men who have graduated from these schools are guaranteed positions if their school has official recognition. We have advertised the Wenthe Railway Correspondence School of Freeport, Ill., for several years. This institution is operated by experienced railway officials, and their graduates have the preference. Send today, giving your age and weight, asking for full information. Address Wenthe Railway School, Office 258, Freeport, Ill.

St. Louis Root Quotations.

Quote, per lb.: Golden seal at $1.70; ginseng—wild at $6@6.25 and cultivated $5.50@6; lady slipper 18c; Seneca 32c; pink 23c; black dry 7c; May apple 5½c; snake 39c; Angelica 5c; wahoo—bark of root 14@16c; bark of tree 4c; blood 5½c; blueflag 5c; sassafras—bark of root 5c; bark of tree valueless; wild ginger 10c; spikenard 3c; skullcap 7c.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 248 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

MAY MANTON EMBROIDERY.

A Line of Nice, Useful, Up-to-Date Paper Patterns.

These paper patterns require only a hot iron to insure a perfect transfer on cloth. The way to do it is to lay the material to be stamped on a padded ironing board or table. Place the pattern over it with the printed side down and press over the entire surface of the paper with a hot iron, when a perfect outline will result.

Flower Adornments.

No. 417.—Design for embroidering sprays of forget-me-nots. Suitable for a lingerie waist or for any object for which small flowers are appropriate. Patterns for eleven sprays and ten separate flowers are given.

Round Yoke Embroidery.

No. 446.—Design for embroidering a round yoke, collar and sleeves of a blouse or Princesse gown. The flowers, ribbons and dots are designed to be worked in solid embroidery, or the ribbon and dots in solid embroidery, the flowers as eyelets.

Design For Braided Blouse.

No. 433.—Design for a braided blouse or Princesse gown. Patterns for stamping the front, collar and sleeves are given. Soutache braid or rat-tail cord may be used.

Design For Centerpiece.

No. 383.—Chrysanthemum design for a centerpiece measuring 22x22 inches. The flowers are designed to be worked in solid embroidery or in satin stitch; the stems, veins and lattice work to be outlined; the scrolls outlined with solid ends, and the scalloped edges to be buttonholed.

Dutch Collar and Cuffs.

No. 418.—Design for embroidering a Dutch collar and rolled-over cuffs for a Miss's blouse or shirt waist. The scalloped edges are to be buttonholed, the flowers and leaves to be worked in solid embroidery; the dots solidly or as eyelets, the stems to be outlined.

Rose Leaf For Blouse.

No. 410.—Design for embroidering a blouse or shirt waist. The roses and leaves are designed to be worked in long and short stitch; the buds, calyces and turned-over edges of the flower petals in solid embroidery; the stems and veins in outline stitch, and the stamens of the smaller roses to be worked in French knots.

The price of these patterns is 10 cents each.

Please send all orders for these embroidery patterns to the **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

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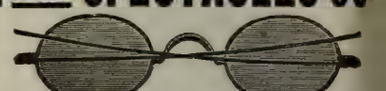

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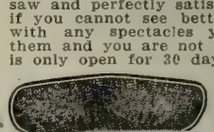

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MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

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Girl's Box-plaited Dress.

No. 6481.—The box-plaited dress that is worn with a shield in sailor style is much in vogue just now, and this one is exceptionally attractive. It includes the becoming sailor collar. It is simple and childish in effect, and is unquestionably smart. The one illustrated is made of Bordeaux red serge and trimmed with black braid. The shield is of tucked messaline, and the combination is an effective one, but there are a great many appropriate materials. Cashmere is a favorite of the moment, some of the new silk-finished wools are exceedingly attractive, and plaid and checked materials are fashionable. For the trimming, any preferred banding may be used, and if a simpler dress is wanted, the skirt can be left plain.

The dress is made with the blouse and skirt. Both blouse and skirt are laid in box plaits with gathers between. They are joined by means of the belt, and the closing is made invisibly beneath the box plait at the left of the front. The shield is separate and attached under the collar. The sleeves are cut in one piece each, are gathered and finished with pretty flaring cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is 6 yards 24 or 27, 4½ yards 32, or 3¼ yards 44 inches wide, with ⅝ yard 18 inches wide for shield and 14 yards of banding.

The Pattern 6481 is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten and twelve years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Child's Long Coat.

No. 6494.—The long coat is always the best for little children, and this one includes the plaited sides that make such a feature of the season. It is thoroughly comfortable and attractive at the same time that it is smart and new. Bordeaux red cloth with bands of satin is the material illustrated, but cloakings include rough-finished materials, such as zibeline, Bedford cords and mixtures, as well as plain-finished cloths. For the trimming any banding is correct.

The coat is made with front, back and side portions, and the plaited flounce is attached to the sides beneath the belt. The collar finishes the neck edge, and there is a shield which is adjusted under the coat and closed at the back. The coat itself is lapped in double-breasted style and held by three buttons, the shaped edge making a notable feature.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (six years) is 4½ yards 27, 2¾ yards 44 or 52 inches wide, with 2¾ yards of banding.

The Pattern 6494 is cut in sizes for girls of four, six and eight years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

College Girl's Blouse.

No. 6465.—Such a blouse as this one belongs in every girl's wardrobe, whether she attends college or does not. It is simple and girlish; it is useful and practical, and it is smart in the extreme. It can be made from serge or from broadcloth, or from similar material. It can be worn with a plaited skirt to match, or can be used separately and worn over an odd skirt, as liked. This one is made of blue serge with pearl buttons, and is finished with turned-over portion of collar and cuffs made from white. These last can be made from silk or the material, however, if preferred. The model promises to be a favorite of the season, and already is shown made from plain-colored materials with plaid skirts as well as with those to match. Often the facing at the lower edge and the turned-over portions of collar and edges are made to match the skirt.

The blouse is made with front and back portions with under-arm gores. The lower edge is finished with a facing and is turned up and buttoned into place. The sleeves are in one piece each, of moderate fullness and gathered into straight cuffs. A standing collar finishes the neck.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen-year size is 3½ yards 27, 2⅞ yards 32, or 1⅞ yards 44 inches wide, with ⅜ yard 27 inches wide for turned-over portions of collar and cuffs, ⅜ yard 27, ¼ yard 44, or ⅛ yard 52 inches wide for facing for lower edge.

The Pattern 6465 is cut in sizes for girls of fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Misses' Long Coat.

No. 6469.—The coat that is made with plaitings at the sides makes a favorite feature of the season and is essentially graceful and attractive. This one, designed for young girls, is simple and girlish, at the same time that it is chic and smart, and can be made from any seasonable material. One of the new herringbone cloths makes the coat illustrated, but if it were made in three-quarter length it would be adapted to the two-piece suit and become available for suiting materials as well as for cloakings. Rough-finished cloths and cheviots are having great vogue, but broadcloth is always the material of all others for the handsomer street suits and continues all its vogue.

The coat is made with front and back portions that are extended for full length side-front and side-back portions, which are cut off and joined to the plaited panels. There is a high turned-over collar finishing the neck, and the right-front is cut to form the point that is so well liked this season. The sleeves are in two pieces each with rolled-over cuffs. When shorter length is desired, the coat can be cut off on indicated lines.

The quantity of material required for the eleven-year size is 7¼ yards 27, 4½ yards 44, or 4 yards 52 inches wide for full length; 6⅝ yards 27, 4 yards 44, or 3½ yards 52 inches wide for three-quarter length.

The Pattern 6469 is cut in sizes for girls of fourteen and sixteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Blouse or Shirt Waist.

No. 6482.—The shirt waist that is made with a yoke is one of the smartest just now, and this one is exceptionally pretty. The yoke is cut to form tabs that give a novel effect, and the sleeves with their deep cuffs are new and comfortable and smart. In this instance the material is plaid silk piped with a plain color and trimmed with little silk buttons, but the waist is equally well adapted to wool, silk and washable fabrics. If the full sleeves are not liked, plain ones can be substituted, as shown in the back view. Moire silk and cashmere promise to be favorites for separate waists, and either would be attractive made after this model. Also the waist is well suited to the entire gown. The closing can be made either at the front or the back, as liked. When made at the back it is designed to be invisible; when made at the front, it can be effected either by means of buttons and buttonholes worked through the fore plait, or by means of buttonholes worked in a fly.

The waist consists of front and back portions. When made with closing at the back, the backs are made separately; but when the front closing is preferred, the back is seamless. The tucks in the fronts are stitched for a portion of their length only, but the full-length box plait gives long lines at both front and back. The full sleeves are finished with deep cuffs. The plain sleeves are cut in one piece each.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 24 or 27, 3½ yards 32, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with ⅝ yard of contrasting material for piping.

The Pattern 6482 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address clearly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Kindly address all pattern orders to **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

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Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my **home treatment** with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men **cannot** understand women's sufferings. What we women know **from experience**, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is safe and sure cure for **Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors, or Growths; also pains in head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney, and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.**

I want to send you a **complete ten day's treatment entirely free** to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that, **it will cost you nothing** to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you **wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address,** tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. **I will also send you free of cost,** my book—**"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER"** with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to **think for herself.** Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures **all old or young. To Mothers of Daughters,** I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies, Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this **Home Treatment** really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. **Just send me your address,** and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H - - Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

Treating Sweater Necks.

If the neck of a sweater becomes stretched too wide from wearing, do not sew up or cut out any of it; simply dip neck part in clear warm water, wring out lightly, and hang up to dry. The neck will, when dry, have resumed its original shape and size.—Woman's Home Companion for December.

Boys' Corn Club.

The winner of the first premium of the Boys' Corn Club of Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, this year grew 47 bushels 22 pounds to the acre; and the average of the ten winners was a yield of 53 bushels per acre.

AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE PICTURE FREE.

This illustration very indefinitely represents a most beautiful and delightful premium picture—a reproduction of a masterpiece. This magnificent picture is in the richest of color. It is 16x20 inches. It is finished equal to an oil painting. It will adorn and beautify any room in which it may be placed. If it is neatly framed it will be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Without framing it will last for several years. The illustration gives no idea of the size and beauty of the picture. We are using the AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE PICTURE for the purpose of introducing our new publication, the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE. This is a nice, bright, thirty-two-page, three-column publication, which will interest all the family. Send us 25 cents in silver for one-year's trial subscription to the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE and we will send you free by mail one AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE PICTURE securely packed in a tube, and safe arrival guaranteed. Address HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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SELECTED POETRY.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

God bless the little stockings
All over the land to-night,
Hung in the choicest corners,
In the glow of the crimson light.
The tiny scarlet stocking
With a hole in the heel and toe,
Worn by the wonderful journeys,
The darlings have had to go.

All heaven pity the children,
Wherever their home may be,
Who wake at the first gray dawning,
An empty stocking to see;
Left in the faith of childhood,
Hanging against the wall,
Just where the dazzling glory
Of Santa's light will fall!

Alas! for the lonely mother,
Whose cradle is empty still,
With never a shoe nor a stocking
With daity toys to fill;
Who sits in the swarthy twilight
There, sobbing against the pane,
And thinks of the little baby,
Whose grave lies out in the rain!

Oh, the empty shoes and stockings,
Forever laid aside!
Oh, the tangled, broken shoestrings,
Nevermore to be tied!
Oh, the little graves at the mercy
Of the cold December rain!
Oh, the feet in the snow white sandals,
That never can trip again!

But happier they who slumber,
With marble at foot and head,
Than the child who has no shelter
No raiment, nor food, nor a bed!
Then heaven help the living,
Children of want and pain,
Knowing no food nor pasture,
Out to-night in the rain!

—May Riley Smith.

CONSTANT CHRISTMAS.

The sky can still remember
The earliest Christmas morn,
When in the cold December
The Savior Christ was born;
And still in darkness clouded,
And still in noonday light,
It feels its far depths crowded
With angels fair and bright.

Oh, never fading splendor!
Oh, never silent song!
Still keep the green earth tender,
Still keep the gray earth strong;
Still keep the brave earth dreaming
Of deeds that shall be done,
While children's lives come streaming
Like sunbeams from the sun.

No star unfolds its glory,
No trumpet wind is blown,
But tells the Christmas story
In music of its own.
No eager strife of mortals
In busy field or town,
But sees the open portals
Through which the Christ came down.

Oh, angels sweet and splendid,
Throng in our hearts and sing
The wonders which attended
The coming of the King.
Till we, too, boldly pressing
Where once the angels trod,
Climb Bethlehem's hill of blessing
And find the Son of God.

—Phillips Brooks.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

"What means this glory 'round our feet?"
The Magi mused, "more bright than morn?"
And voices chanted, clear and sweet:
"To-day the Prince of Peace is born!"

"What means that star?" the shepherds said,
"That brightens through the rocky glen?"
And angels, answering overhead,
Sang: "Peace on earth, good will to men!"

'Tis eighteen hundred years, and more,
Since these sweet oracles were dumb;
We wait for him, like those of yore,
Alas! he seems so slow to come.

But it was said in words of gold
No time or sorrow e'er shall dim,
That little children might be bold
In perfect trust to come to him.

All 'round about our feet shall shine
A light like that the wise men saw
If we our loving wills incline
To that sweet life which is the law.

So shall we learn to understand
The simple faith of shepherds then,
And, clasping kindly hand in hand,
Sing: "Peace on earth, good will to men!"

And they who do their souls no wrong,
But keep at eve the faith at morn,
Shall daily hear the angel song:
"To-day the Prince of Peace is born!"

—James Russell Lowell.

THE WAY OF LIFE.

Into the house of Joy I went one day
To pluck the rose of pleasure for my own;
On an untrodden path I walked alone,
And through the doors alone I found my way.
But when I passed the portals all around
Were pleasant faces, laughter, clasping hands;
Never alone in Joy's wide house he stands
Who has the entrance to her dwelling found.
Joy's richest gifts he may not know, or gain,
Who shares with none her favor or her smile;
Who seeks her presence, though but for a while,
With kindred souls must own her gentle reign.

But when, long called, unwilling feet I turned
Unto the house of Sorrow, dark and bare,
Whose walls all windowless rose in the air,
Whose gloomy doors all happiness have spurned,
There dwelt the shadowy warder, Grief, alone
My slow steps echoed on the empty air;
No hand outstretched met mine with tender care.
Alone he fares, whom Sorrow calls her own.
Joy, pleasure, happiness, we may not store,
But scatter wide and give with lavish hand;
But when before Grief's silent shrine we stand
Alone we bow, though wide the open door.
—Ninette M. Lowater, in New York Sun.

BILL'S RULE.

In life there are plenty of well-worn saws
To fit each case, if they're well applied;
But old Bill Simpkins says: "My laws,
I couldn't repeat 'em all if I tried;
There's too much philosophy driftin' by—
I use one rule as I go my way;
It fits pretty well, when it's time to buy;
The other chap's game is hard to play.

"Some feller holds out a glittering scheme,
And it's hard to resist the golden lure;
There's not a flaw in it, so 'twould seem,
It looks like a winner, sure, dead sure.
But I stop and think that he's planned it all,
And he knows where the little jokers lay,
So I jest say over my maxim small:
The other chap's game is hard to play.

"I see many fellers rise to the heights,
And then, of a sudden, they take a fall;
They've studied and figgered, and set up nights,
But along comes some one that spoils it all;
A voice that is oily unfolds a plan,
They listen, and all is swept away!
That's why I say—I'm a cautious man—
The other chap's game is hard to play."
—Arthur Chapman, in Denver Republican.

HEAVEN.

"What do you think that heaven may be?"
The hearer answered with a smile:
"A place where the folk like you and me
May hear sweet music all the while.
Where roses bloom and birds will sing
And silver streams plash in the shade,
With naught but joy in everything—
Of these, I know, is heaven made."

"What do you think that heaven may be?"
The mother answered: "'Tis a land
Where all mine own may be with me
And where, too, I may understand
The longings of the little hearts,
And find my happiness complete
In soothing with a mother's arts
The weary litte hands and feet."

"What do you think that heaven may be?"
The old man answered with a sigh:
"A cot beneath a spreading tree
That towers ever green and high,
And never weariness nor strife,
But just a comfort, calm and blest,
Such as we may not have in life—
A folding of the hands in rest."

What do you think that heaven may be?
Why, it would be of little worth
Were it not given us to see
Some promise of it here on earth;
If through the moments and the years
We could not bring its radiant glow
To light our smiles and dry our tears
Of all the weary folk we know.

—Chicago Post.

DRIFTING.

My soul to-day
Is far away
Sailing the Vesuvian bay;
My winged boat,
A bird afloat,
Swims round the purple peaks remote—
Round purple peaks
It sails and seeks
Blue inlets and their crystal creeks,
Where high rocks throw,
Through deeps below,
A duplicated golden glow.

Far, vague, and dim,
The mountains swim;
While on Vesuvius' misty brim
With outstretched hands,
The gray smoke stands
O'erlooking the volcanic lands.

Here Ischia smiles
O'er liquid miles;
And yonder, bluest of the isles,
Calm Capri waits,
Her sapphire gates
Beguiling to her bright estates.

I heed not, if
My rippling skiff
Float swift or slow from cliff to cliff—
With dreamful eyes
My spirit lies
Under the walls of paradise—

Under the walls,
Where swells and falls
The bay's deep breast at intervals,
At peace I lie,
Blown softly by,
A cloud upon this liquid sky.

The day, so mild,
Is heaven's own child,
With earth and ocean reconciled;
The airs I feel
Around me steal,
Are murmuring to the murmering keel.

Over the rail
My hand I trail
Within the shadow of the sail;
A joy intense,
The cooling sense
Glides down my drowsy indolence.

With dreadful eyes
My spirit lies
Where summer sings and never dies—
O'erveiled with vines
She glows and shines
Among her future oils and vines.

Her children, hid
The cliffs amid,
Are gamboling with the gamboling kid;
Or down the walls
With tipsy calls,
Laugh on the rocks like waterfalls.

The fisher's child,
With tresses wild,
Unto the smooth, bright sand beguiled,
With glowing lips,
Sings as she skips,
Or gazes at the far off ships.

Yon deep bark goes
Where traffic blows,
From lands of sun to lands of snows;
This happier one,
Its course is run
From lands of snows to lands of sun.

O, happy ship,
To rise and dip,
With the blue crystal at your lip—
O, happy crew,
My heart with you
Sails and sails and sings anew.

Is Your Husband a Drunkard

Is Your Father a Drinking Man?
Is Your Son on the Downward Way?

YOU CAN SAVE HIM

Write to This Woman To-Day

She cured her husband, her brother and several of her neighbors, and now she generously offers to tell you of the simple, inexpensive remedy that she so successfully used. The remedy can be given to the patient unnoticed so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She is anxious to help others so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who has a dear one who drinks to drop her a line today. She makes no charge for this help, she has nothing to sell (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. Of course, she expects that you are yourself personally interested in curing one who drinks, and are not writing out of mere curiosity. Send your letter in confidence to her home. Simply write your name and full address plainly in the coupon below and send it to her.

MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,
791 Home Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y.

Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

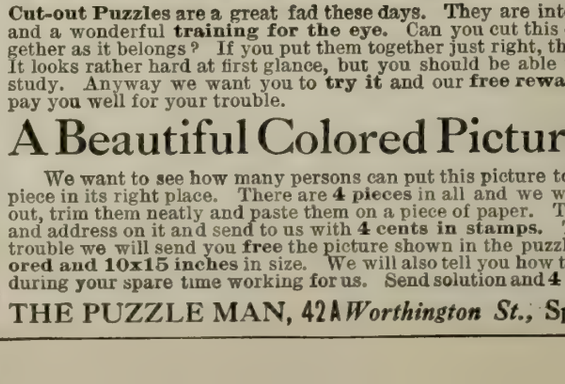
Name .....

Address .....

No more, no more
The worldly shore
Upbraids me with its loud uproar!
With dreamful eyes
My spirit lies
Under the walls of paradise.

In lofty lines,
'Mid palms and pines,
And olives, aloes, elms, and vines,
Sorrento swings
On sunset wings,
Where Tasso's spirit soars and sings.

—Thos. Buchanan Read.



Can You Solve This Puzzle

Cut-out Puzzles are a great fad these days. They are interesting, educational and a wonderful **training for the eye.** Can you cut this one out and put it together as it belongs? If you put them together just right, they will fit perfectly. It looks rather hard at first glance, but you should be able to do it with a little study. Anyway we want you to **try it** and our **free reward** offered below will pay you well for your trouble.

A Beautiful Colored Picture for You

We want to see how many persons can put this picture together, getting each piece in its right place. There are **4 pieces** in all and we want you to cut them out, trim them neatly and paste them on a piece of paper. Then write your name and address on it and send to us with **4 cents in stamps.** To pay you for your trouble we will send you **free** the picture shown in the puzzle—**beautifully colored and 10x15 inches** in size. We will also tell you how to make a lot of money during your spare time working for us. Send solution and **4 cts postage today** to

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A Sallow, Pimply or "Muddy" Complexion

Is Easily Gotten Rid Of When Constitutional, Instead of Local, Treatment Is Taken.

Every woman strives to acquire and preserve a clear, faultless, rose-and-lily complexion. This is apparently the height of the feminine ambition. No more fallacious epigram was ever penned than the one which says that "beauty is only skin deep;" and no greater mistake can possibly be made in endeavoring to gain a clear, pretty complexion, entirely free from pimples, blackheads and other skin blemishes, than the use of cosmetics, powders, lemon juice, cold cream, electric massage, and various other treatments, which aim at the complexion alone, and have no effect whatever on the blood, or on the general system.

Whenever you see a person with a clear, flawless complexion, you may be assured that its perfection depends, not on the local application of the many fad treatments on the market, but exclusively upon a pure, wholesome condition of the blood, and upon its active, vigorous circulation through the skin.

It is the blood which gives the skin its rosy color, and although electric massage, and other local treatments may draw the blood temporarily to the surface of the skin, it cannot keep it there. Only a strong circulation can do that. When the blood becomes impoverished and the circulation sluggish, the complexion, as a natural sequence, becomes sallow or "muddy," and pimples, blackheads, "liver spots," and other skin troubles put in their appearance.

One box of STUART'S CALCIUM WAFERS, which are taken internally, will do the complexion more good than all the cosmetics, beauty powders, cold creams, electric or manual massage, will do in a lifetime. These powerful little wafers cure because they strike at the root of the trouble. They purify and renovate the blood so completely that the complexion cannot do otherwise than becme clear, flawless and free from all skin blemishes.

Besides relieving the system of every particle of impurity and thereby cutting off the source of the skin diseases, they also build up the blood, greatly increasing the number of red corpuscles in its current, and invigorating, strengthening and improving the circulation so decidedly that in a wonderfully brief period the cheeks become rosy, the complexion clear, the eyes bright, and the whole system glows with renewed life and vigor.

Secure a package of this blood-cleaning, complexion-clearing and system-renovating remedy from your druggist for 50 cents, and begin the treatment at once. Also send us your name and address and free sample package will be sent you. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Odd Custom of Venice Courts.

In the courts of Venice, when a prisoner is about to be condemned to death, a tall and ghostly-looking individual, dressed in a long, black gown, walks majestically to the center of the court room, bows solemnly to the judge and in a cavernous voice announces the words: "Remember the baker!" Then he bows again and stalks away.

Three hundred years ago a baker was executed in Venice for a crime of which he was not guilty.

When his innocence was established the judges who condemned him gave a sum of money to the city, the interest on which was to be devoted to the setting up and perpetual burning of a lamp, known as the "lamp of expiation," in the palace of the doges.

Children's Stockings.

It is a good plan to reinfocce the knees of children's hose with a round or oval piece cut from old ones of the same color and neatly cross stitched to the wrong side of the hose with cotton threads, and a piece of soft cambric basted in the heels of the children's stockings will save patching, and they will last twice as long as they otherwise would. While stocking darning should receive due attention, it is poor economy to do too much of it, and the elder girl's stockings can easily be remade for the younger ones, thus doing away with so much darning, and a good pattern of any size can be bought for a trifle, but the seams should be carefully run flat so as not to hurt the tender little feet.

Stockings that are outgrown can be made over by piecing them at the top and making new feet from the legs of old stockings, and old socks with worn feet can be made over for the small children.

Care must be taken in laundering stockings to keep them soft and in shape, and the best way is to wash all the stockings of the household by themselves, and in nice, clean suds prepared especially for them, and there is nothing better for washing stockings of any color than warm suds made by stirring enough Pearline in warm, soft water to make a nice lather. Wash through this suds by rubbing between the hands, then rinse through two clear waters to get rid of all suds and hang by the toes to dry. When nearly dry, pull into perfect shape and iron on the wrong side, and if the cleaning is carefully done, the stockings will be as soft as when new. The knee-caps can be bought for twenty-five cents or they can easily be made at home from good pieces of pants cloth. These home-made caps are cut in two pieces and are made to fit over the knee by sewing the rounded edges together, then braid is sewed over the seam, and they are bound all around. Two bands of rubber are stitched on one side of the cap and a small piece of stout goods is stitched on the other end of the rubber for buttonholes, then sew buttons on the cloth and they are complete and will be a great protection to the stockings.—M. H.

Inexpensive Vacations.

A standing objection to farm life is that the work is too steady; the recreation hours are too few. The farmer and his family are practically tied. If there are financial resources, duty forbids free coming and going.

While this is in many instances true in a certain sense, farmers have in their hands more available resources for pleasure than they have any idea of. In almost any live farming community are some places of more than local interest. For instance, near the home of the writer is a state fish hatchery, the details of which are interesting in the extreme. Creamery, mills and various industrial plants may be studied as well as in the heart of a great city. There are rich geological formations well worthy of a day's visit. A large swamp covering a thousand acres contains many strange forms in animal and vegetable life, and a day's outing within its limits supplied thought for weeks. Two or three hours by rail or trolley bring one to the shore of one of the great lakes. The same distance in another direction leads to the old original oil fields, rich in history of industrial triumphs or failures. While still a third route lies along paths filled with the romance of history.

There is scarce a tract in this broad land of which similar words may not be said. We seek the rainbow in the distance, oblivious to the fact that scenes as bright may be realities within our grasp. If we cannot take a trip to Seattle, we can hunt out some unique spot within easy reach of home, there to enjoy the novel, to rest from our labor, to breathe new air and gain a new lease of life. The best things do not always cost the most money; the robin's song may be as enjoyable as that of the renowned singer. And recreation and rest are not far to seek if we seek with the proper spirit.—Bessie L. Putnam.

I Guarantee to Cure ECZEMA TO STAY CURED!

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, THE DOCTOR WHO TREATS NOTHING BUT ECZEMA.

It is also called SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, TETTER, ITCH, WEEPING SKIN, MILK CRUST, PRURITUS—these are different names, but all mean one thing—ECZEMA.

I prove every word that I have said—I give to every sufferer

A FREE TRIAL

Just to show you that you need my treatment. It is yours for the asking. If you have been to other Doctors, if you have taken patent medicine, and used lotions and salves till you are disgusted, write to me—I will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, A TRIAL TREATMENT. There are no strings to this statement. There is not one cent to pay—not a penny accepted. I know what my trial treatment will do; I know that it will convince you more than anything else on earth that you need my treatment.

Don't Miss This Chance for a Cure

If you are SUFFERING FROM ECZEMA you can only be cured one way—REMOVE THE CAUSE. What is the cause? ACID IN THE BLOOD. How do you remove it? By cleansing the blood of the ACID.

My treatment is soothing—relieves the dreadful itching at once and cures the disease quickly. You don't have to take treatment for months and months. ONLY ONE CASE IN TEN needs the second treatment—ONE IN FIFTY needs the third—think of that!

What Eczema Is

Eczema is a disease of the blood and affects all parts of the body—the face, lips, ears, hands, feet, genital organ, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Yellowish red eruption; the pimples or patches may swell and the itching is so great the person will scratch the top off, then they bleed and dark scales form; there is an oozing of matter. In some the skin cracks and bleeds. Itching is terrible; a person suffering will scratch till they bleed. Scales form on parts of the body, where the clothing comes in contact.

Ten Years Guarantee

I positively Guarantee that every case cured by me will stay cured 10 YEARS! It must be good or it could not be sold this way.

Strong as Rock of Gibraltar

I am a graduate from two leading medical schools. I am the holder of a GOLD MEDAL taken in Competitive Examination. Does this not show that I am fully qualified? I will send you my book, showing endorsements of business men of all classes. Also testimonials and pictures from cured patients everywhere. Some of them may be YOUR NEIGHBORS.

MY BOOK

Is the most complete book ever sent out. I explain every form of the disease plainly and fully. I show pictures of many severe cases, which are extremely interesting. I send you names of thousands who have been cured and are grateful.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY
969 Park Square
Sedalia, Mo.

Reliable Beyond Question

This is a statement from the bank of my home town, where I have done business for years.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF SEDALIA.
SEDALIA, MO.

February 11th, 1908.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This certifies that Dr. Cannaday's patients, from all over the United States, have been placing their money in this bank while they tried his treatment on eczema. In all this time we have been called upon but five times to return the patients money.

One died before the treatment was shipped; two did not get the treatment as it was lost in transit; one paid cash for the treatment three days later after getting her money; and one was not satisfied.

Citizens Nat. Bank
R. F. Harmon
Asst. Cas.

FREE OFFER—CUT HERE

Dr. J. E. Cannaday,
969 Park Square
Sedalia, - Mo.:

Please send without cost to me prepaid Free trial treatment, also copy of your Free Book.

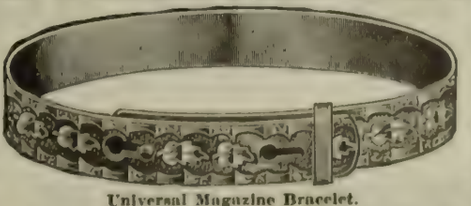
Name.....
Address.....
.....

Treatment and literature sent in plain wrapper.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

The Universal Magazine Bracelet.

This is all the rage. And Adjustable Bracelet. The most elegant design and perfectly finished. It is not solid gold, but it is washed and plated and will stand the acid test. Its match cannot be purchased in country jewelry stores for any price. It is a duplicate of the latest Parisian creation made expressly for the purpose of using it as a subscription premium to the Universal Magazine. The Universal Magazine is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the Universal Magazine for two years, and we will send one elegant Universal Magazine Bracelet, postage free, as a subscription premium. Money returned if not satisfied. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



Universal Magazine Bracelet.

4 RICH PRESENTS FREE

FOUR--YES--FOUR!

Four gifts of the most superb richness given away right now. Given **altogether.** You can have them. You get them all at once.

They are free—**FREE**—just as we announce in this, the most wonderful offer ever made. An offer never equaled. An offer that never **can** be equaled.

Look at the pictures of these gifts—forty pieces of magnificent dishes—a 7-piece glass water set of the splendor of a genuine cut glass set—real Nottingham lace curtains—and a beautiful mission table. All yours. **YOURS FREE.** And you get all of these four articles **at the same time.** Read on! This offer was never even approached before.

FORTY MAGNIFICENT PIECES AND ALL FREE. FREE BESIDES 3 OTHER BEAUTIFUL GIFTS.

40 Piece Gold Decorated Initial Dinner Set

Look at this set! Note its superb elegance. And remember it is **only one** of the **four** premiums we give you.

There are six large dinner plates, six medium size pie or dessert plates, one large handsomely contoured meat platter, one latest fashioned vegetable dish, one sugar bowl of splendid pattern, one special bread or cake plate, or decorated plaque, six large size cups and saucers to match, six individual butter dishes, six oatmeal, fruit or sauce dishes—a total of ***forty pieces,*** and forty of as elegant pieces as ever went into any home.

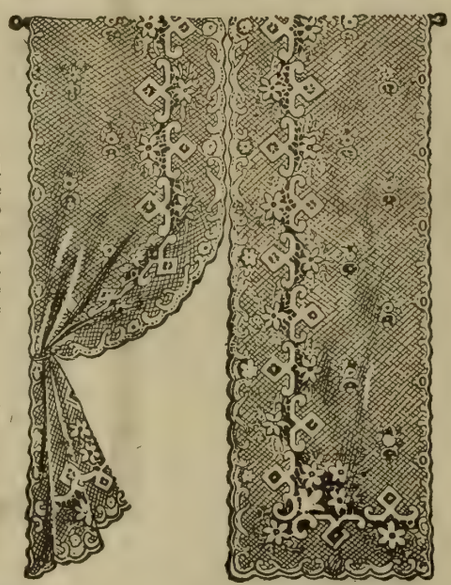
Each piece is beautifully decorated with ***gold tracings,*** and each is ***gold lined.*** More than this each and every piece will be decorated ***With Your Own Initial in Gold.*** Not the cheap initials you may have seen, ***but gold initials.*** Your initial is ***burnt right into the china.*** Yet this is but ***one*** of the ***four*** splendid gifts of this distinctly ***new offer,*** an offer never made before.

MISSION TABLE

This is the handsome little table or Tabouret finished in the popular Mission style. Suitable for tea set stand for jardiniere or for any ordinary decorative purpose.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

Pure White Pattern, woven in fancy scroll flower pattern, heavy lace border, good weight, two and one-half yards long, and full thirty inches wide. Overlocked stitched edge. A nice genteel pair of lace curtains, beautiful in the extreme.



7-PIECE GLASS SET

Made of A-1 Crystal Glass, six full-size tumblers, and one large-size water bottle, manufactured and patterned after an expensive cut-glass set costing $25.

GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE

There is positively no doubt but that this offer eclipses ***anything*** ever offered any place before. You must admit this yourself. You may have been offered ***one*** premium or perhaps ***two*** before, but never have you had the opportunity of getting ***four*** all at once.

Now, all we want you to do is to simply ***send your name***—just your name and address here on this coupon. We will then send you, all charges prepaid, 24 of the most beautiful Art-Nouveau pictures you ever saw. They are in colors and measure 16 by 20 inches—positively the new style fac similes. We will also send you 24 sets of Gold Embossed Souvenir Post Cards. We will ask you to distribute one picture and one set of post cards on a very attractive offer—an offer entirely new and so ***very, very*** delightful that we can afford to give away the four grand presents we offer here. Just distribute these post cards and pictures collecting only 25 cents and giving the Picture and Post Card set as a receipt. After you have distributed all pictures and post card sets send us the $6 collected and the names of the people to whom you distributed the goods and then we will ship you ***immediately*** the 40-piece Gold Initial Dinner Set, the Nottingham Lace Curtains, the Mission Table and the 7-piece Glass Set—all four at one time for this little service. It cannot possibly take you more than a few hours at the most. And then these magnificent ***gifts are yours.***

It is no wonder there are literally thousands of people asking for the opportunity of accepting this offer. For the offer is exceedingly attractive, with the pictures and post cards thrown in extra just for receipts. The small service which I have outlined here is ***positively*** all you will be asked to do to entitle you to these four elegant premiums, and we guarantee that these premiums are exactly as we say they are.

Extra Premium Right Away for Sending this FREE COUPON

A handsome advance premium for every **Woman and Girl** answering this advertisement in good faith will be sent at once—**one of the new Lincoln Pennies—covered with celluloid, attached to stickpins.** It is the new Lincoln Penny Stick Pin. It looks **exactly like gold** and under the covering of the celluloid it will never tarnish. It will always look like gold—much like a $10 gold piece. This stick pin is one of the prettiest pins ever offered and it makes a most handsome ornament. So send the coupon and get this handsome pin right away. You get this pin **extra,** and in addition to the other four prizes, if you write in good faith and take up the most liberal offer which we are making.

WRITE TODAY--AT ONCE-- Don't delay. We are already thousands and thousands of orders behind. Your name will be entered at the time it is received and you will get your stick pin and our great offer just as soon as we can get it to you. **Don't delay about this, for this is the one great big opportunity of the year.** Send the coupon **now.**

GEORGE HARVEY, President, 107-111 So. Clinton St., Dept. 702, Chicago, Ill.

FREE COUPON

GEORGE HARVEY
President,
107-111 S. Clinton St., Chicago

Send me, charges paid, your 2 Art-Nouveau Parlor Pictures in colors, and your 24 sets of Gold Embossed Souvenir Post Cards, to distribute on your plan. If this distributing is not simple and easy, I can return at your expense. If I do distribute them on your plan, you agree to ship me, prepaid, the 40-piece Gold Medal Gold Decorated Dinner Set, the Lace Curtains, the collapsible Mission Table, and the 7-piece Glass Set.

Name.....

Address.....

702.....

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A PERCHERON HEAD.

C. W HURT, Manager.

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450-HORSES-450
IN COLISEUM, BLOOMINGTON, ILL., FEBRUARY 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, 1910.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY We Will Sell
350 IMPORTED AND NATIVE BRED REGISTERED PERCHERONS, BELGIUMS, FRENCH DRAFT, SHIRE AND CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES.
150 HEAD OF IMPORTED STALLIONS AND MARES that will land by Sale Day.
100 HEAD OF IMPORTED STALLIONS AND MARES that have been here a year.
150 HEAD OF THE BEST REGISTERED MARES that ever went in an Auction Ring.
100 REGISTERED STALLIONS of the very choicest of breeding and individuality.

On FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1910, We Will Sell
100 HEAD OF REGISTERED TROTTERS, GRADE DRAFT, SADDLE and ALL-PURPOSE FARM HORSES, STALLIONS, MARES and GELDINGS.

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Irrigation a Growing Factor in Our Agriculture.

There never was a time in the history of this country when greater interest was shown in the science of irrigation than at the present time. The rising price of land has made it more and more profitable to bring arid land under irrigation. In twelve years the amount of irrigated land in the United States has increased from about eight millions to about eighteen millions. This is an increase of about ten millions of acres, and ten millions of acres under irrgiation will produce food for a great many millions of people.

It is only in late years that the government has taken a hand in furthering irrigation projects. But the governmental work is but begun and the future will see other tens of millions of acres of land brought under this system of agriculture by the assistance of the national government.

In the main, the new lands that are thus being made productive are more advantageously situated than the lands in the humid portions of the country, for the reason that they lie generally under unclouded skies. The volume of sunshine is greater than where skies are cloudy, and the amount of heat received by the ground has a positive influence in hastening the maturity of crops. This heat supply in irrigated regions is of far more consequence than most people think, for when it is supplemented by an abundance of water it means the certainty of crops every year. In humid states there are years when the skies are so continually covered with clouds in the summer time that crops ripen but imperfectly, and the aggregate of production is cut down to an extent equaling hundreds of millions of dollars. In some of the rainier regions of this country it is found impossible to ripen wheat for the above reason.

In the progress of irrigation it is discovered that the soil of arid states is often very rich in nitrogen. This is contrary to the common belief, which is, that the more rain the more plant growth and the greater the amount of nitrogen incorporated with the soil. The soil nitrogen in the dry lands is a mine of wealth waiting to be exploited by means of irrigation water and sunshine.

There is probably not a state in the Union where irrigation experiments are not being made. In some cases they are being made by the states, but in others by private individuals. Even in Florida, where the rainfall is very large, we hear of extensive experiments being carried on by private firms and by individuals. When asked why irrigation is being advocated for a humid state, the land owners reply that irrigation would not be serviceable if the rainfall were equally distributed throughout the year, but that there are seasons when the rain fails just when most needed and crops are ruined for lack of it. It is an encouraging sign when this great fact is being widely recognized, that steps are being taken to introduce irrigation on lands supposed not to need it.

No farmer can afford to lose even one crop. It is worth much to be sure that the crop being taken care of will be finally secured. Irrigation greatly increases the certainty of the securing of crops.

The Dressed Swine Carcasses.

At the Chicago International Show there were three classes for the dressed hog contest.

Class 213 was for hogs weighing 300 pounds and over. The first prize was won by Joseph Kestel, of New Lenox, Ill., by a Poland-China weighing 445 pounds, which dressed out 87.42 per cent.; the second prize also won by Mr. Kestel was by a Poland-China weighing 445 pounds and dressing 86.99 per cent. The third prize was awarded to the Iowa State College on a pure-bred Duroc-Jersey weighing 539 pounds and dressing 86.27 per cent.

Class 214 was for hogs weighing when entered 200 pounds and under 300 pounds. The first prize was won by John Francis & Son, of New Lenox, Ill., on a grade Poland-China weighing 318 pounds when slaughtered and which dressed out 85.54 per cent. The same firm won second prize upon a pure-bred Poland-China weighing 345 pounds at time of slaughter and dressing out 84.64 per cent. The third prize was won by Funk Bros., of Bloomington, Ill., on a Chester White grade weighing 287 pounds and dressing out 83.83 per cent.

Class 215 was for hogs weighing 100 pounds and under 200 pounds when entered. The first prize was awarded to F. P. Mapps, of Wilmington, Ill., on a pure-bred Duroc-Jersey pig weighing 162 pounds that dressed out 80.62 per cent. The second prize was awarded to John Francis & Sons, of New Lenox, Ill., on a Poland-China-Chester-White grade weighing 241 pounds and dressing out 81.55 per cent.; and the third prize was awarded to Sheffield Farm, Glendale, Ohio, on a pure-bred Berkshire weighing 220 pounds which dressed out 80.95 per cent.

The championship contest was between the three first-prize winners and was awarded to the 318-pound grade Poland-China exhibited by John Francis & Sons, of New Lenox, Ill. Sixty first-class hogs entered the contest.

The fruit exhibit at the National Horticultural Congress that attracted most attention was by Mr. C. E. Mincier, of Hamburg, Iowa, who has but twenty acres of trees, and, as a matter of fact, his exhibit came from a smaller acreage than that.

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Limits to Effects of Cold Storage.

Those not acquainted with the actual facts of cold storage have the opinion that meat when in cold storage is kept in the state in which it is sent into cold storage. This is certainly thought to be so if the cold used is so great that the meat is frozen hard. But this does not entirely prevent the chemical changes that go on in meat, though such changes are greatly retarded. It has of recent years ben learned that even down to zero chemical changes go on in meats and other things.

The result of this is that the meats we trust to be safe from disease-producing factors are not always so. Diseases are not only produced by germs; they are also produced by the products of germs and become poisonous. Therefore meats that have begun to decompose may contain elements that are decidedly poisonous.

A short time ago some experiments were made with poultry kept in cold storage for four years. It was found that while the cold storage had been so perfect that the fowls remained apparently undecomposed, a careful analysis showed that decomposition had begun long since in the intestines of the fowls, and especially in the muscles connected with the intestines. It was shown also that on thawing out and before being eaten, poisonous qualities could easily develop. This is probably just what happens in some meats that have been long kept in cold storage and which are then thawed out and put on sale in the markets, where they may remain for days before being sold.

In the keeping of butter it has been demonstrated that changes go on in butter even down to five degrees above zero. This is twenty-seven degrees below the freezing point of water. Yet even though the butter is frozen hard it is still deteriorating. Below zero some change may go on, but it is hard to keep anything continually below that temperature, as a commercial proposition, for brine is generally used in commercial cold-storage houses. Of course, it is not practicable to keep things at such a low temperature that high-priced methods must be used to obtain that degree of cold. If we could keep meats and butter at fifty degrees below zero it might give us some results we do not now obtain.

In the storage of cheese it was a dozen years ago discovered that the curing processes go on when the cheese is kept at below the freezing point. It was also discovered that cheese so kept developed a mild, desirable flavor and was free from some of the undesirable flavors that creep in at a higher temperature. Therefore the curing of cheese at a low temperature is now being quite extensively practiced. This of course lengthens out the process, for the higher the temperature the more rapidly does the cheese cure. The great advantage, however, is that cold-storage places can be used for ripening cheese in place of the expensive cheese curing rooms that were previously thought desirable. It shows, however, that even cheese cannot be kept indefinitely by freezing it.

Evidently nature does not intend that we shall have any substitute for fresh foods.

Barley in Oats.

A Winamac, Indiana, correspondent writes: "I have some very fine early oats which I am keeping to sell for seed next spring. It has some barley in it. Will that injure it for seed?"

Most farmers would not object to, say, one or two per cent. of barley in oats, providing they wish to sow the oats for home feeding or to sell. But when a new variety is offered for seed, buyers usually order just enough of them to get a fresh seed supply the following year, and in such cases barley is a very serious objection. I class any foreign grain in seed oats as an objection. Every effort should be made to keep oats pure and clean. If oats containing barley is sold, the fact should be clearly stated, so that the buyer may know just what to expect from his crop.

There is too much of these mixtures creeping into seed supplies. Those who grow grain for seed purposes should hand-pick their fields until their seed is pure. Most of this barley trouble has been brought in by the seed oats shipped from the North and Northwest, where it is common to grow both barley and oats on the same farm. I know how difficult it is to get absolutely pure seed from Northern regions, and the only way I see out of the trouble is to sow the best we can get and then hand-pick our own fields which are to be used for seed the next season. And while you are hand-picking for barley, better take out any wild mustard or other weeds you find in your fields.—L. C. Brown.

Now comes the news that there is an egg famine in England. Ireland, Denmark, Austria, France, Italy and Russia are all shiping eggs to England, and yet there is a shortage.

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About a year ago, upon order of Foster Bros., of Earlham, Iowa, Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. bought 100 head of 980-pound steers that were branded Wyoming Hereford cattle. The price paid was $4.75 per 100 pounds. Last June two loads brought to weigh 1,475 pounds by good feeding, were sold upon the Chicago market at $7.15 per 100 pounds. On Monday, November 29th, at Chicago, nineteen head were sold that averaged 1,573 pounds, and the price was $9.50 per 100 pounds, a record price by 20 cents per 100 pounds on the open market, and 25 cents per 100 pounds above the next best price thus far in 1909. The other fifteen head, averaging 1,554 pounds, were exhibited at the Chicago International Show and were sold in the auction ring on December 2d at $9.80 per 100 pounds. The four loads of cattle made an average price of $8.40 per 100 pounds, or $3.65 above first cost, and they averaged 1,536 pounds, showing an average gain of 586 pounds per head in the feeding period. The Foster Bros. are famous feeders, as was clearly shown in this instance alone. This is an example of feeders well bought, cattle well fed and well sold. As Foster Bros. said: "Great credit is due to Clay, Robinson & Co.'s buying and selling departments."

Mixed Grasses For Meadow.

A Knox, Indiana, correspondent writes: "I want to seed forty acres to meadow, for hay to ship. Would it be best to sow mixed grasses or sow timothy alone?"

It is not always easy to determine which is the best variety to sow, for one's soil and market outlet must determine which variety would be best for a given region. All over Northern Indiana meadows are mixed, and red top usually predominates. When one is growing hay for city consumption, clear timothy usually finds the most ready sale, but in regions where timothy does not prosper, then sow grass which will prosper. One should be governed largely by results from nearby fields which have been growing the same kind of grasses, of course always keeping in mind the demands of the market to which shipment is to be made.

One of my neighbors has fed many cattle during the last twenty years, and his meadows and pastures have been seeded with the intention of supplying the best varieties for cattle. His meadows contain not more than one-fifth of timothy and about the same proportion of red clover. The fescues and red top predominate. This year he happens to have seventy-five or eighty tons more than he will feed, but city buyers really do not want that grade of mixed hay, consequently it must be sold at $10 to $11 a ton, when clear timothy would sell for $16.

One who puts down land to meadow for hay for city consumption should by all means know his own market requirements. For instance, at Chicago, this week, clear, bright timothy is selling at around $16 a ton, while mixed hay (timothy and red clover) sells readily at about $15 a ton, while mixed hay made up of timothy, red top and fescue sells from one to two dollars less per ton. Chicago wants the bulk of its hay for feeding horses, and buyers here discriminate very sharply against clover, prairie hay or any of the fine cattle hays. Some localities will pay more for clover and timothy mixed than for straight timothy.

Another thing which hay growers must be more particular about is getting clean hay. Weeds hurt any sample, and a bale or two containing bad weeds may cause the shipper a loss of a dollar a ton on the car. Keep the meadows clean, and when that is done, store hay in a barn or under a good hay-shed until it is baled. Barn hay comes out bright and sound and will sell when stack-cured hay will go at a big discount.—L. C. Brown.

Wheat After Alfalfa.

"A Marion county, Kansas, manager of large estates reports that a field of wheat after alfalfa averaged forty bushels per acre, while an adjoining field of equal original fertility averaged but fifteen bushels. These results have been duplicated in innumerable instances where alfalfa fields have been plowed and planted to other crops. A Colorado man who farms 1,000 acres, with 200 acres of it in alfalfa, says he cannot afford not to plow up his alfalfa after he has had from it four-years' crops; that it is necessary to maintain the general farm fertility and obtain big crops of corn, oats and potatoes. In the potato districts of Colorado, alfalfa is used systematically as a rotation to maintain the yields and quality of their potatoes, both of which are so famous."—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

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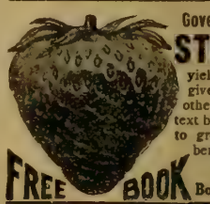

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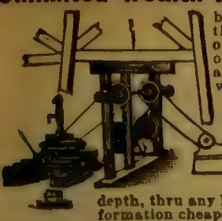

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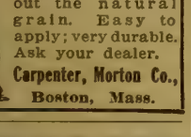

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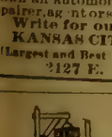

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THOS. M. BROWN, Springfield, Mo.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

At the Second National Apple Show held at Spokane, Wash., 630 boxes of apples selected from 2,800 boxes in a five-acre orchard of seventeen-year-old trees won the first prize in class which was 250. The apples were Spitzbergs.

MILK PRODUCERS' MEETING.

Election of Officers For the Ensuing Year—A Satisfactory Meeting Adjourned to February 28th.

On Monday, December 27th, the Milk Producers' Protective Association of Missouri and Illinois met at the office of the Secretary in St. Louis and elected Hon. D. I. Furbeck, of Allenton, Mo., President; Mr. Fred Henke, of Fruit, Ill., Vice-President; and Wm. A. Fischer, Secretary and Treasurer. This was the adjourned annual meeting, and it was well attended.

During the month of December a meeting was held at New Douglas, Ill. Mr. W. S. Prickett was elected President; Wm. Foster, Vice-President; and R. N. West, Secretary and Treasurer. They voted to join the association, and in addition to the officers named the following paid their dues for the ensuing year: F. J. Rosenthal, Ed Hosto, Robert Bruce, Warren Watson, Thomas Bruce, Fred Luescher and Alvin Fritschi.

The Secretary reported that since the last meeting he had received moneys on account of dues from Fred D. Talleur, Edwardsville, $2.30; Henry Heckenkemper, Albers, Ill., $2.00; Frank Theising, Bartelso, Ill., $3.15; Gus Kreutzberg, Marine, Ill., $2.00; Jacob Webber, Alhambra, Ill., $1.00; Ben Jasper, Washington, Mo.; $2.00; Christ Ehmler, Orchard Farm, Mo., $3.25.

The following had resigned from the association by letter: H. C. Deahl, Shipman, Ill.; F. H. Kahl, Shipman, Ill.; W. F. Halter, DeSoto, Mo.; S. R. Winchester, Bunker Hill, Ill.

During the meeting dues were paid in by and in behalf of Albert Jones, New Douglas, Ill.; and Wm. Niemeyer, Lebanon, Ill.

Mr. Ben Schomaker, of Carlyle, Ill., representing shippers on the B. & O. Route, attended the meeting and paid over to the Secretary the dues in behalf of Ralph Hirschfeldt, James Crocker and Casper Krebs, all of Carlyle, Ill.

Mr. Furbeck made verbal report as Milk Committee, and his report was ordered printed and sent out to all members in good standing.

During the meeting Messrs. Joseph Hogan, Jno. Zika, of Edwardsville, Ill.; Mr. Fred Henke, Vice-President elect; Neal Schafer, Fruit, Ill.; H. Rohrkaaste, Fruit, Ill.; Wm. H. Schafer, R. R. 5, Edwardsville, Ill.; and Ben Schomaker, Carlyle, Ill., took part in the discussion and urged all milk producers to join the association, not only for the good it had done, but for the good it was able to do. They consider it a valuable asset in the interest of the dairymen who center upon and are located within shipping distance of St. Louis, Mo.

Before the meeting closed the President explained that efforts had been made by himself and others to meet with the officials having charge of the milk transportation on the Big Four Route with a measure of success, and for the present at least there will be no advance in rates.

The association then adjourned to meet again Monday, February 28th, at one p. m., at the office of the Secretary, Wm. A. Fischer, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Shall We Subsoil?

I have made fall plowing and subsoiling a careful study and made many experiments to test the value of such plowing, and find when done in the manner at the right time on the right soil and for the right crops, such plowing is exceedingly valuable.

To get good results one must study thoroughly the nature of both top soil and subsoil. He must also take into consideration the crop to follow each plowing as well as know how deep to plow and when to plow deep. I have found from experience it is time wasted and money thrown away to plow to any unusual depth on a field that has a sandy subsoil. I also find it detrimental to plow deep on wet natural land. Give me a loamy top soil with an underlying red clay subsoil and I can accomplish wonders with fall plowing, subsoiling and cover crops, such as rye and crimson clover. I know from experience I can take such land and get from six to twenty bushels more of corn per acre by breaking and subsoiling in fall and sowing to rye. I have grown from five to fifteen bushels more per acre from breaking and subsoiling alone. I find such treatment of the above natural land to render it much easier to get in condition when the rush of spring work is at hand. I find land so treated not to be near so badly infested with insects and pilfering weeds. I find water that falls on such land during the winter and spring rains not to run rapidly away and carry much valuable soil with it, but soaks deep into the stirred subsoil and is there stored, to be drawn from by the searching roots of the thirsty growing crop.

I have seen corn on same natural land not fall plowed subsoiled and sown to a cover crop, to parch up and be almost a complete failure, while land that was so treated grew an abundant yield.

I have gotten from ten to eighteen bushels more corn per acre by doing only $3.00 worth of fall breaking, subsoiling and rye sowing. I have also gotten from twelve to twenty-eight bushels more of Irish potatoes per acre by doing the same.

I find it best to deepen the soil with the subsoiler gradually, and an increase of six to eight inches at one subsoiling will prove detrimental. We have one field of twelve acres that twelve years ago made four to six barrels of corn per acre. This field has never received one pound of home-made or commercial fertilizer and now makes from eight to eleven and one-half barrels (forty to sixty-one and one-half bushels). This land has been cultivated every year. Fall plowing, subsoiling, rye and cowpeas did the work.—W. C. Crook, Huron, Tenn.

Three Big Papers, 65 Cents.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower; Twice-a-Week Republic of St. Louis, the oldest, biggest and best semi-weekly in the Southwest; and Farm Progress, the biggest semi-monthly farm paper printed, sent to any address a full year for only 65 cents. The subscription price of all these papers, if taken separately, would be $1.25. Take this big combination and get all the reading matter you need the coming year. Send orders to the St. Louis Republic, St. Louis, Mo.

The Hay Market at St. Louis.

The following were December 31st sales: Timothy, new choice, $17.50; No. 1, $15 to $17; No. 2, $12 to $14. Prairie—Choice, $12.50 to $13; No. 1, $10.50 to $12.50; No. 2, $9.00 to $10. Good alfalfa scarce and wanted at $18.50 to $19 for choice; No. 1, $17 to $18. Clover—Choice, $17; No. 1, $15 to $17.

Stock peas are selling at St. Louis at $1.40 to $1.50 per bushel.

FUR SHIPPERS WE WILL MAKE IT PROFITABLE FOR YOU to ship your Mink, Skunk, Raccoon, Muskrats, Otter, Opossum, Fox and all other raw furs to us—We are an old (established 1872) and RELIABLE House in this the Biggest and BEST MARKET on this continent. Our prices are the highest—Quick Remittance. No lot too large or small—money talks, we will show you.

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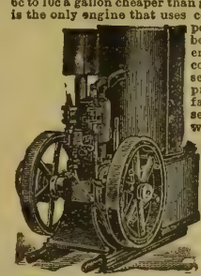

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The Worn-out Farm.

Many a farm with great possibilities has been practically abandoned because it was worn out, according to the popular notion. With the uninstructed a worn-out farm is of no value and has definitely passed its days of usefulness. With the agricultural scientist a so-called worn-out farm is merely a problem that can be solved according to known rules.

Many a farm that has been abandoned by its former owners has been picked up by a well-to-do agriculturist, and in a few years made to bloom and blossom like the rose. Some of our rich men realize the great possibilities in the farms that have been abandoned and are putting money into them and their development.

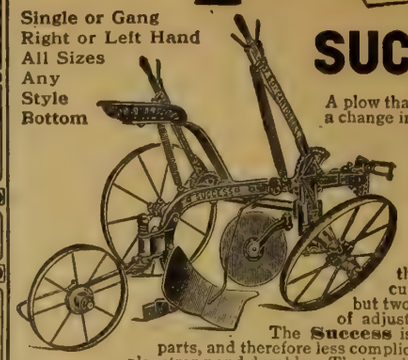
As an illustration, the writer might cite the area of land in Southern Illinois that has long been considered as past its day of usefulness. That land has been farmed longer than any other land in Illinois and has decreased in crop-producing capacity. The farmers that tilled it took off everything and put nothing back, and in a hundred years took out so much of a certain element that the land failed to produce enough to keep the families of the farmers from want. In time the houses became delapidated and the people poverty-stricken in appearance. The worn-out farm could be seen on every side. Yet the land was not really worn out. It had simply been exhausted as to a single element or two and these could be readily restored. The writer knows several agricultural professors that have bought farms in this locality and have made them profit producing in a large degree. They found that potash and phosphate were needed and applied them. The land was sour, and they put on lime to neutralize the acidity. Then they were able to grow clover in great abundance and also cowpeas, soy beans and the other legumes. The writer has walked through these clover fields where the clover was more than two feet high and formed a solid mass, so great was the luxuriance with which it grew; and this was on land that had been worn out.

It may be set down as a general rule that if a farm has once produced good crops it can be again made to produce good crops without a very heavy expense. The worn-out farm is far superior, as a commercial proposition, to the land that has never produced anything and must be practically remade before it will give good returns to the cultivator. The farm that was once productive and now is not has simply been so unscientifically handled that it has lost some one element that crops need. Usually this will be found to be potash or phosphorus.

If a man will take a worn-out farm and treat it with lime, if the soil is sour, and then try a plot with a phosphate and another with potash, he may have his eyes opened. The writer has seen a farmer put on such land a dressing of lime at the rate of a ton per acre and then put on about $3.00 porth of potash per acre and make land worth $50 per acre.

The worn-out farm is a thing that will shortly cease to be. We have numerous Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations that are spreading light of soil fertilization. Year by year thousands of young men are being sent forth from the Agricultural Colleges with a definite knowledge of how to take care of the worn-out farm and make it productive. Many of these are only too glad to pick up $50 land for from $10 to $20 per acre because it is regarded as worn-out.

P & O



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When so ordered, we furnish Alfalfa Shares, which are broader than the ordinary shares.

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The Carcass Competition.

At the International Live Stock Show, fourteen yearlings and seven two-year-old steers competed for the championship of the dressed carcass. They were judged on foot by Mr. Jno. G. Imboden, a cattle judge and expert cattle feeder, and they were judged again by Sam T. White, a first-class butcher. It is almost needless to say that the judgments alive and judgments dead differed.

In the yearling class the No. 1 alive was No. 5th dead; No. 2 alive was not placed dead; No. 3 alive was No. 1 dressed; and No.4 alive was not placed dressed; No. 5 alive was not placed dressed. A steer not placed alive was No. 2 dressed, and steers not placed alive were 3d and 4th dressed. Six not placed alive were not placed dressed.

In the two-year-old class, No. 1 alive was not placed dressed; No. 2 alive was No. 3 dressed; No. 3 alive was first and champion dressed; No. 4 alive was No. 4 dressed; and No. 5 alive was No. 2 dressed. Two not placed alive were not placed dressed.

It would appear from this that the judgments on foot and on the block do not agree. Judgment on only one steer was exact and on one other steer it was not reversed. It was a contest between selected animals, each the best from the different feed lots, and the judge who could probably pick the best twenty-one steers out of a hundred could not place the twenty-one selected exactly in the order of merit as they did appear after being cut up and exhibited on the butcher block. The butcher block is the final test, and from it there is no appeal.

Breeding Oats By Seelction.

A Vermillion county, Illinois, correspondent asks: "What is meant by breeding oats by selection?"

"Selection" means merely picking out the best heads, as they stand in the field. These are then used as the foundation for the seed plot the following year. This process of selection is carried on until the supply is large enough to seed the general crop. Not many farmers will take the pains to follow up oat breeding after this fashion, and regrading their seed is about all they do. It is evident that not much real improvement can be made through simply regrading. About all that process will do is to give more nearly uniform size seed, and that will help in getting an even stand.—L. C. Brown.

Sweet potatoes were selling at 50 to 70 cents a bushel when this paper went to press.

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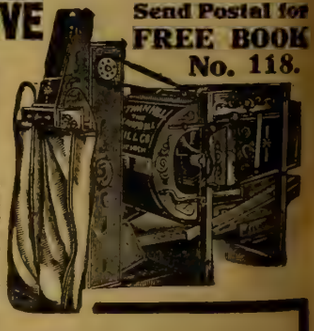

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in carload lots of twenty tons, to local dealers without interfering with the requirements of those to whom we have sold Potash to be used in mixed goods. We have, therefore, established a Selling Agency in Baltimore, Md., and in 1910 will sell all potash salts in carload lots for cash, **Delivery Guaranteed** direct from the mines to the buyers in original sealed bags, or kainit in bulk, at lower rates than were ever before quoted.

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Growth of the Forestry Idea.

Fifteen years ago the forestry idea in this country was principally in the minds of a few enthusiasts who were trying to work it into legislation. To-day the idea has become so potent that it is a mighty factor in our economics. At that time we had almost no forestry department, and not more than a dozen men were employed by the national government to look after the work that might be related to forestry. To-day we have a vigorous forestry service with nearly, if not quite, four thousand men employed.

Fifteen years ago the national government owned no forestry area. Some men were advocating the setting aside of public lands for forestry purposes, but rather expected to have their dream realized only in the very distant future. But sometimes affairs move with unexpected celerity, and that proved to be the case with forestry conditions. The creation of forestry reserves once started proved to be a very popular one and the laws were found to be flexible enough to permit the creation of great forestry reserves. The result is that we now have forestry reserves covering about 170,000,000 acres. These forests, too, are already profit producing, that profit now amounting to nearly two millions a year.

The forestry idea has taken hold of the states, and some of them have already invested in cheap land and begun to create forests. This means that in the near future we will have good-sized forests. This is the more neecssary because in the older states there is now no government land, and if the general government is to create forests in such states it must purchase land, and this must be ordered or permitted by Act of Congress. But the states through their legislators have the same power and a greater incentive, for the people of a state are nearer to any selected reserve than are the people of the nation to any forest reserve. Moreover, the states can find it easy to get hold of cheap land, as much of this land is annually forfeited to the states through non-payment of taxes. Much of this land so reverting to the states was formerly in forest and was cut over by logging companies, who then abandoned the land. There is a strong sentiment for the securing and holding of such land.

If one looks closely at what is going on, he will see that the forestry idea has taken root in our large towns and cities. The park commissions are looking for cheap land to be put into forests. At the last session of the Illinois Legislature the Metropolitan Park System for the vicinity of Chicago was created. This commission is planning to take possession of extensive areas far outside of Chicago and will create forestry parks following the course of several streams. Some of these will be eight or ten miles in length and are to bear good-sized forests. At the coming spring election in Cook county this enterprise is to be voted on. So it is really a county and not a city affair. It shows how a county may increase its taxing power to secure a system of forests which should in time become to some extent productive and help extend still further the forestry idea.

The forestry idea is destined to grow and grow till much of the cheap land along our water courses is covered with beautiful and profitable forests.

Returns From Commercial Fertilizer.

A pamphlet entitled "Plant Food," issued by Mr. Wm. H. Bowker, of the Bowker Fertilizer Company, has an introduction which is at once interesting, instructive and well worth thinking over. The introductory paragraph says in substance: "An acre of tillage land eight inches deep weighs 1,000 tons, and if an average of 1,000 pounds per acre of concentrated fertilizer is plowed in, it only adds one pound of mixed fertilizer to every 2,000 pounds of soil. This is less than a grain of actual plant food to each pound of soil. And yet this infinitesimal amount combined with the 'natural yield of the land' has been known to produce such results as to turn loss into profit, failure into success and still leave the soil no poorer, but in most cases much richer."

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O. M. DITTO, Box 39, Joliet, Illinois

The Farmers' Home Journal of Louisville, Ky., says: "Mr. L. L. Wells, of Cave City, sold to Mr. Wm. Crump, of Smith's Grove, thirty-three cotton mules at $204 per head. Mr. Wells also bought twenty-four mules at $150 to $210 per head."

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

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Office of Publication, 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Bell Phone: Grand 400.

Potash From the Producer to the Consumer.

Heretofore potash salts produced in Germany have been sold in the United States in immense quantities only to manufacturers of special fertilizers. Potash alone has been difficult for farmers to obtain for the reason that it was not generally carried in stock by fertilizer agents or sold except in combination with other fertilizer material. Fertilizer manufacturers in general have used potash in their combinations just so far as they were forced to do so—and no farther. Recognizing the necessity for potash in the combinations placed on the market, it was not absent from them, but in nearly every instance potash was not used on the basis that "potash pays," but on the bare ground that it was a necessity. Quite recently the German Kali Works has determined to place potash salts close to the farmer by making it available in car lots of twenty tons to users or dealers, to enable farmers to mix their own fertilizers wherever they desire to do so, or to use potash alone where the soil is rich in nitrogen or phosphates; in other words, to obtain potash easier and cheaper than they have ever done before. We commend this movement on the part of the German Kali Works and believe it will cause a great increase in the judicious use of potash with corresponding benefits. By addressing the German Kali Works, Continental Building, Baltimore, Md., particulars and prices can be obtained.

Profitable Vegetable Growing.

The National Stockman and Farmer of Pittsburg, Pa., has discovered a market gardener who with twelve acres in cultivation very close to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, who with about eighteen acres in all, is selling products amounting to $30,000 a year and realizing a net income of $12,000 to $20,000 a year. There are two full acres under glass, and outside the garden a few acres are devoted to corn. The principal crops grown are celery, asparagus, rhubarb, lettuce, tomatoes and cucumbers. The farm is in the old bed of Lake Erie, and the soil varies from sandy to clay loam. Winter lettuce and fall tomatoes are profitable specialties. In this vegetable garden crops are kept coming all the year round, and the investment is a large one for labor, tools, glass and material, but it is profitable to the last degree, and the greatest of all is that it is the work of a college professor, who with his son began their gardening and their agricultural education on the very ground upon which they have been so successful.

Notwithstanding this is a remarkable income derived from such an amount of land, it is probably because of exceptional market connections and conveniences. In the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia, average truck farms sending their product to be sold through commission firms usually consider $300 an acre net profit after paying $100 per acre rent, only a fair return for gardens backed by greenhouses. Vegetable gardening as a specialty, like flower gardening and small fruit growing, is as far ahead of general farming as it is possible to imagine; furthermore, a ten-acre truck farm in improvements alone may cost more than large farms do in the West and Southwest, and naturally greater results ought to be expected. The whole country cannot be given over to vegetable growing, but the great results from these models of intensive farming furnish good examples to keep in mind when contemplating the possibilities of agriculture on our own properties.

Slaughter Test Averages.

At the Chicago International Show fourteen yearling steers entered the slaughter contest and the general average live weight was 1,223 pounds, and they dressed out an average of 63.56 per cent. Of these, six head were short yearlings, averaging alive 1,042 pounds, and dressing 62.71 per cent. The eight long yearlings averaged 1,355 pounds alive and dressed 64.25 per cent. The six that were two years old and under three averaged 1,518 pounds and dressed 65.8 per cent. When it is considered that strictly good market cattle dress about 60 per cent. of beef and that 64 per cent. is extraordinary, it will be understood that sixteen of these cattle were above the average of show steers.

The first-prize yearling carcass was that of Hinkle, a grade Angus steer, weighing alive 1,390 pounds, dressing 914 pounds of beef, or a yield of 65.8 per cent.; the hide weighed 82 pounds; fat, 62 pounds. He sold for 14¼ cents a pound on foot, and was fed by the University of Nebraska.

The first-prize winner in the two-year-old class and champion of the carcass show was also fed by the University of Nebraska. He was the Aberdeen-Angus steer La Preto, a son of the great bull Prince Ito, 2d. His live weight was 1,490 pounds, dressed 995 pounds, which is a yield of 66.8 per cent. The hide weighed 99 pounds, the fat 34 pounds, and he sold on foot at 17¾ cents a pound.

Dan Patch Moving Pictures.

On page 14 will be found an offer to send free a set of moving pictures showing the World's record mile by the grand pacer, Dan Patch, 1:55. Any stock raiser who will answer three simple questions stated in the advertisement will receive a set absolutely free of cost and will be delighted. The Dan Patch mile is on one side and on the reverse are fifty scenes of the International Stock Farm, including Minor Heir, 1:59½; Buttonwood, 2:19; Roy Wilkes, 2:06½; Arion, 2:07¼; Directum, 2:05¼; and Mr. M. W. Savage, Proprietor. A more interesting exhibit was never produced. Attend to this at once and you will be very much pleased with the result.

Swine-raising Notes.

As an evidence of the value of alfalfa for carrying pigs, Mr. W. P. Chaffin, of Elk City, Oklahoma, who is engaged in hog raising and shipping, said that he had a patch of alfalfa on a town lot 75 by 150 feet, about a quarter of an acre. On this little patch he has grazed sows and shoats since last June, which, with a little corn to fit them for market, have brought him $400. If anybody has a quarter care of alfalfa that can beat this as to results, he can come forward and claim the championship.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ARKANSAS. — SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS offers exceptional advantages to home-seekers and investors. We have Timbered, Farming and Rice Lands in which are some special bargains. Write us what you wish. **Jno. A. Culbreath & Co., Warren, Ark.**

Colorado Irrigated Land

22,000 acres of irrigated Government land in Southeastern Colorado has recently been opened for entry under the provisions of the Carey act. The State of Colorado has contracted with the Two Buttes Irrigation and Reservoir Company to construct the irrigation works for the reclamation of this tract of land, which is located in Baca and Prowers counties, close to Rocky Ford and other proven districts. Water rights are of incontestable priority and title to land come direct from the State.

Price of Land 50 Cents Per Acre
Perpetual Water Right $35 Per Acre

Payable $5.25 per acre cash, balance in ten annual payments. The tract is nearer Kansas City and Mississippi Valley markets than any other Carey act project. Land free from brush and stone, and soil will average 5 feet in depth. Altitude, 4,050 feet; climate best in State; rainfall 16 inches; crops, all grains, alfalfa, sugar beets, vegetables and fruit; no alkali. Local markets for everything.

No agents employed and no commission paid. Farmers wanted, not speculators. For particulars write

THE TWO BUTTES IRRIGATION AND RESERVOIR CO., LAMAR, COLO.

GEORGIA.—FRUIT LANDS IN SOUTH GEORGIA.—Ask us for our Maps, Plats and Illustrated Circular regarding the Fruitland Colony Company's truck garden, fruit farm and pecan lands in South Georgia. Good town on railroad. Sell you 10 acres (grows four crops a year—plenty of rainfall) and give you a lot in town free, long time payment. Lots average $10.00 to $50.00 each. Our literature is instructive. If you don't want to buy, it will tell you things you never heard of before and only costs the asking. Let us send it to you.

Fruitland Colony Company, Desk B,
167 Adams Street, Chicago,
or **Land Dept., Desk B,**
Ga. So. & Fla. R. R., Macon, Ga.

IOWA.—Rowland & Henderson, of Marengo, Iowa, have a list of fine Iowa Farms for sale. Write them.

MEXICO.

For Sale: Timber, Agricultural and Grazing Lands in Western Mexico, States of Michoacan, Sinaloa and Tepic. Fine timber. Soil of the best. Grows abundant crops. Plenty water. Climate excellent. Lands now cheap, $1.50 up, but upon completion of Southern Pacific R. R. now building will advance steadily.

For particulars address,
J. H. Cavanaugh & Co.,
Acaponeta, Tepic, Mexico,
or **J. H. Cavanaugh & Co.,**
P. O. Box 76,
Guanajuato, Mexico.

MICHIGAN.—I sell Farms in Oceana, the best county in the United States; fruit, grain and stock. Write for list. **J. D. S. Hanson,** Hart, Mich.

MINNESOTA.—If you want a quarter or half section of good land at a low price, for dairying or agriculture, in Northern Minnesota, write **to J. J. Coffey,** Mentor, Polk county, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI.—ALFALFA LANDS IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI.—Our lands grow from three to six tons of Alfalfa per acre, and the hay sells for $15 to $20 per ton. Prices from $10 to $40 per acre. "Do you want to be shown?" Write to **J. W. Murfee,** Okolona, Mississippi.

MISSOURI.—For Sale: Finest 1,500-acre farm in Jackson county, Missouri; improvements worth $65,000; ten miles Kansas City, Mo., by rock road; R. R. Station on farm; land, improvements in good condition; 2,580 acres well fenced; cross fenced; four good houses; eight splendid barns; rich corn land, finely watered all good corn land or fine blue grass land; 1,500 acres blue grass; $40 acre; one-third cash, balance long time, 5 per cent.; other high-class farms in Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas. **J. H. Lipscomb,** 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI. — CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS. For Corn and Blue Grass Farms that will prove profitable and satisfactory for homes and investments, write for new list. Farms described and priced. **Hamilton Realty Co.,** Box 1, Fulton, Mo.

MONTANA.—GOVERNMENT LANDS, 320 Acre Homesteads. For particulars address **Hopkins & Yoas,** Paxton, Montana.

TENNESSEE.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and prices of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

TEXAS.—One Thousand Acres; 75 per cent. agricultural, the balance grazing, with an inexhaustible supply of excellent water. Price, $15.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Situated 10½ miles from Sabinal. Also **Twenty-six Hundred Acres,** 11 miles from Sabinal; about half agricultural, balance excellent grazing. Price, $7.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. **Fourteen Hundred Acres** grazing land, watered by springs. $3.50 per acre. All in Uvalde county, Texas. Address, **Albert D. Evans,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

WEST MEXICO LANDS.

Plant your money in West Mexican Lands and Orchards and watch the big dividends grow.

For information and advice as to best opportunities, state amount of capital you can invest, and for what purpose you desire to invest—home or speculation—and address

S. N. CRAIG,
P. O. Box 438,
GUADALAJARA, JAL., MEXICO.

FOR TEXAS PANHANDLE LANDS IT COSTS YOU A PENNY ONLY.

Send us a cent apiece for names of bona-fide land owners in the Texas Panhandle. Get in touch with actual owner, save agent's commission, save land-grafter's big $10 acre profits. Order as you want from ten to a thousand names at cent apiece. Will take stamps, or send postoffice or express money order. Our system saves you big money if you want to buy Texas Lands. One cent may save you a thousand dollars. Every name taken from court records. You can buy land cheap if you deal with owners. Here's your chance to get a square deal. Descriptions for 50 cent fee additional. Address **Secretary Commercial Club,** care of National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

TEXAS.—East Texas is the richest fruit and vegetable country on earth. It is also at present the cheapest. Write for particulars to **E. W. LaBeaume,** 1408 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

LAND OPENING!

The beautiful Jaritas Valley in New Mexico is opening for settlement.

4000 acres of fine, smooth, irrigated land; every acre within four miles of El Paso & Southwestern Railway. Deep, loamy soil; abundant water; fine climate; reasonable price; easy terms. Water for 1910 crop.

The Jaritas Valley lies close to the Colorado and Oklahoma State lines.

Write today for FREE particulars, map, rates, etc., to

THE JARITAS VALLEY LAND BOARD,
Midland Building, Kansas City, Mo.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS,

No matter where you live. Write me today if you want to buy or sell any kind of Real Estate or business. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

WESTERN CANADA

Prof. Shaw, Well-Known Agriculturist, Says:
"I would sooner raise cattle in Western Canada than in the corn belt of the United States.

Feed is cheaper and climate better for the purpose. Your market will improve faster than your farmers will produce the supplies. Wheat can be grown up to the 60th parallel (800 miles north of the International boundary). Your vacant land will be taken at a rate beyond present conception. We have enough people in the United States alone who want homes to take up this land." Nearly

70,000 Americans

will enter and make their homes in Western Canada this year.

1909 produced another large crop of wheat, oats and barley, in addition to which the cattle exports was an immense item.

Cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the **provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.**

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, and good railways. For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent.

J. S. Crawford, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

(Use address nearest you.) (6)

According to government report, nineteen establishments having government inspection conduct live stock slaughtering plants in New York City.

A Most Useful Premium.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screwdriver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Best Farmer in America.

The United States Department of Agriculuture is issuing a bulletin in which Mr. Arnold Martin is specially set forth as the best farmer in America. Mr. Martin is certainly an excellent example of what industry and intelligence can do with a small and unpromising piece of land, and if others can do half as well, the fear that American farmers will not feed the ever-increasing population can be set aside as absurd and unfounded.

Mr. Martin arrived in Nebraska from Switzerland ten years ago without a dollar. He went to work as a farm hand and in three years had saved $275. Then he started out for himself.

"Twenty acres was all I wanted," he said recently. "That is enough land, if farmed properly, for any man; 320 acres is a misfortune, and 640 acres is a calamity."

The twenty acres which Mr. Martin picked out cost him $12.50 an acre, although surrounding land was worth $50 to $75 per acre. It was rocky and not worth farming, according to Mr. Martin's neighbors, who laughed at him. He paid $100 down, gave a mortgage for the balance and used the rest of his money to buy farm implements and live stock.

To-day Mr. Martin is caring for his family and saving $1,000 each year. He has a standing offer of $2,500 for his farm, which is improved with a good house and fine barns. He is out of debt and has money in the bank.

Mr. Martin has accomplished this by not allowing one foot of his twenty acres to remain idle. He takes two or three crops off every acre each year, and most of his neighbors will admit that he is making more money on his twenty acres than they are making off 160 acres.

While he has considerable fruit on his land and he can almost be called a truck grower, Mr. Martin's principal crops are those raised ordinarily in Nebraska. He keeps his land busy from early spring until late in the fall. He cultivates between his fruit trees, either growing small fruits, potatoes or other vegetables.

At the last cultivation of his potatoes corn is planted between the rows. A full crop of potatoes and a fair crop of corn are obtained from the same ground. After the potatoes ripen the corn keeps down the weeds. By the time the corn needs the ground his potatoes are ripe and the corn is in shock before it is time to dig the potatoes. Crops of squashes sometimes supplant the corn between the potatoes. Corn and melons are planted in rows between the melons.

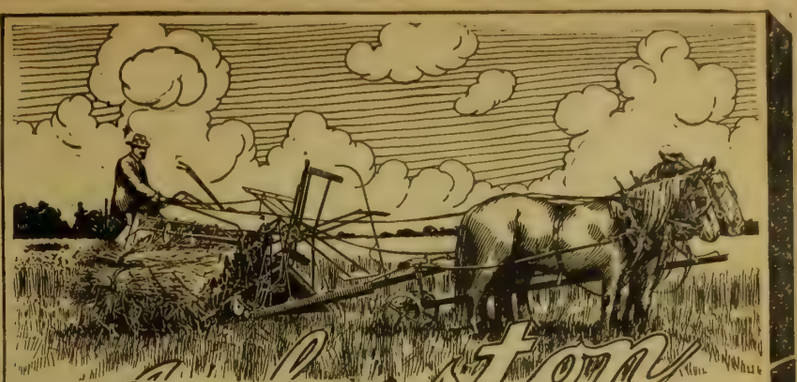
"I think I have found a remedy for hard times and poverty," said Mr. Martin recently. "Any man who will save just a little money can pick up ten or twenty acres of land. On ten acres he can make a good living, and on twenty he can get rich. I cannot understand why a man will stay around the city and work for starvation wages when he can go out into the country and become independent."

Vitality of Seed Corn.

Notwithstanding the corn crop of 1909 is 103,725,000 bushels greater than in 1908, it is not by 155,040,000 bushels equal to the crop of 1906. We are also reliably informed that the quality of the crop in general is not up to the usual standard, and that owing to frost and protracted wind and rain storms while the corn was still in the field the germinating power of the seed was more or less impaired, and that the matter of securing seed for the coming year is a more important subject than usual. Corn growers will have to be more particular than ever in selecting good from their own crops and more careful in testing any seed they may buy. Reliable seed corn growers usually put a limit upon the time in which their seed is gathered from the field, knowing full well that the germinating power deteriorates rapidly under strenuous weather conditions; but farmers are not so careful, and the result is the replanting, which ought not to be necessary. This subject is very important and needs the guiding hand of the Agricultural Colleges to a greater extent than usual. The quality of corn is estimated by the Department of Agriculture as being an average of 2.7 per cent. lower than 1908, and that includes all corn-growing states; but where most corn is grown for seed the deterioration caused by adverse weather conditions is much greater.

Broom corn seed is quotable at $2.25 per 100 pounds.

Sorghum at St. Louis is quotable at 35 to 40 cents a gallon.



Johnston CONTINENTAL BINDER

Its perfect performance in all kinds of grain and under all conditions, in all grain growing countries of the world, and its ability to produce results, have put it in a class by itself—the grain binder of today, tomorrow and all times to come—the binder you will be delighted with.

The Johnston Binder has greater strength and more elevator capacity than any other binder. Roller bearing wheels, folding dividers, right-hand levers in easy reach of the driver, an adjustable reel and back wing, which can be set for any kind of grain under all soil conditions; a trip that never repeats, a knotter that always ties; light of draft. Built in four sizes—5 ft., 6 ft., 7 ft. and 8 ft. Every binder is fully guaranteed.

In short, the Johnston "Continental" Binder is a strongly constructed, light, accessible, easily operated, clean cut, easy running, perfect-working grain binder, reduced to the simplest and most dependable form—in fact, meets every requirement of the most exacting farmer.

Remember we are the original independent firm, as we have no connections whatever with any trust, combine or monopoly of harvesting machines.

Let us send you our 1910 Catalogue. It is profusely illustrated and will greatly interest you. It's FREE. Drop us a postal today.

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SEED CORN SOLD ON APPROVAL

Test it any way you please for 10 days. And if not perfectly satisfactory, return at our expense and money will be refunded. We have 30,000 bushels of select seed ears for sale this season. Largest exclusively seed corn house in the world. Had over 60 men getting out our seed in October. Highest yielding varieties only—Favorite White, Improved Boone Co. White, White Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Improved Leaming (yellow). All corn carefully selected as it comes from the field and dried by air shafts, steam pipes and electric fans. Grew our own corn. Ship in ear or shelled. Write today for our beautiful corn book and samples. Tells you how to grow a bumper crop of corn. Free for the asking.

The G. D. Sutton Co., Dept. 7 MASON CITY, ILL.

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SAVE YOUR HORSES
FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE

COLT DISTEMPER

We absolutely guarantee FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE to cure and prevent this loathsome disease or return your money. Safe for any mare, colt or stallion. Influenza, Pinkeye, Epizootic, Shipping Fever, Coughs and Colds cured with one bottle. $1 bottle holds three 50-cent bottles; sold by druggists or prepaid. Send for free Horse Book.

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SEED CORN 153 BU. ACRE

Diamond Joe's Big White—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from thoroughbred inherited stock; every stalk bears one or more good ears; because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid examination. Big Seed Catalog FREE. It tells about all best farm, grass, garden and flower seeds grown. Write for it today.
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DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE ENGINE MFG. CO., 440 West 15th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTH SIXTH YEAR.

From COAST *to* COAST *and* BAY *to* GULF

United States Separators

and their Products

Win All Important Awards in 1909

IN keeping with its usual successes and accomplishments, the year 1909 has been another record-breaker for the United States Cream Separator. The few awards we mention are far from all. These are a few of the more important ones.

THE GRAND PRIZE (Highest Award) on Separators at the ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, Seattle, awarded the U. S. This was positively the highest award received by any separator.

GOLD MEDAL (Highest Award) on Separators at the Intermountain Four State Fair, Ogden, Utah, awarded the U. S.

Butter made from U. S. Cream by Jas. H. Toomer, Morgan, Utah, also won First Prize and Gold Medal at this Fair.

GOLD MEDAL (Highest Award) on Separators at the Sacramento, Cal., State Fair, was awarded the U. S. Separator.

FIRST PRIZE (Highest Award) on Separators at the Texas State Fair, Dallas, awarded the U. S. Separator.

FIRST PRIZE (Highest Award) on Separators at the State Fair, Birmingham, Alabama, awarded the U. S.

FIRST PRIZE also STANDARD SILVER CUP (valued at $100.00) was won by Mrs. Alex Simpson, of Atwood, Ontario, at the Winnipeg Industrial Exposition. Mrs. Simpson has used a U. S. Separator for years and has always been a prize winner on butter.

FIRST PRIZES (Highest Awards) at the great New England Fair, Worcester, Mass., were awarded to Harry C. Shepard, of Sturbridge, Mass., on Dairy Butter, and Gloverdale Creamery, Tunbridge, Vt., on Creamery Butter. Both U. S. users.

THE GOLD MEDAL (Highest Award) at the NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW recently held at Milwaukee, Wis., was awarded to J. Gilbert Hickcox, of Whitefish Bay, Wis., on Market Cream obtained by the U. S.

FIRST PRIZE (Highest Award) at the Illinois State Fair, Springfield, on Dairy Print Butter, was won by Robert Moren, Morrison, Ill., a user of the U. S.

FIRST PRIZE (Highest Award) at the Vermont State Fair, White River Junction, was awarded L. R. Dana, Pomfret, Vt., on Dairy Butter. Mr. Dana also uses a U. S. Separator.

FIRST PRIZE (Highest Award) at the Maine State Fair on Dairy Tub Butter was won by Mrs. L. S. Brimmer, of Tilden, Me., user of a U. S. Separator.

FIRST PRIZE (Highest Award) South Dakota State Fair, on Dairy Butter won by Mrs. M. F. Andrews, of Huron, a U. S. user.

FIRST PRIZE (Highest Award) on Home Dairy Butter, Western Fair, London, Ontario, awarded Mrs. Alex Simpson, Atwood, Ont., a U. S. user.

FOUR FIRST PRIZES, Viking Agricultural Fair, Viking, Alberta, Canada, Oct. 5th, 1909. Dairy Butter, Mrs. S. Stenberg swept all four First Prizes. Another Great Victory for the United States.

FIRST PRIZE, Georgia State Fair, Macon, Ga., October 27th to November 6th, 1909. First Premium on both Separator and Exhibit, awarded to United States Separator.

Don't let the hypnotic statements of unscrupulous advertisers, claiming the earth, with no records to back their claims, influence you in the least.

If you keep two or more cows and handle their milk by any other means than with the U. S. Separator, we can show you the way to a greater profit. Ask for Catalogue No. **125** and we will attend to the rest.

Remember, **you can try a U. S. Separator before you pay one cent.** This does not mean the bogus free trial some advertisers offer, who require the cash deposited in the bank before they ship the goods. Agents in every dairy community will give **absolutely a free test,** and in case you buy, favorable terms. Could anything be more fair?

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT., U. S. A.

Another Missouri Milk Record.

At the Missouri Agricultural College another cow has been added to the list, having produced 700 pounds or more of butter in a year. Her name is Princess Salatine Carlotta, 56,190.

Carlotta was calved August 15, 1908, and six weeks later was taken to the State Fair. While there she averaged sixty-five pounds of milk per day. Her highest day's yield during the year was seventy-three pounds. Her record in detail is given below:

	Milk. Lbs.	Fat. Lbs.
August, 1908 (15 days)	946	32.7
September	1,950	66.3
October	1,868	66.0
November	1,819	47.3
December	1,477	50.2
January	1,552	55.9
February	1,397	46.4
March	1,589	58.8
April	1,439	54.8
May	1,465	47.3
June	1,258	39.0
July	1,155	37.5
August (16 days)	486	15.9
	18,405	618

The amount of butter-fat is equal to 727 pounds of commercial butter. Her average percentage of fat for the year was 3.41, which is about an average for her breed.

The milk produced by Carlotta was used for butter making. During the year the average price received was thirty-two cents per pound; at this rate, her butter for the year was worth $232.64. In addition there were about 15,000 pounds of skim milk and buttermilk. Counting this at twenty-five cents per hundredweight, its value for hog feed, although the college actually received considerably more, it adds $37.50, or a total value on the butter basis of $270.14.

Carlotta is an unusually healthy animal, weighing about 1,400 pounds. She is now nine years old; has had seven calves, and has never been sick in her life. She is a cow with a great appetite, as all such great producers must be. While making this remarkable record she was of course well fed, but there is no special secret in such feeding. Only ordinary feeding stuffs were used. In the winter, corn silage and good alfalfa furnished the roughness. In summer, she was on pasture and had what alfalfa she would consume. Her grain ration during the year consisted of corn chop, bran, oats, gluten meal and linseed meal. As a rule, the mixture fed at any one feed contained at least three of the above. Her highest grain ration was twenty-four pounds per day for a short time, and her lowest ten pounds. The total amount fed in the year was approximately three tons of grain, two tons of silage and two tons of alfalfa hay; the average grain ration being sixteen pounds per day. The total cost of the ration for the year is estimated at $100.

The Holstein Cow Records.

The Holstein cows which are tested for admission to the Advanced Register are practically the best cows of the breed.

During the period from November 19th to December 4th, 154 cows were accepted. This herd of 154 animals, of which one-third were full-aged cows, produced in seven consecutive days 61,904 pounds of milk, containing 2,099.376 pounds of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.39 per cent. fat. Each animal produced an average of 402 pounds of milk, containing 13.632 pounds of butter-fat, equivalent to 57.4 pounds, or 27⅓ quarts of milk per cow per day, and from which 15.9 pounds of commercial butter were or could be made each week.

When it comes to the production of the very best Holstein cows, thirty-two of them have each produced in excess of 654 pounds of milk in seven consecutive days. This herd of thirty-two cows, of which some were not of full age, produced within a period of seven days 21,759.7 pounds of milk, containing 719.72 pounds of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.31 per cent. fat. The average for each cow was 680 pounds of milk, containing 22.49 pounds of butter-fat, equivalent to 97.1 pounds, or 47¼ quarts of milk per day, and 26¼ pounds of the best commercial butter per week. These animals are the heaviest milkers of the breed, one of them producing 119 pounds of milk in one day, yet the average per cent. fat for the mixed milk of the lot is fully 10 per cent. in excess of the usual legal requirements for milk as sold.

Ordinary maple syrup is selling at 75 cents a gallon; Canada and Ohio at $1.00 per gallon.

Better Farming

A John Deere Book

—Just Out

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in Arkansas and Eastern Texas. Besides the *comfort* of living in a genial, mild climate, you save big money, for there are no long, costly feeding periods and no expensive shelter needed—stock can graze all year. You can often plant some crops in January, harvest in May and then plant again before the northern farmer is well started on one crop. You make money *every* month

in Arkansas and East Texas

and make more of it per acre than you can on high priced land up north. The rich, virgin soil there produces enormous crops of wheat, corn, oats, cotton, rice, etc., and *right now* land only costs from $5 to $25 per acre. With such cheap, fertile land, plenty of rain, a long growing season and good, close markets, farmers are getting independently rich in Arkansas and East Texas. You could do as well, if you *take hold now* before the opportunity of cheap land is gone.

COTTON BELT ROUTE

You will never know how big the opportunities really are until you investigate. Send for free copies of our books about Arkansas and Eastern Texas. Post yourself on conditions. Take advantage of the low fares offered twice each month by the Cotton Belt Route. Make a trip down there to look around. It will be a start on the road to prosperity. Write today—tomorrow you may forget.

E. W. LaBeaume, G. P. & T. A., St. L. S. W. Ry.
1408 Pierce Bldg, St. Louis

Feeding Cotton-seed Meal to Cows.

While I am a strong advocate of feeding cotton-seed meal to cows, I must confess my own experience will not let me feed over one and one-half pounds at each feed to the heaviest milkers. Others contend that they can feed more with safety, but such has not been my experience. I feed silage and some alfalfa hay and at each meal I sprinkle about one pound of cotton-seed meal over the silage, and this the cows seem to enjoy. I find that if I am without the meal for a few days there is a great falling off in the milk flow. My cows are grade Jerseys, and every time I have tried to increase beyond the pound or pound and a half, in two or three days the cow refuses her feed. Then I take it all away and give only the silage and some alfalfa hay, and the cow soon resumes her feed. I again put in the cotton-seed meal. Of course, feeding alfalfa hay and silage at the time may account for this, as the alfalfa contains so much protein and is perhaps all the cows can digest. If I continue the feeding of the cotton-seed meal after the cow has protested, in the only way she has of telling me her food does not agree with her, I find the milk will begin to be slippery, and then I am well aware that she is getting a case of indigestion not easily cured. I had one cow, a large milker, that I gave one and one-half pounds of cotton-seed meal at each feeding and she would have dizzy spells, as a person will do when overfed. As soon as I began to cut it out she began to recover, but as soon as I resumed it at all she would have the dizzy spells. I sold her to a man who feeds dry rations, and she has never had an attack and gives a nice mess of milk. My own experience would warrant watching cows we are forcing into doing their best or we are apt to come up against some queer problems. They can no more stand up under heavy feeding for a long period than we can. If it were not for that time of short rations that each cow gets after she is through with her milking period I am fully convinced that they would give out sooner than they do. I have also found that watering them each evening about an hour after milking has a tendency to keep up a good flow of milk. In cold weather I do not believe that ice-cold water is any benefit, especially if the cows seem to shiver after drinking. With my methods of feeding and watering I am able to keep up the flow of milk very close to that in the summer. I always warm the water slightly in a tank heater, if the weather is very cold. I expect that my hired man will be kind to the cows under his care. If he does not, he will receive his wages at the end of the week and a notice to quit. I have never had a man who could get as much milk from my herd as I am able to get, and I make it a point to help in that work, so as to be there and know what kind of treatment they are receiving. Good care, a balanced ration fitted to the need of each cow, clean stables, plenty of good, pure water and warmth are necessary for cows in the winter if one wants them to do their best. I also find it a good plan to change their feed once in a while and substitute some other grain with their silage, just for a change. Many are opposed to cotton-seed meal on account of its price, but I do not think there is any basis for this. If cotton-seed meal costs $30 a ton, this brings it down to $1.50 per hundred pounds. Now, this is one and a half cents a feed to the average cow, and is therefore cheaper than bran or any other of the protein feeds on the market. A friend of mine has been feeding malt with his silage and contended it was cheaper; but on figuring it out he was paying five cents for every feed to my one and half cents, beside the time it took to draw it home and the more trouble to store and feed. With the present prices of feed it behooves every farmer to know just what it is costing to feed his cows if he is to get any profit out of them. There is nothing cheaper than the silage for any kind of stock, but it seems difficult to make farmers generally think so.—O. F. Taylor, R. R. 2, Box 19, Tunnel Hill, Union county, Ill.

Hay For Cows.

A Kane county, Illinois, correspondent asks: "I have timothy, mixed clover and June hay, more than I will need for feed this winter. The timothy on the market sells for $14 a ton, the clover $13.50, and the June hay for $11. Which hay had I best keep for my cows?"

By all means keep the clover. The feeding value plus the manurial value of the clover hay is nearly $22 a ton, while that of the timothy is only $16 a ton, and, besides, if the clover is sweet and bright it will be better assimilated than timothy hay. I have not a very high regard for blue grass hay, such as is made in Illinois, because this generally means that the meadow is running out, and other even less nutritious grasses are apt to be mixed with it. The man who sells clover hay, when he has cows to feed, at the common market price, loses money on every load.—L. C. Brown.

Bull Calves at Nominal Price.

A large number of farmers are already familiar with the plan of the Missouri Jersey Breeders' Association to distribute desirable pure-bred bull calves to farmers and dairymen at the nominal price of $10. A good many dairymen have already taken advantage of this opportunity, but for every farmer interested in dairying who has requested one of these calves there are a hundred who need one.

Quite a number of the breeders who are members of our State Association are co-operating in this work. Nobody is making a cent out of this plan except the farmers who get the calves for one-fifth of their value. The committee handling the matter is hardly getting enough out of its share of the sales to pay expenses of postage, etc., the breeders are barely getting veal prices for their calves, and the whole thing is only made possible by the liberality of agricultural papers in publishing notices free of charge, and of the breeders in allowing their well-bred calves to be sold at such a price for the future benefit of the dairy interests of the state.

No breed association has ever undertaken a work of as much value to the farming communities as this plan of the Jersey Breeders' Association.

For a time we were somewhat behind with our orders, but when I would send a call for more calves breeders responded splendidly, and all who wished calves were supplied within a reasonable length of time. Now, as winter has come, the orders have fallen off, and we have a few calves listed running in age over three months. This should not be the case, and would not if dairymen appreciated the value of such calves.

I might state that the vote to adopt this bull calf distribution plan, which was taken at the last annual meeting almost a year ago, was not unanimous by any means. Some breeders felt that the calves would not be appreciated, and some had one reason and some another for opposing the plan. However, the majority decided to try the plan for a year at least. Some of the advocates of the scheme predicted that we would get orders far in excess of the available calves, believing if farmers could buy calves of this class at such a price the demand would be exceedingly great. We must admit the demand has not been what was hoped, although a good many calves have been sent out to a large number of highly-pleased dairy farmers.

If you want one of these calves now or later, I would advise that you send in your order at once, as some action may be taken at the next annual meeting within a few weeks. Send all orders and inquiries to the undersigned. ALBERT S. ENNIS,
712-21 Missouri Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.

The Agricultural Department at Washington has intimated that new cattle dipping regulations will recognize the efficiency and superiority of the arsenic dip.

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CREAM
SEPARATORS
First—Always Best—Cheapest.
For Thirty Years
The World's Standard
As much better than other separators as other separators are better than gravity creamers.
Send for catalogue of 1910 Latest Improved Machines.
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JUST drop us a post card and we will send you, **free**, the latest edition of our **Corn Book**, containing the best information from the highest authority on selection and care of seed corn.

You can get more and better corn without increased cost by following this book.

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The fact that this book also contains description of

The Deere No. 9 Corn Planter

the most highly perfected machine on the market, adds to its value.

Deere No. 9 Edge-Drop Planter
Highest Accuracy in Drop

Increased accuracy secured by the famous **Deere edge-selection drop**, means anywhere from ten to fifteen bushels per acre over the old style of machine.

Repeated tests have shown the above increase in favor of really accurate planting.

We have plates for all kinds of corn and other seeds. Instantly changed from hill to drill drop without changing plates.

Fertilizer attachment that distributes either in hill or drill.

Illustration here shows the regular runner, but stub runner or disc openers may be had on special order.

In fact, the **Deere No. 9** is strictly up to date in all real improvements.

Address
Deere & Mansur Co.
Moline, Illinois.

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS.

POLAND-CHINAS.

"Kirby's got the best." Not what we say, but what our customers in nine different states say. Write for prices.
KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

Write MRS. P. E. KIRBY for prices on BUFF ORPINGTONS, Cockerels and Hens. P. O. Address, MARMADUKE, ARKANSAS.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Home of Royal Meddler, the greatest Boar in the South. A fine lot of Pigs sired by this great Boar and out of fine Chief Perfection Sows. Fifty-pound Pigs, good ones, $12.50 each; seventy-five Pigs, choice ones, $15.00 each. Write for fine catalogue. It's free.
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TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM,

Importers of
SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.
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Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

MY MASTODON HOGS have a national reputation for size, bone and prolificness See them or order by mail and get just as good. If not pleased, return, and your money back without talk.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

Hinkle's Chester White Hogs again in the lead. Won First, Second, Third and Fourth Premiums on Boars at Illinois State Fair, 1909. Hogs, all ages. 100 September Pigs cheap. Quality best. Priced right. Fine Free Cir.
W. A. HINKLE, Decatur, Ill.

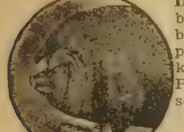
POLAND-CHINA PIGS from 50 pounds up; the best of breeding. Beauties every way. Prices, $10, $12 and $15. Send your order before all are gone.

D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

CHESTER SWINE and POLAND-CHINAS.
A fine lot of pure-bred Stock Pigs for sale of either breed. We have the best stock in the country. Write for breeding and for prices, which are reasonable; also rare chance to get a lot of Grade Pigs for fattening.

Address, **GAIUS PADDOCK, R.F.D.1, Moro, Ill.**

DUROC-JERSEY GILTS bred for April, the big-boned, growthy kind, plenty of quality, the kind that raise the Pigs. Price, $25 each. I also have some good Fall Pigs.



R. BREININGER, R. R. No. 2, Monroe, Indiana.

RED POLLED DAIRY and BEEF CATTLE.

For Sale: Bulls of different ages and a few Yearling Heifers.
C. M. CHAMBERS, Bartlett, Iowa.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

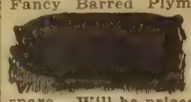
Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
WILLARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS
Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstake and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.

KENTUCKY MAMMOTH JACKS.

We are the largest breeders in the United States of Registered Mammoth Jacks. We have held the championship in Kentucky for the best herd of Jacks for nine years. If you want a good Jack for your own use, visit the Cook Farm. The Cook Farm Guarantee back of every Jack. Catalogues are now ready.
J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.

BROADWAY STOCK FARM.
The place to buy Large English Berkshires, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Fancy Barred Plymouth Rock Poultry. A few B. P. Rock Cockerels for sale at $1.50 to $3.00 each. Some nice Berkshire Gilts of March, 1909, farrow. Two fine Shropshire Rams to spare. Will be priced right during December and January. Write



E. L. JOHN, Broadway, Maries County, Mo.

SUNSET JERSEY CATTLE HERD.

The three Calves recently advertised have all been sold. I have two fine registered Bull Calves at $50.00 each. Also booking orders for S. C. Buff Orpington Eggs as follows: Pen No. 1, $3.50 per setting of 15; No. 2, $2.50; No. 3, $1.50. Write for particulars if interested.
ALBERT S. ENNIS, 712-21 Missouri Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The Bacon Hog, the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs not akin from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won over 100 ribbons at four State Fairs the past year. A few choice Pigs from imported stock; sire and dam winners at Royal Show, England, 1907.
CHAS. FORD, Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

Mill Creek Stock Farm.
The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

Tamworth Swine Herd is headed by the Sweepstakes Boar at the leading Fairs in U. S. in 1907 and 1908. I handle more Tamworths than any two breeders in America. The hog to cross on your pony built pigs to increase size, vigor and quality.
W. WARREN MORTON, Russellville, Ky.

Heavy Hogs Not Fashionable.

The production of hogs of heavy weight, say 350 pounds and upward, is an unprofitable business. It is feeding against economy of production and it is feeding against the market. This, however, does not decrease the public interest in a heavy hog. On December 17th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, a hog was slaughtered by Armour & Co. which had weighed 1,000 pounds in the possession of Theodore Strobeck, of Brighton, Ill., who raised him, and actually weighed 980 pounds alive after being sold in the market at time of slaughter. His name was Baby Jim; he was a Chester White farrow over four years old, and after slaughter dressed 637 pounds, which is 65 per cent. The hog was sold to the packer on the basis of 9 cents a pound, dressed weight, which is $57.33, whereas had he been four first-class butcher hogs, averaging 245 pounds, he would probaby have sold at $8.55 per 100 pounds alive, amounting to $83.79. Furthermore, four butcher hogs averaging 245 pounds could have been fattened and finished for market on less feed than it took to make this 1,000-pound hog. Baby Jim was too large to be slaughtered, scalded and scraped as a hog, and he was slaughtered and skinned like a beef. All this will not prevent a few fine hogs from being brought by age and feed to heavy weights, and does not detract from the fame of the largest hog ever shipped to the St. Louis National Stock Yards or the feeder who did it.

Cold-pressed Cotton-seed Cake.

The stock feeder and dairyman are particularly interested in obtaining economical, digestible feeds that will produce superior results. One of the new feeds is based upon the old law that uncooked albuminous foods are more digestible than cooked albuminous foods, the egg for example. The feed referred to is cold-pressed cotton-seed cake. Professor H. R. Smith, of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, author of "Profitable Stock Feeding," and a feeder of champions, has fed cold-pressed cake, and as supplement to corn and corn stover in a recent steer feeding test gave the largest and most economical gains. He also recommended it for dairy cows and sheep. E. M. Robinson, of Timewell, Ill., reports a ration in steer feeding of 6¼ pounds of cold-pressed cotton-seed cake per day with 15 pounds of shelled corn and a good feed of clover hay, made four pounds gain per day for sixty days. Mr. O. R. Billings, of Simpson, Kas., made twelve pounds gain per month per sheep by feeding shelled corn and alfalfa hay with an addition of one-seventh of a pound per day of cotton-seed cake. He reported it to be the greatest pound maker he ever used. A price list of cold-pressed cotton-seed cake in wholesale, bed-rock, car-load or ton lots can be had by addressing Geo. B. Smith & Co., Dept K, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Shipments are made from the nearest warehouse to the buyer.

Swill For the Hogs.

"Where refuse, grease, milk, whey and other things that go to make up swill are left in the barrel day after day, bacterial growths develop, fermentation occurs, and chemical changes take place which often more than counteract by their detrimental action any value that the swill might have. Such filthy barrels are the most natural breeding place for disease germs. Scours is often caused by such uncleanliness. A breeder with a filthy swill barrel need not consider it an act of providence if his pigs suddenly sicken and die. It is his own willful act that is responsible. A filthy swill barrel is not alone unsightly, but dangerous. It should not have a place on any farm. Boiling water and an old broom applied once a week will do much toward keeping it sanitary, and to an extent presentable."—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

A FINE KIDNEY REMEDY.
Mr. A. S. Hitchcock (clothing dealer), 890 Carrier Building, East Hampton, Conn., says if any reader afflicted with a kidney or bladder trouble will write to him he will direct them to the splendid home remedy he so successfully used. He is glad to do this and does not wish you to send him money.

The high cost of living can be traced to extravagant methods in buying. The credit system is largely responsible for the big retail margins.

ALL BUT THE SQUEAL."
An always good story of the big packing houses in Chicago is to the effect that they use all of the pig except the squeal. The wide-awake, thrifty farmer is learning that good farming requires him to use not only corn for feeding, but corn and the cob—with of course a dependable grinder. One of this sort is the Star Grinder, a simple sweep mill which users declare to be strictly all right in every respect and very satisfactory. It grinds not only ear corn but small grain, and is an all-round, durable machine that it is a satisfaction to own. Our readers should as a mere matter of information write to the Star Mfg. Co., 30 Depot street, New Lexington, Ohio, for their descriptive booklet.

Auto Bargains

700 HIGH-GRADE USED CARS ON SALE. THEY ARE BETTER THAN CHEAP NEW CARS AND COST LESS.

WHY THEY ARE BETTER Made of sound material, they are built to last; they are better, as is invariably proven, after a year's running than when new; besides, after being "worked in," there is no chance of trouble from faulty design. When you hear of a car lasting from six to ten years you will find that it is a high-grade make so referred to.

SOME OF THE MAKES WE OFFER With no interest in pushing any particular make we offer you the advantage of being able to select from all the reliable makes with the assurance that we do not deal in any but cars of known quality and worth, such as the Pierce Arrow, Stevens Duryea, Packard, Peerless, Rambler, Stearns, Lozier, Mitchell, Locomobile, White Steamer, Oldsmobiles and dozens of other high-grade makes, too numerous to detail in limited space here, but which are specified in our Bulletin (free on request).

WHY WE CAN SELL AT SUCH LOW PRICES We are the largest dealers in the world in New and Second-hand Automobiles, and constantly keep in touch with enthusiastic owners who get the advance models, which makes them anxious to dispose of their present cars with the least possible delay. This is where our prompt deal and spot cash methods enable us to buy cars at figures so low that we can afford to sell cheaper than any dealer we have ever encountered. Besides, buying and selling in such enormous quantities, we do not have to hold out for large profits on individual sales, preferring to rely for our remuneration on the volume of business.

CARS FOR PLEASURE and BUSINESS While in the large cities we sell mostly touring cars, roadsters and cars used in the pursuits of pleasure, we have come to realize the other field for the use of the motor car—that of light transportation—and are prepared to fill any requirement in that direction, so if you want a car for business or combination, write us your wishes and let us advise with you.

WE ARE SURE TO HAVE THE CAR YOU WANT Our Bulletin (free on request) contains a large list, with descriptions and prices of very many well-known makes, comprising

RUNABOUTS and ROADSTERS—
All Sizes and Makes . . $100 to $1,200
SMALL TOURING CARS . . $250 to $1,150
LARGE TOURING CARS. . . $500 to $3,000

Every car we sell leaves us only after it has been thoroughly overhauled in our own shops, and is guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

REFERENCES:
Dun's or Bradstreet's, N. Y. City, or Bank References Any City.

TIMES SQUARE AUTOMOBILE CO.
KANSAS CITY—1701-1703 Main Street.
ST. LOUIS—Cor. Pine and 18th Streets.
CHICAGO—1332-1334 Michigan Ave.
NEW YORK—215-217 West 48th Street.
PHILADELPHIA—238-240 N. Broad Street.

Artificial lumber suitable for interior finish made from wheat straw is one of the recent inventions which may be of value. The manufacturers claim to be able to pay $5.00 to $7.00 per ton for straw, which will help the market a little, especially if he can pay a little more.

BEST DEHORNERS ON EARTH They make quiet cattle always. **15 years** on the market. **Invention** of a **veterinarian.** Ask hardware dealers for them. If they do not supply write for catalog and prices of 3 styles
LEAVITT MFG. CO., URBANA, ILL.
LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF DEHORNERS

The Speculation in Oats.

On June 30th, 1909, the Board of Trade at Chicago considered December oats were worth 44 cents a bushel; on July 31st, the price decreased to 38⅝ cents; on August 31st, 37 cents; on September 30th, 38⅝ cents; on October 30th, 39¾ cents; on November 30th, 39¼ cents; and on December 31st the trade closed at 43⅝ cents. The interest now centers on May, 1910, deliveries. On July 31st May oats sold at 40⅞ cents; August 31st the close was 39½ cents; September 30th the close was 41¼ cents; October 30th at 42¼ cents; November 30th at 42 cents; and December 31st, 45⅝ cents. Considering the large oats crop, the December advance in price was somewhat remarkable.

A Plea For More Stock and Better Stock.

It would be surprising if we only knew what a vast sum farmers and stock growers are annually losing by keeping scrub hogs and cattle. I am glad to note farmers in this country are beginning to come from under fogyism and bondage of scrub stock and are stocking their farms with pure-bred cattle and hogs. I believe the time is fast coming when the scrub hog and cattle will largely be eliminated from Southern farms and cease to be a millstone around our necks. Our Northern brothers have greatly improved their farms and made a handsome profit by keeping pure-bred hogs and cattle. Why not we? We certainly have more natural advantages than any other section. The cowpea, the king of all legumes, is at home with us. All clovers and grasses thrive here. We do not have to erect expensive buildings to keep our cattle comfortable. With these natural advantages it is ridiculous to think that so many Southern farmers scarcely keep any stock at all, while many who are keeping cattle are still content to hang on with bull-dog tenacity to the razorback hog and the scrub breed of cattle. I know of several farmers who have stocked their farms with good brood mares, that do all the plowing and draft work on their owners' farms and bring a net profit of $75 to $100 per year from colts. I had one farmer to tell me that he had one mare that had brought him $900 worth of colts during the last eight years and had never missed a single crop.

Many farmers could run a small dairy in connection with their general farming and thus convert their surplus feed into a more paying basis. I know of several farmers who have done this and have greatly improved their farms as well as received a neat income.

Some years ago Mr. J. Holmes was among the first to introduce thoroughbred hogs in this section. These cost him about $40 per pair. People in general thought he had lost his wits, and did much gossiping about the man who would spend $40 hard-earned dollars for two pigs. Since buying them he has time and again made his money back. He has sold a vast number of pigs at $7.50 and $10 each at weaning age. While he was getting this price for his pigs, those who laughed at him for paying $40 for two pigs sold their scrub pigs at $1.50 and $2.00 each.

We have made several feeding tests to see what difference there would be in weight of a scrub pig and a pure-bred pig at eight to twelve months of age. To make these tests the best grade pig of each variety was selected. These were always near the same age and and were given precisely the same kind of feed, same amount of feed, as well as the same attention. One test showed a net gain of seventy-three pounds more pork from the blooded pig at twelve months of age over the scrub pig at same age. Another test showed a gain of eighty-six pounds for the pure-blooded pig over the scrub pig, each slaughtered at thirteen months of age.

Brother farmers, if you are still hanging onto the scrub pig, make one impartial feeding test and see if you do not say farewell forever to Mr. Scrub Hog. I have also found that it did not pay to cross-breed pure-breds with the scrub variety or with other pure-bred varieties. Get one good breed, keep the quality up by introducing new blood of the same variety.—W. C. Crook, Huron, Tenn.

There are people on this continent who are paying 10 cents a pound for bread when the farmers are selling wheat at 2 to 2¼ cents a pound.

If You Have

Cattle, Hogs or Sheep to Market

Or Are Thinking of Buying Feeders—

Remember, that upon your choice of a commission firm may largely depend your profits. Any banker, and any live-stock shipper for whom we have ever done business, will tell you that

Clay, Robinson & Co. Are "O.K."

We invite your consignments, whether large or small. Whether you are a feeder who ships only an occasional carload, or a regular shipper, you may rest assured of first-class service and highest market value.

Our feeder-buying service is unexcelled. Send us your orders for anything you want in the line of feeding cattle or sheep, and save money and worry.

Reliable market information and advice cheerfully furnished. Write us at whatever market you intend shipping to.

Clay, Robinson & Co.

Live Stock Commission

Chicago	South St. Paul	Sioux City
South Omaha	South St. Joseph	Kansas City
Denver	East Buffalo	East St. Louis

End of a Mule Sale.

A remarkable instance of the ability of interest to "work while you sleep" was brought to light in December when George Scheffing, of Creve Coeur, St. Louis county, Missouri, paid Richard Stevens, a Clayton attorney, $700 in sattisfaction for a judgment of $1,019, $319 of which was interest. The original not was for $240.

George Scheffing told the following story: "Twenty-five years ago my father, Jacob Scheffing, bought a span of mules, and, not having the cash to pay for them, borrowed $240 from James Fitzgerald, a neighbor, and gave his note for the amount. Fitzgerald died shortly afterward, and the note passed tino the hands of his son, Marshall Fitzgerald.

"The son brought suit on the note in 1891 and a judgment was rendered in his favor for $645, the amount of the note, accrued interest and costs of the suit. This judgment was revived in 1894 and in 1897, costs and interest being added each time. The only payment my father made was $100 in cash. The judgment was again revived in 1902, and at that time the amount was $1,079. In 1903 Marshall Fitzgerald died, and his administrator, Lucius Hibler, collected $300 on the debt.

"The claim was turned over to Fitzgerald's sister, being then $838. The judgment was revived in 1905, and again last month for the sixth time. The last judgment was for $1,019. I offered to pay $700 in settlement of the claim to Miss Fitzgerald, and the offer was accepted."

Mr. Stevens said that since 1902 Scheffing has paid sufficient interest on the note to make the total amount paid for one original debt of $240, $1,343. This is a record price for a span of common working mules.

Honoring Cyrus Hall McCormick.

The Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame, designed to commemorate the achievements of the great men of agriculture, was opened December 15th, when ceremonies in honor of Cyrus Hall McCormick, inventor of the reaper, were held in the auditorium of the University of Illinois.

The name of McCormick was honored by being the first to be enrolled in the Hall of Fame, and the climax of the ceremonies came when his portrait, by G. P. A. Healy, was unveiled by Muriel McCormick, the little granddaughter of the inventor, who released the cord which held an American flag over the picture.

A feature of the exercise was the presence of Mrs. McCormick, widow of the inventor, who occupied a seat of honor. Mrs. McCormick was visibly affected by the eulogies of her husband.

When Colonel Charles F. Mills, of Springfield, former President of the State Board of Agriculture, paid her a tribute for her assistance to the inventor, the audience, which filled the great auditorium, broke into thunderous applause. Once more she was cheered when Colonel Mills related her part in the decision of McCormick to rebuild the factory in Chicago after the great fire of 1871.

The sentiment of the ceremonies was that the heroes of peace as well as war deserve recognition. The prediction was made that other states would follow the lead of Illinois and signally honor their great men in agriculture It was declared eminently fitting that Illinois should pave the way in such an undertaking.

Trumans' International Winnings.

At the Chicago International Show of 1909 Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., again demonstrated that they import the very best Shire horses obtainable in England. Their four-year-old stallion, the magnificent Dan Patch (illustrated on page 14 of our November issue) was grand champion Shire stallion, and their famous mare, Wrydeland's Sunshine (also illustrated on page 14 of our November issue) was grand champion mare. Their four-year-old stallion, Dan Patch, was placed champion, three years old and over, and later grand champion, a feat never before equaled by a four-year-old Shire stallion at the greatest of all shows in the world. They also won first, second, fourth and fifth in aged stallion class; first and fifth, three-year-old stallions; second and fourth, two-year-old stallions; first, second and third, aged mares; and first, second, fifth, two-year-old mares; first and second, five best stallions; first and second, three best mares. Cup for best mare and colt. The show was the largest Shire exhibit ever held in the country, and clearly proves that Trumans' Shires are in a class to themselves. In addition to the regular prizes their Shires won seven cups and two English gold medals.

MOVING PICTURES

OF THE WONDERFUL WORLD CHAMPION

DAN PATCH 1:55

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It is a New Invention that you can carry in your pocket and show your friends instantly, day or night, once or a hundred times. The original is the only moving picture ever taken of a World Champion Horse in his wonderful burst of speed.

A MILE OF 2400 MOVING RACE PICTURES OF DAN PATCH 1:55

and every picture shows the King of all Horse Creation as plainly as if you stood on the track and actually saw Dan Patch 1:55 in one of his Thrilling Speed Exhibitions for a full mile. 2400 distinct moving pictures taken of Dan in one minute and fifty-five seconds means twenty-one pictures taken every second all of the way around the entire track from the back seat of a high power automobile. You can see Dan shake his head to let his driver know that he is ready for a supreme effort and then you can watch every movement of his legs as he flies through the air with his tremendous stride of 29 Feet. You can see his Thrilling Finish as he strains every nerve to reach the wire, you can see his driver dismount and look at his watch while thousands of people crowd around, you can see his care taker force his way through the crowd and throw a beautiful woolen blanket over Dan to prevent his catching cold and then you can follow him up the track before the Madly Cheering Multitudes. As a Study Of Horse Motion it is better than the actual speed mile because you can see Dan right before you for every foot of the entire mile. When first shown to the public this marvelous picture caused people to stand up all over the theatre calling "Come on Dan"—"Come on Dan."

This Remarkable Moving Picture is the Most Realistic and the Most Thrilling ever presented to the public. I have taken a part of the Original 2400 Wonderful and Sensational Pictures and made them into a **Newly Invented Moving Picture** that you can carry in your pocket and show to your friends at any time, day or night. It does not need a machine, it does not need a curtain and it does not need a light. **It Creates a Sensation Wherever Shown.**

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FARMERS, ATTENTION!

If you would prosper, diversify your crops. Every farmer and planter should grow better and more corn and other farm crops. Diversity is the road to prosperity and wealth. By special arrangement with this paper, the Ratekin Seed House of Shenandoah, Iowa, agrees to mail free to any subscriber a copy of their big illustrated Seed Catalogue and a sample of Diamond Joe's Big White Corn. This great book is worth dollars to every farmer and planter in the South. It's free to our readers. Write for it to-day. Address, Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa, Box No. 387. (Mention this paper when you write.—Editor.)

Size in the Market Horse.

The size of the horse is no recommendation so far as speed is concerned, but it is a great item when it comes to general utility in the horse market. If the hundreds of thousands of trotting horses that are failures as racing machines had more weight, the mares would be in great demand for breeding to the draft horse, which is to-day the only horse that the market man can see any great future for.

Hundreds of thousands of light horses are sold on the markets from $70 to $160 per head, classed as Southern, that with the same style and condition and two hundred pounds more weight, would sell for $170 to $260, which is a straight $100 average more.

Experience has proven that the breeding combination of the heavy draft stallion with the small mare does not produce a draft horse or a good express horse; in fact, it sometimes produces a heavy-footed small horse, which is neither one thing or another. The small-horse style and finish have gone and the power of the draft horse is not obtained.

The horse-market buyer can see all the style and conformation there are in the horse at a glance, but he looks for bone and substance. Said a salesman: "We are looking for horses that can do an honest day's work. The wheel horses cost the most money. If not a full-weight draft horse, let us have the next best—a good, substantial express wagon horse, or a stout chunk that alone can pull a delivery wagon all day long. Most of the horses that are neither one thing or the other weigh from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. Many of them are leggy and light middled, pretty good farm horses, but not good market horses, and are surprisingly without what the market calls 'class.'"

In conversation with a regular horse dealer held recently, he said: "These horses which sell at low prices are sired by stallions that, being grades, cannot reproduce themselves. It requires years and years of direct breeding to fix the characteristics of the horse; but country people buy a decent-looking grade colt, and, instead of a pretty good gelding coming to market, he is used for service at a small fee and the result is what you see."

We are having a revival in the horse market. Horses are selling high. The market reports so indicate. Not far in the future it looks as though there will be a demand for every good horse at a substantial advance on present prices, and the horses that will bring the money are the horses that will weigh from 1,250 to 1,600 pounds and have the power that goes with the weight.

At the English Royal Horse Show, Captain Borille, of the French Regiment of Cuirassiers, cleared a hurdle seven feet four inches in height with perfect ease. This is claimed to be the world's record for the high jump.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

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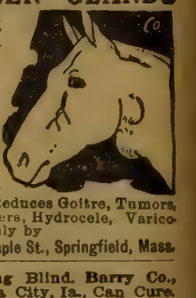

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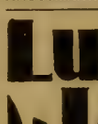

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The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

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and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if **Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure** ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with full information on **Lump Jaw** and its treatment, is given in

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Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Contains 192 pages and 69 illustrations. Write us for a free copy.

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Small Harness Horses.

The first 2:20 trotter was the little 14½-hand mare Flora Temple, 2:19¾, and the first to trot a mile under two minutes was the small mare, Lou Dillon, that weighed in trotting condition a little over 800 pounds. The greatest campaigner of her day, Goldsmith Maid (2:14 at 17) weighed 850 pounds after retirement from the track, and but 820 pounds when in trotting condition. It is said of this mare that she trotted the best race of her life when nineteen years old, and on her twentieth birthday trotted a second heat in 2:14½. When retired to Fashion Farm, Trenton, N. J., it was as the fastest and the greatest of living trotters, the winner of ninety-five contested races, 332 heats in 2:30 or better. Was there ever a 16-hand horse that could endure the campaigning that this little mare did and retire sound? After her trotting days were over, when past twenty-two, she produced three foals, including the noted sire Stranger by the Morgan horse General Washington. There have been few, if any, more popular champion mares than the handsome little brown Nancy Hanks, 2:04, and she not only has a record as a trotter, but as a brood mare as well. The mare to reduce Nancy Hanks' record was the small and dainty Alix, 2:03¾. One of the most popular champion trotting stallions that ever lived, the inbred Morgan, Ethan Allen, 2:25½, was only fifteen hands high, and his best son, Daniel Lambert, one of the greatest perpetuators of trotting speed, was a little dark brown horse of fifteen hands, known as Simmons' pony. Other noted trotting horse sires of about the same size as George Wilkes were Dictator, Alexander's Abdallah, Strathmore, Alcyone and Wilton, 2:19¼.—The Horseman and Spirit of the Times.

The Proper Way to Sow Alfalfa.

The best way to sow alfalfa is to drill the seed in rows, and most growers prefer to sow the seed in drills six inches apart, and if a farmer buys a seven or eight-inch drill he is compelled to plant the way the drill is set. However, the Hoosier Grain Drill, manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Ind., is an exception to the rule, because a farmer can change the spacing between the discs so as to plant his small grains seven or eight inches apart, and then sow his alfalfa six inches between the rows. This, we understand, is a feature to be found on no other grain drill than the Hoosier. When you buy a Hoosier Drill you get full value for your money, and it is sold under a guarantee that means much to the purchaser. Hoosier Grain Drills have positive force feeds, great strength, light draft, simplicity, and no complications. Open or closed delivery, single disks, double disks, shoe or hoe furrow openers, can be obtained on the Hoosier Drills. They can also be obtained in plain grain and combined grain and fertilizer styles. No matter where you live or what your seeding conditions may be, there is manufactured a Hoosier Drill that will do your work right. Send to the manufacturers today for a copy of their Hoosier catalogue, and ask for any special information you may want. After you have read this catalogue, go to your nearest implement dealer and insist upon seeing the Hoosier Drill.

No. 1 Red Globe onions were selling at St. Louis for 68 to 75 cents a bushel, late in December.

Get this Genuine Carborundum (Diamond) Tool Grinder on Free Trial

Sharpen your tools at my expense. I want to show you that the ancient grindstone is a back number and that the emery wheel is a menace. I want you to try positively free this Genuine Carborundum Farm Tool Grinder. Carborundum is the only true abrasive. **It will not draw the temper from steel;** it will sharpen the dullest tool in from 3 to 5 minutes, when the grindstone would take half an hour. Carborundum **never** wears out. It does **not** glaze over.

I want to send a few of these machines out on **Free Trial** in every part of the United States. I want to put one in every locality. I want you to clip off and send the coupon at the upper right hand corner of this announcement, and I will mail you at once my circulars explaining every detail of the offer I am making here.

I Don't Want You to Send Me a Cent of Your Money. I Don't Want Any Promise.

I merely want to place this Genuine Carborundum Grinder on your farm for a few days. Sharpen your dull axe, your dull scythe, your dull corn knives, your dull cold chisels, or hatchet, or any dull tool you have. See how quickly and how easily it is done. See how Carborundum (made of the substance of real diamonds) sharpens your tools in from one-fourth to one-twentieth of the time required by a grindstone and does not heat nor draw the temper. Do all this—give this great machine the most severe tests—then unless you think that you positively cannot get along without this Carborundum Tool Grinder, send it back at our expense. We'll ask no questions. We'll take it back without a word, and we'll pay the transportation charges. Now send the coupon. Let us tell you all about this wonderful abrasive and our free trial offer.

Remember—Carborundum is really manufactured diamonds. It is made from the very same substances which go to make up diamonds. Carborundum will scratch a diamond and cut glass like a knife cuts an apple. Send the coupon today and get full explanation of our **Great 10 Day Free Trial Offer.** Do this now. Do not delay.

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Please send me free and prepaid booklets explaining your free trial offer of your Carborundum Tool Grinder.
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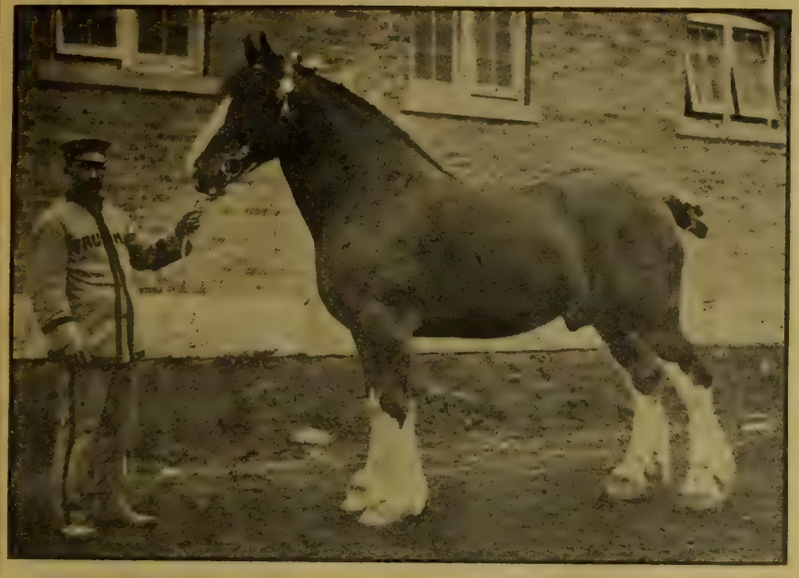
No letter necessary; merely send the coupon



COCKERINGTON TUG OF WAR—First-prize three-year-old Shire stallion at the Iowa State Fair of 1909. A first-class, good-quality representative of the English draft breed. Exhibited by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill.

LADY EFFIE—Champion Clydesdale mare at the Illinois State Fair of 1909. She won first in class for aged mares and champion also in a show of Clydesdales that was above the average. Exhibited by James Kennedy, of Utica, Ill.

Horse Notes.

Spirit of the West says: "Place the windows in front of the stall at least three feet above the horse's head. The sun should not shine directly into his eyes."

From Lexington, Ky., December 22d, it was reported that Mr. A. R. Long, of Kansas City, has bought of L. T. Anderson, of Maysville, Ky., the noted show and saddle stallion, Knigh of Point Au View, for $6,000. This is the highest price ever paid in the Blue Grass region for a similar animal.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO" Wonderful Discovery

DISEASES of the EYE successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

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for **Moon Blindness,** (Ophthalmia), **Conjunctivitis and Cataract, Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.** A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE; **your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure. "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." $2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n., Dept. C, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

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Mr. Stockman, what difference does it make to you when you send your hides away to be tanned and made up into coats, robes and rugs, whether the distance is less or more, so long as **"Crosby pays the freight"** both ways when three or more cow, steer or horse hides are sent in one shipment?

Why not send them to the oldest and largest establishment of the kind, where you will be sure of good results? In that way you can get better and cheaper fur goods than you can buy.

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BY ONE MAN. It's KING OF THE WOODS. Saves money and backache. Send for FREE catalog No. 108, showing low price and liberal terms. Don't order, get agent's... Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 158 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

$8,760,000,000!!

That's the Value of Farm Products for 1909—Isn't It Great?

Think of producing on the farms of the United States twice as much new wealth in one year as is represented by all the gold money in the world outside of this country!

No wonder our esteemed friend, Secretary James Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, is jubilant.

It is a showing that every citizen is proud of, whether he had a hand in the production or not.

The most gratifying story told by these figures is that they represent a gain over the previous year of $869,000,000.

We are going ahead—going ahead rapidly. That is the best message we gather from this report of our results for 1909.

But, instead of being content with these figures, let us take them only as an indication of what our real possibilities are, and let us use them merely as a mile post in our climb to better things.

Let each of us, for instance, look back over our operations of 1909 to determine whether or not we did our share toward making this showing possible.

We all know that there are about 6,000,000 farms in this country. Did 6,000,000 advance improve, produce more wealth—or did one million, two million, or three million do all of this pushing and improving of methods to make a gain of $869,000,000 possible?

We ought to stop and think of what has made the gains of former years possible. We must stop to realize that this gain of $869,000,000 for 1909 is not due to so much more land under cultivation, but has been brought about primarily by better methods of cultivating the same land that has been cultivated before; by better methods of preparing the soil, sowing the grain and harvesting the crops.

Without the wonderful strides made in the development of farm machines, an $8,760,000,000-crop would be entirely out of the question.

And yet there is room for progress—the rules of 1909 farming are not the rules for 1910. New machines mean new advances and new wealth, Do you keep abreast—are you posted about these things?

About traction plowing—how to plow more acres, in less time, with less expense, for better, bigger returns:

How a good disk harrow will enable you to make better seed beds;

Why it's to your advantage to spread manure the right way—as soon as you get it—instead of spreading it after half its value is gone.

About the money-saving and money-making advantages of having a good, reliable, dependable gasoline engine on your place; how it will help to keep the boys at home; how it will save you a hired man's wages—and how it will more than pay for itself in twelve months.

What the right kind of a cream harvester means to you in increased milk and butter profits—and skim-milk calves;

Why a good feed-grinder means fatter stock;

How greatly to increase the value of the 1910 hay crop by using the right mower, tedder, baler, etc.

How to know all about harvesting machines;

How to get the most possible profit out of the stalks as well as out of the ears by harvesting your crop in the right way—at the right time;

How to know the ear-marks of a good wagon.

If any of these will help you, please secure a copy of our book—"Glimpses of Thrift-land." That tells the whole story briefly and in verses that you'll like. Then we have some books that are still more business-like—the I H C Almanac and Encyclopaedia, and Farm Science. Say which you are most interested in. All are free for the asking.

There is an International dealer near you. He will be glad to see you to hand you one of our new 1910 calendars, posters, catalogues or pamphlets on harvesting and haying machines and tools, and tillage implements, or any of the machines mentioned above.

Yours for a still bigger showing in 1910

Prosperity—Prospy for short

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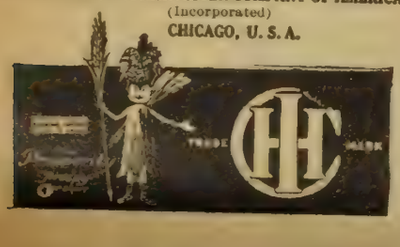

The Edison Phonograph on a Free Loan.

On another page of this issue, F. K. Babson, Edison Block, Chicago, is making a remarkable free loan offer on Edison phonographs. This offer does not require you to send one cent in advance. The phonograph is lent to you absolutely free, the only request being that you invite a few of your friends in to hear the free concert.

Mr. Edison has often expressed the opinion that he would like to see a phonograph in every home in the country. This free loan offer is fast making Mr. Edison's wish an actual fact. Mr. Edison has spent years and years perfecting the phonograph, and his close associates say it is his favorite invention. This splendid instrument is being offered on an absolutely free loan offer.

You do not have to send money in advance. In fact, it is unnecessary to send any money at all unless you decide to keep the machine. It is a real Free Loan. No mortgage, contract, or C. O. D. payment. You are not tied up in any agreement whatever, and you do not send in a single penny in advance. You may keep the machine in your home, entertain your family and your friends and neighbors. You may then, if you wish, return the outfit at the expense of the company.

The purpose of this offer is to give everybody a chance to hear the latest and best phonograph made. And you get to hear it under the very best conditions, right in your own home. You can pick out your records in advance and you can have all your friends in and give a concert. Mr. F. K. Babson, of Chicago, who has sold thousands and thousands of phonographs, says that this method gives the phonograph more publicity than any other, and that he can well afford to offer this free loan just to have you and your friends hear this machine. Very likely some of your friends will want to keep the phonograph on the remarkable terms of only $2.00 a month, or you yourself may decide to keep the phonograph. But you are under no obligations to do so and you do not have to try to sell the phonograph to your friends. Mr. Babson employs no salesmen, and he is willing to make this offer even if no one buys, just to have you and your friends see and hear this magnifient phonograph.

You should send at once for the free Edison catalogue and list of 1,500 Gold Moulded and Amberol Records. The Amberol Records are the longest playing records made, giving a performance on one record that will last four minutes. Full particulars of the Free Loan will be sent. You need not send a letter; a postal will do, or the coupon of the advertisement that appears in this issue. Address, F. K. Babson, Dept. 3131, Edison Block, Chicago, Ill.

The Big Red Apple.

At the National Apple Show held recently at Spokane, Wash., an apple exhibited by Post & Son, of Chelan, Wash., weighed 41 ounces and was 17⅛ inches in circumference. This apple, unfortunately, was disqualified owing to two small cuts caused by handling and packing. The first prize was awarded to Lorr & Ball, of Methow, Okanogan county, Wash., on an apple weighing 25 ounces and 16⅝ inches in circumference.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURE—"THE WOOING."

This is a most elegant and beautiful picture. The colors are delightful. It is the refinement of elegance in the treatment of the "Story of Love." This represents the companion picture to another picture entitled "Playing Two Games at Once." In order to hurry up old subscribers, to encourage new subscribers and to do something we are proud of, we are offering these two elegant 16x20-inch pictures to anyone who will send direct to us a postoffice money order for 50 cents to pay for one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. This is a good farm paper. Read it over and you will find it to be interesting and instructive, and you will be delighted with the pictures; if not, we will refund the money.

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The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

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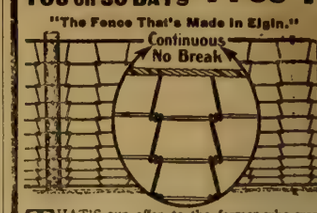
Advance Fence

STRAIGHT TO YOU on 30 DAYS' Free Trial



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THAT'S our offer to the farmer who wants the best fence produced at the lowest price a lifetime fence can be made for. Advance Fence on the farm stands for system and Advance value in property. Advance Woven-wire Fence is the best-looking—strongest-constructed—longest-lasting fence produced. Made of Solid Wire with Continuous Stay wire. Not cut and spliced. A cut wire weakens and points stick out to injure stock. Get a trial order of Advance and note the difference. If it isn't O. K. on trial, send it back **at our expense.** That's fair, square business. **WRITE us for full particulars.**

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CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

We desire to invite stock raisers and shippers to make their headquarters with us at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. We have a splendid office and a superior working force in all departments. On December 28th, 1909, we topped the cattle market three times in one day. We obtained $7.25 for thirty-seven head, 1,224-pound steers shipped by Mr. F. J. Kallal, of Jerseyville, Ill. We sold twelve head of 1,340-pound cows at $6.00, and ten head, 640-pound heifers at $6.25. Each sale put a top on the market. We are making new records and ask stockmen to obtain the benefits of our top-notch service. See our general advertisement on page 13.

REMEMBER:

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

A Ten-dollar Bill.

The old-time breeder, J. P. Vissering, Godfrey, Ill., writes: "If this were written on a ten-dollar bill it would scarcely be more valuable to you than the message it now contains. The hog is a marketable commodity of greater value than the grain he eats. Prices are soaring amongst the stars now. If you among others who curtailed their herds when prices were down now want to drop into line, listen: I am offering stretchy gilts bred to Big Prospect boars, summer and fall pigs, and a few boars fit for service, of the kind that every experience of farmers demonstrates to be more profitable. If you have so far failed to get the big-type Poland-Chinas, try mine. You take no chances, because you can return them after five-days' resting." Address, J. P. Vissering, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

HORSES. MULES.

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

HORSE AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY and TUESDAY.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States.

Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

HORSE DEPT.—Nugent Bros., Maxwell Bros.
MULE DEPT.—Ed Conway, Lan Morris.
AUCTIONEERS—Tim Holland, Ike Howard.

Write us for market information.
Address,

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

The Secretary of Agriculture is on the right track when he states that retail profits are enormous.

Col. James H. Campbell,

Expert live stock salesman, is at the head of his own organization at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has a competitive market to back him. He is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Col. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to Col. James H. Campbell personally and consign cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT—OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman,
General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
National Stock Yards, Ill.

EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK—SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

The Great Bloomington Horse Sale.

On February 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, 1910, 483 head of magnificent horses will be sold in the large Coliseum at Bloomington, Ill., which is well heated and fixed to accommodate 4,000 people. There will be sold 460 head of registered draft horses, and 150 of these are imported Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares that will land just in time for the sale. We have the largest collection of draft horses that ever went into an auction ring. Messrs. Stream & Wilson have sixty head of one and two-year-old stallions and mares just ready to ship from France, January 1, 1910, and also W. H. Ritter will leave France with fifty head about January 6, and land just in time with them for the sale. Among the next larger consignors are: Mr. Augstin with a large bunch of Percherons; Moots Bros. with imported Percheron mares right in their prime; Robert Burgess with a large bunch of imported ones; Finch Bros. with a large consignment; John C. Baker with the regular consignment of Percherons; and 105 other consignors with some of the very best of their herds. This means that we are going to have one of the greatest horse sales ever pulled off in the United States. It is a regular Fat Stock Show as well as a Horse Sale. It is the best place on earth for the beginner to come and pick from, for he can see them side by side and choose for himself. He will not have to go where there are only twenty to thirty for sale, but we actually have 483 horses that will go for the high dollar.

We will commence the sale on Tuesday, February 1, with fifty-one imported stallions and mares of W. H. Ritter at 9 a. m. We will sell all day and each evening from 7:30 to 10 p. m. We expect to sell 125 horses per day, and the last day, Friday, will be one of the very best days of the sale, as we have 100 head of as good horses as ever stood on four feet to offer at public auction. All road horses sold on the last day.

Now, to get a better history of the sale, just send and get a catalogue and see 483 horses, most of which are pedigreed, in one catalogue, and every animal for sale. Come to one of the nicest and cleanest cities in the United States and spend four days and see if you ever saw such a bunch of horses in your life.

We have the best of hotel accommodations, all within four blocks of the Coliseum, where the big sale will be held. It makes no difference how cold it may be; we can be comfortably heated if it is 20 below zero.

Come and see a real horse sale once. Write for catalogue to C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill.

The St. Louis Horse Trade.

Messrs. Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., holding horse auctions at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, report a more active business the last two weeks in December than they expected, and consider the New Year prospects to be very good. They have advices of a larger attendance of Eastern buyers promised, which indicates a strong demand for the better grades specially adapted for city work. They wish all horses to arrive during Sunday and Monday, so as to obtain the benefit of the Monday and Tuesday markets. This firm receives a large number of regular single car-load shipments, which come from careful buyers, and they are better able to keep these shippers thoroughly posted in regard to buying than if they shipped irregularly. Mr. T. H. Holland will give personal attention to correspondence. Address him and the firm at National Stock Yards, Ill.

The St. Louis Mule Trade.

At the close of the year, Messrs. Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. advised their shippers as follows: "The mule trade is very good at the present, and all fat, finished mules are selling strong. If you have got a good load of mules, you can ship them with every asurance of finding a good market. We look for the mule trade to improve from the first of the year, and it will be more active than it has been the past six weeks." Messrs. Lan Morris and Ed Conway are the expert mule salesmen for this firm, and they are first-class in every respect, judges of mules, men and markets. Write and mention exactly what you have for sale and they will advise you promptly.

Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Co.

This is the pioneer firm of mule dealers of the St. Louis market, and their specialty is of the better class. Contracts are entered into for any number or grade of commercial mules, and satisfaction is guaranteed. Members of the firm also contract for cavalry, artillery, Cuban or Eastern horses. It is a safe firm to do business with, always upholding the highest traditions of the great market which they have had so large a hand in establishing. Address, Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Co., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Cold Pressed Cotton Seed CAKE

THE BEST FEED FOR STOCK FEEDERS AND DAIRYMEN.

Shipping Warehouses at
ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND KANSAS CITY.

Prompt Shipments Made in TON or CAR-LOAD LOTS.

Send for Our Weekly Price List to

GEO. B. SMITH & COMPANY,
General Office,
Dept. K, Union Stock Yards,
CHICAGO, ILL.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

During the year 1909, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the cattle receipts were 1,240,798 head, which is by 95,333 head the largest yearly arrivals at the market. The hog receipts were 2,473,245 head, showing a decrease of 86,782 head, compared with the highest record. This is the best hog showing of any market, the hog decrease at five principal markets being 3,166,177 head, as compared with the previous year. The sheep receipts were 775,567 head, being 96,425 head greater than the previous year, and by 87,671 head the largest yearly receipts at the market. Horse and mule receipts were 112,471 head, the largest number received at any market, and 3,078 head greater than the previous year.

Mr. A. S. Ennis, owner of Sunset Jersey cattle herd, has two fine registered bull calves for sale cheap. They are from splendid dairy cows of the best families, one in breeding near to Diploma's Bird, and the other a St. Lambert cow. He is also booking orders for S. C. Buff Orpington eggs. His business address is 712 Missouri Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The last Elgin quotation for choice creamery butter in December, 1909, was 36 cents a pound.

JOS. A. MAXWELL MULE CO.,

Postoffice, National Stock Yards, Ill.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

MULES

Especially the Better Class.

Large Mules and Miners.

MR. JOSEPH A. MAXWELL, Pioneer Mule Dealer of America, founder, and formerly of MAXWELL & CROUCH, has now associated with him his sons, GEORGE W. MAXWELL and FRANK MAXWELL.

A large, select stock of all classes always on hand. Our guarantee will ever remain as it has during the many years of our existence—GILT-EDGED. Information concerning the market cheerfully given.

Our References: Anyone who has ever bought of us.

Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Practical Barn Plans.

This is the name of the best book out. Every farmer needs it. It contains drawing, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house, ice house, silo, dairy barn, or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor.

Each and every plan in the book is accompanied by a lengthy written description, explaining and giving the details of the drawings, and so worded and arranged, numbered and indexed, that it must be readily understood by anyone who reads it.

The price of this book is One Dollar, and we include one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

With Only a Single Cow.

A cream separator will pay if one has but a single cow. True, the statement depends upon the amount paid for the machine, but this problem has been successfully solved by the American Separator Company, who have produced a cream separator that is truly a wonder, both in the work it does and the price at which it is sold. Only $15.95 for a complete separator, made of the very best material and of the latest design. It skims over a quart of milk a minute, and does it perfectly. This company offers to send the machine absolutely on trial, affording the opportunity to test and compare it with any other separator made. It is a model of workmanship and fully supports the motto of the company, viz.: "Not how cheaply can it be built, but how well can it be built and how cheaply sold."

For a small dairy, hotel, restaurant or even private family, it is just what has been needed. When a machine like this can be obtained for so low a price, then certainly no one making even a little butter will do so without a separator There is nothing laborious in operating it; any woman or fairly grown child can run it sitting down; while it is a most simple machine to care for. Being made and sold by the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand cream separators in the United States is, in itself, a guarantee of quality, and anyone interested at all in cows owes it to himself to write to the American Separator Company, Box 1102,Bainbridge, N. Y., and ask for their $15.95 proposition. They will send it free, postpaid, together with their handsomely illustrated catalogue describing their full line of separators of all capacities and also explaining their system of selling direct to the user.

Yield of Mangels.

A farmer in DuPage county, Illinois, tells me his experience in raising mangels. He plowed up an acre of old blue grass pasture, and after spreading a thin coating of manure over it he applied 400 pounds of bone meal on it. He weighed off a crop of thirty-five tons from the acre. Farmers all around said he could not raise beets, but the result showed that it could be done, and with big profit, too. Beets need a well-conditioned ground to start with; and, to get both quantity and quality, plenty of organic matter, coupled with artificial fertilizers, is essential. The mistake is frequently made in attempting to grow turnips or beets on poor ground. A firm of onion growers, near Chicago, has this proposition well in hand. Their onion ground is heavily manured (forty tons per acre) every year. To prevent maggot or fungus, onions will be dropped next year and the land turned to sugar beets. That ground was plowed last fall, thoroughly disced and now is in as fine mechanical condition as any market gardener could ask for. It should produce an enormous crop of sugar beets.—L. C. Brown.

The Greatest Butter Record.

This is said to be the best record of any cow for a year, so far as butter-fat is concerned.

She is four and a half years old and her name is Hon. Missy of the Glen, 18,390.

She gave 14,591.7 pounds of milk in the year; the percentage of butter-fat was an average of 6.54.

The total amount of butter-fat produced in a year was 954.76 pounds, which, when salted and worked, represents 1,100 pounds of butter.

Hon. Missy of the Glen is a Newport, Rhode Island, aristocrat. Her home is owned and she was bred by Mr. H. A. C. Taylor, of Glen Farm.

Hon. Missy of the Glen is one of twenty-seven descendants of an imported cow, Polly del Epinel, 4,649. Her sire was an Advanced Register bull, but his name is not mentioned in the statement sent out by the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

The Hon. Missy calved on October 25th, 1908, but her test did not begin until December 1st and then continued a full year.

The lowest butter-fat content for any one month was in the first month —December—4.68 per cent,; the highest was the following October, when there was recorded the wonderful average of 9.07 per cent.

Hon. Missy was a good feeder. In October, when she produced 104.41 pounds of butter,-fat, she ate 511½ pounds of grain, besides corn fodder, beets and pasture.

She was an out-door cow in all kinds of weather. At first she was milked twice a day, but later three times a day. She was only out of condition three times in the year, then caused by sore feet, and she ended the contest in excellent condition.

This record is authentic. Every precaution was taken to verify milkings and butter-fat percentage.

The reason why she is called The Honorable Missy is because her record is above 1,000 pounds of butter in a year.

Later on we will try to obtain an illustration of Hon. Missy of the Glen.

Two-year-old Seed Corn.

A Woodford county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "My corn was badly frozen by the freeze on October 9, but I have a quantity of seed left over from the crop of 1908. Will that make good seed next spring?"

Corn of the 1908 crop was uncommonly good and sound. If our correspondent has kept his seed in a dry, well-ventilated storage, it undoubtedly will be all right for planting next spring. I have usually found that two-year-old seed did not germinate as vigorously as new seed, and tests run from 5 to 10 per cent. under what the same seed would test the year before.

The thing to do is to test this seed now, and if it runs as high as 80 per cent., keep it, and if better, fresh seed cannot be had, by all means use it. This seed no doubt is thoroughly dry, so that there is not much danger from freezing from now till planting time. Some careful farmers invariably save seed for two years, expecting to be caught some time with just the conditions we had in October. Stick by your old seed, but don't neglect to test it just the same. It is most satisfactory to know just how good seed is when we put it in the ground.

There is no occasion for serious alarm over the seed-corn situation, but greater care should be taken in both selection and tests. Seed corn shoud be tested now, and then tested critically a month before planting is started.—L. C. Brown.

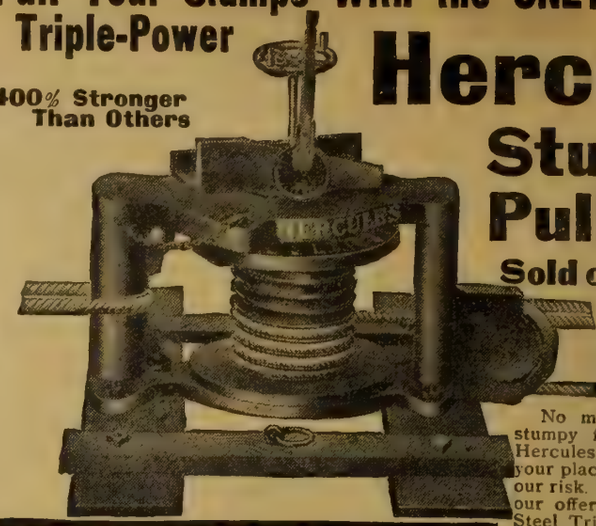
The 1909 Crop of Oats.

The bright, particular crop of the year 1909 was oats, the largest on record. The total was 1,007,353,000 bushels—200,197,000 bushels greater than in 1908, and 32.7 pounds to the bushel in 1909, against 29.8 the previous year. Illinois and Iowa are the grand states for oats—Illinois with 159,064,000 bushels and Iowa with 116,100,000 bushels.

Pull Your Stumps With the ONLY All-Steel Triple-Power Hercules Stump Puller

400% Stronger Than Others

Sold on 30 Days' FREE TRIAL



No more excuses for stumpy fields. Try this Hercules Stump Puller on your place for 30 days at our risk. Write NOW for our offer on the only All-Steel Triple-Power Stump Puller made.

Hitch On—The Stump is Bound to Come

The strength is there and the power is there. You may have had trouble with iron pullers, but this Hercules genuine steel puller is a different matter. It has 400% more strength than the best iron puller ever made, and with our triple-power attachment a one-third greater pull is developed. The Hercules is in a class by itself.

It is the only stump puller that is guaranteed for three years. The only stump puller made with double safety ratchets, making them doubly safe. The only stump puller having all bearings and working parts turned, finished and machined, reducing friction, increasing power and making it extremely light running.

Look At This Table

You will see why we have made the Hercules of steel. The table gives the strength per square inch of each different material. Steel is the only material for the Hercules.

Cast Iron	16500 lbs.
Copper	19000 lbs.
Bronze	36000 lbs.
Malleable Iron	40000 lbs.
Wrought Iron	47000 lbs.

Don't Risk Dynamite

It's dangerous and it's costly. Besides, it only shatters the stump and leaves the roots in the ground to grow again. The Hercules pulls roots and all, big stumps and small stumps, good sized green trees, hedgerows, etc. It is the machine for satisfactory work and keeping down the expense. Write us a postal now for free book and special 30-Day Free Trial Proposition, also low price to first buyers in each locality.

Address

Hercules Manufacturing Co.
340 17th St., Centerville, Iowa

STEEL 120000 LBS.

$15.95 AND UPWARD

THE LOW DOWN AMERICAN SEPARATOR

EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

OUR LIBERAL TRIAL ENABLES YOU TO DEMONSTRATE THIS. While our prices for all capacities are astonishingly low, the quality is high. Our machines are up to date, well built and handsomely finished. Run easier, skim closer, have a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Thousands of machines in use giving splendid satisfaction. **Write for our 1910 catalog.** We will send it free, postpaid. It is richly illustrated, shows the machine in detail and tells all about the **American Separator.** Our surprisingly **liberal long time trial** proposition, **generous terms of purchase** and the low prices quoted will astonish you. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America and the first to sell direct to the user. We cannot afford to sell an article that is not absolutely first class. You save agent's, dealer's and even catalog house's profits by dealing with us and at the same time obtain the finest and highest quality machine on the market. Our own (manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every **American Separator.** We ship immediately. **Western orders filled from Western points.** Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS,

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid, fair and square proposition to furnish a brand new, well made and well finished cream separator complete, subject to a **long trial** and **fully guaranteed,** for $15.95. It is different from anything that has ever before been offered. Skims **1 quart of milk a minute,** hot or cold, makes thick or thin cream and does it just as well as any higher priced machine. Any boy or girl can run it sitting down. The crank is only 5 inches long. Just think of that! The bowl is a sanitary marvel; **easily cleaned** and embodies all our latest improvements. Gears run in anti-friction bearings and thoroughly protected. Before you decide on a cream separator of any capacity whatever, obtain our $15.95 proposition.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1102, BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

A Town Lot is Big Enough

Poultry raising possibilities were never better. Profitable on small or large scale. Geo. H. Lee knows. He started in a small way. He now has 3000 laying hens. He invented the Mandy Lee Incubator, the Mandy Lee Brooder, and all the appliances he could not buy. He experimented with his own money, not customers'. The

Mandy Lee Incubator

was offered to the poultry public when perfected, not before. Inexperienced can start with Lee's twenty years' successful work. Lee's "Chicken Talk," a book written by Mr. Lee himself, and his Incubator and Brooder catalogue are ready to mail. Both free. Send for them to-day. **There is no poultrymen's need omitted from this catalog. It is a complete showing of the things that made Mr. Lee a successful poultry raiser.**

GEO. H. LEE CO., 1156 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

THE BEST POULTRY PAPER.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper published in the United States, and the answer is, The Reliable Poultry Journal. There are other good papers, but this is the best. The subscription price of The Reliable Poultry Journal is 50 cents a year, and the subscription price of the **Universal Magazine** is 25 cents a year. We have made arrangements whereby we can send the **Universal Magazine** and The Reliable Poultry Journal, both papers, one year, for 50 cents. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

ON TRIAL 16 YEARS

Never found wanting. Don't experiment. Countless thousands of other poultry-raisers have made a success with

THE SUCCESSFUL

Incubator and Brooder. Anybody can operate them and make money. Let us prove it to you. Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys," 10c. Poultry paper, 1 year, 25c. Free Catalog. Des Moines Incubator Co., 161 2nd St., Des Moines, Ia.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

and Almanac for 1910 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. **Only 15c.** C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 710, Freeport, Ill.

Buy the Best First
The Cyphers Incubator

SOONER or later, you will own a Cyphers Incubator. Why not *start* right? Cyphers means big hatches of healthiest chicks—no moisture, heat or ventilation troubles. Used by more Government Experiment Stations, Agricultural Colleges, Fanciers and Practical Poultry-raisers than all other makes combined. Cyphers patented features found in no other.

The World's Standard Hatcher

is guaranteed to you. You have 90 days to prove its superiority. Send for 160-page Free Catalog. Address Nearest City.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY, Department 56,

Buffalo, N. Y.; New York City, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Boston, Mass.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oakland, Cal.

One Gallon of Oil For a Hatch

One filling of the lamp; no heat waste; no danger with the

X-RAY INCUBATOR

Thermometer always in sight. Eggs need not be removed during entire hatch. Other incubators require frequent filling and consume three times as much oil as the X-Ray. We absolutely guarantee to hatch 100 chicks with one gallon of oil. The X-Ray controls the flame—burns high or low; generates just enough heat to maintain hatching temperature. Absolutely no waste. Others always use a strong flame and allow the surplus heat to escape.

The X-Ray Heats to Hatching Temperature in 15 Minutes

Others require 6 or 7 hours. Ventilation complete. Simply raise the lid—all hatching fumes rise instantly. The only really different incubator. Enameled-steel-covered; rosewood finish. Glass doors on top, lamp in center; flame control. Write now for free book and know the greatest of all incubators. Address

X-RAY INCUBATOR CO., 48th St., Wayne, Neb.

The New Turkey Book.

Many people are interested in turkeys who know very little about them. Turkey books of any value are scarce and expensive, but there is one which is particularly valuable. This book contains chapters as follows: How the Turkey Got Its Name; Description of the Seven Standard Varieties; The Care of Breeding Stock; Mating the Breeders; Hatching Eggs; Coops and Houses for Turkeys and Poults; and Remedies for Turkey Diseases. Well-known breeders have contributed special articles on their favorite varieties.

It also explains how to raise and condition turkeys; when to sell; how to kill, dress and pack for market to bring the highest price. The book contains seventy-two illustrations, including a frontispiece in natural colors of a pair of Bronze turkeys by the world's greatest poultry artist, Franklane L. Sewell. This alone is worth the money. There are ninety-six pages, 9x12 inches. The price of this book is 75 cents, and we cannot sell it for less, but we can credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for that amount. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Profitable Age of Fowls.

The recent poultry press bulletin by Prof. Jno. Dryden, of the Oregon Experiment Station, gives in clear language the main points of the egg-raising business. Eggs cannot be expected from old hens. They lay sufficient eggs to make a showing, but not enough to pay expenses and a profit. In lots of mixed hens and pullets the old hens lose the money made by the pullets.

Prof. Dryden says: "It is a point in management that I wish to speak of here, one point in many that must be taken into account of poultry-keeping is to be made a success. It is a question of the most profitable age of the hen. Poultrymen, who have kept in touch with poultry investigations during the past few years are pretty well informed on this point, but the importance of this subject is not yet generally appreciated. The writer carried on for several years at the Utah Experiment Station a line of experiments with the object of determining the value of the hen at different ages for egg production. The same hens were kept year after year under similar conditions and a record kept of production and of food consumed. These experiments proved that the hen is different from the cow, which retains or improves her productivity with age. The first year was the most profitable, and there was a gradual decrease in productiveness each succeeding year. It is safe to figure this decrease at 25 per cent. each year. With average prices for food and for eggs it is not profitable to keep hens after they have finished their second year of laying. The first, or pullet year, is very profitable; the second will give a satisfactory profit, but during the third year the egg yield will seldom pay for the food consumed.

"These conclusions apply only, of course, where the eggs are held at market prices. A few fowls that have a special value as breeding stock should be kept longer, but the notion that 'the old speckled hen' is the good layer should not be cherished unless she is caught in the trap nest. The fact that she sings a joyful lay, paints her comb a brilliant red and scratches a vigorous scratch should not be accepted as sufficient grounds for commuting sentence.

It is safe to say that the poultry-keepers of this state would be many thousands of dollars in the pocket by rigorously killing off the hens every two years and replacing them with new stock—with the exceptions noted above.

"Where the pullets and hens are allowed to run together it will be necessary to mark them, otherwise it will be difficult to separate the old stock from the young when it is desired to market them. The usual method of marking is to punch a hole in the web between the toes when the chicks are hatched. This is easily and quickly done with a punch which may be purchased from the poultry supply houses for 25 cents. A number of different markings may be made in this way. Where the practice is to dispose of the hens every two years it will be sufficient to mark them every other year."

Poultry Notes.

The goose is becoming more popular in America as a table attraction. The markets report a demand at Thanksgiving and Christmas that exceeds that of a few years ago by one hundred per cent.

One reason why there are not many hens that will lay 200 eggs a year is because egg production has not been the breeder's purpose so much as feathers and notions. Some day a breeder will be able to sell a pullet with a guarantee that for one year at least she will lay 200 eggs or more, but that day has not come yet, neither has the hen or the breeder.

Poultry failures are few and of that few some are called failures because too much is expected. The profit of a hundred per cent. per annum is not enough for some people, and instead of judiciously and carefully increasing the stock and output the capital is decreased by selling off the useful pullets that are necessary for high averages in egg laying.

The old hen does not lay many eggs, but she wishes to live and have a good time; therefore she becomes a good singer, a scratcher, a chatterer and an all-around good performer as a mother. If she has been a superior layer and her life is prolonged for that reason, it is not reasonable to expect to keep it up. No matter what the record may have been, she cannot do it again. Poultry yards conducted for profit must limit the age to the end of the second year of laying.

At the Missouri Poultry Show held at the Coliseum of St. Louis in December, the entries consisted of 865 pigeons, 175 ducks, 100 geese, 150 bantams, 3,500 chickens, 150 turkeys and 26 pheasants.

At the Chicago Show was a large turkey, but it did not compete with Taft, the world's champion turkey exhibited at St. Louis. Taft is a bronze turkey gobbler, weighs fifty-five pounds, exhibited by S. C. Havens, of Shelbyvile, Ind., and was declared by the judges to be the largest turkey in the world as well as the finest, being built along the classy lines by which such fowls are judged.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower would take considerably more interest in poultry shows if a few fowls were exhibited alive and then were slaughtered in a dressed poultry contest. The meat production features are not sufficiently recognized to give us an exhibition of capons.

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Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1909
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$80.00 PER MONTH straight salary and expenses, to men with rig, to introduce our POULTRY REMEDIES. Bank ref's given. Don't answer unless you mean business. **Eureka Poultry Food Mfg. Co., Dept. 17, East St. Louis, Ill.**

The Incubator For Business.

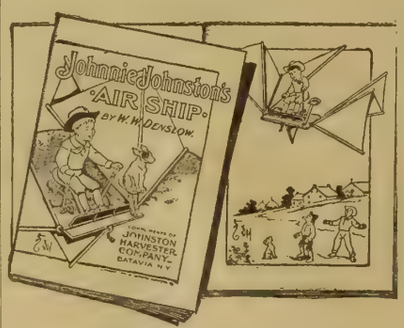
The incubator is a business proposition. We are advertising a few of the leading makes. They will be found on pages 19 and 20. We would like to specify the merits of each machine, but that is out of the question. The points of excellence are too numerous. But we repeat that the incubator is a business proposition. They were used in Egypt and China two thousand years ago. The mechanical incubator, with heat and ventilation regulated, is a modern invention. Twenty years ago the hatching was successful to a moderate extent and there were faults in every machine. Year after year improvements are made. Every manufacturer is a poultry keeper. Like the automobiles, the model of 1909 was better than that of 1908, and the 1910 machines contain every improvement. Poultry raising without incubators and brooders is only a profitable incident; it is not a business. With incubators people are now hatching out and selling thousands of young chicks. An acre of ground and a good working incubator with suitable buildings and a fair start of young hens, will enable anyone to sell eggs and poultry ranging upwards of a thousand dollars a year. It is just as easy to raise and fatten for market a thousand pounds of hens as it is to produce a thousand-pound beef steer; on the side of the hens and in their favor are 250 eggs to pay for their board and a profit. Hens should be sold after the second year of laying and not kept until they are exhausted as layers; they are then prime market fowls. The market is improving. As we write, top grades of fresh eggs are selling at wholesale in Chicago at 36 cents a dozen; in New York fancy eggs are up to 50 cents; Boston is selling the best at 48 to 51 cents. In Chicago old hens are selling at 12½ cents a pound live weight, and New York is paying 15 cents. The demand is greater than the supply. The chicken business is all right providing it is attended to as a business with the time, attention and investment that are necessary to conduct it. The incubator will hatch the fertile eggs so close that the few that are lost are just enough to keep the attendant up to the mark. Study the incubators; they are worth the money.

Ducks and Geese.

How to succeed with water fowl. This is an enlarged edition, revised and up-to-date. There are eighty pages, 9x12 inches. This is a fine book. A practical manual, giving full and authentic information and advice on the subject of breeding and raising ducks and geese for market, for breeders and for exhibitors. How to dress, pack and ship ducks to obtain the highest prices. A complete Guide to profitable duck and goose rearing.

The contents of the new edition include: Origin of the Duck; Development of the Duck Industry; Father of the Pekin Duck Industry in America; Comparison of Shapes of Ducks; How Best to Start; Profitable Pekin Ducks; Hints for the Amateur or Small Breeder; the Long Island Duck Industry; Results of Crossing; Pennsylvania Duck Industry; Shipping to Commission Men; Indian Runner and Rouen Ducks; Articles on Feeding, Housing, etc.; Duck Rearing Abroad; Domesticated Geese; Housing, Feeding and Rearing Geese; Goose Growing for the Farmer; Toulouse Geese; Crossing, etc.; Artificial Food for Water Fowl; Sebastopol Geese, etc.

The publisher's price for this book is 75 cents, and it cannot be sold for less, but for the price we can include one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



An Agricultural Airship.

Truly, these are indeed stirring times, and the wide-awakes on the farm are not to be left out when noses are counted for honors for progressiveness.

Had Darius Green lived in our day he could have turned the laugh on the scoffers who derided his efforts to fly and his ideas of aerial navigation, for, lo! the hour has come when the prophecy of Darius has been fulfilled, and the wisdom of

"The little chatterin', sassy wren"

seems to have been discovered at last, and men are actually taking unto themselves wings and flying away into the sky or wheresoever they have a fancy.

That such exploits are not confined to the city chaps may be a surprise to some.

To find a genius of the air on the farm whose achievements outclass even those of the now world-famous Wright brothers is still more astonishing, so that the aerial advantures and atmospheric exploits of Johnnie Johnston, who with simply the material obtained from a worn-out harvesting machine constructed a successful airship will be eagerly read by everyone who secures an account of how this wonderful young man accomplished his performance.

The account of his feat has been published in attractive form by the Johnston Harvester Company of Batavia, N. Y., and any reader of this paper who will write to the Johnston Harvester Company, mentioning this publication, will receive free on request a copy of the booklet entitled "Johnnie Johnston's Airship."

The story of this young man's travels in the air in company with his remarkable dog and the strange sights he witnessed as illustrated by the clever drawings of the celebrated artist, Mr. W. W. Denslow, which are printed in colors, will delight the young folks and everyone who owns, uses or has ever heard of the Johnston Harvester.

Johnston Harvesters are used all over the world in many strange lands by interesting people. What farm boy or girl would not like to visit these strange, interesting countries if he were permitted? Send for the booklet, a cut of which is shown herewith, and read how Johnnie Johnston did it. Address, Johnston Harvester Company, Box 117 B, Batavia, N. Y., and ask for a copy of Johnnie Johnston's Airship.

The National Horticultural Congress, San Juan county, New Mexico, had a surprising exhibit of apples, and a special gold medal was awarded to the exhibitors from that county.

Delta county, Colorado, received the award for county display of fruit at the National Horticultural Congress, besides winning many blue ribbons. It was remarked that the exhibit approached perfection in every respect.

G. W. Haight, of Oceana county, Michigan, is reported as having two and one-half acres of gooseberries. He took 1,200 cases of berries off this patch last season, bringing him a gross profit of $1,800 and a net profit of about $750. This patch has returned not less than $1,000 in sales for several years. The field is under very thorough cultivation. The bushes are sprayed two or three times each season and the ground is kept in splendid condition.

Mr. R. Breininger, of Monroe, Ind., is offering bred gilts and fall pigs of the Duroc-Jersey breed. He is owner of the Woodland herd of these favorite swine. These red hogs are making their mark on the market quotations. Mr. Breininger has good ones, and his stock is guaranteed as represented.

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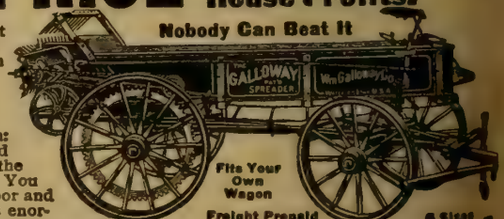

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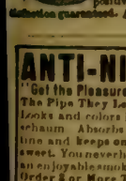

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As the potato is king among vegetables, the apple is easily queen among American fruits. No other kind is adapted to so varied climatic conditions. Nor is there any other fruit which varies so widely in kinds, that may be obtained practically fresh without cold storage during the entire year, or that has so large a part in the health of the race.

Before the age of cellars, our fathers gathered the apples and placed them in piles on straw, covered them with more straw and finally with earth. When there came a winter's thaw, the opening of an apple hole always disclosed fruit of a superior merit, the contact with the soil giving a fresh flavor not present in the cellar-kept fruit. But the latter method has superseded the former on account of convenience and of the fact that apples preserved under straw deteriorate very rapidly when exposed to air.

One farmer relates his experience in keeping apples thus: He had always kept them in open bins, but hearing much of the virtue of excluding air, he packed several bushels in a large, tight box and paced it in a store room. By and by a hard freeze came, and his fruit was frozen solid. Thinking it was ruined, he simply let it go for the time and depended upon his less choice but seemingly better cared for apples in the cellar. As spring approached he recalled the store room episode and investigated with the expectation of having to dump the apples all out. But no; they were in excellent condition, and he readily sold them at a fancy price. Had he disturbed them while frozen, they would have been ruined; but allowing them to thaw undisturbed in the tight box, the result was excellent.

An exchange states that if you wish apples to keep for a long time, wrap each in a piece of unprinted paper, as oranges are wrapped, and then pack in tight barrels or boxes. As this method of tying in paper, modified by suspending each head thus tied from the ceiling of the cellar, works nicely with cabbage, it is certainly worth trying with choice apples.

Those who have given it a trial are unanimous that a concrete floor is the best way to keep rats from the cellar. If you cannot fix it this season, plug up the holes with cement in which pounded glass has been substituted for sand.

The uses of apples have quadrupled within the last decade; and this is only the beginning. We are fast learning to combine one of the most wholesome fruits into many dishes that our grandmothers would not recognize.

We soon tire of all other fruits when used daily. Even the peach becomes tiresome in a short time. But a choice apple is the best possible dessert, the best after-meal tonic. Apples eaten freely daily are much better than medicine to keep the system in good condition.

Specialists assert that a single season of neglect tells upon the apple tree, not only for the next season, but to a certain extent for life. We remark that a tree which bears excessively one year usually rests the next. Since the buds for next year were prepared during the season just closed, can we expect them to be of the highest grade when the strength of the tree was exhausted in maturing the crop of the present year? Judicious pruning, persistent spraying and sufficient food supply must be a part of the regular work of the apple grower.

Hang a piece of suet or fresh meat in the tree and watch the nuthatches and other winter birds breakfast upon it. Later, their dessert is gained from the insects on the tree trunk.—Bessie L. Putnam.

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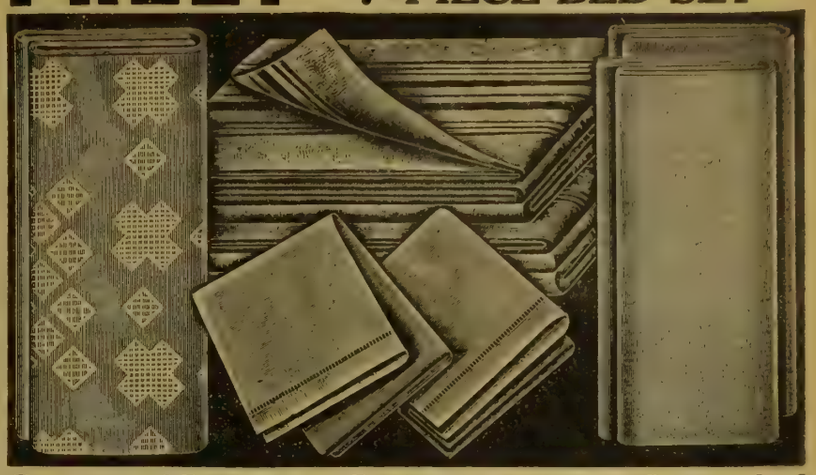

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Escalloped Dishes.

When a food is escalloped it is usually cooked with bread or cracker crumbs and occasionally milk. Escalloped dishes are delicious and healthful. Why they are not more commonly used is a question, unless it is merely because people have not yet formed the habit of preparing them. Almost anything can be escalloped, and it is a most pleasing way in which to serve left-overs. A few favorite recipes for escalloped dishes will give the idea of escalloping to the novice, so that she can make use of them to serve any food in this way. A porcelain-lined pudding dish makes an excellent container.

Escalloped Tomatoes.—Cover the bottom of the dish with tomatoes and season with pepper, salt and a few dabs of butter; then add a layer of crumbs, next a layer of tomatoes seasoned as before, and keep on alternating tomatoes and crumbs until the dish is full, having the last layer one of crumbs. Bake for half an hour. The tomatoes supply sufficient liquid, so there is no need of adding any.

Escalloped Oysters.—Cover the bottom of the dish with plump oysters and season with pepper, salt and butter; add a layer of crumbs and alternate with oysters until the pan is full. Pour over all about a cupful of cream or milk to a quart of the crackers and oysters, though this may vary, depending upon the liquor of the oysters. Sprinkle the top liberally with pepper and butter and bake for half an hour.

Escalloped Potatoes.—Slice new potatoes, put in the baking dish and cover with milk. Add two tablespoons of flour dissolved in milk for every pint of milk used on the potatoes. Season with salt, pepper and butter. Sprinkle dry flour on the top of the potatoes and bake for an hour. Grated cheese added to potatoes prepared in this way gives potatoes a grating and they are delicious.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

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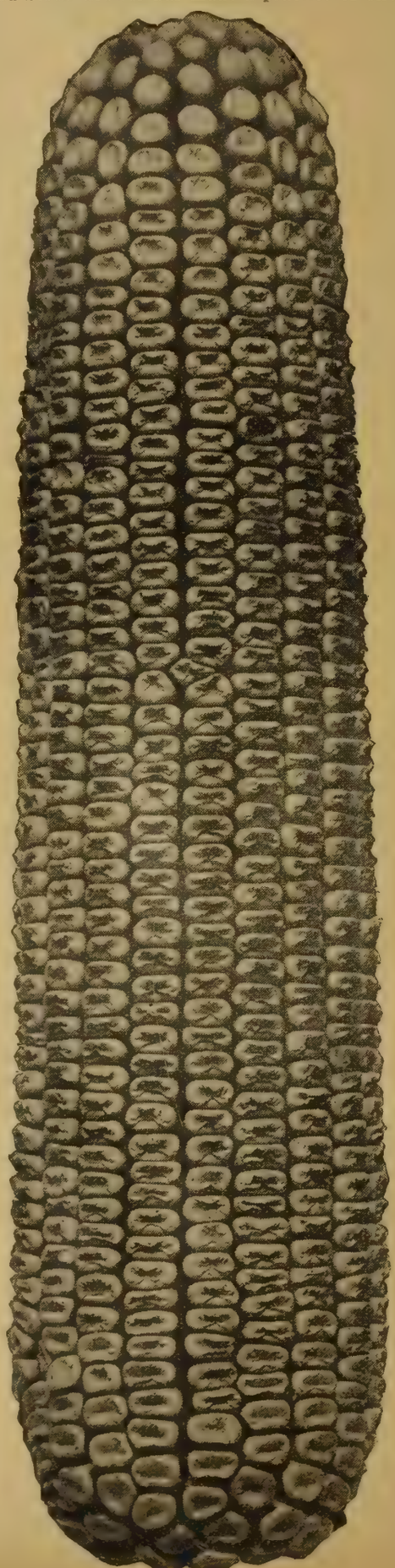
Offered as a Premium by the Subscription Department of The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

During the past two years, at the proper season, The National Farmer and Stock Grower has made a practice of offering a small quantity of seed corn as a special subscription premium, and we have decided to do so again. For yellow corn we have decided to use the corn grown by Mr. D. L. Pascal, of Iowa. We will use his Reid's Yellow Dent Corn, which has been bred pure for sixty-two years. Mr. Pascal obtained his seed from the originator. He has won many prizes and trophies. The ear of corn which is illustrated here was produced by Mr. Pascal, and it has not had an equal. Mr. Pascal is a farmer, not a seed merchant. His corn sent us comes from the breeding blocks in which the Grand Champion Ear was raised, and is related to it. Properly planted, carefully cultivated in a good season under favorable conditions, there is a fair chance that a pound or two of this seed corn will produce show corn. It is worth the trial.



This ear of corn pictured here is 10¼ inches long, 7⅞ inches in circumference at a line three inches from the butt, and 6⅞ inches at a point two inches from the tip. It weighs 19 ounces, and although only nine rows of kernels are shown in the picture, it carries twenty rows of kernels. This is the ear of corn that won the Allee Trophy at Ames, Iowa, January, 1907, and was pronounced by two great corn experts, Prof F. G. Holden and Prof. A. D. Shamel, as being the best ear they have ever seen.

PREMIUM OFFER NO. 1.

For premium purposes we make this offer: Anyone sending us a postoffice money order for 60 cents will be credited with one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and can select one pound of Pascal's Champion Yellow Dent Corn as a premium, to be sent postpaid by mail, and safe delivery guaranteed.

PREMIUM OFFER NO. 2.

Anyone sending us one dollar by money order or currency, will be credited with two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and will have the privilege of selecting two pounds of Pascal's Champion Yellow Dent Corn as a premium, to be sent postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed.

OUR PRIZE OFFERS.

Furthermore, if any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed corn furnished by us as a premium and exhibit ten ears of the same at their own State Fair or at any Interstate Fair, or at their own Agricultural College Corn Show—for every championship premium won by said corn we will pay the exhibitor fifty dollars; for every first prize twenty-five dollars; for every second prize ten dollars, and for every third prize five dollars, providing that these prizes are won during the year 1910 with corn grown by our subscriber from seed corn furnished by us to him as a premium.

UMC
STEEL LINED SHOT SHELLS
THE only American Steel Lined shells are UMC Arrow and Nitro Club. The Steel Lining around the smokeless powder keeps out the moisture and makes them better, stronger and safer.
UMC Steel Lined shells cost more to make but no more to buy. The Steel Lining is a gift to sportsmen—your protection at our expense.
Look for the UMC round red trade mark on the box.
Made for Remington and all other Shotguns.
Game Laws Free.
The UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.
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THE STEEL LINING
THE STEEL LINING

THE NATIONAL SHOW OFFERS.

If any premiums are won at the National Corn Show of 1910 by corn grown by our subscriber from premium seed furnished by us, we will double the amount. Thus, ten ears of corn at a State Show winning a first prize will receive from us $25.00, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, will receive $50.00 from us. Then, if winning a first prize at the National Corn Show, the exhibitor would receive $50.00 additional from us, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, would receive $100.00 from us, or a total of $225.00 in all. All this is possible with ten ears of corn grown from the corn which we will send as a subscription premium.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will please send me two pounds of Pascal's Champion Yellow Dent Corn as a premium.

Name.. .....

R. F. D..... Box.....

Postoffice.. .....

State..... .....

Potash For Sale to All.

Farmers who farm on business principles and fertilize their soils as a manufacturer puts money into a plant—for investment—have never needed much argument to be convinced that "Potash Pays," as the German Kali Works puts it. The trouble for the farmer has been not only the price but the difficulty of getting Potash at any price. The manufacturers who compound complete fertilizers have heretofore absorbed it all and kept Potash away from the general trade.

All this has been changed, and thousands of farmers who farm for profit rather than for mere wages and a living will now be able to buy all the Potash Salts they need, in any quantity they want it, of local dealers everywhere. And not only this—but they can get it at lower rates than have ever before been charged.

This means that farmers can now invest in plant foods that they themselves buy and mix—fertilizers without fillers or make-weights—and put the money saved from interest, freight, excessive profits on fillers and mixing charges into so much more actual crop-making fertilizer.

The great German potash mines are now producing enough potash to enable the American selling agency to guarantee delivery of all that is required both by fertilizer manufacturers and by local dealers and farmers. Ask your dealer to carry these invaluable salts in stock. Tell him to write to the German Kali Works, Continental Building, Baltimore, for particulars and prices. And we recommend you to write to them also for their "Farmer's Note Book" and their valuable literature on fertilizing and cultivation. Mention what crops you are most interested in. It will pay you to do it. And see your dealer the next time you are in town.

Don't forget to mention The National Farmer and Stock Grower when you write to the German Kali Works, Continental Building, Baltimore, Md., when you write for a copy of the "Farmer's Note Book."

A High-dressing Steer.

During the International Show a beef steer that on account of being a three-year-old was not in competition, was for all that a show of itself. This was a grade Hereford steer weighing on foot 1,810 pounds, and sold to Swift & Company at $9.75 per 100 pounds, bringing a gross price of $176.47. This great steer dressed out 68 per cent. of beef, which Manager Russell of the Swift Cooler said was the record for beeves killed by his firm. This steer was fed by the Minnesota Agricultural College. In the slaughter test the carcass champion, an Angus two-year-old, dressed out 66.8 per cent.; the first-prize yearling, an Angus steer, dressed out 65.8 per cent.; and the reserve grand champion of the show on foot, Dr. Dwynn, a grade Angus, weighing 1,766 pounds alive, dressed out 66.1 per cent. It must be understood by our readers that there are no longer classes for three-year-old steers, for the reason that ideal beef cattle can be produced from steers that are yearlings and two-year-olds.

Need We Fear the San Jose Scale?

The San Jose scale has now been with us for a good many years and we have become more or less familiar with it. We have learned at least two things: One is, that we cannot entirely stop the ravages of the scale; the other is that our orchards can be made successful in spite of the scale.

It will, however, remain with us as an enemy to be watched and fought at all times. It is another reason for the fruit grower knowing all that can be learned about his business and especially all possible about the insects and fungoid diseases that assail his orchards and plantations.

The San Jose scale is an enemy that is most dangerous when neglected. It thrives and becomes mighty in the places where its presence is not known till it has covered the trees with millions of its kind that suck out the life that is in the trees. The writer saw an illustration of this in a neglected orchard in North Carolina. A New York man had purchased a good-sized piece of land and had planted it in peach trees. He had engaged a man in the vicinity of the new orchard to keep a general oversight of it. Then he let it alone for four years, at the end of which time it should commence to bring him a large income. When the writer and the Director of an Experiment Station investigated this orchard it was five years old and was dying with San Jose scale infestation. It was more than a total loss to its owner, for there would be the cost of digging out the trees. Its salvation was not possible.

Yet that orchard would have been saved easily if it had not been neglected. The San Jose scale is a pest that spreads but slowly and cannot do great injury the first year. It must have time in which to multiply and spread from tree to tree. If assailed at once it can be kept within bounds at least, but that is not the way it is handled by the man that neglects his orchard. We need therefore to fear it exceedingly where it is left to itself and is given an opportunity to spread at will.

Ten years ago it was believed that by passing strict inspection laws and enforcing them the spread of the San Jose scale could be checked. Many states passed laws providing for rigid inspection, and commissions were created and financed. But the scale spread in the face of inspections and in spite of the existence of commissions. The chief reason for this was that the scale does not confine its attention to our fruit trees, but thrives on many kinds of trees. The Osage Orange hedge is one of its best hosts. A state entomologist tells me that it is no longer possible to control it, for it has gotten into the forests.

Every Experiment Station in the country is now well supplied with literature on this scale, and also keeps up to date on the methods of fighting it. At the present time the lime-sulphur washes applied in the winter are the best known means of destroying the scale, and concerning these voluminous information can be obtained from the above mentioned sources.

December Strawberries.

The first strawberries of the season arrived at St. Louis December 14th. They were from Florida and arrived in two "pony refrigerators," each holding eighty quarts. They were sold at 75 cents a quart, which looks to be a premium price, as an average summer price is 10 cents a quart.

Apples and Insomnia.

A medical writer declares that the apple is such a common fruit that very few persons become familiar with its medicinal properties. The best thing just before going to bed, he says, is to eat an apple. "Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of the fruit," he continues, "are likely to throw up their hands in horror at the visions of dyspepsia which such a suggestion may summon up, but no harm can come even to a delicate system by the eating of a ripe and juicy apple before going to bed. The apple excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all; the apple prevents indigestion and throat diseases."—Country Gentleman.

One Man Knew How To Buy Eggs

Here's the story of a man who knew how to buy eggs at 15 cents a dozen when they were selling for 30 cents everywhere in the city.

One day he drove out in the country and said to a farmer, "You are getting 12 cents for your eggs at the store—send them to me in town and I'll give you 15 cents a dozen."

He knew that these eggs sold to the local store for 12 cents, went to the city wholesaler at 18 cents, to the retailer at 25 cents, and finally to the consumer at 30 cents.

Bought from the farmer the eggs cost him 15 cents, but if bought through dealers they would have cost him 30 cents a dozen—and here's the point—HE GOT THE SAME EGGS.

Now this egg story explains how we sell the ECONOMY CHIEF CREAM SEPARATOR. We take the factory cost and add one profit, but the other dealers add a profit for the traveling salesman, the local dealer and the county agent.

We save you these useless profits and give you a machine that excels all others in these points:

SKIMMING—$1,000 is what we will pay the maker who will produce a machine that can outskim the Economy Chief according to our offer, and it has never yet been accepted.

CLEANING—There's only four simple parts in the bowl and you can clean the whole bowl in less than three minutes.

TURNING—Your boy or girl over twelve years old can run this machine—it works even easier than a coffee grinder.

But remember the egg story—then you will understand how we sold 40,000 separators last year and have built a factory so large—but the best way to tell you about this is to mail you our new book called "FACTS ABOUT OUR FACTORY."

This book is sent FREE—write a postal or letter at once and say, "Send me the FACTS ABOUT YOUR FACTORY."

The Economy Chief

Note the Reduced Prices for —1910—

$27.90 to $42.50

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[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

$20.00 Up. Catalogue FREE.

$45.00

$20.00 Up. Cash or Credit.

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We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Write for our catalogue and full particulars.

ON CREDIT

Buggies
Only $10. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Surreys
Only $25. Cash.
Balance $7 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Farm Wagons
Only $15. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for our free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO.,
Dept. 655, East St. Louis, Ills.

Piles Quickly Cured at Home

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

Piles is a fearful disease, but easy to cure, if you go at it right.

An operation with the knife is dangerous, cruel, humiliating and unnecessary.

There is just one other sure way to be cured—painless, safe and in the privacy of your own home—it is Pyramid Pile Cure.

We mail a trial package free to all who write.

It will give you instant relief, show you the harmless, painless nature of this great remedy and start you well on the way toward a perfect cure.

Then you can get a full-sized box from any druggist for 50 cents, and often one box cures.

Insist on having what you call for.

If the druggist tries to sell you something just as good, it is because he makes more money on the substitute.

The cure begins at once and continues rapidly until it is complete and permanent.

You can go right ahead with your work and be easy and comfortable all the time.

It is well worth trying.

Just send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 92 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich., and receive free by return mail the trial package in a plain wrapper.

Thousands have been cured in this easy, painless and inexpensive way, in the privacy of the home.

No knife and its torture.

No doctor and his bills.

All druggists, 50 cents. Write today for a free package.

East Texas Fruits and Vegetables.

The busy country is where crops are marketed all the year round. The truck and fruit belt of Eastern Texas keeps vegetables, fruit and grain going forward from April to December and markets live stock and cotton during the twelve months of the year.

Farmers who are looking for new homes ought to take a look at Eastern Texas, particularly in the counties of Camp, Upshur, Wood, Smith, Rusk, Henderson, Cherokee, Nacogdoches and Angelina. This is a rich territory which is making records in fruit and vegetable growing that will surprise anyone who has not gone over the ground.

Eastern Texas was the first of the state to be settled and the last to be appreciated. It was first passed over by the stockmen, but they returned again to find the feed for their cattle, and now some of the largest feeding pens are in the counties named.

The country spoken of is all tributary to the St. Louis and Southwestern Railway, familiarly known as the Cotton Belt Route. This road has furnished an expeditious market outlet and made the development of the country possible and profitable. At first, Jacksonville and Tyler became famous as shipping points for vegetables and fruit, and then these industries spread until Eastern Texas became recognized for its true value. The crops are marketed in car-load shipments. Fruit and vegetable associations place the produce close to market, and economy and enterprise go hand in hand, with cash results. Considering these results, the land is very cheap.

The development of fruit growing and truck raising in Eastern Texas was rapid and extensive. This includes small fruits, which produce handsomely. East Texas peaches are several weeks earlier than those of Georgia or California; the berries of East Texas are in advance of those of Arkansas or Southern Illinios; the East Texas tomatoes, cantaloupes and melons fill up the gaps in market places, having fruit and vegetables for sale early and late. The hillsides are usually given over to peaches and the bottom lands to berries, vegetables, cotton, corn and other crops. The opportunities are boundless, and the regularity of the work appeals to farm labor more than it does in the sections where they have shorter crop and marketing seasons. Much more can be and ought to be said in regard to this great country, but space will not admit in this issue. Those who are interested should write to E. W. LaBeaume, 1408 Pierce Building, St. Louis, Mo., for a free copy of his Eastern Texas book. He is General Passenger Agent of the St. Louis and Southwestern Railway.

Country and Town Farming.

The other day an agricultural person from South Jersey, characteristically arrayed in elongated boots, trailing whiskers and a 1908 crop of hair, broke into the gladsome zone at the foot of Market street, and, after taking several hard ciders to satisfy himself that he was no longer in local-option territory, he started to climb the Market street hill.

He had not proceeded far before he came upon Contractor Vare's men, who were tearing up the street preparatory to laying the wooden block pavement, and, seeing a team of horses hooked to a plow, he stopped in apparent astonishment. First he looked, and then he looked again, and, scratching that part of his head where the hard cider was beginning to buzz, wabbled over to a policeman with a perplexed expression.

"Mr. Constable," said he, addressing the officer, "is that a man plowing over yonder?"

"It sure is," replied the policeman, with an indulgent smile. "Why do you ask?"

"Because you folks down here has kind o' got me ter guessin'," answered Uncle Joan. "It is too goshdasted late ter plant wheat, an' it's too early ter plow fer corn, an' I was wonderin' what in ther thunderation ye was goin' ter plant at this time o' year."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

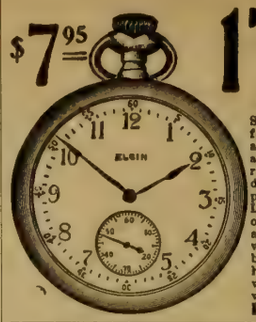
Saw Your Own and Your Neighbor's Lumber.

The price of lumber is now high and still going up. Those of our readers who have an engine or good power will find it profitable to get a good saw mill and start a lumber-sawing business in your district. One of the best mills we know of is made by R. R. Howell & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., and we suggest that you write them for their catalogue and prices.

Sweepstake Apple Prizes.

At the Second National Apple Show held at Spokane, Wash., November 15th to 20th, the sweepstake prize of $1,000 was won by H. B. Tronson and T. F. Guthrie with a car of Spitzbergs grown on their orchard near Eagle Point, Oregon. The second sweepstake prize of $500 was won by W. W. Sawyer, of Hillcrist Orchard, Sunnyside, Wash, by a 630-box car-load of Grimes' Golden.

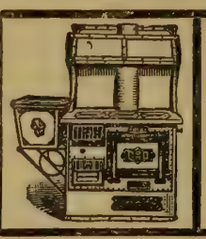
Cabbage at $20 to $24 a ton were sold at St. Louis, late in December.



$7.95 — 17 Jeweled Elgin

Seems impossible, but we mean just what we say, a genuine 17 jeweled Elgin watch for $7.95. Regular men's size, worth $20 to any man who requires a perfect timekeeper and a watch that will last a lifetime. Manufactured by the Elgin Nat'l Watch Co., stamped and guaranteed 17 jewels Breguet hairspring, compensation balance, micrometric patent regulator, patent safety pinion, patent dust band, jewels in settings, double sunk enamel dial, quick train lever escapement. Fitted in heavy or medium weight solid ore-silver dust proof screw case, both case and works guaranteed for 20 years. SEEING IS BELIEVING. Let us send this watch to you by express for examination so that you can see it with your own eyes before you buy it. We take all the risk, you are to be the judge. Cut this out and send it to us with your name and address (and your nearest express office) and watch will be sent at once by express. If satisfactory after examination pay express agent our bargain sale price $7.95 and express charges and it is yours. Mention weight wanted, heavy or medium, and order today as this offer may not appear again. We furnish this watch in 20 year guarantee SOLID GOLD FILLED case for $10.95. State kind wanted. Ore Silver at $7.95 or Gold Filled at $10.95. Address

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 356 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.



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With large reservoirs, from $8. up. Warranted for 25 years. Cash or easy monthly payments. We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Write for FREE catalogue of Steel Ranges, Heaters, Stoves, etc.

CENTURY MFG. CO., 634 R, East St. Louis, Ill.

KING ELLSWORTH—Weighing 1,750 pounds. A pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus two-year-old steer, fitted and shown at the Chicago International Live Stock Show of 1909, and declared to be the grand champion beef steer of the show. Exhibited by the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. Sold at the Chicago live stock market by Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. at 18 cents a pound to Messrs. Schwarzschild & Sulsberger.

GRAND CHAMPION PEN OF BARROWS at the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition of 1909. These barrows were Berkshires, and were fed and exhibited by the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa; weighed 300 pounds, and were sold by Clay, Robinson & Co. at $8.65 per 100 pounds. Speaking of these barrows, Judge C. A. Kurtze said they were the best pen ever exhibited at the Chicago International Show. Their prominent features were the breed characteristics. They were perfect market hogs, and in conformation were up to the ideals of the breeder.

Increase Your Salary On a Farm of Your Own in the Growing Southwest

where the land is new and low priced, where seasons are long and winters mild, where you can grow two and three crops a year, where there are good markets, good people and good health.

If you are seeking a new location, a new home or a new business, let us tell you of the many opportunities in

Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Louisiana

in our complete literature on any or all of these states (written by experts and well illustrated), maps and list of lands for sale, with prices.

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offers to homeseekers on certain days each month, low round-trip rates with long limits and liberal stopover privileges.

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Send me, free of charge, complete literature regarding farming possibilities in state of _____

Name _____

P. O. _____

State _____

ORCHARD SCENE IN EASTERN TEXAS—Situated upon the Cotton Belt Route. Eastern Texas has become famous for the production of vegetables and fruit in addition to grain and cotton and all classes of live stock. See advt. on page 11.

GRAND CHAMPION CAR-LOAD OF LAMBS—Winner of sweepstakes prize over all other classes and ages at the Chicago International Live Stock Show of 1909. These lambs were fed and shown by Mr. D. W. Black, of Lyndon, Ohio, being the second year in succession in which Mr. Black has received the same award.

AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE PICTURE FREE.

This illustration very indefinitely represents a most beautiful and delightful premium picture—a reproduction of a masterpiece. This magnificent picture is in the richest of color. It is 16x20 inches. It is finished equal to an oil painting. It will adorn and beautify any room in which it may be placed. If it is neatly framed it will be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Without framing it will last for several years. The illustration gives no idea of the size and beauty of the picture. We are using the AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE PICTURE for the purpose of introducing our new publication, the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE. This is a nice, bright, thirty-two-page, three-column publication, which will interest all the family. Send us 25 cents in silver for one-year's trial subscription to the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE and we will send you free by mail one AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE PICTURE securely packed in a tube, and safe arrival guaranteed. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

OVERFATNESS KILLS,

Shortens Life, Spoils Beauty, Brings Discomfort and Worry.

Usually an overstout person dies from ten to thirty years earlier than one whose weight is retained at normal. Excessive fat causes the victim to become enfeebled and ailing and to die prematurely. The morbid fat gathers within the ribs and hardens, causing fatty degeneration of the heart—danger of sudden death after climbing stairs, shock, running for a train, etc. The double chin which people are apt to regard as merely an annoying defect in beauty, is the sign of weak throat and voice, and is frequently the forerunner of catarrh, asthma or bronchitis. A big stomach denotes gastric and intestinal troubles. Large hips indicate ailments or weakness of kidneys, liver or other vital organs.

The victim of obesity becomes a sad, ailing, weak, ill-tempered person. The safe, reliable, guaranteed home treatment of Dr. Bradford will speedily effect a cure which will last the entire lifetime, bringing added years, attractive appearance, freedom from pains and discomforts, and real contentment. You can obtain a proof treatment, absolutely free, by merely writing to Dr. H. C. Bradford, D 75 Bradford Bldg., New York, N. Y. With this, the doctor will mail free, a convincing array of testimonials and his book of advice.

It is advised that readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower who are overfat, or who have relatives or friends needing a reliable, perfectly safe treatment, take advantage of this unusual opportunity.

DEAFNESS CURED
By New Discovery

"I have demonstrated that deafness can be cured."—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

The secret of how to use the mysterious and invisible nature forces for the cure of Deafness and Head Noises has at last been discovered by the famous Physician-Scientist, Dr. Guy Clifford Powell. Deafness and Head Noises disappear as if by magic under the use of this new and wonderful discovery. He will send all who suffer from Deafness and Head Noises full information how they can be cured, absolutely free, no matter how long they have been deaf, or what caused their deafness. This marvelous Treatment is so simple, natural and certain that you will wonder why it was not discovered before. Investigators are astonished and cured patients themselves marvel at the quick results. Any deaf person can have full information how to be cured quickly and cured to stay cured at home without investing a cent. Write today to Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 5778 Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., and get full information of this new and wonderful discovery, absolutely free.

Do You Know Jim Brown?

There is a man in Cleveland, Ohio, whom the good citizens of that town refer to as "James Brown, President of the Brown Fence and Wire Company," but several hundred thousand farmers in all parts of the United States call him Jim Brown, the Fence Man. If you don't know him, you ought to get acquainted. He makes a fence which has won for itself the name "The Fence That Lasts," because it is made of heavier wires, has heavier uprights a well as heavy horizontal wires, and because it is doubly galvanized. If you own land, you are interested in this fencing proposition. Get out your stub end of a pencil right now and write a postal to the Brown Fence and Wire Company, Dept. 45, Cleveland, Ohio, for Jim Brown's Common Sense Talk on Wire Fences. You'll be glad you did it.

VIOLIN FREE

This is a fine, handsome, clear toned, good sized Violin of highly polished, beautiful wood, ebony-finished pegs, finger board and tail piece, one silver string, three gut strings, long bow of white horse-hair, box of resin and FINE SELF-INSTRUCTION BOOK.

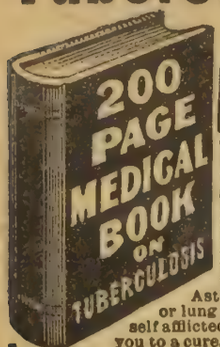
Send us your name and address for 24 packages of BLUINE to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold return our $2.40 and we will send you this beautiful Violin and outfit just exactly as represented.

BLUINE MFG. CO.,
526 Mill Street,
Concord Junction, Mass.

David Rankin, Jr., a St. Louis capitalist, sold 200 acres of land for $250,000. The land is on the side of the rock road between East St. Louis and Belleville, Ill., and it has been held off the market for many years. This purchase was very likely brought about by the construction of a bridge for free traffic between St. Louis and East St. Louis.

During the month of December, in St. Louis county, Missouri, 144 acres of land at the intersection of the Clayton and North and South Roads were sold at $653 per acre. The land is part of the estate of the late Edward J. Gay, and was sold to a St. Louis syndicate. Twenty years ago such land was being sold at $125 to $175 per acre.

Tuberculosis Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Tuberculosis can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Tuberculosis, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Company, 3713 Water Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free, and also a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

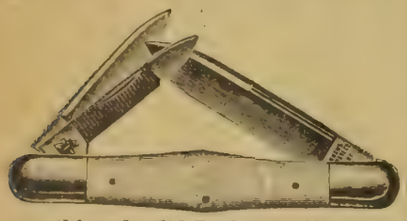
TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information FREE. **DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist,**
Office, 814 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. For circular, testimonials and free trial treatment, write
Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Ga.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

GALL STONES or any **LIVER DISEASE.** Write me **ALL** about it. Will tell of a cure **FREE.**
Address **C. E. COVEY, R.F.D. 5, Lansing, Mich.**

POCKET KNIFE SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.

This is a splendid three-blade pearl-handle Pocket Knife, three inches long, superior steel, imported. No better knife on the market. Directly one is seen and examined, everybody wants one. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is $1.00 for three years. Send us $1.00 and we will mail you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years, and in place of the third year we will give



you this splendid Pocket Knife. This will please everyone who gets it. Uncle Piper, subscription editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, has undertaken to eat his own head off if we fail to send out ten thousand of these knives in one month, and we don't wish to lose Uncle Piper that way. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Dangerous to Get Near.

The teacher had been telling the class about the rhinoceros family. "Now, name some things," said she, "that are very dangerous to get near to, and that have horns." "Automobiles!" replied little Jennie Jones, promptly.—New York World.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES WHITE CORN.

Offered as a Premium by the Subscription Department of The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

The fine ear of corn represented is the one which was sold for $250. It is of the variety known as Johnson County White Dent. It is the corn that won the highest awards at the National Corn Shows of 1907 and 1908. Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana, is the breeder, raiser, grower and exhibitor of this wonderful ear of corn. Mr. Clore has won so many sweepstakes prizes for corn exhibits that he has the high honor of being the recognized champion, and is barred from competition. He can select corn of his own raising and be sure to win the championship. At one Corn Show his winnings amounted to $7,536.50. Mr. Clore has very kindly furnished us with a small quantity of his Grand Sweepstakes Seed Corn for premium purposes. We offer it to our readers for experimental purposes. We have offered this same corn for two years with gratifying success. A fourteen-year-old boy in Georgia received a pound of this corn from us as a subscription premium and from it he raised a good stand and selected ten ears which won a $50 first prize at the Georgia State Fair. This office also awarded him $25.00, and the same corn is now in competition at the National Corn Show of 1909.

Mr. Clore habitually raises 90 to 100 bushels per acre. A pound of his seed is worth considerable money.

PREMIUM OFFER NO. 1.

For premium purposes we make this offer: Anyone sending us a postoffice money order for 60 cents will be credited with one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and he can select one pound of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a premium, to be sent postpaid by mail, and safe delivery guaranteed.

PREMIUM OFFER NO. 2.

Anyone sending us one dollar by money order or registered mail will be credited with two-years' subsription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and will have the privilege of selecting two pounds of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a premium, to be sent postpaid, and safe delivery guaranteed.

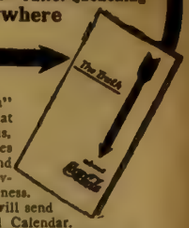
OUR PRIZE OFFERS.

Furthermore, if any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed corn furnished by us as a premium and exhibit ten ears of the same at their own State Fair or at any Interstate Fair, or at their own Agricultural College Corn Show—for every championship premium won by said corn we will pay the exhibitor fifty dollars; for every first prize twenty-five dollars; for every second prize ten dollars, and for every third prize five dollars, providing that these prizes are won during the year 1910 with corn grown by our subscriber from the seed corn furnished by us to him as a premium.

Whenever You See An Arrow Think of

Coca-Cola

The all the year round best beverage for all classes, ages and sexes.
Delicious—Wholesome—Thirst-Quenching
5c Everywhere



Our Free Booklet
"The Truth About Coca-Cola" tells all about Coca-Cola—what it is and why it is so delicious, wholesome and beneficial. It gives analyses made by scientists and chemists from coast to coast, proving its purity and wholesomeness. Send 2c for postage—and we will send you our 1910 Coca-Cola Girl Calendar.
THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

EARN Watch, Ring AND CHAIN
We positively give both a Famous Alton Watch, Stem Wind, handsomely designed case, American movement, factory tested, guaranteed 5ve years, also a nice Ring set with a Congo Gem, sparkling and fiery, for selling 20 pieces handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces, when sold send $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch, ring and chain. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. **ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 538, CHICAGO**

THE MEXICAN RESURRECTION PLANT.

This is a great and pleasing novelty. Without water it dries up and is apparently dead. Place it in a shallow tank of water and it revives to a beautiful, living, fern-like plant. Let it dry out again and it curls up like a ball and can be kept for years. It will revive again directly it is placed in water. It requires no soil, no nourishment, no attention.

We have adopted the Resurrection Plant as a subsciption premium to the **Universal Magazine.** The magazine is most interesting and is published monthly. It is an illustrated publication, with genuine stories, splendid poetry and home reading. Send 25 cents for one-year's subscription to the **Universal Magazine** and we will mail you one of these genuine Resurrection Plants as a free premium.
Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

THE NATIONAL SHOW OFFERS.

If any premiums are won at the National Corn Show of 1910 by corn grown by our subscriber from premium seed furnished by us, we will double the amounts. Thus, ten ears of corn at a State Show winning a first prize will receive from us $25.00, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, will receive $50.00 from us. Then, if winning a first prize at the National Corn Show, the exhibitor would receive $50.00 additional from us, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, would receive $100.00 from us, or a total of $225.00 in all. All this is possible with ten ears of corn grown from the corn which we will send as a subscription premium.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will please send me two pounds of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a premium.

Name.....

R. F. D..... Box.....

Postoffice.....

State.....

Making Merry

At Mealtime, Means Good Appetite, Good Digestion, Good Cheer, Good Heart and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Do You Use Them? If Not, Why?

DYSPEPSIA is the skeleton at the feast; the death's head at the festive board. It turns cheer into cheerlessness, gaiety into gloom and festivity into farce. It is the ghost in the home, haunting every room and hitting at every fireplace, making otherwise merry people shudder and fear. If there is one disease more than another that should be promptly attacked and worsted, it is DYSPEPSIA. It is the very genius of unhappiness, unrest and ill nature. In time it will turn the best man almost into a demon of temper and make a good woman something to be dreaded and avoided.

It is estimated that half of one's troubles in this world comes of a stomach gone wrong—of Dyspepsia, in short. Foods taken into the stomach and not properly cared for; converted into substances that the system has no use for and hasn't any notion what to do with. It is irritated and vexed, pained and annoyed, and in a little while this state of things becomes general and directly there is "something bad to pay." The whole system is in a state of rebellion and yearns to do something rash and disagreeable and a fine case of Dyspepsia is established and opens up for business.

If you were bitten by a mad dog, you would not lose a day in going to a cure; do you know you should be just as prompt with Dyspepsia? Rabies is a quick death; dyspepsia is a slow one; this is about all the difference. There is a cure for rabies and so there is for Dyspepsia, and one cure was about as difficult to discover as the other. Pasteur found out one and the F. A. STUART COMPANY the other, and it is no longer a secret, as it is made public in the wonderful Tablet, which so many are using and praising today. One writer says of it:

"Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are little storehouses of digestion which mix with the stomach juices, digest food, retingle the mucous membrane and its nerve centers, give to the blood a great wealth of digestive fluids, promote digestion and stays by the stomach until all its duties are complete."

Some cures are worse than the disease; they demand This, That and the Other and the patient despairs at the requirements; but not so with the Stuart Dyspepsia Tablet; they are easy and pleasant to take and no nausea or ill feeling follows. There is none of this "getting-all-over-the-mouth" like a liquid and making the remedy a dread. Another writer says:

"It matters not what the condition of the stomach, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets only improve the juices and bring quiet to the whole digestive canal, of which the stomach is the center."

Forty thousand physicians use these tablets in their practice and every druggist sells them. Price, 50c. Send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

The Historic Bird..

"Speaking of Christmas turkeys," said Sir Thomas Lipton in the Cedrick's smoking room, "reminds me of a Piccadilly club.

"A Devonshire man sent this club, about Christmas, a fine, large swan in a hamper. The hamper was addressed to the secretary, who notified the club members of the treat that was in store, and a special swan dinner was arranged for the 23d.

"The swan came on, at this dinner, looking magnificent — erect and stately on a great silver-gift salver. But tough! It was so tough you couldn't have carved the gravy. All perceived that they had been hoaxed.

"A few days later the sender of the swan dropped in at the club.

" 'Got my swan all right, I hope?' he said to the society.

" 'Yes, and a nice trick you played on us,' was the reply.

" 'Trick? What do you mean?'

" 'Why, we boiled that swan for sixteen hours, and when it came on the table it was tougher than a block of granite.'

"Good gracious! Did you have my swan cooked?'

" 'Yes, of course.'

"The other was in despair.

" 'Why, that bird was historic,' he groaned. 'I sent him up to be stuffed and preserved. He had been in my family for 200 years. He had eaten out of the hand of King Charles I.' "

Flowers For Little Folks.

There are numerous annuals well adapted to the juvenile hands, as they are cheap, easy of culture and bloom constantly throughout the season.

Yet to have the best results one must keep the blossoms closely picked, and this is an excellent method of teaching a child generosity. If you would have flowers, you must give them, and that freely.

Pansies are a general favorite, delighting in rich soil, with plenty of moisture. They flower best in spring and autumn, the hot sun causing the flowers to decrease in size during mid-summer.

The nasturtium is a favorite. Select the tall-growing varieties, mixed colors. All shades from light canary through orange, fiery scarlet, to rich bronze should appear, the series being entirely in harmony with each other. This plant enjoys the hot sunshine and blossoms until late. If branches are placed in water they will continue to flower for weeks.

Sweet peas are a perpetual delight, but should be planted as early as possible in spring. Do not wait for the ground to become dry, but thrust them in as soon as it can possibly be worked.

A bed of verbenas in choice colors is handsome, a few plants being of a trailing nature, filling an entire bed. Some of the white-eyed varieties, as scarlet, pink, and rose, thus marked, are especially fine.

Poppies make a rich display, their only fault being that they are too short-lived. When once planted, they will perpetuate themselves from year to year by self-sown seed. These are but a few of the many good annuals, any of which will prove pleasing if the child is given a little help in arranging and sowing the seeds.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Sewing Table Notes.

Keep a small piece of wax at hand to prevent the thread from knotting, and the emery ball to free the needles from rust.

Dull shears may be sharpened by drawing them over the neck of a bottle, closing down at the same time as though in the act of cutting.

A narrow velvet band of any becoming color with a bit of narrow lace sewed on one edge makes a very pretty finish for the neck, fastened with small pins.

If you happen to have several packages of sample dress goods of reasonable size, sew them into a cushion, brick-work fashion. First, arrange them according to harmony in colors, shading, alternate light and dark, or after the sunshine-and-shadow method. Then sew on the machine. By this method the work is speedily done and there is not trouble from seams ripping.

Keep two small bags hung on the lower part of the sewing machine, one to receive small pieces that can be used, the other for the waste bits. The latter can be removed to the rag bag when desired without the trouble of sorting.

In making a child's every-day dress line the sleeves with the same. Then when the days of patching come you have the patch already in place, ready to connect with the frayed place.

When working buttonholes on cloth that inclines to ravel, first stitch the slit around near the edge on the machine and then work in the usual manner.

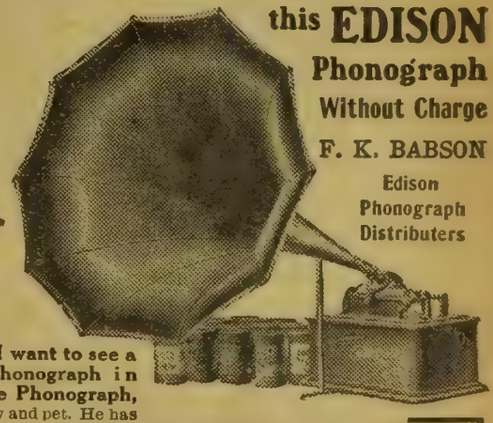
Instead of overcasting seams, try stitching again near the edge. The seams will look more finished and will be stronger, besides not tending to ravel.—Bessie L. Putnam.

A VEST POCKET FOLDING CUP.

This is intended for farmers, ranchmen and travelers. It is a steel cup that folds up like a telescope. It is full nickel-plated and holds a fair-sized quantity. We are sending out many as subscription premiums. Send us Sixty Cents and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and one of these Pocket Folding Cups. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Let Me LEND You this EDISON Phonograph Without Charge

F. K. BABSON
Edison Phonograph Distributers



LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK ON EVERY INSTRUMENT

Thomas A. Edison

Mr. Edison says: "I want to see a Phonograph in every American Home." For the Phonograph, as you may know, is the wizard's hobby and pet. He has worked and studied over it constantly until today it is a perfect musical instrument—the king of entertainers.

FREE LOAN! This Latest Style Edison Phonograph, the perfected model of the great Edison factory. You ought to hear it laugh, sing and play—side-splitting, beautiful, sentimental songs, vaudeville, opera—everything.

Lots of Fun With an EDISON PHONOGRAPH

Fun for the children, fun for the young folks, fun for the old folks, lots of fun and entertainment for every member of your family.

No one can listen to the stirring music of the world's greatest military bands, the popular "rag time" stunts, the monologist's hits, the side-splitting minstrel jokes, the old love songs and the best sacred music—no one can listen to this clean, wholesome, instructive and varied entertainment without being impressed and delighted. Think what an influence for good is good music. Think what an opportunity it is to be able to hear the world's greatest singers in grand opera roles, singing which would cost you $5 and even $10 for a seat at the grand opera in big cities. Think what an ever ready resource of entertainment and pleasure for your friends and guests is this instrument which talks and sings and plays right in your own home.

Don't you think you ought to allow your own family this pleasure, especially when you can do so without one cent of expense? I not only offer but consider it a privilege to lend you such a source of enjoyment. The latest style Edison Fireside Phonograph which I offer to lend you free is so different from the squeaking, scratching, rasping talking machines you have heard before, that I want to familiarize everyone with its charm, its simplicity, its perfect mechanism, and its tone quality.

Remember you have the opportunity of hearing the new **Amberol** records that play twice as long as other records.

Send for Our Catalog You can enjoy an Edison Phonograph in your own home free. And you can ship it back at my expense. **Send for a free catalog. Sign the coupon or write us now. Don't wait.**

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributers
Edison Block, Dept 3131, Chicago, Ill.
Canadian Office: 355 Portage Avenue Winnipeg, Canada

REMEMBER: I do not ask you to pay us one cent. I want to **lend** you this wonderful latest style phonograph absolutely **free**, and I only ask that you will invite a few of your friends to share with you a free concert of the finest music. Read my great free loan offer below:

My Offer: I will send to every reader of this paper a genuine Edison Fireside Phonograph. I will allow this phonograph to remain in your home while you and your friends enjoy all its varied entertainment—**without charging you one cent.** You may then return the outfit **at my expense** without having incurred any obligations whatsoever. **F. K. BABSON.**

My Purpose: I know when your friends once hear a genuine Fireside Edison with its perfect tone reproduction, they will want one. If they do not buy at once—they will send at some future time.

We cannot allow one cent discount from our **rock-bottom** price on the Edison. But I would like you to tell your friends of **our surprisingly** low prices, either for cash in full or for only $2 a month, without interest on deferred payments.

Edison Catalog FREE

Now I want to send you at once our **FREE** Edison catalog and list of 1,500 Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records, so you can pick out just the records which you would like to borrow on my free loan plan. Sign the coupon in the corner. Send letter or postal if you wish, but coupon will do. Write now.

Sign the Coupon Now.

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EDISON BLOCK, DEPT 3131, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Canadian Office: 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Canada

Without any obligation on my part please send me your Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Record catalog and your free loan offer.

Name.....

Address.....

Eyes Cured

Without The Knife

Grateful Patrons Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes And All Eye Diseases.

The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. I have repeatedly restored to sight persons nearly blind for years.

Many have thrown away their glasses after using it one week. Send your name and address with Two Cent Stamp for positive proof of cures and **Free Trial Bottle.**

H. T. SCHLEGEL CO.,

922 Home Bank Building, Peoria, Ill.

To Preserve the Teeth.

A dental specialist recently remarked to me: "I tell people to take care of the gums and the teeth will be all right. Instead of polishing each tooth to an ivory whiteness and paying no attention to the gums, which is the common practice, place the brush at the top of the gums as high up as it will go and bring it down with a sweeping motion over the teeth. This keeps the gums toned up and prevents waste matter and tartar from forming at the base of the tooth. Clean them several times a day in this way. Ivory soap and pure warm water make as good a dentifrice as any that can be purchased anywhere. Occasionally they might be brushed with a solution of salt in warm water. Don't use the salt dry on the teeth, as persons sometimes do. This sometimes occasions a grain of the salt to lodge up in the gums and forms an acid which will surely make trouble. Use a brush of medium stiffness, keep it clean and discard it as soon as it begins to wear down or shed any bristles."

This same dentist recommends for an aching tooth caused by a gum boil or abscess, a raisin cut in two, heated and placed directly on the sore spot. If one application doesn't give relief, repeat until relief does come.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Distant Relations.

"Are you related to Barney O'Brien?" Thomas O'Brien was once asked.

"Very distantly," replied Thomas. "I was me mother's first child—Barney was th' sivinteenth."—Chicago Daily Socialist.

"Many a great hope is erected on a small foundation."—Chicago News.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 248 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

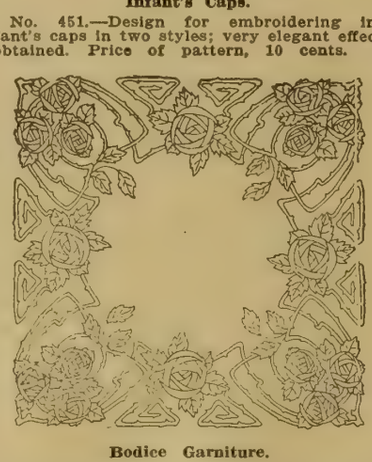
MAY MANTON EMBROIDERY.

A Line of Nice, Useful, Up-to-Date Paper Patterns.

These paper patterns require only a hot iron to insure a perfect transfer on cloth. The way to do it is to lay the material to be stamped on a padded ironing board or table. Place the pattern over it with the printed side down and press over the entire surface of the paper with a hot iron, when a perfect outline will result.

Infant's Caps.

No. 451.—Design for embroidering infant's caps in two styles; very elegant effect obtained. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

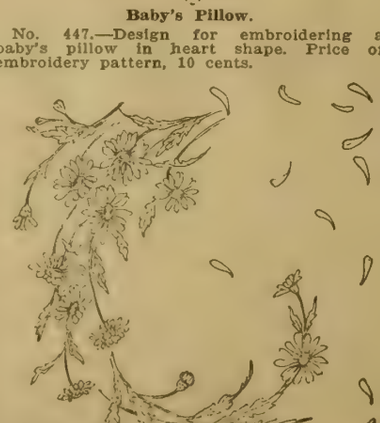


Bodice Garniture.

No. 464.—Design for braiding a bodice garniture. Especially adapted to May Manton patterns. Price of embroidery pattern, 10 cents.

Baby's Pillow.

No. 447.—Design for embroidering a baby's pillow in heart shape. Price of embroidery pattern, 10 cents.



Cushion Cover or Pillow Top.

No. 457.—Design for embroidering a cushion cover or pillow top 17 inches square. Price of embroidery pattern, 10 cents.

High Turned-over Collar and Cuffs.

No. 465.—Design for embroidering a high turned-over collar and cuffs. Price of embroidery pattern, 10 cents.

Handkerchief.

No. 456.—Design for embroidering a handkerchief 10 inches square. Price of embroidery pattern, 10 cents.

Center Cloth.

No. 450.—Design for embroidering a center cloth 24 inches square with hemstitched or lace-trimmed edges, or the center of a luncheon cloth. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Please send all orders for these embroidery patterns to the **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Cash Grain at St. Louis.

Grain shipped in car lots to St. Louis and sold by sample shows higher prices than Chicago speculative quotations. For instance, on December 31st, 1909, December corn sold at Chicago from $1.18 a bushel down to $1.12. The cash corn No. 2 sold at St. Louis at $1.29 and $1.30 per bushel. December cash corn closed at Chicago at 61¾ cents a bushel, and at St. Louis No. 2 cash corn was quoted at 63 cents a bushel. At Chicago, December oats were quoted at 43⅝ cents a bushel, and St. Louis cash oats sold at 45½ cents a bushel.

Milk is retailed in the cities for twice what it costs in the country, but milk is not the greatest example of distributors' profits.

Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic

Dr. Young's PEPTOPADS cure where medicines alone fail. They regulate the bowels, relieve soreness, and strengthen the nerves and muscles of the stomach in either sex. You can eat what you want and all you want without fear of distress. The cures effected are marvelous. If you have Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Nervousness, Dizziness, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache, etc., send 10c to cover cost of mailing, and I will send you a $1.00 treatment absolutely free. It will relieve you immediately. Address DR. C. C. YOUNG, 18 National Bank Building, Jackson, Michigan.

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

For Sixty Cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.**

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 62 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

LEARN PENMANSHIP At your home **FREE**
Write today for our Booklet, it's
Luther System of Penmanship, 29 Risley Ave., Morton Park, Ill.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY We teach you by correspondence in your own home Information Free. Address Carpenter's College (Largest in the World), Trenton, Mo.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; **$60** a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the Association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.**

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

Very Elegant Fashion Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Every pattern is new and original.

Infant's Bishop Dress.

No. 6526.—The bishop dress is one of the simplest yet one of the best that the infant can wear. Its very simplicity means comfort while it also renders the dress easy to launder. White Persian lawn is the material illustrated and the trimming is frills of linen lawn, but dresses of this kind are made from all the soft, fine lawns and batistes that are adapted to babies' use, and can be finished with frills of fine lace or embroidery in place of the plain ones. Either long or short sleeves can be used, as preferred, and the neck can be finished with an underfacing or with a narrow band.

The dress is made with front and back portions that are gathered at the neck edge. The sleeves are in one piece each, gathered into bands, whatever their length.

The quantity of material required is 2⅛ yards 36, or 1⅞ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6526 is cut in one size only, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

Boy's Bath Robe.

No. 6504.—Every boy is made happier as well as more comfortable by the possession of a bath robe. It includes patch pockets that are satisfactory and capacious. It is eminently masculine in effect, and it will be found comfortable for a lounging as well as a bath robe.

The robe is made in one piece. It is finished with hems at the front edges and is laid in one plait at each side of the front. There is a box plait at the back and the rolled-over collar is seamed to the neck edge. The sleeves are in one piece each, trimmed to simulate cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (fourteen years) is 4 yards 27, 3 yards 44, or 2¼ yards 52 inches wide, with 2¼ yards of banding, or one bath robe blanket.

The Pattern 6504 is cut in sizes for boys of ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

Fancy Waist.

No. 6528.—The fancy waist that includes a high, shaped girdle is one of the very newest. This one is exceptionally attractive and allows most effective use of different materials. In this case the waist is made of charmeuse, while the trimming pieces on the front, back and sleeves are of soutached net and the little frill or tucker is of chiffon. For the trimming portions, soutache braiding or embroidery or one of the beaded or bugled nets, or, indeed, any contrasting material can be utilized, and for the waist itself everything that is soft enough to be shirred successfully is appropriate. If liked, it can be made high at the neck by the addition of yoke and sleeves, and practical women will at once realize that this yoke and sleeves could take the form of a removable guimpe, so making the waist available both for evening and daytime occasions. The girdle is an especially noteworthy feature, and in this case is trimmed with buttons and braid ornaments.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2¾ yards 21, 24 or 27, ⅞ yards 44 inches wide, with one yard 18 inches wide for trimming portions, ¼ yard 44 inches wide for frill, 1⅛ yards 18 inches wide for yoke and long sleeves when these are used.

The Pattern 6528 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

Three-piece Skirt.

No. 6527.—Every possible variation of the tunic idea is being exploited just now, and here is a skirt that is simple in the extreme, yet which gives that effect. The upper portion is gathered, forming soft folds, and is finished with a wide hem or tuck, and the lower portion is a circular flounce joined to it under this tuck, so that, while there is the effect of a double skirt, there is less material required and less labor necessary for the making. All the pretty soft fashionable materials are appropriate, chiffon cloth, crepe de Chine, charmeuse, marquisette and the like, and even the slightly heavier cashmeres and materials of the sort. If liked, the lower edge of the hem, or tuck, can be finished with fringe or with trimming, and the skirt can be made more elaborate by applique of any sort, but just as illustrated the skirt is exceedingly smart, effective and practical.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 7¼ yards 27, 6 yards 44, or 4 yards 52 inches wide; the width of the skirt at the lower edge is 4¼ yards.

The Pattern 6527 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

Boy's Overcoat.

No. 6529.—The overcoat that is buttoned right up to the throat is the one that is best liked for small boys during the really cold weather. This model is finished with a becoming turned-over collar and is exceedingly smart in effect. It is essentially masculine, too, and consequently will delight the boy himself. It is closed in double-breasted style and held by big buttons, but otherwise is severely plain. There are the pockets, however, that are so essential to masculine comfort, and the coat is altogether a desirable one. All seasonable materials that are used for boys' overcoats are appropriate. The collar can be of velvet, as in this instance, of fur, or of the material, as liked.

The coat is made with fronts and back. The pockets are inserted and finished with overlaps. There are regulation two-piece sleeves, and the turned-over collar is joined to the neck edge.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (six years) is 3¾ yards 27, 2½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide, with ⅛ yard of velvet.

The Pattern 6529 is cut in sizes for boys of two, four, six and eight years of age, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

Blouse With Over Waist.

No. 6530.—Certain variations of the over waist are among the latest developments of fashion, and here is one that can be utilized in a great many different ways. In the illustration it is made from a pretty fancy silk and worn over a blouse of chiffon, but over waists of chiffon over flowered and Persian silk, over lace and over lingerie blouses are among the newest departures of fashion, and this model can be utilized in that way quite as well as in the one illustrated. It can be made in one with this special blouse, or it can ge kept separate and worn over any other that may be liked. The short sleeves are cut in one with it and are exceedingly pretty and becoming. The blouse can be made either with plain or with fancy sleeves, but the fancy ones are distinctly novel and attractive, and any pretty material can be utilized. In this case the chemisette and cuffs are made of tucked chiffon, but they can be of lace, of embroidery, or of any material that may be liked, or the entire blouse could be made of the flowered or Persian silk already referred to and worn under chiffon. If this chiffon is made of the color to match the skirt, the waist will be one of the smartest possible for wear with the coat suit.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is, for the blouse, 3 yards 21, 2 yards 36 inches wide, with 1 yard of tucking, ¾ yard 21 or ⅞ yard 44 inches wide for puffs; for the over waist, 2 yards 21 or 24, 1⅞ yard 32, or 1⅝ yards 44 inches wide; for the trimming will be needed 2 yards of wider, 3½ yards of narrower banding.

The Pattern 6530 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address clearly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Kindly address all pattern orders to Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors, or Growths; also pains in head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that, it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies, Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H - - Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

The Weight of Fifty Show Apples.

At the Second National Apple Show held recently at Spokane, Wash., Mr. L. H. Spader, of Chelan, Wash., exhibited a pyramid of fifty apples and won the first prize of $100. His fifty apples weighed sixty-four pounds.

FAT is Dangerous

Over-Fatness Shortens Life, Causes Heart Failure, Loss of Vigor, Kidney and Stomach Troubles. It Spoils Figure, is Uncomfortable, Unsightly, Burdensome.

REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT ONE POUND DAILY!

Proof Treatment FREE

Picture showing how my Perfected Treatment Reduces Fat

Note what my treatment has done for others; it can do the same for you.

Lost 115 Pounds. Mrs. E. M. Reynolds, Lehigh, Iowa, writes: "When I began your treatment I weighed 285 lbs. I now weigh 170 lbs., and **never felt better** in my life. My bust measure is reduced from 54 in. to 38 in.; waist from 42 in. to 28 inches."

Permanent. M. E. King, 5634 Spaulding Ave., Chicago, writes: "By the Dr. Bradford Method, **I reduced 85 lbs.,** 8 years ago; haven't gained an ounce since. Rheumatism also cured."

Lost 112 Pounds. W. C. Newburn, Contact, Nev., writes: "I have lost 112 lbs., am **wonderfully benefited** in heart and general vigor. Can climb mountains easily now."

Lost 98 Pounds. Mrs. J. H. Wooldridge, Galena, Mo., writes: "My figure and appearance have been wonderfully improved, have lost 98 lbs. **Friends amazed.**"

Many other testimonials from well known persons will be mailed with **FREE PROOF TREATMENT.**

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, stomach and kidneys become diseased, breathing is difficult, blood impure and congested, and the end comes in **Sudden Death** by HEART FAILURE, APOPLEXY, APPENDICITIS. You can save yourself from these **DANGERS;** *do not delay!*

Let me prove to you that my treatment will positively reduce you to normal, no matter where excess fat is located; stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, double chin; it will healthfully, quickly, safely, permanently, be reduced without exercise or dieting; your figure will be beautified.

Clear, pure skin; no flabbiness, no wrinkles. **Lost vigor restored.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles, female ailments in women leave as the fat goes away. I send you PROOF TREATMENT **FREE;** you may reduce your fat at the rate of a pound a day.

FREE

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT **is FREE.** It will make you feel better at once. I also send you Free my book of advice, also testimonials from many well known people. **Write to-day. DR. H. C. BRADFORD.**
D 75 Bradford Bldg., 20 East 22d Street, New York.

NOTE.—Dr. Bradford is a diplomated, practising physician, licensed and registered by the State of New York; famous many years as a specialist in reducing fat and improving health by scientific, gentle, home treatment.

Dress Economy

Beautiful cotton dresses need not be expensive.

Simpson-Eddystone Black & White Prints

are charming calicoes of the highest quality, fast color, and pretty new patterns that make up into beautiful dresses of moderate cost and long-wearing quality.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

SELECTED POETRY.

THE ARAB'S FAREWELL TO HIS STEED.

My beautiful, my beautiful, that standest meekly by,
With thy proudly arched and glossy neck and dark and fiery eye.
Fret not to roam the desert now with all they winged speed,
I may not mount on thee again; thou'rt sold, my Arab steed.
Fret not with that impatient hoof, snuff not the breezy wind,
The farther that thou fliest now so far am I behind;
The stranger hath thy bridle rein, thy master hath his gold,
Fleet limbed and beautiful — farewell! Thou'rt sold, my steed, thou'rt sold!

Farewell! Those free, untired limbs full many a mile must roam
To reach the chill and wintry sky which clouds the stranger's home.
Some other hand, less fond, must now thy corn and bread prepare;
Thy silky mane I braided once must be another's care.
The morning sun shall dawn again, but nevermore with thee
Shall I gallop through the desert paths where we were wont to be.
Evening shall darken on the earth, and o'er the sandy plain
Some other steed with slower step shall bear me home again.

Yes, thou must go. The wild, free breeze, the brilliant sun and sky,
Thy master's house—from all of these my exiled one must fly.
Thy proud, dark eye will grow less proud, thy step become less fleet,
And vainly shall thou arch thy neck thy master's hand to meet.
Only in sleep shall I behold that dark eye glancing bright;
Only in sleep shall I hear again that step so firm and light;
And when I raise my dreaming arm to check or cheer thy speed,
Then must I, starting, wake to find thou'rt sold, my Arab steed.

Ah! rudely then, unseen by me, some cruel hand may chide
Till foam wreaths lie like crested waves along thy panting side,
And the rich blood that's in thee swells in thy indignant pain,
Till careless eyes which rest on thee may count each starting vein.
Will they ill use thee? If I thought— But, no; it cannot be!
Thou art so swift, yet easy curbed; so gentle, yet so free;
And yet if haply, when thou'rt gone, my lonely heart should yearn,
Can the same hand that casts thee off command thee to return?

Return? Alas! my Arab steed! what shall thy master do,
When thou, who were his all of joy, hast vanished from his view?
When the dim distance cheats mine eye and through the gathering tears
Thy bright form for a moment like the false mirage appears?
Slow and unmounted will I roam, with weary foot, alone,
Where with fleet step and joyous bound thou oft hast borne me on;
And, sitting down by that green well, will pause and sadly think:
'Twas here he bowed his glossy neck when last I saw him drink.
When last I saw him drink! Away! The fevered dream is o'er!
I could not live a day and know that we should be no more.
They tempted me, my beautiful, for hunger's power is strong;
They tempted me, my beautiful, but I have loved too long;
Who said that I had given thee up? Who said that thou were sold?
'Tis false, 'tis false, my Arab steed! I fling them back their gold.
Thus, thus, I leap upon thy back and scour the distant plains!
Away! Who overtakes thee now shall claim thee for his pains!

—Mrs. Caroline E. S. Norton.

THE WRECK OF THE "HOBBLEDEHOY."

Ye wonder, loving landsmen, likewise ye seamen bold;
Come, listen to my story, 'twill mak' your blood run cold;
I'll tell of a ship which left our shores to cruise the ocean round,
With many a gallant seaman whose heart with hope did bound.

We steered from the old harbor and sailed up through the Sound;
Our crew were all on pleasure bent, for the Horse Island we were bound;
Our captain he took full command, giving orders loud and clear,
And told the mate to set the watch, and give the course to steer.

Our mate he was a landsman, at sea had never been,
And he thought the best we could do was to steer for Montgomerie Green;
He said the sea looked dangerous, no shelter to be found,
And cried, with horror in his eyes: "She's duntin' on the ground."

Though panic-struck, our gallant crew soon pushed about her head;
The captain cried to take a course straight for the lifeboat shed.
Before the breeze and flowing seas she bounded like a ba',
Till she was stopped by an awful bump against the pier wa'.

"Brave hearts," cried out our captain, there may be joys at sea,
But were I safe in Glasgow Lane, they may roar and roll for me;
This stupid ship was never trained, or never learned to sail,
She only tries to jump a dyke whene'er you twist her tail."

When we drew near the floating dock it blew a heavy gale,
The captain cried out in despair to cut away the sail,
"We have done all that men can do, no other can do more,
Let us steer for Sandy Bannatyne's slip and run the ship ashore."

To see her safely to the beach, the mate sprung to the prow,
When with a sudden lurch she sent him headlong o'er the bow;
The awful cry: "Man overboard!" caused every heart to freeze,
When back came gurgling through the briny: "I am only tae ma knees."

Great was the joy in Glasgow Lane when came our sailors bold;
The people ran from every side to hear the story told;
There was Sandy Scott and big "Red Hot" and the weans frae the school,
And running, too, came Andy Carr, who kept the town in fuel.

So our voyage is o'er, and we may rest awhile;
The captain, to escape arrest, went to a neighboring isle;
The mate fled to the country, where he was welcomed home with joy,
And still he tells his wondering friends of the wreck of the "Hobbledehoy."

—Murmurings by a Shell.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

What might be done if men were wise,
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,
Would they unite
In love and right,
And cease their scorn of one another!

Oppression's heart might be imbued
With kindling drops of loving kindness,
And knowledge pour
From shore to shore,
Light on the eyes of mental blindness.

All slavery, warfare, lies, and wrongs,
All vice and crime might die together;
And wine and corn,
To each man born,
Be free as warmth in summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,
Might stand erect
In self-respect,
And share the teeming world to-morrow.

What might be done? This might be done,
And more than this, my suffering brother;
More than the tongue
Ever said or sung,
If men were wise and loved each other.

—Charles Mackay.

MODERATION.

Some women's beauty is so great
They really do intoxicate,
And others are so plain, some think,
They, too, would drive a man to drink.
So if quite temperate we would be,
The proper thing to do, we see,
Is to permit our eyes to quaff
The charms that are but "half and half."

—Nixon Waterman.

The Unbeatable Exterminator

As an all-around Killer for destruction of Rats, Mice, Ants, Roaches, Bed Bugs, Crows, Hawks, Gophers, Squirrels, Chipmunks, Prairie Dogs, Wolves, etc., etc. Nothing so effective and economical as Rough on Rats, the old reliable, that never fails. Is not dangerous to handle. Poisonous only when eaten. Odorless and tasteless; can be mixed and disguised in many different ways to meet conditions. 10c., 25c. and 75c., at Druggists. E. S. Wells, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

Children's Money.

Not long ago a young man whom I knew to be earning a fair salary told me that he was down to his last nickel.

"It's not more than a month ago you showed me checks to the amount of three hundred dollars drawn in your favor," I replied.

"Yes, I know. But my money always comes in big lumps, and when I have a lot I just have to let it fly. I could mention a dozen things now that I could have done without, but it's too late to recall it now, and I'll have to beg, borrow or steal until my next bunch comes."

"Chauncey," I said, "weren't you taught anything about money when you were a child?"

"When I was a kid," he answered, "none of us handled money. Dad simply paid the bills. When I wanted a thing I got it and charged it up to dad. I'm still getting things when I want them, with the difference that it's yours truly who settles the accounts instead of dear old dad."

The right use of money is an important part of the training of children. If they earn their own money they will place a higher value upon it than if they are handed out whatever amount they need upon request. They will use their own earnings judiciously, planning how they can spend to best advantage. Among my friends is a mother who assigns certain tasks to each one of her children as soon as they are old enough, and for these duties well performed each little worker receives a stipulated amount. It is not a very large sum in any case, but each child uses what he earns for his small personal expenses, school books and the gifts which he gives. The parents pay the heavier expenses, but the handling of even this small amount of money is giving he children a training in values that should fit them to capably manage their own affairs when they are of age.

Another mother gives her daughter of fourteen an allowance which she considers ample to meet all of the girl's expensees. The girl keeps an account book, showing just where each penny goes. Her mother is her banker and holds her money when there is a surplus. Occasionally there is a deficit, as when the girl had a new coat, a hat and a pair of shoes to buy all in one week. As it was necessary for her to have her clothing, she was allowed to borrow the money at three per cent., to be paid within a certain time. It was from her father she borrowed. Bravely she denied herself many treats while in debt. "I can't go with you," she said, when invited to hear the Thomas Orchestra. "I'm in debt and I've got to get it all paid out of this month's allowance, for next month I must save for Christmas."—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Fast Colors and Pretty Goods.

Can you advise me what material would make pretty yet inexpensive dresses for a young school teacher? I was just graduated from Normal School last spring and have a position in the country, where I want to make as good an impression as possible. CARRIE LOTTA STILES.

Your desire will undoubtedly be gratified if you secure a certain cotton goods known as Simpson-Eddystone Prints, made by the Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia. These goods come in a variety of pretty patterns, and the material is exceptionally good quality. One of the most important considerations is that the colors are absolutely fast, so that they make very practical tub-dresses.

They are really very moderate in cost, yet they can be made up into as stylish gowns as costly materials. Among the colors that would undoubtedly be most suitable for you are the Fast Hazel Browns, Indigo Blues, and Black and Whites. They may be had at any reliable dry goods dealers.

Dear Sisters

If You Are Suffering From Any of the Ills That Woman Is Heir to Write Me for My

Professional Advice and Trial Treatment

which I send absolutely

FREE

I am a woman physician, have treated as a specialist all known woman's diseases and it is possible for me to help and cure you if you will only write to me and tell me of your troubles Believe me, sisters, I am a woman, a mother, a woman doctor who understands woman Nature and knows from personal experience and through the practice of my profession how to treat every symptom of pain and agony a woman can have.

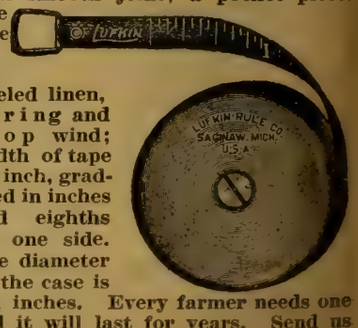
Is there anything wrong with you in a womanly way? If so, write me in confidence and **I will advise you free.** You have nothing to lose; all to gain Upon receipt of your letter in which you tell me of your trouble, I will diagnose your case and send you by return mail a plain and complete statement of what I can do for you and in which way it will be done. This I will do free of charge, including with this advice a **free trial** of my treatment specially prepared for woman's ills. Do not fail to write me today. A valuable medical pamphlet free to every woman applying for the treatment. Address **Dr. Luella McKinley Derbyshire, Box 524, Fort Wayne, Ind.**

Pratts New Poultry Book.

Pratts New Poultry Book is worth having as a gift, and many that we have to buy are not as good. It is written in the interest of Pratts Poultry Regulator, and that is good reading also. It is the farmer who can make the most money out of poultry, and this book is a manual of information concerning the raising of poultry for profit. Write to Pratt Food Co., Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for a free copy of "Pratts New Poultry Book."

TAPE LINE — A SPLENDID SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.

This is a five-foot Tape Line in a nickel-plated German silver case, with smooth joint; a pocket piece. The tape is enameled linen, spring and stop wind; width of tape ¼ inch, graduated in inches and eighths on one side. The diameter of the case is 1¾ inches. Every farmer needs one and it will last for years. Send us Sixty Cents and we will mail you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year, and we will also forward, postage paid, one of these fine Tape Lines. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM — A POCKET COMPASS.

This is a true 1¾-inch Pocket Compass purchased from a reliable house. It is a fancy, nickel-plated, open-face, watch-shape Compass, with a silvered dial, and it weighs less than one ounce. Every farmer or ranchman should have one in his pocket. Send us One Dollar and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year, and we will also send you this Pocket Compass by mail postpaid. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Helps to the Housewife.

Of brushes one can scarcely have too many, so manifold are the uses to which they can be put and so much better do they do the work than it can be done in the ordinary methods. The cheap four-cent ones are just the thing for cleaning the hands after milking or doing other disagreeable work. One of them should have a place in the sink ready for cleaning vegetables. Others will come in good play in cleaning sink, floor or oilcloth, removing every trace of soil from a creased surface much more quickly than a cloth. After the clothes have been put through the washer there are always soiled spots and creases to be removed. Use one of these brushes and a little soap and the dirt is quickly removed with the least possible injury to the fabric.

A cheap toothbrush is just the thing for cleaning cut glass or embossed material of any sort that will stand washing. Brass, nickel and other trimmings on stove or lamps may be quickly cleaned by it.

Stove blacking is put on much better with an old paint brush than in the old way, and this without soiling the hands. We recently heard of a girl who anticipated a new shaving set as a Christmas present for her father with the reason: "She just must have his old brush to black the stove, and could never hope for it unless she got him a new one." This was certainly "killing two birds with one stone," but it illustrates the point as to the household value of the brush.

Happy is the woman who can adapt one thing to two or more uses. One of this sort finds her pancake turner useful not only for the purpose indicated by the name, but to remove cookies from the tins, to turn potato cakes and other vegetables which she wishes to keep in shape, and in handling a fish that she is frying.

A labor-saver of a friend is a crock in which is kept a solution of concentrated lye. Into this are put her wiping towels and other soiled articles connected with dishwashing. If there is a milk bottle or a pitcher that does not yield readily to ordinary treatment, down it goes into the crock of diluted lye to come forth in a few hours bright and sweet. The dish cloths and towels are also kept white and sweet with very little hand labor. Of course, if there are small children in the family this method should not be thought of, at least not unless the crock is safely out of their way. But in a home of adults it has proved an easy method of keeping things sweet and clean.

Keep a few old papers where they are handy. When dressing a chicken one may be spread to receive the trimmings, which can easily be carried out in it when you are through. If meat spatters when frying, a paper laid in front of the stove will prevent the floor or carpet from getting soiled. If the cream spatters when churning, pin a paper around the top of the churn, letting the upper edge project high enough to catch it.

Papers are excellent to wear as chest protectors when going out on a windy day. Slip one between the plants and the window on a cold night.

When opening canned fruit, immerse the top of the can for a few minutes in hot water. This causes the cover to expand, and it can then be easily removed. This is much better than loosening with a knife, as this almost always bends the rim, and next time it is used it will not prove air tight.

Remember that all material canned in tin cans should be removed as soon as the can is opened. Tomatoes may be sealed in tin with an almost certainty of keeping, but it is dangerous to allow them to remain in the can after it is opened.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Christmas Conviviality.

At a dinner in Denver, Judge Ben B. Lindsey told a story about Christmas conviviality.

"There used to be an old fellow of 60," he said, "who got arrested about twice a week for conviviality. He was always haled before Magistrate Blank, and as the Magistrate was about 60, too, a queer kind of comradeship, almost friendly, arose between the two men.

"In the late autumn the toper was called away from Denver. He did not return till Chirstmas time. The convivial Christmas spirit in the crisp Denver air was, of course, too much for him, and the day after his return he was haled before the usual Magistrate on the usual charge.

"The Magistrate, in the green-festooned court room, felt kindly and forgiving.

"'Well, George,' he said to the prisoner, 'you are here again at last, eh?'

"'Yes, your honor,' said old George humbly.

"'You've been away some time, haven't you?'

"'Yes, your honor, nigh on to three months"

"'And how many times, George, did you get drunk during the period?'

"'I don't like to say, your honor,' old George faltered, 'before all these here people.'

"'Well,' said the Magistrate, 'take paper and pencil and write it down.'

"So George wrote, and the paper was passed up to the Magistrate, who looked at it and said:

"'Ah, well, it's the Christmas season; and since you were away three months, George, and only got drunk sixteen times, I'll let you off.'

"'Thank you, Judge,' said old George, as he left the dock. 'You looked at the paper upside down, though.'"

The Habits of House Flies.

In cold climates screen doors and windows are put away for the winter. The impudent flies that bring the germs of typhoid fever upon their feet from sewers and cesspools, to deposit them upon our food, have nearly all disappeared. How will they get a start again next year?

Like the bees, the bears and he squirrels, the house fly hibernates during the winter season. Probably 90 per cent. perish, but a few that are fortunate enough to find favorable winter quarters live until spring. When the days again become warm, these over-winter flies are attracted to stables and manure piles, where eggs are deposited that soon hatch into white maggots that in the course of ten days or two weeks change into flies. In a few days this new brood of flies is laying eggs in decomposing filth to still further increase its kind. Several generations are produced in this manner in a single summer, so that by the middle of August the fly nuisance is on again in full force.

Clean stables and the prompt removal of all filth and garbage will do much to lessen the swarms of flies about out-dwellings.

A careless nurse who throws the slops from the sick room of a typhoid patient where they may be visited by flies may be the means, through the assistance of the flies, of distributing the nuisance to the homes of all her near neighbors.—C. P. Gillette, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Potatoes at 43 to 53 cents a bushel were selling at St. Louis, late in December.

From Bakery to Farm

Soda crackers are a long time on the road to the country store, and from there to the country home. But

Uneeda Biscuit

—no matter how far they journey, never become travel worn. As you open their moisture proof protecting package you always find them not only store fresh, but bakery fresh—clean, crisp and whole.

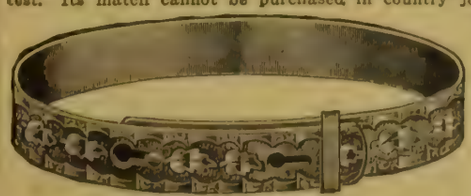
A package costs 5c.

(Never Sold in Bulk)

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

The Universal Magazine Bracelet.

This is all the rage. And Adjustable Bracelet. The most elegant design and perfectly finished. It is not solid gold, but it is washed and plated and will stand the acid test. Its match cannot be purchased in country jewelry stores for any price. It is a duplicate of the latest Parisian creation made expressly for the purpose of using it as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine.** The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one elegant **Universal Magazine Bracelet**, postage free, as a subscription premium. Money returned if not satisfied. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**



Universal Magazine Bracelet.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

All readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower who have sick friends, suffering from rheumatism or kidney trouble, will be interested:

FINDS NEW KIDNEY CURE

Dr. T. Frank Lynott, New York Specialist, discovers remarkable remedy.

At last a perfectly harmless and positive cure appears to have been found. Dr. T. Frank Lynott, formerly of the New York University, New York, later of the famous Bellevue hospital, and now a celebrated specialist in Chicago, has a very quick acting formula which has been approved by the best doctors.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower saw the above clipping from the Inter-Ocean and wanted to know of this new formula for curing kidney trouble.

Arrangements were then made by which Dr. Lynott offers National Farmer and Stock Grower readers a **free treatment.** Dr. Lynott, however, says that he proposes to give the free treatment only for a limited time to convince the public in every part of the United States of the positive wonderful efficacy of his treatment.

Furthermore, Dr. Lynott wants to make it clear that he has no "cure-all." He is a specialist in kidney and bladder diseases and rheumatism, so please do not write to him unless you have one of these diseases. If you write at once, both the medical advice and the medicine are entirely free.

The editor of this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, feels that with such a free offer, anybody who stays sick with kidney trouble or rheumatism deserves to be sick.

I know that a good many free offers have been advertised where the public had to send money, **but this free offer really IS A FREE OFFER.** And remember that instead of getting an ordinary physician, you get the medical advice free direct from America's greatest of all specialists on these diseases. See Free treatment certificate at bottom of this page and get relief **right now.**

STOP!

Stop that back breaking, twisting, terrible, terrible unbearable agony! Oh, that awful, awful digging soreness—the back all bent—the joints stiff, the heart-wringing pain—*stop that pain RIGHT NOW!*

Yes, Write For the Free Treatment—

a **REAL Free Treatment** that will give you relief—relief at once—not next week, not tomorrow, but relief AT ONCE—**immediately** after starting the treatment. It is so **simple,** so mild, yet so scientific and so **sure**—this treatment for rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble. Write now, today.

See the Free Treatment Certificate below—sign it and send it today. **No money—no obligation. At last you** can get relief, and, if you write at once, you get the treatment absolutely free. Just think—a genuine **free** treatment by America's and Europe's **leading** specialist—absolutely free—really and genuinely free **to convince the public.**

If you have Kidney Trouble, or Rheumatism (the cause of those pains), then **it's your loss** if you suffer any longer. When Dr. Lynott says free, he means free—not one cent to pay; and it is "up to you" whether you want the best medical advice and medicine all without a cent of cost. Don't miss this wonderful liberal offer. See the Free Trial Certificate at the bottom of this page.

Look at these poor sufferers all bent with nerve-racking pain—they are victims of kindey trouble; they think it is a rheumatic twitch. Friends say they grumble, but considering their awful pain, they bear up most bravely.

Oh, it is terrible that there should be such suffering, when you can be relieved so quickly, so surely, so simply, and **right now, free of charge.**

Writing of Dr. T. Frank Lynott, who gives the medical advice free, a brother specialist writes as follows:

"I have for years been considered an authority on urinary diseases, but I must confess my respect, my profound sense of esteem, for Dr. Lynott, whose wonderful success in treating urinary diseases has surprised us all. Dr. Lynott, by the way, is making a most remarkable free offer—the most genuine and generous offer ever made by a high grade physician. It seems to me the medical world ought not to be jealous of his success, but should praise him for what he has done and is doing for humanity."

Dr. T. Frank Lynott

whose photo is printed here, is, as you perhaps know, the world's greatest authority on kidney and bladder trouble and rheumatism. Never before has a physician of such high standing offered to treat patients by mail. But Dr. Lynott *wants* the people to get the benefit of this free treatment.

His cures have stirred America and Europe. In fact, Dr. Lynott received a special diploma on urinary diseases from the great New York University—of which the famous Bellevue Hospital, New York is now an honored part.

WATCH These Symptoms!

Trouble in the kidneys begins slowly, slowly. It creeps upon the unsuspecting patient like a thief in the night. Slowly, slowly, those stinging, racking pains foist themselves upon the sufferer; gradually, gradually the pains increase into a daily, nightly, constant, endless torture. Watch the symptoms, and cure yourself. Here are the principal symptoms of uric acid disease:

The Symptoms

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic Trouble.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Constipation or liver trouble.
9—Pain or soreness under right ribs.
10—Swelling in any part of the body.
11—Palpitation or pain around the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain and swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

NOW THEN, This Certificate is FREE

You get the treatment, the medicine and Dr. Lynott's personal attention absolutely free, if you write at once. Instant Relief for those terrorizing pains!

Send no money—read the certificate, note that it puts you under no obligation. Dr. Lynott is glad to see a sufferer cured—write at once and get the free treatment.

JUST

Your Name and Address and the Symptoms

of your disease given by number. That is all Dr. Lynott wants. Read the free treatment certificate; read how it puts you under **no obligations** whatever; how it says specially and distinctly that you are not now nor later under any obligations whatever.

SEND NO MONEY—just write for the free treatment

REMEMBER:—This free treatment offer is LIMITED. Only a certain number will be taken, all under Dr. Lynott's personal care. If you answer this offer the first time you see it you are GUARANTEED the FREE treatment. So better send the free treatment certificate today, at once, and remember, you need INSTANT, IMMEDIATE relief from those awful pains.

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT, 3103 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO

If you have a friend suffering with kidney or bladder trouble or other uric acid disease, such as rheumatism, don't you feel that you owe it to your friend to tell him or her of this free offer?

Free Treatment Certificate

What is Your Name?.....
State plainly, Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

Your Address?.....

What Symptoms Have You?.....
Give numbers from table above—that is all

What is Your Age?.....*Married?*.....

Just fill out the above—nothing to sign, you see. Just answer the questions and be sure to give your name and address. You are under no obligations whatever. The **FREE** treatment will then be sent **at once, prepaid.** Cut out this certificate (or write a letter describing your symptoms) and **get INSTANT relief from those racking, rocking pains.** Address personally

Dr. T. FRANK LYNOTT
3103 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO, Ill.

National FARMER

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HARDY, EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

A Subscription Premium.

Farm papers seldom offer Flower Premiums, but the National Farmer and Stock Grower has decided to do so just this once. We are able to send out a collection of eight choice ever-blooming Rose Bushes to our patrons who will send in a special subscription during the month of February.

The Collection of Roses.

The collection consists of **Rhea Reid,** one that received the gold medal at the National Rose Society; the flowers are rich velvety red. Another one is **The Bride,** one that will thrive under most unfavorable conditions. The flowers are the purest ivory white. **Etoile de Lyon** is the most magnificent pure yellow rose, massive in size and beautiful in every stage of development. **Bridesmaid** starts with the first warm days of spring and requires but little care; the flowers are an exquisite clear pink, beautiful in form and highly frgrant. The **Papa Gontier** rose is a grand variety for outdoor planting, producing double flowers of clear, glowing crimson and blooms from June to late in the year. **Bessie Brown** is a charming, pure snow-white rose; the flowers are very large and it blooms profusely. **Champion of the World** is a rich, ivory pink, and without it no garden selection is complete; it is unequaled for size of flower, fragrance or beauty. **Crimson Rambler,** the last of the collection, is a bright crimson flower that covers the entire bush. It is valuable for decorative hedges, arches and screens. We cannot describe this beautiful collection, but we will guarantee them to please any lover of flowers.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

Send Us Sixty Cents. We will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. We will send you direct by mail, postpaid, the full set of eight hardy, ever-blooming Roses. We will also send you a 16x20-inch picture entitled **"The American Beauty Rose."** The picture is most beautiful. There is a great bunch of roses resting on the white linen cloth of a table. It is glorious, magnificent. **Send Us Sixty Cents.** The paper can go to one address, the picture to another and the roses to another, or all three to one address.

ANOTHER SPECIAL OFFER.

We publish the Universal Magazine. It is a splendid publication, issued monthly. There are thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, illustrated stories, special articles, poetry, embroidery, patterns, etc. The subscription price is 25 cents a year. Send us Fifty Cents and we will send you the Universal Magazine for two years. We will also send you the full set of eight hardy ever-blooming roses as a premium. The rose plants will be sent prepaid by express. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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and Stock GROWER

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The close 2-in. and 4-in. truss-brace mesh of the Ellwood Fence distributes strain over a wider area than do fences of more open construction, making a long-life fence. Also the hinged-joint construction at every second cable effectually protects the cross or mesh wires by throwing the shock upon the heavy cable wires.

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NOTE.—Dealers everywhere. See the one in your town and have him show you the different designs and give prices. Also get from him booklet entitled "HOW TO BUILD A CHEAP CONCRETE FENCE POST," furnished free for the asking.

THE HOTBED.

How to Construct It—Preparation of the Heating Material—Muslin a Substitute For Glass—Life of the Heat.

To prepare the hotbed, make a frame or box the size desired for it. The size varies, but the usual size is from 4½ feet to six feet wide and as long as desired. It is not a good idea to make the hotbed too wide, because it prevents the grower from easily reaching the center of the bed when weeding it. The frame can be made out of common one-by-six-inch lumber, but heavier material may be used if desired. After sawing off the pieces for the four sides, nail them together at the corners. Place this box over the place marked for the hotbed. At each corner and in the center of each piece, on the outside of the frame, sink or drive into the ground a two-by-four stake thirty inches long. Nail the hotbed box to these stakes. The box so secured to the stakes will not spread or slip up or down.

When the frame has been prepared as above, dig out the soil inside of it to a depth of twenty-four inches. While digging out his pit, it is a good plan to make it a little larger at the bottom than the frame above, so the heating material when placed in the pit will be under the whole surface of the area inside the frame.

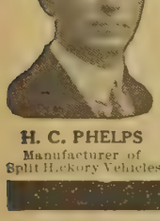
Into this pit place the heating material from sixteen to twenty inches deep. Care should be taken to tramp the manure down firmly and evenly so as to make the mass compact and smooth on top. On top of this put five or six inches of rich, well-crumbled, loamy soil. After the temperature of the soil has become somewhat uniform the seed may be planted. After planting the seed, care should be taken to see that the soil does not become dry, because if it does the young plants will likely be killed. The heating of the manure below causes the water to evaporate rapidly from the soil. This being the case, it is important to apply more water than ordinarily required in an outside bed. Probably more failures are caused in growing plants in the hotbed by injurious and improper watering than from any other cause.

In regard to the kind of material to use for heating, fresh horse manure is probably the best. In preparing the manure for the hotbed, secure the amount needed for it and place the same in a pile. When piling it up, put on enough water to thoroughly moisten the whole mass. If fermentation does not commence soon, it can be hastened by throwing on the pile a few pailfuls of hot water. When the manure has begun to heat well, turn over the whole mass into a new pile. This will make the heating of the whole more uniform. If necessary, add more water. The fermenting manure should not be allowed to become dry nor shoud it be made too wet. After the heating has become somewhat uniform, the manure can be put into the hotbed pit as described above. If the manure used is very fine and does not contain much straw or other litter, it is better to add some straw or other coarse material. This helps to make the heating more uniform and prevents the rapid fermentation of the manure, thus causing the heat to last longer.

The kind of covering to use for the hotbed depends on the material at hand. The regular cold frame sash may be used. The size most common in use is the three-by-six-foot sash. Where the cold-frame sash is not available, covering the bed with common muslin or white domestic gives very satisfactory results. It lets in sufficient light and holds the heat to some extent from passing off too rapidly. The muslin may be stretched over the whole hotbed in one piece, or small frames may be made the width of the cloth and size of the frame to which the cloth may be tacked. These frames can be made out of light lumber. Strips two inches wide by one inch thick will be sufficiently heavy. The frames may be mortised at the corners and nailed together, or small strap angle irons like those used on the bodies of carriages can be screwed on each corner, which will hold the frames firmly. On very warm days the frames may be raised to let out some of the excessive heat and more light in. On extreme cold nights an extra co ing may be thrown over the hot to prevent injury to the plants gr ing therein.

For starting plants for early ve tables, such as celery, cauliflow cabbage, onions, lettuce,, tomat and others, the hotbed offers an e means. Vegetables like radish lettuce and onions may be grown mid-winter use in the hotbed. Twe inches of manure in the hotbed ou to furnish enough heat to last six eight weeks.—J. E. Mundell, of N Mexico College of Agriculture.

Split Hickory—Let Me Pay The Postage To You



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Then, if you want to keep it, pay me my bedrock, factory price—on easy terms. I think you'll want it for keeps when you know how fast it makes money by giving you **clean**, graded seed to plant and sell. One means full crops—necessary when land is so high; the other means top prices when you sell. **MY FREE BOOK**, No. 118, will tell you all about it. Send your name and address, now, so I can make you my remarkable offer. Ask for Book No. 118. Use nearest address.
Manson Campbell, President, **THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO.**,
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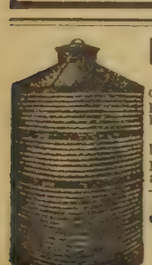

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First Hogs to Go Above $9.00.

On Friday, January 7th, Robe Richardson, of Sangamon county Illinois, had sixty-one hogs of 28 pounds average on the Chicag market, and N. D. Beale, of Monon county, Iowa, sixty, also averagin 286 pounds. Clay, Robinson & Co sold both loads at $9.02½. The were the first hogs to ever sell ove $9.00 in January and for any tim since 1882. Clay, Robinson & Co are established at all the principa live stock markets.

The Favorite Corn Husker.

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e improved shape of the plate and ther makes this hook the favorite. will send The National Farmer Stock Grower for one year and Favorite Corn Husker for fifty- cents. It takes five cents for iling and the Corn Husker is a free mium. Address, Hale Publishing , 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

e Disk Drill and What It Has Done.

The disk grain drill has practically olutionized the method of sowing ll grains. Thousands upon thou- ds of acres, where it would be olutely impossible to put in grain the employment of old-style grain ls, have been transformed into den-hued grain fields by the in- tion of the disk drill. Not only is true, but the disk drill has les- ed the labor for both man and st. It has also enabled the ner to reseed his worn-out dows and run-down pastures. The ner nowadays who has a Ken- ky Disk Drill does not worry if his ds are trashy and the ground ered with pea vines, crab grass trash. He no longer worries if fields are muddy, or his ground is d and difficult to sow. He knows well that his Kentucky Drill will through it all, put the seed in the und and cover it well. The Ken- ky Drill is made in a wide range of es and sizes—plain and fertilizer y the American Seeding-Machine , Incorporated, Richmond, Ind., ose ironclad warranty protects ry purchaser. You can get in the ntucky line a drill that will do your k right, no matter what state or itory you live in. Send to the nufacturer for the Kentucky Drill alogue, read about Kentucky drills then call on your retail imple- nt dealer and insist on seeing the ntucky Drill.

Blue Grass.

Blue grass is justly popular in ne sections but it is not fully ap- ciated in others. A great deal been said about clover and lfa, but little is heard about the session by blue grass of some of principal qualities possessed by clover and alfalfa.

Alfalfa and clover are now known be very rich in protein, and this is constantly being impressed on minds of people interested in the duction of feed rich in protein. It has not also been widely ad- ised that blue grass, as grown in ne localities, contains as much pro- as does red clover, alfalfa and n certain grades of wheat bran. s is why the blue grass regions of ntucky have become famous for fine horses they produce. The blue grass provides the protein needed to make strong bones and muscles and sinews.

But the chemical make-up of blue grass differs in different parts of the country. In some states the protein runs down to about 11 per cent., while in others it runs to above 16 per cent. In Virginia is a region where the blue grass is exceedingly high in protein, running as high in that element as 17 per cent. This makes it the superior of wheat bran as a feed. The Virginia Station became interested in this phase of the blue grass question and secured samples of blue grass from many parts of the Union for the purpose of ascertaining the variation in protein content. New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin samples averaged over 16 per cent. in protein content. The samples from seven states averaged under 12 per cent. But even 12 per cent. protein is such a high content that it makes the grass containing it exceedingly valuable as a feed for any kind of animals.

The beauty about blue grass is the ease with which it can be grown in the regions adapted to it. In many localities it comes in naturally of itself as soon as the trees are cut away. It will stand any amount of freezing, and is thus far ahead of either clover or alfalfa. It is perpetual in the places it has conquered.

It is even present where it is not recognized. In much of the Middle West it is known as June grass, and many of the farmers that know it as June grass do not know that it is the famous Kentucky blue grass.

Some of the best fields of blue grass in existence are found in Missouri. At the University of Missouri, at Columbia, is a blue grass pasture that has obtained a wide reputation on account of the fine growth of grass annually developed. As a feed supplier it is of great value. The fact that it is so well grown at the place mentioned shows that it will do well in many localities not thought to be suited for it, as the water table at the university is estimated to be more than 200 feet below the surface. A well to get to living water has to be sunk at least 200 feet there, according to statements made to the writer when he was in that vicinity. Yet blue grass also grows where the supply of soil moisture is perfect.

Altogether, it should be impressed on all tillers of the soil that wherever possible blue grass should be substituted for the inferior grasses, many of which are low in protein content and high in proportion of indigestible fiber.

Reclean All Seed Grain.

A farm without a good fanning mill is not run up to its best opportunities. One can almost pick out the farms where mill have been used for several years by simply observing the different samples of grain. While I was down in Livingston county last week I stood for about an hour watching farmers unload oats. Some oats were clean and bright, while other loads were dirty and the grain was badly colored up. One need not ask which of these farmers had used mills and which had not. The evidence was right there.

To get the seed grain ready, take ample time and put on plenty of wind. Don't set the mill to run through forty to fifty bushels an hour. That kind of cleaning will not amount to very much in either grading or cleaning. Run slowly; feed slowly; ten bushels per hour is fast enough. Frequently seed grain should be run through two or three times, using a different set of screens and riddles with each separation. Clean out the well, and after it is cleaned out, clean it out again; also see that no water from the house or stable gets into it.

Don't wait until seeding time and then do this work, while you are "resting at the noon hour."—L. C. Brown.

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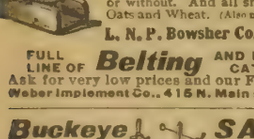
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New Light on Water Absorption by Plants.

Scientific agriculture in the past has been carried on on the presumption that all the qualities of our economic plants were known. But during recent years many new qualities have been discovered in plants. One of the most recent is that plants are under some conditions able to absorb water through the epidermis of the bark; that is, through the outer layer of the bark. It is also asserted by some English investigators that the leaves are able to absorb water through this same outer covering.

The matter is really of great importance in regions where irrigation methods are necessary, but not always effective in giving the plants the supply of moisture they need. The ability of the plants to take in water as mentioned is said to be modified according as to whether the plant has enough water at its roots or not. A plant that is fully supplied with water through its root system will not take in moisture through its epidermis, while a plant not having a complete supply at its roots will take in moisture. This is evidently a provision of nature to keep alive plants that would otherwise perish.

Its greatest value lies in enabling a plant to absorb the dew that falls upon it. This may be regarded as a small matter by those that think of dew as a small affair. But really the dew that falls nightly is of great consequence. It means tons of water to every square mile of plants like grass and trees. Coming as it does in hot weather, it gives life and strength to the plants.

The fact that plants can thus absorb moisture may prove of value in those places where it is found extremely difficult to get water to penetrate the soil. A Californian that has much to do with the growing of grapes tells the writer that the fertilizing of the vines is extremely difficult in some of the dry vineyards because the water does not reach the roots. The vines also frequently suffer when the water is applied, because the texture of the soil is such that the water does not readily sink down to the roots.

But we notice that in some parts of the Pacific Coast the irrigating is being done by means of sprinkling, the water being thrown from great pipes onto the foliage first and then onto the roots. The results may prove more beneficial than would naturally be supposed. If the plants can be watered both through their roots and through their stems and leaves, it will prove a help in solving the problem.

In some parts of the Middle West the writer has observed a soil condition that makes root watering quite difficult. In several of the southern counties of Illinois the soil is fine and so compact that the moisture will not flow through it naturally. Soil moisture moves up and down more readily than it does laterally. The result is that irrigating by the furrow system would prove quite ineffective if it were tried. On such soils the irrigation by sprays would prove doubly beneficial, since it would place the moisture on the top of the ground and also on the leaves and stems of the plants to be watered.

Speculative Corn Values.

The corn crop is large, but prices keep up. The May option of Chicago was quoted at 55⅝ cents per bushel, and it slowly but steadily advanced until December 31st, when it closed at 66½ cents. A month later, on January 31st, it closed at 66⅜ cents, with the July option quoted at 66¼ cents and next September at 66⅛ cents a bushel. This looks like the future of corn is expected to be almost as strong as last year, notwithstanding the hundred-million-bushel increase in the crop total.

Speculative Oats Market.

The oats quality of the year 1909 has probably held up the market. On July 31st, on the Chicago Board of Trade, the consensus of opinion was that oats for May 31st, 1910, delivery was worth 40⅞ cents a bushel. On August 31st the figure declined to 39½ cents. September 30th the quotation was 41¼ cents. October 30th the price was 42¼ cents. On November 30th the figure was 42 cents. The December price was 45⅝ cents, and on January 31st, with four months to run, the price was 46⅝ cents. At the close of January, July oats was selling at 43¼ cents, and September at 40⅛ cents. The crop of 1909 is 1,009,353,000 bushels of oats, and is 200,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1908, and yet oats prices are pretty good.

Sorghum is selling at St. Louis, wholesale, at 30 cents a gallon.

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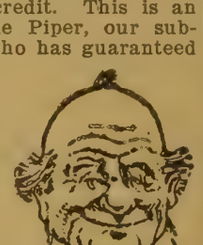
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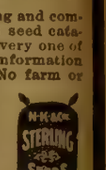
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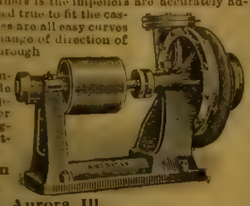

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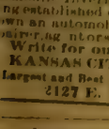

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Development of School Agriculture.

The teaching of agriculture in the public schools is fast getting beyond the theory stage. In many of our states the Universities and Agricultural Colleges are taking a deep interest in the teaching of this science in the common schools. The effect is slowly making itself manifest.

Some of the states have appropriated money for the salaries of the men that are engaged in establishing agricultural instruction in the high schools, and even in the elementary schools. A few states have gone a little further and made annual appropriations to the high schools in which agriculture is being taught. A good example of this is the state of Louisiana, which has voted an annual appropriation of $500 each to certain high schools that put in courses of agriculture. Already about thirty schools have applied for the money and agreed to provide the proper instruction, and other schools are reported about to do so.

The list of what is being done in other states along the same line is too long to be repeated here. The Louisiana example is but an index of what is going on. It is the more remarkable because Louisiana is a Southern state, and the Southern States are generally classed as among those backward in development along agricultural lines.

Everywhere in the North great progress is being made, both in the urban and in the rural schools. It is felt that the city children need agricultural instruction as certainly as do country children. Perhaps they need it more, since the country children get a good deal of agricultural education in their own homes. It is true that this education is not generally of a scientific nature, but it at least enables them to understand practical agricultural operations much better than those that have never had the practical work to do.

The scientific foundation is needed in all the schools, but in the city schools the scientific foundation in agricultural instruction will be of transitory effect unless the practical operations are also taught. This is where the pinch is going to come in teaching agriculture in the city schools.

Its greatest good as taught to city pupils will be to equip them for some practical manual labor. The boys in the villages and cities are being injured by not having to work as do country boys. Yet if the city boys can be induced to take an interest in agricultural operations they will find enough to do. The vacant lots in the cities can then be made to bloom and blossom as the rose, and many an indigent boy will find an opportunity to make money in caring for the premises of those able to pay for the service.

One of the very great goods coming from the teaching of agriculture in the city schools will be the elevating of the occupation of the farmer in the eyes of the city-raised children. Multitudes of them are now brought up to think that it is a disgrace to be seen working in a garden. We need a campaign of instruction to the end of the ennobling of manual labor. The city boys that loaf about the street should be made to labor during a certain part of their school age.

The Sunberry — Improved Wonderberry.

Don't overlook the Sunberry, first named the Wonderberry. It is a product of the experimental farms of the renowned Luther Burbank, of California. This berry is a sensational plant. It has caused more excitement than even the spineless cactus. There are disputes about it and arguments by horticultural experts. Some say it is, others say it is not. We believe it is a case where farmers should judge for themselves. The seed is but 20 cents a packet or three packets for 50 cents. Buy it and try it. Form your own opinion about it; if it is not as represented, write to this paper and we will send amount of money to replace it. We will make the money good to any and all subscribers to The National Farmer and Stock Grower who are not satisfied. Last year we failed to test the Wonderberry. This year we will do so. See page 30 of this edition.

GRAND CHAMPION YELLOW CORN

Our readers are reminded that besides the premium offer of Grand Sweepstakes White Corn we are also offering the same prizes for Yellow Corn. Anyone sending us 60 cents

for one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one pound of Pascal's Grand Champion Yellow Corn as a premium, or if he will send one dollar to pay for two-years' subscription he can select two pounds of Pascal's Grand Champion Yellow Corn as a premium. The same prizes are offered by us for Yellow Corn that we do for White Corn. See page 26. The reason we use the Pascal Corn is because Mr. Pascal has been breeding Reid's Yellow Dent Corn pure since he obtained it from the originator. Mr. Pascal has won many premiums, and his famous "Pascal Ear" stood for several years without a rival. We regard his corn the best in the world from which premium ears can be expected to be raised. We rely upon the purity and quality of the seed and the record already made. We hope our readers will avail themselves of the opportunity to experiment for themselves under favorable circumstances.

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It is reported from Brazil that the government is instituting a geological survey with a purpose of finally conducting a line of dry-farming experiments.

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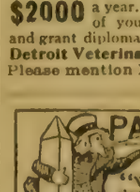

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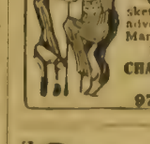

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The Russian Wheat Crop.

We are reminded of the Russian wheat crop by the statement emanating from the United States Departmen of Agriculture, that after three short crops in succession, the yield for 1909 is one hundred million bushels in excess of all former records, and, in fact, the Russian wheat crop for 1909 is 783,000,000 bushels, against 737,000,000 bushels produced by the United States. Last year the combined totals of the two crops were 1,234,000,000 bushels, and this year the combined total is 1,520,000,000 bushels, an increase of 286,000,000 bushels from these two countries.

The United States Department of Agriculture also states that ten countries growing wheat, which usually produce 80 per cent. of the world's wheat crop, show an aggregate gain of 387,000,000 over last year. If this, as it appears, includes the gains in Russia and the United States, it indicates the largest world's crop of wheat by 136,000,000 bushels.

This of itself is not alarming, but it will probably put a stop to contemplated attempts to inflate the market. No matter how speculation is regarded, it is more than difficult to force prices upwards in the face of large supplies. Russia is an exporting country. The people eat bread not made of wheat. The United States can consume its own crop, providing prices are considered reasonable, and the export trade also is encouraged when the American grain can be placed upon the Russian basis.

The present conditions take out of the hands of speculators the power to conceal wheat, and it is very probable that during the next four months no one will make any serious attempt. If we take the general average as our example, 75 to 80 per cent. of the farmers have sold their wheat by February 1st, and it is very likely that it was well sold, and no one need have any regrets. The wheat crop is an international crop and finds its level when the surplus reaches the consuming markets.

Much Corn Left in Fields.

Corn did not dry out well last fall and many put off husking as long as possible, looking for more favorable cribbing weather. Then huskers were scarce and many fields were left, simply from the scarcity of help. I have never seen so many farmers "up in the air" over these corn matters. The season was long enough to have matured even the largest sorts of corn, still really there are but few cribs which I have examined that do not have more or less soft and even mouldy corn. A grain buyer in Central Illinois told me that although No. 2 is the standard grade, he did not take in very much corn that would grade No. 3; in fact, with one car grading No. 3 he would have ten running to No. 4, or no grade. This man contracts for a great deal of corn, but he says hereafter he will contract from no one who does not plant earlier corn.—L. C. Brown.

Turning Under Corn Stalks.

Getting rid of corn stalks on ground which is to be planted to corn again next season has been quite a lively subject at Institutes this season. Theorists say, by all means plow under the stalks. We all say it would be better if the stalks were plowed under, but the rub is to get them under deep enough to be out of the way of the cultivator shovels. In practice, burning the stalks has been found to be the most satisfactory, so far as working the ground; but it must be admitted that continuous burning of stalks and stubble is a detriment to the land. Some simply drag down the stalks and then plow them under, while others disc them down and then plow. If stalks are plowed under, better set the plows down deep and turn the furrow slice completely. This will probably put the stalks down deep enough so they won't bother.—L. C. Brown.

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On the Buffalo market, in January, hogs sold as high as $9.35 per 100 pounds. It was on January 8th, and they were fine butcher hogs, 250 pounds average, that were consigned to market by G. F. Carr, of Logan county, Ohio. The price was the highest paid on the Buffalo market since 1893, and the commission firm selling them was Clay, Robinson & Company.

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is very simply and durably constructed, which gives greatest ease in drawing and most convenience in operating. The Johnston Corn Binder enables the farmer to harvest his crop, not only easily and quickly, but with the greatest economy.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES ARE: **An Automatic Gate which prevents the incoming corn from crowding while bundle is being tied. The pole placed between gearing and drive wheel gives perfect balance and direct draft. A large and powerful Main Drive-Wheel—Good Traction. Roller Bearings. Binder Attachment gear driven. No packers to knock off corn. And the widest band adjustment of any machine—binds 32 in. from butts, or as low as 18 in. Can also bind above or below the ears. All levers convenient to driver. In fact—**

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Some fertilizer manufacturers may tell you that they will sell you potash cheaper than we will. We are offering carloads for cash direct from the German mines to the buyer at the lowest price ever quoted. If any one offers it to you for less than our price, before accepting his offer be sure that the manufacturer signs a contract with you absolutely *guaranteeing delivery of potash salts* and not some substitute in the shape of such mixed goods as he may have on hand at the close of the season.

You know how it has been in the past. If you are contracting for other fertilizers, be sure that the contract requires delivery of the potash at the same time with or before the delivery of the other goods. Do not accept the other goods until the potash is delivered. Do not depend on the assurance of the salesman. Write it in the contract. It will pay you to do so.

POTASH PAYS

For particulars and prices write to

GERMAN KALI WORKS Continental Building, Baltimore

Low-headed Trees in the Orchard.

During these days when some advancement is being made in new orchards along more scientific lines, one often hears arguments against some of the things proposed and practiced by some of our best orchardists. One of these is against the low heading of fruit trees.

By a high-headed tree we mean one whose branches come out of the main trunk four or five feet above the ground, or, as the writer heard one man say: "High enough so that you can get a horse close to the tree in cultivating." By low-headed trees we mean trees headed near the ground, depending somewhat upon the variety. Peaches in one of our best peach-growing sections are headed practically at the ground, while apples are headed from twelve to eighteen inches above. It is of course possible to allow the fruit-bearing wood on what was at first a low-headed tree to be several feet from the original head, but with proper pruning from the start this trouble can be easily overcome.

An apple tree that is headed high is, in some respects for practical purposes, anything but high; for example, the chances are that such a tree will have the lower branches, at least, growing at almost right angles to the trunk, or, in other words, in a horizontal position. When such a tree is bearing a heavy load of fruit, these limbs will bend down and are very likely to break unless props are used. The use of props in an orchard is at least a sign of very poor orchard management in the past, and should be avoided. It is possible to train the high-headed tree so that the branches will have more of an upward growth, but it is a recognized fact that work done several feet from the ground is never as satisfactory as when done from a short ladder, or while standing on the ground.

In a low-headed, well-trained and pruned tree we have all the essentials for a profitable one, other things being right. We have a tree that is easily managed in regard to pruning, spraying, thinning and packing. Good labor for doing these things is always at a premium, and it goes without saying that the amount of time it takes for such an orchard is less than for a high-headed one. In the second place, it is a well-known fact that low-headed trees are far less subject to sun scald than high-headed ones. And the third reason is that when orchard heaters are used, the low-headed trees receive more benefit than the high ones. Especially is this true when a strong, cold wind is blowing. The writer has seen a notable example of this in a peach orchard where orchard heaters were used. During the coldest nights there was a heavy, cold wind, the consequence of which was that scarcely any fruit was borne about the 4½-foot mark, and just a little above this point a thermometer was located, which showed a temperature many degrees below the danger point. Below the 4½-foot mark there were plenty of peaches; in fact, some of them had to be thinned.—R. S. Herrick, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

The Boycott Resolution.

At Denver, Colorado, January 21st, the Western Stock Association adopted a resolution which concluded with the following paragraph:

"The present movement to boycott the use of meat food is popularly supposed to be aimed at the packers, but in reality it is a blow at the stockman and farmer and is calculated to decrease production rather than materially to reduce prices."

The Farmers' Union Advocate of Wellington, New Zealand, says: "The great problem of the farmer is this: Getting the crop out of the farm without robbing the soil; getting money out of the crop and happiness out of the money.

The demand for alfalfa hay generally exceeds the supply.

Get this Genuine Carborundum (Diamond) Tool Grinder on Free Trial

Sharpen your tools at my expense. I want to show you that the ancient grindstone is a back number and that the emery wheel is a menace. I want you to try positively free this Genuine Carborundum Farm Tool Grinder. Carborundum is the only true abrasive. **It will not draw the temper from steel;** it will sharpen the dullest tool in from 3 to 5 minutes, when the grindstone would take half an hour. Carborundum **never** wears out. It does **not** glaze over.

I want to send a few of these machines out on **Free Trial** in every part of the United States. I want to put one in every locality. I want you to clip off and send the coupon at the upper right hand corner of this announcement, and I will mail you at once my circulars explaining every detail of the offer I am making here.

I Don't Want You to Send Me a Cent of Your Money. I Don't Want Any Promise.

I merely want to place this Genuine Carborundum Grinder on your farm for a few days. Sharpen your dull axe, your dull scythe, your dull corn knives, your dull cold chisels, or hatchet, or any dull tool you have. See how quickly and how easily it is done.

See how Carborundum—made of the substance of real diamonds—sharpens your tools in from one-fourth to one-twentieth of the time required by a grindstone and does not heat nor draw the temper. Do all this—give this great machine the most severe tests—then unless you think that you positively cannot get along without this Carborundum Tool Grinder, send it back at our expense. We'll ask no questions. We'll take it back without a word, and we'll pay the transportation charges. Now send the coupon. Let us tell you all about this wonderful abrasive and our free trial offer.

Remember—Carborundum is really manufactured diamonds. It is made from the very same substances which go to make up diamonds. Carborundum will scratch a diamond and cut glass like a knife cuts an apple. Send the coupon today and get full explanation of our **Great 10 Day Free Trial Offer.** Do this now. Do not delay.

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The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

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Published Monthly
By THE HALE PUBLISHING CO.
Philip H. Hale, Managing Editor.
Claude A. Cour, Advertising Manager.

Charles H. Hopkins, 150 Nassau street, New York City, Eastern Representative.

Entered at Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter in January, 1901.

Subscription Price in the United States, 50 cents a year, or three years for one dollar.
Office of Publication, 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Bell Phone: Grand 400.

During the year 1909 hides and skins were imported to the amount of $103,800,000. In the year previous the imports of hides and skins amounted to $57,000,000. The increase of imports in 1909 appears to be due to the removal of the tariff; but the foreigners put up the price and derived the benefit of the tariff reduction.

Farm Journal and Horse Secrets.

We commend to our readers for their benefit page 15, which is devoted to the offer of Farm Journal of Philadelphia. For thirty years this paper has come to our desks as an exchange. It is truly called the cream of the agricultural press. The book entitled "Horse Secrets" is in keeping with the Journal, the condensation of horse knowledge in such form and language to carry conviction to the hearts and minds to the readers thereof. Those who accept the proposition will not regret it.

Three million dollars' worth of potatoes were imported into the United States during the year 1909 from England, Ireland, Scotland and Canada. The import duty is 25 cents a bushel.

Possibilities of Farming.

Mr. Jno. M. Wheeler, an experienced Kentucky farmer, has written a book in which he gives interesting data in regard to farming possibilities which will be found interesting. When the practical, up-to-date farmer combines the intensive farming theory with his own experience the result is worth buying, reading and studying. The book costs one dollar. Read the advertisement headed "Possibilities" and remit to Jno. M. Wheeler, R. 4 N, Winchester, Ky.

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THE NEW HORTICULTURE—GREAT CROPS OF STRAWBERRIES AND HOW TO GROW THEM. Catalogue of R. M. Kellogg & Co. This booklet will be sent free to readers of this paper. It will be found to be of great assistance to all strawberry growers. Ask for a copy of **The New Horticulture** and address R. M. Kellogg Company, Box 85, Three Rivers, Mich.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS of Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, held in Chicago, Ill., December, 1909, with picture of King Ellsworth, the grand champion steer of the Chicago International Show of 1909, on the front page. These proceedings show the association to be in a highly prosperous condition and the Aberdeen-Angus breed winning new laurels every year.

BOOK ON DAIRYING. Free book, issued by Lisle Mfg. Co., 376 Main street, Clarinda, Iowa. See page 22 of this paper. It relates to their advertised bargains in cream separators.

BURPEE'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1910. Issued free to those mentioning this paper. It is of great value to the planter; relates to new specialties in grain, vegetables and flowers, particularly muskmelons, Lima beans, sweet corn, etc. There is also the Golden Orange Daisy and two new varieties of sweet peas.

FARM LEVEL CATALOGUE, explaining uses of farm levels in draining, irrigating, terracing, ditching, grading, road building, fencing, setting out orchards, etc. Address, Bostrom-Brady Co., 1107 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE MANAGEMENT AND FEEDING OF CATTLE by Prof. Thomas Shaw. Published by Orange Judd Company, 439 Lafayette street, New York City, N. Y., at $2.00 per copy. There are 496 pages, 5½x8 inches. This is the first book ever written that follows the calf to the butcher block or the dairy barn. Send to the publishers for new book list, including this one.

I. H. C. ALMANAC AND ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR 1910, issued by the International Harvester Company for fre distribution to readers of this paper. It is a booklet of eighty pages, containing information of value to farmers, including weather calendar, rates of postage, antidotes for poisons, first aid to the injured, statutory weights and measures to the bushel, etc. If it was not free it would be worth buying. Write for it.

THE LILAC, pamphlet issued by Wm. C. Barry, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., with list and illustrations of tested varieties.

HORSE SECRETS EXPOSED. The book advertised on page 15 by the Farm Journal, Philadelphia, is written by Dr. A. S. Alexander, a veterinarian of twenty-five years' experience. This book is fully up to representations and is very valuable. There are fifty-six chapters, sixty-four pages, all containing clear-cut inside facts about the horse, including exposures not heretofore appearing in print. Send 50 cents to Farm Journal, 1068 Cherry street, Philadelphia, for a copy of **Horse Secrets,** and they will send you for two years the paper that has been and still remains the greatest success in publications devoted to farm agriculture.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY CATALOGUE shows how Galloway divides the melon between the manufacturer and the farmer. Two ways of buying—old and new. This is a splendid ninety-page catalogue of farm implements and machinery manufactured by one factory. Write to Wm. Galloway Company, 1289 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa, and ask for it.

ROOFING CATALOGUE of Edwards Mfg. Co., makers of Reo Steel Shingles. Issued free, giving cost and particulars concerning the labor-saving and everlasting fire-proof roofing; also insurance against lightning by guarantee bond. In writing for this catalogue, address Edwards Mfg. Co., 939 Lock street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and ask for Catalogue No. 59.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEED CATALOGUE, 100 pages, containing prices and illustration of their guaranteed seeds by A. A. Berry Seed Co., Box 222, Clarinda, Iowa. See their free five-packet trial offer.

CHICKEN TALK by Geo. H. Lee, Omaha, Neb. Timely book written by a poultry and incubator expert and to be had free by writing for it. Explains possibilities of poultry culture better than many of the system books which cost a lot of money. Ask for it and be sure to address Geo. H. Lee, 1156 Harney street, Omaha, Neb.

GERMAN NURSERY CATALOGUE, issued by a first-class nursery and seed house. The Fruit Tree Department contains particularly good list including novelties in small fruits. We know that the company will be pleased to send their splendid catalogue to anyone interested in seeds or nursery stock. To those who mention this paper when writing they will send a free trial packet of their New Coreless Tomato Seed. Address, German Nurseries, Box 138, Beatrice, Neb.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR BOOK. Free to all who write for it. Contains a large amount of valuable information concerning the incubating and brooding. Also contains particulars concerning bond issued by the Bankers' Surety Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, guaranteeing Sure Hatch Incubators. Write for free book to Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Box 40, Fremont, Neb.

HANDY WAGON WHEEL BOOK, issued to explain the benefits of using the low-down, wide-tire electric wheels. Easier on the team, easier on the man, gain in work done, saving in labor and expense. When narrow tires are stuck in the mud the wide tire, like the brook, goes on forever. Write to Electric Wheel Co., Box 40, Quincy, Ill., and ask for the Low-down Wagon Book.

KASTOR'S NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE DIRECTORY FOR 1910 contains full list and all possible arrangements of newspapers for economic advertising purposes, giving circulation, rates and all important information. Kastor & Sons' Advertising Co. have offices in the Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo., First National Bank Building, Chicago, and Gumbel Building, Kansas City.

X-RAY INCUBATOR CATALOGUE. Contains the truth about incubators. They guarantee certain results, advance claims, every line being instructive and giving the reader confidence in incubation as a profitable basis for chicken farming. Write at once for catalogue. Address, X Ray Incubator Co., 48th street, Wayne, Neb.

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MASTER WORKMAN BOOKLET. Issued in the interest of the Master Workman Two-cylinder Gasoline, Kerosene or Alcohol Engine. Write for it. Address, Temple Engine Co., 446 W. 15th street, Chicago, Ill.

WOVEN WIRE FENCE CATALOGUE, giving full description of their fencing for all purposes, from 13¾ cents a rod up. Write for free copy to Kitselman Bros., Box 261, Muncie, Ind.

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ARKANSAS.—Mr. Farmer: Why hold onto your high-price lands? We offer to you 720 acres of land, 300 acres in cultivation under fence, 420 acres in timber, three miles from town of 6,000 inhabitants. The best market in the South. Price, $17.50 per acre. Land is advancing every day. Two good dwellings, two good barns, five tenant houses. For further information write to **Jno. A. Culbreath,** Warren, Arkansas.

Colorado Irrigated Land

22,000 acres of irrigated Government land in Southeastern Colorado has recently been opened for entry under the provisions of the Carey act. The State of Colorado has contracted with the Two Buttes Irrigation and Reservoir Company to construct the irrigation works for the reclamation of this tract of land, which is located in Baca and Prowers counties, close to Rocky Ford and other proven districts. Water rights are of incontestable priority and title to land comes direct from the State.

Price of Land 50 Cents Per Acre
Perpetual Water Right $35 Per Acre

Payable $5.25 per acre cash, balance in ten annual payments. The tract is nearer Kansas City and Mississippi Valley markets than any other Carey act project. Land free from brush and stone, and soil will average 50 feet in depth. Altitude, 4,050 feet; climate best in State; rainfall 16 inches; crops, all grains, alfalfa, sugar beets, vegetables and fruit; no alkali. Local markets for everything.

No agents employed and no commissions paid. Farmers wanted, not speculators. For particulars write

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For Sale: Timber, Agricultural and Grazing Lands in Western Mexico, States of Michoacan, Sinaloa and Tepic. Fine timber. Soil of the best. Grows abundant crops. Plenty water. Climate excellent. Lands now cheap, $1.50 up, but upon completion of Southern Pacific R. R. now building will advance steadily.

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TENNESSEE.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and prices of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

TEXAS.—East Texas is the richest fruit and vegetable country on earth. It is also at present the cheapest. Write for particulars to **E. W. LaBeaume,** 1408 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

TEXAS.—One Thousand Acres; 75 per cent. agricultural, the balance grazing, with an inexhaustible supply of excellent water. Price, $15.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Situated 10½ miles from Sabinal. Also **Twenty-six Hundred Acres,** 11 miles from Sabinal; about half agricultural, balance excellent grazing. Price, $7.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. **Fourteen Hundred Acres** grazing land, watered by springs. $3.50 per acre. All in Uvalde county, Texas. Address, **Albert D. Evans,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

GULF COAST Texas Land

$2 Per Acre Cash balance easy monthly payments, buys a fruit and truck farm in the gulf coast country of Texas. No interest, no taxes. Possession when first payment is made. Five acres of this ground intelligently handled can be made to produce as much actual cash as 50 acres of northern or eastern land.

FREE Our publication "The Homefinder" sent free for six months to land buyers and farmers. It is full of carefully compiled information about gulf coast land, cost of fencing, plowing, farm implements, etc., what and when to plant. Be sure to send us your name before you buy land. A post card will do. Write Today.

PROVIDENT LAND CO., Dept. 102 KANSAS CITY, MO.

VIRGINIA.—Farms for sale from the mountains to the sea. Stock, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Fish and Oysters. Illustrated catalogue free. **Geo. E. Crawford & Co.,** Richmond, Va.

We Can Sell Your Property. Send description. **Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.**

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS,
No matter where you live. Write me today if you want to buy or sell any kind of Real Estate or business. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

FARM WANTED.—We want to hear from OWNER having good FARM for sale in good locality. State lowest price, as you will have no COMMISSION to pay. If you want to buy property of any kind it will be to your interest to write us. **American Investment Association,** 815 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WESTERN CANADA

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, says:
"The stream of emigrants from the United States to Canada will continue."

Senator Dolliver recently paid a visit to Western Canada, and says: "There is a land hunger in the hearts of English speaking people; this will account for the removal of so many Iowa farmers to Canada. Our people are pleased with its government and the excellent administration of law, and they are coming to you in tens of thousands, and they are still coming."

Iowa contributed largely to the **70,000 American farmers who made Canada their home during 1909. Field crop returns alone during year added to the wealth of the country close to**

$170,000,000.00

Grain raising, mixed farming, cattle growing and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160 acres pre-emption at $8.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest, wood, water and building lumber plentiful.

For particulars as to location, low settlers' railway rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agt. {7}

J. S. Crawford, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

A Most Useful Premium.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screwdriver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Light and Agricultural Development.

In the progress of agricultural developments we have thought little of how much the supply of light counts. But everywhere now this question is being studied in its many phases. The light of the sun and the light from artificial devices is being rigorously investigated as to its effects on the growing of plants. Electric light, and even radium lights, are proving interesting as to growth effects.

As a general statement it may be said that it is being proved that light is everywhere effective in assisting plant growth. The aggregate amount of light received by a plant, combined with the volume of heat, determines the amount of plant growth secured in a season. This is why we find larger development of growth in the tropics than in the temperate zones.

How light affects vegetation is illustrated in the far North, where plants grow with great rapidity in the long days. The writer has been in regions so far north that the sun rose a little after two in the morning and set about ten o'clock at night in the summer time. There the vegetation had obtained as large growth by June as had the same vegetation a thousand miles south. This was due to the reception of light for twenty hours out of the twenty-four.

But too much light checks growth, and therefore we see the hothouse manager paint white streaks over his glass at certain times of the year to reduce the amount of sunshine that can fall on his plants. So also in the use of radium light it is found that some of the rays are so bright that they actually check the development of seeds and the growth of plants. Radium is the new and remarkable substance that has the power of emitting light and which has only recently been discovered.

Doubtless we have just before us a long series of experiments on the relations of light and plant growth, and most surely something of value to agriculture will be developed out of the mass of experimentation.

Relative to the effects of light on fruit trees, the Wisconsin Experiment Station some years figured out the amount of heat and light units each tree needs to bring it to leaf opening. It took the professors at the institution some years to discover the lapse of time on which the aggregate units were based. At first the amount of heat and light required for the development of a dormant tree to leaf opening was estimated as from the beginning of the year to leaf-opening time. Finally, however, it was found that the period must begin the previous year at about the end of July, when the leaf buds are fully formed. The amount of light and heat a tree receives in the summer and fall counts in the general aggregate, whose measure is only filled up with the development in the spring.

Sunshine is a fixed agricultural commodity. Those states that have a great deal of sunshine have at least one of the chief agricultural factors, which will some day be utilized to the fullest.

Limiting Cold Storage.

Limitations upon cold storage will do more harm than good. Cold storage is simply a control of temperature, and so far has been of great benefit to mankind—producers, transporters and consumers alike. The way to insure a famine is to do away with cold storage. This country cannot be fed without it. It has done more towards keeping the people regularly supplied with perishable goods than all other influences put together.

Injurious Restrictive Legislation.

According to the general theory of the office holder and legislator it is part of their duties to regulate people out of business. Many an honest man has been repressed out of legitimate business by well-meant but injurious restrictive legislation. Putting people out of business may not be the declared purpose of all restrictive legislation, but if often has the same effect. The movement to limit cold storage is not based upon a knowledge of cause or effect.

The arrival at Victoria, British Columbia, on November 26th, of 116 barrels of eggs from Shanghai, China, by steamer Empress of China was the first large shipment of eggs received in America from the Orient. China is a great egg-producing country, and they generally reach the seaboard markets at five to seven cents a dozen.

Seeds that Grow!

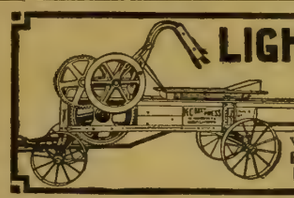
If you want the Best it is possible to Grow, such as you can rely upon to produce the Choicest Vegetables and Most Beautiful Flowers, you should try **Burpee's Seeds!**

WE shall be pleased to mail you, upon application, **Burpee's New Annual for 1910**,—long known as "The Leading American Seed Catalog." The first edition is more than four hundred thousand copies and yet it is too expensive **a book of 178 pages** to mail unsolicited except to our regular customers. With elegant colored plates and hundreds of illustrations from nature it tells plain truth and is a Safe Guide to success in the garden. Do you want a copy? If so, send your address to-day to

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SEED CORN 153 BU. ACRE

Diamond Joe's Big White—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from thoroughbred inherited stock; every stalk bears one or more good ears; because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid examination. Big Seed Catalog FREE. It tells about all best farm, grass, garden and flower seeds grown. Write for it today.
Address, **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.**



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Simple, Free from Breakage, Greatest Capacity and Best Work—Strong and Durable.
Consider these Facts for a Profitable Investment.
With our various styles can meet your requirements, **Horse & Belt Power. Self Feed Attachments.** Write for our Catalog.
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 425 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Ratekin's Big Banner 100 Bushel White Oats—The biggest, prettiest, plumpest oat in existence. Side by side with common sorts they yield 100 bushels per acre where other sorts make but 25 to 35 bushels. Strong, stiff straw; sprangled heads; ripens early; never rusts, blights or lodges. **There is none like them,** and when our stock is exhausted there is no more to be had. **Samples Mailed Free.** Also our Big Illustrated Catalog of farm, field, grass and garden seeds. A postal card will bring them to your door. Address,
RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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You not only save one-third to one-half when you buy Harness from us, but you get the best Harness in the world; made by expert harness makers, in a splendidly equipped shop, from the best materials money can buy. Every Harness built on honor and sold direct with but one small profit between maker and user. Get our big Harness Book before you buy. **Free**—Send today. **H. & M. Harness Shop, 306 Ill. Av., So. St. Joseph, Mo.**

Imitations of This Harrow Are Not Worth The Prices Asked

The Genuine is Better Than Ever —At Same Low, Factory Price

Free Book Will Prove It

The Detroit-American was the **first** and still is the only genuine Tongueless Disc made. All others are weak imitations—mere makeshifts—old-style tongue harrows with tongues cut off and front trucks stuck under. The **real** tongueless is made **only** by us and sold **only** direct from our factory to farm. Don't let a dealer or anyone else palm off a substitute on **you.** They don't work **at all** the same; they don't save the horses; they don't last like the famous original—

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Try It Free 30 Days; No Money Down CASH OR CREDIT TERMS

Try this harrow entirely at our risk. Use it a month—even more. If it does the work as it should do it, send us the price—If not, return the machine. We take care of the freight in both cases. Test won't cost you a nickel.

Note these points:—All-steel frame; hard maple bearings; rigid steel adjustable standard; pipe oilers; double levers; indestructible steel spools between blades and a dozen other important features.

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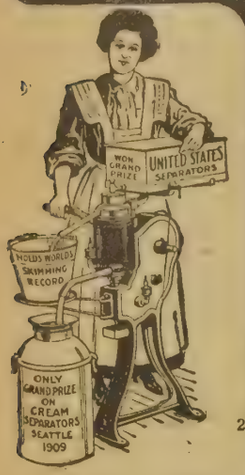
FOR CLEANEST SKIMMING

More prominent, practical dairymen and breeders **use** and **endorse** U. S. Separators than **all** other makes.

These many long-headed, business dairymen use U. S. Separators, **not** because some blazing advertisement has hypnotized them into buying, because it's "cheap." **Sound reasoning** of its **many superior advantages** *only* persuaded them. The *best* will always have the *best.*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ONLY GRAND PRIZE ON CREAM SEPARATORS SEATTLE 1909

THE 1910 INTERLOCKING STYLE

U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

is emphatically the Best and the only Separator to Buy.

Because,

1st. It skims the **cleanest.**
2nd. It's built the **strongest.**
3rd. It's the **easiest cleaned.**
4th. It's the most **convenient.**
5th. It requires the **least power.**

The U. S. defeated all other separators at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, on these five essential points and

Won Grand Prize 1909

Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue No 125 will give you all information.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Preparing Corn For Hogs.

In the corn belt, where corn is the principal hog food, and hogs one of the principal farm products, the best method of preparing corn for feeding to hogs is a question worthy of the attention of every farmer. The most common method of feeding corn is in the ear just at it comes from the crib. Other methods that are often used are shelling and soaking, grinding and feeding dry, grinding and soaking, and grinding together with the cob. It is estimated that it took a hundred million bushels of corn to feed the hogs of Iowa last year. To have shelled and ground this corn would have cost three million dollars. In order to find out whether or not such an expenditure would be justified, the Animal Husbandry Section of the Iowa Experiment Station conducted a series of experiments in which corn prepared in all these different ways was fed to both young and old hogs. These experiments, which were conducted during 1907 and 1908, produced some interesting and valuable results. The data and conclusions obtained from these experiments have been published in Bulletin No. 106. A careful study of this bulletin will be of great value to every hog grower in the corn belt, and give a definite basis on which to plan future feeding operations. Copies can be obtained from Director C. F. Curtiss, Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, as long as the supply lasts.

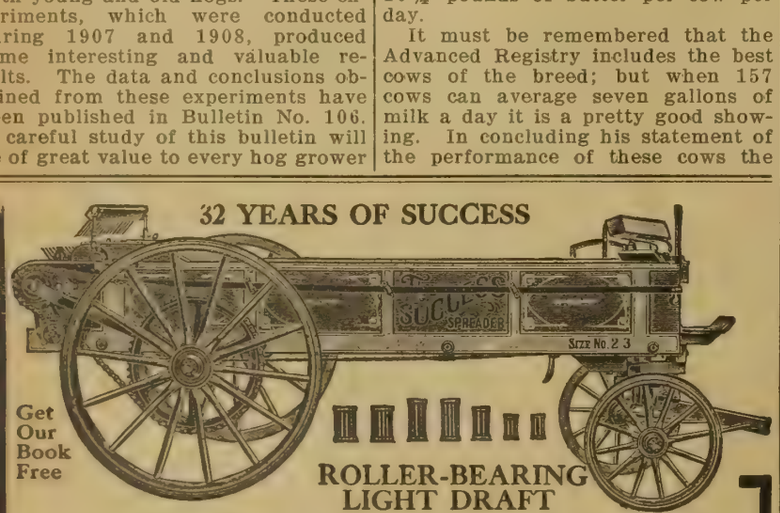
Holstein-Friesian Records.

The last report of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry of Holstein Cattle states that 157 head were accepted as having given sufficient product to entitle them to entry in the superior class called "Advanced Registration."

These animals, of which one-third were full-aged cows, produced 63,251.5 pounds of milk in seven days, which averaged 3.46 per cent. fat. Each animal produced an average of 402.9 pounds of milk per week, which was figured to be seven gallons of milk per day per cow. The butter that could have been made from the butter-fat amounted to 16¼ pounds of butter per cow per day.

It must be remembered that the Advanced Registry includes the best cows of the breed; but when 157 cows can average seven gallons of milk a day it is a pretty good showing. In concluding his statement of the performance of these cows the Superintendent of Advanced Registry said: "It will be seen from these averages that Holstein-Friesian owners do not claim that their cows produce milk containing a high per cent. of fat; but they do claim that, owing to the very large quantity of well-balanced milk produced, no breed, no matter how high its average per cent. fat, can equal the Holstein-Friesian breed in butter production."

32 YEARS OF SUCCESS



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SUCCESS SPREADER

The only spreader with a 32-year record of good work. Simplicity, Durability and Light Draft always foremost. Direct Chain Drive. No Cog Gears. The choice of men who investigate thoroughly. Wood or metal wheels. A generation of experience back of every Success. The leader from the first. Exclusive features all patented. Catalog of facts Free. Write us promptly.

Kemp & Burpee Mfg. Co. SYRACUSE N. Y.

Cream From Canada.

The duty on imports of butter is six cents a pound, and the duty on cream is five cents a gallon. Four to five pounds of butter can be made from a gallon of cream, therefore so far as Canadian shipments are concerned, the duty on butter is reduced to about 1¼ cents a pound when arriving as cream. The port of St. John, in New Brunswick, is in an aggressive cream-shipping trade to this country, and the farmers of Maine are the first to ask for a consistent revision of the tariff. The Province of Quebec, in Canada, is also shipping cream in large quantities to this country.

Pratts New Poultry Book.

Pratts New Poultry Book is worth having as a gift, and many that we have to buy are not as good. It is written in the interest of Pratts Poultry Regulator, and that is good reading also. It is the farmer who can make the most money out of poultry, and this book is a manual of information concerning the raising of poultry for profit. Write to Pratt Food Co., Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for a free copy of "Pratts New Poultry Book."

Crime as a Revenue Producer.

During the month of December the Commissioner of Agriculture of New York state referred to the Attorney-General for prosecution 120 cases of violation of the agricultural law; 39 of these were on account of illegal sale of oleomargarine and 71 for adulteration of milk. From cases of violation of the agricultural law, penalties, costs and judgments as follows have been turned into the state treasury: In the year 1906, $28,509.-05; 1907, $28,911.65; 1908, $34,-767.14; 1909, $52,017.07.

Testing Iowa Cows.

In the Iowa Cow Culture Club Contest, which has been conducted for six months, about 140 cows were entered and about seventy of them produced less than thirty pounds of butter-fat a month. Of the remainder, twenty gave over thirty and under thirty-five pounds; thirteen gave over thirty-five and under forty pounds; sixteen gave over forty and under fifty pounds; fourteen gave over fifty and under sixty pounds; four gave over sixty and under seventy pounds; one gave eighty-eight pounds; one gave 101 pounds; and one gave 127 pounds. The three largest yields were from Guernsey cows.

Dairy and Creamery.

There are fifty-one creameries in Missouri out of 6,235 in the whole country, and seven cheese factories out of a total of 3,846.

The state of Arkansas is credited with 7 creameries; Oklahoma, 29; Texas, 36; Louisiana none; Mississippi, 1; Alabama, none; Georgia, 6; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 2; and Florida, none.

A St. Louis commission man said that eggs put in cold storage in March, April and May were better in a year than June, July and August eggs when they come into market.

To keep your live stock in prime condition—give them

Pratts

Animal Regulator

It's a wonder-worker. Keeps live stock healthy. Makes cows produce more milk. Insures fat hogs and builds up run-down horses.

Pratts

Poultry Regulator

is a guaranteed egg producer and disease destroyer.

Both preparations are absolutely guaranteed to do all that is claimed for them. No guesswork. No uncertainty.

Here's Pratts Guarantee:

If any fails to give results claimed, your dealer will return your money.

Pratts Veterinary Liniment

A strong, penetrating liniment that will quickly cure rheumatism, lameness and bruises. It can be used to blister if so desired by regulating the application. It is a necessity in every stable, and no live stock owner should be without a bottle. Prices, 25c. and 50c. per bottle, sent prepaid on receipt of price if your dealer cannot supply you.

Pratts Roup Cure

This old, reliable remedy is used by poultry keepers, not only to cure roup, but to prevent its appearance, by simply mixing it with the drinking water. Put up in 25c. and 50c. boxes. If your dealer doesn't have it, we will send it prepaid on receipt of price.

A New Pratt Book

Poultry Wrinkles—by Michael K. Boyer, poultry editor of the Farm Journal, author of Poultry Secrets, etc.

Pratts New Horse Book

A really valuable book for every one owning horses.

Either book free on request.

Pratt Food Company

Department F Philadelphia.

Best Dairy Cow Results.

We are informed, and mentioned in our last edition, that Princess Carlotta, a Holstein cow in the dairy herd of the College of Agriculture, gives more milk than any other cow in Missouri. In the last year's test she gave 18,405 pounds of milk. From this milk there were 618 pounds of butter-fat obtained, from which 727 pounds of commercial butter were or could have been made, leaving 15,000 pounds of skim milk and buttermilk. Her year's ration was estimated as costing $100.

From a butter-making and marketing standpoint the butter was valued at 32 cents per pound for the 727 pounds, amounting to $232.64, and 25 cents per 100 pounds for the skim milk adds $37.50, bringing the butter basis total income up to $270.14, leaving her a profit of $170.14.

From a milk standpoint, 7½ cents a quart being the prevailing retail price at Columbia, Mo., for good milk, the product of this cow is figured at $690, and the profit so much less after paying the feed bill.

From a St. Louis market standpoint the result would be entirely different. The 18,405 pounds of milk represent 2,141 gallons. If this milk was shipped and sold at wholesale dairy prices from the average dairy farm to St. Louis, it would sell at 12 cents a gallon for six months and 16 cents a gallon for the other six, average 14 cents for the year, and from this at least 2 cents a gallon would be paid for transportation, leaving 12 cents a gallon as the net price to the dairy farmer. The 2,141 gallons of milk would net the farmer $256.92 and the cow's profit would be $156.92 for the year, and still equal to the profits of three average milch cows in the state. The St. Louis retail prices are just as high for milk or higher than at Columbia, but the farmer does not retail his own milk, and if he did the cost of the retail organization would show up largely in the result.

They were perfectly right at the College farm in using the 3.41 per cent. product of this long-milking Holstein cow just the same as they would the product of a short-milking, high butter-fat percentage producing Jersey.

Cream Separation and Selling.

The extent to which cream separators are now used on farms almost passes belief when we consider that twenty years ago cream separators were only found on large farms devoted to butter-making or cream shipping, and then only on farms in which a large investment had been made in land, cattle, stables, barns, silos, and other accessories. For many years the cream supply of large cities, with few exceptions, was skimmed from off the tops of the cans of milk that came into the cities, and even to-day there is a strong suspicion that the milk which is shipped to market containing 4 per cent. or more of butter-fat, actually reaches the "ultimate consumer" 3 to 3¼ per cent. butter-fat or less, according to the requirements of the particular market that is furnished.

Milk has always been a manipulated product, and yet the dairy farmer who has made the most money in the past was he who was located close to a first-class condensary and sold whole milk, and the next was he who could ship his whole milk or cream to a dairy distributor in a city, and the dairy farmer who made the least money was he who sold cream to a creamery or who attempted to make dairy butter.

But recent conditions have changed all this. The butter-fat that farmers used to sell at 22 to 26 cents a pound is now selling at 30 to 36 cents a pound, and many a milk shipper in the milk zone finds himself not so well off as if he shipped the cream and kept the skim milk at home and made pork from it to sell on a high market. Formerly creameries were few and far between. Some states are largely engaged in dairying and butter-making, but others, even now, are not. The cream demands of cities are unsatisfied, and it is no longer possible to deliver a cream supply and a milk supply out of the same can. The new condition is a great inducement for farmers to separate their cream from the milk on their own farms and to sell the cream at their nearest and best market.

At a recent meeting of interests allied with dairymen, which was held at St. Louis, it was clearly stated that outside of what is called the milk zone, extending to about fifty miles around big cities, it was more profitable to separate and sell the cream than it was to ship the whole milk. Milk could be shipped fifty to sixty miles with more or less success, but cream could be shipped 250 to 300 miles, and wherever the supply is the farmers can get their money for almost any quantity of cream which they may be prepared to deliver once or twice a week at their nearest railroad station. The first point of delivery for the farmer to consider is his nearest local creamery, but failing to find one that can or will accept the cream from him at a fair price, he can communicate with the creameries of the greater cities that will take his product, and so start him into the business of selling cream. The new conditions account for the hundreds of thousands of cream separators now being sold in the country to farmers who are milking only a few cows, and another reason is that the cream separators are being improved in efficiency every year and are very reasonable in price. The dairy farmer's first necessity is cows; his second, a cream separator; his third, a silo. The market he has or can have any time he looks for it.

Dairy and Creamery.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, Health Commissioner of New York City, offered a reward for essays to be entitled "How can clean and wholesome milk be produced at the least cost for the New York market?" The second prize, a pure-bred Jersey cow worth $200, was awarded to an inmate of the Middletown Hospital for the Insane. Although adjudged to be a lunatic, he was a first-class dairyman.

A Philadelphia butter dealer is under arrest for selling butter which contained 30 per cent. of moisture. The legal quantity being 16 per cent., it appears that he washed it in and soaked it in and worked it in. So far as known to us, this is the limit of moisture in butter; but we may be mistaken.

At St. Louis it is claimed that during the month of January the milk dealers had to send to Chicago for milk. At the same time it was reported that Chicago was so short of milk that dealers refused to sell milk to families unless the said family included an infant.

In Eastern Ontario, Canada, last year, 1,070 new silos were erected by dairymen. This is going some. The Ontario cows average 2,800 pounds of milk per year, and there is a movement to bring the average up to 5,000 pounds. The sales will do much towards it.

We understand that one or more of the New York milk distributing companies will reduce the price to 32 cents a gallon by February 1st. This looks like a concession, but the price the milk producer receives is not over 16 cents a gallon.

We have a card from the Fred H. Field Holstein Company, owners of Dutchland Farms, Brockton, Mass., stating that their good cow April Denver gave birth to triplets, two heifers and a bull calf, and that all are doing nicely. In addition to the picture of the cow giving nourishment to the three calves and a vacant teat, showing only room for one more, the modest face of Colantha Johanna Lad, the "father," appears on the card. We are glad to see the sire recognized in a dairy tableau, and we entirely disapprove of the poem that begins "Everybody works but father." He, being "one-half the herd," is surely entitled to credit for one calf and a half.

Retailers were selling butter at 45 cents a pound that cost them 30 cents at wholesale. Then the crash came.

Plenty of Rain

in Arkansas and Eastern Texas. There is no "dry season" — no arid land to irrigate. You don't have to learn a new method of farming. Rainfall is always 30 to 40 inches and a serious drouth is unknown. You can grow the same crops, in the same way you do now, but—here's the advantage—you can raise *far bigger crops* on *much cheaper land*. Land that will yield $35 per acre in corn, $25 in wheat and as high as $75 in alfalfa can be bought *now*

In Arkansas and East Texas

at $5 to $25 per acre. Farmers there live in a mild climate. They work outdoors every month and often raise several crops a season. They have no expensive barns to build for there is very little Winter and stock can graze all year. With bigger crops, cheaper lands, good markets and no Winters to eat up their profits, it is easy to see why farmers there become independent in a few short years.

COTTON BELT ROUTE

You will never know how big the opportunities really are until you investigate. Send for free copies of our books about Arkansas and Eastern Texas. Post yourself on conditions. Take advantage of the low fares offered twice each month by the Cotton Belt Route. Make a trip down there to look around. It will be a start on the road to prosperity. Write today—tomorrow you may forget.

E. W. La BEAUME, G. P. & T. A.,
Cotton Belt Route, 1408 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis.
Send me your free descriptive folders. I want to learn something about Arkansas and Texas.

Name.....

Postoffice.....

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THE MADE-TO-ORDER CREAM SEPARATOR

The dairy farmer who buys a 1910 De Laval Cream Separator gets a machine that is really made especially to order for him.

First: Because the 1910 De Laval is designed and constructed, without sacrificing any vital feature, to meet the comments and criticisms gathered from over 1,100,000 dairy farmers to whom De Laval machines have already been sold.

Second: Because if he should offer to pay ten times the ordinary price he couldn't secure a closer skimming, a greater money, time and labor saving, a more durable, a more convenient or an easier running separator than the 1910 De Laval.

Lastly: Because every feature of the 1910 De Laval machine from top to bottom is just as the best mechanical as well as the most practical engineering demands that it should be.

The De Laval is the made-to-order cream separator without the made-to-order price. The De Laval catalogue tells the whole story. Ask for a copy.

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The Grinnell is sold with or without the trucks on 90 days free trial, direct from factory to you. Will save you $25 to $90 on your spreader investment. The greatest machine ever invented in the manure spreader line. You want to know more about it. Write for catalog and special offer without fail today. Address

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POLAND-CHINA PIGS.—I am ready to book orders for Spring Pigs at $10.00 each, sired by Best Corrector, out of Perfection, Royalty and Spellbinder Dams; also S. C. Brown Leghorn and Barred P. Rock Eggs at $1.50 for 15. **D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.**

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Importers of
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Address,
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MAKE A HAPPY MOVE and see my high-quality Angus Cattle or save expense and order with confidence on my make good or money back proposition.
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DUROC-JERSEY GILTS bred for April, the big-boned, growthy kind, plenty of quality, the kind that raise the Pigs. Price, $25 each. I also have some good Fall Pigs.
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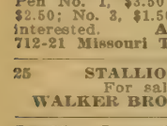
The three Calves recently advertised have all been sold. I have two fine registered Bull Calves at $50.00 each. Also booking orders for S. C. Buff Orpington Eggs as follows: Pen No. 1, $3.50 per setting of 15; No. 2, $2.50; No. 3, $1.50. Write for particulars if interested. **ALBERT S. ENNIS, 712-21 Missouri Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.**

25 **STALLIONS and JACKS** 25
For sale from $300 up.
WALKER BROS., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.



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Demand For Dairy Cows.

It is a great pity that more farms outside the milk-shipping territory are not devoted to the production of dairy cows for sale to farmers on the nearer-to-town dairy farms. Any farm that can offer a car-load of first-class, tuberculin-tested dairy cows, or springers, or bred heifers, that will develop into dairy cows is in a position to almost name his price for them. The cows should be grade Holsteins sired by pure-bred bulls. Take the half-breed Holstein and cross it again, and the three-quarter-bred animal looks very near perfection. There are farms on which milk production is profitable if a supply of good cows can be obtained; but there is no room to run stock cattle. Farther out in every state there are farms of less value, on which, if they could sell ten to twenty-five milch cows a year at prices ranging from $60 to $100 a head, the amount would be a large item towards a prosperous condition. It is a business which can be started with one bull and a few healthy cows. Let it be known where first-class heifers can be had and a shotgun will be necessary to keep the buyers away.

Three Big Papers, 70 Cents.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower; Twice-a-Week Republic of St. Louis, the oldest, biggest and best semi-weekly in the Southwest; and Farm Progress, the biggest semi-monthly farm paper printed, sent to any address a full year for only 70 cents. The subscription price of all these papers, if taken separately, would be $1.25. Send orders to the St. Louis Republic, St. Louis, Mo.

"Possibilities of An Hundred Acres of Land in the Wheat, Clover, Corn, or Potato Belt." A book showing a net return of $2,270, after deducting rental, labor and other expenses. Giving diagram of a model farm, model stock barn, model pens for separating and handling stock. First-prize article on wheat growing, first prize on feeds and feeding. How 63 bushels of wheat were grown to the acre; 240 bushels potatoes to the acre. How $1,800 will be realized from a crop of corn grown in 1909 on 30 acres. One bushel of wheat pays for it. Price of book $1. JNO. M. WHEELER, R. 4 N, Winchester, Ky.

MORE AND BETTER CORN. Instruction Book on Corn Growing issued for free distribution by Deere & Mansur Co., gives direction for selection of seed, buying corn for seed, test of seed ears, testing the planter, and other useful information for corn production, written by the highest authorities. Write to Deere & Mansur, Moline, Ill., and ask for Corn Book No. 7.

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All the cultivating and harrowing in the world doesn't do a bit of good if your seed corn isn't right. Take no chances. Be sure of your seed and you won't be disappointed. G. D. Sutton—the Seed Corn Man of Mason City, Ill.—ships seed corn on approval. He offers to let you test his corn any way you like for ten days. Then if it isn't perfectly satisfactory, ship it back and your money will be promptly refunded. The G. D. Sutton Co. sell only the highest-yielding varieties, such as Favorite White, Improved Boone County White, White Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Improved Leaming (yellow). All their corn is carefully selected from their own fields, then dried by air shafts, steam pipes and electric fans. Write now to the G. D. Sutton Co., Dept. 7, Mason City, Ill., for their beautiful corn book and samples. It costs you only a postal to find out about the seed corn that is good enough to be shipped on approval.

DISTEMPER DANGEROUS.

The influenzas known under the various common names of distemper, colds, grippe, shipping fever, pink-eye, and other forms of germ troubles, are making constant trouble with the horses, and occasionally with dogs and sheep. An ounce of prevention has well-known value. Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure is a preventive if kept in the stables regularly and used two or three times a week as a condiment with the food. It slaughters the loitering germs before they have a stronghold on the animal. It is fully effective in curing these troubles if the animal becomes sick from neglect of prevention. Our readers should consult a druggist and always ask for Craft's Distemper Cure, made for many years by Wells Medicine Co., 17 Third street, Lafayette, Ind.

BLOODED STOCK NOTES.

The Manager of the National Feeders and Breeders' Show to be held at Fort Worth, Tex., March 14th to 19th, reports that entries are coming in freely and indications point to a record-breaking number. The closing date for entries is February 18th.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., have just received a shipment of draft horses by the steamship Minneapolis. They arrived in good condition. The consignment includes several noted prize-winning Percheron and Belgian stallions, and the balance of the importation is made up of an extraordinary lot of Shire stallions from two to five years old. Their 1910 catalogue, which contains portraits from life of upwards of 100 horses, is now ready for distribution, and a copy can be had by any of our readers who write for it.

Walker Bros. & Co., of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, report that their last two sales of draft horses were three and four-year-old Percheron stallions—one in Oklahoma and the other in Texas. They were gray horses, and were bought at moderate prices. Walker Bros. are handling good stock.

Take a run to the Angus Ranch of J. P. Vissering, at Godfrey, Ill., on the Chicago and Alton Railway. It is but an hour from St. Louis. He has a strong collection of the breed and will give you the glad hand. You will not have to be a millionaire to buy a good bull or heifer.

The L. C. Mueller Poultry Farm at Wellsville, Mo., keep the best varieties of poultry and sell eggs and chickens at reasonable prices. They have good stock and will please their customers. Eggs for sale from Light Brahmas, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. R. I. Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Brown, Buff and White Leghorns and Buff Cochins; also Toulouse and Emden geese and Mammoth Bronze turkeys.

Speculative Wheat Prices.

The wheat movement is larger than it was a year ago for the reason that there is more to move. The May option is usually the most interesting, because here comes the opening for speculation. By May 31st the wheat year is about run out. Last July 31st the May option for wheat was quoted at $1.05⅞ per bushel; by August 31st it had declined to 98⅛ cents; September 30th the price was $1.02¼; October 30th, $1.04¾; November 30th at $1.06¼; December 31st, $1.11½; and January 31st at $1.10½ to $1.10⅝. In the next three months all the action of the Chicago Board of Trade will be interesting.

Milk Producers' Association.

The February meeting of the Directors of the Milk Producers' Association will be held at the office of Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, Secretary, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, February 28th. The milk report and circular regarding other matters is sent direct to members in good standing.

HIGH GRADE USED Automobiles

IT PAYS TO BUY A HIGH GRADE USED CAR. THE FACT THAT IT HAS BEEN USED DOES NOT MAKE IT INFERIOR TO A NEW CAR; IN FACT, SO MUCH THE BETTER, FOR, AS A RULE, A CAR WORKS MORE SATISFACTORILY AFTER A SEASON'S USE, AND THEY LAST FOR YEARS, BESIDES COSTING LESS THAN CHEAP NEW CARS.

Send for our interesting Bulletin describing and giving prices on 1909-8 and 7 models of PACKARDS, PIERCE, OLDSMOBILE, PEERLESS, MAXWELL, RAMBLER, FORD, REO, THOMAS, WINTON, LOZIER, WHITE STEAMERS, STODDARD-DAYTON and ALL OTHER

STANDARD MAKES

OF WHICH WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE STOCK

AT MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES.

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LARGEST DEALERS IN THE WORLD IN NEW AND USED AUTOMOBILES.

5 BIG HOUSES

KANSAS CITY—1701-3 MAIN ST.
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CHICAGO—1332-4 MICHIGAN AVE.
NEW YORK—215-217 W. 48TH ST.
PHILADELPHIA—238-40 N. BROAD ST.

On January 31st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, Neal Rutherford, of Independence, Kas., marketed seventy head 200-pound hogs that sold in the market at $8.37½ per 100 pounds.

Larimer Ditching Plow

with subsoil attachment. If you have ditching to do, this plow will save you more money than any implement you have on your farm. Reduces cost of digging ditch from one-half to two-thirds. Send for descriptive circular.
LARIMER MFG. CO.,
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USE GAS, GASOLINE OR KEROSENE

Are known by a superior standard of construction. 25 years of service has demonstrated their worth. Does work at lowest cost and is always ready to saw, grind, pump, shell or do any farm or shop work.

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We build all sizes in stationary or portable type. Hopper jacket or water tank cooling. Inducements to introduce in new localities. Write stating size wanted.

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553 West Fifth St. Kansas City, Mo.

BEST DEHORNERS ON EARTH They make quiet cattle always 15 years on the market. Inventor of a veterinarian. Ask hardware dealers for them. If they do not supply write for catalog and prices of 3 styles

LEAVITT MFG. CO., URBANA, ILL.
LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF DEHORNERS

Missouri Draft Horse Breeders Organize.

At the meeting called for December 29th at Columbia, Mo., the draft horse breeders of Missouri met and organized the Missouri Draft Horse Breeders' Association.

Mr. J. F. Roelofson, of Maryville, Mo., was elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. E. A. Trowbridge, of Columbia, Mo., was elected Secretary-Treasurer. The objects of this association are as follows:

1st. It will greatly facilitate buying and selling by helping breeders to keep in closer touch with each other.

2d. That it will put the draft-horse business in a more prominent position by increasing interest in it.

3d. It will greatly aid the cause of the draft horse at the Missouri State Fair and may be the means of securing classes for Missouri-bred draft horses at that show.

4th. It will help to educate the farmers of Missouri to the value of the draft horse, thereby increasing the volume of business.

5th. It will put the draft-horse breeders on a foundation similar to that of the saddle horse breeders, who are now well organized.

Lastly. It will be a potent factor in legislation which will ultimately be aimed at the undoing of the poorer class of stallions now in service in this state. It is a notable and serious fact that many horses which do not fill the requirements of the law in other states have been sold into Missouri, where the horse breeders are as yet unprotected by law. These, along with many other benefits, may be derived from such an organization, and, as is always the case, organized effort is greater in any direction than individual effort.

After the election of officers, Dean F. B. Mumford, of the College of Agriculture, addressed the association upon the draft-horse question, pointing out the value of the draft horse as a market product and its place upon the average corn-belt farm. Following his talk were short talks by Mr. E. A. Trimmer, of Kirksville, Mo.; Mr. W. F. Eckles, of Green City, Mo.; also by President Roelofson and the Secretary.

The next meeting of the Draft Horse Association will be held at Sedalia during the State Fair, the exact date and place to be named later. At this meeting questions pertaining to the industry in Missouri will be discussed, and a large attendance is looked for.

It is a noticeable fact that a large number of draft horses are coming into Missouri at the present time, and that there is a great interest being aroused in draft horses throughout the state.

An annual fee of $1.00 per member is charged in order to pay the necessary expenses of the association. The association needs the co-operation of every person in the state of Missouri interested in draft horses. It is to their interest to become affiliated with this organization, since its object is the betterment of the draft-horse breeders in the state. Parties interested will please write to Mr. E. A. Trowbridge, Secretary, Columbia, Mo.

A Word For the Gray Horse.

Although Uncle Sam has stopped buying gray horses for army purposes, many dealers regret that the Percherons are now black instead of gray, which was once their strong color. The New York Herald mentions a contractor, Mr. William Bradley, who is building a Brooklyn subway, who has placed with a horse dealer an order for 400 horses, and all of them grays, and to weigh 1,500 pounds or better. Mr. Bradley is partial to gray horses, because, he says, they stand the heat better than dark-colored ones and show at a glance when they are neglected by their grooms. His contract is said to be the largest of the kind ever let upon the New York market, and one not at all easy to fill.

"The high price that has been paid for corn in Lexington in many years was reached when Josiah Moores, of the Brighton neighborhood, sold to T. H. Adams, of the same locality, two hundred barrels of corn at $4.50 per barrel, delivery to be made June, July and August, 1910. This deal sets a new mark for the last fifteen years."—Kentucky Farmer.

Without cold storage of eggs we would be treated to glutted markets for six months and famine markets the next.

Clay, Robinson & Company's LIVE STOCK REPORT

Published Weekly by CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

THE LEADING LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRM OF THE WORLD

HAVING HOUSES AT

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We publish from our Chicago office (but covering all markets) a paper which you ought to read regularly. It will add to your bank account to do so.

FOR ONLY FIFTY CENTS

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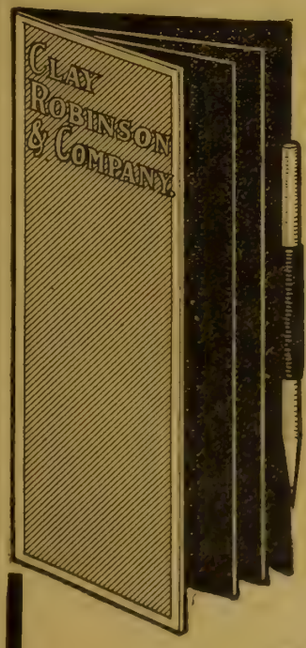
MONEY BACK IF YOU DON'T LIKE IT

The "Live Stock Report" is a 12-page weekly illustrated paper devoted to the markets, live stock, and agriculture generally. It is pithy, pointed and practical. You pay 50 cents to cover actual postage for a year and we will do the rest. If after receiving three issues of the Report you think it is not worth 50 cents per year to you, notify our Chicago office and *your money will be refunded without question.*



WE HAVE RECEIVED THOUSANDS OF UNSOLICITED LETTERS LIKE THESE:

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Approximately 50,000 of the most successful live stock feeders, farmers and shippers in the U. S. regularly read the LIVE STOCK REPORT. It helps them and it will help you.

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As a special incentive to forward your subscription at once, we will send you free and postpaid this very convenient vest pocket slate memorandum book and pencil (see cut at left), handy for the farmer, housewife, school boy or girl, provided your subscription is mailed within fifteen days from the time you receive the paper containing this advertisement. Act immediately. There is no reason to hesitate, as our "money back" offer eliminates all risk.

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Enclosed find 50 cents, for which please send me The Live Stock Report one year; also the Slate Memo. Book and American Beauty Souvenir.

NAME.....

RURAL ROUTE NO..... P. O.....

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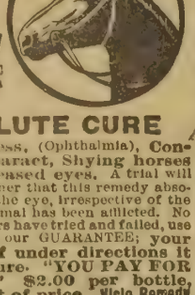
Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"

Wonderful Discovery



DISEASES of the EYE successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE

for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), Conjunctivitis and Cataract, Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE; your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure. "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." $2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n., Dept. C, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure never fails to cure any and all cases of Distemper in Horses, Sheep and Dogs. Keeps the exposed from having the disease. 50c. & $1.00 of Druggists, or from us prepaid. Send for free booklet "Dr. Craft's Advice." WELLS MEDICINE CO. Lafayette, Indiana

DISTEMPER CURE

HORSES Going Blind. Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., Can Cure.

You Can't Cut Out

A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but

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will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. $2.00 per bottle at d'lers or deliv'd. Book 4D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind. $1 bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments. Enlarged Glands. Allays pain quickly. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 106 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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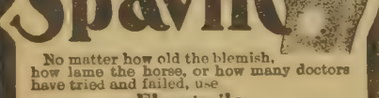

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We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these Impregnators. No experience necessary to use them successfully. Prices, $3.00 to $5.00 each prepaid.

Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, $7.50 prepaid.

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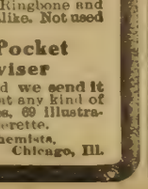

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Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Not used on soft bunches. Write for

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Best book on blemishes, and we send it free. Read it before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. 192 pages, 69 illustrations, durably bound in leatherette.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Fable of the Horseshoe.

Do you know the German fable about the horseshoe? In the olden times, in a little village of Germany, a blacksmith was hard at work. The sound of the anvil attracted the attention of the devil. He saw that the smith was making horseshoes, and thought it would be a good idea to get his own hoofs shod. So the devil struck a bargain, and put up his foot.

The blacksmith saw with whom he was dealing and nailed a red-hot shoe on, driving the nails square into the devil's hoof. The devil then paid him, and left; but the honest blacksmith threw the money in the fire. He knew it would bring him bad luck.

Meanwhile the devil had walked some distance, and began to suffer the greatest torture from the shoes. The more he danced and kicked and swore, the worse the things hurt him. Finally, after he had gone through tht most fearful agony, he tore them off and threw them away.

From that time forward, whenever he saw a horseshoe, he would run off, anxious to get out of the way. The German peasantry all believe this story to-day, and one can scarcely find a doorstep or a barn door that hasn't a horseshoe nailed up.—The Horseman.

Clipping Farm Horses.

As a rule, farm horses are soft in spring, and when put at the heavy spring work they perspire a great deal more than would be the case if they were kept regularly at work during the winter months. As the hair is long, the moisture is held in it and dirt accumulates much faster than if the horse was covered with a short coat. This condition has led to the practice of clipping all farm horses in some communities before putting them at the heavy spring work, and the general opinion of those who have to do with such horses, both in working them and in the maintenance of their health, seems to be in favor of the practice of clipping.

As everyone should know, horses as we are acquainted with them at the present time, live very differently from their natural state. The wild horse was free to roam about and had very little to do except getting enough to eat. The horse, as we know him, is subjected to a great deal of hard labor and is fed and housed under conditions that nature evidently did not mean for him; consequently every provision should be made to keep him under these unnatural conditions in as healthful a way as possible.

Experience goes to show that a soft horse with a long coat of hair, if left to stand on a cold day after perspiring freely, or if stabled without ample protection on chilly nights, is apt to take cold and be subject to other ills resulting from these conditions. A long coat of wet hair does not dry out very quickly and requires considerable body heat to accomplish it. The argument is put forth by those who clip that the horse with a short coat of hair dries out very quickly and in that condition is much less liable to take cold than the unclipped horse wth a coat of wet hair.

We also reason that a man would not care to stand about on a cold day or try to rest at night with a heavy suit of wet clothes on, and that he would be much better off if he had on a light, dry suit, all of which seems to be very reasonable, especially as the weather is steadily becoming warmer and the heavy suit is a burden instead of a comfort.

The horse of to-day is healthier and a better worker than the horse of a century ago, but more is expected of him and he accomplishes more. If he is clipped in the early spring and a blanket is provided for protection whenever he is left to stand in the open on a day that is cold, or at night when put into the stable, he is better off than the unclipped animal.

It is further argued that the clipped horse makes a great deal better appearance than the unclipped animal in the spring, and there would seem to be no question but what that is true. It is also stated that the clipped horse is more easily cleaned and kept in good condition, which appears to be reasonable, too, for with a short coat of hair he accumulates much less dust and the excretions of the body thrown off through the pores of the skin have a much better chance to escape.

A long winter coat is an admirable protection for a horse when he is not at work, but when man takes him in charge and subjects him to heavy spring work after the winter months of rest, he surely ought to do everything to make life as healthful and comfortable for him as possible. It would seem to be the course of reason to give him a good clipping, and authorities at the present time are about united in favor of this course. The practice is getting to be a very general one throughout the country.

The Horse Wagon and the Auto Truck.

A very quiet but determined economic contest is being conducted between the delivery teams and auto trucks in the service of the packers. During the strike of teamsters a few years ago the auto trucks were brought into use and since then the packers have continued to buy horses and not failed to buy autos. The sentiment of the working forces is in favor of the horse, and if there had not been something in their favor besides their style the autos would have displaced them. It may be, however, that increasing trade finds room for both. In any event, time is necessary to determine the difference in the cost of equipment and maintenance of horse and auto truck service, and it may be a drawn contest after all.

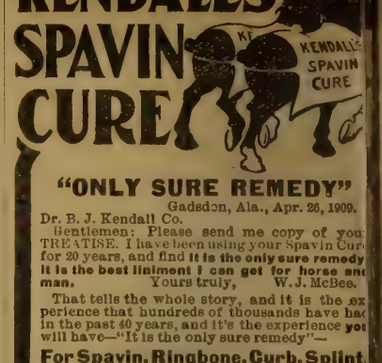
The Army-horse Contracts.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal states that contractors to supply the government with cavalry mounts and artillery horses find much difficulty in executing their contracts, as the horses suitable for government service are worth more for commercial use than the army prices. To maintain the efficiency of the military equipment the government will have to advance prices. The government has been tardy in recognizing the advance in prices of industrial horses and dealers outbid government contractors for horses available for agricultural and commercial use. The result of low government contract for cavalry mounts and artillery horses compels the contractors to accept a medium-grade animal for military purposes. Light harness bred horses make elegant cavalry mounts and active farm chunks fill the specifications for artillery animals.

Mares at a Premium.

Recent circulars issued by commission firms on the St. Louis horse market indicate that so far as the Southern horse trade is concerned mares are the best sellers by $10 to $15 per head. At the same time Chicago horse reporters were stating that mares for farm use, weighing

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



"ONLY SURE REMEDY"

Gadsden, Ala., Apr. 26, 1909.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.

Gentlemen: Please send me copy of your TREATISE. I have been using your Spavin Cure for 20 years, and find it is the only sure remedy it is the best liniment I can get for horse and man. Yours truly, W. J. McBee.

That tells the whole story, and it is the experience that hundreds of thousands have had in the past 40 years, and it's the experience you will have—"It is the only sure remedy"—

For Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Swellings and All Lameness

Sold By Druggists—$1.00 a Bottle, 6 bottles for $5.00. Keep it on hand always. Be ready for the emergency. Kendall's stops the pain, starts the circulation, penetrates and removes the cause of the disorders. Ask for a free copy of "A Treatise on the Horse." If not at dealers write to—

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

1,300 to 1,500 pounds, were worth premium of $15 to $20 more t geldings. This indicates the tendency of the times. Horses are demand at prices which farmers consider satisfactory. To raise a to keep is economy and to raise to sell is profit. The city demand for geldings is not strong enough keep the prices even. Another indication is that farmers are buying heavier work teams than they did before by an average of 100 150 pounds to the horse.

On a farm it is very easy to do right thing at the wrong time.

What Every Farmer Wants

You Can Get It Free

Ask for Book No. 7.

JUST drop us a postcard and we will send you, **free**, the latest edition of our **Corn Book**, containing the best information from the highest authority on selection and care of seed corn. You can get more and better corn without increased cost by following this book.

Forty Pages In Colors

Every page illustrated and printed in colors.

The fact that this book also contains description of the

Deere No. 9 Corn Planter

the most highly perfected machine on the market, adds to its value.

Increased accuracy secured by the famous **Deere edge-selection drop**, means anywhere from ten to fifteen bushels per acre over the old style of machine.

Repeated tests have shown the above increase in favor of really accurate planting.

We have plates for all kinds of corn and other seeds. Instantly changed from hill to drill drop without changing plates.

Fertilizer attachment that distributes either in hill or drill. The illustration shows the regular runner, but stub runner or disc openers may be had on special order. In fact, the **Deere No. 9** is strictly up to date in all the real improvements.

Address **Deere & Mansur Co.** Moline, Illinois

Deere No. 9 Edge-Drop Planter Highest Accuracy in Drop

Horse Secrets" Exposes for the First Time The Secret Tricks of Horse Fakirs

Did you ever find a lemon in a horse's nose? How and why did it get there? What was the meaning of the ears being tied together with a fine silken thread? Perhaps you are half persuaded to buy a horse because you like his "ginger"? Are you re it is health and high spirits, or *is* it ginger—commercial ginger?

Are you sure you could tell the age of a horse by its teeth? Or would your experience be like that other man's, who d $3500 for a 17-year-old horse, thinking he was buying a 7-year-old? The horse had been Bishoped.

Horse buying and trading offer hundreds of opportunities and temptations to use trickery and sharp practice. There is only one way to meet it.

"Horse Secrets" Will Protect You

nake you horse-wise and crook-proof, and save you from being ated by dopes or tricks when buying, selling or trading. It ex- es and makes you acquainted with the tricks, dark and devious ys, and crooked methods of gyps and a certain class of unscrupu- s dealers. Many of the secrets of this book are now made public for the first time. No such collection of Horse Trading, Horse Buying, Horse Training, and Horse Feeding information has ever been published. It is impossible even in this large space to give a complete list of the secrets in this sensational book. Some of the topics of greatest importance are:

crets of Hiding Blemishes
utting a "heaver."
agging a "roarer."
rpentine and Gasoline tricks.
nnerving and Cocaine tricks.
ding a spavin.
de Bones.
ncealing sinuses.
n eye for an eye."
amining the ears.

Secret Ways of Changing Appearance of a Horse
The tail trick. Making a star.
Making black spots.
Curing the broken crest.
False measuring.

Buying Tricks
Diamond cut diamond.
Making a horse act mean.

Selling Tricks
The "widow" trick.
Landing a sucker.
The winter board trick.

Secrets of Stopping Vicious Habits
Stopping a switcher.
Wedging a cribber.

Secrets of Hiding Age
"Bishoping."
Blowing Air under the skin.

Tricky Sayings
An honest horse dealer.
A horse that was right there.
A sharper's smooth sayings.

Secret Ways of Inducing Action
Gingering.
Getting high knee action.
Keeping horse in the air.
Loose shoe trick.
Galloping past dodge.
Keeping horse on edge.

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FARM JOURNAL is the paper taken by nearly every busy, thrifty farmer, the who wants to know *for sure* about agriculture. They value it so highly that it is t year after year and is continually re-read and referred to. It is a departmental r with a convenient arrangement for the reader to find what he wants, and it *is* t he wants when he finds it.

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FARM JOURNAL is a farm paper, but it is far more than this. It is for ybody outside a big city flat; it is equally at home in town, village, suburbs, or on the routes. It is for "humans," not fat hogs; fat hogs are all right, but they do not come

Every reader of this paper will enjoy and learn to love the FARM JOURNAL o its nearly 700,000 present subscribers, scattered all over the United States.

FARM JOURNAL need never be carried out of the house with the tongs. The rtising columns receive the most careful scrutiny of our editorial department and bars are up all the time against medical, deceptive, suggestive or nasty advertising ny kind whatever.

FARM JOURNAL is thirty-three years old, and has grown to be the leading farm home paper of the world. Its score of editors are men and women who write th their sleeves rolled up." They know what they are talking about, and can quit n they are through—a rare virtue. FARM JOURNAL is cream—not skim milk.

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"Horse Secrets" has been prepared by Dr. A. S. Alexander, the famous veterinarian, who has had upwards of 25 years' experience in Horse-Breeding and Veterinary Science. He is the author of the first stallion service regulation and inspection regulation adopted and enforced in America. He is Professor of Veterinary Science at the University of Wisconsin. There is no more competent authority on horses anywhere.

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"Horse Secrets" is not sold separately. It may be obtained only in connection with the following offer:

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NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

HORSE AUCTIONS EVERY
MONDAY and TUESDAY.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States.

Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

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AUCTIONEERS—Tim Holland, Ike Howard.

Write us for market information.
Address,

HOLLAND, NUGENT
& MAXWELL BROTHERS.
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

St. Louis Live Stock Receipts.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, in the month of January, receipts were 92,730 cattle, 210,821 hogs, 43,987 sheep, and 19,208 horses and mules. The cattle receipts for the month were the largest on record.

Sheep Sales at St. Louis.

On February 1st, at the St. Louis market, Colorado lambs, 69 to 71 pounds average, sold at $8.30 to $8.35 per 100 pounds; Colorado yearlings, 92 pounds, at $7.75; Colorado ewes, 80 to 82 pounds, $5.25 to $5.65; Kansas lambs, 64 pounds, $7.90; Kansas yearlings, 69 pounds, at $6.75.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT—OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman,
General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
National Stock Yards, Ill.

EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK—SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Horse and Mule Notes.

The market people cannot see any good in a coach horse unless it is a show horse, and then it is an interesting proposition.

At Fulton, Mo., in December, 1909, a mule dealer from the St. Louis market paid $250 a head for a total of 181 head of mules. In one week in November Callaway county, Missouri, sold 688 head of mules for a gross total of $131,690, which is an average of over $190 per head. The feeding of mules in Callaway county the fall of 1909 is placed at 2,000 head.

The Kentucky Farmer of January 13th said: "A. Warfield, a stockman of Macon, Ga., bought mules at Elizabethtown, Ky., last week, at prices the highest ever paid perhaps in Kentucky. He bought fourteen head from Claude Pemberton at $205 per head; a span from R. B. Park at $550; and a span from B. F. Craddock at $600. The latter span has taken premiums at the Kentucky, Tennessee and Illinois Fairs."

"With growing colts, combination rations of corn, oats and bran are better than either of these grains alone. Corn is hard to excel as a grain to maintain heat, and oats is good for bone and muscle."—Spirit of the West.

"We have never seen chunks weighing 1,200 to 1,400 pounds sold as strong as they are selling at the present time." This is an extract from a circular issued in January by a commission firm at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

Spirit of the West says: "Young foals confined in box stalls will never develop the possibilities of their blood inheritance. Idleness and deterioration go hand in hand, and a young foal to develop symmetrical growth needs the free exercise of a paddock or pasture. If confined in a box stall, the youngster should be given regular daily exercise to develop strong bone and tendons that will make him an efficient horse when he reaches maturity."

A breeder of Percheron horses advertises that he has many mares, each weighing a ton; that he has full fifty American-bred Percheron mares in foal that are all young ages, broke to work, are of the right type and raised under satisfactory conditions. From this statement it would appear that first-class draft-horse breeding establishments in this country are more than possible, and that the money expended for imported horses has not been in vain.

"Above all things, don't neglect the feet of your colt; keep the surface of the part that comes in contact with the ground always level and the toe well rounded, so as to prevent the breaking the walls of the hoofs. A rasp and a few minutes' attention occasionally is all that is required, and as a result the youngster will travel true and with perfect ease to himself."—Spirit of the West.

A car-load of mature grade Belgian draft horses arrived and sold on the Chicago market and were disposed of at good prices. A pair of blacks, weighing about 3,200 pounds for the pair, was sold at $700. The entire load went East, principally to Boston.

The annual report of the Canadian Department of Agriculture places the number of horses in Ontario at 726,000, as compared with 615,000 in 1899.. Although the number of horses has increased only 111,000, or about 18 per cent. in the ten years, their value has jumped about 100 per cent.

Louis Pfaelzer, a veteran cattle buyer operating at the Chicago Union Stock Yards, died recently of pneumonia. He was operating on account of Eastern interests as far back as 1865. Up to the time of his death he was operating one of the largest independent packing plants in Chicago, and the business will be continued in the name of his sons.

At the St. Louis Stock Yards, the other day, a dealer remarked that he had sold many 15 to 15¾-hand mules in times gone by at $70 to $75 a head that now are readily worth $200 to $225 on the market.

Patchen Wilkes, son of George Wilkes, 2:22, sire of Joe Patchen, 2:04¼ and grandsire of Dan Patch, 1:55, died recently at Lexington, Ky., at the age of twenty-eight years. Death has also taken at the age of twenty-six years, Chimes, son of Electioneer and sire of The Abbot, 2:03¼, The Monk, 2:05⅜, and Fantasy, 2:06. Belle Hamlin, 2,12¾, a famous trotting mare, died at thirty years of age.

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

We desire to invite stock raisers and shippers to make their headquarters with us at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. We have a splendid office and a superior working force in all departments.

We make a specialty of buying stock cattle and feeders for our customers. Our houses at Denver, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha can buy stock to great advantage, that when fattened is sold at St. Louis, Chicago or Buffalo. We are also doing some satisfactory stocker and feeder buying for our customers at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

Keep this house in mind when shipping cattle, hogs and sheep to the St. Louis National Stock Yards. Our force is second to none.

REMEMBER:

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

St. Louis Hog Trade.

On January 31st, at the St. Louis market, the best hogs were from Lincoln county, Missouri, weighed 240 pounds, and sold at $8.50 per 100 pounds. The bulk of the desirable hogs cost $8.25 to $8.40. Good light hogs, 125 to 160 pounds, sold at $8.00 to $8.25. Inferior stock sold at $6.00 to $7.50 per 100 pounds.

Col. James H. Campbell,

Erpert live stock salesman, is at the head of his own organization at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has a competitive market to back him. He is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Col. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition, containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to Col. James H. Campbell personally and consign cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Sweet potatoes at 35 to 45 cents a bushel is cheap feed for the meat boycotters.

JOS. A. MAXWELL MULE CO.,

Postoffice, National Stock Yards, Ill.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

MULES

Especially the Better Class

Large Mules and Miners.

MR. JOSEPH A. MAXWELL, Pioneer Mule Dealer of America, founder and formerly of MAXWELL & CROUCH, has now associated with him his sons, GEORGE W. MAXWELL and FRANK MAXWELL.

A large, select stock of all classes always on hand. Our guarantee will ever remain as it has during the many years of our existence—GILT-EDGED. Information concerning the market cheerfully given.

Our References: Anyone who has ever bought of us

Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Horses and Mules at St. Louis.

Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. se'l all the horses at auction Monday and Tuesday at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, and horses and mules during the entire week. This firm is strictly commission, and does business for independent shippers. They report that all are selling well except undersized, underfed draft horses. Good, fat, finished mules are selling strong also. Shippers of horses will do well to communicate with Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, Ill.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

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Nitrate Sold in Original Bags

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California.....321 Stimson Block, Los Angeles
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Georgia.....36 Bay Street, East, Savannah
Illinois.....1204 Hartford Building, Chicago
Louisiana.....305 Baronne St., New Orleans
New York.....62 Stone Street, New York
Virginia.....Citizens Bank Bldg., Norfolk
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MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners, Teat Syphons, Slitters, Dilators, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago.

DEATH TO HEAVES

COUGHS, DISTEMPER, INDIGESTION

Guaranteed or Money Refunded

Newton's Send for Booklet, "Horse Troubles" Explains fully. $1.00 per can at dealers', or express paid.

Indigestion Causes Heaves

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO. Toledo, Ohio.

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THE HAY PRESS THAT NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

Ask for booklet "One-third More Profit Baling Hay."

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Stump and Tree Pullers

Self-anchoring and Stump-anchored. Something new. Pull an ordinary stump in 1½ minutes. 1 to 5 acres at a setting. Different sizes to suit all kinds of clearings. For illustrated catalog address

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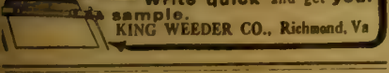
THE KING HOE. SAMPLE FREE

Five Licks in one—cuts and weeds with every lick. Makes a boy do a man's work. Saves more than half the work and does it better. To introduce it quickly, we give samples at no money cost to agents. Write quick and get your sample.



KING WEEDER CO., Richmond, Va

Clay, Robinson & Co. Sheep Sales.

Our readers will understand that the sales enumerated here were taken from the circular issued by Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. They serve the double purpose of quoting the good deeds of the firm and the good prices at the market and relate to the latter half of January, 1910. We quote as follows:

"On January 17th we sold for N. A. Beatty, of Leeds, Mo., one double deck of yearlings, 270 head, averaging 73 pounds, at $7.75. This was extreme top for that day and 35 cents higher than any other sale made that day.

"On January 18th we sold for D. M. Carson, of Monte Vista, Colo., two double decks of lambs, 520 head, averaging 70 pounds, at $8.60, which was the extreme top for the day.

"On January 18th we sold for D. W. Rusk, of Windsor, Mo., one double deck of fed lambs, 279 head, averaging 72 pounds, at $8.60, also the extreme top for the day.

"On January 19th we sold for J. M. Carson, of Monte Vista, Colo., three double decks of lambs, 750 head, averaging 71 pounds, at $8.70, the extreme top for lambs that day.

"On January 20th we sold for W. F. Ullery, of Monte Vista, Colo., one double deck, 255 head, averaging 68 pounds, at $8.70, which is the extreme top of the market and 10 cents higher than any other sale.

"On January 24th we sold 282 lambs, averaging 71 pounds, for Abe Mathias, of Monte Vista, Colo., at $8.60, the same being 10 cents higher than any other sale made that day.

"On January 24th we sold 249 head of yearlings, which averaged 77 pounds, for Deitrich & McArthur, of Monte Vista, Colo. The price obtained for this lot was 45 cents higher than any other yearling sale made that day.

"On January 25th we sold 300 head of lambs, which averaged 67 pounds, at $8.35, for Deitrich & McArthur, of Monte Vista, Colo. This price was the extreme top for Colorado lambs that day.

"On January 26th we sold for A. P. Grout, of Winchester, Ill., 55 head of native lambs, which averaged 68 pounds, at $8.15, the same being the extreme top of any lambs sold that day."

"All quotations are at the price stated per 100 pounds." See advertisement of Clay, Robinson & Co. on page 13.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

To Buyers of Mules.

The pioneer firm of mule dealers of the St. Louis market is the Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Company, and their specialty is of the better class. Contracts are entered into for any number or grade of commercial mules, and satisfaction is guaranteed. Members of the firm also contract for cavalry, artillery, Cuban or Eastern horses. It is a safe firm to do business with, always upholding the highest traditions of the great market of which they have been so largely instrumental in building up. For mule quotations, address The Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Free Trial of Stock Tonic.

There is really no secret about Stock Tonics—neither about their ingredients nor their effects on live stock. There is also no doubt about the usefulness of Stock Tonics. Their good effects are as certain as are the nutrient actions of feeds. In fact, the benefits of a rightly-compounded tonic are more certain than that of food.

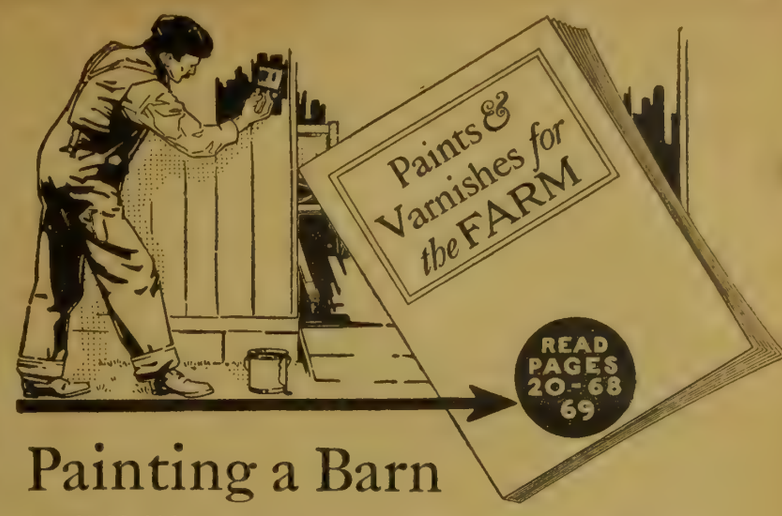
Feed sometimes nourishes and sometimes it doesn't. It depends altogether on the condition of the organs of digestion and assimilation. But a good tonic, used as intended, always acts with a stimulating and restorative effect on the functions that make nutrition possible.

The Wilbur Stock Food Company offers to demonstrate the certainty of benefits of their Stock Tonic, in every case, by giving away, in locations where they have no agent, a twenty-five-pound pail to any stock owner who will ask for it, accompanying the request by a statement of the number of head of stock he owns.

They have been making this Stock Tonic for twenty-five years and know absolutely what it will do. They run no risk in giving away the twenty-five pounds, as they are certain it will be its own best solicitor in the hands of the intelligent stock owner.

Every keeper of live stock ought to take advantage of the offer for his own satisfaction and profit. Write the Wilbur Stock Food Company, 939 Huron street, Milwaukee, Wis., stating the number of hogs, cattle and horses you own, or fill out the coupon attached to the company's advertising and send it with request for a pail of Stock Tonic, which will be sent promptly without any charge.

Horseradish is selling at St. Louis at $3.35 to $3.75 per barrel.



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THIS 115 page book not only tells why Sherwin-Williams Commonwealth Barn Red is the best to use and why painting with the best paint will more than double a barn's length of service and diminish the cost of repairs. It gives full information on the painting of everything about the farm and tells *just what paint to use on what*—and its free.

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PAINTS AND VARNISHES FOR FARM USE

There is a Sherwin-Williams' Paint made especially for every purpose about the farm—whether you want to paint your buggy, enamel your kitchen cupboard, paint your implements, or varnish or paint the floors of your house. That's why, when you use Sherwin-Williams' Paints, you know you've got the right Paint for the job, no matter what the job may be.

This book contains a whole lot of useful information about painting on the farm that every farmer should have, and we'll send it to every farmer who'll ask for it—free.

The Sherwin-Williams dealer in your town can furnish you with a Sherwin-Williams' Paint for any purpose you require.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

Address all inquiries to 689 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio. In Canada, to 639 Center Street, Montreal.

SURE CURE AND PREVENTIVE

For Distemper, Epizootic, Influenza, Pink-eye, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs and Colds. One bottle of FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE, a guaranteed cure, or your money back. This is a liquid, given on the tongue. Absolutely safe for Mares in foal, Stallions, Colts and all others at any age or under any condition. $1.00 bottle holds three times as much medicine as the 50c. size bottle. All drug stores sell "FRAZIER'S, or prepaid direct. On request, we will mail our 32-page horse booklet free.

BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Dept. H, NAPPANEE, INDIANA.

Farm Horses Need Clipping

They do better work, keep in better condition, live longer and look better. The best horse authorities say that.

Use the STEWART No. 1

For Farm Use

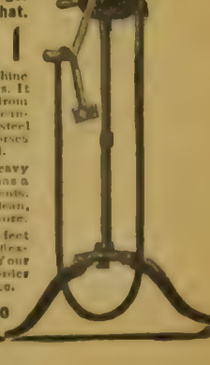
The Stewart No. 1 Ball Bearing Machine is the best machine for use on farms. It lasts a lifetime without giving trouble because it's free from complicated and delicate mechanism. Working parts are inclosed and run in oil and all gears are cut from the solid steel bar and made file hard. It's easy to operate. Any man can clip horses thoroughly by simply guiding the knife while the crank is turned.

All horses should be clipped—farm horses especially. The heavy work which a farm horse has to do causes it to sweat and if he has a long, thick coat he is liable to colds and other ailments. A clipped horse dries out quickly, is easier to keep clean, feed does him more good, and he enjoys his rest more.

Price Complete $7.50 This includes six feet of highest grade flexible shaft and the Stewart One-nut Tension Knife. Your local dealer can supply. If not send $7.50 with your order to us and receive a Stewart No. 1 C. O. D. for balance.

Order Today, or Send for Catalog

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. 182 Ontario St., Chicago



Pull Your Stumps With the ONLY All-Steel Triple-Power Hercules Stump Puller

400% Stronger Than Others

Sold on 30 Days' FREE TRIAL

No more excuses for stumpy fields. Try this Hercules Stump Puller on your place for 30 days at our risk. Write NOW for our offer on the only All-Steel Triple-Power Stump Puller made.

Hitch On—The Stump is Bound to Come

The strength is there and the power is there. You may have had trouble with iron pullers, but this Hercules genuine steel puller is a different matter. It has 400% more strength than the best iron puller ever made, and with our triple-power attachment a one-third greater pull is developed. The Hercules is in a class by itself.

It is the only stump puller that is guaranteed for three years. The only stump puller made with double safety ratchets, making them doubly safe. The only stump puller having all bearings and working parts turned, finished and machined, reducing friction, increasing power and making it extremely light running.

Look At This Table

You will see why we have made the Hercules of steel. The table gives the strength per square inch of each different material. Steel is the only material for the Hercules.

Cast Iron 16500 lbs.

Copper 19000 lbs.

Bronze 36000 lbs.

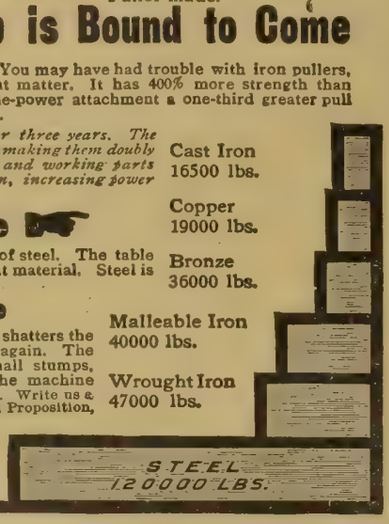
Malleable Iron 40000 lbs.

Wrought Iron 47000 lbs.

Don't Risk Dynamite

It's dangerous and it's costly. Besides, it only shatters the stump and leaves the roots in the ground to grow again. The Hercules pulls roots and all, big stumps and small stumps, good sized green trees, hedgerows, etc. It is the machine for satisfactory work and keeping down the expense. Write us a postal now for free book and special 30-Day Free Trial Proposition, also low price to first buyers in each locality.
Address

Hercules Manufacturing Co.
340 17th St., Centerville, Iowa



Good Milkers of Cows.

Anyone who has had a large dairy herd knows how hard it is to get first-class milkers, who will draw the milk rapidly from the udder without hurting that delicate organ, and yet get every drop the cow is capable of giving. The cow is a sensitive creature and requires to be handled in a very gentle manner, and no portion of her body is as sensitive as the udder.

It is a great relief to the cow to have her overdistended udder relieved of the milk that is in it. How often have we stood in front of a cow who is being milked by a skilled and gentle milker (and no one unless he is gentle and sympathetic will ever make a really good milker) and seen the look of contentment which comes in the eyes of the cow; with half-shut eyes and dreamy look she gladly yields up the lacteal fluid we ask from her. She is prepared to do her part by man, and she asks in return that man do his part by her, by drawing the milk quickly but gently, not by unnecessary tugging at the teats, but by gentle, rapid pressure, with a downward movement of the fingers.

Good milkers are rare, and they are a priceless blessing on any dairy farm. It goes without saying that the cow should be milked regularly, and at the same hour each day, and always by the same milker. We all know that a change in the time of milking, or in the milker, means a decreased flow of milk until the cow becomes used to the ways of the new milker, and there is a bond of sympathetic confidence established between him and the cow.

In the matter of feeding and handling, much loss often occurs from lack of appreciation of the wants and needs of each individual cow. A proper ration may be compounded, but the duty of the feeder does not end here. It is folly to say that the cow can always be fed in proportion to her weight, or that all cows will do equally as well on a similar ration. Each cow has her own individual power of assimilation and taste, both of which must be considered and satisfied, if we expect her to do her best work and give us the greatest net profit. These will vary when cows have all been reared and bred on the same farm, as what will best suit the appetites and will be best assimilated by the cows is largely a matter of training.

The writer has obtained a slight measure of success in the handling and feeding of cows. He applies the laws as they affect the human race to the cow, and has attained the best results by so doing. The cow is, after all, our mother, the great foster-mother of us all. We should consider her as such, and treat her with the same kindness and consideration that a mother is entitled to at our hands. The writer tries to know each cow of the herd; to appreciate her wants and to supply them; to get at the peculiarities of each cow and cater to them; to establish a bond of sympathy between him and his cows. To say that cows have no affection for, and no memory of, their attendants, is all nonsense. The writer has seen many cases of both illustrated.

To make the greatest success of a herd, study the wants of each cow. Know such wants and supply them. Compound a ration that will best suit such wants and secure the greatest profit. Treat your cows kindly and they will readily respond thereto. Curry them daily; it is healthful and beneficial to the cow. Do not expose them to inclement weather in winter, nor to the hot rays of the sun and heat of summer, without proper protection or shelter. Feed them regularly, at the same time each day. Have them milked at the same hour, by the same man each day. Establish a bond of sympathetic friendship between you and your cows, and you will go a long way towards making them the most profitable bank account you can tie to.—Australian Dairyman.

THIS DEVICE WILL SAVE ONE-THIRD YOUR FUEL

On Any Gas, Gasoline, Kerosene or Distillate Engine

"The Hotter the Spark the Better the Combustion," is a well known principle of Gas Engineering. Batteries give out quickly, Spark Coils eat up current, and thereby cause endless expense and trouble—just when needed the most. Poor ignition from batteries causes misfires, slow ignition or combustion and thereby **increase your fuel expense by one-third to one-half.** You can **save this wasted fuel,** get the maximum power, by installing

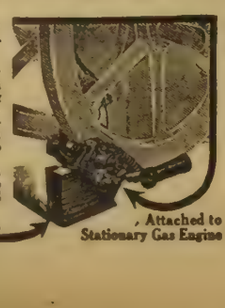
THE MOTSINGER AUTO-SPARKER

No Battery Needed to Start the Engine

Delivers a white-hot spark for a lifetime. This device is a simple, foolproof dynamo. It will continuously deliver an intensely hot spark with from 3 to 15 volts behind it (adjustable to suit). We don't know how long the Auto-Sparker will last, for those put out ten years ago are still "delivering the juice"—few have required repairs or replacements. See your dealer or write direct for prices and money-saving details. Learn how to run your engine for one-half to one-third your present cost; also how to charge storage batteries for ignition and lights.

TO DEALERS—The demand from those operating internal combustion engines of all kinds is so constant and certain that you can safely stock the Auto-Sparker. We protect you against loss by GUARANTEEING THE SALE. Ask us about it. (1)

MOTSINGER DEVICE MFG. CO., Box 351, Pendleton, Ind.



Attached to Stationary Gas Engine

For Selling Oleomargarine.

From Detroit, Mich., on December 18th, it was reported that John Hart, whose oleomargarine business had attracted considerable attention from the federal authorities, was sentenced by District Judge Swan to pay fines aggregating $1,800, a tax of $600, and to be confined in the Detroit House of Correction for one year and ten days for violations of the federal laws regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine.

Chicago milk dealers are trying to raise the price of milk at retail from seven to eight cents a quart. The Borden Company is the goat that gets the blame for the raise, but Chicago regulators have so enhanced the quality of the milk sold that it is difficult for farmers and milk dealers to meet the requirements which practically call for pasteurized milk from tuberculin-tested cows and certified dairy conditions. Eight cents a quart for milk is cheaper than beer, coffee or tea. The trouble is that the producer gets too little and the distributor gets too much. The producer gets 3¾ cents a quart and pays the freight, and the distributor 4¼ cents; total, 8 cents.

If they do not breed it themselves, there would not be half as much typhoid fever as there now is amongst farmers and their families.

The Annoyance Of Flatulence

Many People Are Annoyed With Gas In The Stomach and Intestines.

Flatulence is due to the presence of gas in the stomach and intestines, which often rolls about, producing borborygmi, or rumbling noises in the intestinal system, and causes the victim of this trouble considerable embarrassment, when such noises occur while in company.

An analysis of gas from the stomach shows that it consists to a great extent of nitrogen and carbonic acid. It is therefore probable that some of the gas in the stomach consists simply of air which has been swallowed, although for the most part the source of flatulence is the gas given off from the food in the abnormal processes of decomposition.

In cases of chronic gastric catarrh, the secretion of gastric juice in the stomach is deficient, the food is digested slowly, and fermentation occurs with the evolution of gas.

Swallowed air, however, plays a more important part in causing flatulence or gas in the stomach and intestines than is generally supposed, and while food may be swallowed without carrying air into the stomach with it, fluids, especially those of a tenacious character, such as pea-soup, appear to carry down a great deal.

Flatulent distension of the intestines occurs when a large amount of gas or air, either swallowed or evolved from the decomposition of food, escapes from the stomach into the intestines through the pylorus. The enormous distension of the intestines and dilation of the stomach with gases, and the rapidity with which such flatulence occurs, has long been a puzzle to medical men, and has led some to think that the only possible explanation thereof is a rapid evolution of gas from the blood.

In the treatment of gas in the stomach and intestines, charcoal is considered by most physicians as the leading and most effective remedy. Carminatives, or medicines, such as peppermint, cardamom, sodium bicarb., etc., which expel the gas from the stomach in large volumes through the mouth, are resorted to by some people, but their use is disagreeable, and the frequent expulsion of gas through the mouth, most annoying, and after taking a remedy of this kind, one is compelled to remain out of company the rest of the day on account of the continued belching of air.

STUART'S CHARCOAL LOZENGES do away with the necessity of undergoing the disagreeable experience of belching or expelling stomach gases through the mouth, by completely absorbing every particle of gas or swallowed air in the stomach, and also in the intestinal system, which prevents colic, and over-distension with accumulated air.

These wonderful lozenges should be used for all cases of flatulence and decomposition of food in the stomach, as well as for bad breath resulting from catarrh, decayed teeth, or stomach trouble.

Purchase a box at once from your druggist for 25 cents, and send us your name and address for free sample. Address F. A. Stuart Company, 200 Stuart Building, Marshall, Mich.

"The average farmer will find plow-shares more profitable than mining shares."—Farm Journal.

READ THIS CHALLENGE OFFER

ON THE

Economy Chief Cream Separator

We believe the Economy Chief is the best and most satisfactory cream separator on the market today, regardless of price. We believe it to be the best in design, the closest skimming, the easiest running, the quickest cleaning; in short, the greatest separator value that money can buy. We have absolute confidence in the Economy Chief and we want every owner of cows to share this confidence with us. We want everyone interested in buying a cream separator to have an opportunity to find out for himself which is the best machine, which is THE SEPARATOR TO BUY.

HERE IS OUR CHALLENGE OFFER

Deposit in your local bank the price of the Economy Chief Cream Separator you want to try, or

Send us a letter of reference from your banker stating that you are a reliable person; then

We will ship to you at once, freight prepaid, the separator you order, with the understanding that you are to set it up and try it on your farm for sixty days. Give it the hardest kind of a test; if possible, try it alongside some other well known standard make, such as the Empire, United States or De Laval. Compare our machine in actual operation with any other. Note the amount of cream you get from each. Compare ease of running, time consumed in cleaning, and make any other comparisons you can think of. Never mind about the price; what you want from a cream separator is CREAM. If any other machine selling even as high as $85.00 or $90.00 will do better work, will skim closer, will give better satisfaction than our Economy Chief at $42.50, our advice to you is, buy the other machine and send ours back.

When you have finished your sixty-day test, if you are perfectly satisfied that you have the best separator on the market, write us saying that you want to keep the machine, and we will send you a bill for your separator and the freight charges we paid on it.

If at the end of sixty days you are not satisfied that the Economy Chief is the world's best separator, you don't need to even tell us the reason for your dissatisfaction unless you wish to; just drop us a line saying you don't want the machine. We will then send you a return address card to tack on the box **and we will pay you for your time and trouble in making the test, setting up the machine, repacking it and hauling back to the station. You set your own price. We don't want you to lose one penny in trying out the Economy Chief for sixty days.**

Note the Reduced Prices for 1910

WE RECOMMEND THE BIG 600-POUND SIZE

No. 23T51 New 1910 Economy Chief. Capacity, 250 to 300 pounds, or 120 to 145 quarts per hour. Price reduced to..... **$27.90**

No. 23T52 New 1910 Economy Chief. Capacity, 350 to 400 pounds, or 170 to 195 quarts per hour. Price reduced to..... **33.80**

No. 23T54 New 1910 Economy Chief. Capacity, 600 pounds, or about 290 quarts per hour. Price reduced to..... **42.50**

If you want to send cash with your order, as most of our customers do, you won't lose any of the benefit of the above CHALLENGE OFFER, for if at the end of sixty days you decide you don't want the machine, if you think after a sixty days' trial you can get along just as well without a separator, or if you have seen a separator in operation giving better results than the Economy Chief, just send it back at our expense, tell us how much we owe you for freight charges, hauling from and to the station, setting up and repacking, and we will promptly send you every cent of the purchase price, plus your bill.

This Is Our Challenge Offer and Our Whole Cream Separator Proposition!

FILL OUT THIS SPECIAL ORDER BLANK

☐ **CASH WITH ORDER.** If you are enclosing the full price, simply write the amount in this square.

☐ **CASH IN BANK.** If you have deposited the purchase price of the separator with your local banker, make an X mark in this square and enclose your certificate of deposit properly made out and signed by your bank.

☐ **BANK REFERENCE.** If you prefer not to send us the money, or to hold it in the bank subject to our order, make an X mark in this square and enclose a letter of reference signed by your banker, telling us that you are a responsible property owner.

☐ **FREE DAIRY GUIDE.** Nearly everybody has a copy of our big General Catalog or our Cream Separator Catalog, but if you have not and want more information before ordering, make an X mark in this space.

Name _____

Postoffice _____

R. F. D. No. _____ *State* _____

P. O. Box No. _____ *Street and No.* _____

National Farmer (St. Louis) Please write plainly and carefully.

When you have finished your sixty-day test, if you are perfectly satisfied that you have the best separator on the market, write us saying that you want to keep the machine, and we will send you a bill for your separator and the freight charges we paid on it.

IF THE MAKER OF ANY OTHER CREAM SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD BELIEVES IN HIS MACHINE AS WE BELIEVE IN OURS, LET HIM MAKE YOU THE SAME PROPOSITION WE DO.

That's all!

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., CHICAGO

Better Farming

A John Deere Book

—*Just Out*

A Farmer Can Get It Free

IF interested in farming, get our FREE book called "BETTER FARMING." It tells all about—

Alfalfa	*Making Hay*
Dairying	*Fighting Frost*
Seed Wheat	*Silos*
Corn Crops	*Cultivation*
Stock Feeding	*Cotton Crops*
Art of Plowing	*Soil Fertility*
Boll Weevil	*Gasolene Engines*
Controlling Weeds	*Adjusting Plows*

Hired Help Costs Big Money.

Your land is high priced and hired help expensive. There is only one way to make big money—use implements that cut down the cost of your crops. Isn't it true that when you break something on a plow it is nearly always a cast part? Wherever strain comes on a John Deere Plow there you will find steel—tool steel. Take any plow that has had hard work for five years, put it along side of a John Deere which has been in service that long—and see the difference. Then there is no paint to cover up poor material. You can see the wear and the defects. The John Deere will be solid, staunch and ready for the hardest job. Then you begin to know that quality counts.

You can take pride in owning a John Deere—the standard plow of the world for two generations.

We will send you the 80-page, illustrated book free if you write and ask for

Package No. **7.**

Mention the package number *sure*, then you will get exactly the right stuff.

DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World.

This great Atlas contains 107 pages, 6x8 inches, is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns. Every country in the world is shown by maps of the latest plates. We use this Atlas as a subscription premium. For One Dollar paid in advance we will send one copy of **Hammond's Handy Atlas** post free by mail and credit three-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Sheep and Wool Notes.

Don't rush into the sheep business. Get into it gradually. A small flock to start with and a large flock later on. No man, woman or child ever failed in the sheep business if they started with a small flock. A small flock for a farmer is twenty-five to fifty head; a small flock for a large farm is 200 to 300 head.

Edwards county, Texas, is claimed to have 300,000 goats rendered for taxation in addition to 78,000 sheep and 59,000 cattle. The Angora goat breeders of that county have recently organized with fifty-four charter members. The officers are Johnston Robertson, President; M. B. Epperson, First Vice-President; C. E. Daly, Second Vice-President; V. A. Brown, Third Vice-President; George W. Ellis, Secretary; J. D. Pepper, Treasurer.

Mrs. Wm. Jenkins, of Battle Mountain, Nevada, is reported as owning 60,000 head of sheep in twelve large ranches. She has three daughters also interested in sheep raising. She was left a widow seven years ago with 22,000 head, and the increase is due to her own management.

Prof. Dan T. Gray, Animal Husbandman of the Alabama Experiment Station, is advising Southern planters to raise sheep. He favors the Southdown and Dorset for crossing upon the common sheep of the South.

From a Wide Territory.

On a recent Monday, Clay, Robinson & Co. had among their other consignments shipments of cattle as follows: Seven car-loads from Illinois, two from Nebraska, two from Tennessee, one from Oklahoma, one from Missouri and one from Alabama. This serves to show the wide territory tributary to this market, and the equally wide popularity of the above well and favorably known commission firm. Their salesmen are all men who are thoroughly conversant with live stock conditions throughout this territory and who are striving to give their shippers the very best service in every particular. How well they are succeeding in that aim is best attested by their large and growing trade. It is said that "if a man once ships to Clay, Robinson & Co. he will keep on doing so," and they act upon the principle that a pleased customer is the best possible advertisement. See page 13.

An exchange reports that the average yield from the 35,000 cows in the 140 Norway cow-testing associations for the year 1907-8 was about 4,473 pounds of milk per cow.

ALL-STEEL STUMP PULLERS.

Notwithstandisg advanced prices of the raw material, the Hercules All-steel Stump Pullers will not be advanced in price. By a happy contract for steel bars and wire the Hercules Company secured enough needed for 5,000 stump pullers before the advance went into effect. This company offers thirty-day free trial, and on page 18 of this edition presents a tabulation showing the advantage of all-steel construction. Write for free book and special thirty-day proposition to Hercules Mfg. Co., 340 17th street, Centerville, Iowa.

"WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD."

"I have used some of your Absorbine. It is worth its weight in gold. I used it on a mule that was cut in barb wire. I was going to take her out and kill her, as she could not walk. I saw your advertisement, so I tried Absorbine and it cured the mule right away." The above is what A. C. Freeman, of Dixon, Calif., wrote as his experience with Absorbine. Write for booklet giving detailed information. Absorbine $2.00 at druggists or sent express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 106 Temple street, Springfield, Mass.

BEST TWINE MATERIAL.

The International Harvester Co. manufacture twine out of the best material that is to be secured. The binder cannot do work without good twine, and with the I. H. C. Company binder twine is a subject of the highest consideration. Good business methods have been employed in securing the material and their advertisements will explain the methods that enable them to offer the highest grades of Sisal and Manila fibres. These are made in the four highest grades of twine, namely, Sisal, 500 feet; Standard, 500 feet (which is made of pure Sisal); Manila, 600 feet; pure Manila, 650 feet; at comparatively low prices. The interest they have in the success of the farmers who use binders of I. H. C. manufacture causes them to be thus early in advertising their twine. It is understood that a considerable accumulation of twine made from low-grade Manila will be on the market this season, owing to the actual scarcity of the top-grade fibre.

$15.95 AND UPWARD

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid, fair and square proposition to furnish a brand new, well made and well finished cream separator complete, subject to a **long trial and fully guaranteed,** for $15.95. It is different from anything that has ever before been offered. Skims **1 quart of milk a minute,** hot or cold, makes thick or thin cream and does it just as well as any higher priced machine. Any boy or girl can run it sitting down. The crank is only 5 inches long. Just think of that! The bowl is a sanitary marvel; **easily cleaned** and embodies all our latest improvements. Gears run in anti-friction bearings and thoroughly protected. Before you decide on a cream separator of any capacity whatever, obtain our $15.95 proposition.

THE LOW DOWN AMERICAN SEPARATOR

EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

OUR LIBERAL TRIAL ENABLES YOU TO DEMONSTRATE THIS. While our prices for all capacities are astonishingly low, the quality is high. Our machines are up to date, well built and handsomely finished. Run easier, skim closer, have a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Thousands of machines in use giving splendid satisfaction. **Write for our 1910 catalog.** We will send it free, postpaid. It is richly illustrated, shows the machine in detail and tells all about the **American Separator.** Our surprisingly **liberal long time trial proposition, generous terms of purchase** and the low prices quoted will astonish you. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America and the first to sell direct to the user. We cannot afford to sell an article that is not absolutely first class. You save agent's, dealer's and even catalog house's profits by dealing with us and at the same time obtain the finest and highest quality machine on the market. Our own (manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every **American Separator.** We ship immediately. **Western orders filled from Western points.** Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1102, BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

Kansas Sheep Feeding.

A Kansas sheep feeder who marketed 1,000 lambs in one day which averaged seventy-five pounds and sold at $8.60 per 100 pounds told the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram how he fed them. He said: "My plan of feeding lambs is to turn them into the corn field. But I do not do this as many others do. I fence off about an acre of corn with a portable wire fence, and allow the lambs to feed there until that spot is cleaned up. Then when that is done I fence off another patch, and so on, till they clean up the whole field. The great trouble about turning them into the whole field is that they will run about all over it, and in that way they do not clean up so well as when they are given a small spot. They eat everything, corn, husks and all, and even pick up the loose grains from the ground. Then besides this feed I have another very good ration for them, just by way of a side dish, and a change. That is cowpeas. I raise cowpeas, and cut and cure them and stack them as I would hay. When cut at the right time and put up they make a most excellent feed. So while my lambs are on feed on the corn, I keep giving them these cowpeas, which they lick up clean. They seem to like them, and look for this part of the feed with eagerness. And the combination with the corn puts on fat very fast. The peas themselves make a very rich feed without the corn. But with it the combination is one of the very best I ever tried."

THE IMPROVED TONGUELESS DISC.

The thirty-days' trial offer is still in force. The Tongueless Disc, introduced five years ago, received a warm welcome and later improvements have brought it to perfection. It is called the Detroit American. See card on page 9 and write for big free book with all particulars. Warehouses are convenient to you, but address the factory, American Harrow Co., 9075 Hastings street, Detroit, Mich.

DON'T HAVE A BLIND HORSE.

We have heard only good report of Visio, the eye remedy that has been before the public but a little over a year. It has proved to be a great cure for moon blindness, cataract and other eye troubles of horses. It is a guaranteed preparation, a measure that no proprietor of a quack remedy would dare to adopt. Visio is a sure thing; it will cure any eye complaint that can ever be cured. Its price is $2 per bottle, and the money will be returned if it fails to effect a cure. See page 14.

HORSE OWNERS WANT RESULTS,

And they get it every time they buy a bottle of Frazier's Distemper Cure, or we will refund the purchase price. Our new size dollar bottle, holding three times the quantity of the 50c.-size bottle, is the most practical size for farmers and horse owners. Distemper, influenza, epizootic, catarrhal fever, coughs and colds cured in three to six days; it will also prevent these diseases from running through your stable, no matter how horses are exposed. Our thirty-two-page horse booklet sent free. Binkley Medical Co., Dept. H, Nappanee, Ind.

GET MY PRICE

This Ad Saves Dealer, Jobber, Catalog House Profits.

Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world. —My price has made it—No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. I save you $50. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a 25,000 quantity and pay the freight right to your station. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity on a

Nobody Can Beat It

Fits Your Own Wagon

Freight Prepaid — 6 Sizes

GALLOWAY

Get my brand new proposition with proof—lowest price ever made on a first class spreader, with my agreement to pay you back your money after you try it 12 months if it's not a paying investment. How's that for a proposition? If I did not have best spreader I would not dare make such an offer. 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on it. They all tried it 30 days free just like I ask you to try it—30 DAYS FREE.

Drop me a postal, and say—"Galloway, send me your new proposition and Big Spreader BOOK FREE with low prices direct from your factory." I also make a new complete steel gear Spreader—70-bu size.

H. Guthberson, Gladbrook, Iowa. "Works fine. Spreads all kinds of manure better than any spreader I ever saw. So simple, nothing to get out of repair as compared with other spreaders."

T. F. Stice, Oswego, Kans. "Often pull it with my small buggy team. Does good work. Have always used the ——— before. Galloway much the best. If going to buy a dozen more they would all be Galloways."

WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY, 1289 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA

Do You Have
Headache

TAKE ONE OF THESE LITTLE TABLETS AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

"My first experience with Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills was a sample package handed me. They relieved the pain so promptly that I have never been without them since. I have given them to many friends when they had headache and they never failed to relieve them. I have suffered with neuralgia in my head, and the first one I took relieved me. They have cured me of neuralgia. I would not be without them."
MISS LILLIE B. COLLINS
R. F. D. No. 1, Salem, Va.

Sold by druggists everywhere, who are authorized to return price of first package if they fail to benefit.
MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE
"Get the Pleasure Without the Poison" Trade Mark Reg.
The Pipe They Let You Smoke At Home
Looks and colors like meerschaum. Absorbs the nicotine and keeps on tasting sweet. You never had such an enjoyable smoke. Order 3 or More Today.
H. MENGES
The Smokers' Friend
Long Menges Building, St. Louis, Mo.

40c
Three For $1.00
Sent Prepaid Anywhere
Money Back If Not Satisfactory

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

FITS I have cured cases of 20 years standing. Trial package free by mail.
Dr. S. PERKY, Dgls. Park Sta., Chicago, Ill.

PILES, FISTULA, BLEEDING, RECTAL, ULCER, Etc.
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We positively give both a Famous Alton Watch, Stem Wind, handsomely designed case, American movement, factory tested, guaranteed five years, also a nice Ring set with a Congo Gem, sparkling and fiery, for selling 20 packages beautiful high grade Art Post Cards at 10c per package. Order 20 packages, when sold send $2 and we will positively send you the watch, ring & chain.
Satisfaction guaranteed. ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 425 CHICAGO

REPRESENTATIVE to take the exclusive agency to promote and sell Telephones for farmers' lines. Full instructions. Big profits. Clean, high-class occupation. Address, THE WESCO SUPPLY CO., Desk A, St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMAN WANTED to solicit orders for Lubricating Oils, Greases and prepared Paints. Must be reliable and furnish good references. Excellent opportunity to right party. Address, THE VICTOR OIL COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

WE PAY $90 a Month SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce poultry and stock remedies; new plan; steady work. Address IMPERIAL CO., D 58, PARSONS, KANS

The Phosphate Problem in Our Agriculture.

The phosphate problem is one of the very serious ones in our agriculture, for the reason that the supply of phosphate seems to be limited to a certain fixed amount. This may not prove to be true in the light of future investigations, but is so at this time, for all practical purposes.

The recent action of the United States government in withdrawing from settlement 7,500 square miles of land, in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, because of the presence of phosphate deposits, shows how the problem is looked upon from a national standpoint. This is declared to be the greatest known phosphate deposit in the world. Its extent makes us feel a little easier than before, for it will raise the limit of duration of the supply to fifty years, at the present rate of consumption. But the rate of consumption is likely to be steadily increased, in which case the duration of the supply will be considerably less.

For the most part the phosphate deposits are controlled by private interests, which are capable of being combined more or less successfully. It is understood that the action of the government in keeping the Western phosphate deposits out of the hands of private parties is due largely to the fear that controlling trusts will be formed that will make the deposits of immense value to a few but insure a very high price to the consumers.

It is felt necessary to keep down the price of phosphate as much as possible, to make its use popular with the people that should apply it to their lands. Its use means the increased use of other kinds of fertilizers, for many lands are so deficient in phosphates that it would be a waste of other fertilizers to apply them while the land was still deficient in the phosphate. From this viewpoint the makers of other kinds of fertilizers are interested.

It is doubtful, however, if the American people through their governmental organization will be able to greatly keep down the price of this valuable fertilizer. Phosphate trusts already exist, or, what is the same thing in effect, large areas of the best phosphate lands have been bought up by companies that are recognized as trusts. It may reasonably be doubted if the government lands will produce enough high-grade rock to make it impossible for the trusts to keep up the prices.

One of the most serious phases of the situation seems to be the disinclination of some of the big companies to sell the phosphate in its crude form, as they find it more profitable to themselves to combine it with other elements and compel the man that wants one element to buy all the others.

Phosphates are likely to be in the future at least high enough in price to make it necessary for every man that uses them to study the question and use these fertilizers only where they will do the most good. At the present time many men are using phosphates without knowing anything about their value to the land and crops. The man that puts on the phosphates on a mere guess that the land may need them is playing a game that may prove about as expensive as any other kind of gambling.

THE LID IS OFF.

Cream Separator Ad. in This Issue That Smashes the Record For Liberality.

Of all the wide-open, whole-hearted offers ever made by any firm, the ad. in this issue about the Economy Cream Separator of Sears, Roebuck and Co. is certainly the end of the limit.

We have seen some pretty generous offers in our time, but this one has everything we have ever seen completely backed off the map.

This firm doesn't seem to be content with having sold something over 200,000 of their Economy Chief Cream Separators within the last few years. They seem determined to have one of their machines on every farm in the country that possesses anything in the shape of a cow.

Talk about having confidence in goods—any firm that can make such an offer as this must be mighty certain that no other separator on earth can hold a candle to theirs in either close skimming, efficiency or endurance.

Unless you put on blinders and deliberately refuse to read this ad. it is our opinion that you will have to sit up nights trying to think of some reasonable excuse for not sending for the machine P. D. Q.

P. S.—Sears, Roebuck's ad. man says that if after reading this ad. you can think of anything that will make this offer any more "wide-open" than it is, please write him about it and he will put it in the next ad.

AMERICAN PUMPING MACHINERY.

"American" victories at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle are recorded in the following awards: All the grand prizes and all the gold medals given to pumps were awarded to American pumping machinery manufactured by the noted firm, the American Well Works, of Aurora, Ill. The whole country has been long familiar with the steady progress of this great corporation in improvements in pumping machinery and in all varieties of well supplies. The manufacturers are to be congratulated on their great success. Our readers interested in the pumping problem should write this company for their late Pump Catalogue No. 104, which is extensively illustrated and a mine of information on the subject of handling liquids of every variety. The company has numerous branches in different parts of the country from which it can furnish supplies on short notice, not only for wells, but for irrigation and mineral prospecting.

USE I H C BINDER TWINE FOR SURE-STEADY-ECONOMICAL RESULTS

DON'T experiment with binder twine of low grade or unknown quality. Sisal or high-grade Manila, bearing the I H C trade-mark, should be your choice.

You can be sure that they will stand the necessary strain. They have the quality and quantity of fiber in them that insures strength to spare.

Even-spun, smooth-running, no knots, thereby avoiding tangles in the twine box and consequent waste. These qualities give even tension—which means perfect binding and perfect tying.

Inferior binder twine is dear at any price. It means not only waste of time and poor work, but a waste of the twine itself, possible loss of crop at harvest time; and it is not always full length to the pound. Every ball of I H C twine is

Guaranteed to be Full Length

And every ball runs smooth and steady so you can use all of it.

Remember, we sell grain binders. Naturally, therefore, we are more interested in the quality of twine you use than the twine manufacturer who does not sell binders.

Stick to Sisal or Standard Sisal 500-ft. twine. If you prefer Manila, you economize by getting high-grade Manila 600-ft. or Pure Manila 650-ft. Don't be fooled by a low price. Low-grade Manila costs as much as high-grade Sisal, but isn't worth as much. 85 to 90 per cent of the farmers know. 85 to 90 per cent use Sisal and Standard. In any case, look for the I H C trade-mark to be sure of quality. Choose from any of the following brands: **Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano, International.**

Better let your local agent know well ahead of time how much you will need. Meanwhile, if you want more interesting facts on binder twine write us for particulars.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago (Incorporated) U. S. A.

6 LOVELY EASTER POSTCARDS 2c
These beautifully colored, gold embossed postcards, given for 2c. stamp, to introduce our cards in your locality. Write now. Don't delay.
A. Porter, 107 Clinton St., Chicago, Dept. 532.

One Thing at a Time.

"Look here, doctor, how much are you going to charge me for this operation?"

"Oh, you've got enough to worry you now, without facing that."—Life.

BOSTROM'S $15.00 FARM LEVEL HAS TELESCOPE
With Magnifying Lenses, Enabling You to Read the Target Over 400 Yards Away,

Shipping Weight 15 lbs.
Complete Outfit, with full instructions, Shipped Anywhere C. O. D. $15.00 and express charges subject to examination.

And is being welcomed by land owners from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for *Draining, Irrigating, Terracing, Ditching, Grading, Road Building, Running Fences, Setting Out Orchards, Levelling Buildings and Foundations, Getting Angles*, and every sort of work requiring a Level. With this outfit, which includes Level with TELESCOPE and Plumb-Bob in neat wood box, also Tripod, Graduated Rod and Target, no man needs a Surveyor or Civil Engineer. *Simplicity, Accuracy, Durability, GUARANTEED.* ORDER TODAY, direct from this offer—or, if more complete information is desired, *write today.* Address,
BOSTROM-BRADY MANUFACTURING CO.,
1107 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ONLY $29.75

THIS IS A SPECIAL OFFER TO QUICK BUYERS

It saves you $20.00 to $25.00 on a machine absolutely the equal of any $75.00 separator sold by agents or implement dealers. We now sell to you direct from our great factory, the largest in the Middle West. The

MONARCH CREAM SEPARATOR

is THE quality machine. Better than cheap separators sold by catalog houses. We sell it so low because we make it ourselves and sell direct to you.

THIRTY DAYS FREE TRIAL right there on your farm. If you don't find it the closest skimmer, easiest to run and clean, and the best all around separator in your neighborhood, send it back at our expense.

OUR UNLIMITED GUARANTEE shows that it is built to last a lifetime, and our factory must and does make good this guarantee to insure future sales.

You are really losing money if you don't get the inside facts from us of why we can make you this price on a high grade machine.

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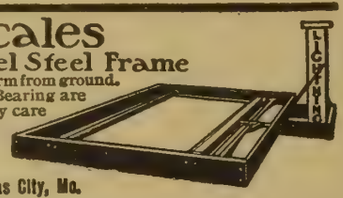
New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame

Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Toolsteel. This Scale will last a life time with ordinary care Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying.



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 425 Mill St. Kansas City, Mo.

Owner of the Coop—"Who's in there?" Rastus—"Ain't nobody in here, 'ceptin' us chickens."

MAGNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless steel is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years 'subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK — To be Filled Out if Order is Given.

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National

Farmer hat, color.....size.....

My name is.....

P. O. Box..... Rural Route.....

Postoffice.. .....

State..... .....

Strawberries—An Every-day Luxury.

The family of the man who deems it cheaper to buy than to raise his own strawberries usually go without, or, at the most liberal calculation, get a bushel, which yield ten or fifteen quarts of canned goods, according to the number of meals of fresh berries which are appropriated for immediate use.

Every farmer's family is entitled to all the strawberries and cream they want during the season; and no more delicious, wholesome or easily-prepared dessert can be found.

Not one farmer in ten raises his own berries, though he is perfectly satisfied to have his family go scouring the fields in the hot sun hunting for the wild berries, perhaps trampling down many dollars' worth of meadow grass in the process.

Those who have given the fruit a trial usually come to consider a strawberry patch as much a part of the farm culture as the corn or potatoes. A small patch will net as much as an acre of wheat, and that without great labor and expense.

If there are children in the family or neighborhood to do the picking, the profit in ordinary years is assured.

Planting may be done in the fall or spring. If the latter season is chosen, it may be as soon as the ground can be worked or just after the fruit has ripened. If the former, it is best not to allow the plants to bear the next season, though they will attempt it.

A secret of success is in careful preparation of the ground. Light, well-drained soil is preferable. Be liberal with fertilizer, plowing it under. Plow and harrow the ground thoroughly. Mark out in rows three feet apart, planting two feet apart in the row.

If you use a wheel hoe in cultivating and you cannot afford to do without it, as the work is so much more quickly, easily and efficiently performed, it will pay to plant in rows both ways, then the cultivating can be done in both directions.

Do not hunt for new-fangled varieties. For the beginner the standard sorts adapted to your own region are very much surer as well as cheaper.

Do not make the mistake of planting only varieties which have imperfect blossoms. Some are pistillate, others have both stamens and pistils, and experts find that a combination of both sorts is apt to give the best results.

In planting, remember that the crown does not want to be covered with earth. It is best to place the roots in water for a few hours immediately before planting.

Cultivate until July, keeping the soil loose and the ground free from weeds. Trim off the first runners, thereby inducing strong growth.

The strawberry runners increase so rapidly that unless pruned to the proper proportions the plants will have soon increased like the worst weeds.

When freezing weather sets in, mulch with straw, marsh hay, corn stalks, or any other available material. This holds the moisture and also prevents the roots from heaving out in winter. The best mulch is well-rotted horse manure, and it should not be removed until late in the season. This holds the frost in the ground, and the plants are not so apt to start into growth prematurely, only to be cut off by a belated frost. Later it may be raked between the rows, fertilizing, conserving moisture and shutting out the weeds.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Winter Vegetables in Delicious Ways.

Fried Parsnips.—Pare or scrape parsnips and cut into quarters lengthwise. Put into boiling water to which salt for seasoning has been added, and boil for half an hour. After they have drained for a moment, dip the slices of parsnip into flour, then drop them into a hot buttered pan and fry until brown.

Creamed Onions.—Select small onions, remove the outer layer of skin and drop the onions whole into boiling water. Let boil for about ten minutes, then pour off the water and add fresh water. Repeat this until the onions are covered with their fourth water; in this let them boil tender for about thirty minutes. Then pour off the water and cover with milk in which a tablespoonful of flour for each cupful of milk has been dissolved. Add a tablespoonful of butter, a seasoning of pepper and salt and let boil until the milk thickens.

Turnips With Mutton.—We think this is the only way to cook turnips: Select a piece of mutton either from the shoulder or the breast for stewing; season with salt, cover with water and let cook for forty-five minutes. Pare one or two of the large yellow turnips (the yellow are much sweeter than the white, according to our experience), slice thin and add to the meat when it is half cooked. Cook for about forty-five minutes.

Creamed Carrots.—Wash, pare and dice carrots and cook in boiling water for about an hour. Heat two tablespoonfuls of lard and stir into it a like amount of flour. Let this brown, then add to the carrots a seasoning of salt and pepper and boil for a few moments until the liquid has thickened.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Free Hides Cost More.

It appears that foreign hides of cattle imported into the United States cost 10.8 cents a pound in July, 1908, and advanced to 15 cents a pound by November, 1908. This information is from the Statistical Bureau of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor. We took the tariff off hides and no longer receive the duties for the support of our government and the protection of our people, and the hide dealers of South America, Mexico, Canada, India, Cuba and the principal European countries from which the hides were drawn quietly put up the price. The idea that free trade in hides means cheaper shoes can be set aside. The foreigner gets the benefit of the American free-trade law. In other words, the foreign hide has been equalized in cost to United States prices, not by paying a tax for the support of our government, but by putting up their home prices to correspond with our tariff-protected market. American hides are not cheaper. Foreign hides are dearer.

Remington
AUTOLOADING SHOTGUN

YOU don't have to bother to load a Remington Autoloading Gun. The recoil does all the work of ejecting the empty shell and throwing a loaded one into place. You pull and release the trigger for each of the five shots.

Pleasant to shoot because of slight kick. Absolutely safe because of the Remington Solid Breech Hammerless feature. Easy to handle and quick to point.

Try one on ducks or geese. You will agree with the sportsman who wrote "I wouldn't take a $1000 for my Remington Autoloader if I couldn't get another." Anyone can afford one, the price is so moderate.

If your dealer can't show you one, write us for catalogue and literature.

THE REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Ilion, N. Y.

Agency, 315 Broadway, New York City

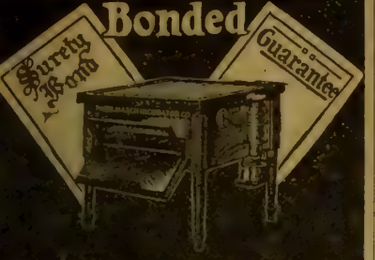
Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks. posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

For Sixty Cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Buy the Sure Hatch

Bonded



INCUBATOR

It is best to buy this Bonded Incubator because you are absolutely certain to be satisfied with it and with the results it produces.

Sure Hatch Incubators

are sold on 60 days' Free trial. They are fully guaranteed and the guarantee is not only backed by the total resources of the Sure Hatch Incubator Company, but also by the Bankers' Surety Company of Cleveland, Ohio, with $1,000,000 capital and surplus. **This Company issues a Guaranty Bond on every Sure Hatch Incubator,** insuring the owner that we will live up to our liberal guarantee and this bond is actually sent to every purchaser of a **Sure Hatch Incubator.**

Order a **Sure Hatch** to-day. **We pay the freight.** Ask for our Free book.

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Box 40, Fremont, Neb.

ERE'S CERTAINTY

or beginner, old-timer—every-dy. Don't guess or experiment don't have mishaps. The 16-ar-old

SUCCESSFUL
Incubators and Brooders

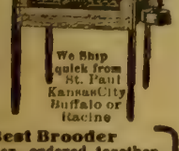
ake you sure. Thousands have oved them the world's greatest. Booklet on "Proper re and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks, and Turkeys, 10c. e Poultry paper 1 year 25c. Catalog free.
s Moines Incubator Co., 1612nd St., Des Moines, Iowa

Bee Supply Savings

Our catalog tells you how to ave on bee supplies. Prices will astonish you. Send for it oday. It's free. Prompt ship-ments. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Discounts for early orders.

Leahy Mfg. Co.
122 Talmage St., Higginsville, Mo.

$7.55 Buys the Best 140-Egg Incubator Ever Made



$4.50 Buys the Best Brooder

oth Incubator and Brooder, ordered together, ost but $11.50. **Freight Prepaid.** The Belle City Incubator has double walls and dead ir space all over, copper tank, hot-water eat, self-regulator, thermometer, egg tester, afety lamp, nursery, high legs, double door. The Belle City Brooder is the only double-alled brooder made, hot-water heat, plat-orm, metal lamp. No machines at any price are better. Write for our book today, or send the price now under our guarantee and save waiting.

Brooder
elle City Incubator Co.,

Satisfaction Guaranteed
Box 74, Racine, Wis.

Essentials of Successful Egg Production.

1. A Good Breed of Fowls Properly Bred. For economic egg production alone the White or the Brown Leghorns are unsurpassed. For the general farmer and others desiring both meat and eggs, White or Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds head the list. Keep ony one breed and breed these by continuous selection for vigor and egg production.

2. The Use of No Hens After Their Second Laying Year. On an average, hens will lay 75 per cent. as many eggs during their second laying year as they will during the first. After this they will seldom lay enough eggs at market prices to pay for their feed.

3. The Ability to Hatch and Rear the Young Stock. For the general farmer and others keeping not more than one or two hundred general-purpose fowls, the natural method of hatching and brooding cannot at present be improved upon. For the man in the business of egg production, with fowls of the Leghorn type, incubators and brooders are a necessity.

4. The Fowls Must Be Properly Housed. A good poultry house is always dry inside and admits plenty of fresh air and sunshine without draughts. This is accomplished by having three sides tight and the south side largely open. Glass windows are only an unnecessary expense. The building should also be convenient and not cost more than one dollar for each bird it will comfortably house. In most sections of the state less than half this cost should be the maximum.

5. Proper Methods of Feeding. This consists in the use of a variety of the cheapest grains and mill products of good quality. When the fowls do not have access to insects, meat food of some other form is an absolute necessity. Lime, in the form of ground oyster shells, calcareous tufa, or old plaster, should be provided, together with plenty of green food and fresh water at all times.

6. Economy of Labor. This can be largely brought about by (1) the use of the colony house system of housing where the buildings can be moved instead of cleaned. (2) By the method of hopper feeding, so that the stock need only be fed once a week or once a month instead of several times per day. (3) By the use of a water system, which does away with the necessity of carrying water to the fowls and by giving the stock plenty of free range, both winter and summer.—Prof. Geo. M. Turpin, Poultry Husbandman, Utah Agricultural College.

The Winning Breeds in Australia.

The summary of the seventh egg-laying competition at Hawkesbury Agricultural College includes a paragraph entitled "Weather Conditions," as follows:

"The weather conditions of this year's competition, as well as of the three previous ones, have been mild, and with a very low rainfall. This has been in favor of egg production. The third competition was the only one of the series held under adverse conditions, and this was won by Silver Wyandottes. Since 1904 the conditions have been most favorable to White Leghorns, and although these have demonstrated their claim to the title of 'queens of layers,' yet the Silver Wyandotte and Black Orpington will be found their equals for a rainy day. We have had a run of dry years, and the White Leghorns have proved supreme. When the cycle of wet years returns, the Silver Wyandotte and Black Orpington will go far to divide honors with them."

Under the head of "Types, Breeds and Strains" we come to the following:

"These tests have narrowed down the best breeds to a small number. White Leghorns, Silver Wyandottes, Black Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes and Langshans is surely not a formidable list to choose from, when it is considered that previous to these tests the intending poultry farmer was simply lost in bewilderment in turning his attention to any poultry book to find the extraordinary varieties of fowls, all described as being of equal repute, with very little to choose between them. Many such misconceptions have been cleared away."

In the single-year contest the first six winners were White Leghorns, and in the two-year contest the first five performers were White Leghorns.

Poultry Notes.

Hugh W. Smith, of Utah, with fifty breeding hens, Rhode Island Reds, sold stock and eggs for hatching to the amount of $915.95 in one year at an expense of $406.45. His profit of $10.23 per hen per year was due to the fact that he was a good handler of pure-bred poultry. This is an example of what can be done on a small piece of ground with stock that can be sold to breeders.

The way to make money out of poultry is to get into the business. The poultry business pays when prices are low and pays extravagantly when prices are high. No one can receive the high prices when they come without being in the business all the year round.

Read the incubator catalogues. They are good reading. There is education to be obtained from them. They will teach you more about poultry than you imagine. The catalogues are all free and would be cheap at a dollar each. See advertisements in this issue.

The Kentucky Farmer reports that Mrs. W. E. Combs, of Braxton, Mercer county, broke the Kentucky record by selling six turkeys for $23.

"Many who keep poultry overlook the importance of grit. Lack of grit means poor digestion and few eggs. A load of gravel near the chickens' home would improve the health and increase the egg yield on many a farm. I know it is claimed that the grit of commerce is the best, but the gravel is good enough grinding material. If you have never tried it you will be surprised how fast it will disappear when placed in a box where the hens can help themselves."—February Farm Journal.

One Gallon of Oil and One Filling of the Lamp for a Hatch with the X-RAY Incubator

The new incubator way saves oil because it doesn't waste heat. We control the heat—burn the lamp as high or low as wanted. Our automatic regulator acts on the burner, while other incubators burn the lamp high all the time. Never fill during the hatch; no need to regulate; automatic lamp does it all. Thermometer always in sight. Eggs need not be removed during entire hatch.

Built on an Entirely New Principle

Enameled-steel-covered; rosewood finish. Lamp is in center where it should be—not on side. Hot air radiates to heat all eggs alike. All heat saved and used. Machine raised to hatching temperature in 15 minutes. Real ventilation by raising lid—hatching fumes bound to rise.

Only Incubator of its Kind

It's crowding all others out because it runs as steady as a clock and produces certain results.

Try it 3 Hatches

Doesn't cost you a cent if not as represented. You'll never let it go, if you try it.

Write for Free Catalog and know all about the wonderful machine. Brooder on same heating plan—just as certain results. Don't buy either incubator or brooder till you read our book. Address

X-RAY INCUBATOR COMPANY, 48th Street, Wayne, Neb.

Write To Us And Get Acquainted

With What We Have to Offer

A letter or postal—either one will do—then we'll send you our literature and valuable information on raising poultry to make money.

Racine Incubators turn healthy eggs into healthy chicks every time—and give the highest percentage of hatches. They are sure—safe—and simple—made to last a lifetime—sold at prices lower than anybody else will quote you for the same quality—and they make money for you right from the jump and give everlasting satisfaction. Write and get our proposition—our literature is free. Free Trial plan—best ever offered. Don't delay—Write for full information today.

RACINE HATCHER COMPANY, Box 82, Racine, Wis.

THE BEST POULTRY PAPER.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper published in the United States, and the answer is, The Reliable Poultry Journal. There are other good papers, but this is the best. The subscription price of The Reliable Poultry Journal is 50 cents a year, and the subscription price of the **Universal Magazine** is 25 cents a year. We have made arrangements whereby we can send the **Universal Magazine** and The Reliable Poultry Journal, both papers, one year, for 50 cents. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

and **Almanac for 1910** has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about **Incubators,** their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 715 Freeport, Ill.

The City Man Says

eggs cost more each year. This is true, yet thousands and thousands of city folk keep poultry to produce the family supply. The raising of poultry and the production of eggs increases each year. The demand grows faster than the production. Result—

THE PRICE GOES UP

The poultry industry has greater possibilities than ever before and it's profitable on either small or large scale. Geo. H. Lee has been a poultry raiser for 25 years and invented appliances he couldn't buy. The same mechanical means that he perfected are used by successful poultrymen everywhere. Lee's "Chicken Talk" is a book written by him. Valuable. Free copy, and 1910 Incubator, Brooder and Poultry Supply Catalog mailed postpaid. Ask for it to-day.

Geo. H. Lee Co., 1158 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

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Free Treatment for Kidney Trouble, Bladder Trouble or Rheumatism Sent Free to the Sufferer's Home—Legions Say They Cured Themselves With It.

ossible now to obtain what thou- is a sure home treatment for and dangerous uric acid diseases le, bladder trouble, or any ism; and so that those who

DR. LYNOTT

The doctor sends his great illustrated Medical Book describing these diseases as well as a full Letter of Medical Advice to all who write him.

suffer in this way may learn for themselves that the cure will prove effective in their own case, a free home treatment can be obtained by sending your name and address to the fortunate doctor who has the remedies.

Not a cent of money is asked of you, and where it says free it means free. The purity of the remedies is vouched for to the Government, and you are putting yourself under no obligations in any way.

Wonderful it is in stopping the torturing backaches of kidney trouble, in quieting the inflamed bladder and conquering the wrenching, grinding rheumatism. I am prepared to show letters from hundreds of people that it has done this. Some had been "old chronics" for years. The first relief they ever had was with the treatment I sent them free, just as I am now willing to send you or any other afflicted person a free home treatment.

So there can be no doubt about it I will give some of the leading symptoms of kidney, bladder and rheumatic diseases:

1. Pain in the back.
2. Too frequent desire to urinate.
3. Burning or obstruction of urine.
4. Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5. Prostatic trouble.
6. Gas or pain in the stomach.
7. General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8. Constipation or liver trouble.
9. Pain and soreness under right ribs.
10. Swelling in any part of the body.
11. Palpitation or pain around the heart.
12. Pain in the hip joints.
13. Pain in the neck or head.
14. Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15. Pain or swelling of the joints.
16. Pain and swelling of the muscles.
17. Pain and soreness in nerves.
18. Acute or chronic rheumatism.

You can write me a letter describing your case in your own words, or, simpler still, fill out the coupon and send it to me. You have only to put down the numbers of the symptoms that afflict you and sign your name and address clearly. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 3103 Occidental Building, Chicago, Ill.

Let no victim of these diseases pass this offer by. It involves no money, and surely when a doctor is willing to go to the time and expense to send you a free treatment you should at least be willing to give it a trial. Do this, even though you, like thousands of others, are tired of past failures with other methods.

Write today.

Dr. T. Frank Lynott,
3103 Occidental Bldg., Chicago.

I notice symptoms number_____

_____

(Here put down the numbers)

I will be obliged to you for a free treatment and any instructions and advice you think necessary for the cure

of my case. My age is_____

Kindly address me

_____

_____

_____

(Please write your address plainly; or write your address on a separate piece of paper and pin the coupon on.)

The New Turkey Book.

Many people are interested in turkeys who know very little about them. Turkey books of any value are scarce and expensive, but there is one which is particularly valuable. This book contains chapters as follows: How the Turkey Got Its Name; Description of the Seven Standard Varieties; The Care of Breeding Stock; Mating the Breeders; Hatching Eggs; Coops and Houses for Turkeys and Poults; and Remedies for Turkey Diseases. Well-known breeders have contributed special articles on their favorite varieties. It also explains how to raise and condition turkeys; when to sell; how to kill, dress and pack for market to bring the highest price. The book contains seventy-two illustrations, including a frontispiece in natural colors of a pair of Bronze turkeys by the world's greatest poultry artist, Franklane L. Sewell. This alone is worth the money. There are ninety-six pages, 9x12 inches. The price of this book is 75 cents, and we cannot sell it for less, but for the price we can include one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Hums From the Hive.

Not one-tenth part of the farmers raise bees, though they have an abundance of pasturage which goes to waste. Fruit blossoms, clover fields and buckwheat would each be improved by visits from these insects.

A swarm of bees well cared for should make a hundred pounds of honey each year. Please do not compute from these figures that a hundred swarms would produce a hundred times this amount, for they certainly would not within the limits of the ordinary farm. While five or ten swarms would pick up enough from the average well-cultivated crops to make a good showing, a greater number would have to go so far for the material that the surplus products would be much smaller in proportion.

But a half dozen colonies might easily be kept by every farmer, the surplus honey more than compensating for the labor and interest on capital expended, while there would be that most delicious and wholesome of all saccharine foods in abundance for family use.

Bees are like any other live stock. The "scrub" is an expensive source of economy. The old-fashioned hive is another thing that should be used for kindling. Why compel the bees to store their product in a form that must be sold as "chunk honey" and at a great discount when neat one or two-pound boxes may just as well be offered to command the highest price in the retail trade?

Besides, there is more inconvenience, both to bees and to their owner, in collecting the honey, besides avoiding the inevitable waste which attends handling the large combs, with brood cells, and various other cullings to be made.

The modern hive with modern occupants can be purchased at reasonable rates. By introducing a good Italian queen and dividing the increase one may in a short time have an entire colony Italianized at the expense of but one queen.

If you do not want any more swarms, add extra supers, giving plenty of air and plenty of room for storing honey.

For building up a strong swarm that will be ready to work with a vengeance on the early fruit blossoms, feed bee candy or syrup regularly after the first warm days.

If the artificial feeding is commenced it must be kept up, else the bees, prematurely awakened, will fare worse than though left to manage matters in their own way.

Study the professional rules for grading honey and follow them closely. Then you will be able to advertise your product, with confidence in being able to make good. Local standards may do for local trade, but the highest prices cannot be reached without conforming to the higher standard. Yet your "seconds" will outsell much of the plain honey which has no make, no standard, no form, save that fashioned by the bees in the old-fashioned box hive.

Remember that when honey is first taken from the hive it is comparatively thin and watery, and should be allowed to stand a few days to "ripen" before being placed on the market. Customers expect it to be ready for use, and will condemn an otherwise first-class product which lacks this treatment.

Never keep honey in a cellar. It is prone to gather dampness and become thin. A cool, dry chamber or store room is an ideal honey room. If the ants annoy, scatter borax, mark a chalk trail around the honey store, or scatter tansy leaves. —Bessie L. Putnam.

Laying For Two Years.

At the Hawkesbury Agricultural College egg-laying competitions for two years they have compared the number of eggs laid by the same hens the first and second year.

One lot of forty pens, six hens in a pen, averaged 180 eggs per hen the first year and 124 the second.

One lot of fifty pens averaged 179 eggs per hen the first year and 127 the next.

The winning pen lay 1,474 eggs the first year and 1,150 the next.

Thirty-eight out of fifty pens produced over a thousand eggs the first year and only three the next.

In one-year contest eleven pens averaged over 200 eggs per hen per year, and in the next year not one did so.

The profit over feed the first year was $2.68 per hen; the profit the second year was $1.45 per hen.

MRS. HERRON BURIES THE HATCHET.

Dear Editor: It has frequently occurred to me that readers who are interested in poultry could help one another very much by giving their experiences through these columns—especially when they have had some serious trouble and have found a good remedy. We raise several hundred chickens every year. The last two years I lost a good many dollars' worth from Roup. I used many remedies, none of them successful, so I took to "using the hatchet," but found the treatment costly. I recently saw an advertisement for Walker's Roup and Cholera Cure and sent 50c. to Dr. Walker, Dept. B. 1, Lamoni, Iowa, for the treatment and out of 96 hens that had the Roup had I saved all but three. I can't speak too strong of the treatment, for it certainly does the work, and for bowel trouble among little chicks it just can't be beat. If more people knew about it they wouldn't lose so many of their little chicks with bowel trouble.

MRS. NELLIE HERRON, Eagleville, Mo.

Half Back and Away Back.

"How iss your boy Fritz getting along in der college?"

"Ach! He is half-back in der football team and all der way back in his studies."—Boston Globe.

Buy the Best First
The Cyphers Incubator

SOONER or later, you will own a Cyphers Incubator. Why not *start* right? Cyphers means big hatches of healthiest chicks—no moisture, heat or ventilation troubles. Used by more Government Experiment Stations, Agricultural Colleges, Fanciers and Practical Poultry-raisers than all other makes combined. Cyphers patented features found in no other.

The World's Standard Hatcher

is guaranteed to you. You have 90 days to prove its superiority. Send for 160-page Free Catalog. Address Nearest City.

Fire Proof—Insurable

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY, Department 56,
Buffalo, N. Y.; New York City, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Boston, Mass.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oakland, Cal.

GET EGGS FROM MUELLER. Fine Poultry. Brahmas, Orpingtons, R. I. Reds, B. P. Rocks, Brown, White and Buff Leghorns and Cochins. Eggs, $1.25 for 13. Goose Eggs, $2.00 for 7. Turkey Eggs, $2.00 for 9. Some fine Roosters for sale. Send 2-cent stamp for list.

L. H. MUELLER POULTRY FARM,
Wellsville, Mo.

Your Name Will Get $2 Eggs
For 50 Cents Per Sitting

I will sell 2 sittings of full blood Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for $1 for the 2 sittings. Not less than 2 sittings sold. Eggs by the 100, $5. Full blood White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte or W. Orpington or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, $1 per sitting; by the 100, $7. Large Bronze or White Holland Turkey Eggs, $3 for 10 Eggs. Large White Pekin Duck Eggs, $1 for 10 Eggs.

100 egg Old Trusty Incubator, and 100 Chick Brooder, delivered at your R. R. station, both for $14 east of the Rocky Mountains. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock and a good Incubator.

Send Post Office order on St. Louis and have your orders booked early.

W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (*The Perfect Chick Feed Man*)
KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, MO.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 62 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

Practical Barn Plans.

This is the name of the best book out. Every farmer needs it. It contains drawings, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house, ice house, silo, dairy barn, or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor.

Each and every plan in the book is accompanied by a lengthy written description, explaining and giving the details of the drawings, and so worded and arranged, numbered and indexed, that it must be readily understood by anyone who reads it.

The price of this book is One Dollar, and we include one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

20 LBS. SUGAR FREE

Yes—20 lbs. of the very finest cane granulated sugar absolutely FREE!

We are making this unparalleled offer in order to prove the phenomenal value of our goods.

Just send us $5.00 for the following list of groceries, which are quoted at the Rock Bottom wholesale prices, and we will include 20 lbs. of the finest cane granulated sugar absolutely **FREE.**

All of the articles in this list are carefully selected goods of the highest quality, and a necessity in every household. You actually save $2.00, besides getting sugar FREE. Freight charges on this shipment are insignificant. Shipment can be returned at our expense and freight paid both ways if you are not perfectly satisfied.

		Our Price.	Retail Price.
7	lbs. Fancy J. & M. Coffee.	$1.65	$2.10
10	lbs. Large French Prunes.	.75	1.00
5	lbs. Japan Head Rice.	.30	.40
5	lbs. Fancy Seedless Raisins	.40	.50
2½	lbs. Excello Baking Powder (Finest and Purest Made.)	.43	.75
1	lb. Choice Black and Green Tea.	.35	.50
5	lbs. Fancy Navy Beans.	.25	.35
1	lb. Excello Black Pepper.	.22	.35
8	oz. Excello Vanilla Extract.	.40	.75
4	oz. Excello Lemon Extract.	.20	.30
		$5.00	$7.00

$2.00 SAVED

Besides 20 lbs. Finest Gran. Sugar FREE.

Every item complies with all Pure Food Laws as to strength and purity.

Send for our Wholesale-to-Consumer Price List of Groceries, Field Seeds, Poultry Supplies, Shoes, Queensware, etc.

Reference—National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis; all railroads and express companies.

BROKAW MERCHANDISE CO.

Dept. G, Main and Walnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

$3.50 Recipe Cures Weak Kidneys, Free

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to egin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, ribbling, straining, or too frequent passage f urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-ead aches; the stitches and pains in the ack; the growing muscle weakness; spots efore the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; wollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unatural short breath; sleeplessness and the espondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you an depend on, and if you want to make a uick recovery, you ought to write and get copy of it. Many a doctor would charge ou $3.50 just for writing this prescription, ut I have it and will be glad to send it to ou entirely free. Just drop me a line like his: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K 1174 Luck uilding, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it y return mail in a plain envelope. As you ill see when you get it, this recipe conains only pure, harmless remedies, but it as great healing and pain-conquering power. It will quickly show its power once you se it, so I think you had better see what it without delay. I will send you a copy ree—you can use it and cure yourself at ome.

RHEUMATISM

A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT

In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address,

Mark H. Jackson, No. 491 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true—Pub.

Tree Culture.

"Father has planted more than a thousand trees on this farm, and almost all of them have lived," said a woman whose father is still able to plant trees. It was partly a labor of love to thus make beautiful the old homestead on which he was raised and where he expects to die. Yet it has its commercial tinge as well. And though should he wish to sell, croakers will assert that the value of the farm is increased one hundred dollars, he well knows that there would be ten pleased with the place to one had the tree planting been omitted. More, he has not only increased the beauty of the landscape, but the comfort of all residents of the farm. Those trees are a fine place to rest during the noon hour. And in the heat of the day the shady pasture is a blessing to stock, one which the cows repay by better condition, hence more milk. It is a safe rule that any stock thrives better when comfortable, and the trees thus used are certainly a good investment.

We are apt to think that tree planting is beneficial only to the next generation. Some trees mature much more quickly than others, but even the oak, one of the less rapid growers, will attain goodly proportions in considerably less than a lifetime.

In selecting, natural adaptations should be first consulted. We may admire the sycamore, yet to attempt its growth except along some stream would be to attempt to thwart nature. Study the natural conditions, and, if new species are to be introduced, do it gradually. In many parts of the West the catalpa is deservedly popular, its quick growth turning money over in the hands of its owner in a few years.

In favorable locations there is no handsomer tree than the sugar maple and its growth is rapid, a slender sapling being in a few years a most symmetrical tree, supplying plenty of shade to the passer-by, and in a few years more it will furnish sap for the manufacture of that most delicious of sweets, pure maple syrup. Only those raised in its vicinity or having friends there know what this really stands for, so many spurious products having been placed on the market under the name of maple. Yet according to Dr. N. L. Britton, the natural habitat of the sugar maple is "In rich woods, Newfoundland to Manitoba; South, especially along the mountains to Florida, Nebraska and Texas." And since in these locations it has proved most satisfactory for roadside planting, it would seem that its field of usefulness might be much more widely extended. It is clean, comely at all seasons, but especially in spring, when covered with pendulous blossoms, and when the autumn tints give it a golden glimmer. Apiarists well know its worth as food for bees, and the wood is a favorite with cabinetmakers.

Many of the nut trees deserve more encouragement and propagation. The food value of the fruit is each year becoming more fully recognized. All of them have valuable wood, hence their growth is a good investment in the line of timber.

The thrifty German plants his apple cores along the roadside, that other travelers may be refreshed by the fruit. Can we not be equally liberal in the distribution of our good things? Then there are the flowering trees, the tulip, cucumber, magnolia and basswood, all valuable as well as pleasing. If we but look around, each locality has its own flora, which may be considerably extended. If you have never planted a tree, now is a good time to begin; and remember that you are not only planting for yourself, but for posterity.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Elkhart Buggies

are the best made, best grade and easiest riding buggies on earth for the money.

FOR THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS

we have been selling direct and are

The Largest Manufacturers in the World

selling to the consumer exclusively.

We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery, and also to save you money. If you are not satisfied as to style, quality and price you are nothing out.

May We Send You Our Large Catalogue?

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, - - - - Indiana

Save $30

A FINE KIDNEY REMEDY.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock (clothing dealer), 890 Carrier Building, East Hampton, Conn., says if any reader afflicted with a kidney or bladder trouble will write to him he will direct them to the splendid home remedy he so successfully used. He is glad to do this and does not wish you to send him money.

SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK.

It's a real pleasure to receive a poultry book so complete and so artistically arranged as Shoemaker's Poultry Book and Almanac for 1910. It is so full of clear explanations and reliable suggestions for those engaged in the raising of poultry, that by carefully reading this accurate volume one could hardly go astray in this particular line of business.

Every point is carefully illustrated with correct, beautiful color plates—diagrams and sectional views are given. Excellent talks on incubators and brooders, together with the splendid general information, provides an authority that can be depended upon.

It is elegantly printed on fine stock. This poultry book is gotten out annually by C. C. Shoemaker, Box 715, Freeport, Ill., and will be sent to anyone postpaid on receipt of 15c.

ROUP AND ITS TREATMENT.

For the benefit of our readers who have their troubles with Roup, we are pleased to print a letter on page 24 from Mrs. Herron, Eagleville, Mo., who has had serious loss from this disease, and who gives her experiences through these columns, in hope that they may be helpful to others. The treatment she recommends is inexpensive, can be had promptly by sending to the address she gives, and is certainly worth a trial, as it is easier to prevent Roup than to cure it after once started among a flock.

FREE TO FARMERS.

By special arrangement, Ratekin's big 1910 seed catalogue, with a sample of "Diamond Joe's Big White" seed corn that made 153 bushels per acre, will be mailed free to every reader of this paper who are interested in the crop they grow. This big book tells how to make the farm and garden pay. It's worth dollars to all who plant or sow. Write for it and mention this paper. The address is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SEEDS AND GOOD SEEDS.

Every farmer will be interested in the new seed catalogue just issued by R. H. Shumway, Rockford, Illinois. It contains hundreds of beautiful illustrations and is a perfect mine of information on all kinds of garden and flower seeds. Dr. Shumway has built up an immense business by giving every customer a **fair deal** and selling **good seeds cheap.** Send for his catalogue to-day. Address, R. H. Shumway, Rockford, Ill.

Don't Stay Fat $1.00 Box Free

My New Obesity Reducer Will Quickly Reduce Your Weight To Normal, Requires No Starvation Process and is Absolutely Safe.

Positive Proof In Pictures That Kellogg's Reducer Does The Work.

FREE, positively free a $1.00 box of Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer, to every sufferer from fat, just to prove that it actually reduces you to normal, does it safely, leaves no wrinkles, and builds up your health at the same time. Mail free coupon below today.

$1.00 Free Package Coupon.

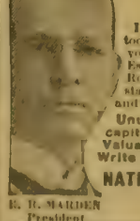
This coupon is good for a $1.00 package of Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer and a book of Photographs and testimonials. Fill in your name and address on the blank lines below and enclose 10 cents in silver or stamps as an evidence of good faith and to help cover postage and packing, and by return mail you will receive a $1.00 package prepaid.

F. J. Kellogg, 3083 Kellogg Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich.

Name.....

Street No.....

City and State.....



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If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail, appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town, start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

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DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN,"

a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one cylinder engine, revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE ENGINE MFG. CO., 440 West 15th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Deaf People Now Hear Whispers

Wireless Telephones for the Ears

They make the Deaf hear distinctly.

They are out of sight when worn. Wilson's Ear Drums are to weak hearing what spectacles are to weak sight.

They are sound-magnifiers, just as glasses are sight-magnifiers.

They rest the Ear Nerves by taking off the strain—the strain of trying to hear dim sounds.

And they can be worn for weeks at a time, because they are ventilated, and so soft in the ear holes they are not felt, even when the head rests on the pillow.

These little telephones make it easy for a Deaf person to hear weak sounds, just as spectacles make it easy to read fine print. And the longer one wears them the better the hearing grows. Because they rest up, and strengthen, the ear nerves.

By making the sounds louder, it is easy to understand without trying and straining. They make Deaf people cheerful and comfortable.

Wilson's Ear Drums make sounds strike hard on the center of the human ear drum, instead of spreading out weakly all over the surface.

Deafness from any cause, earache, buzzing noises in the head, raw and running ears, broken ear drums, and other ear troubles, are relieved and cured by these little wonder-workers.

A sensible book, about Deafness, tells how they are made, and has printed in it letters from hundreds of people who were deaf but who now hear.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, Telegraph Operators, Trainmen, Workers in Boiler Shops and Foundries tell how their hearing was brought back to them, almost instantly, by the proper use of Wilson's Ear Drums.

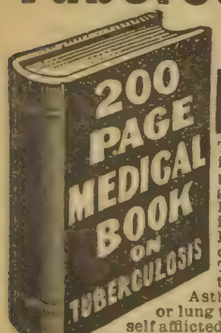
This book has been the means of making 326,000 Deaf people hear again. It will be mailed free to you if you merely write a post card for it today. Get the free book for proof. You owe it to yourself and to your friends to learn how to be well.

Write for it today to the **Wilson Ear Drum Co.**, 754 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky. (i)

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

The retailer swears his profits are small; the wholesaler says his profits are insignificant; the transportation companies represent that their charges are very moderate; and the stockman and the farmer say that prices received by them are only fair, considering cost of production. But the ultimate consumer is raising a disturbance, because he is or was not getting enough for his money.

Tuberculosis Book FREE



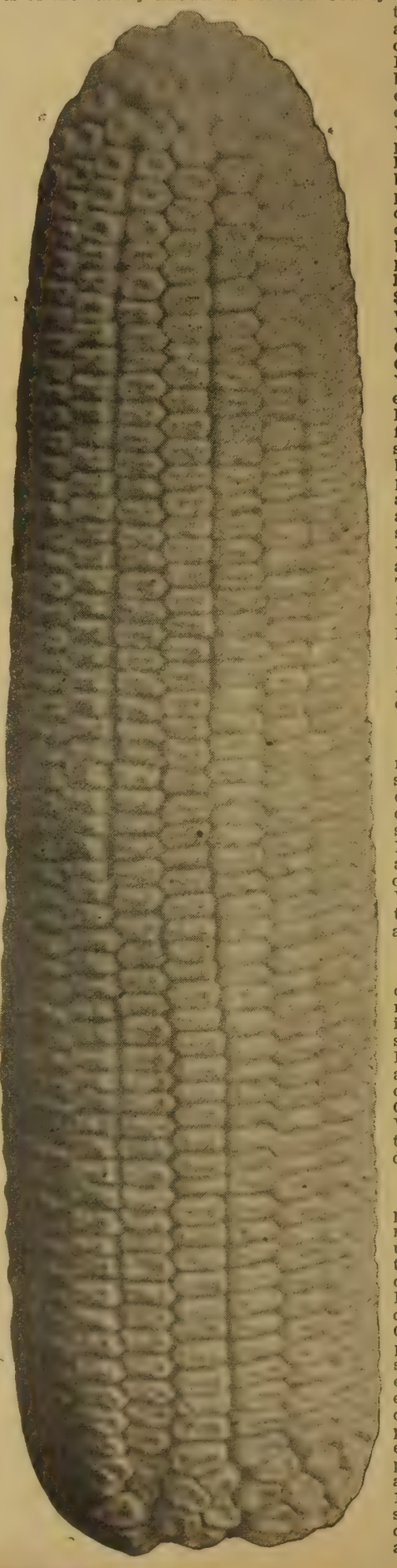
This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Tuberculosis can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Tuberculosis, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Company, 3749 Water Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free, and also a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. **Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.**

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES WHITE CORN.

Offered as a Premium by the Subscription Department of The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

The fine ear of corn represented is the one which was sold for $250. It is of the variety known as Johnson County White Dent. It is the corn that won the highest awards at the National Corn Shows of 1907 and 1908. Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana, is the breeder, raiser, grower and exhibitor of this wonderful ear of corn. Mr. Clore has won so many sweepstakes prizes for corn exhibits that he has the high honor of being the recognized champion, and is barred from competition. He can select corn of his own raising and be sure to win the championship. At one Corn Show his winnings amounted to $7,536.50. Mr. Clore has very kindly furnished us with a small quantity of his Grand Sweepstakes Seed Corn for premium purposes. We offer it to our readers for experimental purposes. We have offered this same corn for two years with gratifying success. A fourteen-year-old boy in Georgia received a pound of this corn from us as a subscription premium and from it he raised a good stand and selected ten ears which won a $50 first prize at the Georgia State Fair. This office also awarded him $25.00, and the same corn was in competiton at the National Corn Show of 1909.



Mr. Clore habitually raises 90 to 100 bushels per acre. A pound of his seed is worth considerable money.

PREMIUM OFFER NO. 1.

For premium purposes we make this offer: Anyone sending us a postoffice money order for 60 cents will be credited with one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and he can select one pound of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a premium, to be sent postpaid by mail, and safe delivery guaranteed.

PREMIUM OFFER NO. 2.

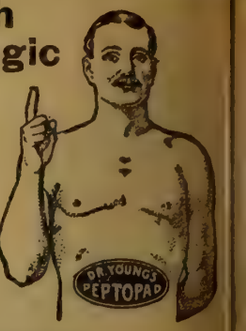
Anyone sending us one dollar by money order or registered mail will be credited with two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and will have the privilege of selecting two pounds of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a premium, to be sent postpaid, and safe delivery guaranteed.

OUR PRIZE OFFERS.

Furthermore, if any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed corn furnished by us as a premium and exhibit ten ears of the same at their own State Fair or at any Interstate Fair, or at their own Agricultural College Corn Show—for every championship premium won by said corn we will pay the exhibitor fifty dollars; for every first prize twenty-five dollars; for every second prize ten dollars, and for every third prize five dollars, providing that these prizes are won during the year 1910 with corn grown by our subscriber from the seed corn furnished by us to him as a premium.

Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic

FREE to Every Man or Woman



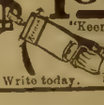
Dr. Young's **PEPTOPADS cure** where medicines alone **fail.** They regulate the bowels, relieve soreness, and strengthen the nerves and muscles of the stomach in either sex. You can eat what you want and all you want without fear of distress. The cures effected are marvelous. If you have **Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Nervousness, Dizziness, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache,** etc., send **10c** to cover cost of mailing, and I will send you a **$1.00** treatment absolutely **free.** It will relieve you immediately. Address **DR. G. C. YOUNG, 18 National Bank Building, Jackson, Michigan.**

EARN Watch, Ring AND CHAIN

We positively give both a Famous Alton Watch, Stem Wind, handsomely designed case, American movement, factory tested, guaranteed five years, also a nice Ring set with a Congo Gem, sparkling and firey, for selling 20 pieces handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces, when sold send $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch, ring and chain. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. **ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 538, CHICAGO**

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; **$60** a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.**

$1.00 AN HOUR



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EASTER POST CARDS FREE

Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Easter Post cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE. E. T. MEREDITH, 716 Success Building, Des Moines Iowa.

THE NATIONAL SHOW OFFERS.

If any premiums are won at the National Corn Show of 1910 by corn grown by our subscriber from premium seed furnished by us, we will double the amounts. Thus, ten ears of corn at a State Show winning a first prize will receive from us $25.00, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, will receive $50.00 from us. Then, if winning a first prize at the National Corn Show, the exhibitor would receive $50.00 additional from us, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, would receive $100.00 from us, or a total of $225.00 in all. All this is possible with ten ears of corn grown from the corn which we will send as a subscription premium.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will please send me two pounds of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a premium.

Name.....

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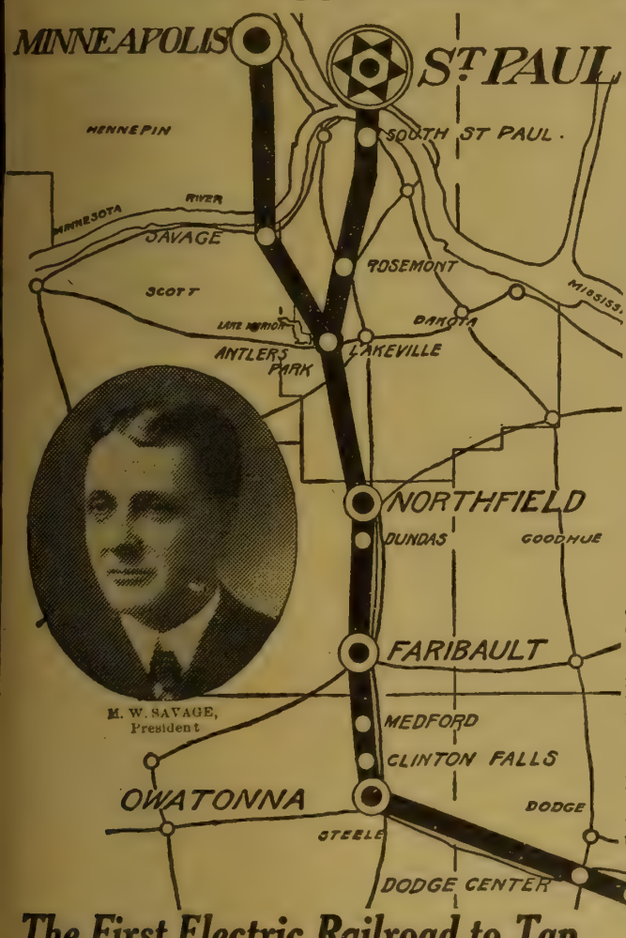
Growing Earlier Corn.

I do not remember a season when here was so much trouble from soft corn as we are having this year. It s a matter of so grave importance hat it is now being discussed at nstitutes all over the country.

The general opinion is that we have gone a little too far in the type of eed selected during the last five ears. We have been giving too nuch attention to size of ears, instead of other characteristics which ount in weight of shelled corn per ushel. Too many have the impression that big ears can be acclimated to even the northern sections of our corn belt, arguing that if such varieties as "Longfellow" will mature in these northern sections that it is only a question of acclimatizing to get "Reid's Yellow Dent" or "Boone County White" to mature under the same conditions. I will admit that these big varieties will give a larger yield if they mature. But usual conditions, north of latitude 42 degrees, are not favorable for maturing these late, big-ear sorts. They do mature once in a while, but that is only when we have unusually favorable conditions, but such a season should not be a guide for planting year after year. Most every practical farmer knows that the medium-size ears of any crop really make the most desirable and most dependable seed; still the biggest ears are taken, and that selection has been followed year after year. The result of this seed selection is alarming this season. Never have I seen so much fault-finding by grain buyers over the quality of the corn coming in, and never have I seen so much soft, inferior corn in farmers' cribs. It will hardly do to lay it to the season, for the same thing has happened three years out of five. When conditions become so bad that elevators are compelled to put in dryers in order to handle corn and get it in condition to market, it is time to change seed and grow earlier corn. If soft corn and general poor condition were found only in certain regions we might lay the blame to the seasons; but this year, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois all have an enormous amount of corn which really is not merchantable. Grain men are urging farmers to plant earlier corn next spring. That seems the sensible way to obviate the trouble.—L. C. Brown.

Electric Railroads Big Money-Makers

I Am Building the Dan Patch Electric Railroad and Offer You This Opportunity to Make Money With Me in This Enterprise



M. W. SAVAGE, President

I WILL GIVE YOU $1000 IN VOTING STOCK, FREE, IN ADDITION TO YOUR SMALL INVESTMENT.

I BELIEVE I can show you the best electric investment opportunity that ever came to your notice—I firmly believe it and I have backed up my belief by a $100,000 investment myself. I don't want you to say "yes" or "no" until you give me a chance to talk with you a little while.

If you've got some money that you want to place where it will bring you big returns, or if you want to invest a little each month out of your income, just pin your faith to **me** for a little while until I can lay before you an investment proposition that strikes me as a great, big money-maker for the people, and the indisputable facts bear me out in my judgment—I want you to have all the facts and then I believe you will want to put your money where it will work for you, and you only.

Now, the first thing to do is to send for my big 40-page "Book of Electric Railroad Facts," which I'll mail you free, and at the same time I also send you my other Book called, "Why Wall Street Rules With The People's Money." When you get these two books, which contain all the facts about the Dan Patch Electric Railroad and about me, personally, then I'm willing for you to sit in the quiet of your home and pass judgment on the whole proposition.

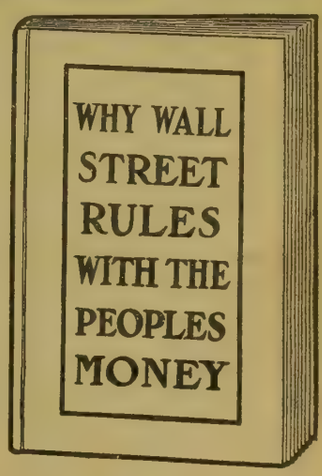
I just want you to have these two free books that will open your eyes about banks and Wall Street and investments in general; and when you get these two books I'll take my chances on whether you'll say, "Savage is wrong" or "Savage is right," and it won't interfere with our feelings or friendship if you never invest a dollar or never write me again. I offer you these two books free—I want to show you how you can make your money work and earn for you.

Now, just a minute, while I give you a few facts. Perhaps nine out of ten readers of this paper know me already, but to those who do not, I want to say that I've been doing a national and international business out of Minneapolis for the past 22 years.

My business is now the largest of its kind in the world—made so by the continued patronage of nearly three million thinking, progressive, hard-working farmers and stock-raisers.

These people are my friends and customers—many have already invested in my new enterprise—some from your own State and from every State in the Union and every Province in Canada.

I have built up a number of big enterprises here in the Northwest and now I'm building the biggest of them all. The



The First Electric Railroad to Tap the Wealth of the Great Northwest

Dan Patch Electric Railroad

Yes, the Dan Patch Electric Railroad, running from Minneapolis to Rochester, and back from Lakeville to St. Paul.

I am not merely "thinking" of building this Railroad; I am really building it now—grading on the first section is about completed and we have started grading on the last division from Owatonna to Rochester.

I am working to make this the best-constructed and biggest dividend-paying Electric Railroad in the country. High-class Electric Roads from New York to Spokane are great money-makers. I tell you all about it in my Big Book. This is the second time I have given the people a chance to share with me—my other enterprise paid 8 per cent in less than one year—the dividend checks were mailed out on June 1st.

Now is your chance to share with me in this enterprise—the greatest of them all. I will give you $1,000 in voting stock in addition to a small investment. I want to send you the estimated net-profit statement, showing how a $5,000 investment grows to $17,280.00. How a $1,000 investment grows to $3,456.00 in a single operating year. How a $500 investment grows to $1,728.00, and a $100 investment increases to $345.60 in a single operating year. This information is contained in my Big Book of Electric Railroad Facts. I want you to have it even though you never invest a dollar. And I am especially anxious for you to have my new Book, "Why Wall Street Rules With The People's Money."

Don't be backward about sending for these books. I want you to have them and they won't cost you a cent—they are free—some of these Wall Street secrets will open your eyes. I want you to see how the people's money works for Wall Street. I want to show you how to make your money work for you and for no one else. Send for the two books now.

M. W. SAVAGE, President, Minneapolis, Minn.

If interested I want you to send this coupon today—Do it NOW.

M. W. Savage,
President
Dan Patch Electric Railroad,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Savage:—I don't know whether I'll invest any money or not, but would like to have you send me your two Books without any obligation on my part—"Book Of Electric Railroad Facts" and "Why Wall Street Rules With the People's Money."

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National Farmer and Stock Grower.

PILES Quickly Cured

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

We want every man and woman suffering from the excruciating torture of piles to just send their name and address to us and get by return mail a free trial package of the most effective and positive cure ever known for this disease, Pyramid Pile Cure.

The way to prove what this great remedy will do in your own case, is to just fill out free coupon and send to us and you will get by return mail a free trial treatment of Pyramid Pile Cure.

Then after you have proven to yourself what it can do, you will go to the druggist and get a 50 cent box.

Don't undergo an operation. Operations are rarely a success and often lead to terrible consequences. Pyramid Pile Cure reduces all inflammation, makes congestion, irritation, itching, sores and ulcers disappear—and the piles simply quit.

For sale at all drug stores at 50 cents a box.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON

Fill out the blank lines below with your name and address, cut out coupon and mail to the PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 154 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. A trial package of the great Pyramid Pile Cure will then be sent you at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

Name.....

Street.....

City and State.....

General Farm Notes.

Mr. E. A. Swenson paid $52.50 for seventy first-prize apples at the Denver Apple Show and shipped them to President Taft. This is believed to be the highest price for a box of apples since 1850, when Oregon big red apples sold in San Francisco as high as $1.50 each. The fruit was raised on the farm of E. A. Fleming, at Silt, Colo., and is of the winter banana brand.

J. B. Wight says: "Briefly putting it, there is money in pecan growing for the one who knows his business and takes care of his trees. The careless and ignorant man, who thinks a pecan tree should be set and cared for as a post, can find other methods for throwing away his money that are just as satisfactory."

Best medium Missouri and Illinois wools are selling at St. Louis at 27 to 29 cents a pound.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 248 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

MAY MANTON EMBROIDERY.

A Line of Nice, Useful, Up-to-date Paper Patterns.

These paper patterns require only a hot iron to insure a perfect transfer on cloth. The way to do it is to lay the material to be stamped on a padded ironing board or table. Place the pattern over it with the printed side down and press over the entire surface of the paper with a hot iron, when a perfect outline will result.

Collar and Cuff Set.

No. 465.—Design for embroidering a high turned-over collar and cuff. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Chemise Embroidery.

No. 472.—Design for embroidering a chemise. Especially adapted to May Manton patterns. Price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Fancy Work Bag.

No. 463.—Design for embroidering a fancy work bag in heart shape. Price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Shaving Paper Case.

No. 468.—Design for embroidering a case for shaving paper. Price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Card Case Cover.

No. 474.—Design for embroidering a removable cover for a card case. The oval for the back is designed to contain an initial or monogram. Price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Attractive Veil Case.

No. 473.—Design for embroidering a veil case, which is very pleasing and satisfactory. Price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Please send all orders for these embroidery patterns to the **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Things a Boy Can Make From Boxes.

There are possibilities in a box, a hammer, a plane and a boy when taken in combination that many a boy does not begin to realize. A boy can completely furnish his own room with boxes, and furnish it well, too, once he knows how to use his material. A simple beginning is a wood-box. For this take a long, rather shallow box of good width. Remove one of the sides and lay it aside to be used as the cover of the wood-box later on. The other side will form the base of the box. Nail two strips edge to edge on each corner, allowing them to project several inches below the base of the box. These corner strips give a neat finish to the box, reenforce it and provide legs so that the box is raised several inches from the floor. Attach the cover either with leather or iron hinges. A spool may be used for a knob for the cover. If the box is rough, it should be planed and sandpapered. Stain the box any desired color and give it a coat of varnish and it will be a sightly object. Neither stain or varnish is expensive and can be purchased from the one-half-pint size up at any hardware or paint store.

Another piece of furniture easy to make is a footstool. For this select a low box, plane and sandpaper it and finish off the corners with strips that project a few inches below the base Apply stain and varnish.

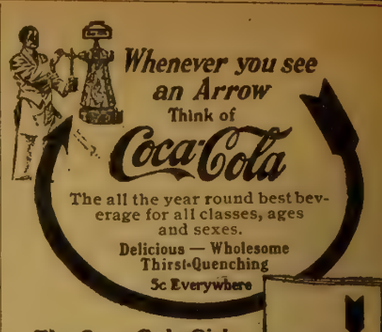
A desk for a boy's room can be made from two soap boxes and a few extra boards; plane them smooth and nail cleats in them at desired intervals; fit shelves on place of these cleats. The cover that has been removed can be hung on the box with hinges or a curtain may be hung over the opening, when all it completed. Place the boxes about three feet apart and cover the tops with boards fitted closely together and extending from end to end of the boxes. These top boards should also be planed smooth. Apply stain and varnish. The shelved boxes will form the container for books and papers, while the top, covered with a blotter, forms the writing desk.

These are only suggestions. The boy that gets started in box furniture will work out for himself combinations in dressers, wash stands, clothes racks, umbrella stands, magazine racks, kitchen cabinets or book cases with little difficulty.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

The Political Romance.

"Our friend, the Alderman, has had quite a number of political love affairs." "What do you mean?" "First he flirted with both factions, then he won a nomination, wooed fame, and now he is courting an investigation." — Kansas City Journal.

Apples are selling, wholesale, at St. Louis, at $1.75 to $4.50 per barrel; Ben Davis, $2.00 to $3.00; Willowtwig, $2.00 to $3.00; Baldwin,Spy and Greening, No.2, $1.75 to $2.40; better grades, $2.50 to $3.50; Grimes' Golden, $3.75 to $4.25; York Imperial, $3.00 to $4.50.



The Coca Cola Girl Calendar for 1910

Send us 2c for postage and we will send you our beautiful 1910 Coca Cola Girl Calendar and our interesting booklet "The Truth About Coca Cola". Tells all about Coca Cola—what it is and why it is so delicious, wholesome and beneficial. It gives analyses made by scientists and chemists from coast to coast, proving its purity and wholesomeness. Your name and address on a postal will bring you the booklet by itself.

THE COCA COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS 200% PROFIT

Handy, Automatic HAME FASTENER

Do away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them. Fasten instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents.

F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 831 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio

AGENTS WANTED

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200 Per Cent Profit.

Best Seller. Finest Medicine. Complies with pure drug law. Everyone buys. Write now for terms.

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I won the World's First Prize in Penmanship. By my new system I can make an expert penman of you by mail. I also teach Book-Keeping and Shorthand. Am placing my students as instructors in commercial colleges. If you wish to become a better penman write me. I will send you FREE one of my Favorite Pens and a copy of the Ransomerian Journal. Write today.

C. W. RANSOM, 399 RELIANCE BLDG., KANSAS CITY, Mo.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME

$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time, taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 10, London, Canada.

BROOKS' NEW CURE FOR RUPTURE

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01.

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GALL STONES or any LIVER DISEASE. Write me ALL about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Address ED. C. COVEY, R.F.D., Lansing, Mich.

TAILORING Salesmen who are willing to accept $200 a month showing our big samples and taking measurements for the finest made-to-order suits and overcoats at the lowest prices. No experience needed. Our new plan gets the money. Big clear profit on every sale. Send today for big outfit and new money getting plan.

WARRINGTON WOOLEN AND WORSTED MILLS 173 Adams Street, Dept. 243, Chicago.

TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information FREE.

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MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

Very Elegant Fashion Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Each pattern is new and original.

Circular Knickerbockers.

No. 6550.—Knickerbockers are always in demand during the cold weather. They mean perfect protection against searching winds and they are thoroughly comfortable and satisfactory to wear. They are well liked for the exercise suits that have become general and are, in fact, generally desirable. They can be made to take the place of petticoats for skating, tramping and any outdoor sports. These are circular, which means they are smooth over the hips, while they are comfortably full about the knees. They are closed at the sides and are easily adjusted. Serge is much liked for their making, flannel is used by a great many women, and those who do not care for so much warmth like pongee, satteen or silk, and often they are made with removable linings of lawn, the linings being made exactly like the outside but finished separately.

The bloomers are circular, the leg portions being joined at front and back, and they are fitted by means of short hip darts. The front and back portions are joined to separate bands and the openings are finished with over-laps.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 24, 3 yards 32, or 2 yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6550 is cut in sizes for a 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Blouse or Shirt Waist.

No. 6556.—Shirt waists made in tailored style, but finished with a frill at the left of the front, are new and smart. This one is so made, but the frill is removable, and can be used or omitted, as liked, and can be renewed without renewing the entire waist. The tucks over the shoulders are arranged close to the armhole seams in conformity with the latest style and on exceedingly becoming lines. There are two tucks at each side of the box plait at the front, and when the frill is used it is attached to an additional band, which is buttoned into place. Linen with the frill of handkerchief lawn makes the waist illustrated, but there are a great many fashionable waisting materials this season. Shirt waists of thin materials made in tailored style are greatly liked, the familiar madras and fabrics of the sort and more beautiful than ever, and such a waist as this one is equally appropriate for silk and flannel.

The waist is made with fronts and back. The tucks are laid on indicated lines and a neck-band finishes the neck. The collar is of the high turned-over sort, attached by means of buttonholes and studs. The sleeves are of regulation fullness but are finished with bands and rolled-over cuffs that are held in place by means of links. The frill is of graduated width and can be plaited or gathered.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3¼ yards 21 or 24, 2¾ yards 32, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with ⅜ yard 21 or 24, ¼ yard 32, ⅛ yard 44 inches wide, or 1⅝ yards of ribbon 4 inches wide for frill.

The Pattern 6556 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Fancy Yoke Night Gown.

No. 6546.—The simple night gown that is made with square yoke is always a desirable one, and this model suits all materials that are used for underwear, for it is just as appropriate for the dainty gown of batiste as it is for the heavy one of flannel or flanneiette. It can be made either high at the neck with the rolled-over collar or with square neck, and it can be made with long or three-quarter sleeves, and it consequently suits all tastes and needs as well as all materials. In the illustration it is made of nainsook and it is trimmed with lace banding and frills.

The gown consists of the square yoke, which is cut with front and back portions, fronts and back. It is gathered and joined to the yoke and the closing is made at the center front. The sleeves are of moderate fullness and are gathered into bands, whatever their length. The rolled-over collar is joined to the high neck, and when the square neck is used, the edge can be finished in any way to suit the fancy.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 7¾ yards 27, 5 yards 36, or 4½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1¾ yards of banding and 2½ yards of edging.

The Pattern 6546 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Girl's Dress.

No. 6553.—Closings at the left of the front make the latest feature of fashion, and children's dresses are shown so quite as well as the grown-ups. This one is essentially novel and extremely attractive. It is closed for its entire length with buttons and buttonholes above and below the trimming, invisibly beneath the trimming, consequently it can be opened out and laundered with perfect success and is especially well adapted to washable materials. Plaid Scotch gingham is the one illustrated, with trimmings of banding and buttons. Linen would be handsome so made, pique, and, indeed, almost all the simpler washable materials, while the model also can be used for the wools of immediate wear. Plaid wool material with trimming of black velvet ribbon is always smart and attractive, and suits the design admirably well. Blouse aid skirt portions are separate and are joined beneath a belt. The plaits over the shoulders give becoming breadth, and the plaits at the back and sides of the skirt mean graceful fullness.

The dress is made with blouse and skirt portions, which are joined and closed at the left of the front. The skirt is straight and the sleeves are made in one piece each.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is 6¼ yards 24 or 27, 4⅜ yards 32, or 3½ yards 44 inches wide, with 2½ yards of banding.

The Pattern 6553 is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten and twelve years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Misses' Dress.

No. 6549.—Such a dainty, pretty dress as this one is sure to find favor with every girl. It can be made either with the pretty round neck and short sleeves, as illustrated, or as shown in the back view, and it can consequently be utilized both for the evening and daytime wear. It will be found adapted to all the soft, fashionable materials that tuck so successfully. It is exceptionally graceful and attractive yet it is quite simple. The waist and the skirt are joined in semi-Princesse style, and any girdle or sash can be worn in combination, or the belt can be made of trimming and be complete in itself. In this case chiffon is trimmed with banding and with ribbon bows.

The dress is made with waist and skirt portions. The waist is made over a fitted lining and consists of the full portions that are finished by trimming bands and the little frill, or tucker, above them. The short sleeves are in one piece, but the long sleeves are cut with upper and under portions, and fit the arms snugly. When the high neck is needed, the lining is faced to form the yoke. The skirt is made with front, back and side portions. The front and back portions are tucked and cut in sections, but the side portions are plain and the trimming is arranged to give a tunic effect. The closing is made invisibly at the back.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen-year size is 3¼ yards 24, 7½ yards 32, or 5½ yards 44 inches wide, with 12 yards of banding, 1½ yards of ribbon and ¼ yard of chiffon for frill; 1½ yards of all-over lace for yoke and long sleeves.

The Pattern 6549 is cut in sizes for girls of fourteen and sixteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address clearly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Kindly address all pattern orders to **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

"The bravest dentist isn't anxious to look into the jaws of death."—Chicago News.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my **home treatment** with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men **cannot** understand women's sufferings. What we women know **from experience**, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is safe and sure cure for **Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors, or Growths; also pains in head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney, and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.**

I want to send you a **complete ten day's treatment entirely free** to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that, **it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial: and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young, To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies, Plumpness and health always results from its use.**

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this **Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address**

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H - - Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

More to the Point.

Mr. Golding—"So you want to marry my daughter. Do you think that you can support her in the style to which she has been accustomed?" Jack Winsome—"No, sir, but I can support her in a good deal better style than you lived in the first five years after you were married."—Somerville Journal.

A Blessing in Disguise.

Mrs. Post (looking up from paper)—"Here's sad news! It seems a Mrs. Bloodgood, who had just engaged our old cook, Delia Dolan, was run down and killed by an automobile on her way home from the intelligence office." Post—"She had a narrow escape from Delia."—Brooklyn Life.

FAT is Dangerous

Over-Fatness Shortens Life, Causes Heart Failure, Loss of Vigor, Kidney and Stomach Troubles. It Spoils Figure, is Uncomfortable, Unsightly, Burdensome.

REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT ONE POUND DAILY!

Proof Treatment FREE

Picture showing how my Perfected Treatment Reduces Fat

Note what my treatment has done for others; it can do the same for you.

Lost 115 Pounds. Mrs. E. M. Reynolds, Lehigh, Iowa, writes: "When I began your treatment I weighed 285 lbs. I now weigh 170 lbs., and **never felt better** in my life. My bust measure is reduced from 54 in. to 38 in.; waist from 42 in. to 28 inches."

Permanent. M. E. King, 5634 Spaulding Ave., Chicago, writes: "By the Dr. Bradford Method, **I reduced 35 lbs.,** 8 years ago; haven't gained an ounce since. Rheumatism also cured."

Lost 112 Pounds. W. C. Newburn, Contact, Nev., writes: "I have lost 112 lbs., am **wonderfully benefited** in heart and general vigor. Can climb mountains easily now."

Lost 98 Pounds. Mrs. J. H. Wooldridge, Galena, Mo., writes: "My figure and appearance have been wonderfully improved, have lost 98 lbs. **Friends amazed."**

Many other testimonials from well known persons will be mailed with **FREE PROOF TREATMENT.**

It is **dangerous**, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, stomach and kidneys become diseased, breathing is difficult, blood impure and congested, and the end comes in **Sudden Death** by HEART FAILURE, APOPLEXY, APPENDICITIS. You can save yourself from these **DANGERS**; *do not delay!*

Let me prove to you that my treatment will positively reduce you to normal, no matter where excess fat is located; stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, double chin; it will healthfully, quickly, safely, permanently, be reduced without exercise or dieting; your figure will be beautified.

Clear, pure skin; no flabbiness, no wrinkles. Lost vigor restored. Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles, female ailments in women leave as the fat goes away. I send you PROOF TREATMENT FREE; you may reduce your fat at the rate of a pound a day.

FREE

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It will make you feel better at once. I also send you Free my book of advice, also testimonials from many well known people. Write to-day. DR. H. C. BRADFORD, 12 Bradford Bldg., 20 East 22d Street, New York.

NOTE. Dr. Bradford is a diplomated, practising physician, licensed and registered by the State of New York; famous many years as a specialist in reducing fat and improving health by scientific, gentle, home treatment.

A Woman Can Earn $5000.00 A Year

LESSONS by MAIL

Learn Dressmaking at Home

We teach you by mail and equip you to command a good income or you can **start in business for yourself.** Many women nowadays are earning $100 a week—$5,000 a year by dressmaking. One woman, the head designer of Chicago's largest retail dry goods house, is said to receive **$10,000 a year.** Salaries of **$25 to $50** a week are common. **Become a Graduate Dressmaker.** The regular diploma of this College is issued to all who complete this course of lessons. **The American System** is most simple and complete in every detail. **These lessons** will teach you how to draft your own patterns and make your own clothes and enable you to dress far better at one-half the usual cost, also how to **design, draft, cut, fit, make, drape** and **trim** any garment, including children's clothing. This college is endorsed by leading Fashion Magazines—McCall's, Pictorial Review, Harper's Bazar, Paris Modes, etc., etc.

WHAT ARE THESE LESSONS WORTH?

Our students say: "I have made 25 waists (6 silk ones) all perfect fits." "I just saved the price of my course by making my own silk dress." "My husband surprised and pleased." "I believe your system of teaching is the best in use; it is fully worth $200 to anyone contemplating dressmaking." "I would not take $300 for what I have learned and do without it."

This book will be sent to you free. At an expense of thousands of dollars this college has published 100,000 of these **copyrighted** books to advertise the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DRESSMAKING, and —while they last—will send you a copy **FREE.** Write for it today. One copy only to each woman. Requests filled in order received. Address,

American College of Dressmaking
355 Reliance Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FREE

SELECTED POETRY.

DADDY LONG-LEGS.

Gran-daddy Long-legs—I found him
A-sittin' on our garden wall.
I ast him won't he please move 'long,
But he jus' wouldn't budge at all!
An' where he is I want to sit,
Right where th' Honeysuckle Vine
Has saved a little place for me
So's I can smell it all th' time!

I guess he's wonderin' 'bout his legs—
He's got such lots of 'em, I spects
That w'y he don't get up an' go
'S 'cause he can't 'member which comes nex'.
An' mebbe he's got rheumatiz—
All Grandpas must have that, you see;
His legs look jus' like pent-up pins!
(My Grandpa's got some in his knee.)

But when I helped him, wif' a leaf,
He came an' walked right up my arm!
'At's why I put him on th' groun';
I guess it wasn't any harm,
'Cause then I 'splained it all to him,
How rheumatiz makes you go slow,
An' if he didn't hurry home
His supper'd get all cold, you know.
—Marie Louise Tompkins, in Harper's Weekly.

A MORNING THOUGHT.

Let me to-day do something that shall take
A little sadness from the world's vast store,
And may I be so favored as to make
Of joy's too scanty sum a little more.

Let me not hurt by any selfish deed
Or thoughtless word, the heart of foe or friend;
Nor would I pass, unseeing, worthy need,
Or sin by silence when I should defend.

However meager be my worldly wealth,
Let me give something that shall aid my kind,
A word of courage, or a thought of health,
Dropped as I pass for troubled hearts to find.

Let me to-night look back across the span
'Twixt dawn and dark, and to my conscience say
Because of some good act to beast or man—
"The world is better that I lived to-day."
—Ella W. Wilcox.

WINTER BLOOM.

The orchard is in winter bloom,
The boughs are garbed in white—
It seems that some of vague perfume
Should drift in through the night,
For as they were in early spring
The [illegible]
As [illegible] blossoming
As ever they were then.

The breezes [illegible] the petals down,
The [illegible]
The lights within the distant town
[illegible]
The [illegible] and bright and clear
As [illegible]
With [illegible] was truly here
With all the breath of May.

There is a [illegible] in the air,
The [illegible]
The bees on honey trails should fare
[illegible]
And drone along the orchard ways
Their amber hoards to bring
As [illegible]
That [illegible] each spring.

White magic, this, that loads the trees
With drooping strands of white
And paints the springtime ecstasies
Against the winter night.

But vainly do we wonder why
The breeze brings no perfume.
And vainly does it seek and sigh
Amid the winter bloom.
—Chicago Post.

OUR SAVIOR'S LAST WILL.

Hear what the Prince of Glory sayeth
To those who bear a Christian name.
His dying counsel, and his prayer,
His love, and heavenly will, proclaim:
"In very deeds are ye my friends,
If this be your unceasing care
To do whatever I command
And every breach of love forbear
As God, the Father, loveth me,
So have I loved and chosen you,
That ye shall one another love,
And that will prove your friendship true.
By this, your test, it shall be known
That I am yours and ye are mine.
If mutual love and sympathy
In all your words and actions shine."

These words spake Jesus to his friends,
And turned his eyes to heaven above,
Poured out his soul in prayer to God,
And still expressed his ardent love:
"Keep, Holy Father, through thy name,
These dear disciples of thy grace,
And as many as believe on me
Among the sons of Adam's race.
May they be one, as we are one,
From sinful variance hold them free,
That by their union all may know
That I, thy Son, was sent by thee."
Oh, Christians, hear your Maker's voice,
Obey his counsel and be wise;
Abandon strife, abide in love,
Unite and seek the heavenly prize.

Selection and Preparation of Meat.

Probably no part of the daily expenditure for food requires as much thought as the purchase of meat, for meat is expensive, and the difference in price of the different cuts is not always a guide to the difference in food values. Every housekeeper should make a careful study of a good meat chart and learn the location of the various cuts.

Meat is the name applied to the flesh of all animals used for food.

Beef is the meat of the steer or cow, and is the most largely consumed of all animal foods.

Veal is the meat obtained from the young calf. Veal should be thoroughly cooked. It is deficient in fat and has not much flavor; therefore, it is advisable to season it well and to add salt pork while cooking. Good veal is pink in color and has white fat.

Beef is digested easily, and a healthy stomach will digest it without any trouble.

Meat is comprised of fat, mineral matter, water and protein. There is about four times as much protein in a pound of meat as there is in a pound of milk. The color of meat comes from the matter which is found in the red corpuscles of the blood.

The most expensive cuts of meat come from the parts of the animal where the muscles are little used. These cuts are tender, fine grained and of a good flavor. On the other hand, those parts much used produce tougher cuts, but they are often very juicy and of fine flavor if properly cooked. The tough meat forms more than half the animal, but is just as nutritious as tender meat. While, in many cases, the tender cuts are desirable and preferable for people who have a large income, the cheaper cuts may be used to better advantage if well cooked.

At the Colorado Agricultural College the students are shown how to cook a cheap piece of meat so that it is nutritious, palatable and attractive enough to put on the rich man's table.—Mary F. Rausch, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

A Much-married Lady.

"I want a license to marry the best girl in the world," said the young man.

"Sure," commented the clerk," that makes thirteen hundred licenses for that girl this season."—Puck.

Death to the Flies.

One day a butcher and a friend of his were talking about the flies destroying his meat, and he was saying he would give any man two shillings if he could do away with them.

Paddy was coming along, and said: "Begorra, give me the money and I will soon do away with them."

Paddy got the money and put it in his pocket. He went out to the middle of the street.

"Now, butcher," he said, "send them out one by one!"

It is reported that H. A. Halbert, of Coleman county, Texas, has on his farm a pecan tree of the soft-shell variety that brings him an annual revenue of from $200 to $300 from pecans and buds. The nut is large and full meated and he sells them at $1.00 per pound for seed. The buds are sold at 25 cents each for grafting.

AGENTS WANTED

We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Elegant Automobile $400, fully guaranteed. Splendid Motor-buggy $300, fully guaranteed. Write for free catalogue and agents' proposition. Only one agent wanted in each county.

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LUTHER BURBANK'S GREATEST CREATION. A Luscious Berry Ripening in Three Months From Seed

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This is positively the GREATEST new Fruit and the best NOVELTY of modern times. These are facts which no one can get away from. The proofs are overwhelming in number and conclusive in character. Grown last year by 350,000 people.

Fruit blue-black like an enormous rich blueberry in looks and taste. Unsurpassed for eating raw, cooked, canned or preserved in any form. This great garden fruit is equally valuable in hot, dry, cold or wet climates. Easiest plant in the world to grow, succeeding anywhere and yielding great masses of rich fruit all summer and fall. The greatest boon to the family garden ever known. Leaves and branches are also used for greens and are superb. Everybody can and will grow it.

Luther Burbank of California, the world famous plant wizard, originated the Wonderberry and turned it over to me to introduce. He says of it: "This absolutely new berry plant is of great interest and value as it bears the most delicious, wholesome and healthful berries in utmost profusion and always comes true from seed."

READ my Catalogue for full description, culture, uses, etc. Also scores of testimonials from well-known and reputable people all over the country. Read the "Crime of the Wonderberry."

THE SUNBERRY is an improved form of the Wonderberry which proved so satisfactory last year. It is greatly superior to the original type, and I alone have genuine seed.

SEED **20c. per pkt.; 3 pkts. for 50c.; 7 for $1.00.** *Agents Wanted, $12,000 in cash offers.*

With every packet of seed I send a booklet giving **99 Receipts** for using the fruit, raw, cooked, canned, preserved, jellied, spiced, pickled, jams, syrup, greens, etc. It is superior for any of these uses. **Also a copy of my 152-page Catalogue with every order.**

MY GREAT CATALOGUE of Flowers and Vegetable Seed, Bulbs, Plants and Rare and New Fruits **FREE** to all who apply. 152 pages, 500 illustrations, and colored plates. I have been in business 35 years and have half a million customers all over the country. Complete satisfaction guaranteed to everyone. Do not fail to see the many great Novelties I am offering this year of which the **SUNBERRY** is the greatest ever known. *Address,*

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

P. S.—This offer will not appear again. Write for Sunberry seed, and Catalogue at once.

Satisfaction

You require cotton dress-goods that will wear well and wash without fading.

Simpson-Eddystone Black & White Prints

— the calicoes of well-woven cloth, beautiful designs and absolutely fast color never fail to give solid satisfaction.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Phila., Pa.
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Housework Gowns.

In planning one's morning dresses, dresses which are really to be worn when doing the housework, there are two big, important things to remember: First, select dresses which are easy to get into; second, have them smart and becoming in line. Of course, there are other little details well worth remembering, such as avoiding much trimming, having the material well adapted to the purpose of the dress and having the general style neat and trim.—Grace Margaret Gould, in Woman's Home Companion for February.

Learned in the Kitchen.

To keep the griddles smooth, rub them with a slice of raw turnip and make a little mop on the end of a stick and keep in your grease can for greasing the griddles, and there is nothing better than a small flat brush for greasing pans or moulds.

Here is an excellent and easy way for making beaten biscuit: One quart of flour, one heaping cook spoon of lard, one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar sifted with the flour, then mix up with enough cold water to make a stiff dough. Now run the dough through the meat chopper three or four times, then roll out and bake in a slow oven.

A teaspoonful of baking powder in mashed potatoes will make them light and fluffy if it is stirred well through them, and when making flour batter cakes the baking powder should never be stirred in until just before baking, as it will make the cakes much lighter.

To clean the coffee and tea pots, fill them with cold water, add to this a heaping teaspoonful of borax and boil until all the stain is removed, then rinse out with clear hot water and place in the sunshine, and there is nothing better than hot suds in which a tablespoonful of borax is dissolved for keeping the biscuit board and tables white and clean. The borax suds is excellent for cleaning the pantry shelves and the woodwork and floor of the kitchen, as it not only helps to whiten the wood and save labor, but the borax purifies and disinfects and is especially good to use in the pantry.

Old newspapers are invaluable aids in keeping the kitchen and pantry clean. Cut them in pieces about six inches square and keep in a convenient place; then use the pieces to wipe off greasy dishes, pans and skillets, and cover the plates most used around the table with news paper before preparing a meal.

Your oilcloth can be kept new-looking by going over it with a damp cloth and allowing it to become perfectly dry and then going over it with warm sweet milk in which a tablespoon of white sugar is dissolved.

When eggs are scarce, corn starch may be substituted for part of the egg in cakes or custards, and a teaspoonful of corn starch is equal to one egg, and in making cakes they are just as good if half butter and half lard is used instead of all butter.—A. M. H.

Simple Stenciling.

Stenciling is an easy form of fancy work which almost anyone can do, and the results are most pleasing when the stencil is applied to table runners, sofa cushions, curtains and draperies. The necessary tools are a sheet of blotting paper, a few thumb tacks, a brush with short and rather stiff bristles, a bottle of turpentine, oil paints of the desired colors and a stencil. This outfit is inexpensive provided the worker makes her own stencils, and this is advisable, as the bought stencils are expensive. The stencil patterns shown in magazines can be easily reproduced even by one who has little skill with the pencil. These should be traced or drawn on stencil paper, which costs about thirty cents a yard, and is a yard and a half wide. Then the stencils are cut out with a sharp knife. To be sure you have all the parts cut which you wish to show up in colors, place the stencil against a dark background and see if the outlines stand out as they should.

The stenciling may be done on any material. Burlap, Russian crash, cheesecloth, skrim, all of these take the stenciling beautifully. When applied with the oil paint thinned with turpentine, the coloring is permanent and will stand an ordinary amount of washing or cleaning. On a kitchen table or a board procured for the purpose, place first the blotting paper, then the goods to be stenciled, and on this the stencil, fastening them securely to the table by thumb tacks placed around the edge of the stencil. Squeeze from the oil tube a portion of the color to be used and add to it a drop of turpentine. Mix thoroughly, adding more of the turpentine if needed. With the brush apply this coloring to all the cut-out part of the stencil. It will take not less than twelve hours for this to dry.

For purple shades use mauve and add a little red, if a brighter shade is desired; to get a royal purple, mix a blue with the mauve; and to get a violet tone, mix a white with the mauve.

Use Prussian blue for blue shades, toning it down with white for a baby blue or with yellow for a turquoise. For red, get vermilion or crimson, toning down, when a more subdued shade is wanted, with black or shades of brown. Cadmium is used for the yellow centers of flowers, and when it is mixed with burnt sienna a burnt orange is the result. For a rich cream shade add a little white to Naples yellow, and for an ecru add burnt sienna and white to Naples yellow.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Latest Idea in Evening Gowns.

Veiled effects are much the vogue in evening gowns, and, though at first the idea may seem a particularly extravagant one, yet, on the other hand, the lovely veiled gown may often provide the opportunity for using up, as a foundation, one's last year's silk or satin party gown. Perhaps the prettiest of these gowns this year are trimmed with artificial flowers, either in garlands or arranged here and there in rather normal-looking little bouquets.—Grace Margaret Gould, in Woman's Home Companion for February.

How to Buy Soda Crackers in the Country

Next time you go to the store buy enough Uneeda Biscuit to last till next market day. "But," you say, "will they keep that long?" Yes—

Uneeda Biscuit

are the soda crackers that come to you protected in sealed packages, so that you *always* have fresh soda crackers no matter how many you buy or how long you keep them.

5¢ (Never Sold in Bulk)

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

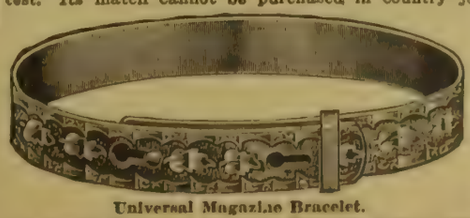
Laundering Table Linen.

The cheapest and most ordinary table linen may be made to take a sheen as beautiful as the finest damask by ironing in this way: After linen has been carefully washed, boiled and rinsed, wring dry as possible and roll up in a dry sheet and leave for one hour. Iron till thoroughly dry. The linen escapes the wear and tear of swinging on line and keeps its shape better.—From Woman's Home Companion for February.

The general farmer will not fail to feed this nation and a few other nations also; but he does not like to have wheat called high when he is selling it at two cents a pound or less.

The Universal Magazine Bracelet.

This is all the rage. And Adjustable Bracelet. The most elegant design and perfectly finished. It is not solid gold, but it is washed and plated and will stand the acid test. Its match cannot be purchased in country jewelry stores for any price. It is a duplicate of the latest Parisian creation made expressly for the purpose of using it as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine**. The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one elegant **Universal Magazine Bracelet**, postage free, as a subscription premium. Money returned if not satisfied. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**



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F. P. Wilbur
President

WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO., 939 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.

What Others Say

Wilbur Stock Food Co.,
Milwaukee, Wis.
Gentlemen:—I have been feeding Wilbur's Stock Tonic for some time with best results. I feed it daily to horses, cows and hogs, and find it does everything you claim for it. I have fed other kinds but they are nowhere to compare with yours. I never expect to be without Wilbur's Stock Tonic.
Yours truly,
Perrysburg, O. F E FOX

Wilbur Stock Food Co.,
Milwaukee, Wis.
In regard to Wilbur's Stock Tonic, I can say I think it is all right. Before I used it I had two or three horses die and several sick ones but since I commenced using your Stock Tonic I haven't lost a horse or had one to be sick that I know of. I have been using it for the past two years. Yours truly,
(Signed) G. W. BEAVERS
Hurst, Ill.

Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis,
Dear Sir:—Your Stock Tonic is the best I ever used to bring up run down horses. I could not get my horses to improve until I commenced to feed your tonic. They are fattening up and I feed only half the grain I did before and my cattle are doing well, in fact everything I feed it to. Would not be without it again.
Yours truly, J. O. McNUTT. Warrens, Wis.

This Beautiful Picture Free

Champion six horse team of the world Fed on Wilbur's Stock Tonic Awarded First Prize at St Louis World's Fair I mail you this beautiful picture FREE size 15x31 inches, in exquisite colors, if you mail coupon without delay.

FREE $3.50 PAIL COUPON

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Please send me the 25-lb. pail of Wilbur's Stock Tonic and the large colored picture, **both free.**

I own _____ horses _____ cattle _____ hogs _____ poultry.

My Name _____

P. O. _____ R. F. D. _____

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National FARMER

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HARDY, EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

The Most Delightful Subscription Premium Offered by a Farm Paper.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower has decided to send out a collection of eight choice ever-blooming Rose Plants to our patrons who will send in a special subscription.

The Collection of Roses.

The collection consists of **Rhea Reid**, one that received the gold medal at the National Rose Society; the flowers are rich velvety red. Another one is **The Bride**, one that will thrive under most unfavorable conditions. The flowers are the purest ivory white. **Etoile de Lyon** is the most magnificent pure yellow rose, massive in size and beautiful in every stage of development. **Bridesmaid** starts with the first warm days of spring and requires but little care; the flowers are an exquisite clear pink, beautiful in form and highly fragrant. The **Papa Gontier** rose is a grand variety for outdoor planting, producing double flowers of clear, glowing crimson and blooms from June to late in the year. **Bessie Brown** is a charming, pure snow-white rose; the flowers are very large and it blooms profusely. **Champion of the World** is a rich, ivory pink, and without it no garden selection is complete; it is unequaled for size of flower, fragrance or beauty. **Crimson Rambler**, the last of the collection, is a bright crimson flower that covers the entire bush. It is valuable for decorative hedges, arches and screens. We cannot describe this beautiful collection, but we will guarantee them to please any lover of flowers.

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Send Us Sixty Cents. We will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. We will send you direct by mail, postpaid, the full set of eight hardy, ever-blooming Roses. We will also send you a 16x20-inch picture entitled **"The American Beauty Rose."** The picture is most beautiful. There is a great bunch of roses resting on the white linen cloth of a table. It is glorious, magnificent. **Send Us Sixty Cents.** The paper can go to one address, the picture to another and the roses to another, or all three to one address.

ANOTHER SPECIAL OFFER.

We publish the Universal Magazine. It is a splendid publication, issued monthly. There are thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, illustrated stories, special articles, poetry, embroidery, patterns, etc. The subscription price is 25 cents a year. Send us Fifty Cents and we will send you the Universal Magazine for two years. We will also send you the full set of eight hardy ever-blooming roses as a premium. The rose plants will be sent prepaid by mail. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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and Stock GROWER

Practical Farming and Gardening.

This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmers' instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening**, postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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Thousands of the most progressive farmers in every part of the grain-growing world are using Superior Drills. Why? Because you can sow any seed from the finest grass seeds to bush lima beans, you can sow any commercial fertilizer or granular lime, and it will sow it right and in quantities desired. You can reseed worn-out and run-down pastures and meadows. The Superior puts the grass seed under the sod without turning it. It is strong, light draft, accurate, and will do your work right. It sows evenly—every feed exactly the same amount. No skipping, no bunching, no choking. The Superior Disc Drill will run and do good work wherever a disc harrow will run. Stalks, mud, pea vines, crab grass and any other trash have no terrors for the Superior. "The name tells a true story." Drilled oats and small grains will withstand the drouth much better than when broadcasted. You can get a good stand of clover if you sow it in the spring at the same time you do your oats or wheat, because the young clover plants get a good stalky growth at a very critical time—when they need sun and air.

The Superior Drill is manufactured in many styles and sizes by The American Seeding-Machine Company, incorporated, Springfield, Ohio. Write them for a Superior catalogue; read it carefully. Go to your nearest implement dealer and ask him to show you a Superior, which is fully guaranteed to do your work.

Replanning Farms For Profit.

A recent bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Replanning a Farm For Profit," deals with principles that are vital to successful farming in the corn belt. Few farmers realize the difference in income that may be produced on their farms by the systematic introduction and rotation of clover or other leguminous crops over the entire area of their tillable land. The planning of rotations to meet certain feed requirements and to grow crops which shall be the greatest income producers under given conditions is a problem that is not easily solved by all the tillers of the soil. The conservation of soil fertility by appropriate rotations, together with applications of manures and fertilizers in such manner as will maintain a permanent system of agriculture has been largely overlooked by farm owners in the past. Farmers' Bulletin No. 370 assists the farmer in solving these difficulties. It discusses a run-down farm in Illinois, and plans six different types of farming that may be substituted for the usual one of corn and oats now practiced, so as to raise the income all the way from two to five times as much as that commonly received, and at the same time increase the fertility of the soil. A copy of this bulletin may be had free on application to a member of Congress or the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Benefits of Rural Phones.

I do not know of anything that will come any nearer revolutionizing the home than the rural phone. It does not only add joy and pleasure to the home from a social standpoint; it is equally as beneficial from a business point of view. Our country is literally interwoven with rural lines. With at least one-half the farmers in this and adjoining counties in possession of a rural phone it is almost impossible for a skulking thief of any kind to commit a crime and escape. In case of accident we are able to get a doctor or other aid and at the same time remain at home to render what service we can. I know of several cases where the rural phones have been the means of saving dwellings and barns from fire. I also know where they have gotten assistance quickly in times of accident, and thus were the means of saving a life. We are in touch with several express and freight offices and can stand in our room and find in a moment's time whether we have freight or express at the office. We can also often have many things sent out from the stores that we would have to make a special trip after if it were not for the phone. Not only this, but the rural phone enables us to hear music and singing and will do much in this line to keep the boys and girls contented on the farm.

We organized our telephone company with each member putting up one mile of wire. This wire belongs to the company and cannot be removed without consent of the company. Each member owns his own box and is his own private property. The entire cost of one mile of wire and box only averaged $16 for each member. By paying a Central fee of 25 cents per month we get connection through Central to several hundred families. We also get free connection with the Cumberland Co. System. We only have from fifteen to twenty boxes on each sub-line. Each sub-line has its by-laws and all members must abide by them. Pleasure must always give away for business, and business for emergency or accidents.

I believe any neighborhood would do well to organize a rural phone company.—W. C. Crook, Huron, Tenn.

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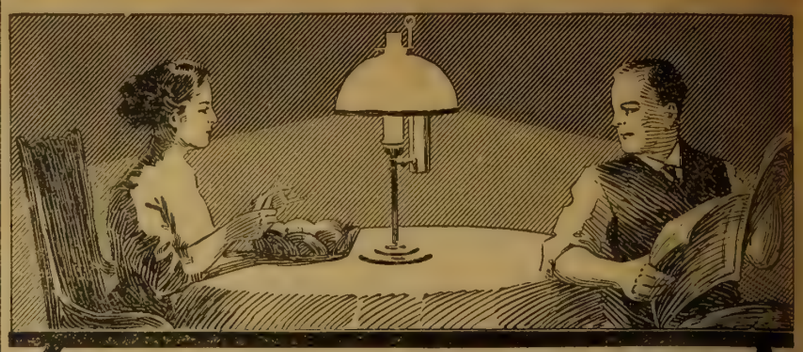
The National Farmer and Stock Grower; Twice-a-Week Republic of St. Louis, the oldest, biggest and best semi-weekly in the Southwest; and Farm Progress, the biggest semi-monthly farm paper printed, sent to any address a full year for only 70 cents. The subscription price of all these papers, if taken separately, would be $1.25. Send orders to the St. Louis Republic, St. Louis, Mo.



"Let's Not Buy Another Thing Till We Put the Fences Right"

THE far-sighted farmer will say that when temptations arise to let the ready money go for some luxury. The luxury is an *expense*; the good fence is an *investment*—a *producer*. A farmer is losing money fast until he has his farm fenced off into a sufficient number of fields to permit of the proper rotation of crops and the most advantageous pasturing of stock.

The fields of a farm are like the rooms in a hotel—the more rooms or fields, the more revenue.

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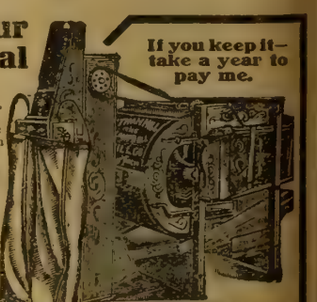

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The Larger Corn Stalk Borer.

In Circular No. 116, issued by the Bureau of Entimology of the United States Department of Agriculture, describing the ravages by the corn stalk borer, the preventative measures possible of application are stated as follows:

"Rotation is one of the best general preventatives of injury from insects affecting field crops. Experience has shown that where corn has followed itself upon the same field for two or more years there has been a much greater loss from the borer than where an annual change of crop has been practiced. This is especially noticeable where stalks or stubble from the previous year have been allowed to remain undisturbed throughout the winter. The moths, upon emergence in the spring, finding themselves surrounded by the young corn, commence egg laying at once and escape the dangers encountered in searching for another field of corn. A forced journey in search of young corn results in many of the females being eaten by birds or being destroyed because of rain, cold, or failure to find the object of their quest. A few moths will always succeed in their search, but the successful proportion will be greatly decreased by persisent crop rotation."

The larger corn stalk borer at work. Larva in lower part of corn plant preparatory to hibernation. Reduced in size, from circular, by Prof. George G. Ainslie, of Clemson Agricultural College, of South Carolina.

Another remedy, probably the best for this insect, is the thorough destruction, some time before the period of emergence of the moths in the spring, of all the stalks and stubble remaining in the field from the preceding crop. If all this trash can be disposed of before the opening of spring, the numbers of the pest must be greatly diminished, if not almost exterminated, for the only form in which the insect passes the winter is that of the caterpillar, and the only known location is in the lower tip of the corn root, snugly hidden. Some few may, however, be found to survive in the roots of the larger grasses mentioned above, and care should be taken in such cases to treat these in the same way. The method employed in disposing of the stubble and stalks will depend largely on the conditions in individual cases. If the stubble is cut low and the land is moderately heavy, a thorough deep plowing may suffice, an inch or two of well-settled soil being sufficient to prevent the escape of the adult moths. Bringing the stubble to the surface where it can dry will kill some of the contained larvae, but this method depends too much on the state of the weather to be trusted. By far the most effective plan is to remove the stubble from the field with a rake and burn it.

In the cane field the methods of treatment must be adjusted to correspond with the methods of handling that crop. The larvae commonly spend the winter in the trimmings and tops which have been discarded at harvest time because of immaturity. This refuse, left on the ground throughout the winter, becomes dry and inflammable and, if thoroughly burned before spring, enough larvae will be killed to insure at least temporary relief from the ravages of the borer.

Any method which will insure the complete destruction of the overwintering larvae, if persisted in and carried out simultaneously over large sections of the country, will effectually preclude serious damage from the insect.

Indiana Co-operation Oats.

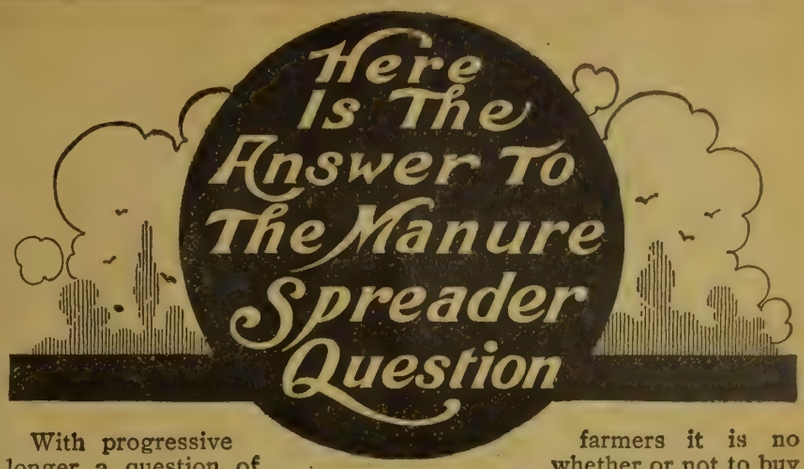
A summary of the results of all varieties tested in the co-operative experiments with farmers during the last five years, including upwards of 100 tests pretty well distributed throughout the state, gives the Great Dakota an average yield of 34.9; Silvermine, 34.8; Czar of Russia, 3'.1; Swedish Select, 32.7, and Early Champion, 25.2 bushels per acre, when all are compared upon the same basis. At the Experiment Station on small plots, Great Dakota made a five-year average of 55.1; Silvermine a five-year average of 52.4; Czar of Russia, 51.6; Swedish Select, 48.2.

Cotton Crop of West Africa.

Consul Colomon Berliner, of Teneriffe, Canary Islands, reports to the Department of Commerce that the West African cotton crop this season is estimated at 13,000 bales of 400 pounds each, as compared with 6,400 bales in 1908. The output of the gins is compact, neat bales of 400 pounds weight, which are easily handled, and have a density of 28 pounds per cubic foot. The Kano Railway will shortly reach the cotton-growing country of Northern Nigeria, and then developments may be expected, for which large funds will be required.

The Basis of Business.

Invesigators of market conditions and of the retail cost of food products should always remember that it is the duty of the seller to sell the goods he has to sell as high as he can, and it is the duty of the buyer to buy the goods he has to buy as low as he can. Business cannot be fairly conducted on any other basis.



With progressive farmers it is no longer a question of whether or not to buy a manure spreader. Good spreaders have already proved their value. The real question is—which one will net you the most profit?

The I H C line answers that question. Among the many styles and sizes, you will find one that just meets your needs.

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embody all that is best in manure spreader construction—all that makes for greatest manure profits. They have strength in abundance to withstand the hardest usage; they are simple, sure and steady in operation; they work perfectly with fertilizer in any condition; they are exceedingly light in draft.

I H C manure spreaders are made in three styles; each style is made in three sizes, ranging from 30 to 70 bushels capacity. Corn King and Kemp 20th Century spreaders are of the return apron type; Clover Leaf manure spreaders have endless aprons. Two styles of feed are furnished—either ratchet or double pawl worm gear. There is an I H C to suit each requirement—large sizes for large operations, medium sizes for the average farmer, small sizes for orchards, vineyards—for every condition. I H C spreaders have lime hoods to spread commercial fertilizers; drilling attachments to distribute manure in rows. Whatever I H C spreader you buy will pulverize and spread manure or commercial fertilizer perfectly. You will find it durable, and it will net you big dividends on your investment.

Manure is the cheapest and best fertilizer but it must be handled and spread right or most of its value is wasted. You must have an I H C manure spreader to get 100 per cent value out of the manure. I H C spreaders are doubling the crops of others. The one that suits your needs will do it for you.

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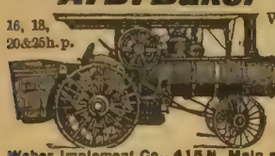

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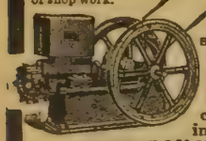

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A CONTEST FOR BOYS.

Statement Concerning the Corn Growing Contest of 1910 For Boys Under 16 and Young Men Under 20.

For a number of years the State Corn Growers' Association, in cooperation with the State Board of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture has conducted a corn-growing contest among the young men and boys of the state. It began a few years ago with a few hundred and now it has reached into the thousands in its enrollment.

There are two classes—one for the young men and one for the boys. The Young Men's Class includes those under twenty years of age and over sixteen, and the Boy's Class includes those under sixteen and over ten years of age.

The boys' names are to be registered with Sam Jordan, at Columbia, Mo. who has direct charge of this feature of the work tris season. These young people can either register direct, or, a better plan will be to register with some organization or some bank or other business, and their names can be sent in by those with whom the boys register. Those registering should give name, age and postoffice address. There are no fees of any kind and every wide-awake young farmer should avail himself of this opportunity.

Last season the University sent free seed to about two thousand boys and young men of the state and the results were highly gratifying in nearly every case. Pure seed was thus scattered over many parts of the state and it has been demonstrated many times that pure-bred seed corn, everything else being equal, will produce from five to ten bushels more corn to the acre than the common scrub seed. Last season many banks and other business concerns took hold of this work and the number that are now reported as calling for literature on the contest indicates that scores of banks will take hold of the work this season. It is presumed that there is not a Farmers' Club in the state that will not take up the work, for it is recognized that this is the best way to arouse interest in improved farming.

It becomes a vital question with every business interest to help boost this work, and it is a fact that there are very few, if any, newspapers in the state that will not willingly give all the space to this matter that will be called for by those who are boosting this work.

Bigger crops spell more business for all concerned.

Brother farmers, push the thing along. Boys, write to Sam Jordan, Columbia, Mo., for particulars.

The United States Census.

Farmers and stockmen are advised and requested to answer all questions that are asked by the Census Enumerators. We are assured by the highest authority that these answers will not be used for any other purpose than that intended by law, which is to ascertain the increase in the population, agriculture, industries and resources of the nation since the last census.

It is emphatically declared that the information sought is used solely for general statistical purposes. It will neither be published nor used in any other way to disclose facts regarding any individual or enterprise. The census is not, never has been and can not be employed to obtain information that can be used in any way in the assessment of property for purposes of taxation or the collection of taxes, state or local, or for deportation proceedings, extradition measures, army or navy conscription, internal-revenue investigations, compulsory school attendance, child-labor law prosecutions, quarantine regulations, or in any way to affect the life, liberty, or property of any person.

Every ten years the census is simply taking stock of all its population, animals and resources, and it is absolutely necessary to obtain correct information from each family. It is received in the strictest confidence, and every official is bound under oath and extreme penalties not to divulge one word of the answers to the questions.

Pratts New Poultry Book.

Pratts New Poultry Book is worth having as a gift, and many that we have to buy are not as good. It is written in the interest of Pratts Poultry Regulator, and that is good reading also. It is the farmer who can make the most money out of poultry, and this book is a manual of information concerning the raising of poultry for profit. Write to Pratt Food Co., Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for a free copy of "Pratts New Poultry Book."

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Uncle Piper.

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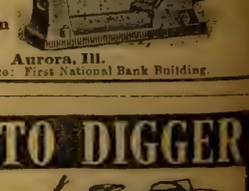

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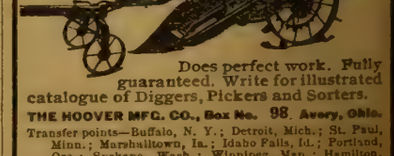

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Our readers are reminded that besides the premium offer of Grand Sweepstakes White Corn we are also offering the same prizes for Yellow Corn. Anyone sending us 60 cents for one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one pound of Pascal's Grand Champion Yellow Corn as a premium, or if he will send one dollar to pay for two-years' subscription he can select two pounds of Pascal's Grand Champion Yellow Corn as a premium. The same prizes are offered by us for Yellow Corn that we do for White Corn. See page 26. The reason we use the Pascal Corn is because Mr. Pascal has been breeding Reid's Yellow Dent Corn pure since he obtained it from the originator. Mr. Pascal has won many premiums, and his famous "Pascal Ear" stood for several years without a rival. We regard his corn the best in the world from which premium ears can be expected to be raised. We rely upon the purity and quality of the seed and the record already made. We hope our readers will avail themselves of the opportunity to experiment for themselves under favorable circumstances.

Please send all subscriptions to the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Problem of Milk Keeping.

The writer has had a great deal of experience in the handling of milk, from the standpoint of the producer, the seller and the user. Altogether the man that handles milk has his troubles, and they come from many quarters.

The writer has in mind one large city dairy that was accused of not having clean milk because it soured so quickly. It was asserted that the bacterial content must be very large because it soured quickly in any kind of temperature.

But, in course of time, this same dairy was put on a scientific basis and all the modern appliances were introduced. The improvement has been great. One would look only for commendation on that account. But does the dairy get it? Not quite. The other day a prominent citizen complained to the writer that the dairy must be putting formaldehyde in the milk or it would not keep so long, and he was asked to head an investigation. The health officer was enlisted and he said that the milk kept long because all the milk in that dairy was being sterilized, and it is not easy to sour sterilized milk in the winter time.

This illustrates the fact that milk is looked upon as a hard thing to keep, and so it is, as it is usually produced. But, after all, milk is not hard to keep if it is produced under the right conditions. Perfectly clean milk keeps for a long time, even in warm weather, and even without being sterilized. It is a fact well known to many that during the Paris Exposition, in 1900, milk was sent from Central Illinois to Paris, and was sold sweet at that Exposition, while milk produced the same day in the suburbs of Paris was sour before night. Yet the Illinois milk was not sterilized, nor was it doctored by any chemical. It arrived in Paris seventeen days after being drawn from the cow and showed acid two days later, or nineteen days from the cow.

The dairyman that produced that milk told the writer that he used very great care to have the cows clean and the stable clean and the milkers clean when the milk was drawn. The milk was bottled in bottles that had been sterilized and these filled bottles were put immediately into a refrigerator and shipped to Paris, refrigerator and all. Yet the milk in such a refrigerator does not get quite down to the freezing point.

It may be said that there is but one problem in the keeping of milk, and that is to keep the milk clean. This, though only one problem, is a very big problem. Where most milk is drawn, dirt is more common than anything else. It floats in the air and gets into the milk while it is on its way from the teat of the cow to the pail. Dirt is on the floor, on the clothes of the milker, on his hands, on the strainer, and even in the dish in which the milk is finally put. Is it any wonder that the development of the ferments begin at once?

The preservatives that are used in milk are but chemicals that the lazy use to offset the labor of having things clean. It takes time, money and effort to produce cleanliness about the dairy, and usually these three so expended have little commercial value. Therefore, the discouraging conditions that surround the milk producer, do not seem likely to be soon changed. Nevertheless, we must work for this means of preserving milk because cleanliness is the only right factor with which to attain this end.

Would Not Limit Time of Storage.

One thing which will interest farmers, and all other producers, is the opinion of Secretary Wilson, as expressed before the congressional committee investigating the cost of living and the effects of cold storage on high prices, that it could not do any good to place a limit by law on the time that perishable products may be kept in cold storage.

Congressman Coudrey asked whether "it would relieve the situation as to the rise in the price of foods if we were by law to limit the period of time that meat, poultry, butter, eggs, and other food supplies could be kept in storage?"

To this the Secretary replied: "I doubt if it would limit the time to such period only as that which the meat would be good when it was taken out, and the packers and all other merchants who use these refrigerators, must do the same thing."

At the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association meeting, prize winter wheat was sold for $64 a bushel at the auction which closed the exhibit, half a peck bringing $8. Oderbrecker and pedigreed barley brought $60 a bushel, half a peck selling for $7.50. Swedish oats commanded $44 a bushel, half a peck being sold for $5.50. The best single ear of corn brought $6.50. Ten ears of Golden Glow corn sold for $26.75, and ten ears of Silver King for $16. These, of course, were all prize exhibits.

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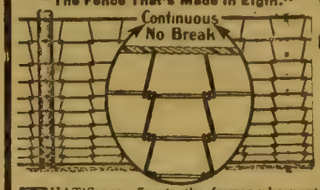

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The Land-owning Farmer.

The farmer that owns his own farm is more of a factor in the agricultural world than the man that farms rented land. This is true as a general proposition, but of course there are exceptions to be met with here and there.

Where the farms are most owned by the people living on them we find the greatest amount of real prosperity. In the newer regions we find more tenant farmers because the land is held in such large pieces that a good deal of capital is required to secure possession of a farm. In many of the older states the farms are small and cost nothing in the beginning. They were originally held in large tracts and were broken up into smaller farms as the members of families increased from generation to generation.

On these small farms the owners have not found it a difficult matter to make a living, for the reason that they have been able to do the work without a large outlay of money, and have produced their own living, in great part, from their own soil.

But where land is held in quarter sections, and each acre has reached a value of more than a hundred dollars, the aggregate value amounts up towards the twenty-thousand mark, including the value of buildings. There are few young farmers without farms that can raise that sum of money with which to purchase a farm. But they can rent such a farm and take their chances of making their living and the rent off the farm. But for the most part they do not make permanent improvements nor do they generally succeed in getting the owner of the farm to do so. They do not fertilize the soil for future crops, because they might be expending money for the benefit of some subsequent renter.

It is therefore to the advantage of all that the farms be generally owned by the men that till them, that the soil may be enriched and the buildings on the farms improved. The land-owning farmer is the independent farmer. He is the man that feels himself a part of the community in which he lives. He takes active part in its political and social life. He is the man that must set the pace and determine the thought of his community.

The land-owning farrmer stands up straight and is a strong factor in the great struggle that we always have in one form or another. Every chance should be offered him to exist. In Australia and New Zealand this fact is being so fully recognized that the governments are buying up large farms and reselling them in small farms to the men that aspire to own land, but have not the means by which to purchase large farms.

As farm tenantry grows, the land-owning farmer becomes less of a factor, and the community deteriorates. This is seen especially in its effects on the schools in communities where formerly the farms were tilled by their owners, but now are tilled by men that rent them on short leases. Their families are hardly more than flocks of birds of passage. Whatever we can do to change tenant farmers into land-owning farmers should be done, for the good of the nation.

A Move For Cheaper Bread.

A company is being formed in St. Louis for the avowed purpose of furnishing the people with cheap bread. They will sell the usual five-cent loaf for three cents. Other bakers say that it cannot be done, because the people demand quality, which cannot be put into a three-cent loaf.

Our Corn Premiums.

We would like to see a few sweepstake prizes won at the National Corn Show of 1910 by corn raised by one of our subscribers from seed corn sent out by The National Farmer and Stock Grower as subscription premiums. We are sending out seed corn from the breeding blocks of Mr. L. B. Clore, the champion seed corn grower of the world, and by Mr. D. L. Pascal, who has won many premiums. We have paid state prizes, but we have not had the pleasure of paying a national prize. See our prize offers.

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A Special Machine for a Special Purpose
A Lot of Power for a Little Money
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$100
It is so simple in design that any one can easily understand all its parts. The gasoline feeds by gravity from the large fuel tank which is mounted on the skids, with all connections made before it leaves the factory.
A complete pumping outfit assembled in one compact machine ready to receive the well connections and go to work just as soon as they can be attached. Cylinder, pipe and rod all fitted ready to screw together, for any lift from 25 feet to 100 feet, furnished for $45.
This is an emergency outfit which can be shipped on an hour's notice and can be set up in complete working order within an hour after it is received.
This engine was specially designed for pumping. It can also be used for running a grinder, fodder cutter, saw or other light machinery; but, where operating machinery is the principal work, our $75.00 2-H. P. general purpose engine with fluted cooler is cheaper and more suitable. Larger sizes at proportionately low prices.
If you need a small engine to operate "any old hand pump" our $37.50 pumping engine is just the thing.
Remember that these engines are manufactured by the company which made the steel windmill business. Thousands of these engines are in use.
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The Johnston Corn Binder
is very simply and durably constructed, which gives greatest ease in drawing and most convenience in operating. The Johnston Corn Binder enables the farmer to harvest his crop, not only easily and quickly, but with the greatest economy.
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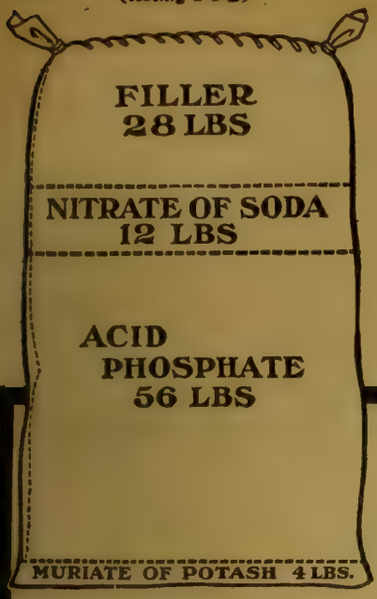

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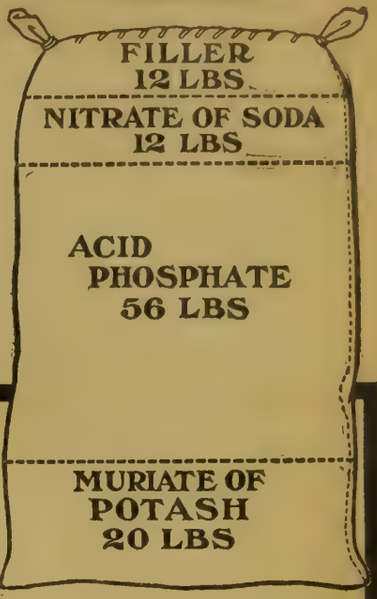

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Insist on having it so.

If you do not find the brand you want, make one by adding enough **Potash** to make it right.

To increase the Potash 5 per cent., add 10 pounds of Muriate or Sulphate of Potash to each 100 pounds of mixed fertilizer; to increase it 10 per cent., add 20 pounds.

Talk to your dealer and ask him to carry Potash in stock or order it for you. It will pay you both, for **POTASH PAYS**

For particulars and prices write to

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Continental Building, Baltimore

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Corn Cultivation in Dry Times.

I find that no crop will pay a man any greater profit for the extra time in preparation and thorough cultivation than corn. On land that has a red-clay subsoil I have found that subsoiling, when done at the right time and in the right manner, will give from six to fifteen bushels more corn per acre. I have also experimented with deep plowing without subsoiling and find that it is not a good idea to turn up too much clay just preceding the corn crop. One can do deep plowing in fall and get much better results than to wait until spring. I find, unless subsoiling is done, that it is best to turn up but an inch or two of extra clay each year. I have also found from experience that the best working I can give my corn is to work it before it comes up. By so doing I am able to kill thousands of weed and grass seeds that are sure to germinate before the corn seed. Such cultivation also gets the surface of the soil in the best of condition to receive the coming corn shoots and enable them to come up uniformly. I do this cultivating with a fine-tooth harrow or weeder, generally running it over and across the field two or three times before the corn is up and twice a week until the corn is two feet in height.

One can go over six to eight acres daily and absolutely keep the corn perfectly clean.

Some farmers claim that corn must have a deep plowing with long shovels or bull-tongue plows when it is early. I have tried this method and find that it is more of a horse-killer than a corn producer. I find the time to do deep plowing is before the corn is planted and shallow plowing afterwards.

When corn gets too large to use weeders, we use small plows set to run very shallow, using these on cultivators. I continue to plow once every four to six days until the corn is silking and tasseling. When possible, I do not allow a crust to form after rains. Many farmers claim that it will not do to continue this cultivation when a drouth sets in. That is just the time I want to keep the cultivators running. I remember one year, while on father's farm, a severe drouth set in during the latter part of June and continued until the latter part of August, and during this entire period of sixty days we did not have enough rain to lay the dust. Our friends quit cultivating and warned father time and again that he would ruin his crop by cultivating it during the drouth; yet in spite of their repeated warnings he continued to plow the corn very shallow every four or five days. He repeated this shallow cultivation until the corn was silking and tasseling. At this period the drouth was broken. Our corn continued to grow and look thrifty and green right through the drouth, while our friends' corn, that was not cultivated, burned up. Father averaged fifty bushels of shelled corn per acre, while those who ceased to cultivate scarcely made their seed back. He sold corn at $1.00 per bushel to the very men who advised not to cultivate; yet they learned a valuable lesson.

We also find level cultivation to give better results than ridge cultivation. It not only gives larger yields, but leaves the land in better condition for the next crop.—W. C. Crook, Huron, Tenn.

The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture is denying certain exaggerated statements regarding Eucalyptus tree-growing in California and claims that the misquotations are by land companies for the purpose of misleading the people. The department experts say there is promise of considerable success in the cultivation of Eucalyptus trees in many parts of California but there are many uncertainties connected therewith which should be taken into account.

FOR THE LAND'S SAKE! WHEN

Are You Going to IRRIGATE, DRAIN, DITCH or TERRACE That Farm of Yours?

HERE'S A GREAT BOOK FOR YOU, written by Bostrom himself, and entitled **"Soil Salvation."** It's a book of farm facts and land facts, learned during his twenty-five years of practical experience with irrigation, draining and terracing. You need this book, and we want you to have it; it's yours **free.** With its help and a Bostrom Improved Farm Level you'll save all the expense of a surveyor. You can do the work yourself.

BOSTROM'S FARM LEVEL is used and endorsed in every State in the Union. With the magnifying lenses in the Telescope you can read the Target a quarter of a mile away. **Simplicity, Accuracy, Durability, Guaranteed.** We include Tripod, Rod and Target, and full instructions. Price $15 and express charges. Shipped C. O. D. subject to examination if desired. Order direct from this offer.

Write for the Book—BOSTROM'S BOOK—"SOIL SALVATION"—Write Today.

BOSTROM-BRADY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1107 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

Published monthly by The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Subscription Price, 50 cents a year, or $1.00 for three years.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ARKANSAS RICE. Fortunes in it. See our advertisement on page 18. So sure of the returns are the sellers that land owners give a deed to raw land in exchange for first-year's crop. Write for Arkansas Rice Book. Address E. W. LaBeaume, G. P. & T. A., 2002 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MEXICO.

For Sale: Timber, Agricultural and Grazing Lands in Western Mexico, States of Michoacan, Sinaloa and Tepic. Fine timber. Soil of the best. Grows abundant crops. Plenty water. Climate excellent. Lands now cheap, $1.50 up, but upon completion of Southern Pacific R. R. now building will advance steadily.
For particulars address,
J. H. Cavanaugh & Co.,
Acaponeta, Tepic, Mexico.
or **J. H. Cavanaugh & Co.,**
P. O. Box 76,
Guanajuato, Mexico.

MICHIGAN.—I sell Farms in Oceana, the best county in the United States; fruit, grain and stock. Write for list. **J. D. S. Hanson,** Hart, Mich.

MISSOURI.—For Sale: Finest 1,500-acre farm in Jackson county, Missouri; also other high-class farms in Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas. **J. H. Lipscomb,** 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TENNESSEE.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and prices of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

TEXAS—2,600 acres, 11 miles from Sabinal, Uvalde county; about half agricultural, balance excellent grazing. Price, $7.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Address, **Albert D. Evans,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

VIRGINIA.—Farms for sale from the mountains to the sea. Stock, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Fish and Oysters. Illustrated catalogue free. **Geo. E. Crawford & Co.,** Richmond, Va.

We Can Sell Your Property. Send description. **Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.**

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS,

No matter where you live. Write me today if you want to buy or sell any kind of Real Estate or business. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill**

FARM WANTED.—We want to hear from OWNER having good FARM for sale in good locality. State lowest price, as you will have no COMMISSION to pay. If you want to buy property of any kind it will be to your interest to write us. **American Investment Association,** 815 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WESTERN CANADA

What J. J. Hill, the Great Railroad Magnate, Says About its Wheat-Producing Power:

"The greatest need of this country (United States) in another generation or two will be the providing of homes for its people and producing sufficient for them. The days of our prominence as a wheat exporting country are gone. Canada is to be the great wheat country." J. J. HILL.

This great railroad magnate is taking advantage of the situation by extensive railway building to the wheat fields of Western Canada. Upwards of

125 Million Bushels of Wheat

were harvested in 1909, and the average of the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be upwards of 25 bu. per acre. Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emption of 160 acres at $3 per acre, are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a success. Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent. (8)

J. S. Crawford, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Woolen Suits at $5.00 Each.

In the Missouri penitentiary, having decided to change the striped suits of clothes to raiment of light blue, thereby no longer degrading prisoners by their clothing, the warden purchased cloth for the new suits woven by the woolen mills at California, Mo., and the said cloth was made entirely from wool that was grown on Missouri sheep. The suits consisted of coats, pants, vest and cap and the net cost of all the material, not counting labor, was $5.00 per suit. The suits were made up in the penitentiary at the tailor shop, therefore labor was not charged up against them. The case we wish to make is this: That Missouri wools are good wools and quoted the highest in the market; the cloth was made and sold in the usual way; the linings, buttons, findings, etc., cost as much as any tailor would have to pay for them, and yet the material, including the protective tariff duties on wool and woolens, only cost five dollars. This for a good average, every-day, all-wool suit of clothes. That the suits were for convicts makes no difference; the convicts are as well or better dressed than many people who work in cities. When the high cost of living is under investigation it will be well to understand that the material for an all-wool suit of clothes can be bought for a five-dollar bill, notwithstanding the tariff on wool and woolens, which the President of the United States clearly says ought to come down.

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

We are requested to announce that Clay, Robinson & Co., live stock commission agents, have opened a new branch house at Fort Worth, Texas, under the management of Mr. Ireland Hampton, who is well and favorably known on account of his association with that market.

It is only a year since Clay, Robinson & Co. opened the house at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, yet their high-class service has placed them in the front rank of firms doing business at St. Louis.

The Fort Worth house completes the most thorough and up-to-date live stock commission firm in existence. The firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. can serve the interests of any buyer of stockers and feeders for final sale at any market and are in a position to advise shippers on the instant which is the best market for the time being. Shippers who wish to keep posted in regard to the live stock market can get full information by writing Clay, Robinson & Co. at either Chicago, Kansas City, South St. Joseph, East St. Louis, Fort Worth, Texas, South Omaha, Sioux City, South St. Paul, Denver, Colo., or East Buffalo, N. Y.

Great Hog Dressing.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. J. S. Patrick, of Bloomington, Ky., who gives the following particulars concerning the dressing of a very fine hog. He says:

"I have just read a history of the dressed-hog contest in your paper that took place at the Chicago International Show, and decided I would send you the gross and net weights of a very fine hog I killed January last. The hog was a grade Poland-China and weighed, gross, 854 pounds; dressed 506 pounds. So you can figure it out and see that it would have taken first prize at the contest, if it had been there, dressing nearly 88½ per cent., while 87.42 won the prize in the contest."

Treating Fruit Trees Girdled by Rabbits.

Rabbits have seriously injured fruit trees in many orchards by girdling this winter. Prof. J. G. Moore, of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, says that when the girdle is only three or four inches wide the tree may be saved by bridge grafting. Trees with large patches of bark removed entirely around the trunk cannot be successfully treated, though those not too badly injured may be saved by special treatment.

Seeds that Grow!

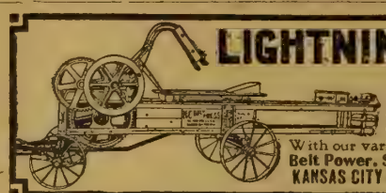
If you want the Best it is possible to Grow, such as you can rely upon to produce the Choicest Vegetables and Most Beautiful Flowers, you should try Burpee's Seeds!

WE shall be pleased to mail you, upon application, **Burpee's New Annual for 1910,**—long known as "The Leading American Seed Catalog." The first edition is more than four hundred thousand copies and yet it is too expensive **a book of 178 pages** to mail unsolicited except to our regular customers. With elegant colored plates and hundreds of illustrations from nature it tells plain truth and is a Safe Guide to success in the garden. Do you want a copy? If so, send your address to-day to

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SEED CORN 153 BU. ACRE

Diamond Joe's Big White—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from thoroughbred inherited stock; every stalk bears one or more good ears; because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid examination. Big Seed Catalog FREE. It tells about all best farm, grass, garden and flower seeds grown. Write for it today.
Address, **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.**



LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

For 25 years the Reliable Balers.
Simple, Free from Breakage, Greatest Capacity and Best Work—Strong and Durable.
Consider these Facts for a Profitable Investment.
With our various styles can meet your requirements, **Horse & Belt Power, Self Feed Attachments.** Write for our Catalog.
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 425 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

RATEKIN'S 100 BU. OATS

Ratekin's Big Banner 100 Bushel White Oats—The biggest, prettiest, plumpest oat in existence. Side by side with common sorts they yield 100 bushels per acre where other sorts make but 25 to 35 bushels. Strong, stiff straw; sprangled heads; ripens early; never rusts, blights or lodges. **There is none like them,** and when our stock is exhausted there is no more to be had. **Samples Mailed Free.** Also our Big Illustrated Catalog of farm, field, grass and garden seeds. A postal card will bring them to your door. Address,
RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Price all complete, with our improved shearing head and 4 sets of cutting knives, is ONLY—
$9.75

DON'T SHEAR SHEEP WITH HAND SHEARS

It is slow—you don't get all the wool—you cut the sheep—and you make hard work of it for yourself.
Do your shearing with this **STEWART No. 8 SHEARING MACHINE**

This is the great enclosed gear shearing machine you hear so much about. Every gear is file hard, is enclosed, protected and swims in oil, doing away almost entirely with friction and wear. This machine turns easy, shears fast and gets all the wool. IT MEANS 20 CENTS WORTH MORE WOOL FROM EVERY SHEEP.

Your dealer can supply this machine, or send $2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Write for our new 1910 book, "More and Better Wool." It is FREE. Send for a copy today.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. 182 Ontario St., Chicago

It must please and satisfy you or you can return it and we will refund all you paid.

THE SIMPLEX ROAD MACHINE.

Road machines are made so well and sold at such low prices, and, what is best of all, they are so useful on the farm that no progressive farmer can afford to ignore the idea of buying one. Send to the Russell Grader Manufacturing Company, 2443 University avenue, S. E., Minneapolis, and get full details of their Simplex Road Machine, which is advertised in another column in this paper.

HARD WINTER MAKES CLIPPING NECESSARY.

The hard winter just closing has caused horses to have a longer and heavier coat of hair on this spring than is usual. If put at the hard spring work in this condition they will naturally suffer a great deal. To clip them will be a great relief, as by taking off the extra long and heavy coat of hair they will be less prone to perspire freely on first going at the spring work, and what perspiration they do secrete will dry off quickly. If not clipped, they will perspire very freely and it will take a good many hours for them to dry out.

If clipped, they should be blanketed, providing nights are very cold, especially for a few hours after being put into the stable. In that time they will be dried off and will get better rest by far than the unclipped animals. See advt. of Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, 182 Ontario street, Chicago, Ill., and write for catalogue of horse-clipping machines.

GROWING HEAD LETTUCE.

The secret of success in growing head lettuce, according to a writer in the great gardening number of The Fruit-Grower, St. Joseph, Mo., is in planting the right varieties and getting the plants started early, so they will mature before hot weather sets in. Lettuce is a cool-weather plant, and the heading varieties are likely to run to seed if planted too late. It is a good plan to start in a hotbed and then transplant to the open when the weather is warmer. See advt. and prize offer of the Fruit-Grower on page 30.

DEATH TO HEAVES

COUGHS, DISTEMPER, INDIGESTION

Guaranteed or Money Refunded
Newton's Send for Booklet, "Horse Troubles" Explains fully. $1.00 per can at dealers', or express paid.
Indigestion Causes Heaves
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO. Toledo, Ohio.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS!!!

HIGH GRADE SECOND HAND CARS

AS THE LARGEST DEALERS IN THE WORLD in new and second hand cars, we have immense facilities to buy at great reductions, and always have on hand a large stock of **ALL THE STANDARD MAKES** in the best condition at **MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES.** Send for our bulletin, interesting to every owner or prospective owner of an automobile. Free on request.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.

5 Big Houses

ST. LOUIS—Cor. Pine and 18th Sts.
KANSAS CITY—1701-1703 Main St.
CHICAGO—1332-4 Michigan Ave.
NEW YORK—215-217 W. 48th St.
PHILADELPHIA—230-240 N. Broad St.

A Most Useful Premium.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screwdriver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Less Cotton in Egypt.

A synopsis of a lecture delivered before the Cairo Scientific Society on Egyptian cotton-growing has been forwarded to the Department of Commerce and Labor by Consul-General L. M. Iddings. It is based on the hypothesis that the country is waterlogged, causing the decrease in cotton production last season to 550,000,000 pounds, from an advance estimate of 700,000,000 pounds. As an example, it is cited that the best land on the state domains seven years ago is now the worst.

Milk Producers Meet.

On February 28th, at the office of the Secretary, Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, 409 Franklin avenue,, St. Louis, Mo., a Directors' meeting was held. The President, Hon. D. I. Furbeck, made his milk report, which was ordered printed and sent out to all members in good standing.

Nothing new developed at the meeting. The short attendance of Directors indicated that farmers are busy and cannot give up time to attend meetings, especially when prices are pretty good and there is little to complain of.

Payments by J. J. Schmidt, Flucom, Mo.; J. H. Morse, Valles Mines, were reported by F. X. Speidel, of Knorpp, Mo., representing the Bonne Terre Route.

Mr. Fred Goebe, of Addieville, Ill., who sells his product at the home station, sent in his own subscription to help the financial end of the association, which is away behind.

Mr. Furbeck paid over dues collected from two members on the 'Frisco Route. One is Mr. Thomas Shields, of Eureka, Mo., who is delivering certified milk which is sold in St. Louis daily, and who has a first-class herd of seventy cows, which are kept under highly sanitary conditions; the other—Mr. Wm. Beauchamp, of Pacific, Mo.—who is also selecting and building up a fine herd of dairy cattle and handling them upon the basis which produces a healthful and sanitary product. He has fifty cows, concrete silo and an up-to-date plant for milk production.

The members were pleased to meet their friend and former associate, Mr. C. A. Olmstead, of Shipman, Ill., who is now making contracts and establishing stations for the St. Louis Dairy Company. This is about the first time he has looked in on meeting day.

Menard Etter and Anton Hempen, of Carlyle, Ill., sent in their subscriptions in advance by Mr. Ben Schomaker, delegate representing the B. & O. shippers. They have always supported the association from the very beginning.

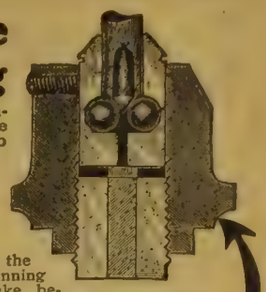
Another meeting of delegates representing milk producers on railroad systems will be held Monday, March 28th, when it is hoped that more delegates will attend and bring in the dues from members on their different routes.

The Conroy Piano.

The Conroy Piano is constructed of the finest material, is elegant in appearance, the action is superb, and the tone is brilliant and delightful. It is manufactured expressly to be sold direct from the factory to the home, without a cent of dealer's commissions, and guaranteed by the house that sells the best pianos in St. Louis and the largest number of them. Our readers who wish to purchase a piano should fill out the coupon on page 21 and send it in to Mr. Conroy. The free trial offer is bona-fide, money can be saved, and a splendid piano bought by writing to the Conroy Piano Company, 11th and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Our readers will obtain first-class Angora goats from our advertiser, Mr. R. C. Johnston, of Lawrence, Kansas, who has a prize-winning flock.

The Secret of the Empire's Ease of Turning



NO OTHER separator can turn easily, compared to an Empire, because no other manufacturer can use the one frictionless cream-separator bearing for the bowl spindle to rest on. That is an Empire patent.

In an Empire the bowl is supported by a single straight spindle, the point of which rests on the **curved surface of three balls.** (See illustration.) This arrangement not only prevents all friction at the spindle point, but avoids the necessity of any closed bearing around the spindle higher up—as all other separators must have.

This accounts for the Empire being known everywhere as the **easy separator.** A Frictionless Empire, for example, keeps running half an hour after you stop turning, unless you apply the brake, because the upper bearing is also ball-bearing—as frictionless as the bottom bearing. Other reasons: Light bowl, fewest bearings, simplest construction, best materials and workmanship. No chance of wear or getting out of adjustment—and no work; facts just as true regarding the Empire Disc.

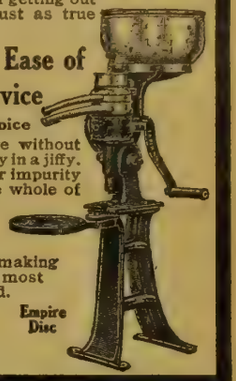
Lower Bearing

Frictionless Empire

Empires Beat Them All For Ease of Cleaning, Too—and Long Service

Different Styles—All Sizes—Widest Choice

A boy or girl can not only turn an Empire without effort, but **clean** it, making it absolutely sanitary in a jiffy. That's a **vital** point. Even a speck of cream or impurity that lodges in a crack or crevice will taint the whole of your next skimming. Empires are, first of all, **sanitary** separators.



Empire Disc

Send for Dairymen's Guide to Dollars

The Empire Book for 1910 is full of money-making facts for every owner of cows—the fairest, most impartial separator book ever published.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
Dept. LL, 1225 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Factory, Bloomfield, N. J.

12 Hardy Blizzard Belt Strawberry Plants FREE!

Everybody likes strawberries and to prove that our "BLIZZARD BELT" plants are the strongest rooted and heaviest fruiters, we offer to send ONE DOZEN selected plants to you FREE OF CHARGE. We picked 35 quarts of fine fruit from a test bed of but a dozen strawberry plants set the year before. You can do as well. If you care to send 10 cents for mailing expense, we will add 6 BABY EVERGREENS 2 years old and send all to you at proper planting time. Write to-day and we will enter your name for the plants and send you our CATALOGUE and BARGAIN SHEETS of HARDY "BLIZZARD BELT" fruits by next mail. Address

THE GARDNER NURSERY COMPANY, Box 263 Osage, Iowa.

SURE CURE AND PREVENTIVE

For Distemper, Epizootic, Influenza, Pink-eye, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs and Colds. One bottle of **FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE,** a guaranteed cure, or your money back. This is a liquid, given on the tongue. Absolutely safe for Mares in foal, Stallions, Colts and all others at any age or under any condition. $1.00 bottle holds three times as much medicine as the 50c. size bottle. All drug stores sell **"FRAZIER'S,** or prepaid direct. On request, we will mail our 32-page horse booklet free.

BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Dept. H, NAPPANEE, INDIANA.

Imitations of This Harrow Are Not Worth The Prices Asked

The Genuine is Better Than Ever —At Same Low, Factory Price

Free Book Will Prove It

The Detroit-American was the **first** and still is the only genuine Tongueless Disc made. All others are weak imitations—mere makeshifts—old-style tongue harrows with tongues cut off and front trucks stuck under. The **real** tongueless is made **only** by us and sold **only** direct from our factory to farm. Don't let a dealer or anyone else palm off a substitute on **you.** They don't work **at all** the same; they don't save the horses; they don't last like the famous original—

Detroit-American

Lightest Draft Harrow Made

Try It Free 30 Days; No Money Down CASH OR CREDIT TERMS

Try this harrow entirely at our risk. Use it a month—even more. If it does the work as it should do it, send us the price—if not, return the machine. We take care of the freight in both cases. Test won't cost you a nickel.

Note these points: —All-steel frame; hard maple bearings; rigid steel, adjustable standard; pipe oilers; double levers; indestructible steel spools between blades—and a dozen other important features.

Send Your Name Now for our big, money-saving, free books. The best Harrow book, best Manure-Spreader book, best Cultivator book all Detroit Americans; all improved prices cut. PROMPT DELIVERY is our hobby. We ship from transfer points in all sections of the country. No long waits. Send coupon or postal now for our guide to the RIGHT Disc at the RIGHT PRICE.

American Harrow Co.
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Send me your big Harrow Book, Free, and your low, freight paid prices.
Name .....
Town .....
State .....
R. F. D. .....

The Thing That Interests Dairymen

is not which Company **has made the most failures** in its attempts to make successful Cream Separators, or which Company has abandoned or discarded the most inventions because (by its own admissions) of the inferiority of those inventions, but

Which Has the Best Cream Separator in 1910.

The **United States Separator beat all of its competitors** and won the **GRAND PRIZE** at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, June to October, 1909.

The United States Separator beat all competitors at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901, in fifty (50) consecutive runs, with **ten different** breeds of cows and won the WORLD'S RECORD and continues to **hold** the WORLD'S RECORD in 1910.

The best breeders and leading dairymen everywhere use the UNITED STATES SEPARATOR.

Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue No 125 will give you all other necessary information.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

4

Scarcity of Milch Cows.

A meeting held at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, on Saturday, January 15th, was attended by representative men who were interested in dairy products. Milk producers were there, butter-fat shippers were there, milk receivers and distributors, railroad, industrial and freight agents, the State Dairy Commissioners and many others were there, all desirous of increasing the dairy output of the state of Missouri.

A number of short speeches were made, all pertinent to the purpose of the meeting, and finally the remarks turned upon the scarcity of good milch cows. It appeared that money could buy watches, diamonds, houses, lots and farms, because all were to be had at a fair price, but it is stated by a first-class authority that a hundred really good dairy cows, ready to start a dairy farm could not be obtained for love or money by scouring the United States except by buying out and moving one herd, in order to get cows to start another. There appears to be no base of supplies that will quickly fit up dairy farms, and although cows can be had here and there and developed as milkers they are not first-cass, ready-made dairy cows by inheritance.

This was certified to by men who were in the business and who were actually engaged in selling their own certified milk on the St. Louis market, and some of them were in possession of strictly first-class herds, brought together by careful selection and kept up by a process of testing and reserving profitable cows, and disposing of those which from the tests appeared to be unprofitable.

To raise dairy cows on the high-priced lands near the big cities is a difficult matter. Dairy farms are not large, and keeping a lot of calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and three-year-olds, besides the aged milkers, is a strain upon the small farms which few milk shippers can stand, and the consequence is that milch cows are always wanted and the supply is not equal to the demand for them. This also applies to other city milk-shipping districts.

This particular milch cow scarcity is in milk-producing cows—ocws that are long milkers, without any special call for high butter-fat content for the milk. It points directly to Holstein grade cows—cows that will conform to lawful milk standards in quality and to farm requirements in quantity,that will produce milk profitably when pastures are good for 10 to 12 cents a gallon net at the shipping station and produce milk profitably in winter when it nets the shipper 13 to 15 cents a gallon. There is a demand for such cows at $50.00 to $80.00 for the cow and calf.

Speaking to a stock yard commission man on this subject, he was not enthusiastic about getting people to devote their farms to producing milch cows. He said: "We sell a number of pretty good milch cows at $40 to $60 per head, but they come in mixed loads, and there is no place where a car-load could be picked up. We sell a good many old and dry cows for beef for a good price per pound, if they are fat, and for a mean price if they are thin. We sell more dry cows for beef than we do milch cows to go out into the country. The milk farmers must supply themselves by raising and buying milch cows near home."

Speaking about it to a commission man on Third street, St. Louis, he said: "The dairy calves that come in off near-by farms are mostly males, which are sold as soon as they can get rid of them. Good heifer calves are sometimes kept, but grade Holstein heifer calves are generally valued about $12.00 a head at the farm and are a good purchase for anyone who can raise them."

This brings us back to the opening for the production of dairy cows as a specialty with milk production in view. Good, healthy cows of any kind, a little Shorthorn blood preferred, bred to a good, pure-bred Holstein bull, will produce a marketable steer calf, or a good half-breed heifer calf to keep. Follow the process until the heifers are three-quarters and seven-eighths Holstein and the herd is established. The three-year-old heifers as springers will sell in car-load lots at the home farm at good prices, say $50 to $60 around. In the meantime the herd is just as good a money-maker as it was before. Cow for cow, calf for calf, yearling for yearling, the returns are better and the final result is good. The old, unimproved cows will be sold as the better cows grow up, and without a dollar additional cost the herd becomes valuable instead of a scrub herd.

In any country where there are cheap pasture lands young stock cattle can be raised to advantage; but there are large sections where stock cattle is the limit, and where beef steers cannot be brought to maturity or market perfection for want of fattening feeds; but wherever grass can be grown and forage can be raised a first-class dairy cow can be produced and raised economically to market perfection, and the market is waiting and wide open at highly profitable prices.

Calf Buyers' Combination.

The St. Louis Calf Buyers' Association is the latest combination. This is to offset the Poultry, Butter and Egg Exchange. The commission men wish to sell the calves of their customers as high as they can, and the buyers are trying to pay as little as they can. The combination will not last long if the commission men bunch the calves together and ship them to the stock yards. Then the calf-buying combination would go out of business.

It is the happy privilege of any man to tell the farmer how to farm. The time has come when it also appears to be a good idea for some one to instruct city people how to live.

Farmers, hold onto your land. It is very much easier to sell out than it is to buy in again.

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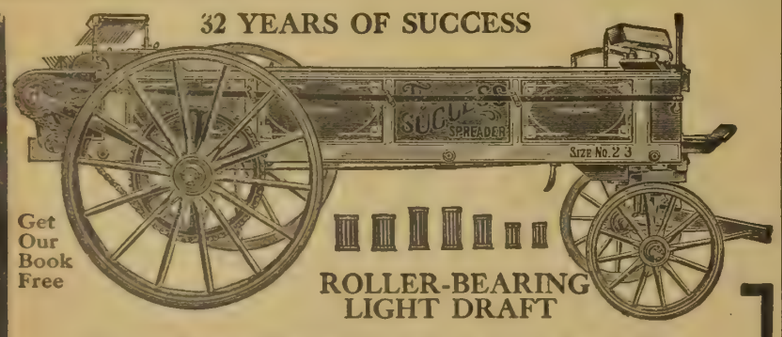

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CREAM SEPARATION.

Probably the most important subject on any farm to-day is cream separation. The production of milk for shipment to big cities is becoming surrounded with so many stringent regulations that the farmer producing milk for city consumption has more than the usual difficulties to contend with. City requirements would not be so unreasonable if they brought increased compensation with them. The requirements of milk delivery are such now that they call for certified milk in every instance, and if the producer who is a shipper could obtain net results commensurate with the outlay required for his part of the business he would be justified in accepting the situation and producing and delivering the highest-quality product because he obtained a good price for it.

But no. The five-cent, half-pint glass of milk which is retailed over the restaurant counter, or in the bar room, or the ten-cent glass of fermillac which is dispensed at the drug store, only produces the milk shipper one of the cents taken in, and all the money above the cent goes for freight, profit and handling. Between the delivery platform at the Union Station and the house-and-house delivery from the distributor's wagon there is always a difference of sixteen cents a gallon, and the larger the general milk production happens to be, the worse off the milk producer is, for in summer he nets an average of three cents a gallon less than he does in winter, and there is no season where his profits are at all commensurate with his outlay, notwithstanding he may make an honest living producing and shipping milk.

For many years, bad as it was, milk selling was the best outlet for dairy products. We doubt if it is so to-day. Butter-fat sold at 30 cents per pound and skim milk fed to hogs will beat almost any milk shipments to-day, and butter-fat can be shipped to creameries and the skim milk fed to hogs on farms which could not pay the freight bills on milk out of their proceeds, neither could they deliver sweet milk at cities so far away, neither could they produce enough milk on their farms to make up a daily shipment; but cream shipments to the creamery are not so restricted as to time or quantity, and many a farmer can sell two or three hundred pounds of butter-fat in a month who can not satisfactorily produce and market a milk shipment.

This condition comes home to farm-paper editors from the manufacturing side of the dairy business. We used to advertise every kind of dairy implement. We are now limited to cream separators. Butter-making is a farm burden, but cream shipping is an easy proposition. Why all these cream separators? Because the farmer finds it pays him to use them. They are as necessary on a farm as the plow, the seeder, the cultivator and harvester.

Certainly the conditions favor selling cream. At the Agricultural College they sold cream from the largest milk-producing cow in the state for the reason that it paid far better to do so than to ship the milk to the nearest large market. It is practically so throughout the state. The milk-shipping zones surround the big cities limited to about sixty miles, but outside and inside these zones comes the cream-shipping territory that has no railroad limits. To make a small farm pay under present conditions, cream shipping heads the list of general farming industries, and all it needs is, that the farmer shall fully equip himself with implements for the conduct of the business.

Other Cream Separators Merely Discarded or Abandoned De Laval Inventions

It is interesting and instructive to know that nearly, if not quite, every cream separator that has ever been made, and certainly all that are being made at this time, are merely copies or imitations of some type of construction originally invented or developed by the De Laval Company, and either not used by it because of something more practial or else discarded and abandoned in the course of De Laval progress and utilization of later improvements.

As earlier patents have expired some of their features have one after another been taken up by different imitators, so that at all times, as is the case to-day, every separator made in the United States or elsewhere in the world, utilizes some type of construction originally owned and developed by the De Laval Company, though some of them have never been commercially used by the De Laval Company because of their inferiority to other types of construction used by it.

The De Laval Company has always been forging ahead, with its many years of experience and the best of experts and mechanics the whole world affords in its employ, so that before any expiring patent might permit the use of any feature of construction by imitators the De Laval Company had already gone so much beyond that type of construction that it was then old and out-of-date in the modern De Laval machines.

All cream separator inventions by others have been of immaterial details or variations, upon which patents have been taken, if at all, more for the sake of the name than by reason of any real value or usefulness attaching to them.

The first practical continuous flow centrifugal Cream Separator was the invention of Dr. Gustaf de Laval in 1878, the American patent application being filed July 31, 1879,and issuing as Letters Patent No. 247,804 October 4, 1881.

This was the original Cream Separator—of the "Hollow" or empty bowl type—and it has been followed from year to year by the various steps of cream separator improvement and development, all De Laval made or owned inventions, the American patent applications being filed and letters patent issued as follows:

The original hand Cream Separator of the "Bevel Gear" type; application filed October 2, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 356,990 February 1, 1887.

The original hand Cream Separator of the "Spur Gear" type; application filed January 17, 1887, issuing as Letters Patent No. 368,328 August 16. 1887.

The original Steam Turbine-driven Cream Separator; application filed December 8, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 379,690 March 20, 1888.

The original "Tubular" shaped "hollow" bowl Cream Separator; application filed April 19, 1886, issuing as Letters Patent No. 372,788 November 8, 1887.

The original "Disc" bowl Cream Separator; application filed May 12, 1890, issuing as Letters Patent No. 432,719 July 22, 1890.

The original vertical curved or interlocking "Blade" Cream Separator bowl, covered likewise by the application filed May 12, 1890, issuing as Letters Patent No. 432,719 July 22, 1890.

The original "Bottom Feed" Cream Separator bowl; application filed July 24, 1889, issuing as Letters Patent No. 445,066 January 20, 1891.

The original "Suspended" bowl Cream Separaror; application filed August 21, 1893, issuing as Letters Patent No. 512,203 January 2, 1894.

The original "Star" or "Pineapple Cone" shaped series of cylinders Cream Separator bowl; application filed August 24. 1893, issuing as Letters Patent No. 521,722 June 19, 1894.

The original "Curved Disc" Cream Separator bowl; application filed January 18, 1905, issuing as Letters Patent No. 892,999 July 14, 1908.

The original "Split Wing" Tubular Shaft Cream Separator bowl; application filed April 29, 1898, issuing as Letters Patent No. 640,358 January 2, 1900—which invention, with a series of later improvements, is the type of bowl construction used in the De Laval machines of to-day, and still covered by protecting patents which prevent its appropriation by would-be competitors.

The patents thus enumerated are but a few of the more important of the more than 500 original Cream Separator patents owned, controlled and developed by the De Laval Company during its thirty years of creation and development of the Cream Separator industry throughout the world. They are recited because they show in the most illustrative and conclusive manner possible De Laval originality and leadership from 1878 to the present day.

In addition to these patent-protected features, the De Laval machines have within two years been mechanically re-designed and re-constructed in every part, from top to bottom, so that the new and improved line of De Laval machines are to-day, even more than at any past period, fully ten years in advance of any other cream separator made.

These are the Rock-of-Gibraltar-like separator facts against which the mere "word claims" of would-be competitors fade away like the mists of night before the rays of the morning sun.

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When we drive home from the implement dealer with our little load of Sisal twine for the coming harvest, we do not often realize that we are giving that twine its final lift on the journey of many thousands of miles which it has taken months to make. Seldom do we appreciate when we give it its final resting place in the binder box that the first hands which touched it were those of a Maya boy or girl in far off tropical Yucatan, whose ancestors were a great civilized people, with temples and literature, centuries before Columbus came ashore in his red velvet suit.

Or, if it is Manila twine, the first step in its long pilgrimage was under the guidance of a bare-footed, brown-skinned little Filippino savage, who perhaps never heard of a binder, and whose views of agricultural implements are a pointed stone or a crooked stick.

Yet, if it were not for the industry of these two widely separated nations, the farmers of this rich state would still be obliged to bind their grain with old-fashioned wire, which never worked, or with untrustworthy cotton strand. In fact, the problem of twine was the problem of successful binding for years after the self-binder was an established fact.

It took many years and thousands of dollars to eliminate this primary drawback to the early grain growers of the country. One manufacturer alone spent $15,000 trying to make twine out of grass, $35,000 using paper as a substitute, and $43,000 on straw—all in the end to be discarded as unsatisfactory. Then, after searching the world with a close tooth rake, as it were, it was found that two fibres could be made to do the work—Manila and Sisal. The Manila—long, soft and even—had generally been used in multiple strands for making cable and cordage; while the Sisal—strong, pliable and smooth—was found to lend itself perfectly for the manufacture of a single-strand cord, such as the self-binder necessitated.

Then commenced a merry struggle between the distant races for the honor of supplying the twine which was to make His Majesty, the American farmer, the greatest food producer in the world. At first, owing to the established position of the Manila hemp trade caused by the cordage industry, the little brown brother in the Philippines forged ahead, but he made no progress in his methods of production, using the knife and block and other simple methods followed by his primitive forefathers in extracting the fibre. It was soon seen that Sisal would either be the ultimate material to supply this demand or the demand would not be filled. At this point of the race a number of clever, aggressive Yucatecans, educated in the sciences in this country and abroad, sprang into the game. They saw the future commercial possibilities of the neglected Sisal plant. At their own expense they built railroads into the arid, dry territories where henequen grew. They invented new machines, capable of cleaning 100,000 leaves a day, and soon began to compete on an equal basis with the Manila fibre.

The Spanish-American war temporarily advanced the price of Manila fibre to such an extent that good grades of Manila fibre commanded a price which was practically prohibitive for binder twine. Therefore, manufacturers of binder twine concentrated their energy and genius in the production of a perfect binder twine from Sisal. This required some adjustment of machinery and some change in methods, but manufacturers of twine succeeded so that the twine made from Sisal has for some years been as perfect and satisfactory as any binder twine ever made from any material. This has resulted in the increased use of Sisal, until during the past season not less than 85 per cent., and possibly 90 per cent., of the material which went into the manufacture of binder twine in the United States was Sisal fibre.

First-class binder twine can be made from high-grade Manila fibre, but it is very difficult to make even a reasonably good article of binder twine from low-grade Manila. Before the American occupation of the Philippine Islands, the Spanish officials at times exerted their arbitrary power for the purpose of maintaining the quality of the fibre which was produced by the natives. It was not an uncommon thing for the governor of a district to seize a quantity of inferior fibre and publicly burn it in the middle of the plaza. This was an object lesson to the natives to produce better grades of fibre. However, since the Americans tave taken possession of the Philippine Islands, no authority has been exercised and no influence exerted by the officials in connection with the quality of fibre. The result is a very much greater proportion of low-grade fibres than has ever been produced in previous years. Unquestionably, large quantities of this low-grade fibre will be used in the manufacture of binder twine for the harvest of 1910, and it is unnecessary to state that those who attempt to use twine made from this low-grade Manila fibre will have troubles of their own.

There may never be a famine in twine, but it is rather to the farmer's interest always to keep a weather eye on the future, and in this particular instance to secure his twine supply, whether it be Sisal or Manila, at as early a date as possible.

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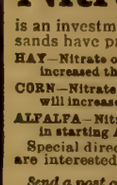

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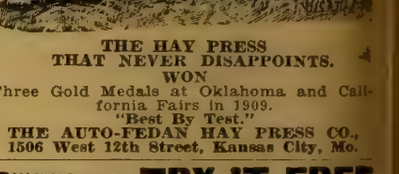

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Packers and the Markets.

Officers of the National Packing Company have been indicted in New Jersey for some alleged violation of anti-trust laws. Of this indictment we have nothing to say. But we have a word to say about the live stock trade and the packers in general.

Our readers will remember that some years ago many newspapers and magazines were continually making the statement that there were but four great beef packers, and that they controlled the meat trade of the country. The agitators, writers and reporters could not find the other packers—they were not looking for them—but there were many others that could easily have been found by looking for them; but the intent was to make out a case against the great packers, Swift, Morris, Armour and Hammond, and the others were ignored or made little of.

But individual members of the big packing firms did not ignore their competitors. They brought them to the front; they bought several of them out, and in 1903 with the Hammond Packing Company (one of the four) they consolidated a lot of them under the name of the National Packing Company.

The houses absorbed were the Fowler Packing Company, with plants East and West; the United Dressed Dressed Beef Company of New York; the Anglo-American Provision Company, the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company, Hutchinson Packing Company of Kansas City, Ruddy Bros. & Co. of Kansas City, and several others. All this was fully set forth in the famous Garfield Report of the beef trade, March 3d, 1905. Mr. Garfield also discovered the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the Cudahy Packing Company, two large concerns outside the Big Four, and, including them, said that all of these collectively did but 45 per cent. of the beef business of the United States, although they did the bulk of the dressed-beef shipments to the East.

Now, six years later, comes the new discovery of the National Packing Company, as though it was a secret organization, although its list of stockholders was public property and officially recorded.

There are few farm and stock publications whose editors have had closer or more intimate connection with the live stock markets of the country than ourselves. We personally reported the yards and published every transaction in cattle, hogs and sheep on the St. Louis market for twelve years. We have silently investigated every important market, East and West, for twenty years, and we have no hesitation in saying that at no time have the big packers had less control of the markets than they now have. Stock raisers to whom we address this article can go on with their business with the full assurance that there are more markets than there were individual buyers thirty years ago, and more independent packers to-day than were all kinds of beef packers twenty years ago. The live stock markets have grown and multiplied and cities have been built up around them, stock farmers have prospered and ranchmen have grown rich, and to-day the market system for sale of live stock is the cleanest, most open and above board of any market for any farm product in the United States. The shipper of a single mixed car-load can find as many buyers as he has animals to sell; the shipper of a train of cattle can find more buyers than there are ranchmen able to ship a full train to one market, and if the ranchman is not satisfied to ship a train-load to one market he can divide them up with several markets. He can also ship on several days. There is no combination that he cannot get the best of.

The great packers can plead their own case before the courts. That is their affair. We are simply defending the openness, the competitive features and the value of the live stock markets and their freedom from control by any men or set of men, and we may all satisfy ourselves that the prices paid by these packers and all buyers, whether said prices be high or low, are all explained by the simple statement that if they could buy cattle, hogs and sheep for less money they certainly would do so. Stock raisers can be assured that their market system is all right, and it will pay them to come out of the brush and say so, for some day the State and National Legislatures, being misinformed, will cripple these markets and destroy a great part of their usefulness.

Clay, Robinson & Company's LIVE STOCK REPORT

Published Weekly by CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

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O. E. HINTZ, Bunker Hill, Ill.: "Enclosed please find 50c for one year's subscription to the Live Stock Report. Your paper is getting more valuable every year and I think the live stock raiser or farmer who does not take it is behind the times."

J. C. COBB, President of the Bank of Odessa, Mo.: "I hand you $1 for two years' subscription. I would feel lost without the REPORT."

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for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), Conjunctivitis and Cataract, Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE; your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure. "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." $2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n., Dept. C, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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That's the reason your horse is in poor condition, does not shed his coat, rubs his tail, is hidebound, colicky and pot-bellied. WORMS are sapping his life, killing his powers of digestion and assimilation, STARVING him so he CAN'T thrive.

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is the most perfect remedy for worms ever made as it kills the worms and destroys the eggs. No trouble, simply give it with the feed. 50c at druggists or direct prepaid.

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Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 5 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, $1.00 bottle.) For Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.

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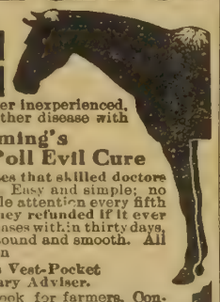
Fistula and Poll Evil



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—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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Increase Your Profits

Treatment For Balky Horses.

One of the most trying experiences in the teaming industry is to have a horse balk when asked to move a load well within his ability. A horse that possesses a balky temperament is never safe in an emergency, and the driver is always anticipating trouble with his charge. The incorrigible balky horses of the rural districts find their way to wholesale markets where under the test of hauling a heavy truck wagon on a paved street with the wheels blocked the vice is immediately discovered. If the animal has been sold as serviceably sound, and guaranteed a willing worker and a cheerful puller, the buyer rejects his purchase and the horse is resold without any guarantee except clear title of ownership. Some horses have learned to balk by being overloaded and abused. Their courage has been overtaxed and they rebel disheartened at the task they are asked to perform. Other horses appear to balk from natural inclination and appear foaled full of innate stubbornness. Balking, like windsucking, cribbing, weaving and halter pulling, is a vice developed by natural inheritance. In breaking young horses to harness too much caution cannot be observed in asking the youngster to pull light loads to begin with. Balkiness is an attribute of equine meanness that when it manifests itself is sure to appeal to the evil disposition of the teamster. To know that a horse is well, has been humanely treated, and is only asked to perform that which he can do easily and have him refuse to do it naturally incites the driver to punish the animal. Beating a balky horse does not appear to reform him from the vice. When exhibiting a demonstration of his balky disposition the horse appears to be immune from the pain of punishment and stands beating without flinching. The animal appears to be under the influence of a spell in which he would rather die than obey the voice of his master. The balky horse cannot be conquered by brutal treatment, but may be induced to pull by many devices intended to attract his attention from his resolution not to pull. To lift the fore foot and pound on the shoe, to put a handful of grass or dirt in his mouth, to give him a lump of sugar or an apple to eat have all proved successful in some instances in inducing a horse to pull. To pass a cord around the pastern and pull the forefoot forward until the animal has to move is also a means of starting a balky horse. An electric battery manipulated by the driver gives an animal a shock from a source that he does not comprehend and is the latest device in treating incorrigible horses.—The Horseman.

Horse and Mule Notes.

The imported Shire stallion "The Swell," that was greatly admired at the Illinois State Fair last fall and was first-prize winner in his class, has been sold by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm to J. H. King & Son, of Walnut Grove, Ill. They have sold stallions to Messrs. King & Son continually since 1882.

E. T. Bedford's champion Hackney mare Hildred is now at John E. Madden's Hamburg Place, near Lexington, Ky., and may be bred this year to the trotting stallion Vice Commodore, 2:11, son of Bingen, 2:06¼, and Narion, by Arion, 2:07¾, out of Nancy Hanks, 2:04. It is to be regretted that Mr. Bedford's famous prize-winning high stepper has never as yet produced a foal.

Mr. M. W. Savage, proprieter of International Stock Food Farm, Minneapolis, says that his four-year-old Dan Patch mare, Rena Patch, out of Renline, by Online, promises to be something extra good. At Phoenix she paced a trial in 2:07 and after this a mile in 2:06 with the last half in 1:01.

European and East Indian officials are looking over the ranches and markets of Australia for the purpose of buying horses. They are also looking for cheap horses, which are hard to find on any market.

On February 5th, Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, of Bushnell, Ill., reported the delivery to Mr. E. M. Hoagland, of Prairie City, Illinois, a pair of imported Percheron fillies that are rising three-years old imported expressly for him. These fillies were purchased by Mr. H. H. Truman after he had looked through practically all of the leading studs of France. One of them is a first-prize winner at the largest show in France and the pair of fillies were considered by interpreters, dealers and shipping agents in France to be the best pair of rising three-year-old Percheron fillies that has left that country for a long time.

A Fine Jack For $1,500.

Mr. Thos. H. Ezell, of R. F. D. No. 7, Nashville, Tenn., who has advertised in The National Farmer and Stock Grower for several years, reports recent sales as follows:

"I wish to report the sale of my famous two-year-old jack, Ezell Headlight, to James M. Spurgeon, of Canton, Mo. Mr. Spurgeon has spent no little time or expense in looking for a herd jack, and had no hesitancy in stating to me before buying that this noted jack, Ezell Headlight, comes as near filling his requirements as could be found, and that he could not improve on him. He visited breeding farms through Tennessee twice and all through Missouri, and I wish to congratulate Mr. Spurgeon on his selection. I do not believe this jack has an equal in America, as I have been looking around myself for this kind of jack, and it is the only one I ever found as good, the price being $1,500. To-day I sold two more jacks to Mr. Johnson, to go to Indiana."

English Cotton Spinners.

According to the United States Consul General in London the published accounts of 100 cotton spinning companies in Oldham and other yarn producing districts, owning 8,395,630 spindles, show a net loss of $1,324,-038 for the year 1909. The operatives also suffered; their wages were reduced 50 per cent. and hours of labor shortened. The gravity of the situation is suggested by the Employers' Federation in their agreement to continue the curtailment of the consumption of raw cotton by shutting dwn their mills for a time or running still shorter hours.

KENDALLS SPAVIN CURE

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

Nooseneck Hill, R. I., May 4th, 1909.

Gentlemen: I keep a number of horses and have used your Spavin Cure for the last eight years. *I have never known it to fail in whatever way used.* T. W. Babcock.

For Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Sprains, Swollen Joints, All Lameness

—Proved by 40 years of use by hundreds of thousands, the best that the medical world affords. The standby for family use also. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. Buy at drug stores and get free book, "A Treatise on the Horse," or write to—

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with its all-steel wheels that last a lifetime. It gives you the low lift instead of the high lift and saves your strength thousands of times a year. You can have wheels any height—20 to 60 inches—and any width of tire. The Electric Handy Wagon is a wagon for all work.

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and see how the Electric Handy Wagon is made. It explains how cheaply you can fit your old running gears with Electric Steel Wheels and turn them into a handy wagon. Address to-day.

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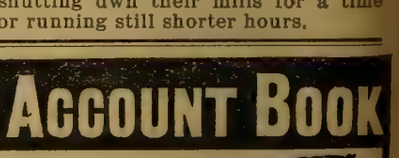

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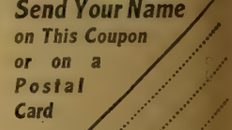
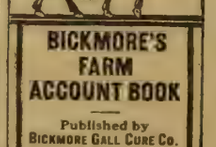
Know How Much You Make This Year

No one shall pay a cent for *Bickmore's Farm Account Book.* It will be sent free to any farmer who will be good enough to tell who and where he is. The cost of a crop never demanded closer attention. Business farming puts money in the bank. This book is arranged to keep all accounts in simple form—more simple, and certainly more practical, than trying to remember them; shows what to charge against crop production; has a laborer's time record; and section for personal accounts. *64 pages; for ink or pencil.* Not a cheap affair. It is meant for business. Its quality is in keeping with





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a remedy that *cures,* and the horse works all the time. Users keep it in their stables the year round—they believe in it. It is always ready for Harness or Saddle Galls, Chafe, Rope Burns, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. In cows use it for Sore Teats. Don't buy a substitute. Insist on getting Bickmore's Gall Cure—for the sake of your horse's health. But write now for Bickmore's Farm Account Book—it is ready for *you.* No cost. No obligation. Send your name and address—that's all.

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Send Your Name on This Coupon or on a Postal Card

Send me a Free Copy of Bickmore's *"Farm Account Book,"* as advertised in National Farmer and Stock Grower.

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The Age of Work Horses.

In a recent edition of the New York Herald it was stated that Mr. William Bradley has working on his contractors' wagons two horses fifty years. Jumbo, the older of the two, is twenty-six, and he has been working for his present owner twenty-three years. Spot is one year younger. He was foaled in 1885 and Mr. Bradley has owned him since 1888. Mr. Bradley estimates that their gross earnings during this long period of service have been upward of $20,000.

"A team with a man to drive it can earn $6 a day, and the horses alone are worth $4 a day." The two together never lost a week's work, all told, until last year, and neither of them ever cost a cent for repairs."

Counting only 250 working days as a yearly average, each horse would earn $500 a year, and in the forty-five years representing their combined service their earnings would aggregate $22,500. Assuming that the cost of keeping them was $200 a year for each horse, which is a very liberal estimate of the expense, the net earnings of the team would still be $13,500, or more than most race horses earn in a lifetime.

When Mr. Bradley bought his two-thousand-acre stock farm at Raritan, N. J., he thought it would be an act of kindness and justice to send the two old equine laborers down there and let them take it easy in pastures green as long as they might live. Much to his surprise, however, both horses began to fail as soon as they were sent to the country and turned out. Jumbo fell away two hundred pounds before it occurred to Mr. Bradley that the old horse was pining away for want of work. He and Spot were accordingly brought back to New York and used on a dump wagon again. The effect was almost magical in restoring their flesh and spirits.

For eighteen years Jumbo and Spot worked together as a team, but it became apparent a few months ago that Spot was too much for his mate, and so the older horse was sent up to Croton Lake, where Mr. Bradley is building the aqueduct, and there given lighter work in single harness. The old fellow missed his lifelong mate for several weeks, but has lately become reconciled, and now is thriving again. Spot is working on the Fourth avenue subway in Brooklyn with a fresh young mate, and his driver says that old as he is he can outpull any horse on the job.

"How much money do you suppose a stranger would have to put up to buy Jumbo and Spot?" the driver was asked.

"I don't know," was the answer, "but I'll bet it would take more money than Rockefeller could raise to get them."

Remedy For the Botts.

As a remedy for the bot-fly in horses, a correspondent advocates chopping up some potatoes, salting them well, and feeding them to the bot-afflicted animal. Not every horse will eat them, but if they will, relief follows, in less than an hour. The poison in the potato skin loosens, or kills, the small white worm causing the trouble. Potatoes are also recommended as instrumental in promoting the welfare of any mare that has not done well in foaling.—Australian Paper.

Feed For Horses.

As long as corn and oats are the principal grain rations used for horses there always will be a difference of opinion as to the economy and deficiency of each cereal. It is contended that oats excel in nitrogenous constituents to build up muscle and bone, while corn is highly carbonaceous and potential to build up fat and heat in animals. The attributes of each grain were tested by feeding forty-eight weeks two horses, one a ration of corn and the other a ration of oats, with the same amount of hay to each animal. When mixed timothy and alfalfa hay was used, corn was found to be equally efficient in maintaining the horse in prime condition as oats, and corn, when fed in the ear instead of shelled, was more economical.

MOVING PICTURES

OF THE WONDERFUL WORLD CHAMPION

DAN PATCH 1:55

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A MILE OF 2400 MOVING RACE PICTURES OF DAN PATCH 1:55

and every picture shows the King of all Horse Creation as plainly as if you stood on the track and actually saw Dan Patch 1:55 in one of his Thrilling Speed Exhibitions for a full mile. 2400 distinct moving pictures taken of Dan in one minute and fifty-five seconds means twenty-one pictures taken every second all of the way around the entire track from the back seat of a high power automobile. You can see Dan shake his head to let his driver know that he is ready for a supreme effort and then you can watch every movement of his legs as he flies through the air with his tremendous stride of 29 Feet. You can see his Thrilling Finish as he strains every nerve to reach the wire, you can see his driver dismount and look at his watch while thousands of people crowd around, you can see his care taker force his way through the crowd and throw a beautiful woolen blanket over Dan to prevent his catching cold and then you can follow him up the track before the Madly Cheering Multitudes. As a Study Of Horse Motion it is better than the actual speed mile because you can see Dan right before you for every foot of the entire mile. When first shown to the public this marvelous picture caused people to stand up all over the theatre calling "Come on Dan"—"Come on Dan."

This Remarkable Moving Picture is the Most Realistic and the Most Thrilling ever presented to the public. I have taken a part of the Original 2400 Wonderful and Sensational Pictures and made them into a **Newly Invented Moving Picture** that you can carry in your pocket and show to your friends at any time, day or night. It does not need a machine, it does not need a curtain and it does not need a light. **It Creates a Sensation Wherever Shown.**

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1st. In what paper did you see my Moving Picture Offer? **2nd.** How many head Each of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry do you own? **3rd.** How many acres of land do you own or how many acres of land do you rent?

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Address - - - INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., M. W. SAVAGE, Proprietor, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Principles of Horse Breeding.

In a recent bulletin issued by Dr. A. S. Alexander, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, he puts in few words the methods to be followed in the improvement of horses, as follows:

"The principles to be followed by farmers in improving their horse stock are: The use of sound, pure-bred sires of a particular breed, the use of sound mares, the feeding and care of the mare and foal, and the working of the stallions regularly. Dr. Alexander further urges the home production of pure-bred stallions to replace the grades, mongrels and scrubs too often used at present. He urges that grade horses replace scrubs in farm teams. The organization of community associations will greatly facilitate the promoting of horse breeding and the encouragement of the industry may be furthered by prizes at County Fairs for pure-bred stallions, mares and colts."

At the National Corn Show of 1909 U. P. Hesterly, of Villa Rica, Ga., won $75 for the best single ear of corn, any color, Southern zone; and H. S. Brandon, Normandy, Tex., won $75 for the best ten ears of corn, any variety, in Southern zone.

Top hogs at 10 cents a pound the highest price ever paid on the market.

Ask for Book No. 7.

Forty pages in colors

WHAT EVERY FARMER WANTS

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JUST drop us a post card and we will send you, **free,** the latest edition of our **Corn Book,** containing the best information from the highest authority on selection and care of seed corn.

You can get more and better corn without increased cost by following this book.

Every page illustrated and printed in colors.

The fact that this book also contains description of

The Deere No. 9 Corn Planter

the most highly perfected machine on the market, adds to its value.

Increased accuracy secured by the famous **Deere edge-selection drop,** means anywhere from ten to fifteen bushels per acre over the old style of machine.

Repeated tests have shown the above increase in favor of really accurate planting.

We have plates for all kinds of corn and other seeds. Instantly changed from hill to drill drop without changing plates.

Fertilizer attachment that distributes either in hill or drill.

Illustration here shows the regular runner, but stub runner or disc openers may be had on special order. In fact, the **Deere No. 9** is strictly up to date in all real improvements.

Deere No. 9 Edge-Drop Planter
Highest Accuracy in Drop

Address

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I can afford to do this because I know you'll be pleased—because my vehicles and harness are made right—because I save you big money on prices by taking only one small maker's profit—because my immense production and large number of sales (over 150,000 buggies now) get the best grade of materials and work for you and save me on costs—you get my

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S-W Commonwealth Barn Red

A bright, handsome red for painting barns, outbuildings, fences, corn cribs, etc. It works freely under the brush, has great covering capacity and wears well. Is put up full U. S. Standard Measure, and so is more economical than the many short measure, poor quality barn paints sold at a low price.

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is made of Pure White Lead, Pure Zinc and Pure Linseed Oil, with the necessary coloring pigments and driers. All combined in correct proportions with the aid of powerful machinery of our own special design. There is no better paint made than S. W. P. It will cover more surface, look better and last longer than cheap mixed paints or hand mixed lead and oil. Put up full U. S. Standard Measure.

S-W Wagon and Implement Paint

A durable oil gloss paint made especially to withstand hard usage. There is the greatest economy in keeping your wagons and implements well painted, to protect the wooden parts against dampness and cracking and the iron and steel parts against rust. It brushes out evenly, covers well and is very permanent in color. Your farm equipment will last twice as long if kept well painted and will give you better service all the time.

S-W Brighten Up Finishes

Under this label we put up a complete line of paints, varnishes, stains and enamels for every use or surface in and around the home. Not one product for all purposes, but a number of different products, each one made especially for a particular purpose and the best for its purpose. Tell your local S-W Agent what you want to finish and he'll give you a Brighten Up Finish that will do the work well.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT—OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

Veteran Commission Salesman, General Manager of the

Campbell Commission Company

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
National Stock Yards, Ill.

EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK—SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Holland & Nugents' Sale.

In announcing a special sale of harness, saddle and speed horses at the National Stock Yards for April 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, Holland, Nugents & Maxwell Bros. say as follows:

"All of the commission interests in these yards will be united in making this the greatest sale of the year.

"We have without question the strongest horse market in the United States. At the present time the South affords the best market for road and saddle horses, and we furnish 75 per cent. of the horses they buy, and we are also in close touch with the buyers from all other states. These are certainly good reasons why you should consign your horses to this sale.

"Entries to catalogue close April 2d. For further information, write."—Holland-Nugents & Maxwell Bros., National Stock Yards, Ill.

To Buyers of Mules.

The pioneer firm of mule dealers of the St. Louis market is the Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Company, and their specialty is of the better class. Contracts are entered into for any number or grade of commercial mules and satisfaction is guaranteed. Members of the firm also contract for cavalry, artillery, Cuban or Eastern horses. It is a safe firm to do business with, always upholding the highest traditions of the great market of which they have been so largely instrumental in building up. For mule quotations, address The Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Good Mississippi Steers.

On March 1st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, twenty-two head of 1,145-pound steers sold at $6.25 per 100 pounds, and twenty-two head of 1,056-pound steers at $5.75 per 100 pounds. They were choice cattle, shipped to market by Greenwald & Champenois, of Lauderdale county. They were straight meal-fed cattle. It is not on record that Mississippi cattle ever sold any higher at any regular live stock market.

Hogs at Ten Cents a Pound.

On Tuesday, March 1st, two loads of hogs sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards at 10 cents per pound. One load, consisting of 290-pound hogs, was shipped in by J. A. Fletcher, of Macoupin county, Ill.; and another load, which averaged 314 pounds, was shipped in by D.A.Jones, of Malvern, Ill. The price paid is the record at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

National Feeders' and Breeders' Show.

The show dates are March 14th to 19th, at Fort Worth, Texas, during the meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association. The show is to be held at the Coliseum, near the Live Stock Exchange, and there is always an enjoyable, instructive time and a grand exhibit of beef steers, also breeding cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, jack stock and poultry.

Fancy Poultry and Eggs.

Albert S. Ennis, owner of the Sunset Jersey Cattle Herd, is advertising eggs for sale from his Buff Orpingtons, Buff Cochin Bantams, Bourbon Red Turkeys, Buff Ducks and Pearl Guineas. We are glad to indicate where guineas are to be had. According to the lecturer on poultry raising, they are in great demand, and in the city market represent every kind of game fowl.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

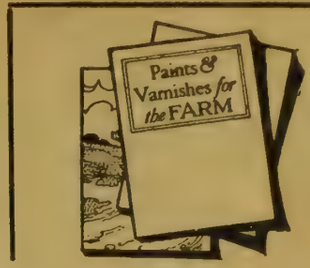
THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.



WILLIAMS

FOR USE ON THE FARM

S-W Metalastic No. 2
A metal protective paint all ready to use. Is made of a combination of Graphite and other materials and Pure Linseed Oil, and has greater durability than many of the so-called graphite paints. It dries rapidly and gives a hard, impervious paint film that effectively protects the metal beneath. Just the paint to use on the metal parts of windmills, farm machinery, metal roofs, spoutings, iron fences and, in fact, on all metal surfaces exposed to the weather.

S-W Buggy Paint
will make your old buggy look like new. This is a Varnish Gloss Paint made to stand wear and tear and outside exposure. It colors and varnishes at one operation and vehicles finished with it can be washed without injuring the gloss or durability of the paint. S-W Buggy Paint is a high quality product and should not be confused with the many cheap mixtures on the market. Comes in full measure cans; nine handsome colors.

S-W Creosote Paint
is a moderate priced paint, just the paint for painting farm buildings, outhouses, fences, bridges, etc., in fact for protecting all kinds of rough wooden structures from the wear and tear of the weather. It is of splendid quality, spreads easily under the brush and wears well. It contains Creosote, which prevents the decay of the wood and has a very sanitary effect in buildings where poultry, horses and stock are kept.

Booklets that give you valuable information sent free
Write today for the one you need.
"Paints and Varnishes for the Farm"
Full of valuable information as to the uses and economies of Paints and Varnishes.
"S-W Brighten Up Booklet"
Full of suggestions of how to use paints and varnishes to decorate and improve the appearance of the interior of your home.
Booklets on Insecticides
Get larger crops, get more fruit and better fruit by the judicious use of insecticides. Write for pamphlets on the following insecticides and their uses:
S-W Paris Green.
S-W New Process Arsenate of Lead.
S-W Lime-Sulfur Solution.
S-W Bordeaux Mixture.
Address all inquiries to 689 Canal Road, Cleveland, O.
In Canada to 639 Centre St., Montreal.

HORSES. MULES.

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

HORSE AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY and TUESDAY.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States.

Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

HORSE DEPT.—Nugent Bros., Maxwell Bros.
MULE DEPT.—Ed Conway, Lan Morris.
AUCTIONEERS—Tim Holland, Ike Howard.

Write us for market information.
Address,

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

The Market For Corn.

Corn is about holding its own. May corn at Chicago, June 30th of last year, was quoted at 55⅝c.; was 66⅜c. on January 31st, and closed at 66⅛c. on February 28th. Considering the large crop, the prices held up very well. Cash corn at St. Louis on November 30th was 59½c.; December 31st, 63c.; January 31st, 63c.; and February 28th, 62c. There is no indication of any decline in prices.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Dan Patch Moving Pictures.

These are the free gift of Mr. M. W. Savage, proprietor of the International Stock Food Farm at Minneapolis. All you have to do to get a set is to answer the advertisement on page 15. There are two sides to the set—one side full of information, and the other side showing Dan Patch as natural as life come tearing down the track. In addition to Dan Patch, 1:55, Mr. Savage owns Minor Heir, 1:59¼, and other world's champions. Everybody is interested in Dan Patch, and these moving pictures are very satisfactory and will last a long time.

Home-grown turnips selling at St. Louis for 35 cents a bushel.

Holstein Beef Cattle.

The Secretary of the Holstein Cattle Association has figured out to his own satisfaction that a Holstein is the equal of a Shorthorn steer as a beef animal. Let him feed a carload of Shorthorn steers and a load of Holstein steers of same ages, raised and fed under like conditions, ship them to market and obtain the market returns—then he will have facts as well as figures. The facts may not suit him, but he can say that the buyers discriminated against them. The best market for a grade Holstein steer is a calf market. Today we saw one sell, 160 pounds, at 9¾ cents a pound, $15.60, less 25 cents' commission, and $1.50 express charges.

Col. James H. Campbell,

Expert live stock salesman, is at the head of his own organization at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has a competitive market to back him. He is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Col. Campbell issues a circuar every week of his own composition, containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to Col. James H. Campbell personally and consign cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

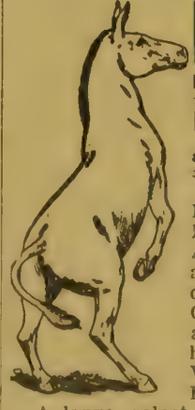
The Trade in Oats.

On January 31st, at St. Louis, No. 2 oats were selling at 49c., and on February 28th the same grade was quoted at 46 to 46½c., and special qualities of white oats at 49c. The Chicago May quotation was 46⅝c. on January 31st, and 47¼c. on February 28th. July was quoted at 44⅜c.; and September, 41⅛c. The fine quality of the oat crop is helping the sale of it.

JOS. A. MAXWELL MULE CO.,

Postoffice, **National Stock Yards, Ill.**

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF



MULES

Especially the Better Class.

Large Mules and Miners.

MR. JOSEPH A. MAXWELL, Pioneer Mule Dealer of America, founder, and formerly of MAXWELL & CROUCH, has now associated with him his sons, GEORGE W. MAXWELL and FRANK MAXWELL

A large, select stock of all classes always on hand. Our guarantee will ever remain as it has during the many years of our existence—GILT-EDGED. Information concerning the market cheerfully given.

Our References: Anyone who has ever bought of us.

Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Which is the Better Roof

3 Years After Laying?

A composition of tar paper roofing which dries out in a few months, rots, and is a constant fire menace—or a galvanized, fire-proof Edwards Steel Shingle Roof which outlasts composition roofing six times and wood shingles four times.

Yet Edwards Steel Shingles cost half as much as best cut wood shingles and about the same as high-grade 3-ply prepared roofing.

Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles

Easy to Put On—Cheapest Fire Insurance

Come in stamped sheets of finest Bessemer Steel, 5 to 10 feet long, covering width 24 inches, either galvanized or painted. Can be laid with hammer and nails. No soldering—no tarring—no trouble.

$10,000 Guarantee Bond Against Lightning. We will refund amount paid for our steel shingles if your roof is damaged by lightning.

Buy at Factory Prices. We are largest makers of iron and steel roofing and pay the freight on all Steel Shingles; Plain, Corrugated, V-Crimp Roofing; Imitation Brick Siding, etc. Send for our lowest factory prices delivered, also for free catalog No. 238. Write today.

The Edwards Manufacturing Co.
208-238 Lock Street [11] Cincinnati, Ohio

Pure Seeds and Adulterations.

During the year 1909 the United States Department of Agriculture examined and analyzed 359 samples of alfalfa seed bought in the open market, and, although 107 samples contained dodder, none were either adulterated or misbranded.

Of red clover, 630 samples in all, fifty-four samples contained dodder, which is less than 10 per cent., against 50 per cent. containing dodder the previous year. None of the seed was adulterated or misbranded.

Of 379 samples of orchard grass seed, eighty-five were found to be adulerated with seed of meadow fescue or rye grass, or both, this being practically the same result as during the previous year.

Of the 446 samples of Kentucky blue grass seed, fourteen only were wholly or in part Canada blue grass. This is less than half the adulerations found the year previous. Germination tests showed an average of 60 per cent. of the seed germinated.

Of the forty firms whose names were published as selling adulterated seed, none are advertisers in this paper.

A VALUABLE VETERINARY BOOK ABSOLUTELY FREE

A little book which our readers have seen mentioned frequently in advertisements and in live stock discussions, called "Zenoleum Veterinary Adviser," holds much that is of interest to farmers and stockmen, whether owners of few or many animals. It is valuable because it gives methods of treating along lines of the commonest troubles that all classes of live stock are heir to. The book is carefully indexed, and was designed primarily to show the relation of the celebrated Zenoleum Animal Dip and Disinfectant to domestic husbandry economy. Zenoleum has come to be a very popular thing among owners of live stock in every State in the Union, in Canada and other foreign countries. Its standing among high authorities appears from the fact that forty-five Agricultural Colleges unhesitatingly give it their recommendation.

The Zenoleum Veterinary Adviser shows in their own words just what the Professors and various directors connected with these institutions have said of it, and the suggestions they offer for its use. The most important fact is that the book is more conclusive than merely stating the uses of Zenoleum. It gives many descriptions of diseases and ailments, their causes and symptoms, etc., that could hardly be had in such compact and reliable form in any other book we can now call to mind. There are sixty-four pages, splendidly printed in large readable type, in a serviceable cover.

The book is free to any reader of this paper. Write to The Zenner Disinfectant Company, 174 Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, Mich., for it.

I believe readers who send for it will have cause to be gratified that I have called this matter to their attention. Take my advice and send for it right away.—Editor.

Concerning the Comet.

We hope that our readers will make a child's bargain with the comet, saying: "If you will let us alone we will let you alone." The comet will do us no harm, and no one need be scared about anything that may happen. Sensational writers and green astronomers get excited whenever a comet is seen in the heavens, and they forget that the Almighty is just as able to control the movement of a comet as He is to regulate the sun, moon and stars. Advanced astronomers know that comets are perfectly harmless, and they are able to calculate comet movements hundreds of years in advance. Halley's comet is a well-known visitor, of good habits, not a wandering straggler, liable to jolt against the sun or moon or earth without due notice, and comets' tails are only illuminated vapors or reflections.

The alarmists hunt up the many years in which comets appeared, and then string out a list of cheap disasters that happened and speak of them as though the comet was the cause.

Our readers may rest easy upon the statement that the greatest disasters in history did not occur in comet years, and we can prove it ourselves. The St. Louis cyclone, the Galveston flood, the San Francisco earthquake, the Mt. Peelee eruption, the Sicily earthquake, which we all remember—none of them were in comet years—and it is recorded that a comet once came within six times the distance of the moon, and that year was remarkably peaceful in the United States and not specially disturbed elsewhere. We have passed through comets' tails before without knowing it, and this time we may as well make up our minds not to fear imaginary evils.

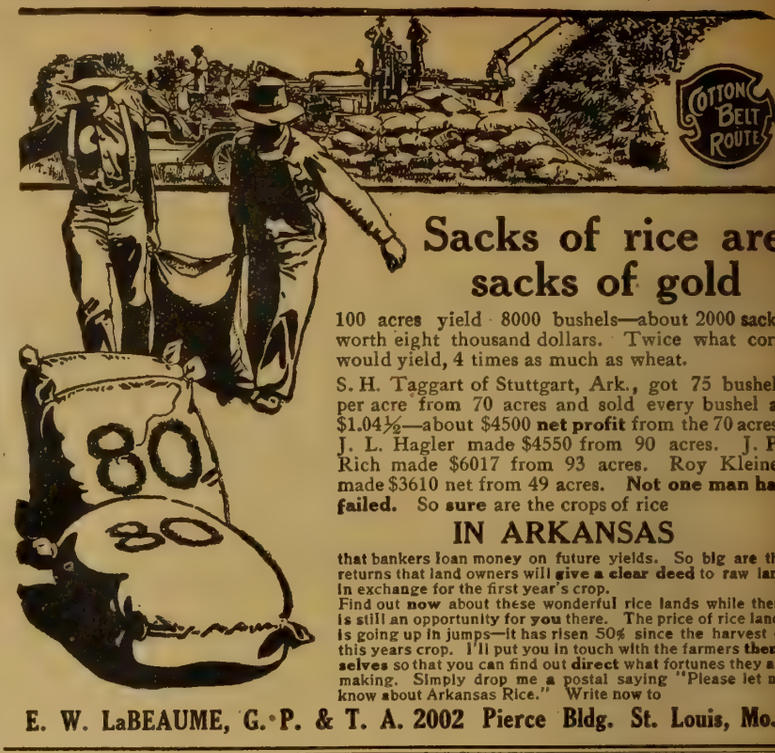
So far as this office is concerned, we have made up our minds to go on soliciting subscriptions and sending out subscription premiums just the same, or better than we did last year, including the roses which are advertised in this issue.

The Useful Farm Level.

In the equipment of the up-to-date farm are many comparatively inexpensive tools which are fully as necessary and as profitable to use as the larger and more expensive implements. In fact, it often happens that to the intelligent use of the smaller tools in economizing in the way of labor and repairing expense the farmer is enabled to materially increase his annual income. A very desirable and useful tool which is not found on all farms is a level. Such an instrument often comes in very handy and in many cases is a necessity if the work in hand is to be properly done. In ditching, some kind of level must be used. Going "by guess' will never assure the proper working of a land drain. And depending upon the improvised makeshifts which are sometimes resorted to is little if any better than mere guessing, so far as practical results are concerned. The human eye, when there is nothing to guide it, is very susceptible to error. Many a farmer who has tried to get along without a good level because of a trifling expense or trouble in procuring such an instrument has learned this to his sorrow. Faulty constructed drains are never satisfactory, and they eventually have to be relaid. This necessitates double expense, as the relaying requires as much time and labor as at first. But with a reliable level the matter of proper drain construction becomes a very simple operation. One is assured at the start that the grade desired will be had, and there is no chance of future trouble in its not working properly. Proper drainage is frequently the key to successful crop growing, and the use of a good level is the basis upon which such success should be founded.

But the use of the level on the farm does not begin or end with tile drainage. It has very many other practical applications. In fact, its uses are so varied and at the same time so important that even the farmer who has no ditching to do cannot afford to be without one. They are often wanted in extending a water pipe, locating a tank, providing for surface drainage, land grading, terracing, laying cement floors, stable gutters, yard paving and constructing walks and drives. The farm level with telescope attachment is also frequently needed in running farm lines, lining up fence posts, buildings, etc. It offers quick and reliable service in laying out lands, dividing and measuring fields, and many other little jobs about the farm which are so productive of better results in more efficient and profitable farm management.

A good farm level costs little compared wtih its worth and usefulness. Frequently it will pay for itself in one using, as it admits of economy in both labor and time and may save additional expense in providing the assurance that the work will not have to be done over again. We value our level as one of our most important farm tools, and would not like to try getting along without it. In this connection we desire to invite attention to the book entitled "Soil Salvation" issued free by the Bostrom-Brady Company, 1107 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo. It relates to all the uses of a farm level and is a very interesting publication.



Sacks of rice are sacks of gold

100 acres yield 8000 bushels—about 2000 sacks worth eight thousand dollars. Twice what corn would yield, 4 times as much as wheat.

S. H. Taggart of Stuttgart, Ark., got 75 bushels per acre from 70 acres and sold every bushel at $1.04½—about $4500 **net profit** from the 70 acres. J. L. Hagler made $4550 from 90 acres. J. P. Rich made $6017 from 93 acres. Roy Kleiner made $3610 net from 49 acres. **Not one man has failed.** So **sure** are the crops of rice

IN ARKANSAS

that bankers loan money on future yields. So **big** are the returns that land owners will **give a clear deed** to raw land in exchange for the first year's crop.

Find out **now** about these wonderful rice lands while there is still an opportunity for **you** there. The price of rice lands is going up in jumps—it has risen 50% since the harvest of this years crop. I'll put you in touch with the farmers **themselves** so that you can find out **direct** what fortunes they are making. Simply drop me a postal saying "Please let me know about Arkansas Rice." Write now to

E. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. & T. A. 2002 Pierce Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

Pull Your Stumps

No excuse for stumpy fields. Hercules pulls them out, roots and all. Triple power attachment means one-third greater pull. The only Stump Puller with Double Safety Ratchets. **Only** one with all bearings and working parts turned, finished and machined, reducing friction, increasing power, making it extremely light-running. Hitch on, and any stump is bound to come

With This All-Steel, Triple-Power HERCULES STUMP PULLER

No slipping; no breaking. Made of *all steel*. The strength is there, and the power, too. You may have had trouble with iron pullers, but this Hercules genuine steel puller is a different matter. It has 400% more strength than the best iron puller ever made, and is in a class by itself. It is the *only* stump puller

Fully Guaranteed for Three Years

—to give perfect satisfaction. Also pulls good-sized green trees and hedgerows. It is the only machine for quick and satisfactory work.

Don't Risk Dynamite

It's dangerous and it's costly. Besides, it only shatters the stump and leaves the roots in ground to grow again. The Hercules pulls roots and all. Once the stump is out it stays out.

Get Our Free Books and Proposition

—to first buyers in each locality where we have no agents. Write at once to be sure of being first, and save big money. You need this Hercules and you can save big money by writing us at once. Just say: "Send me Free Stump Puller Books and special proposition." A postal will do.

HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO.
240 17th St., Centerville, Ia.

Value of Better Milk.

When cream is shipped to the creamery in cans, representing an average of 25 per cent. butter-fat and 75 per cent. sour milk, the farmer considers the sour milk as waste, and to the creamery man it is a minor but decided asset. It may appear as a factor in deciding the price of butter-fat which farmers receive, and from its disposition at the creamery something can be learned of its commercial value.

At an Iowa creamery a statement was made, showing money derived from buttermilk fed to hogs. At the creamery 405 pigs were bought at a cost of $3,501.35; five of these were lost, and thirty-nine, valued at $680, were on hand at the end of the year. The hogs were fed corn that cost $1,000, and buttermilk from the creamery. There were 361 hogs sold, which netted $6,634.11. Deducting the cost from the total value of hogs sold and on hand, we find that the creamery received $2,812.76 from its hog-feeding operations.

An expert figuring the amount of buttermilk the creamery would most likely have from an output of 325,023 pounds of butter a year, figures the value of buttermilk at 21 cents per 100 pounds, and states that so much may be realized under most circumstances by feeding buttermilk either to hogs and chickens.

University Dairy Herd Yields High Net Profit.

The management and records of the University dairy herd for 1908-1909 are presented in a new bulletin, No. 187, just issued by the University of Wisconsin Experiment Station. The bulletin states that this herd of twenty-six milch cows, representing five breeds, averaged 8,492 pounds of milk, containing 363.62 pounds of butter-fat, during the year 1908-1909. The average value of the production of twenty-five cows in the herd was $104.49, the cost of feed $41.05, and the average net profit $63.44.

The average production for this year, on the basis of a herd of twenty-seven cows, shows 7,457 pounds of milk, containing 315.7 pounds of fat, worth $85.49, giving a net profit over cost of feed of $47.79.

The best individual records were made by Double Time, a Jersey, of 689 pounds of butter-fat, yielding $131.19 net profit; and Johanna, a Holstein, that gave 411 pounds of butter-fat and $67.18 net profit.

Invents Milk Weigher.

A new device for sampling and weighing milk as it is drawn by a milking machine has just been invented by A. A. Johnson, an '07 graduate of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, who is at present a principal of the LaCrosse County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy at Onalaska. This device is believed to be of great importance to dairymen, many of whom are now using the milking machine in their dairies.

Coupons Pouring In!

Everybody Buying at the New Cut Prices

Your Coupon Is in the Lower Left Hand Corner of This Page. Fill It Out NOW!

We believe the Economy Chief is the best and most satisfactory cream separator on the market today, regardless of price. We believe it to be the best in design, the closest skimming, the easiest running, the quickest cleaning; in short, the greatest separator value that money can buy. We have absolute confidence in the Economy Chief and we want every owner of cows to share this confidence with us. We want everyone interested in buying a cream separator to have an opportunity to find out for himself which is the best machine, which is THE SEPARATOR TO BUY.

Here Is the Challenge Offer That Is Bringing in the Orders by Every Mail

Deposit in your local bank the price of the Economy Chief Cream Separator you want to try, or

Send us a letter of reference from your banker stating that you are a reliable person; then

We will ship to you at once, freight prepaid, the separator you order, with the understanding that you are to set it up and try it on your farm for sixty days. Give it the hardest kind of a test; if possible try it alongside some other well known standard make, such as the Empire, United States or De Laval. Compare our machine in actual operation with any other. Note the amount of cream you get from each. Compare ease of running, time consumed in cleaning, and make any other comparisons you can think of. Never mind about the price; what you want from a cream separator is CREAM. If any other machine selling even as high as $85.00 or $90.00 will do better work, will skim closer, will give better satisfaction than our Economy Chief at $42.50, our advice to you is, buy the other machine and send ours back.

REDUCED PRICES FOR 1910

WE RECOMMEND THE BIG 600-POUND SIZE

No. 23T51 New 1910 Economy Chief. Capacity, 250 to 300 pounds, or 120 to 145 quarts per hour. Price reduced to	$27.90
No. 23T52 New 1910 Economy Chief. Capacity, 350 to 400 pounds, or 170 to 195 quarts per hour. Price reduced to	33.80
No. 23T54 New 1910 Economy Chief. Capacity, 600 pounds, or about 290 quarts per hour. Price reduced to	42.50

When you have finished your sixty-day test, if you are perfectly satisfied that you have the best separator on the market, write us saying that you want to keep the machine, and we will send you a bill for your separator and the freight charges we paid on it.

If at the end of sixty days you are not satisfied that the Economy Chief is the world's best separator, you don't need to even tell us the reason for your dissatisfaction unless you wish to; just drop us a line saying you don't want the machine. We will then send you a return address card to tack on the box **and we will not only return all money sent us, but also pay you for your time and trouble in setting up the machine, repacking it and hauling back to the station. We don't want you to lose one penny in trying out the Economy Chief for sixty days.**

If you want to send cash with your order, as most of our customers do, you won't lose any of the benefit of the above CHALLENGE OFFER, for if at the end of sixty days you decide you don't want the machine; if you think after a sixty days' trial you can get along just as well without a separator, or if you have seen a separator in operation giving better results than the Economy Chief, just send it back at our expense, tell us how much we owe you for freight charges, hauling from and to the station, setting up and repacking, and we will promptly send you every cent of the purchase price, plus your bill.

THIS IS OUR CHALLENGE OFFER AND OUR WHOLE CREAM SEPARATOR PROPOSITION!

We think our Economy Chief Separator is the best machine in the world. We want to sell you an Economy Chief if you think the same as we do, not otherwise, and we make this challenge offer to give you a chance to find out all about the Economy Chief **at our expense** and to prove our confidence in our own machine.

IF THE MAKER OF ANY OTHER CREAM SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD BELIEVES IN HIS MACHINE AS WE BELIEVE IN OURS, LET HIM MAKE YOU THE SAME PROPOSITION WE DO.

That's all—Now fill out the Coupon!

FILL OUT THIS SPECIAL ORDER BLANK

☐ **CASH WITH ORDER.** If you are enclosing the full price, simply write the amount in this square.

☐ **CASH IN BANK.** You can deposit the purchase price of the separator with your local banker, to be held by him for a month while you are trying it. If you follow this plan make an X mark in this square and enclose your certificate of deposit signed by your banker.

☐ **BANK REFERENCE.** If you prefer not to send us the money, or to hold it in the bank subject to our order, make an X mark in this square and enclose a letter of reference signed by your banker, telling us you are a responsible property owner.

☐ **FREE DAIRY GUIDE.** Nearly everybody has a copy of our big General Catalog or our Cream Separator Catalog, but if you have not and want more information before ordering make an X mark in this space.

Name _____

Postoffice _____ State _____

Shipping Point _____ State _____

R.F.D. _____ P. O. _____ Street No. _____ Box No. _____ and No. _____

Send me by freight on trial ___ Economy Chief Cream Separator

Size _____ Price _____

National Farmer (St. Louis) (Please write plainly and carefully.)

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., CHICAGO

Buffalo Bill's French Friend.

An exchange says: "Buffalo Bill is fond of telling a story about a French prince that visited him on his ranch once, and they went out after birds. Buffalo William came back with a full bag, but when he asked the prince what he had killed he said proudly: 'Of ze bairds, none —zey are too difficile; but of ze vild cows and calves I 'ave nine ovair ze 'ill.'"

Better Farming

A John Deere Book

—Just Out

A Farmer Can Get It Free

IF interested in farming, get our FREE book called "BETTER FARMING." It tells all about—

Alfalfa	*Making Hay*
Dairying	*Fighting Frost*
Seed Wheat	*Silos*
Corn Crops	*Cultivation*
Stock Feeding	*Cotton Crops*
Art of Plowing	*Soil Fertility*
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Your land is high priced and hired help expensive. There is only one way to make big money—use implements that cut down the cost of your crops. Isn't it true that when you break something on a plow it is nearly always a cast part? Wherever strain comes on a John Deere Plow there you will find steel—tool steel. Take any plow that has had hard work for five years, put it along side of a John Deere which has been in service that long—and see the difference. Then there is no paint to cover up poor material. You can see the wear and the defects. The John Deere will be solid, staunch and ready for the hardest job. Then you begin to know that quality counts.

You can take pride in owning a John Deere—the standard plow of the world for two generations.

We will send you the 80-page, illustrated book free if you write and ask for

Package No. 7.

Mention the package number *sure*, then you will get exactly the right stuff.

DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks. posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

For Sixty Cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the Cement Workers' Handbook. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Soy Beans and Cowpeas.

Indiana results of co-operative farm tests are published by Prof. A. T. Wiancko, Agriculturist of the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station, as follows:

"Of the soy-bean varieties tested in the northern half of the state, Ito San yielded an average of 2,255 pounds hay and 18.3 bushels grain; Early Brown, 2,300 pounds hay and 19.6 bushels grain; Hollybrook, 2,728 pounds hay and 20 bushels grain; and Dwarf Early Yellow, 1,961 pounds hay and 13.7 bushels grain per acre. In the southern half of the state, Ito San yielded 1,998 pounds hay and 14.2 bushels grain; Early Brown, 1,975 pounds hay and 14.1 bushels grain; Hollybrook, 2,348 pounds hay and 14.4 bushels grain; and Medium Early Yellow, 2,690 pounds hay and 15.2 bushels grain per acre.

Of the cow-pea varieties tested in the northern half of the state, Early Blackeye yielded an average of 3,253 pounds hay and 12.4 bushels grain; Michigan Favorite, 3,585 pounds hay and 13.5 bushels grain; Whippoorwill, 3,546 pounds hay and 12.2 bushels grain; and New Era, 3,719 pounds hay and 12 bushels grain per acre. In the southern half of the state, Early Black Eye yielded 2,346 pounds hay and 10.2 bushels grain; New Era, 2,720 pounds hay and 9.2 bushels grain; Iron, 3,810 pounds hay and 7.2 bushels grain; and Clay, 3,779 pounds hay and 4.1 bushels grain per acre.

It will be observed that for grain production the soy bean is the best of the two leguminous crops, and for hay the cowpea is most productive.

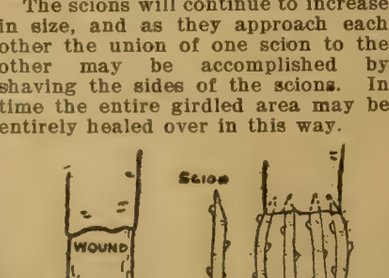
Bridge Graft in Early Spring.

Bridge grafting should be done in early spring, scions from healthy trees being selected, from twigs produced last season. The torn edges of the wound should be cut off smooth, and all badly-loosened bark removed. The scion should be cut half or three-quarters of an inch longer than the wound, and the ends of the scions pointed.

The scion may then be inserted under the edge of the bark, care being taken to have the cut on the scion made rather slanting, to give considerable space for it to unite with the bark of the tree. Several of these scions should be put in around the tree at intervals of not more than one and one-half inches. On small trees, three or four scions will be sufficient.

It is a good practice to paint over the wound areas with white lead, and they may further be protected by binding wtih cloth. Care should be taken, however, to see that the twine that holds the cloth is not so tight as to girdle the newly-set scions. After the scions have become firmly established, the cloth may be removed.

The scions will continue to increase in size, and as they approach each other the union of one scion to the other may be accomplished by shaving the sides of the scions. In time the entire girdled area may be entirely healed over in this way.



Grafting Not Always Needed.

In some cases bridge grafting will not be necessary. If the inner bark has not been removed by the rabbits, the tree may be saved by immediately protecting the girdled area before it has had time to dry out, by wrapping with cloth which has been treated with grafting wax. The inner bark will then form an outer bark, without serious injury. Where it can be used, this method is better than bridge grafting. Trees on which the bark has been removed along the sides and not entirely around the trunk, will be benefited by painting the wound. Before this is done, however, the rough edges of the bark should be removed so as to facilitate healing.

Cheap twine is not good economy

WE want every farmer in this country who uses our twines to go through the entire harvest season without one break in the field. We have set out to make that the standard test of all twines, and we believe that I H C twine comes nearer being such a grade than any other twine.

We have taken this matter the more seriously because we have stood back of the Sisal and Standard Sisal twines and the better grades of Manila ever since twine was made.

85 to 90 per cent of all the twine used is Sisal. It comes in a larger strand than the Manila twine; and, as all binders are adjusted to use this twine, the result has been that the bigger, stronger twine has proved more satisfactory in actual mechanical binding. Its only equal is the higher grade, higher priced Manila, which also bears the I H C trade-mark.

These two twines represent the highest point of excellence thus far attained in binder twine. You get the best when you ask your dealer for an

I H C Brand of Sisal—Standard Sisal—Manila or Pure Manila

You get a twine that has made its record in millions of wheat fields.

One that is guaranteed of standard length and standard strength.

One that is smooth-running; that works at a steady tension, without kinking or tangling in the twine box, and consequently without any loss.

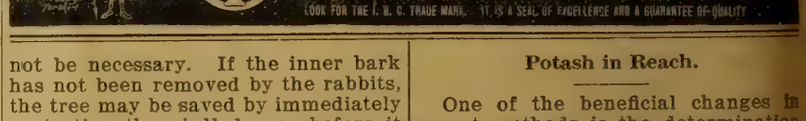
One that has the smallest percentage of breaks and that works well in binder knotter. Good binder twine is as important to you during harvest as good weather. You cannot regulate the weather, but you can pick your twine. If you want to be positive that you will have no twine delays, choose your twine—Sisal 500-ft.; Standard (which is made from pure Sisal) 500-ft.; Manila 600-ft., or Pure Manila 650-ft., from any of the following I H C brands:

Champion Deering McCormick
Milwaukee Osborne Plano International

These brands mean time-insurance for you during harvest.

Let your local agent know well in advance what your needs will be. The mills are working now. And if you want more interesting facts on binder twine, write us for particulars.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U.S.A.
(Incorporated)



Potash in Reach.

One of the beneficial changes in recent methods is the determination on the part of the German Kali Works to place potash in the hands of the farmers in car lots of fifteen tons or more at bedrock prices. If one farmer cannot use that much to advantage, he can join others in co-operative buying and distribute it amongst the members. Potash has never had a full position in commercial fertilizers, and in all complete preparations it can be used to advantage and profit. See page 7 and write for prices, mentioning this paper.

$15.95 AND UPWARD

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid, fair and square proposition to furnish a brand new, well made and well finished cream separator complete, subject to a long trial and fully guaranteed, for $15.95. It is different from anything that has ever before been offered. Skims 1 quart of milk a minute, hot or cold, makes thick or thin cream and does it just as well as any higher priced machine. Any boy or girl can run it sitting down. The crank is only 5 inches long. Just think of that! The bowl is a sanitary marvel; easily cleaned and embodies all our latest improvements. Gears run in anti-friction bearings and thoroughly protected. Before you decide on a cream separator of any capacity whatever, obtain our $15.95 proposition.

THE LOW DOWN AMERICAN SEPARATOR

EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

OUR LIBERAL TRIAL ENABLES YOU TO DEMONSTRATE THIS. While our prices for all capacities are astonishingly low, the quality is high. Our machines are up to date, well built and handsomely finished. Run easier, skim closer, have a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Thousands of machines in use giving splendid satisfaction. Write for our 1910 catalog. We will send it free, postpaid. It is richly illustrated, shows the machine in detail and tells all about the American Separator. Our surprisingly liberal long time trial proposition, generous terms of purchase and the low prices quoted will astonish you. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America and the first to sell direct to the user. We cannot afford to sell an article that is not absolutely first class. You save agent's, dealer's and even catalog house's profits by dealing with us and at the same time obtain the finest and highest quality machine on the market. Our own (manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every American Separator. We ship immediately. Western orders filled from Western points. Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS,

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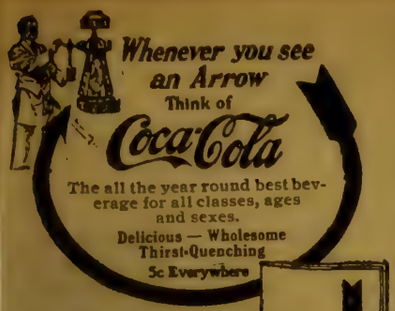


The Coca Cola Girl Calendar for 1910

Send us 2c for postage and we will send you our beautiful 1910 Coca Cola Girl Calendar and our interesting booklet "The Truth About Coca Cola". Tells all about Coca Cola—what it is and why it is so delicious, wholesome and beneficial. It gives analyses made by scientists and chemists from coast to coast, proving its purity and wholesomeness. Your name and address on a postal will bring you the booklet by itself.

THE COCA COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

Irrigation From Heaven.

Irrigation as commonly applied by man is good, but irrigation in the form of rain out of heaven is better, when it is rightly distributed throughout the growing season. The washing off of the dust from the leaves of plants is a great help to their growth, as well as one way of actually giving water to a dry plant.

Dust in the air is exceedingly common throughout a large part of the earth, during the season when the ground is not covered with snow. In the West, where the winds blow almost continually in the summer time, the air is filled with a dry dust that permeates everything. Where there are frequent showers, vegetation is given a frequent washing off that counts for far more than we imagine.

Reports from the state of California tell of cement works that scattered fine dust through the air in such quantities that the trees and other plants for six miles from the cement works were covered with a very fine dust that filled the stomata of the leaves and prevented the processes of growth. It covered the leaves of the oak trees, the willow trees and the grape vines. The leaves of these plants were unable to shake it off, as did the leaves of the peach, the lemon and the orange, which have a glossy surface. This was not in accordance with reports from rainy regions, where the cement dust seems to have no effect on the leaves of plants. What was the difference? The difference was that in the rainy regions the leaves are washed often by the descending rains, while in the region in California affected as noted, the rains are too few and far between to effectually do the work, and the water at the roots of the vines and trees has no way to become a cleansing element at the surfaces of the leaves.

The good effects of irrigation from heaven are so pronounced that some of the irrigation plants in the Northwest are distributing their water not through furrows in the soil, but by means of pipes that gush out into fountains at various intervals. The water so applied is a close imitation of the irrigation out of heaven furnished by nature.

People that live in humid regions have much to be thankful for that they never realize. Every rain washes the air and precipitates all the dust. For days afterward the air is fit to breathe, and in breathing it the lungs of men and animals and the breathing pores of plants are not filled with dust particles, which often convey disease. We often hear people groaning at a rainy day, unmindful of the fact that it is one of the great blessings conferred on us by a kind Creator.

The irrigation of the land by surface distribution is good, and it is a wealth-producer, but in considering it we should not forget that other and greater system of irrigation that gives us the water in drops from above.

Nebraska Experience With Oats.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has issued Bulletin No. 113, entitled "Oats." It discusses rates of sowing and cultivation.

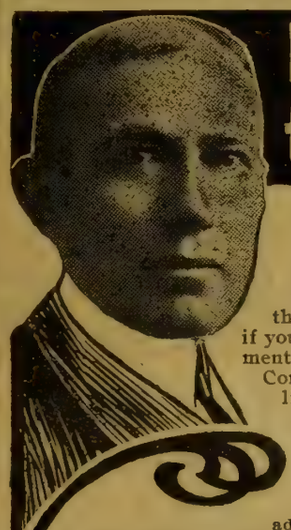
For six years twenty varieties have been tested, and about twelve of these have been tested for five years. The varieties can be summarized into early types and late types. The early varieties, which have ripened on an average July 11th, have averaged 53.9 bushels per acre, while the late varieties have ripened on an average July 20th, and have given an average yield of about 40.1 bushels, a difference of about 14 bushels per acre as an average for five years, in favor of the early varieties of oats. Sixty-day, Kherson and Texas Red, among the early varieties, are the ones most highly recommended. Among the late varieties, Lincoln Oats have given the best results.

Various rates of seeding Kherson oats have been tested since 1903. Results have shown that about eight pecks per acre give the best results when the Kherson oats are drilled and about ten pecks per acre when sown broadcast. However, the rate of seeding depends somewhat upon the variety of oats used. There is a table showing the relative size of grain in different varieties of oats, which demonstrates that with a small-grained variety of oats, like Kherson, eight pecks will furnish about as many plants per acre as fourteen or nineteen pecks of larger-grained varieties. Hence the rate of seeding depends a great deal upon the size of the grain. Counts have been made upon the different rates of seeding for two years to determine the number of plants and number of suckers or tillers produced per acre. Where the planting is thin the plants tiller freely, and almost as many heads per acre are produced where four pecks are used as where eight pecks are used, due to the stooling of the oats under thin planting.

Cultivation of oats has been practiced since 1898, experiments being conducted with plants sown in wide rows, twelve to twenty-four inches apart, also experiments where the oats have been sown with the regular drill and broadcast and afterwards harrowed with an ordinary smoothing harrow or weeder. It has not been found advisable to plant oats in drills wide apart except in a very dry season, when drilling twelve inches apart gave fair results. Where oats have been sown the ordinary way with a drill and harrowed from one to three times soon after the oats came up, an average increase in yield of 4.8 bushels for a period of seven years has resulted. However, where the oats were sown broadcast, harrowing has given a slight decrease in yield, due to the fact that many plants were destroyed in harrowing. It is recommended that oats be drilled and harrowed.

The Dry Farming Congress is issuing a semi-monthly bulletin, giving agricultural pointers without irrigation. Headquarters are at 214 Hutton Building, Spokane, Wash., with John T. Burns, Secretary. Dry farmers might send for a copy.

Horse-radish from the field is selling at St. Louis at $2.50 to $3.50 per barrel. Slyected, it sells at $3.50 to $4.00 per barrel.



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I will send to your home for 30 Days' Free Trial, freight prepaid, the sweetest-toned, finest-built piano in the world for the price, save you $150 to $200, guarantee the instrument forever, and let you buy it, if you wish after trial, for cash or on easy payment terms. That is my proposition on the Conroy Piano, and I claim that no more liberal offer was ever made by any responsible concern on a piano of standard make in the entire history of the industry.

$500,000 Capital

The *Conroy Piano Co.* is the largest piano concern of the Mississippi Valley. During the past quarter century, we have placed more than 100,000 Conroy Pianos in the homes of the people, and these world-famous instruments have invariably given perfect satisfaction. We are so sure of Conroy Quality that we stand back of every Conroy Piano with a lifetime $500,000 Guarantee. You are absolutely safe in dealing with us. Our long and honorable record proves it!

How We Save You Money

We are Piano Manufacturers. We sell direct to the user at only one small profit added to factory cost. We employ no Agents, Canvassers or Solicitors to follow you up and importune you for business. We save you all Jobber's and Retailer's Profits and Music Teacher's Commissions. As we cut out all "Middlemen" and deal direct with the purchaser, we can easily save you $150 to $200 and give you an instrument of superb tone quality, splendid material, guaranteed durability and wonderfully attractive style and finish.

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The Conroy Upright Cabinet Grand Piano is built of the finest materials obtainable in American and foreign markets. It is four feet eight in height, and double veneered cases in mahogany, walnut or oak. Each Piano is veneered inside with birdseye maple. It has the very finest of ivory keys; the finest German felts obtainable in the hammers; has a full steel bronze plate, and bushed tuning pins. It is, in every way, constructed as well as it is possible to build a piano, because we employ only the finest piano makers in the world. Is it any wonder that we are safe in giving a Perpetual Guarantee on a piano made like the *"Conroy?"*

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Take Your Time To Pay

If you decide to keep the *"Conroy,"* pay me either cash or on easy credit terms. I will trust you and make the easy payments according to your circumstances. You needn't fear that I will make it hard for you to pay. I don't do business that way, I not only guarantee to save you $150 to $200, but will also give you the most liberal payment terms ever offered. So don't hesitate about buying a *Conroy Piano* because you can't pay all cash. I don't want a penny down unless it is convenient to you.

REFERENCES:—National Bank of Commerce; Boatmen's Bank or any Newspaper, Railroad Co. or Business Concern in St. Louis.

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Please send me your Free Booklet with full description and drawings of the *Conroy Piano* and explain fully how you can save me $150 to $200.

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NEW CLUB SHOT SHELLS

For all kinds of Game

KNOWN the country over as "the old yellow shell." For nearly 50 years it has stood at the top in popularity. In fact it was through the use of UMC New Club shells that the great army of American sportsmen learned to prefer UMC shell quality.

Loaded with black powder, celebrated UMC wads and any size or quantity of shot.

If you prefer smokeless powder, get UMC Nitro Clubs.

Made for Remington and all other Shotguns.

Game Laws Free.

The UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Bridgeport, Conn.

Agency, 315 Broadway, New York City

ANOTHER JOKE ON EGGS.

Customer—"How much are eggs a dozen?"

Grocer—"Two dollars down and a dollar a month."—Judge.

FROM FACTORY TO FARM

The farmer who raises purebred Shorthorns or Holsteins exclusively can raise better steers and cows than if he mixes the grades.

Same way in making cream separators. By confining our efforts to one line of manufacture, our big out-put and many years experience makes the

Monarch Cream Separator

the equal of other separators costing as high as $75.00 or $100.00. You save fully $25.00 by purchasing direct from one of the largest separator factories in the West.

ONLY $29.75 AND UP. You will be surprised how low the price is, by cutting out the middleman's profit and extra freight. Every dollar you pay goes to buy iron and steel in the separator. The rest stays in your own pocket, and our UNLIMITED GUARANTEE protects you for 20 years to come.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL, and we pay all the freight if you don't find the Monarch skims closer, runs and washes easier, and is the best all around separator of any in your neighborhood

EASY TERMS. Your cows can pay for it on the Monthly Payment Plan, if you prefer it.

WRITE TODAY for Catalog and free book on Dairying.

Lisle Mfg. Co.
476 Main St.,
Clarinda,
Iowa.

Milk Cure For Consumption.

Dr. B. J. Kendall, of Geneva, Ill., claims that large quantities of milk strippings will cure consumption. The last quart of milk from a healthy cow should be milked into a separate dish which rests in a larger vessel containing just sufficient warm water to prevent the strippings from cooling below blood heat. The cow should be thoroughly cleaned to prevent any dirt getting into the milk, so the patient can blow back the froth and drink at once without straining, as this cools it too much.

Begin by drinking nearly a pint in the morning and the same at night and increase the quantity gradually so that in 10 or 15 days a full quart will be taken twice a day. It should be taken immediately after milking, before it has had time to cool any. All should be taken that can be without too much discomfort and then rest two or three minutes and drink more and rest again, and so on until a full quart has been taken as soon as possible. In about fifteen minutes the patient should eat at the table such articles of food as are known to agree with the stomach. At noon eat as usual.

When the strippings are not allowed to cool below blood heat and taken immediately after it is milked, a full quart will be transfused into the circulation in a remarkably short time.

The Doctor says that the great secret of success with it is in taking it immediately after milking and not allowing it to cool below blood heat, takng a full quart morning and evening and having milk that is very rich. He prefers Jersey milk from a cow that is tuberculin tested.

Wishes an Investigation.

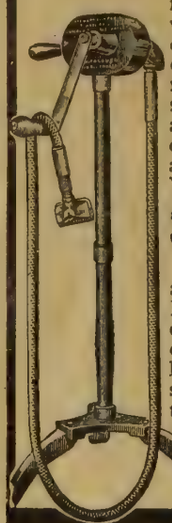
The President of a dairy company having wagon distribution of milk and butter, with establishments at Spokane, Walla Walla, North Yakima, Washington; Portland, Oregon; and Caldwell, Idaho, also having 100 or more milk stations at which milk is received from farmers, wishes the United States government to run his business for ninety days for the purpose of finding out if he is paying the farmer too little; if he is charging the ultimate consumer too much; if he is holding out more than a legitimate profit for himself; also if he is responsible for the alleged high cost of living. The gentleman is willing to submit to government regulation and to be kind to consumers and farmers. One word of advice we can give him, and it is this: Government officials can investigate; they are good at it; government officials can regulate other people's business; they can also restrain business, because all the laws restrain more than they regulate; but when it comes to conducting business—that is another matter. We hope the Pacific coast dairy distributor will not go away and have the government official to conduct the business, unless he expects to find it run into the ground when he comes back. The man who invites the government to run his business, even for ninety days, is in need of a guardian, unless he don't mean what he says.

Dr. Wiley and the Egg.

Dr. Wiley, the government chemist, says that the eggs are permitted to begin the process of growing stale before they leave the farm. He also said that the farmer should be taught to put his eggs on ice, if necessary, that almost every farmer could have an ice box in which eggs could be placed as soon as laid, so that they could be reduced to a temperature which would retard the process of decay. With good eggs to begin with, said the doctor, it is possible to keep them from six to nine months in cold storage and have them come out good to eat. "And yet," he added, "nine out of ten that come out of cold storage to-day; to my taste, are unfit to eat."

There is considerable clatter about the price of food products and after all is said and done the noisiest people know the least about the subject.

Clip Your Horses IN THE SPRING



It pays to clip horses in the spring. They dry out fast at night, rest well and do better work. You throw aside your heavy overcoat in the spring. Your horses cannot do it unless you help. In their natural state they could shed it at leisure as they had no hard work to do. By all means, clip them and if a cold night comes, blanket them until they dry just as you put on your overcoat if it gets cold. You can clip a horse in 30 minutes with this

$7.50

Stewart Ball Bearing Machine

The price of this machine is only $7.50 and we guarantee it to you for 25 years. It's the only ball bearing clipping machine; it's the only one that has gears all cut from the solid steel bar and made file hard; it's the only one that has all gears shut in away from dust and dirt where they run in oil; it's the only one that never yet failed to get praise from every man who buys it.

Get one of these machines from your dealer now or send $2 and we will ship C. O. D. for the rest. Remember, whether you buy it from your dealer or from us, it must please you or your money will be refunded without a question. Order one today or write for our big, new catalogue.

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WHOLESALE PRICES TO THE USER

YOU SAVE ALL THE RETAIL PROFITS

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THE BEST We have the best harness that good leather and skilled workmen can produce. We use only a **select grade** of the best **oak tanned** leather. Every foot of the soft, spongy flank is cut out by our cutters, leaving only the prime, solid stock to go into every part of our harness. You get **one-third more wear** and save on an average **$10.00 on any set of double harness** purchased direct from us at our wholesale prices. Our free catalog quotes a complete line of parts, **lines, tugs, bridles, pads, breeching, collars, strap-work and hardward, saddles, blankets, robes, etc.** You need our catalog if you are going to repair your old harness.

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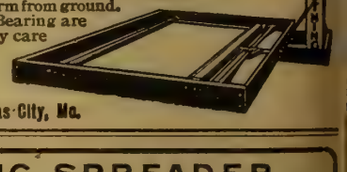
Lightning Pitless Scales

New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame



Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Tool steel. This Scale will last a life time with ordinary care Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 425 Mill St. Kansas City, Mo.

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TRY IT FOR US.

TAKE AGENCY AND GET A SAMPLE AT NO MONEY COST PLAN.

Distributes Lime, Ashes, Fertilizers, Bone Meal and fine Compost evenly from 100 lbs. to 2 tons to acre. In Three sizes, cleans itself. Simple, best made. We prove our confidence by terms.

ONLY $15.00 25.00 35.00 Freight Paid.

KING WEEDER CO., RICHMOND, VA.

Improved Simplex Russell Reversible ROAD MACHINE

Weight 800 Pounds

WORKS LIKE A SULKY PLOW—ONE MAN RUNS I

Arched Frame—No Clogging. Full size polished blade 7 ft. 2 i
Four Flanged Wheels—No Skidding. NOT EXPENSIVE
The only two-horse machine strong enough for four horse

Sold on Free Trial. *Write for price Delivered*

RUSSELL GRADER MFG. CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN 2443 UNIVERSITY AV. S.

One Gallon of Oil For a Hatch

One filling of the lamp; no heat waste; no danger with the

X-RAY INCUBATOR

Thermometer always in sight. Eggs need not be removed during entire hatch. Other incubators require frequent filling and consume three times as much oil as the X-Ray. We absolutely guarantee to batch 100 chicks with one gallon of oil. The X-Ray controls the flame—burns high or low; generates just enough heat to maintain hatching temperature. Absolutely no waste. Others always use a strong flame and allow the surplus heat to escape.

The X-Ray Beats to Hatching Temperature in 15 Minutes

Others require 6 or 7 hours. Ventilation complete. Simply raise the lid—all hatching fumes rise instantly. The only really different incubator. Enameled-steel-covered; rosewood finish. Glass doors on top, lamp in center; flame control. Write now for free book and know the greatest of all incubators. Address

X-RAY INCUBATOR CO., 48th St., Wayne, Neb.

ON TRIAL 16 YEARS

Never found wanting. Don't experiment. Countless thousands of other poultry-raisers have made a success with

THE SUCCESSFUL

Incubator and Brooder. Anybody can operate them and make money. Let us prove it to you. Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys," 10c. Poultry paper, 1 year, 25c. Free Catalog. Des Moines Incubator Co. 161 2nd St., Des Moines, Ia.

Bee Supply Savings

Our catalog tells you how to save on bee supplies. Prices will astonish you. Send for it today. It's free. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Discounts for early orders.

Leahy Mfg. Co.

122 Talmage St., Higginsville, Mo.

$7.55 Buys the Best 140-Egg Incubator Ever Made

$4.50 Buys the Best Brooder

Both Incubator and Brooder, ordered together, cost but $11.50. Freight Prepaid. The Belle City Incubator has double walls and dead air space all over, copper tank, hot-water heat, self-regulator, thermometer, egg tester, safety lamp, nursery, high legs, double door.

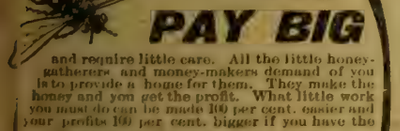
The Belle City Brooder is the only double-walled brooder made, hot-water heat, platform, metal lamp. No machines at any price are better. Write for our book today, or send the price now under our guarantee and save waiting.

Brooder

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 74, Racine, Wis.

BEES PAY BIG



and require little care. All the little honey-gatherers and money-makers demand of you is to provide a home for them. They make the honey and you get the profit. What little work you must do can be made 100 per cent. easier and your profits 100 per cent. bigger if you have the

RIGHT KIND OF SUPPLIES

you are a beekeeper or are thinking of going in the bee business you ought to have our beautiful illustrated **New Bee Book**—just off the press. It's a complete guide to profitable bee culture. Tells how to buy bees, what kind are best, where to rate the hives, how to care for them summer and winter, how to prepare the honey for market—in fact it tells you all you need to know to make bees highly profitable as a business or a side-line.

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tell everything the bee-keeper needs and can save you money whether you keep few bees or many. Buy direct from headquarters at rock-bottom prices. Get our bee book and save money. Write now for a copy as the edition is limited.

BLANKE & HAUK SUPPLY COMPANY
207 Blanke Building
ST. LOUIS MO.

Hatching With Incubators.

The highest-priced incubator on the market is cheap to the poultry raiser, and the most defective incubator on the market is a better proposition than the motherly hen.

Farmers can raise poultry healthier, better and at less cost than anyone else. On the average farm, a poultry established on five acres will pay all feed bills at farm prices and then produce more clear money than any fifty acres devoted to grain growing.

The incubator is an ancient institution, but its modern usefulness on a commercial basis begins back only a few years. When incubators were first used they were defective and costly, since then there has been continual improvement in construction and the increased trade in them has permitted manufacturers to decrease prices to bring them within limits of profit to purchasers.

Formerly incubator manufacturers expected to sell but one machine to each person, whereas, some of their early purchasers are now their best regular customers. There are poultry plants using 50 to 100 incubators, whereas in the first place, it required several years to get used to the first one; there are farms hatching 20,000 to 50,000 chicks a year, where they use hens for laying and not for hatching.

There is the old saying that the best is the cheapest and it applies to incubators but to find out which is best is to study them all, compare the cost, read the reference, and the hatches and study the points of difference; it is an education that is worth very much more than it costs.

No farmer should buy an incubator except for the one reason that it will pay to do so. Poultry raising depends as much on the chick as cattle raising on the calf. One hundred chicks coming out of the shell can begin to lay in five or six months. In the meantime another crop and still another. A thousand pounds of chicken can be raised as cheap and in less time than a pound of beef.

Nature has provided the poultry for people who have but little capital. From the two-cent egg can be raised a pullet that will not cost twenty-five cents by laying time, will make three dollars' profit by two-years' laying, and then sell for seventy-five cents in the poultry market. With the hen as the setter is Kindergarten business, but with the incubator it can be brought to bring in clear profit on a few acres of ground to several thousand dollars a year.

The Chicken Lectures.

The people of St. Louis are turning out in great numbers to listen to lectures upon all farm subjects. At the Y. M. C. A. Hall, on Thursday, February 24th, three lecture halls were filled to overflowing to listen to Mr. T. E. Quisenbury, of Columbia, Mo., and to see the pictures which were shown upon the screen.

Among the exhibits was a dressed chicken, which he said was intended for Governor Hadley, of Missouri. This chicken was five months old, had been raised, fed and fattened for a total of 47 cents, and in the market on the day of the lecture it was worth $1.47. Here we have a dollar margin on a pullet between actual cost of raising and the retail selling price.

Mr. Quisenbury said that although he was not an old man, he well remembered the time when they used to drive from the home farm to the towns to sell eggs, and they sold as low as three cents per dozen, and even then the eggs could not be sold, and they had to carry them home again. So little were eggs valued in those days that on the return trips to the farm they would often take a few unsold eggs and throw them at a tree or fence-post, just to see if they could hit a mark.

Mr. Quisenbury was the principal speaker of the evening, but overflow meetings were held that were addressed by John H. Curran, Commissioner of Immigration; Herman Steinmesch, a St. Louis poultry expert; C. A. Morton, member of the State Poultry Board; L. M. Harris, John Small; S. A. Hughes, Immigration Agent of the 'Frisco Railway; and F. H. Lewis, of Crescent, Mo., who spoke on "Poultry Raising From the Standpoint of a Farmer." These meetings are being held at the expense of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway for the purpose of attracting attention to the many openings for new dairy, poultry, sheep and orchard farms in Southwest Missouri, the country familiarly known as the Ozarks.

Write To Us And Get Acquainted

With What We Have to Offer A letter or postal—either one will do—then we'll send you our literature and valuable information on raising poultry to make money.

Racine Incubators turn healthy eggs into healthy chicks every time—and give the highest percentage of hatches. They are sure—safe—and simple—made to last a lifetime—sold at prices lower than anybody else will quote you for the same quality—and they make money for you right from the jump and give everlasting satisfaction. Write and get our proposition—our literature is free. Free Trial plan—best ever offered. Don't delay—Write for full information today.

RACINE HATCHER COMPANY, Box 82, Racine, Wis.

ANOTHER READER BURIES HATCHET.

Dear Editor:—"I notice Mrs. Herron's remarks in your last issue, and if it will help others, you may say I have used Walker's Roup and Cholera Cure for four years. I used to have lots of trouble with roup until I found this remedy. I have cured cases with it that were frightful. But I don't have any trouble any more. I give it right along as a preventive. If my birds catch cold or are exposed, I give a little in the drinking water and it stops it right away.

"I use it also for bowel troubles in little chicks—it's the best thing I ever saw. It makes them grow stronger and feather quicker." Readers can get it by sending 50 cents to the Walker Remedy Company, Dept. B 3, Lamoni, Iowa.

MRS. LOU HORNER, Davis City, Ia.

The Parcels Post Wanted.

The parcels post that the people desire is one that will carry a package at a fair rate from New York to San Francisco, from Seattle to Key West, from Minneapolis to Galveston, from one end of the country to the other, and from the middle to the outskirts of the United States. The people do not desire any contracted measures on routes four or ten miles long to please some storekeeper on a rural route, but a broad measure that will be useful to eighty millions of people in the big cities, the little towns and on the farms and ranches. The reason the people desire a liberal parcels post established is because in no other way can it be obtained. The postoffice is a government monopoly and as such should carry out its purpose, and not stand in the way of the development of business, by which alone can the country be developed and support the population that is destined to live upon it.

The Most Expensive Pig.

"A lecturer to the Royal Geographical Society, of England, has been telling of a Corsican pig which got into the wrong field," said W. G. Tillotson, of Manchester, England, who recently visited Washington, and caused a family vendetta in which hundreds of lives were sacrificed.

"The most expensive pig on record however," continued the Englishman, "was not Corsican, but American. It was caught in a fence on a Rhode Island farm on an election day in 1811. Its owner took so long in setting it free that he reached the polling place too late to vote. The lack of his vote meant the election to the State Legislature, by a majority of one, of a representative who was in favor of war with England. That Legislature elected, also by a majority of one, an advocate of the war policy to represent Rhode Island in the Federal Senate. And it was by a majority of one that Congress declared war in 1812. Even then England got the worst of the deal, but we have eaten up a good many American hogs since to get even."

POULTRY PROFITS DOUBLED

If you want $2 profit where you now get $1, either from eggs or poultry for market, simply send us your name and address and let us tell you the real poultry secret that has doubled the profits of poultry raisers. Its the only real way to poultry success. Make every fowl a profit earner. Write at once for this information whether you have 3 fowls or 300. It's free to you.

Blanke & Hauk Supply Co., 129 Blanke Bldg, St. Louis, Mo.

DO YOU WANT A TELEPHONE

We want to send you our new 1910 illustrated book of "Faultless" Acme telephones. A complete book of telephone information, telling how to install one or an entire system of telephones for rural or village exchanges at the least expense. Don't buy a telephone until you get this FREE BOOK by next mail. Write today—NOW.

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Get Our FREE Book Today

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

and Almanac for 1910 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 715 Freeport, Ill.

Hens Produce Honest Eggs

Geo. H. Lee produces **honest** Incubators and Brooders. His 1910 Mandy Lee Incubator removes guesswork from hatching. The poultry raising industry has greater possibilities than ever before. It's profitable on small or large scale. Experience not necessary—just follow directions. Lee's "Chicken Talk" is a book written by Mr. Lee, himself. He wants you to have a copy and his 1910 Incubator and Brooder catalog. Both FREE. Write to-day.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 1156 Harney Street, Omaha, Neb.

90% Hatches

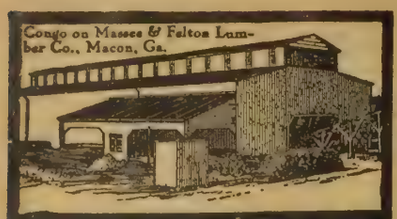
from the Cyphers—in every country and climate—for old timers and beginners. Engine-like self-regulating. Write for Poultry Catalog. Address Nearest City.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Department 56
Buffalo, N. Y.; New York City; Chicago, Ill.; Boston, Mass.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oakland, Cal.

Fire Proofed Incubators

THE BEST POULTRY PAPER.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper published in the United States, and the answer is, The Reliable Poultry Journal. There are other good papers, but this is the best. The subscription price of The Reliable Poultry Journal is 50 cents a year, and the subscription price of the Universal Magazine is 25 cents a year. We have made arrangements whereby we can send The Universal Magazine and The Reliable Poultry Journal, both papers one year for 50 cents, address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



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ROOFING

Fully Guaranteed.

IN the center of every roll of Congo Roofing is a Guarantee Bond.

It is a *real bond* issued by one of the strongest Surety Companies in America. It guarantees Congo 2 or 3 ply *for 10 years.*

Of course such a Surety Bond is as good as gold.

The Congo guarantee means all it says. We could not wriggle out of its provisions if we tried. So we must make Congo Roofing so good that there will never be a complaint.

That is what we do and these guarantees hanging over our heads are your assurance that Congo is a real 10-year roofing.

Sample of Congo and copy of the Bond free on request.

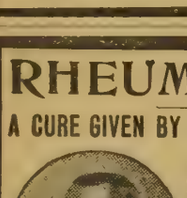
United Roofing & Manufacturing Co.

604 West End Trust Bldg., Phila., Pa.

Chicago San Francisco

RHEUMATISM

A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT



In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address,

Mark H. Jackson, No. 491 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.

Morphine

TREATMENT SENT FREE ON APPROVAL

Before you pay a cent, we will convince you that Manine permanently cures any drug habit. Guaranteed not to contain Morphine, Laudanum, Opium or any other habit forming drug. No money required in advance, a full month's treatment sent to those afflicted without one cent of deposit. Manine has cured thousands, it will cure you. Give it a free trial. You are to be the sole judge and at our expense.

Manine Co. 172 Manine Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

Postal Savings Banks.

We are in favor of the establishment of postal savings banks, providing they are true to name, and not postal storage houses. There is a great difference between banking and storage, although many people never think of it.

If the money is deposited to be stored only, that is storage, and it might just as well be stored in the ground; but if it is collected to be loaned out again for the benefit and development of the country, that is banking as it is conducted to-day.

Money in activity is what employs people in constructive enterprises and sets the commercial wheels moving, whereas, money taken and stored away limits enterprise and prevents improvement.

Banks collect money but they are not money storage houses; they are clearing houses and loaning agencies. Banks borrow money from those who have it to spare and reloan to those who need it for businesss purposes.

Putting money into the hands of the government for the purpose of storing it, and then taxing the people to pay interest on it is not a good proposition. The money ought at least to be utilized so as to be of as much benefit to the commerce of the country as if it were deposited in private banks and loaned out in the course of business.

Establishing postal savings banks for the purpose of collecting money and loaning money out again at a profit is true banking, whether it be done by the government or by banking corporations; but this brings us into hot water, because it would interfere with the banking institutions which are just as necessary to the people as the government itself, and it is not an easy matter to find a programme which is unobjectionable, so far as postal savings banks are concerned.

It must not be forgotten that the prosperity of the country is not a gift to the people on the part of the government. The government is a restraining force, not a developed. The government does not feed or clothe us, therefore it is best not to allow the government to deaden seven or eight hundred millions of dollars which in private hands would be an active and beneficial enterprising force.

The fear on the part of banking interests that the government is going to furnish a banking system to put private banking out of business is perfectly natural. If the government started manufacturing shoes the shoe manufacturers would have the same fear; but if the government will receive the money at the postal savings banks and loan it out again through private banks for beneficial enterprises, the government getting good security therefor, the business of banking in general will be increased instead of being injured, and the guarantee of the government to the depositors will bring into use much more money which now lies idle. With the provision that the money derived from deposits shall be kept in circulation and not taken away from the business resources of the country the postal savings banks can be a decided and welcome addition to the institutions of the national government.

Discarded Clothing.

Old clothes accumulate with wondrous rapidity, and before spring work rushes it is an excellent plan to sort them over and get them out of the way of the spring house cleaning.

Three piles at once suggest themselves—one to give away; one to remodel into wearing apparel, and one to work up into rugs or carpet rags, the waste going into the rag bag.

Care and judgment must be exercised in giving away discarded clothing. Yet when this is done the sensible woman will have no reason to feel affronted at the offer of cast-offs which offer good possibilities of being cut down for the little folks. Some are simply outgrown, and a moment's thought will locate the child which they will fit. The saving comes to double advantage—a saving in the cost of material and one in the time required for making it up, the latter being often the most valuable of the two.

Others can be remodeled for your own family. If parts are faded or soiled, select some appropriate dye and color them over, remembering that lighter colors than the original should not be chosen. In this way a fairly permanent color can be secured for wool or silk goods at small expense or labor, and the effect is that of an entirely new garment.

The passing of the carpet brings rugs more and more into prominence, and a really handsome rug can be made of rags—one which is as durable as it is comfortable.

The quickest way is to prepare the rags as for carpet, cutting them fully twice as wide. While woolens are to be avoided in making carpet, as they make a thick spot over which the warp soon cuts, they make the nicest kind of rugs, the Diamond dyes giving them much more permanent colors than on cotton goods, and the texture being richer in appearance as well as warmer.

Sew the rags on the machine, placing one end over the other about three-quarters of an inch and stitching a seam from the end. Without cutting thread, lap the other end of the right-hand rag just sewed and a new one and secure in the same way. When a strip as long as convenient to handle has accumulated, turn the work over and stitch along on the other end in the same way. This is quick work, as it is practically a continuous seam. Then cut the rags apart and wind. A large ball may be sewed by this process in a single evening.

If knit underwear is used, cut a little wider than the cloth rags and wind very loosely. It inclines to stretch in winding and as it shrinks back when taken from the loom a shorter stripe, making a curve in the edge, will result.

Four or five pounds will make a rug from a yard and one-half to two yards long and a yard wide. Allow two large balls for the center. These may be of old pants cloth or any solid or shaded dark color preferred. Select bright colors for the ends, finishing with a few inches of dark color. The beauty of this method is, that short bits which would make no show in a carpet are all right for the strips in a rug. Thus one may make a handsome pattern with almost no coloring unless it be for the fancy stripe. Avoid using too many bright colors. Shaded red and green combine nicely. If for a blue room, shades of blue and drab are effective. Brown and cream also combine nicely.

Have the weaver lay the warp in bunches of about six threads, skipping an equal space. She should furnish warp and weave for 35 cents to 50 cents per rug, according to size. Black warp is perhaps the best color, being strong and harmonizing with all colors.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Feeding Western Lambs.

There is a sheep-feeding station at the Independent Stock Yards, St. Louis, Mo., where sheep are held and fed for market. They are then forwarded for sale to the National Stock Yards. On December 24th, 1909, a consignment of lambs was received from Kansas City. They shrank two pounds in transit and weighed fifty-three pounds average on arrival at St. Louis. They were fed forty-seven days, and when sold at the National Yards on February 10th, weighed seventy pounds; had gained seventeen pounds and were in first-class condition to sell on the market.

WORLD'S GIANT TOMATO

This King of all tomatoes is largest and most productive ever offered. Engraving was made from photo of plant grown by J. B. Gilbert. It grew 18 feet high and produced 5 bushels of fruit, very large, smooth, few seeds, solid all through, red in color, ripening very early and continuing all summer.

We want every person who uses seeds to see our Seed Book and test our seeds and we will give sample packet this **Giant Tomato,** also 3 other great **novelties** free for trial:

1 pkt. 16 Day Radish. Earliest Round Red Radish in the world.

1 pkt. Gigantic Cabbage, Largest heading kind known, from Europe.

1 pkt. Wonderful Lettuce. Earliest, largest, tender and crisp any time. Heads often 3 ft. around.

For only 6c. postage and packing we will mail these **4 sample pkts.** and big **1910 Seed Book full of novelties, Seed Offers** and a **coupon,** good for a **10c.** selection from our Seed Book.

Fairview Seed Farms, Box 122, Syracuse, N. Y.

I WILL MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS

If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail, appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

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I TEACH Penmanship BY MAIL

I won the World's First Prize in Penmanship. By my new system I can make an expert penman of you by mail. I also teach Book-Keeping and Shorthand. Am placing my students as instructors in commercial colleges. If you wish to become a better penman write me. I will send you FREE one of my Favorite Pens and a copy of the Ransomerian Journal. Write today.

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VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME

$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time, taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for succeesful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 10, London, Canada.

LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY and make $2000 a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars free. The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

$3.50 Recipe Cures Weak Kidneys, Free

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a **quick recovery,** you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K 1174 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

With Extra Large All Copper Reservoir

A Perfect Baker Fuel Saver

The Range with a Reputation

These Prosperous Times Warrant The Best

of everything for the farmer—and the farmer's wife. You would not for a minute think of reverting to your grandfather's method of reaping grain with the scythe and cradle. Why then should your good wife suffer the annoyances and inconveniences of an old style cook stove, or cheap range. The best binder, mower, plow, or cultivator is none too good for your use—the best *Range* that money can buy is none too good for your WIFE.

The Great Majestic Range is indeed worthy of your most careful consideration. It is a ***Range with a reputation*** built on HONOR of the best materials—and while the first cost of a ***Great Majestic*** may be more than some others, it ***out-wears three ordinary ranges,*** and its ***Fuel Saving, Baking and Water Heating*** qualities make it much cheaper in the end.

Here are the reasons: The ***Majestic*** range is made of ***Malleable Iron,*** and ***Charcoal Iron.*** ***Charcoal Iron*** won't rust—***Malleable Iron*** can't break. They are put together with ***Rivets*** (not bolts and stove putty) making them absolutely ***Air Tight*** like an engine boiler. No heat escapes or cold air gets into the oven, thus needing only half the fuel used in other ranges. Heat, causing expansion and contraction is what loosens the stove putty, opens the joints and cracks the cast parts of cheap ranges. All joints in ***Majestic Ranges*** are riveted, (no stove putty used) are airtight, and stay that way. The Majestic isn't lined with asbestos paper covered with steel, but ***is lined with guaranteed pure asbestos board one quarter inch thick, covered with an iron grate,*** put there to stay—you can see it.

The reservoir is ***all copper,*** heated like a tea kettle through copper pocket (stamped from one piece of copper) setting against left hand lining of fire box. It boils 15 gallons of water, and, by turning lever, the frame and reservoir moves away from fire. This feature is patented and is used only on the ***Majestic.***

Remember these three important features: ***The material the Majestic is made of—the way it is put together—the reservoir***—then glance at a few of the other features posessed by the Majestic that follow:

The Great and Grand MAJESTIC Malleable and Charcoal Iron RANGE

All doors drop down and form perfect and rigid shelves. ***Malleable oven racks*** slide out, automatically holding anything they contain. ***Open end ash pan*** prevents shoveling ashes out of ash pit. ***Ventilated ash pit*** prevents floor from burning. ***Ash cup*** catches ashes that would otherwise fall on the floor.

No springs anywhere to weaken or get out of fix. It's the best range at any price, and should be in YOUR kitchen. It is for sale by the best dealers in nearly every county in 40 states. If you don't know who sells them in your vicinity, write us and we will tell you, and send you our booklet "The Story of Majestic Glory." Every farmer's wife who contemplates buying a new range should first read this booklet.

Majestic Manufacturing Company,
Dept. 39 St. Louis, Mo.

Movable Reservoir Flush With Top

Hundreds of Thousands of them in Use, Each One Giving Complete Satisfaction

With Porch Food, and Right Hand Flash Reservoir

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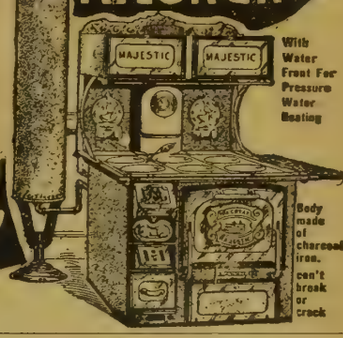


Body made of charcoal iron, can't break or crack

SELECTED POETRY.

THE FARM WIFE.

Where ends the road across the hill?
I do not know—I do not know;
But all day long and all the night
I long to go—I long to go!

It runs so straight beneath the sun,
So white beneath the moon;
It calls me from my work and dreams,
And I must answer—soon.

I bolt my door, I do my tasks,
I kiss my goodman's cheek—
Yet I can not bear my babe's laugh
For what the Road would speak.

Where ends the road? I only know
Here from the pasture bars,
It is familiar to the sun
And mistress to the stars.
—Reginald Wright Kauffman, in Lippincott's.

"LISTEN TO MY TALE OF WOE."

little peach in an orchard grew,
Listen to my tale of woe,
little peach of emerald hue,
farm'd by the sun and wet by the dew
grew, it grew.
Listen to my tale of woe.
ne day in passing the orchard through,
Listen to my tale of woe,
hat little peach dawn'd on the view
f Johnny Jones and his sister Sue,
hem two, them two,
Listen to my tale of woe.

horus:—
Hard trials for them two,
Johnny Jones and his sister Sue,
And the peach of the emerald hue,
That grew, that grew,
Listen to my tale of woe.

ow up at the peach a club they threw,
Listen to my tale of woe,
own from the stem on which it grew
ell the little peach of the emerald hue.
oor John! Poor Sue!
Listen to my tale of woe.
ow Sue took a bite and John took a chew,
Listen to my tale of woe,
nd then the trouble began to brew,
trouble that the doctor couldn't subdue,
oo true, too ture.
Listen to my tale of woe.

nder the turf where the daisies grew,
Listen to my tale of woe,
hey planted Johnny and his sister Sue,
nd their little souls to the angels flew,
oo-hoo! Boo-hoo!
Listen to my tale of woe.
at what of the peach of emerald hue?
Listen to my tale of woe,
hat was warm'd by the sun and wet by the
dew!
h! well, its mission on earth is through,
dieu! Adieu!
Listen to my tale of woe.

p through the turf where they laid them
two,
Listen to my tale of woe,
here sprang a tree of a kind we knew,
nd soon through its branches the zephyrs
blew,
-whoo! A-whoo!
Listen to my tale of woe,

And upon the trunk where all could view—
Listen to my tale of woe,
They cut the names of John and Sue,
And "Beware of Peach of Emerald Hue,
It slew! Them two!"
Listen to my tale of woe.
—Unknown Author.

THE MODERN MOUNTAINEER.

The shades of night were falling fast
(As has been mentioned in the past)
When through an Alpine village blew
A Climber with a retinue.
He did not bear through snow and ice
A banner with a strange device;
Nor did he roar "Excelsior!"
(As has been mentioned heretofore),
But tended strictly to his job,
Which was to gain the mountain's nob.

Behind him on the weary jog
There toiled a faithful blonde stenog.,
Likewise there puffed a not'ry pub.,
Provided by the Alpine Club,
Who saw the Climber did not cheat,
And swore him every thousand feet,
Roped to a yodeling Alpine guide
The trio scaled the mountainside.

At dawn the Climber topped the crag
And waved the Climbers' Union flag;
Dictated to the blonde stenog.,
Made affidavit, "S'help me, Bob!"
That he had gained the mountain's nob;
And Bill, the guide, to make things sure,
Was witness to his signature.
"That ought to hold the 'Show me' bunch,"
The Climber murmured. "Now for lunch!"
—Chicago Tribune.

OUR TOWN'S ON THE NASH-NAL ROAD.

Speakin' of the early hist'ry
Of our town and hereabout,
Always call to mind the "pike-days"
And the settlers comin' out,
When the ox-drawn, covered wagons
Kept a-comin' ev'ry day,
Men a-movin' home and fam'ly,
Goin' West to build and stay.

Then when folks were gettin' settled
And the town began to grow,
There were stages and the "pike-boys"
Takin' people to and fro;
Lines of Conestoga freighters
Stretchin' far as eye could scan,
Six and eight-strong, big-boned horses
Hitched to each blue-painted van.

Later came the "'forty-niners,"
Hope in ev'ry rugged breast,
Followin' the pike out yonder
To the trails that lead on West;
And the drovers with their cattle
Bound for markets in the East—
Folks say travelin' then through our town
'Long the old road never ceased.

There were many spacious taverns
When the host with air urbane
Welcomed travelers and "stagers,"
Dashing knights of whip and rein!
Generous kitchen, well-stocked taprooms,
And a' home-like atmosphere,
Makin' each guest feel thrice welcome
With the honest, rare good cheer.

But the "pike-days" are long past now,
The old landmarks in decay;
"Forty-niners," "stagers," "pike-boys,"
Are unknown along the way;
Yet, here runs the grand, old highway,
Where the country's traffic flowed,
And we still take pride in saying:
"Our town's on the Nash-nal road!"
—Frank Edwards, in Globe-Democrat.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT COW.

"If every family would keep a cow the living problem would be solved."—Gov. Hadley, of Missouri.

"Keep a cow," says Mr. Hadley,
"If you would reduce expenses."
We would do it very gladly,
If we could; but sadly, sadly,
Being chiefly in our senses,
We must ask this Hadley, "How
Can our family keep a cow?"

We don't live in Jefferson City,
Mr. Hadley—more's the pity;
For it is a dreamy village,
Full of gardens fat with tillage;
And with pastures fresh and fine,
Where you drive your "lowing kine."
Nay, we live (be still—my heart meant
Not to flutter thus with pride),
In a five-room bath apartment
On the upper western side,
By the Hudson, near the drive—
Recollect it, bath and five;
Four flights up, by elevator;
And the only dumb brute there
Is the very dumb dumbwaiter,
Which is oft our dumb despair.

We should like to keep a cow, sir,
But you'll have to show us how, sir,
You can pasture in a flat
Such an animal as that.

True, our neighbor, who is smitten
With the mania for pets,
Keeps a parrot and a kitten,
Much, indeed, to our regrets;
And there is another neighbor
Who is quite content to labor
With a bulldog on a rope
When she takes him out for scope.

But a cow—well, Hadley, now,
We're afraid there'd be a row
If we came around some morning
Absolutely without warning,
Leading by her nose a heifer
Hairy as a Kansan Peffer,
With her horns a foot in length
And a Samson in her strength.

We are very much afraid
That a pet like her, Oh, Hadley,
Wouldn't please the kitchen maid—
Though I'd do the milking gladly!

True, the roof might do for pasture—
But to get the critter up there?
You can go there now and cast your
Eyes upon our neighbor's pup there;
But a cow—now, you'll allow,
'Twould be different, for a cow!

As to feed—we raise no clover
In our window boxes yet.
Though we'll go and look them over
In behalf of such a pet
For her forage. As for corn,
Which is food for cows and man,
Well, we raise it in the can
On the doubly dump dumbwaiter,
Sometimes on the elevator—
Which evokes the darky's scorn.

But, alas! we're playing hob
Here with agricultural notions;
Cows prefer it on the cob,
Not in fried and buttered potions.

After all, dear Mr. Hadley,
Being from Missouri, you
Ought to come and show us. Madly
We entreat you, Hadley—do!

Now—show us how to keep a cow
In a flat where we are at.
—Robertus Love, in New York Sun.

IT WAS SURELY PASTEURIZED.

"And is your milk pasteurized?" asks the prospective customer of the dairyman.

"Sure," he replied. "My boys pasteurize the cows every morning."—Chicago News.

Wanted To the women of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, who will send me the names and addresses of ten or more substantial farmers who own their land, together with three 2-cent stamps, to pay for packing and mailing, I will send you the finest lithographed calendar, 2½ feet long, ever produced, and a nice little surprise present. This calendar is one that anyone will be proud to own. Little effort is necessary in order to send ten names. If you can send 25 or more, I will send you, in addition to this pretty calendar, a more substantial present, worth any woman's appreciation.

LETA BROWN,
668 Coca-Cola Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

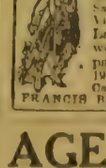
Names

A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM KEROSENE (Coal Oil)

Burning common kerosene the ALADDIN MANTLE LAMP generates gas that gives a light more brilliant than city gas, gasoline or electricity. Simple, odorless, clean, safe and durable.

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY

is revolutionizing lighting everywhere. Needed in every home. Every lamp guaranteed. Sells itself. Our Sunbeam Burners fit other lamps. Ask our nearest office how **you can get a lamp free** or apply for Agency Proposition. **THE MANTLE LAMP CO. of America, Desk 256** Chicago, Portland, Ore.; Waterbury, Conn.; Winnipeg, Montreal, Canada.



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Tents	$1.40 up	Revolvers	$1.65 up
Leggins, Pair	.15 "	Cadet Guns	1.20 "
Bridles	.80 "	Navy Rifles	5.40 "
Sabres	3.20 "	Side Arms Sword	.35 "
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Largest stock Govt. Auction Bargains in the world. 15 acres required for its storage. 340 page catalogue, 3000 illustrations, including 1910 list ready about April. Mailed 15c (stamps). Cannons, Flags, Pistols, Rifles, Spears, Drums, etc.
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AGENTS 200% PROFIT

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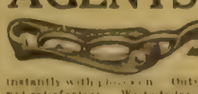


Driveway with old hamestrap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them. Fasten instantly with pleasure. Outwears the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents.
F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 834 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio

Deaf People Now Hear Whispers

Wireless Telephones for the Ears

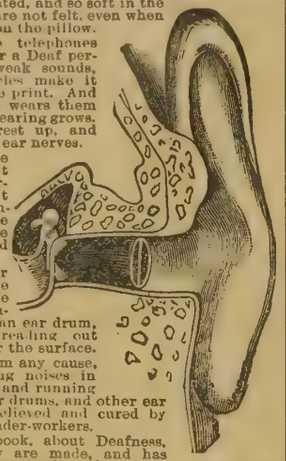
They make the Deaf hear distinctly.

They are out of sight when worn. Wilson's Ear Drums are to weak hearing what spectacles are to weak sight.

They are sound-magnifiers, just as glasses are sight-magnifiers.

They rest the Ear Nerves by taking off the strain—the strain of trying to hear dim sounds.

And they can be worn for weeks at a time, because they are ventilated, and so soft in the ear holes they are not felt, even when the head rests on the pillow.



These little telephones make it easy for a Deaf person to hear weak sounds, just as spectacles make it easy to read fine print. And the longer one wears them the better the hearing grows. Because they rest up, and strengthen, the ear nerves.

By making the sounds louder, it is easy to understand without trying and straining. They make Deaf people cheerful and comfortable.

Wilson's Ear Drums make sounds strike hard on the center of the human ear drum, instead of spreading out weakly all over the surface.

Deafness from any cause, earache, buzzing noises in the head, raw and running ears, broken ear drums, and other ear troubles, are relieved and cured by these little wonder-workers.

A sensible book, about Deafness, tells how they are made, and has printed in it letters from hundreds of people who were deaf but who now hear.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, Telegraph Operators, Trainmen, Workers in Boiler Shops and Foundries—tell how their hearing was brought back to them, almost instantly, by the proper use of Wilson's Ear Drums.

This book has been the means of making 326,000 Deaf people hear again. It will be mailed free to you if you merely write a post card for it today. Get the free book for proof. You owe it to yourself and to your friends to learn how to be well.

Write for it today to the Wilson Ear Drum Co., 891 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky. (1)

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

RICH MAN'S PLAYTHINGS.

William G. Rockefeller, of Greenwich, Conn., whose hobby for years has been the breeding and training of beagles, has retired from the sport, selling his dogs, which are housed in an $80,000 group of kennels, said to be the finest in the country.

During the last ten years Mr. Rockefeller has spent about $250,000 on his hobby. His dogs have won hundreds of blue ribbons.

VIOLIN FREE

This is a fine, handsome clear toned, good sized Violin of highly polished, beautiful wood, ebony-finished pegs, finger board and tail piece, one silver string, three gut strings, long bow of white horse-hair box of resin and FINE SELF-INSTRUCTION BOOK.

Send us your name and address for 24 packages of BLUINE to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold return our $2.40 and we will send you this beautiful Violin and outfit just exactly as represented

BLUINE MFG. CO.,
526 Mill Street,
Concord Junction, Mass

Rider Agents Wanted

in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1910 bicycle. *Write for Special Offer.*

Finest Guaranteed 1910 Models **$10 to $27**

with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires.

1908 & 1909 Models all of best makes **$7 to $12**

100 Second-Hand Wheels *All makes and models, good as new* **$3 to $8**

Great FACTORY CLEARING SALE

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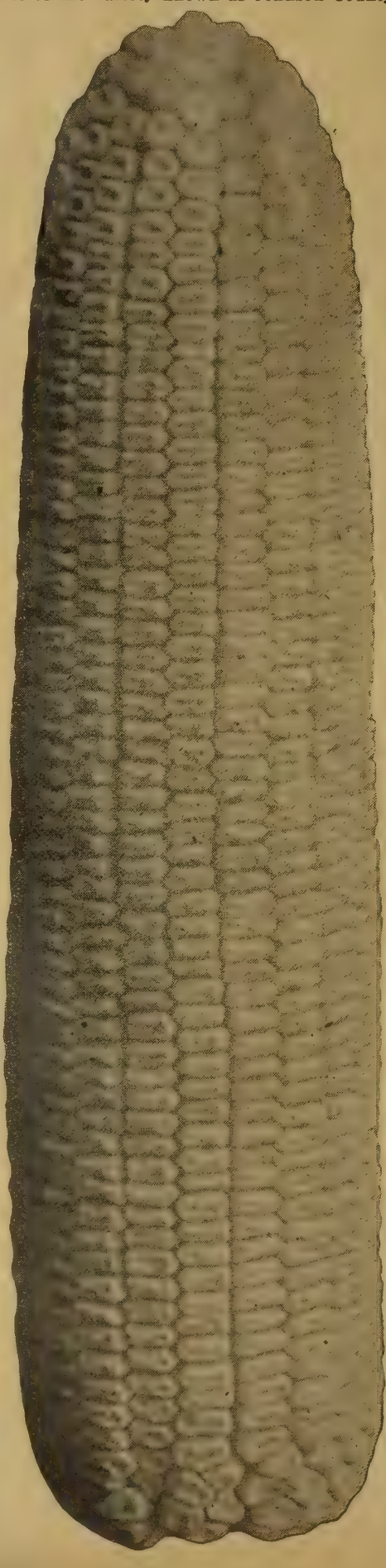
TIRES, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, *half usual prices.* Do not buy till you get our catalogs and offer *Write now.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. F138, Chicago

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES WHITE CORN.

Offered as a Premium by the Subscription Department of The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

The fine ear of corn represented is the one which was sold for $250. It is of the variety known as Johnson County White Dent. It is the corn that won the highest awards at the National Corn Shows of 1907 and 1908. Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana, is the breeder, raiser, grower and exhibitor of this wonderful ear of corn. Mr. Clore has won so many sweepstakes prizes for corn exhibits that he has the high honor of being the recognized champion, and is barred from competition. He can select corn of his own raising and be sure to win the championship. At one Corn Show his winnings amounted to $7,536.50. Mr. Clore has very kindly furnished us with a small quantity of his Grand Sweepstakes Seed Corn for premium purposes. We offer it to our readers for experimental purposes. We have offered this same corn for two years with gratifying success. A fourteen-year-old boy in Georgia received a pound of this corn from us as a subscription premium and from it he raised a good stand and selected ten ears which won a $50 first prize at the Georgia State Fair. This office also awarded him $25.00, and the same corn was in competiton at the National Corn Show of 1909.



Mr. Clore habitually raises 90 to 100 bushels per acre. A pound of his seed is worth considerable money.

PREMIUM OFFER NO. 1.

For premium purposes we make this offer: Anyone sending us a postoffice money order for 60 cents will be credited with one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and he can select one pound of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a premium, to be sent postpaid by mail, and safe delivery guaranteed.

PREMIUM OFFER NO. 2.

Anyone sending us one dollar by money order or registered mail will be credited with two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and will have the privilege of selecting two pounds of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a premium, to be sent postpaid, and safe delivery guaranteed.

OUR PRIZE OFFERS.

Furthermore, if any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed corn furnished by us as a premium and exhibit ten ears of the same at their own State Fair or at any Interstate Fair, or at their own Agricultural College Corn Show—for every championship premium won by said corn we will pay the exhibitor fifty dollars; for every first prize twenty-five dollars; for every second prize ten dollars, and for every third prize five dollars, providing that these prizes are won during the year 1910 with corn grown by our subscriber from the seed corn furnished by us to him as a premium.

Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic

FREE to Every Man or Woman

Dr. Young's **PEPTOPADS cure** where medicines alone **fail.** They regulate the bowels, relieve soreness, and strengthen the nerves and muscles of the stomach in either sex. You can eat what you want and all you want without fear of distress. The cures effected are marvelous. If you have **Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Nervousness, Dizziness, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache,** etc., send **10c** to cover cost of mailing, and will send you a **$1.00** treatment absolutely **free.** It will relieve you immediately. Address **DR. G. C. YOUNG, 18 National Bank Building, Jackson, Michigan.**

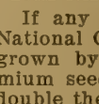
EARN Watch, Ring AND CHAIN

We positively give both a Famous Alt Watch, Stem Wind, handsomely design case, American movement, factory tested, guaranteed five years, also a nice Ring set with Congo Gem, sparkling and fiery, for selling 20 pieces handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces, when sold send $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch, ring and chain. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. **ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 538, CHICAGO**

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of stock and fair education to work in an office; **$60** a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada**

Post Card Portfolio of Passion Play Free

Send 10c for a five months' trial subscription to Successful Farming and I will send you 10 beautiful Birthday and Greeting Post Cards and tell you how you may earn quickly my beautiful Post Card Portfolio of 55 scenes of the world renowned Passion Play of the Life of Christ. **E. T. MEREDITH, 53 Tenth St., Des Moines, Ia.**



MAGIC NEEDLES RODS, Gold Locators, Chronometers, etc., for treasure seekers. Millions of wealth under your feet. Guaranteed the best made. Interesting booklet for 2ct. stamp. **FREE**

P. & M. AGENCY, 143 Elk St., PALMYRA, PA.

THE NATIONAL SHOW OFFERS.

If any premiums are won at the National Corn Show of 1910 by corn grown by our subscriber from premium seed furnished by us, we will double the amounts. Thus, ten ears of corn at a State Show winning a first prize will receive from us $25.00, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, will receive $50.00 from us. Then, if winning a first prize at the National Corn Show, the exhibitor would receive $50.00 additional from us, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, would receive $100.00 from us, or a total of $225.00 in all. All this is possible with ten ears of corn grown from the corn which we will send as a subscription premium.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will please send me two pounds of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a premium.

Name.....

R. F. D..... Box.....

Postoffice.....

State.....

CORNISH

Sent to You for a Year's Free Trial

Cornish Instruments for real merit, are unexcelled by any other, whatever the price, or name or reputation.

We will send direct from our Factory, any Cornish piano or organ that you may select from our catalog, on any terms of payment that you may choose with the distinct understanding that if the instrument does not come up to your fullest expectations you will be under no obligations whatever to keep it, and that the

Trial Will Cost You Absolutely Nothing

If the instrument does not prove better value for the money than you can get anywhere else—if it is not as good an instrument as you can buy for one-third more than we ask—if at any time within a year you feel that you have not a good bargain, send it back; we won't find one word of fault with your decision, and you will not be one cent out of pocket for freight or for use of the instrument.

Two Years Credit if Needed

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which holds us strictly to this offer. You risk nothing. We assume all responsibility, because we know all about the great beauty of material and workmanship in Cornish pianos and organs and we know all about the pure, sweet, rich tone quality of our instruments and we know what a quarter of a million satisfied purchasers think of them.

If you keep the instrument it will cost you the Rock-Bottom Factory Price, not one cent more, and you will receive with it our Bonded Guarantee which insures the instrument for 25 years against defect in material or workmanship.

Send For The Cornish Book

Don't think of buying before reading it. It is the handsomest piano and organ catalog ever issued. It explains things you ought to know whether you buy from us or not and it is yours for the asking. Write for it now and please mention which you are interested in—piano or organ.

CORNISH CO. WASHINGTON, N. J. Established Over Half A Century.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Caring For Men's Clothes.

The piece bag will often furnish enough material for several nice neckties, and they are quickly and easily made by ripping up an old tie and using as a pattern for a new one, and an old tie can be freshened by rubbing with an old toothbrush dipped in gasoline.

The best way to clean the dust from coats and pants is to hang them over the line and beat the dust out with a small cane, then lay them out smoothly on the table and brush the cloth until free from dust before trying to remove any spots from the cloth, and in cleaning the fabric the rubbing must be brisk and light, as hard rubbing is ruinous in cleaning clothes.

If the knees of pants get to looking baggy and bad shape, lay a damp cloth over all of the knee portions of the pants on the wrong side and press until the cloth is dry, then turn right side out and fold in the center and press from top to bottom over the damp cloth. If the edges of sleeves and pants legs are becoming worn, rip out the hems and turn them up far enough to conceal the worn part and run skirt braid on the underneath side and press carefully.

When pants, coats or vests become soiled enough to be washed, there is no better way to clean them than to put them in a strong Pearline suds, but the suds should be beaten to a nice lather before the garments are put in and they should be allowed to soak for at least a half hour before washing out.

It is best to remove the buttons before washing the garments and sew them in place again after the cloth is pressed, and the buttonholes will look much better if they are basted together before the garment is washed; and if they are worn, it is a good plan to run a strong thread around them and work over this, like making a new buttonhole.

When pressing black goods it is best to place on an ironing board covered with black satteen or any black goods, as white usually leaves an unsightly lint on the goods, and if the work is carefully done from beginning to end, the garment will come through the cleaning process looking almost like new.—Martha.

Caring For Convalescents.

"Chattering and gossiping visitors have no place in the sick-room," asserts Dita H. Kinney, R. N., Superintendent of the U. S. A. Nurse Corps, in the Woman's Home Companion for March, "and to save the patient from such friends is an important duty of his nurse. A few agreeable, low-voiced and judicious persons make a pleasant break in the monotony of an invalid's life, and are great aids to cheerfulness, but care must be used regarding the number admitted—never more than two at a time—and a fatiguing succession must be avoided.

"In early convalescence great care should be taken not to strain or tire the eyes. If not conscious of fatigue, the patent may read a little while at a time, but he should be so placed that the light will fall over his shoulder on the book or paper, and not shine directly into his face. He may be read to, as anything which interests and entertains him is a help.

"Convalescents are peculiarly sensitive to cold, because of their lowered vitality. They should always wear light woolen garments next the skin, and convalescent children should sleep in flannel.

"Changes of scene and climate are valuable aids to recovery. After suppurative diseases, like hip disease or empyema, a long stay at a warm seashore is beneficial; after acute diseases, choose a warm, sunshiny place which is easily accessible and where there are plenty of creature comforts. It may be either seashore or inland. After whooping-cough and diphtheria the sea air is beneficial; after a long fever, the mountains are best."

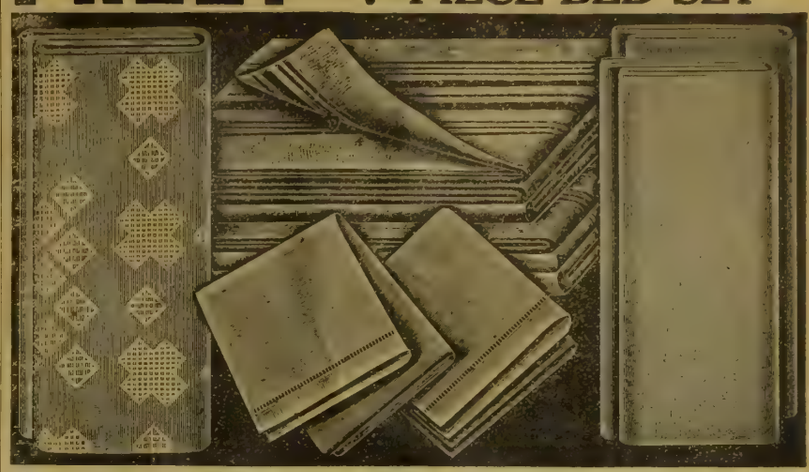
Exercise and Breathing.

"Limited breathing capacity is one of the most common physical ills," says Dr. Jean Williams in Woman's Home Companion for March. "Poor breathers are found not only among the sick of the earth, but also among the moderately well. All chronic invalids are poor breathers, and it is quite likely that they never would have been invalids if they had been good breathers.

"Now here is the connection between good breathing and exercise. In order to be a good breather it is necessary to have sufficient lung capacity. Suitable exercise broadens and deepens the chest, gives freer capacity to the lungs and better fits them for their important task of supplying oxygen to the body and relieving it of the deadly carbonic acid.

"When in the fresh air, breathing deep, we absorb enough oxygen to saturate the blood. If we are exercising briskly at the same time, we absorb more oxygen, and are, therefore, just so much better off."

FREE! To Every Lady Reader This Beautiful and Durable 7-PIECE BED SET



Consists of 2 Blankets, 2 Bleached Sheets, 2 Bleached Pillow Cases and 1 Bed Spread—All Full Size Pieces

Here is an opportunity whereby every woman in the United States can get this useful, expensive, 7-piece Bed Set, **Absolutely Free.** This Bed Set consists of 2 Blankets, 2 Bleached Sheets, 2 Bleached Pillow Cases and 1 large, White Bed Spread—7 full size pieces in all. All we ask is, that you sell a few cans of our Perfection Baking Powder and the Bed Set is yours. You can realize how easily, and with what little effort you can do this, for a full size, cut glass pattern pitcher and 6 glasses are included with each can of Baking Powder, etc., in our offer No. 420. But this is not all. To every lady who sends in her name and address right away we will give in addition, as a Special Premium, **Absolutely Free,** the handsomely designed Parlor Lamp described opposite, with first order. You simply can't realize what a big offer this is until you see these beautiful premiums.

No Money Necessary You risk absolutely nothing. We will pay all freight charges and ship you the Baking Powder and send your Premium with the Baking Powder, and also send the Glass Pitcher and Six Glasses all together, and then **we give you time to deliver and collect before remitting to us.**

While it is on your mind, cut out coupon, write your name and address on same, so you can get our big Special Premium; also free our Mammoth Catalog and Premium List.

This Parlor Lamp FREE

We are determined to push our Baking Powder to the front and to get you to help us, we will send with your first order this handsome Decorated Parlor Lamp and it will not cost you a penny. Remember we will send the Lamp in addition to the Bed Set. This Parlor Lamp is 17 in. high with 8 in. decorated globe and all trimmings polished brass. These Lamps are going fast and if you want one write quick.

Fill Out and Mail Coupon Today

HAGOOD MFG. CO.
357 N. Commercial St., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen: Without cost to me, please send at once your Big Free Offer.

Name.....

Post Office.....

County..... State.....

Limiting Production.

The Greeks who raise currants for home consumption and foreign shipment are studying ways and means to reduce excessive production. In four months ending December 10, 1909, they exported 168,622,841 pounds. The total crop was estimated at 380,000,000 pounds.

ITCH-ECZEMA FREE TRIAL

(Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.)

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it, and you will see I am telling you the truth.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY,

1100 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Reliable Beyond Question

This is a statement from the bank of my home town, where I have done business for years.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,

Sedalia Mo. Jan.-1-1910.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

Dr. Cannaday, of our city is a physician, making a specialty of ECZEMA. We have handled his business exclusively for one year and eighty four days. His patients deposit their money with us, in their OWN NAME, to be paid to the doctor, if his treatment is satisfactory. If we remember correctly, we have been called upon by only FOUR of his patients for their money, and it seemed then, that the fault was more with the Express Companies than with the treatment failing.

Considering the number of cases he treats, we regard his success as remarkable. We consider him perfectly reliable, and assure those placing their money with us a fair, square, business deal.

Yours truly,

After La Grippe

"I had suffered several weeks with LaGrippe. Had pains in my head and eyes. It felt as though there was a heavy weight on the top of my head, until it seemed that my brain would burst. I was so nervous that I could not rest or sleep. When I dozed off I would awake with a sudden jerking of my whole body. Dr. Miles' Nervine, Heart Remedy and Nerve and Liver Pills cured me. A number of friends have since realized the same benefits."

MRS. ALVIN H. LOCKS,
Seabrook, N. H.

The after effects of LaGrippe are often more serious than the disease, as it leaves the system in a weakened condition that invites more serious troubles, such as pneumonia, etc.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine

should be taken for some time to thoroughly restore nerve strength.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by all druggists. If the first bottle does not benefit, your druggist will return your money.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE

"Get the Pleasure Without the Poison" The Pipe They Let You Smoke At Home Trade Mark Reg.

Looks and colors like meerschaum. Absorbs the nicotine and keeps on tasting sweet. You never had such an enjoyable smoke. Order 3 or More Today.

H. MENGES
The Smokers Friend
109 Menges Building, St. Louis, Mo.

40c
Three For **$1.00**
Sent Prepaid Anywhere
Money Back If Not Satisfactory

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

FITS I have cured cases of 20 years standing. Trial package free by mail.
Dr. S. PERKY, Dgts. Park Sta., Chicago, Ill.

PILES, FISTULA, BLEEDING, RECTAL, ULCER, Etc.

Cured without surgical operation. Cures guaranteed. All protruding stopped in one or two treatments. Do not continue to suffer when you can be cured without an operation. Consultation free. Call or write, inclosing 2c. stamp for 172-page Book on Rectal Diseases.
DR. M. NEY SMITH, 302 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

STEM WIND

EARN Watch, Ring AND CHAIN FOR SELLING POST CARDS

We positively give both a Famous Alton Watch, Stem Wind, handsomely designed case, American movement, factory tested, guaranteed five years, also a nice Ring set with a Congo Gem, sparkling and fiery, for selling 20 packages beautiful high grade Art Post Cards at 10c per package. Order 20 packages, when sold send $2 and we will positively send you the watch, ring & chain.

Satisfaction guaranteed. ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 425 CHICAGO

WE PAY $90 a Month SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce poultry and stock remedies; new plan; steady work. Address IMPERIAL CO., D 38, PARSONS, KANS.

SALESMAN WANTED to solicit orders for Lubricating Oils, Greases and prepared Paints. Must be reliable and furnish good references. Excellent opportunity to right party. Address, THE VICTOR OIL COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

The Carpetless Floor.

This is surely coming, into the home of the middle class as well as of the rich. If we cannot afford the elegant polished floor, there are now so many ways of procuring a neat and serviceable substitute; and for cleanliness and ease in keeping it in order, those who have banished carpets have no desire to return to them.

Many, too, have the foundation for a healthful floor without realizing it. A white ash that had been carpeted for thirty years was last season remodeled in a simple way which has proved very serviceable. After cleaning it with clean water it was thoroughly sandpapered. This must be carefully done, for if it is not rendered very smooth, dust will cling, and the ease in keeping it in order be sacrificed, to say nothing of the loss in appearance. The cracks were then filled with a prepared crack filler, after several trials, according to directions for a home-made filler of bits of newspaper and paste. The latter is durable, the objection being that it is difficult to work into the cracks, lumps often pulling out as we endeavor to smooth them down.

The prepared fillers usually turn white when dry; consequently some coloring matter must be worked in. We painted over it when dry with a yellow paint colored the desired shade by mixing in dry burnt sienna. When this was dry, boiled linseed oil, applied hot, was rubbed over with a bit of flannel, and in a few minutes it was rubbed in thoroughly with a piece of burlap. The more it is rubbed the better the result. In a couple of weeks the second coat was given, and once a month later kept it in good repair.

It is quickly swept by tying a bag of Canton flannel or other soft cloth over the broom, sweeping and dusting being thus done at the same time. The rugs are quickly and easily cleaned, and, all in all, we have no desire to return to the heavy, dust-gathering carpet. The great trouble is, that the crack filler inclines to crack when the floor is wiped with water. Another time we will use putty, which is cheaper, and recommended by some as satisfactory. The prepared filler is perhaps all right where a varnish is used, but the oil soaks in instead of protecting it.

While this has proved satisfactory for the living room, not spotting every time a bit of snow is tracked in, and not so slippery as to endanger one's life and costing very little to keep in repair, the greater part of the gallon of oil originally purchased still remaining, though the room is a large one, there are more beautiful ways of preserving the natural wood, some of them perhaps as durable. At least we are inclined to experiment with some of the standard varnishes for the best room another time. One thing about the oiled floor—it is spoiled for some of the more showy finishes, in case they prove as serviceable; or at least it will have to be shaved off before applying other dressing. So one should consider well in selecting. For hard wood, oil is most durable, though less showy than the finer finishes. It is also cheap.

For soft woods, of course a different treatment is necessary. The best plan is to get circulars from several different standard dealers and compare their claims. Then finish up a small room first and test the matter, unless you have some acquaintance who has had the necessary experience. Anyone can prepare their own floors unless they are badly worn. Filling the cracks reduces the moth problem to a minimum. The natural-wood finish adds much to the appearance of the room, though even paint is handsome; and the problem of house cleaning becomes much more simple, the home much more sanitary.—Bessie L. Putnam.

A GOOD CLUB COMBINATION.

Through the generosity of the publishers of the Farm and Home we are enabled to furnish two good papers for the price of one. One paper is this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and the other is the great semi-monthly paper, the Farm and Home. Farm and Home is just what its name indicates—a spicy, practical, up-to-date magazine. It covers everything that pertains to the farm, big or little, in country or village. It gets right down to business; is full of snap and go.

For the family it gives the best, newest and most reliable jottings upon household problems, cooking recipes, fashions and dressmaking, embroidery, boys and girls, mothers and daughters, fathers and sons.

Pure, bright, clean, reliable all the way through. Profusely illustrated; popular in both country and town.

Send us Fifty Cents by money order or new one-cent postage stamps, and we will send Farm and Home and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Cabbage-growing Experiments.

The difficulty in obtaining seed that can be relied upon to reproduce its kind with certainty and to produce vigorous plants that will mature to perfection, is very clearly exemplified by some experiments in raising the Jersey Wakefield cabbage at the grounds of the Pennsylvania State College.

Jersey Wakefield cabbage is one of the standard sorts; it is listed in every catalogue, and it is known and grown wherever vegetable gardens are to be found. The Pennsylvania Agricultural College obtained seed from twenty-five different seed-growing houses and proceeded to sow it, observing every point, from sowing, germination, transplanting, to the harvesting and marketing.

They tested two years in succession, planted the same day, on the same land, all conditions being equal, and the result indicated marked variations within the variety.

In the conclusions the experimenters state that the lack of uniformiy in this variety shows the importance of exercising the utmost care and skill in selecting cabbage seed.

The experiment distinctly points to the necessity for germinating tests previous to the time of sowing. If the seeds germinated, the degree of vigor of the young plants in the seed-bed did not indicate the value of plants at maturity. Some small plants that first appeared lacking in vigor really developed to the better class of plants and symmetrical heads. Some very favorable beginnings made coarse and untrue headings.

Three of our advertisers had seed in this test—Messrs. H. W. Buckbee, Rockford, Ill.; W. Atlee Burpee, Philadelphia; and Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis—and all their seed was reported as producing strong and vigorous plants, good, marketable heads, maturing in good season and true to type.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER.

THE LEACH SANATORIUM, of Indianapolis, Ind., has published a book on cancer, which gives interesting facts about the cause of cancer; tells what to do in case of pain, bleeding, odor, etc., instructs in the care of the patient, and is in fact a valuable guide in the management of any case. The book is sent free to those interested who write for it, mentioning this paper.

PILES Quickly Cured

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

We want every man and woman suffering from the excruciating torture of piles to just send their name and address to us and get by return mail a free trial package of the most effective and positive cure ever known for this disease, Pyramid Pile Cure.

The way to prove what this great remedy will do in your own case, is to just fill out free coupon and send to us and you will get by return mail a free sample of Pyramid Pile Cure.

Then after you have proven to yourself what it can do, you will go to the druggist and get a 50 cent box.

Don't undergo an operation. Operations are rarely a success and often lead to terrible consequences. Pyramid Pile Cure reduces all inflammation, makes congestion, irritation, itching, sores and ulcers disappear—and the piles simply quit. No knife and its torture. No doctor and his bills.

For sale at all drug stores at 50 cents a box.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON

Fill out the blank lines below with your name and address, cut out coupon and mail to the PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 240 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. A sample of the great Pyramid Pile Cure will then be sent you at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

Name.....

Street.....

City and State.....

TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information FREE.

DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist,
Office, 302 N. 12th St., - ST. LOUIS, MO.

AGENTS WANTED

Sell our Big $1.00 Bottle Sarsaparilla for 49 cents.
200 Per Cent Profit.
Best Seller. Finest Medicine. Complies with pure drug law. Everyone buys. Write now for terms.
F. R. GREENE, Dept. 25, 25 Lake St., Chicago

New Rupture Cure

Don't Wear A Truss.

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. **Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb.** No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial. Pat. Sept. 10, '01.

CATALOGUE FREE.

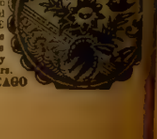
C. E. BROOKS, 2681 Brooks Building, Marshall, Mich.

A GENUINE 21 JEWELED $50.00 GOLD WATCH. $3

$3.75 buys an elegantly engraved New Thin Model Accurate Stem Wind and Set, high-grade Rear Jeweled Lever Gents' Watch which is fully

GUARANTEED FOR 25 YEARS

Write if you want Ladies' or Gent's Open Face or Double Hunting Case Watch and watch chain and we will send them for FREE EXAMINATION and if after examining the watch at your express office you consider it is equal to a 21 jeweled $50.00 Gold Watch pay $3.75 and express charges and they are yours.



RELIABLE WATCH CO., Dept. 108, CHICAGO

We Treat You 30 Days FREE

Blood Poison can never be cured with mercury or potash. You might as well know this first as last. Medical authorities say so. The most these drugs can do is to drive the blood poison back into the system and smother it for several years. Then when you think you are cured, pitiful mercury symptoms will break out, and you find that your bones have been rotting all the while. Your teeth will begin to loosen and your tissues, glands, brain and vital organs will show the terrible destructive power of the mercury and potash. Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Imbecility and Premature Death are then almost inevitable. Any medical authority will corroborate these statements. The remarkable vegetable Obbac Treatment does not drive in the

Blood Poison

but drives it out. It positively contains no mineral poisons whatever, so that once cured by the Obbac Treatment you never run the terrible risk of having your bones soften, your nerves collapse, your teeth fall out, your kidneys degenerate or your brain weaken. The Obbac Treatment is a marvel, producing remarkable changes in only 30 days. This is why we offer to any blood poison victim living, no matter how bad a case, a

30-Day Treatment FREE

You want to be cured and cured quick—not poisoned with mercury and potash for years. A 30-Day Treatment is yours for the asking. You will open your eyes at what it will do for you in a month. We treat you free for a month. Just write to us and get the treatment free. Then if you are satisfied it is the most remarkable treatment you ever took, you can continue if you wish. Never in your life will you ever again have such an opportunity for a complete cure, as is given you by this

Great Obbac Treatment

This is a square deal. You sign nothing, no notes, make us no promises, except to take the treatment.

The wonderful Wasserman Test, the only blood poison test known to scientists, proves that the body is completely purified by the Obbac Treatment, and that mercury and potash do not cure blood poison. Sit down and write to us, giving a full history of your case in detail. We will treat your letter as a sacred confidence. Consultation and advice free. We will send you also the remarkable book, "Driving Out Blood Poison" free.

THE OBBAC CO.
5981 Rector Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

Very Elegant Fashion Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Each pattern is new and original.

Fancy Work Aprons.

No. 6563.—Simple aprons that are attractive at the same time are the best possible ones for busy women. Here are two that are different in style but both of which serve their purpose admirably well. The one to the left is somewhat simpler and is extended to cover the back of the skirt as well as the front, consequently, it keeps the skirt protected at the back as well as the front. The apron to the right includes a frill and somewhat more elaborate pockets. It is held by ties also, and is attractive as well as practical. Satteen is a favorite material for the making and such material as mohair is much in vogue but the aprons will be found appropriate for gingham, percale, linen, silk, every material that is suited to such purpose. In the illustration the plain apron is made of satteen but the apron with the frill is made of white lawn.

The plain apron is cut in one piece. It is circular and finished with a belt. The bib is separate and attached to the belt and the pockets are arranged on indicated lines. The fancy apron also is circular but is finished with a frill and is gathered at its upper edge to make slight fullness. It is finished with a belt to which ties are attached.

The quantity of material required is, for plain apron, 2⅛ yards 24, 1¾ yards 36 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide; for the fancy apron 2⅝ yards 24, 1⅝ yards 36, 1⅜ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6563 is cut in one size only, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Tucked Over Blouse.

No. 6557.—The over blouse is such a pretty, useful, becoming little garment that each new one must be heartily welcomed. The latest includes certain features that are all its own. Here is an excellent example. It is made with short sleeves that are cut in one with it and these sleeves are fitted snugly under the arms to do away with all unnecessary fullness at that point. The over blouse can be made of thicker or thinner material as liked, to match the skirt or in contrast but it is especially to be desired made from chiffon cloth, or similar thin material, in color to match the skirt, or coat suit, and worn over a guimpe of contrasting material. For these last, Persian silks, fancy nets, tucked materials and the like are greatly in vogue, but the simple lingerie blouse is in every way appropriate.

The over blouse is made with front and back portions only. In this instance it is finished with bands of silk, but any preferred banding can be used on neck and sleeve edges. It can be stayed at the waist line and allowed to extend a few inches under the skirt or be cut off and joined to a belt as liked. Any guimpe can be worn in combination.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2⅜ yards 21 or 24, 1⅞ yards 32 or 1¼ yards 44 inches wide with 2 yards of banding.

The Pattern 6557 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Girl's Dress.

No. 6553.—Closings at the left of the front make the latest feature of fashion and children's dresses are shown so quite as well as the grown-ups. This one is essentially novel and extremely attractive. It is closed for its entire length with buttons and buttonholes above and below the trimming, invisibly beneath the trimming, consequently it can be opened out and laundered with perfect success and is especially well adapted to washable materials. Plaid Scotch gingham is the one illustrated with trimming of banding and buttons. Linen would be handsome so made, pique, and, indeed almost all the simpler washable materials, while the model also can be used for the wools of immediate wear. Plaid wool material with trimming of black velvet ribbon is always smart and attractive and suits the design admirably well. Blouse and skirt portions are separate and are joined beneath a belt. The plaits over the shoulders give becoming breadth and the plaits at the back and sides of the skirt mean graceful fullness.

The dress is made with blouse and skirt portions which are joined and closed at the left of the front. The skirt is straight and the sleeves are made in one piece each.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 6¼ yards 24 or 27, 4⅝ yards 32 or 3½ yards 44 inches wide with 2½ yards of banding.

The Pattern 6553 is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8 and 10 and 12 years of age and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address clearly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Kindly address all pattern orders to **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

LAND MATTERS.

The Sunny Slope Farm, near Emporia, Kas., owned by Mr. C. A. Stannard, is for sale. The price for 970 acres is $60,000, or about $62 an acre. It is one of the finest properties in Kansas and gives a line upon land values in that vicinity.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors, or Growths; also pains in head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney, and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that, it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial: and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies, Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H - - Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

$3.95 21 JEWELED R.R. WATCHES

Cost $35.00 to $50 00 in any retail store, yet we offer this Soldale R. R. Special Watch, engraved "Non-Magnetic"—"Specially Adjusted," for $3.95. This Soldale R. R. Special movement is a high grade stem wind and stem set accurate adjusted movement and has every improvement known to make a correct timekeeper, and is fitted in an open face screw back and screw bezel dust proof and damp proof genuine Solid Silverine case, which is guaranteed to never tarnish and to wear and keep a solid silver color a lifetime. Both the case and movement are guaranteed for 25 Years, which makes this just the watch for those who require a substantial watch and a reliable timekeeper. Send this ad now and we will send this watch and a handsome watch chain and charm for free examination to your express office and if you find it as represented pay $3.95 and express charges. AMERICAN JEWELRY CO., Dept. 10, Chicago

Mme. Schumann-Heink, the celebrated singer, purchased 500 acres of San Diego county, California, land for $20,000. The property is in the beautiful El Cajon Valley, and includes fine lemon and orange ranches. It is known as Villa Caro Ranch. The singer will erect a home for her children. She does not intend to retire from the concert stage, but expects to pass as much of her time as she can spare superintending improvements. She has boys who may not be singers, and the next best occupation is farming.

In England a recent law tends towards cutting up lands into smaller holdings and letting tenants buy it on easy payments. Up to date, about 64,000 acres have been acquired at an average price of about $78.00 an acre.

From Springfield, Ill., on January 12th, it was reported that a record price for farm land in Sangamon county had been reached when Edward Watts paid $241 an acre for a tract of 199½ acres, seven miles west of Springfield. The total consideration was $43,075.50.

It is not generally known that in the year 1850 the state of Texas sold to the United States one hundred million acres of land at ten cents an acre. This land includes the eastern half of what is now New Mexico, all of the neutral strip, now a part of Oklahoma, and a strip running north and south in Western Kansas, in Colorado. At a conservative value of ten dollars an acre, the land is now worth $1,000,000,000. At the time the sale was made the land had hardly been explored. Texas was in great need of money, and thirty years later sold large bodies of land at 50 cents an acre.

AGENTS WANTED

We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Write for our catalogue and full particulars.

ON CREDIT

Buggies
Only $10. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Surreys
Only $25. Cash.
Balance $7 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Farm Wagons
Only $15. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for our free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO., Dept. 728, East St. Louis, Ills.

The Beauty Of Firm Flesh

Lies In The Power Of Rich Blood To Keep It Ever Clear And Clean.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers Free.

The secret of firm, strong, supple flesh is— good, rich, constant flowing, blood. When hollow cheeks appear and hidden pigments make the eyes look like burnt holes in a blanket, the blood is sick and out of tune.

The effect of impure and pure blood is seen at once on the face.

Impurities fill it with poisons, the flesh harbors these poisons, and the lungs cannot eliminate them as they should.

It needs a purifier. Stuart's Calcium Wafers give to the blood through the same channels as food all the strength and stimulus necessary to remove the impurities and to make rich corpuscles which will feed the body or fight its enemies.

Time was when poor blood purifiers had to be used, such as herbs and roots, powdered minerals, etc., but thanks to latter day achievement the Stuart process gives to the system the full rich strength of Calcium Sulphide, the greatest blood purifier known to science.

These little powerful wafers are prepared by one of the most noted expert pharmaceutical chemists in the world, and so far as science is concerned no expense has been spared to make them perfect.

They contain Quassia, Golden Seal and Eucalyptus, each a most powerful aid to the blood of man.

Thousands of people use these wafers with religious zeal, and their testimonial evidence is an unfailing source of interest to one who reads it.

Melancholy marks every suffering woman, yet one should be armed with this knowledge and make up one's mind to try Stuart's Calcium Wafers at once. Every druggist carries them. Price 50c., or send us your name and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Don't forget our Rose Premiums. They are hardy plants and will beautify your home.

$1000.00 IN PRIZES

To be Given Away. Contest FREE and open to everybody. Help the "100,000 Club" and earn big reward. Write today for particulars. Contest conducted by The Fruit-Grower, St. Joseph, Mo. Box 107

First Prize $500 Auto
Brush Runabout shown above
Second Prize $100 in Cash
Ten Other Prizes Ranging from $75.00 to $25.00 Each

WHICH PRIZE WILL YOU GET

The Fruit-Grower is the world's leading fruit and farm magazine. January—Special Spraying Number, February—Gardening Number; either issue worth a dollar—sample free. The "100,000 Club" is a National Organization to benefit fruit growers in a practical way. Everyone will want to join. Send coupon today, get busy and earn a prize.

The Fruit-Grower, Box 107, St. Joseph, Mo.
Tell me how I can earn the Auto or Big Cash Prizes.
Name.....
Town..... State.....

How About the Pruning?

We find many people that believe in pruning, and a few that do not. As a general proposition, pruning is necessary to give the best results with fruits. Those that argue against it say that pruning is not according to nature. True, but the fine apples, peaches, pears and other fruits are not according to nature. If we let nature have her way we will get only small and indifferent fruits, such as we now find growing wild. But for two thousand years man has been pruning and cultivating fruit trees and getting new and better fruits all the time.

As to time of pruning, we find a radical difference of opinion. The writer once heard Professor Bailey say that to increase wood, prune in the summer; to increase the production of fruit, prune in the winter. Some horticulturists have the saying, "Prune when your knife is sharp;" that is, any time.

The idea has become quite fixed that winter pruning is best because the pruned tree has time to heal before the movement of sap begins in the spring. But how much healing can a tree do when all development is at a standstill? The fact is, early spring pruning is probably as good as any other, and is even better than at certain other times of the year. In the spring there is an exudation of tissue constructing substances, which quickly cover up the wound and seal the pores. There is another advantage in pruning in the early spring, which is the absence of fungous disease germs to get into the wounds.

It is advantageous to prune trees every year instead of pruning once in a dozen years, as is the practice of some. In such cases the tree is not generally pruned till it has become overgrown with useless wood. Then the pruning has to be so vigorous that the tree is mutilated. Great limbs have to be cut off, and the vitality of the tree is sometimes so affected that it takes years to recover or does not recover at all. Pruning a little each year relieves the necessity for mutilation. It keeps the tree in good growing shape, and gives fruit every year.

In pruning the most essential thing to know is the nature of the plant and what each cutting off will result in. Sometimes a person who does not know the nature of the grape, or some like plant, will prune off the parts that carry the fruit buds and so destroy fruitfulness for that year. It is therefore a mistake to send into the orchard or grapery to do pruning a man that knows only how to handle a knife and saw.

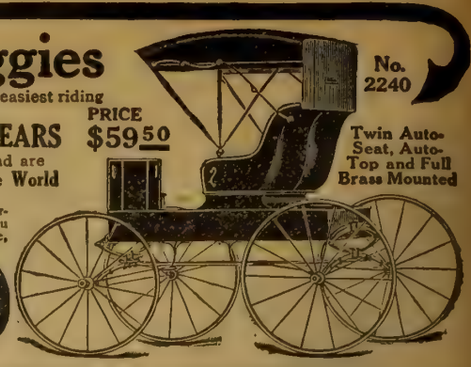
There is no secret about pruning, and no rules can be given, because the requirements differ with every variety of tree and plant, and with every individual tree and plant. A slow-growing peach tree does not require the severe pruning that is given the rapid-growing peach tree, and any peach tree generally requires more pruning than an apple tree, provided each is pruned annually.

It is necessary to keep the plants from producing too much wood, which decreases fruitfulness, and the trees and plants should be kept opened up to the air and sun.

Dairy and Creamery.

Ayrshire cattle breeders are in large enough numbers in Wisconsin to organize an association. The officers elected were: President, Fred Tschuddy, Monroe; Vice-President, A. J. McNab, Black River Falls; Secretary-Treasurer, A. G. Austin, of Janesville.

Elkhart Buggies



No. 2240

are the best made, best grade and easiest riding buggies on earth for the money.

FOR THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS

we have been selling direct and are **The Largest Manufacturers in the World** selling to the consumer exclusively.

We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery, and also to save you money. If you are not satisfied as to style, quality and price you are nothing out.

PRICE **$59.50**

Twin Auto-Seat, Auto-Top and Full Brass Mounted

May We Send You Our Large Catalogue?

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, - - - - Indiana

30 SHAVES AT OUR EXPENSE

Send us your name and address. We will send you postpaid a Vulcan Razor. Shave with it for 30 days. If at the end of that time you're satisfied that it's the best razor you ever put to your face send us $1.75. If not, just send back the razor and there will be no charge. But you can't help liking this fine English crucible steel, oven tempered and bevel edge razor because it's made right--tempered right--ground right--sold right. State whether you want round or square point; wide, medium or narrow blade; whether your beard is stiff, medium or soft and how often you shave. Isn't it worth writing to find a razor that just suits your beard?

Complete Cutlery Catalog on request. U. S. CUTLERY CO. Dept. 42 R, St. Louis, Mo.

A LOAD OF NEW MEXICAN YEARLING WETHERS SOLD AT ST. LOUIS.

On February 17th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co., live stock commission agents, sold 221 head of Mexican yearlings, averaging 76 pounds, at $8.55 per 100 pounds, which was the highest price ever paid for such stock at any market west of Buffalo. These yearlings came originally from New Mexico and were consigned by Messrs Payne & Roembach, of Colwich, Kansas, who are extensive feeders of Western sheep. On February 15th Clay, Robinson & Co. sold for the same firm 246 yearlings, averaging 74 pounds, at $8.45 per 100 pounds, being top that day by 10 cents per 100 pounds. They also sold for them on February 14th a double deck of the yearlings of 76 pounds average at $8.35 per 100 pounds, up to then 20 cents per 100 pounds higher than previously sold for on the St. Louis market. Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. will be glad to send their sheep report of the St. Louis market to any sheep raiser or feeder. The postoffice address is National Stock Yards, Ill.

30 Days Free Trial
A wonderful machine. Every one guaranteed

Established in 1879

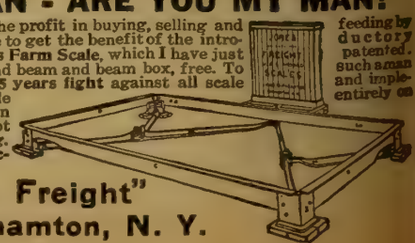
OUR NEW SAW MILLS

Are the Sensation of the Year. The result of the greatest practical and scientific mechanical minds in saw mill construction. A mill without an equal on the Globe. The mill that is revolutionizing the entire saw mill business. The simplest, lightest running, fastest cutting, and easiest mill to handle in the world. Original in design, result of over 30 years painstaking experiments; observation and practical tests. Sold on 30 days free trial. Just try the mill—that's all we ask—it costs you nothing—we take all the risk. BIG PROFIT in sawing lumber with our up-to-date Saw Mills. Keep your engine earning money all the year. Now is the time to buy when the price of lumber is going up. Write today for catalog K and prices

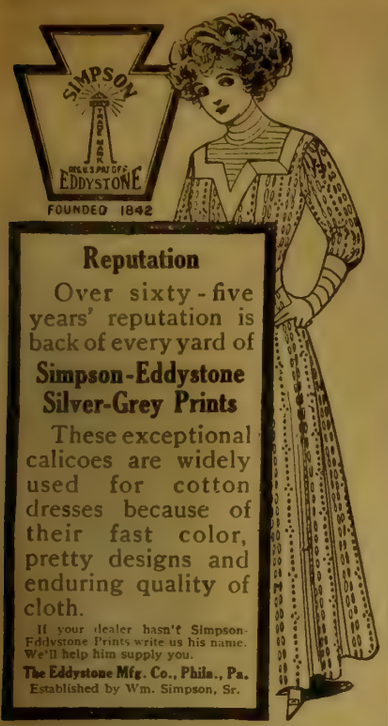
R. R. HOWELL & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

I WANT A MAN - ARE YOU MY MAN?

I WANT A MAN who knows the profit in buying, selling and feeding by weight, who will be the first one to get the benefit of the introductory price on my **Steel Frame Pitless Farm Scale**, which I have just patented. This 5 ton scale has new compound beam and beam box, free. To such a man who will help me continue my **45 years fight** against all scale and imple-ments trusts, I will send a scale entirely on approval with full information and no obligation to keep if not exactly as represented in writing. The first man gets the introductory price.



"JONES He Pays The Freight"
19 Lee St., Binghamton, N. Y.



Reputation

Over sixty-five years' reputation is back of every yard of

Simpson-Eddystone Silver-Grey Prints

These exceptional calicoes are widely used for cotton dresses because of their fast color, pretty designs and enduring quality of cloth.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Phila., Pa.
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

The First Garden Work.

Have you looked through the seed-box and made out your list of new seeds needed? This should not be postponed until planting time. The seedsmen are then apt to be rushed, and delay when the ground is ready is a costly one; besides, too often some variety which you prize most highly will be gone and you are forced to accept a substitute.

Strive to extend the varieties each year. There is a pleasure in working among new plants, especially when we feel that we are enriching our table supply. By this I do not mean to grasp the novelties. These are usually high-priced, and some of them do not prove satisfactory. Better leave this experimenting to the nurseryman and the rich man and be ready to use those which remain after the culls have been sifted out and the prices cut in half.

But there are many garden luxuries practically unknown to the majority of farmers who really think that they have a creditable vegetable garden.

Celery is one of the luxuries which is too often cut out or ignored. Some who do not like it on first trial will, if they persist, come to regard it in the proper light—one of the most delicious as well as wholesome of vegetables. Others think it too difficult to grow and excuse themselves on the plea that "it is cheaper to buy it than to raise it." This is a false premise, and one which is seldom put into practice. The farmer who does not grow his own celery usually does without.

It is really no more difficult to raise enough for family use than of cabbage, and the variety is most convenient. Some who hill up their potatoes find it convenient to plant celery in the trenches thus half formed, the early crop of potatoes being out of the way by the time the blanching process becomes necessary.

Peppers are a wholesome relish not appreciated by the masses. While the more pungent sorts are fine for flavoring other vegetables, the large, mild-flavored ones combine in many relishes and salads.

So few grow their own melons, yet even in the Northern States some of the early ones succeed well. If you have never before given space to them, do not omit a dozen hills, studying to select a variety adapted to your own climate. They like rich, mellow soil, fertilizer from the cow stable or poultry yard applied in the hill working wonders for them as well as for the cucumbers and cabbages.

Cauliflower has a delicate flavor, which is an agreeable change from plain cabbage. Just imagine you want some of the vegetable desserts as well as the substantial fare and try a few hills.

Lima beans are quite distinct in flavoring, and for soups are unsurpassed. The bush varieties are as easily raised as any of the more common ones, and are so prolific that they are among the most profitable.

Too many buy their popcorn, or worse, the popcorn balls, forgetful of the fact that they should be independent of the tradesman for this most delicious treat. If the little folks are given a plot in one corner of the garden or corn field, and expected to do the cultivating, and enjoy the results, there will be less discontent with farm life.

Plant a succession of lettuce and radishes and thus have them in prime condition during the entire summer. There is no reason why the farmer's table should not show an abundance of garden delicacies at all seasons, save the fact that he is careless or oblivious to the fact that such a bounteous store is freely offered.—Bessie L. Putnam.

SOUVENIR PANSY POST CARDS

Special Offer—One packet of **Kramer's 20th Century Giant Pansy Mixture**, price 15c, together with eight of these beautiful cards in colors, for only **14 cents**. Order at once. Illustrated Catalogue of everything for the garden, free. Mention this paper

I. N. KRAMER & SON, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Sweet Peas.

Whatever we have or do not have in the line of annuals, the sweet pea is always a worthy accession. While there are many new varieties, the old pink-and-white is still one of the best colors. In selecting seed, named varieties usually give the best results, and if the purse is limited, select a few colors only which harmonize nicely. Blanche Ferry, the popular pink-and-white; Dorothy Eckford, pure white; and Lady Grisel Hamilton, large lavender, are among the best.

Of course, a mixed packet will give greater variety at less cost, and is often highly satisfactory. The lighter-colored varieties may be told by the color of the seed. These will not so well endure very early planting as the darker ones, the latter starting nicely if put in the ground as soon as it is possible to work it.

Dig a trench six inches deep, twice that if you are disposed to fertilize, and give the plants the best possible showing. Use only thoroughly dry stable manure and mix it well with the soil to within six inches of the surface. Plant the seeds in double rows an inch apart, zigzagging the seeds in the rows. Cover with two inches of earth and pack the soil firmly. The support can be most easily placed at this time, though if preferred it may be furnished after the plants are up.

Do not allow the ground to cake. As the plants attain to the second leaf, gradually work in the soil around the roots until it is level. This secures a system of deep rooting, and they are less affected by summer drouth.

Keep the soil loose by frequent hoeing. Do not water the plants unless it is very dry, and then do it thoroughly, completely drenching the soil. Never allow seed-pods to form. They exhaust the plant's vitality and practically destroy it as a bloomer.—Bessie L. Putnam.

To Wear in the Hair.

"A pretty hair novelty is a band of gold embroidered in delicate silk," says Madame Riche in the Woman's Home Companion for March, "sometimes pink, sometimes blue, but always in the same color as the gown with which it is to be worn. This band is long enough to run from ear to ear across the soft, low pompadour which is now the vogue. Fancy buckles and sometimes embroidered buttons finish both ends. Under these hair-pins are fastened to hold the band in its proper place."

Stock Up with Fresh Soda Crackers

Instead of getting a large package of ***loose*** soda crackers that soon grow stale—stock your pantry with small ***tight*** packages containing

Uneeda Biscuit

Fresh soda crackers every time you eat—the last as fresh as the first—because they are placed in moisture proof packages the moment they leave the oven.

5¢ (Never Sold in Bulk)

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

$5.95

11 JEWELS

Eleven Jeweled

Genuine seven jewel Engine Special Railroad Watch, worth $15 to anyone who requires an absolutely reliable timekeeper and a watch that will last a lifetime. Locomotive on dial, stamped and guaranteed eleven jewels, breguet hair-spring, micrometric patent regulator, quick train lever escapement, handsome nickel movement. Fitted in heavy or medium weight solid or silver dust proof screw case, both case and works absolutely guaranteed for twenty years.

SEEING IS BELIEVING. Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address, stating weight wanted Heavy or Medium and we will send the watch by express for examination. If satisfactory after examination pay express agent our bargain sale price $5.95 and express charges and it is yours. We also furnish this watch in fully guaranteed **SOLID GOLD FILLED** case for $7.95. State kind wanted.

Silver at $5.95 or Gold at $7.95. Address **R. E. CHALMERS & CO.**, 353-355 Dearborn St., **CHICAGO, ILL.**

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

All readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower who have sick friends, suffering from rheumatism or kidney trouble, will be interested:

FINDS NEW KIDNEY CURE

Dr. T. Frank Lynott, New York Specialist, discovers remarkable remedy.

At last a perfectly harmless and positive cure appears to have been found. Dr. T. Frank Lynott, formerly of the New York University, New York, later of the famous Bellevue hospital, and now a celebrated specialist in Chicago, has a very quick acting formula which has been approved by the best doctors.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower saw the above clipping from the Inter-Ocean and wanted to know of this new formula for curing kidney trouble.

Arrangements were then made by which Dr. Lynott offers National Farmer and Stock Grower readers a **free treatment.** Dr. Lynott, however, says that he proposes to give the free treatment only for a limited time to convince the public in every part of the United States of the positive wonderful efficacy of his treatment.

Furthermore, Dr. Lynott wants to make it clear that he has no "cure-all." He is a specialist in kidney and bladder diseases and rheumatism, so please do not write to him unless you have one of these diseases. If you write at once, both the medical advice and the medicine are entirely free.

The editor of this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, feels that with such a free offer, anybody who stays sick with kidney trouble or rheumatism deserves to be sick.

I know that a good many free offers have been advertised where the public had to send money, **but this free offer really IS A FREE OFFER.** And remember that instead of getting an ordinary physician, you get the medical advice free direct from America's greatest of all specialists on these diseases. See Free treatment certificate at bottom of this page and get relief **right now.**

STOP!

Stop that back breaking, twisting, terrible, terrible unbearable agony! Oh, that awful, awful digging soreness—the back all bent—the joints stiff, the heart-wringing pain—*stop that pain RIGHT NOW!*

Yes, Write For the Free Treatment—

a REAL Free Trial Treatment that will give you relief—relief at once—not next week, not tomorrow, but relief AT ONCE—**immediately** after starting the treatment. It is so **simple,** so mild, yet so scientific and so **sure**—this treatment for rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble. Write now, today.

See the Free Certificate below—sign it and send it today. **No money—no obligation. At last** you can get relief and, if you write at once, you get the treatment absolutely free. Just think—a genuine **free** treatment by America's and Europe's **leading** specialist—absolutely free—really and genuinely free **to convince the public.**

If you have Kidney or Bladder Trouble or Rheumatism (the cause of those pains), then **it's your loss** if you suffer any longer. When Dr. Lynott says free, he means free—not one cent to pay; and it is "up to you" whether you want the best medical advice and medicine all without a cent of cost. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer. See the Free Trial Certificate at the bottom of this page.

Look at these poor sufferers all bent with nerve-racking pain—they are victims of kindey trouble; they think it is a rheumatic twitch. Friends say they grumble, but considering their awful pain, they bear up most bravely.

Oh, it is terrible that there should be such suffering, when you can be relieved so quickly, so surely, so simply, and **right now, free of charge.**

Writing of Dr. T. Frank Lynott, who gives the medical advice free, a brother specialist writes as follows:

"I have for years been considered an authority on urinary diseases, but I must confess my respect, my profound sense of esteem, for Dr. Lynott, whose wonderful success in treating urinary diseases has surprised us all. Dr. Lynott, by the way, is making a most remarkable free offer—the most genuine and generous offer ever made by a high grade physician. It seems to me the medical world ought not to be jealous of his success, but should praise him for what he has done and is doing for humanity."

Dr. T. Frank Lynott

whose photo is printed here, is, as you perhaps know, the world's greatest authority on kidney and bladder trouble and rheumatism. Never before has a physician of such high standing offered to treat patients by mail. But Dr. Lynott *wants* the people to get the benefit of this free treatment.

His cures have stirred America and Europe. In fact, Dr. Lynott received a special diploma on urinary diseases from the great New York University—of which the famous Bellevue Hospital, New York is now an honored part.

WATCH These Symptoms!

Trouble in the kidneys begins slowly, slowly. It creeps upon the unsuspecting patient like a thief in the night. Slowly, slowly, those stinging, racking pains foist themselves upon the sufferer; gradually, gradually the pains increase into a daily, nightly, constant, endless torture. Watch the symptoms, and cure yourself. Here are the principal symptoms of uric acid disease:

The Symptoms

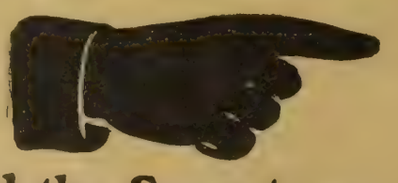
1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic Trouble.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Constipation or liver trouble.
9—Pain or soreness under right ribs.
10—Swelling in any part of the body.
11—Palpitation or pain around the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain and swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

NOW THEN, This Certificate is FREE

You get the treatment, the medicine and Dr. Lynott's personal attention absolutely free, if you write at once. Instant Relief for those terrorizing pains!

Send no money—read the certificate, note that it puts you under no obligation. Dr. Lynott is glad to see a sufferer cured—write at once and get the free treatment.

JUST Your Name and Address and the Symptoms



of your disease given by number. That is all Dr. Lynott wants. Read the free treatment certificate; read how it puts you under **no obligations** whatever; how it says specially and distinctly that you are not now nor later under any obligations whatever.

SEND NO MONEY—just write for the free treatment

REMEMBER:—This free treatment offer is LIMITED. Only a certain number will be taken, all under Dr. Lynott's personal care. If you answer this offer the first time you see it you are GUARANTEED the FREE treatment. So better send the free treatment certificate today, at once, and remember, you need INSTANT, IMMEDIATE relief from those awful pains.

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT, 3435 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO

If you have a friend suffering with kidney or bladder trouble or other uric acid disease, such as rheumatism, don't you feel that you owe it to your friend to tell him or her of this free offer?

Free Certificate

What is Your Name?.....
State plainly, Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

Your Address?.....

What Symptoms Have You?.....
Give numbers from table above—that is all

What is Your Age?..... *Married?*.....

Just fill out the above—nothing to sign, you see. Just answer the questions and be sure to give your name and address. You are under no obligations whatever. The **FREE PROOF** treatment will then be sent at **once, prepaid.** Cut out this certificate (or write a letter describing your symptoms) and **get INSTANT relief from those racking, rocking pains.** Address personally

Dr. T. FRANK LYNOTT
3435 Occidental Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

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LAST CHANCE FOR ROSES.

The Most Delightful Subscription Premium Offered by a Farm Paper.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower has decided to send out a collection of eight choice ever-blooming Rose Plants to our patrons who will send in a special subscription.

The Collection of Roses.

The collection consists of **Rhea Reid,** one that received the gold Medal at the National Rose Society; the flowers are rich velvety red. Another one is **The Bride,** one that will thrive under most unfavorable conditions. The flowers are the purest ivory white. **Etoile de Lyon** is the most magnificent pure yellow rose, massive in size and beautiful in every stage of development. **Bridesmaid** starts with the first warm days of spring and requires but little care; the flowers are an exquisite clear pink, beautiful in form and highly fragrant. The **Papa Gontier** rose is a grand variety for outdoor planting, producing double flowers of clear, glowing crimson and blooms from June to late in the year. **Bessie Brown** is a charming, pure snow-white rose; the flowers are very large and it blooms profusely. **Champion of the World** is a rich, ivory pink, and without it no garden selection is complete; it is unequaled for sze of flower, fragrance or beauty. **Crimson Rambler,** the last of the collection, is a bright crimson flower that covers the entire bush. It is valuable for decorative hedges, arches and screens. We cannot describe this beautiful collection, but we will guarantee them to please any lover of flowers.

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Send Us Sixty Cents. We will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. We will send you direct by mail, postpaid, the full set of eight hardy, ever-blooming Roses. We will also send you a 16x20-inch picture entitled **"The American Beauty Rose."** The picture is most beautiful. There is a great bunch of roses resting on the white linen cloth of a table. It is glorious, magnificent. **Send Us Sixty Cents.** The paper can go to one address, the picture to another and the roses to another, or all three to one address.

ANOTHER SPECIAL OFFER.

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Traction Plowing.

The Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Argiculture has issued a bulletin, No. 170, entitled Traction Plowing.

It gives the result of investigations of 500 outfits using traction engines and gang plows. The subject is thoroughly gone into. Steam traction engines hauling plows in gangs is not a new industry, but the first gasoline traction engine was put on the market about 1903.

Naturally, these large plowing outfits are used profitably on extensive prairie properties by the owners thereof, and many outfits managed by experts, owning no land, are engaged in plowing for others—a custom trade. Many farmers are glad to pay a fair price for breaking new land who could not make such an investment or to organize a force of men for the purpose. The article generally approves the machinery in use as being fully up to date, with openings for continued improvements. The advantages of traction plowing are set forth as follows: (1) That the work can be rushed when conditions are favorable; (2) that the work can be done with a smaller force of hands, and fewer horess have to be kept; (3) in hot, dry weather engines can be used when horses could not stand the work; (4) with an engine it is possible to plow very difficult soils, and also to plow deepeer than with horses; and (5) under favorable conditions the cost of traction plowing has been brought lower than that of plowing with horses.

The steam engines weigh from seven to twenty tons, range from twenty to fifty horse power, cost from $1,500 to $6,000, and will plow from fifteen to fifty acres a day. The gasoline engines range from twelve to forty horse power and cost from $1,300 to $2,500.

A traction plowing outfit consists of (1) an engine; (2) the plows or disks arranged in gangs; and (3) miscellaneous conveniences for carrying supplies, making repairs, etc. The size and cost of the outfit and the amount of work it will do depend largely on the number of plows operated.

The average acreage plowed each year varies from 3,500 acres in California, where the largest engines are used; 1,075 acres in the Southwest, including the Panhandle of Texas; 797 acres in Canada and the Dakotas. The engines are also used for threshing grain, thus dividing expenses with two farm operations.

The comparative cost of plowing by steam and by gasoline depends to some extent upon the life of the engines, not yet ascertained; but in current expense the result is largely in favor of the gasoline engine. The bulletin is ably written and facts compiled by L. W. Ellis, of the office of Farm Management.

Saving the Peach Crop.

For years the peach brown rot has been recognized as a most destructive disease of stone fruits. This is a fungous disease, and it is widespread and very destructive to the peach crop. The loss which it inflicts on peach growers will easily average $5,000,000 yearly. The loss to the peach crop of Georgia alone is estimated at $1,000,000 a year.

Much work has been done with a view to discovering a satisfactory remedy for this trouble. Spraying with diluted Bordeaux mixture has been most commonly recommended, but its injury to the foliage has made it unsatisfactory, since the remedy must be applied during the growing season.

The peach scab (often called "black spot") is another disease which seriously affects the peach crop in all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, although not causing such serious losses as brown rot.

As the result of experimental work by the United States Department of Agriculture, a cheap and simple remedy for this disease has been found in the self-boiled lime-sulphur wash. This can be applied during the growing season with very little danger of injuring the fruit or foliage, and it is very effective. Furthermore, by mixing arsenate of lead with the fungicide, the curculio can be destroyed at the same time.

The Department has just issued a bulletin describing the preparation and use of the remedy. This publication will be of great interest to peach growers in all sections, and can be obtained by writing to Hon. Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Government Income.

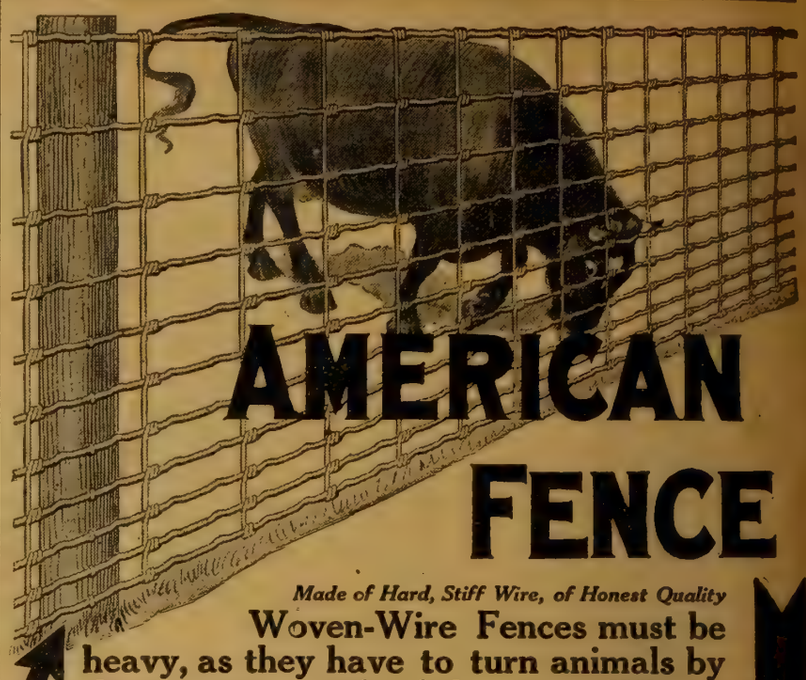
The federal government receipts in the year 1909 were, from customs duties, $329,343,474.99; from internal revenue, $254,977,391.26; from all other sources, $53,452,-299.11, a total of $639,773,165.36. It will be noticed from this that over 50 per cent. of government revenues were from customs duties and about 40 per cent. from the internal revenue. It is well to remember these figures. The tariff is subject to many misrepresentations, and it is well to remember that foreign imports are very large, so large indeed that the duties pay about one-half of the expense of the national government. The customs duties collected in the year 1909 were the largest in the history of the nation. Ten years ago the collections from internal revenue were larger.

Kernels of Corn Eighty Years Old.

It was reported from Georgetown, Delaware, in January, that kernels of corn over 80 years old were found by Doctor John Messick while searching through an old desk. The corn belonged to Jehu Bennett, once a widely known farmer of Lewes Hundred, and had been placed in the envelope as a sample of his seed corn. A note inside gave the name of the grower and the date of the growth. They are large kernels and of a much better quality than is now grown on Delaware farms.

Our Cattle Exports.

In the year 1907 the United States exported 401,583 head of cattle; in the year 1908, 277,036 cattle; and in the year 1909 the United States exported 185,137 cattle. The exports of 1909 included 167,596 cattle to England, 1,087 to Belgium, none to France or Germany, 8,976 to British North America, 5,804 to Mexico, 319 to Cuba, 846 to the West Indies, 101 to South America, 58 to Asia and Oceanica, and 350 to all other countries.



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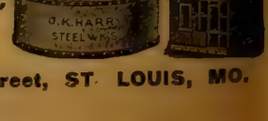

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Concerning Land Ownership.

Prof. F. B. Mumford, of the Missouri Agricultural College, is credited with opening a lecture at Kansas City with the statement that it is cheaper to rent land in Missouri than to own it. This is equal to saying that land in Missouri can no longer be bought for what it is worth. It is also an encouragement for people to rent land and become tenant farmers under rich landlords rather than be ambitious to become free and independent land-owning farmers.

According to the United States census of 1900, Missouri had 284,886 distinct farm properties. Of the total number of farms the number operated by the owners thereof was 196,158; operated by managers, 1,831; by tenants, 86,897; and by owners and tenants together, 5,118. The percentage of farmers owning their lands in Missouri is 68.9; in Ohio, 71.3; in Indiana, 70.4; in Illinois, 60.0; in Michigan, 83.0; in Wisconsin, 85.7; in Minnesota, 82.0; in Iowa, 64.4; in Nebraska, 62.2; and in Kansas, 63.8.

In the United States 3,149,344 farms, or 54.9 per cent. of the total number, are operated by their owners. In the state of Maine, 93.8 per cent. of the owners operate their own farms; and in the state of Georgia only 38.3 per cent. of the land owners operate their own farms.

We have been taught to believe that landlordism is the curse of Europe. It is a system to be avoided. It produces worn-out soil, an idle and incapable landlord and a careless and irresponsible tenant. With land owners operating their own farms this will be a prosperous, peaceful country; and if ever it becomes a nation of tenant farmers it will be a wrangle and fight, class against class, world without end.

Although the Almighty may have created men free and equal, He did not endow each man with a farm. The road to the possession of a farm in this country, however, has been so easy that it has been considered undesirable to own them. The very abundance of land has caused it to be undervalued. But even in Missouri it has become more difficult, and it will continue to become more difficult to purchase farms, and as the cost increases the desire to possess them will increase also. We hope that in their future lectures the Agricultural College professors will advocate that it is far better to own and build up the poorer farms than to become tenants on the richest farms.

New Grape Barrel.

Consular Agent A. E. Carleton, of Almeria, Spain, reports to the Department of Commerce and Labor the invention at that place of a barrel for grapes, for which many advantages are claimed. The barrel is cylindrical, and has four compartments, so constructed that the grapes will receive all needed ventilation. Each compartment will hold twelve pounds of fruit, which will keep better, it is claimed, than in the present barrel where the whole quantity, say fifty pounds, is packed together. The entire barrel can be made by machinery and there is practically no waste of wood. Any kind of wood may be used.

Look Out For Argentina.

A report by the United States Consul General at Buenos Ayres is to the effect that the Argentine Republic will soon be exporting 5,000,000 tons of wheat a year, which is a total of 166,666,666 bushels. The significance of this statement is explained by the fact that the United States exported 91,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1907; 93,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1908, and 49,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1909.

High Price of Broom Corn.

During the month of March it was reported that a Kansas City dealer in broom corn had sold and shipped out enough broom corn to make 60,000 brooms, each car-load being equal to about 11,000 brooms. The shipment amounts to fifty-five tons, and the price, $225.50 a ton, is said to be the highest paid for any quantity of broom corn since the Civil War.

The HARVEST

How the Farmer Controls the Cost of Living

THE cost of living depends on the volume and cost of production. The farmer can determine only partially the amount nature will permit her soil to produce, but he can regulate the cost of his crop by the machines he uses in tilling and harvesting.

The markets of the world are now watching for the results of the grain harvest of the farmers of America. Prepare properly against delays and waste and you will reap rich reward.

The responsibility for wasted grain and profits rests with you.

Choose your harvesting equipment—make your selection before the rush comes—take no chances—avoid experiments either in machines or binder twine.

From experience hundreds of thousands of farmers endorse the adaptability of the I H C line of harvesting machines.

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Hundreds of thousands of farmers, hard-headed business men, with the same problems that confront you, have had their problems solved by some one of these machines. They didn't buy because they were prejudiced in their favor—they bought because they were convinced that these machines represented the highest standard of excellence in harvesting-machine construction, because these machines met their requirements, because they thought they were getting the greatest return on their investment.

The experimental period has passed, and efficiency, durability, simplicity, dependability and absolutely interchangeable parts are now at your order. Improvements in time and labor-saving features, finer materials, more skilled and painstaking workmanship are now strictly carried out in the manufacture of these six lines of machines, so that all element of risk on your part is eliminated. With any machine in the I H C line you are safe—for smooth, rapid, uninterrupted, perfect work at harvest time.

Materials, workmanship and quickly available interchangeable I H C parts are backed by the most responsible and trustworthy guarantee in the farm-machine world today. Such perfection would not be possible if the manufacturer did not have available ore mines, steel mills, timber lands and saw mills so as to make sure of the raw materials, and if the buying power and large output did not insure the first choice of raw materials from all other sources—and the ability to employ the right men to work up these materials, and to furnish these men with the most perfect facilities in the world—all this is of equal importance to you. It is these resources, insuring the highest degree of efficiency in every machine turned out, that means the lessening of your responsibility at harvest time, the elimination of most all the risk, the freedom from anxiety and worry and discouragement. Profit by the experience of hundreds of thousands of others who reap all their harvests and all the profit with one of the six leading machines. See the International dealer at once. Take your choice. The quality is the same in all—the best possible. The lines include grain and corn harvesting machines, haying machines and tools.

From the I H C dealer you can get repairs that fit when repairs are needed. Repairs having the I H C standard of excellence can be secured at almost every cross roads or village. This availability is not only a great convenience, but also saves valuable time, which means money to the busy farmer in case of accident in the harvest field.

Don't experiment with binder twine, either. Get one of the seven perfectly dependable brands of twine and be sure. Choose Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano or International in Sisal, Standard, Manila and Pure Manila brands.

If it is not convenient to see an International dealer, write for full information and the catalogue you want.

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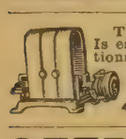
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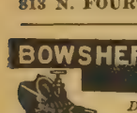
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Use of Pea Vines From Pea Canneries.

In the early history of pea canning, the pea vines were treated as a waste product, the disposal of which involved considerable difficulty and expense. Most commonly they were thrown out in piles to rot, the resulting manure being used for fertilizer.

During recent years, the pea vines have risen to the dignity of a by-product, from which the factories derive considerable profit. They are now utilized for silage, or fed to stock in a fresh state, or cured for hay. They make a silage superior in value to corn silage. They may be preserved in silos the same as green corn, or they may be put up in large stacks in the open air. If these stacks are well put up and the vines are well tramped, decay will only affect the surface to the depth of a few inches.

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently made an extensive investigation of this subject and published the results in a circular.

The pea vine can easily be cured by spreading them on sod land. Pea-vine hay is considered better than clover hay.

Both the hay and the silage are excellent feeds for dairy cows. They are also satisfactory feeds for beef cattle, horses and sheep. The hay sells at $3.00 to $5.00 a ton.

In some cases the pea vines are hauled away from the factory by the farmers who supply the peas; in other cases they are sold in a fresh state; and in still other cases the factories either silo the vine or cure them for hay.

The Market For Corn.

There is plenty of corn, but the quality is bad. Large contracts for No. 2 corn if made could not be filled. No. 3 corn is plentiful. On March 31st, cash corn at St. Louis, No. 2 basis, sold at 62 to 62½ cents a bushel, which is about the previous four-months' average price. The Chicago market for futures closed March 31st: May, 62¼ cents; July, 64½ cents; and September, 65½ cents; thus recording a decline of about three cents a bushel in a month.

The Oats Market.

During the month ending March 31st, oats declined in the speculative market. Oats is the banner crop in quantity and quality. At St. Louis, March 31st, cash oats were quoted at 46½ cents a bushel, the same as thirty days ago. The Chicago future market quoted the May option as closing at 43⅜ cents; July, 41¾ cents; and September, 39½ cents; the quoted decline for the month being 1½ to 4 cents a bushel. Before this decline set in oats advanced in price for several months.

National Association of Farmers.

It appears that there ought to be an association of land-owning, tax-paying and employing farmers organized upon the lines of the business associations of the great cities.

There are many farmers' associations organized for good purposes, also stock breeders' associations, but there is no association that represents the land owner as distinct from a tenant farmer or a farm employe. They are all classed as farmers in a general way, but their interests are not identical. The laborer and the tenant are transients; they may be and ought to be land owners later on, but the distinctions are clear as they stand. The land-owning farmers with their families, operating their own farms, are the reliance of the nation in the maintenance of all beneficial public institutions. They are the largest class, the most dependable class, and the class that says the least.

There is a pressing need of a classification for land-owning farmers, an association that will voice the opinions and sentiments of all such. At present anybody can represent the farmer, because the farmers who are land owners have not yet classified or asserted themselves.

St. Louis Sales of Hay.

April 2d: Part car millet at $9.00 per ton; one car clover-mixed at $16. Timothy—One car No. 3 at $12; two do. at $12.50; one No. 2 at $15.50; one do. at $16; three No. 1 at $17; one do. at $18. Prairie Hay—One car No. 3 at $11.50; two scant No. 1 at $13; one car No. 1 at $13.50. Alfalfa No. 2 quotable at $14 to $15.50; No. 1 at $17 to $19. On East Side: Timothy—One car No. 2 at $16; three scant No. 1 at $16.50; three No. 1 at $17; one do. at $17.50; two do. at $18. Clover—One car No. 1 at $15.50, delivered at St. Louis. Last sale wheat straw at $6.25.

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Uncle Piper.

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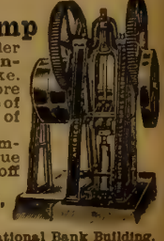
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The Frisco Scholarships.

The Frisco Railroad has offered a scholarship of $100 in each of the forty-five counties through which their lines extend in this state to the short winter course in agriculture at the University of Missouri next winter. These scholarships consist of $100 each, which will be sufficient to pay the entire necessary expense of the recipient for the full term of fourteen weeks, beginning November 1st, 1910. They will be awarded to the man or boy sixteen years of age or over who grows and exhibits the best ten ears of corn in his county this year. A County Corn Show will be arranged in each of the Frisco counties some time during the month of October by S. M. Jordan, State Director of Farmers' Institutes, Columbia, Mo., where the corn entered in this contest must be shown. To obtain further information, address C. B. Hutchinson, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Sheep and Lamb Notes.

The first lambs to ever reach $10.00 per 100 pounds west of the Buffalo market were handled by Clay, Robinson & Co. at Chicago on March 14th. There were 488 head of 78-pound Mexicans in the shipment, and the price was 10 cents per 100 pounds higher than any other lambs brought. They were marketed by G. C. Belmont, of Brush, Colo. The next highest price was $9.85, Clay, Robinson & Co. also obtaining this figure for 504 head of 84-pound Western lambs sent in by Drake & Bartels, of Fort Collins, Colo.

For two years The National Farmer and Stock Grower has encouarged farmers to raise sheep, and especially those tributary to the St. Louis market. The results have been exactly as stated—the sheep sold well, the wool has brought good prices, and the lambs have done better than we stated.

On March 15th, Clay, Robnson & Co., sold on the South St. Joseph market 518 Mexican lambs, averaging 77 pounds, at $9.75 per 100 pounds, the top of the market that day by 10 cents per 100 pounds, and up to then the highest ever known on that market by 5 cents per 100 pounds. The lambs were fed and marketed by F. R. Sylvester, of Scotts Bluff, Neb.

A. D. Mathias represented Monte Vista, Colo., on the East St. Louis market, March 14th, with 257 shorn lambs, averaging 80 pounds. Clay, Robinson & Co. obtained $8.85 per 100 pounds for them, which price up to then was the highest ever paid on that market for shorn lambs.

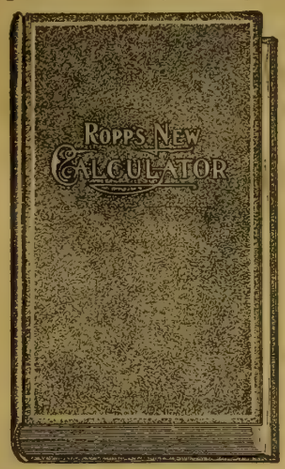
Great Sale of Shot Guns.

The Norvell-Shapleigh Company of St. Louis, Mo., have purchased the entire supply of the excellent single and double-barrel shot guns manufactured by the Remington Arms Company of Ilion, N. Y. The transaction amounted to a round half million of dollars and it means that all the double-barrel hammerless and single-barrel semi-hammerless shot guns distributed by the Remington Company throughout the country have passed into the hands of the Norvell-Shapleigh Company. The St. Louis firm does a wholesale business and will furnish the sportsmen the gun that they want through all dealers. Anyone desirous of knowing where to obtain these splendid guns can address the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company of St. Louis, Mo. The Remington Arms Company will devote their entire attention to other styles of gun manufacture.

Mr. Robert H. Essex, well and favorably known in poultry circles, has been elected President of the Model Incubator Company of Buffalo, N. Y. He is a practical man in every branch of the trade, having gained eminence as a breeder, journalist, author and manufacturer. Mr. Essex is author of several good poultry books, including "The Turkey Book" and "Ducks and Geese," which we sometimes advertise in these columns.

Ropp's Commercial Calculator.

This is a standard book and a revised, enlarged and improved edition. There are millions in use. Ropp's Commercial Calculator is especially valuable to farmers. By its regular use many hard problems



become easy. It will prevent mistakes, relieve the mind, save labor, time and money, and do your figuring in the twinkling of an eye. As handy as a watch, always ready and reliable. Anyone who will send fifty cents for one-year's subscription to this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, can select one copy of Ropp's Commercial Calculator as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Albert S. Ennis, owner of Sunset Jersey Cattle Herd, has four bull calves of his own breeding that he will sell. He sells them at very reasonable prices. His herd is highly bred and includes the best butter-making families. He recently sold one bull calf to H. J. Grubb, of Vergennes, Ill., and another to I. M. Bundy, of Centralia, Ill. Mr. Ennis can be addressed at 712 Missouri Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. D. F. Beauchamp, of Meredosia, Ill., reports that he has the best bunch of spring pigs he ever saw. They are pedigreed Poland-Chinas, and he can ship them at weaning time. They will give satisfaction on any farm.

The Wheat Market.

At St. Louis, March 31st, cash wheat was selling at $1.20 to $1.20½ per bushel, which was 5 to 6½ cents lower than the market was thirty days previous. At Chicago on the same day the May option closed at $1.18⅛ per bushel; the July option at $1.08½; and September, $1.05⅝. The market for May wheat is usually the excitement maker, but speculators are afraid of it. They do not expect a scarcity; in fact, the world's supply of wheat is about as large as the world can consume and pay a fair price for it.

Big range in onions, from 30 to 90 cents a bushel, according to quality and condition.

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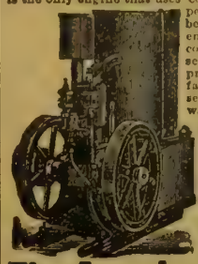
You can't run a farm engine profitably on gasoline much longer. Price of gasoline going sky high. Oil Companies have sounded the warning. Kerosene is the future fuel and is now 6c to 10c a gallon cheaper than gasoline. The Amazing "Detroit" is the only engine that uses common lamp Kerosene (coal oil) perfectly. Runs on gasoline, too, better than any other. Basic patent. Only 3 moving parts. Comes complete ready to run. We will send a "Detroit" on free trial to prove all claims. Runs all kinds of farm machinery, pumps, saw rigs, separators, churns, feed grinders, washing machines, Silo fillers and electric lights. Money back and freight paid both ways if it does not meet every claim that we have made for it. Don't buy till you get our free catalog. 2 to 24 h.p. in stock. Prices "stripped," $29.50 up. Special demonstrator agency price on first outfit sold in each community. 2,000 satisfied users. We have a stack of testimonials. Write quick. (52)



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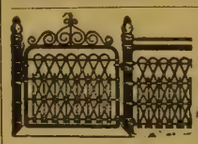

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to $1.59 for a full 80 rod reel (¼ mile) well painted or heavily galvanized cattle and hog. Economy in fencing, saves you over $1.00 a reel. Brand new. Made of 2 strands full No. 14 wire. Amply strong for all ordinary purposes, stands strain of 1000 lbs. Sample WIRE FENCE 15c a rod. Best quality for stamp. WIRE FENCE in all patterns. Money-saving wire headquarters. Write for Wire Catalog.

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Increases your farm values

$3.00 worth of Nitrate alone on an acre of Grass has given an increased crop of 1000 lbs. of barn-cured Hay.

Prime hay has sold for $25 per ton in New York this season.

Books on the crops which interest you will be sent free.

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CRUSH ear corn (*with or without shucks*) and GRIND all kinds of small grain. Use Conical Shape Grinders. Different from all others.

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and require little care. All the little honey-gatherers and money-makers demand of you is to provide a home for them. They make the honey and you get the profit. What little work you must do can be made 100 per cent. easier and your profits 100 per cent. bigger if you have the

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If you are a bee-keeper or are thinking of going into the business you ought to have our beautiful illustrated New Bee Book—just off the press. It's a complete guide to profitable bee culture. Tells you how to buy bees, what kind are best, where to locate the hives, how to care for them summer and winter, how to prepare the honey for market—in fact it tells you all you need to know to make bees highly profitable as a business or a side-line.

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Soil Elements Affect Color of Plants and Flowers.

It seems now to be quite definitely proven that the elements of the soil have a very important bearing on the color of plants and flowers. It has been assumed for a long time that this was not the case and that variations in colors were due to other things entirely. It is probably safe to assume even now that soil elements are not the only factors in determining colors.

If foliage and flowers are affected, it is also safe to infer that the color of fruit is also controlled to some extent by the same causes. This fact may prove to make the knowledge of considerable commercial advantage to fruit growers, as well as to florists.

Among the more recent demonstrations of the above was the applying of several substances to the soil in which was growing the white rose Kaiserin. This rose has been grown so long and is so well known that no one will suspect it of varying in color under ordinary conditions.

The elements applied were potassium hydrate, potassium carbonate, calcimum hydrate and lead acetate. As a result, red was developed in the lower portions of the petals of the white rose.

A red hydrangea was supplied with potassium and aluminum sulphate and with calcium hydrate. The red flowers changed to blue. The lead acetate seemed to intensify the color of the flowers, whether the colors were changed or not.

It should be noted, however, that the change in color was dependent on the soil in which the plants were grown, light, sandy soil being favorable to the change, and heavier soil not.

In actual practice this truth has long been discounted. The men that have developed new colors in plants have often done so by the free supply of food elements from which the plants were able to select the elements from which to elaborate color. The combinations of soils are so numerous that it will be a long time before we have any very definite idea as to what color effects each soil element has.

The production of color by soil elements is complicated with temperatures. Careful experiments have been made as to the color effects produced by temperatures on certain kinds of white roses. The same variety grown in a hothouse gave white petals throughout, while grown in out-of-door locations in a cold fall gave a deep carmine.

The knowledge of this is valuable for several reasons. It shows why some of the flowers advertised as of a certain color do not hold that color when purchased by those that take them hundreds of miles away into new temperatures and new soils. This change of color is likely to be most common in the highly-developed newer varieties, in which color qualities are not too firmly fixed.

This field is an interesting one for experimentation, and anyone that cares to can learn from it. Color has a great value in the markets of the world, and the man that learns how to color his fruits and flowers will have found a new source of profit.

GASOLINE PUMPING ENGINE

It costs about ONE CENT AN HOUR to pump water with this engine. If your time is worth more than a cent an hour you cannot afford to pump by hand: It will raise 32 barrels of water per hour to an elevation of 25 feet, 10 barrels to an elevation of 100 feet, or proportionate quantities to other heights.

This engine can be connected to "any old pump" in 30 minutes. After you have watched it pump water for five minutes you will wonder how you ever got along without it. The longer you have it, the better you will like it. It is right on the job all the time. A turn of the fly-wheel and it is off. A child can operate it. The ladies often start it to pump a pail of water. They rest while it works.

It is shipped complete with walking beam, supporting frame and everything ready to set it up in complete working order, except three stakes for driving in ground.

Next to a windmill, this is the most economical outfit for pumping. We are selling **many thousands of them every year,** but our sale of Aermotors is still increasing.

A PULLEY for running cream separator, churn, washing machine, ice cream freezer, grindstone or other light machinery is furnished with this engine for $1.50 extra.

If you need an engine for pumping large quantities of water for irrigating, watering large herds of stock, or for other purposes, our Heavy Back-Geared Pumping Engine for $100.00 is just the thing you have been looking for. It will raise 125 barrels of water an hour to an elevation of 50 feet, or proportionate quantities to any height.

Our $75.00 2 H. P. General Purpose Power Engine with Fluted Cooler is the best thing going.

Larger sizes at proportionately low prices.

AERMOTOR CO., 2510-12TH ST., CHICAGO.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

The Smuts of Sorghum.

Smuts are very serious enemies to cultivated crops, hence they have received a great deal of attention from the National Department of Agriculture. Recently the Department issued a circular on sorghum smuts. The objects of this circular are (1) to call attention to these dangerous pests; (2) to warn farmers of the dangers of introducing them into new localities; and (3) to suggest simple methods of getting rid of these smuts.

The term "sorghum" as here used includes not only the sweet sorghums, but Kaffir corn, milo and dura (known in some sections as Egyptian corn). As the growth of different varieties of sorghum, as grain and forage crops, is rapidly extending, it is very important that farmers should prevent the spread of smuts by using seed that is free from the disease or by treating the seed.

The kind of smut most commonly found on sorghums in this country is that which affects the individual grains in the seed head. If seed is taken from a field affected by this smut, it can freed from contamination by soaking for an hour in a solution of one pound of formalin in thirty gallons of water. Water heated to about 135 degrees Fahrenheit is also effective in destroying the spores. Full directions for treatment are given in this circular, which is for free distribution. Write to Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy.

I. A. Estes, of Quincy, Mo., a veteran with studs and jacks, says that his jack served seventy-one mares in 1908 and the result was fifty-three living foals.

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We are giving away with every order amounting to $5 and upward valuable premiums of standard, first-class quality. We aim to offer value in this way equal to 20% of the price of our goods—the average profit the dealer has been securing.

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and add your name to the large list of well satisfied customers among farmers and stockmen who are now dealing directly with us and **saving the middleman's profit.** The honorable position we have held in the business world for over 30 years should be a sufficient guarantee to you as to the reliability of our special premium offer—but if not satisfied, ask any bank or commercial agency—you'll find **our guarantee is good.**

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of everything required in the line of Stockmen's Supplies, such as **Ear Tags—Sheep Dips—Tanks—Stock Foods—Punches—Worm Remedies—Bone Cutters—Poultry Supplies—Shears—Shearing Machines—Tools, etc.**

If you don't need enough of our goods to make a sufficiently large order to secure the premium which strikes your fancy, sell a small order to one of your neighbors and put it with yours, as we permit joint orders of that kind to secure premiums.

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Pocket Knife—6-blade combination, of best quality steel; has large and small cutting blades, screw driver, leather punch, can opener and corkscrew. **Worth $1.75.**

Keen Edge Razor—"Comfort" brand—made in Germany. A great favorite among the barbers. **Worth $1.75.**

Knife Set—All four different size—Bread, Butcher, Kitchen and Paring Knife. Made of best French spring steel with attractive hardwood handles. Appeal to the women. **Worth $2.**

Scissors Set—All three different size and of good steel; in handsome leather case; delight every housewife. **Worth $2.50.**

Knives and Forks—Come in sets of 4 and 6 of each. Silver triple plate; standard best quality Rogers' make; none better. a great addition to the household. **Worth $5** for set of six.

Handsome Watch—Hunting case, gold filled; 7-jewel perfection movement; stem winder; guaranteed 5 years; carefully tested and regulated. Lady's or gent's size. **Worth $10.**

Write today, before you forget, and secure the benefit of our liberal offer. Ask for premium list B

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Wholesale Manufacturers of Stockmen's Supplies

Practical Barn Plans.

This is the name of the best book out. Every farmer needs it. It contains drawings, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house, ice house, silo, dairy barn or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor.

Each and every plan in the book is accompanied by a lengthy written description, explaining and giving the details of the drawings, and so worded and arranged, numbered and indexed, that it must be readily understood by anyone who reads it.

The price of this book is One Dollar, and we include one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Wheat, Corn and Oats in Farmers' Hands.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture esimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the quantity of wheat in farmers' hands on March 1, 1910, was about 23.5 per cent., equivalent to 173,344,000 bushels, of last year's crop, as compared with 21.6 per cent. (143,692,000 bushels) of the 1908 crop on hand March 1, 1909, and 23.8 per cent. (152,571,000 bushels), the average for the past ten years of the quantity on hand on March 1. It is estimated that about 59.3 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, as compared with 59.2 per cent. of the 1908 crop, and 56.6 per cent., the average for the past ten years, so shipped out.

The quantity of corn in farmers' hands on March 1, 1910, is estimated as 37.9 per cent., equivalent to 1,050,865,000 bushels, of last year's crop, as compared with 39.3 per cent. (1,047,763,000 bushels), of the 1908 crop on hand March 1, 1909, and 38.2 per cent. (925,386,000 bushels), the average for the past ten years of the quantity of the crop on hand March 1. It is estimated that about 23.1 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, as compared with 21.3 per cent. of the 1908 crop, and 20.0 per cent., the average for the past ten years, so shipped out. The proportion of the total crop which is merchantable is estimated as 82.6 per cent. of the 1909 crop, as compared with 88.2 per cent. of the 1908 crop, and 83.6 per cent., the average of the past ten years.

The quantity of oats in farmers' hands on March 1, 1910, is estimated as 36.1 per cent., equivalent to 363,159,000 bushels, of last year's crop, as compared with 34.6 per cent. (278,847,000 bushels) of the 1908 crop on hand March 1, 1909, and 36.4 per cent. (310,763,000 bushels), the average of the past ten years of the quantity of the crop on hand March 1. It is estimated that 32.7 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, as compared with 30.3 per cent. of the 1908 crop, and 28.7 per cent., the average for the past ten years, so shipped out.

Commercial Soil Cultures.

The New Jersey Experimental Station Bulletin No. 227 gives results of tests of commercial cultures for soil inoculation. The first chapter is a tribute to the value of earth taken from old fields where legumes have grown, but warns farmers that such earth also brings with it weed seeds, dodder and spores of fungous diseass, and is, therefore, discouraging in regard to that method. Mentioning Farmogerm and Nitragin as two distinct bacteria cultures, the bulletin gives the result of two-years' work. The summary says that Farmogerm and Nitragin contain large numbers of vigorous bacteria, but are not useful on land that is deficient in lime. On properly-limed soils Farmogerm for alfalfa, cowpeas and red clover gave satisfactory returns. Farmogerm failed for soy bean inoculation. Farmogerm was superior for cowpeas and Nitragin for Lima beans. The final conclusion was as follows: "The experiments show that in soils properly drained and supplied with moisture, lime, phosphates and potash, the commercial cultures, Farmogerm and Nitragin are capable of increasing the yields of such leguminous crops as have not been previously grown on the land."

The Corn of L. B. Clore.

In co-operative tests by farmers in Southern Indiana, under auspices of the Purdue Experiment Station, Johnson County White Seed Corn furnished by L. B. Clore & Son was tested in five districts in comparison with other standard varieties. In each and every case the Clore corn exceeded the yield of all other varieties. We are offering some of Mr. Clore's corn as a subscription premium for the benefit of our patrons. We have just received some more offrom competition. The value of his this corn, sufficient for all purposes.seed corn cannot be estimated. It is Mr. Clore has won so many champion-the most valuable corn production in ship premiums that he is now barredthe United Sates. See page 18.

Amatite ROOFING

Will End Your Roofing Troubles

IF you will write to-day for a free sample of "Amatite" the end of your roofing troublesisinsight. After you have submitted it to every test that you can think of, you will be prepared to order it not only for your *new* buildings, but for your *old* roofs as well. You will find that it is cheaper to cover them with Amatite than to continue painting and repairing them.

We make a strong point of our "Free Sample" offer because the smallest sample of Amatite speaks for itself. It is more convincing than yards of talk.

There are all kinds of ready roofings on the market—so-called "rubber roofings," so-called "guarantee roofings," so-called "sand surface roofings."

The "rubber" roofings are no more made of rubber than a cow is made of saw-dust. The "guarantees" that are promiscuously handed out with many brands are hedged around with so many provisos that it will take three lawyers to dissect them and find out what they are all about. The "sand surface" has little or no protective value.

The point to remember is that all of these roofings have to be *painted* every year or two to keep them tight. In other words, it is the *paint* that protects, and not the roofing. If a man will sit down and figure out exactly what this paint costs, he will find that it is more than the roofing itself. Amatite, on the other hand, has a surface of *real mineral matter* and we sell the goods on the broad statement that you need never coat or paint this roofing.

You can lay Amatite on a roof and then forget all about your roofing troubles. *No painting, no coating, no worry.* The man who puts Amatite on his buildings is insured against leaks and trouble for many years.

Free Sample

If you have any doubts about the matter and want to investigate our claims, send for sample and booklet to-day. The sample tells its own story; the booklet is written for practical men. It hits straight from the shoulder.

Address our nearest office.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Chicago Boston Philadelphia St. Louis Cleveland Cincinnati
Minneapolis Pittsburg New Orleans Kansas City London, Eng.

The U. S. Government is Spending Millions of Dollars Annually to

RECLAIM the WET Lands by DRAINING
CONVERT the DRY Lands by IRRIGATING

For the "LAND'S SAKE!" when are you going to Drain or Irrigate that farm of yours? You don't need a surveyor. Get a **BOSTROM IMPROVED FARM LEVEL** and do the work yourself. Simplicity, Accuracy, Durability, Guaranteed. **This Level is no makeshift.** It has a Telescope with Magnifying Lenses, enabling you to read the Target a quarter of a mile away; and is used and endorsed in every State in the Union. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK.** Shipped on receipt of price, $15.00, or, if preferred, will ship C. O. D. **subject to examination.** Outfit includes Level, Tripod, Graduated Rod and Target, full instructions and a copy of Bostrom's Book **"Soil Salvation"** of twenty-five years experience in **draining** and **irrigating.** Send your order TODAY to—

BOSTROM-BRADY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1107 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

Published monthly by The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Subscription Price, 50 cents a year, or $1.00 for three years.

Entered at Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter in January, 1901.

People are charging the high cost of living in this country to the tariff, and they charge the high cost of living in England to free trade. The contradiction in tariff argument shows that people do not understand it.

The cost of the necessaries of life may have advanced in price, but the advance in necessities has not compared with the advance in the cost of luxuries.

According to the Department of Commerce and Labor, the Argentine Republic shipped 573,946 head of beef cattle to the English market in 1908 and 3,297,667 head of frozen sheep in 1909. The United States shipped out only 184,957 cattle in 1909, and only 54,613 sheep.

In Ireland the farmers have found it necessary to establish what are called Mutual Banking Associations. They have now seventy-six in operation. These associations loan money to farmers, and that is what the postal savings banks fail to do.

The next meeting of the Missouri State Poultry Show will be held at the Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo., on December 3, 1910. It will be a great show, still greater than the one recently held in St. Louis, if it is possible to make it so.

The paint manufacturers wish farmers to produce more flax seed, and the oil mills wish farmers to produce more cotton seed. The farmers are hereby notified of the wishes of these gentlemen.

Read our advertisements. This is the season for them. It is to the publisher the harvest month. There is yet good farming matter in the paper, if one will examine every page.

A Cincinnati packer who died about fifty years ago was described as "a man of great benevolence and enterprise and a good judge of pork." We wonder what they said about him before he died.

We commend the book "Horse Secrets Disclosed" to our readers. It was edited by Dr. A. S. Alexander, a famous veterinarian, and it is furnished as a subscription premium with the Farm Journal of Philadelphia, the premier monthly farm paper of the United States. See page 24.

We are offering some very liberal premiums, for prizes won at State, Interstate and National Shows by corn grown from the seed that we furnish as subscription premiums. We are very glad to pay these premiums, and hope we will pay more in 1910 than we did in 1909.

Education pays. Yes, wonderfully well, providing getting it does not occupy the best working years of a man's life.

And now the story is out that packers make their living by purchasing meat at high prices in the United States and selling it cheap in England. This is equal to saying that the packers have lost their senses and are losing their money.

GOOD BOOKS AND PAPERS.

THE ELKHART BOOKLET, issued by the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company of Elkhart, Ind. This is the small catalogue for quick buyers, and it answers every purpose. It also answers every question that buyers of buggies or any kind of light vehicle are likely to ask. Write to the factory and obtain a copy.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ANNUAL AND DIRECTORY, 1,362 pages royal octavo, cloth, $5.00 net, carriage extra. Postage 60 cents, published by N. W. Ayer & Son, Advertising Agents, Philadelphia. This is a consolidation of the Newspaper Directory long published by Geo. P. Rowell and the Newspaper Annual published for seventeen years by Ayer & Son. This great work stands alone as the standard directory of newspaper publications of every kind or character. The Annual and Directory likewise presents a vast amount of up-to-date gazetteer information showing the transportation, banking and other facilities of every town in which a newspaper is published, together with references to its leading industries and characteristics. Business men need this work before they consider entering into any campaign of advertising.

THE THIRTY-SECOND VOLUME OF THE BERKSHIRE RECORD is just out and contains the pedigrees of recorded boars and sows numbered from 120,001 to 125,000. The work contains index to boars and sows; index to breeders and owners; a list of members of the American Berkshire Association, including officers and directors; rules of entry, pedigrees and transfers, etc.; also list of state champion herds. The volume is edited by Frank S. Springer, Secretary, of Springfield, Ill., and is thorough and complete in all departments. Herd books are free to members and $1.00 to non-members.

VOLUME 33 OF THE AMERICAN HEREFORD RECORD indicates prosperity. It contains pedigrees from 305,001 to 325,000, inclusive. It is customary for this association to publish full-page pictures of a few prominent representatives of the breed. This volume contains Beau Columbus, 283,061, owned by Giltner Bros., of Eminence, Ky.; Prime Lad, 9th, owned by W. S. Van Natta & Son, of Fowler, Ind.; Margaret, 234,336, by the same owners; Lady Fairfax, 4th, owned by A. C. Huxley, of Bunker Hill, Ind.; and Lady Fairfax, 9th, owned by Warren T. McCray, of Kentland, Ind. The volume also contains a full list of shareholders arranged by states, and index to breeders and owners and to all animals recorded. The Record is a masterpiece as a compilation for reference. C. R. Thomas, of Kansas City, Mo., Secretary of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, has our thanks for furnishing this office with a copy.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for April maintains the high reputation of that excellent publication. Experiences of Palestine, entitled "Across the Ghor to the Land of Og," by Prof. Ellsworth Huntingdon, of Yale University, is particularly interesting; "The Journal of John Wesley," by Nehemiah Curnock; "A Woman in the Pennsylvania Silk Mills," and "Oases in Gotham," by Philip Verrill Mighels, stand out as valuable articles; and there are twenty more articles and stories, all up to the Harper standard.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS CATALOGUE by the Lincoln-Pope Mercantile Co. is issued for free distribution to farmers. It contains 180 pages of bargains, three columns to the page. This firm is well established on the basis of fair dealing always and money back if not satisfied. About 600 leading lines of goods are illustrated and enumerated. Write for a copy. Address, Lincoln-Pope Mercantile Co., 1856 Pine street, St. Louis. Mo.

PORTFOLIO BOOK IN COLORS, showing 125 styles of vehicles manufactured by the Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co. This is the book advertised on page 15 relating to the Split Hickory Vehicles, which are made for every purpose. They are sold upon thirty-days' road test and full two-years' guarantee. Address, Mr. H. C. Phelps, President. Station 204, Columbus, Ohio, and ask for a copy of his free book.

STEEL ROOFING SHINGLE BOOK for free distribution is just off the press. It contains full particulars concerning the Edwards Reo Steel Shingles, sold with a guarantee bond for $10,000 against lightning. Freight paid on orders for five squares and over. Ask for Catalogue No. 338, and address Edwards Mfg. Co., 338 Lock street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The **"UTILITY OF ALL KINDS OF HIGHER SCHOOLING"** is the misleading title of a book by R. T. Crane, who has sought to prove that in a majority of instances a college education is a waste of money and a waste of time. Young men entering the business of life after obtaining a college education expect to fill the higher places, and by their training and want of practical experience they are unfit, on account of their age and high expectations, to begin even at the beginning. Mr. Crane wishes the boy to go from the grammar school into the office or shops of whatever line of business he intends to follow, and there obtain his business education and earn money, instead of being an expense to his parents. Mr. Crane is particularly hard upon the agricultural college, saying that it is the "fifth wheel to the farmer's wagon," and has cost far more than it is worth. He says the home farm is the best place to finish the education of the farm boy. He says four years in high school and four years in the agricultural college are not needed to make farmers. The book is a work of 331 pages, issued at $1.00 per copy by A. C. McClurg & Co., 215 Wabash avenue, Chcago, Ill.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY by Louis F. Swift, being a reprint in elegant pamphlet form of an article that appeared in the Christmas number of the Breeders' Gazette. Mr. Swift, who is the practical head of the great firm of Swift & Company, is also a ranch owner, and as such his interests are the same as other stock raisers. He reviews in a practical way the live stock trade, showing decreased numbers and increased cost of live stock, and he strongly advocates increased production throughout the country as necessary and beneficial to all concerned. The beauty and elegance of the illustrations in this little volume appeal to the reader as much as the concentrated facts appeal to his judgment. We have no doubt that a copy can be obtained by any of our readers by addressing Mr. L. F. Swift, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

DON'T MAKE THE MISTAKE

Of thinking all eye remedies for horses are alike, or that you can't find a remedy to cure your horse. Visio is the remedy that has cured where others have failed. The wonderful results of Visio have astounded the veterinarians throughout the entire world. Moon blindness, ophthalmia, conjunctivitis and cataract, readily yield to its wonderful curative powers. It's sold under a positive guarantee. It must either cure your horse or we refund the money. Send $2.00 for a bottle to-day and let the remedy prove its own goodness. Visio Remedy Association, Dept. C, 1933 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

On January 29th, in Callaway county, Missouri, Jack Harrison, of Auxvasse, purchased the 1,000-acre farm of L. B. Scroggins, lying east of that town, for $50,000. The farm was originally owned by Mr. Harrison's father, the late Thomas Harrison, and was purchased by Scroggins about fifteen years ago at $25,000. The sale as now recorded is remarkable as indicating the value of large tracts of improved lands in Missouri.

Missouri Live Stock Short.

According to the Missouri crop report, there is a decided shortage of live stock in every section of the state. Correspondents estimate that there are but 48 per cent. of the usual number of cattle now on feed, while the percentage of hogs now on feed, as compared with an average year, is only 37.9. The number of brood sows, as compared with the average number, is placed at 64.5 per cent. The number of breeding ewes on farms is given as 90.5 per cent., as compared with the number usually found on Missouri farms.

The Live Stock Situation.

In the past ten years cattle in the country have increased 11 per cent.; hogs have decreased 16 per cent.; and sheep have decreased 4½ per cent. These figures show that the decrease of hogs and sheep has offset the gain in cattle. Furthermore, live stock is marketed younger and lighter than formerly. Although food animals have decreased in number, the population has increased 12 per cent. The situation is therefore in favor of the stock raiser, who should buckle down to business and raise all he can while prospects are good.

Missouri Live Stock Assessment.

The Missouri tax assesment of live stock for the year 1909 is upon 868,289 horses, 291,171 mules, 10,695 jacks and jennets, 2,060,757 cattle, 2,259,785 hogs, and 1,031,359 sheep. The total value of live stock is placed at $79,514,831, and the sales of Missouri live stock during the year is placed at $119,251,000. The last United States census gave Missouri 2,978,589 cattle, 4,524,664 hogs, 1,087,213 sheep, 24,478 goats, 967,037 horses, 283,519 mules, and 8,777 jacks and jennets.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

GOOD FARM BARGAINS FOR SALE BY FRANK P. CLEVELAND.

IOWA.—239-acre improved farm in Monona county. Price, $70.00 per acre.

WISCONSIN.—200-acre improved farm in Jackson county. Price, $4,000.

WISCONSIN.—80-acre improved farm in Bayfield county. Price, $1,800.

WISCONSIN.—153-acre improved farm and milk business, which pays $11.00 per day, in Monroe county. Price, $16,000; terms, half cash.

WISCONSIN.—240-acre improved farm in Adams county. Price, $4,000.

TEXAS.—2,560-acre ranch in Dallam county; will divide. Price, $12.00 to $16.00 per acre.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—940-acre improved farm in Mead county. Price, $20.00 per acre.

MONTANA.—640-acre tract of rich farm land in Custer county. Price, $17.50 per acre.

MISSOURI.—140-acre fruit and garden farm in Ripley county. About 7,000 trees in full bearing; large amount of small fruit; good buildings. Price, $10,000; terms, one-third cash.

MINNESOTA.—240-acre improved farm in Marshall county. Price, $3,600.

MINNESOTA.—4-acre fruit and chicken farm in Red Lake county. Price, $1,500.

MICHIGAN.—100-acre improved farm in Mecosta county. Price, $3,500.

ILLINOIS.—346-acre improved farm in Woodford county. Price, $125.00 per acre.

CALIFORNIA.—1,000 acres fruit and farm land in Modoc county; will divide. Price, $50.00 per acre.

MINNESOTA.—200-acre improved farm in Pine county. Price, $3,000.

ILLINOIS.—209-acre improved farm in Henderson county. Price, $12,000.

MISSOURI.—120-acre improved farm in Vernon county. Price, $65.00 per acre.

INDIANA.—238½-acre improved farm in Jasper county. Price, $48.00 per acre.

WISCONSIN.—240 acres of farm and timber land in Florence county. Price, $2,400.

ARKANSAS.—160 acres of farm and timber land in Stone county. Price, $1,600.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of business or real estate anywhere at any price, address **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, Real Estate Expert, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

MEXICO.

For Sale: Timber, Agricultural and Grazing Lands in Western Mexico, States of Michoacan, Sinaloa and Tepic. Fine timber. Soil of the best. Grows abundant crops. Plenty water. Climate excellent. Lands now cheap, $1.50 up, but upon completion of Southern Pacific R. R., now building, will advance steadily.

For particulars address
J. H. Cavanaugh & Co.,
Acaponeta, Tepic, Mexico,
or **J. H. Cavanaugh & Co.,**
P. O. Box 76,
Guanajuato, Mexico.

MICHIGAN.—I sell Farms in Oceana, the best county in the United States; fruit, grain and stock. Write for list. **J. D. S. Hanson,** Hart, Mich.

TENNESSEE.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and prices of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate** Company, Morristown, Tenn.

TEXAS.—2,600 acres, 11 miles from Sabinal, Uvalde county; about half agricultural, balance excellent grazing. Price, $7.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Address, **Albert D. Evans,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

VIRGINIA.—Farms for sale from the mountains to the sea. Stock, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Fish and Oyters. Illustrated catalogue free. **Geo. E. Crawford & Co.,** Richmond, Va.

FARM WANTED.—We want to hear from OWNER having good FARM for sale in good locality. State lowest price, as you will have no COMMISSION to pay. If you want to buy property of any kind it will be to your interest to write us. **American Investment Association,** 815 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WESTERN CANADA

What Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Says About It

Governor Deneen, of Illinois, owns a section of land in Saskatchewan, Canada. He has said in an interview:

"As an American I am delighted to see the remarkable progress of Western Canada. Our people are flocking across the boundary in thousands, and I have not yet met one who admitted he had made a mistake. They are all doing well. There is scarcely a community in the Middle or Western States that has not a representative in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta."

125 Million Bushels of Wheat in 1909

Western Canada field crops for 1909 will easily bring **$170,000,000.00** in cash.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres, and pre-emption of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Railway and Land Companies have land for sale at reasonable prices. Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway accommodation, low freight rates, wood, water and lumber easily obtainable.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent. (5)

J. S. Crawford, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

A Most Useful Premium.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screwdriver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Milk Producers' Association.

The Milk Producers' Association of Missouri and Illinois held a quiet meeting March 28th, and only officers and Directors were present.

Mr. D. I. Furbeck, acting as Milk Committee, and Mr. Jeff. Hogan, of Edwardsville, Ill., made a round of the city dairies, and the report goes direct to the members in good standing.

Mr. Hogan brought in and paid over to the Secretary annual dues paid by the following new members: Theodar Eilers, R. R. 5, Edwardsville, Ill.; Otto Stillie, R. R. 5, Edwardsvile, Ill.; Wm. Lengendof, R. R. 3, Worden, Ill.; Theodar Carrens, R. R. 4, Alhambra, Ill.; Wm. Kipp, R. R. 4, Alhambra, Ill.; Charley Weire, R. R. 4, Alhambra, Ill.; Henry Sanders, R. R. 4, Alhambra, Ill.; Ernest Sanders, R. R. 4, Alhambra, Ill.

The April meeting will be held Monday, April 25th. Only Directors will attend.

A number of members have failed to pay their dues, although bills have been sent out. Directors on different railroad systems are requested to rustle hard amongst the members and bring results to next meeting.

Between meetings address Wm. A. Fischer, Secretary, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

The New Campaign.

Having successfully influenced Congress to take the customs duty off hides, there is now a campaign for the purpose of taking the duty off beef and admitting the productions of Canada and South America into this country duty free. The first gun of this campaign is an alleged interview with American beef packers' representatives at the Smithfield Market of London, England, in which it is stated that they sell American beef in England cheaper than they do in the United States.

The fact of the matter is that the man who sells beef on the Smithfield Market, in London, does not sell in New York also; therefore he is not posted. He probably knows how to sell beef in England, and that is his limit. Probably he has been told that he was selling it for less than cost. The American cattle that are shipped alive to England and slaughtered on arrival there are not top-grade cattle, and there are many other American food productions exported the same way. Top-grade butter and the best American cheese are kept here and second grades are exported to suit the market. The English people are great consumers, but the masses there cannot afford to pay for beef that is commonly put on the tables of the average families in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis, and if they could, they would buy English beef in preference to imported meats.

What the packers' representatives ought to have said is: "The best cattle imported into this country are plain, good steers, and do not sell as high here as better cattle do in America." The daily press is always able to work up a political sensation, but when it comes to interviews on business matters they never get onto the facts, and they are easily imposed upon.

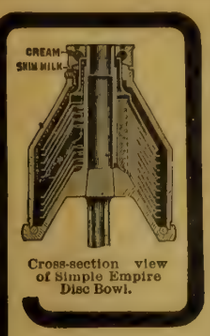
Dairy and Creamery Notes.

The New York Farmer says that many milk producers are dropping out of the business. The reason is that the farmer gets half the retail price for production and the distributor gets the other half. An unfair division of the money is the cause.

The Helvetia Milk Condensing Company of Hudson, Mich., has announced its schedule of prices for the next six months, beginning April 1, as follows: April, $1.40; May, $1.15; June, $1.15; July, $1.15; August, $1.25; September, $1.40—an average of $1.25 per 100 pounds. These prices are for milk testing from 3.5 to 4.4 per cent. fat, inclusive. There is a descending scale for milk testing less, while milk testing 5 per cent. or over 4.4 per cent. will draw a premium of 15 cents per 100 pounds.

Going to Bring in Canada.

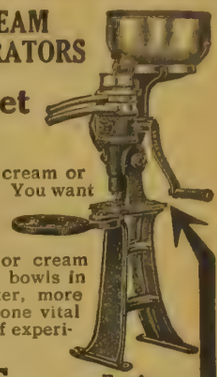
The Americans who go to Canada will make good citizens and pretty good farmers. Some day they will annex the United States to Canada and Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta will send Senators and Members of Congress to the Capital of the united countries, which will most likely be St. Louis. Canadians would like to have the credit of improving the crop averages of the continent.



Cross-section view of Simple Empire Disc Bowl.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATORS

Kept Clean and Sweet Without Effort


Empire Disc

TAKE no chances on having your cream or butter graded "second" or "third." You want everything in your dairy easy to get unmistakably clean. The bowl devices in ordinary separators have slots, corners and crevices in which specks of milk or cream lodge to spoil the next skimming. The bowls in Empire Separators are different, better, more simple and perfectly sanitary. That's one vital reason why more and more thousands of experienced dairymen every year are choosing from—

THE EMPIRE LINE

DIFFERENT STYLES—ALL SIZES IN EACH STYLE

Here we show the Empire Center Feed Disc and its simple bowl. This Empire bowl is lighter than any other with an interior skimming device, except the Frictionless Empire; the few smooth parts are cleaned in a jiffy because of no corners, slots or crevices to dig into; no place for impurities to lodge and spoil the next batch; cream has free passage to outlet so butter-fat globules are unbroken, adding to quality; spindle fits up into bowl, aiding perfect balance and ease of turning; the closest skimmer in the world, day in and day out, barring none, **and we have the proofs.** You may prefer the Famous Frictionless Empire, with its equally simple, sanitary bowl with cone device. Either of these in the exact size you want is the separator that will save you most work and time; give you "First Grade" butter-fat always; make you the most money every year and for the longest term of years.

The Facts Are Free, Write

Send postal for the facts proving the Empires to be the easiest to clean, easiest to turn, longest lasting and best paying separators. Our 1910 Dairy Book is full of information you should have—a guide to more dairy dollars.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. LL, 1225 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Factory—Bloomfield, N. J.

ABSOLUTELY FREE

If **FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE** fails as a cure or preventive of Distemper, Epizootic, Influenza, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, Colds and affection of the Throat, ask your druggist for the return of your money. $1.00 bottle holds three times the quantity of the 50c. size. Write for our free 32-page booklet.

BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Dept. H, Nappanee, Ind.

FREE 30 DAY TRIAL

BARREN MARE IMPREGNATOR

Eight out of ten barren mares impregnated first service. Price $5. Guaranteed. Breeding Outfits, Service Books, Vigor Tablets for slow Jacks, etc. Write for 16-page Stallion and Jack Journal—**free.**

DR. CHAS. L. REA
Dept. J, Kansas City, Mo.

60 CENTS postpaid with Nose & Ear Blades

Never Root and Ear Marker

Stops all hogs rooting; gauges back of adjustable blades insure good job. Ear Marks and numbers all stock.

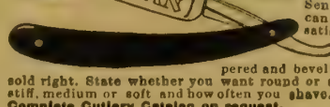
DECKER MFG. CO., Keokuk, Iowa.

SAVES PIGS and LAMBS. Easy to use. Holds any hog with two fingers.

75 CENTS Postpaid

Both articles guaranteed

30 SHAVES AT OUR EXPENSE



Send us your name and address. We will send you postpaid a Vulcan Razor. Shave with it for 30 days. If at the end of that time you're satisfied that it's the best razor you ever put to your face send us $1.75. If not, just send back the razor and there will be no charge. But you can't help liking this fine English crucible steel, oven tempered and bevel edge razor because it's made right—tempered right—ground right—sold right. State whether you want round or square point; wide, medium or narrow blade; whether your beard is stiff, medium or soft and how often you shave. Isn't it worth writing to find a razor that just suits your beard? **Complete Cutlery Catalog on request.**

U. S. CUTLERY CO. Dept. 42 B, St. Louis, Mo.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

For 25 years the Reliable Balers. **Simple, Free from Breakage, Greatest Capacity and Best Work—Strong and Durable.** Consider these Facts for a Profitable Investment. With our various styles can meet your requirements. **Horse & Belt Power, Self Feed Attachments.** Write for our Catalog.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 425 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

WOOL MEN!

We can interest you. Do you know that St. Louis is a **Spot Cash** market? In 20 years we have handled **more separate lots** of wool, each season, than any other commission house here. Over **40 years' experience** in the business, and your shipments receive our personal attention. We guarantee **top prices, quick sales** and **prompt cash returns.** Write for our 1910 Wool Circular, giving full particulars and points in regard to the preparation of wool for market. Wool Sacks, Shipping Tags, Market Reports, etc., sent Free upon request. **Write what you have to offer. Estab. 1874.**

A. J. CHILD & SONS, St. Louis, Mo.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

UNCLE SAM SAYS:
"I am glad to recommend to the American Farmer—the man on whom I depend most for the success of my country—the best cream separator ever made. It is the
1910 Interlocking
U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR
UNCLE SAM FURTHER SAYS:
"I'll tell you why I recommend the United States. Because:—Its makers tell the truth. When they say they won the GRAND PRIZE at the Seattle Exposition, IT'S SO. They can prove it.
"Its record is one long series of honorable dealings. It never tries to fake its way.
"It skims cleaner, lasts longer, gives more satisfaction than any other."
Send for Catalogue 125 which shows why Uncle Sam recommends the United States Separator.
WON GRAND PRIZE
UNITED STATES SEPARATORS
HOLDS WORLDS SKIMMING RECORD
ONLY GRAND PRIZE ON CREAM SEPARATORS SEATTLE 1909
"We Make, Not Fake"
VERMONT FARM MACHINE Co., BELLOWS FALLS, Vt.

Some Points on Commercial Milk.

The problems of handling commercial milk stand by themselves, because the milk handled by the city dealers is an unknown quantity, so far as its previous care is concerned. It comes to the city dealer in all kinds of conditions, and some of it has been medicated or treated with preservatives before reaching his hands. As only large concerns can keep a chemical laboratory in operation, the average milk dealer must take the milk largely on faith.

Pasteurization has come largely into use in the large cities for the purpose of insuring the citizens protection from diseased milk. It has been believed that milk that had been heated to the point of killing live germs is healthful. Some cities have laws requiring milk to be pasteurized before sale.

But during the last two or three years there has grown up a rather strong sentiment against the pasteurization of milk. The doctors think they have found elements of danger in it. Chemical analysis and observation seem to show that if pure, sweet milk is pasteurized it is a healthful product, and the pasteurization kills any disease germ in it and also helps it to keep longer than it would without pasteurization. But they think they discover certain tendencies in the pasteurization of milk that may make it a more harmful product than if not pasteurized.

One of the harmful tendencies is to neglect the proper care of pasteurized milk, thinking it will resist all harmful conditions. If disease germs get into pasteurized milk they have a better medium in which to develop than they would have in unpasteurized milk, for the lactic acid ferments have been killed, and these lactic acid ferments make war on disease germs in milk. While the lactic acid ferments are developing in milk the disease germs are decreasing, according to some investigators. But when they are absent, the disease germs have the whole field to themselves. It can be readily seen that it is even more necessary to carefully handle pasteurized milk than milk not so treated.

The same doctors say also that some of the milk pasteurized for sale would not be sold at all if not pasteurized. Milk so dirty that it would be rejected is disguised by the pasteurizing to a point where it can be disposed of to the public. Dirt is pasteurized with the milk and sold also. The most that can be said of it is that it is clean dirt.

The above is not an argument against pasteurization. It is simply an argument in favor of not trying to pasteurize milk that ought not to be pasteurized, and it is also an argument in favor of the proper care of milk before and after pasteurization.

There is the greater necessity for the use of proper methods in pasteurizing milk, because the public is trusting in such milk and do not take precautions with it that they would with other milk. Thus, during an epidemic of scarlet fever they will heat unpasteurized milk to a point where germ life is destroyed, but will take no such precautions with the pasteurized milk.

Milking Early and Often.

Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner is Superintendent of the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register, and he has some ideas of his own which he includes in his reports, and the following is a sample:

"An Iowa man, wishing to improve his herd by the purchase of a pure-bred dairy bull, so as to gain a larger profit from the grades he will raise than he is able to get from his common cows, writes that he understands that Holstein breeders, in making official tests, always milk three times, and many of them four times a day, and asks if I regard tests made in such a way as a fair measure of capacity.

Well, what are our dairy cows for? Do we keep them as lawn ornaments, or as a source of milk supply? Shall the dairyman drive his cows from door to door, as dairy cows and goats are driven in some countries, milking as much and as often as his patronage demands as long as the supply holds out, or shall he use more improved methods? Shall he milk once a day, as was the practice some hundreds of years ago, and is yet the custom in some places, or shall he milk three times, as is the custom among the more advanced dairymen in Denmark? Shall the cow be given the opportunity to show her capacity by the removal of her milk product as often as seems necessary, or shall we dry her down to suit our convenience in milking?

As our population and the cost of food products increase, milk, as one of the most valuable of food products, will also increase in price; and in the near future it will be as customary for dairymen to milk cows three times a day during the earlier portion of the lactation period, as it is now to milk but twice. Indeed, owing to the wonderful milk-producing qualities of Holstein-Friesian cows, in order to avoid congestion of the udder, it is the common practice among those having the better cows to milk three times daily for many weeks after freshening."

In the twenty-fifth annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry appears a valuable article on "Improved Methods For the Production of Market Milk by Ordinary Dairies." It is by Messrs. C. B. Lane and Karl E. Parks, and describes simple and inexpensive methods within the reach of the average dairyman by which clean and wholesome milk may be produced. We believe that copies of this market milk article can be obtained by writing to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World.

This great Atlas contains 107 pages, 6x8 inches, is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns. Every country in the world is shown by maps of the latest plates. We use this Atlas as a subscription premium. For One Dollar paid in advance we will send one copy of **Hammond's Handy Atlas** post free by mail and credit three-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

We have received from the Secretary of Agriculture a list of convictions of farmers for adulterating milk; some of it was filthy and decomposed; some had butter-fat taken from it, and in a majority of cases the milk had been watered. These cases extend over wide territory, being interstate shipments. In every instance the defendants had opportunity to clear themselves, but pleaded guilty.

What Every Farmer Wants

You Can Get It Free

Ask for Book No. 7.

JUST drop us a post card and we will send you, **free**, the latest edition of our **Corn Book**, containing the best information from the highest authority on selection and care of seed corn. You can get more and better corn without increased cost by following this book

Forty Pages in Colors

Every page illustrated and printed in colors.

The fact that this book also contains a description of the

Deere No. 9 Corn Planter

the most highly perfected machine on the market, adds to its value.

Increased accuracy secured by the famous **Deere edge-selection drop**, means anywhere from ten to fifteen bushels per acre over the old style of machine.

Repeated tests have shown the above increase in favor of really accurate planting.

We have plates for all kinds of corn and other seeds. Instantly changed from hill to drill drop without changing plates.

Fertilizer attachment that distributes either in hill or drill. The illustration shows the regular runner, but stub runner or disc openers may be had on special order. In fact, the **Deere No. 9** is strictly up to date in all the real improvements.

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Deere No. 9 Edge-Drop Planter Highest Accuracy in Drop

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are the best made, best grade and easiest riding buggies on earth for the money.

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We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery, and also to save you money. If you are not satisfied as to style, quality and price you are nothing out.

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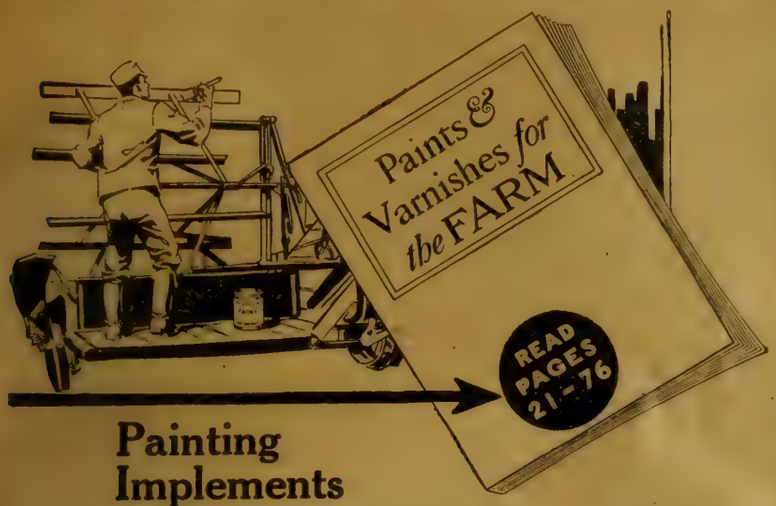

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FULL information regarding the best paint for use on farm buildings, implements and wagons is contained in this 116 page *free book* which every farmer should have. It explains the economy of using good paints and varnishes frequently and gives information regarding the painting of everything about the farm and the special paint for the purpose.

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PAINTS AND VARNISHES FOR FARM USE

There is a Sherwin-Williams' Paint for every purpose about the farm, and you are always sure of the right paint, no matter what your requirement. If you want to paint your barn, you have Sherwin-Williams' Commonwealth Barn Red; for your floors, Sherwin-Williams' Floorlac or Inside Floor Paint; for your wagons, implements and machinery, Sherwin-Williams' Wagon and Implement Paint, and every other conceivable kind of paint for every possible purpose.

This book gives a lot of painting information that every farmer should have, and shows how frequent use of good paint saves good money on the farm. Every farmer should have it—and we'll send it free to everyone who'll ask for it.

The Sherwin-Williams dealer in your town can furnish you with the Sherwin-Williams' Paint for any purpose.

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Address all inquiries to The Sherwin-Williams Co., 689 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio. In Canada, to 639 Center Street, Montreal.

The Thermometer in Dairying.

The Australian Farmer and Grazier is responsible for the following dairy story:

"In England there are a large number of ladies employed by County Councils to lecture on dairying. In England, she is the product of the agricultural schools, and no doubt the reason of her employment arises from the fact that at home and on the Continent women take a more active part in dairy work than is the case here, where the 'dairymaid' is little heard of. Anyway, not to the extent to constrain poets to rush into verse about her. But to come to our subject of the 'Thermometer, a Butter Charmer,' it is related that a lady employed to lecture for the first time to some Cumberland farmers and their wives, met an audience bristling with prejudice, hostility and derision. They did not assemble to seek knowledge, but to laugh at what they regarded as 'new-fangled' ideas.

" 'What does the likes of her know, with her fancy machinery and ladyfied talking; what does she think the likes of her can tell us that we didn't ken years agone?' " asked one woman of another.

" 'My word! What, indeed. Why, I made butter in my grandmither's-mither's churn before her was thought on.' "

" 'She'll rue coming here, trying to teach her grandmither to suck eggs, like as not, before her goes,' " chimed in another.

"The lecture was accompanied by a butter-making demonstration, a hundred quarts of cream being churned, washed, brined, worked and made up into 100 pounds of butter, more or less.

"As the lecture progressed, the lady was observed inserting a thermometer in the churn. A harsh, derisive laugh assailed her ears, and, looking round, she saw an old farmer, who bawled out: " 'Eh, missis, is't a love charm you're puttin' in that cream?' " " 'No, sir,' " replied the lecturer, " 'not a love charm, but a butter charmer.' " "Then she proceeded to lecture the old farmer on the use of the thermometer. She spoke to that poor man for forty minutes, pointing out the all-powerful effects of temperature on the art of butter making, and that the thermometer was the golden key that opened the way to dominate certain effects, and that without its aid all was guess work, the results unreliable, the work being done in the dark, etc.

" 'By degrees,' to use the words of the lady herself, 'my audience became quite eager to see the result of the practical part of my demonstration fulfilled; they strained forward to see the golden grains of butter-fat sparkling with clearest brine, and free from buttermilk, placed on the butter worker, and had become quite enthusiastic and warmly congratulatory at the completion of the demonstration.

"But the proudest feather in her cap was the voice of the old farmer, now no longer derisive, saying in quiet accents: " 'Here, missis, give us hold of a couple of the 'butter charmers.' I'll never be widout 'em in t' dairy ony mair.' "

"We must all agree with the lecturer on the value of this little instrument in dairy work. A ship might just as well be at sea without a compass as a dairy without a thermometer."

Holstein-Friesian Records.

A list of Holstein cows undergoing tests for admission to the Advanced Register includes 125 animals, of which about one-third were full-aged cows. In seven days these 125 cows produced 51,543.2 pounds of milk, containing 1,805,885 pounds of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.51 per cent. fat. The average production for one week by each cow was 412.3 pounds of milk, equal to 28 quarts of milk per day per cow, and the butter that could be made from it was 16.57 pounds per week. One cow in the test produced 576.7 pounds of milk in one week, including 26⅛ pounds of buter-fat.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

Milk sells in London, England, very much as it is retailed in St. Louis, the principal retail price being eight cents a quart.

Mr. Ralph Hershfelt, of Carlyle, Ill., has a fine herd of sixteen cows and eight heifers, mostly Holsteins, headed by a pure-bred bull, a son of the world's champion, Sarcastic Lad, and a well-bred, recorded heifer raised by Jesse W. Osbourn, of Butler, Ill. The grade herd consists of sixteen cows and eight heifers, which Mr. Hershfelt will sell at reasonable prices. He is going exclusively into raising pure-bred stock. Anyone wishing to obtain some first-class cows will do well to write Mr. Hershfelt at Carlyle, Ill.

In Albany, N. Y., recently, a dealer in oleomargarine was fined $100 and costs for giving away coloring matter in connection with the sale of uncolored oleo. This is an offense against the New York state law.

In Massachusetts it has recently been upheld by law that all milk must contain not less than 12.15 per cent. of milk solids, and not less than 3.35 per cent. of fat. The decision came as the result of an appeal brought by three Concord farmers, who were found guilty of having for sale milk which contained but 11.65 per cent. of milk solids. The appeal was made as a test case, the farmers maintaining that the milk in their possession was nutritious and not injurious.

In March, at Albany, N. Y., the Public Service Commission decided that the advance of one-half cent per gallon in the rates on milk and one cent in rates on cream to Buffalo for distances up to seventy-five miles, made by the steam railroads entering that city, is unreasonable and unjust, and that the rate should not exceed one and one-half cents per gallon in eight and ten-gallon cans on milk, and two and one-half cents per gallon on cream in five to ten-gallon cans.

A New York firm was convicted for misbranding a product sold as pure vacuum-dried milk flour represented as containing 5 per cent. butter-fat. Analysis by the Department of Agriculture found that it contained only 1 to 2 per cent. butter-fat. The property was therefore condemned by the United States Court.

The Fatted Calf.

The minister had just been giving the class a lesson on the Prodigal Son. At the finish, to test what attention had been paid to his preaching, he asked:

"Who was sorry that the Prodigal had returned?"

The most forward youngster in the class breathlessly answered: "The fated calf!"

The Simplest, Strongest And Most Convincing Of CREAM SEPARATOR ARGUMENTS

We cannot believe that there is a sensible man living who would put his own money into the purchase of any other than a DE LAVAL cream separator, for his own use, if he would but first avail of the opportunity open to everyone to SEE and TRY an improved DE LAVAL machine before buying any other.

It is hardly possible to say more than this. It is hardly possible to put the simple truth in plainer words. It would hardly seem possible to say it more convincingly.

The TRIAL of a DE LAVAL machine is free to every responsible man thinking of buying a cream separator. We have agents in every locality for this purpose. If you don't know the agent in your neighborhood, send to us for his name and address and it will be a pleasure to give your inquiry prompt and courteous attention.

The De Laval Separator Co.

165-167 BROADWAY NEW YORK	173-177 WILLIAM ST. MONTREAL
42 E. MADISON ST. CHICAGO	14 & 16 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG
DRUMM & SACRAMENTO STS SAN FRANCISCO	1016 WESTERN AVE. SEATTLE

CUT FARM EXPENSES.

This can be done by preserving, lengthening the life of every wooden structure on the farm with "Avenarius Carbolineum," the only wood preservative, which has stood the test of time, being in use now for over thirty years.

With one gallon of Avenarius Carbolineum you can paint one square of shingle roof and prevent decay and warping and at the same time impart a nice, durable brown color to your roof.

From forty to fifty fence posts can be painted or dipped three feet butt treatment with one gallon of "Avenarius Carbolineum" and the life of such a post doubled, no matter whether the post stands in alkali soil or is a chestnut, pine, oak or of inferior grade of lumber.

It is not expensive and is applied as easily as ordinary paint. From the common sense standpoint of pure economy, money saving, Avenarius Carbolineum appeals to every thrifty farmer, and the plea for its use is made on this ground alone.

For further information, circulars and testimonials please write to Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company, Dept. 47, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

In Oklahoma, in the month of February, the State School Land Department disposed of the entire list of lands for sale amounting to 3,840 acres at $20.00 an acre. This was in tracts of 160 acres each. It is seldom if ever, that public lands sell for so much money.

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS.

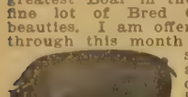
POLAND-CHINAS.

"Kirby's got the best." Not what we say, but what our customers in nine different states say. Write for prices.
KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

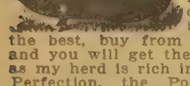
Write MRS. P. E. KIRBY for prices on BUFF ORPINGTONS, Cockerels and Hens. P. O. Address, MARMADUKE, ARKANSAS.

POLAND- CHINA HOGS.

Home of Royal Meddler (50,111), the greatest Boar in the Southwest. I have a fine lot of Bred Gilts that are perfect beauties. I am offering them at a bargain through this month to make room for my spring crop of Pigs. I also have a fine bunch of Pigs that I am offering; that the price and quality are hard to beat, and if you want the best, buy from the Blue Ribbon Herd and you will get the best blood in the land, as my herd is rich in the blood of Old Chief Perfection, the Poland-China King, and Meddler, the World's Champion. Write for fine catalogue; it's free.



JOHN McLAUGHLIN, R. F. D. No. 1, Marmaduke, Arkansas.



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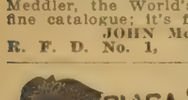
GREAT, BIG, FINE, SMOOTH POLAND-CHINA PIGS, sired by Best Corrector, out of Perfection and Spellbinder Dams, at $10.00 each. Send in your order and get the best blood in the world. Address,



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Regenerated, long and heavy-boned. Sired by 1,000-lb. Boars out of stretchy Sows.
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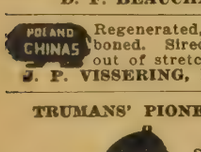
TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM,

Importers of
SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Write for catalogue.

Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.



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For sale, from trained workers, natural heelers, eligible to register. The best of breeding. Fine individuals.

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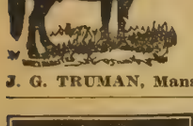

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
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Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstake and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Jacks, Jennets and Saddle Horses. Tamworth Swine, all ages. 260 head of Jacks and Horses to select from. Catalog for 1910 now ready.
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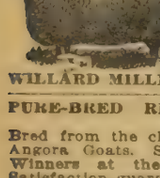

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L. H. MUELLER POULTRY FARM, Wellsville, Mo.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The Bacon Hog, the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs not akin from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won over 100 ribbons at four State Fairs the past year. A few choice Pigs from imported stock; sire and dam winners at Royal Show, England, 1907.
CHAS. FORD, Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

YOUNG SHROPSHIRE RAM for sale at a bargain. Full-blooded; registered; thick fleece and in fine condition; has fine stud record and brought plenty of lambs. This Ram was purchased from a well-known breeder, and present owner unable to start flock this year. Apply to **T. C. KIMBER, 5617 Cabanne Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From my Golden Sunset Strain S. C. Buff Orpingtons as low as $1.50 for 15; $6.00 per 100; also Buff Cochin Bantams, Bourbon Red Turkeys, Buff Ducks and Pearl Guineas. Send for Free Mating List.
ALBERT S. ENNIS, 712-21 Missouri Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Your Name Will Get $2 Eggs

For 50 Cents Per Sitting

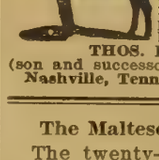
I will sell 2 sittings of full blood Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for $1 for the 2 sittings. Not less than 2 sittings sold. Eggs by the 100, $5. Full blood White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte or W. Orpington or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, $1 per sitting; by the 100, $7. Large Bronze or White Holland Turkey Eggs, $3 for 10 Eggs. Large White Pekin Duck Eggs, $1 for 10 Eggs. 100 egg Old Trusty Incubator, and 100 Chick Brooder, delivered at your R. R. station, both for $14 east of the Rocky Mountains. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock and a good Incubator.

Send Post Office order on St. Louis and have your orders booked early.
W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, *(The Perfect Chick Feed Man)* KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, MO.

25 **STALLIONS and JACKS** 25
For sale from $300 up.
WALKER BROS., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mill Creek Stock Farm.

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.



THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

The Maltese Goat Importation.

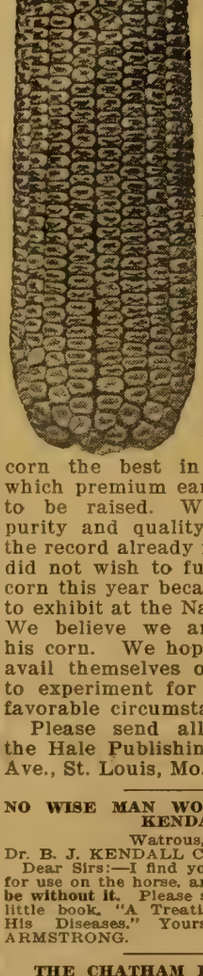
The twenty-fifth annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, issued recently by the Department of Agriculture contains the history of an importation of Maltese goats by the Department of Agriculture a few years ago and a description of Malta fever is presented in an article by Drs. John R. Mohler and George H. Hart. The goats, which were imported with a view to building up a milch goat industry in this country, were found to be affected by Malta fever, a disease which prevails to a considerable extent among people as well as goats on the Island of Malta and other places on the Mediterranean. After keeping the goats under strict quarantine for some time it was finally considered necessary to destroy them all.

What a School Boy Did in Georgia.

He received a pound of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a subscription premium to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and from this very seed he raised a good crop from which he selected ten ears that, being exhibited at the Georgia State Fair, won the first prize of $50 in the Agricultural Department in class for the best ten ears of corn in the exhibit open for school children. In addition to the State Fair prize he also won $25.00 awarded by The National Farmer and Stock Grower to the winner of a first prize at any State Fair, providing the corn was grown from premium seed furnished from this office. Attention is invited to page 18 of this edition.

GRAND CHAMPION YELLOW CORN

Our readers are reminded that besides the premium offer of Grand Sweepstakes White Corn we are also offering the same prizes for Yellow Corn. Anyone sending us 60 cents for one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one pound of Pascal's Grand Champion Yellow Corn as a premium, or if he will send one dollar to pay for two-years' subscription he can select two pounds of Pascal's Grand Champion Yellow Corn as a premium. The same prizes are offered by us for Yellow Corn that we do for White Corn. See page 18. The reason we use the Pascal Corn is because Mr. Pascal has been breeding Reid's Yellow Dent Corn pure since he obtained it from the originator. Mr. Pascal has won many premiums, and his famous "Pascal Ear" stood for several years without a rival. We regard his corn the best in the world from which premium ears can be expected to be raised. We rely upon the purity and quality of the seed and the record already made. Mr. Pascal did not wish to furnish us any seed corn this year because he was unable to exhibit at the National Corn Show. We believe we are right in using his corn. We hope our readers will avail themselves of the opportunity to experiment for themselves under favorable circumstances.



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NO WISE MAN WOULD BE WITHOUT KENDALL'S.

Watrous, Sask., Sept. 1, '09.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Dear Sirs:—I find your medicines the best for use on the horse, and no **wise man would be without it.** Please send me your valuable little book, "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." Yours truly, SHANNON ARMSTRONG.

THE CHATHAM FANNING MILLS.

The Manson Campbell Company, Detroit, Michigan, have been making Chatham Fanning Mills for many years. And with every year the demand has grown, because farmers have realized more and more the necessity of properly cleaning their seed, of keeping out the weeds and of grading up their crops. The factory is now running day and night to prevent delay in filling orders. Chatham Fanning Mills are sold on time and on thirty-days' free trial, freight prepaid, guaranteed five years. If you do not own a fanning mill that is giving you absolute satisfaction you should certainly write to the Manson Campbell Company, 118 Wesson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, **for their latest book and full information.**

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Such as Packard, Pierce, Oldsmobile, Peerless, Maxwell, Rambler, Ford, Reo, Thomas, Winton, Lozier, White Steamers, Stoddard-Dayton, and all others at

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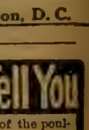

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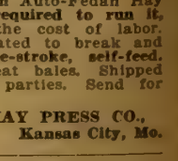

Discounts for early orders.

Leahy Mfg. Co.
122 Talmage St., Higginsville, Mo.

Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs.

Within recent years a new method of agricultural education has been devised in the form of boys' and girls' clubs. Such clubs have various objects, but usually they provide for prize contests among the members. Corn-growing contests are probably the most common among the boys, although many other crops have been tried, while the girls compete in bread making or sewing, or even test their skill against that of the boys in gardening.

The United States Department of Agriculture has information of 395 counties in twenty-eight states in which such clubs are organized, with a total membership of about 144,000. New York has about 75,000 members; Nebraska, 25,000, and other states smaller numbers. One county in Pennsylvania has 2,000 members. In most cases these clubs are organized under the auspices of some state authority, such as the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Agricultural College, or a society, like the State Corn Growers' Association of Delaware. But in many cases the County Superintendent takes the initiative, while in many other cases the rural teachers arrange contests among ther own pupils.

The United States Department of Agriculture also gives assistance, through the office of Experiment Stations, by furnishing advice and suggestions. Through the Department's Farmers' Bulleins the most practical instruction in the growing of corn and other crops may be had by the boys, while the girls may obtain bulletins on bread making or gardening.

A new Farmers' Bulletin on Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs tells how to organize the clubs, how to conduct the contests and what publications will be useful to the boys and girls. This bulletin may be obtained free upon application to a member of Congress, or to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington,D.C.

The Acetylene Light.

The railroad managers have installed acetylene light in the passenger coaches because of its cleanliness and brilliancy, and now we understand that the Wabash Railway is equipping the headlights of their engines with acetylene, and they guarantee these lights to outline the figure of a man 800 feet distant. A few years ago acetylene light was unknown, whereas now it it is used in 176,000 houses for lighting and light cooking, and barns are lighted up from the acetylene plant that is in the house. This time-saving, money-saving light can easily be installed in any farm house; indeed, it is far safer, brighter and cleaner than oil lamps, and whiter and cleaner than electric light. On page 27 an article appears entitled "Home-Made Gas From Crushed Stone and Water." It refers to the Acetylene Light. Write to Union Carbide Sales Co., Dept. A—156 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., and ask for further information concerning this light for farm houses.

Missouri Peach Report.

April 1st: The prospect for peaches is the best that Missouri has had in many years, the percentage for the state being 66.9. The crop is generally good on the ridges, while the greatest damage is on the low lands, where the crop is, in many instances, a total failure. Some correspondents also report the trees killed by extreme cold weather. The outlook for a general fruit crop is 79.6 per cent.

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It is not an expense, but a profitable investment. J. L. Wolfley, Goff, Kas., writes: "Enclosed find $1.00 for two-years' subscription to the Live Stock Report. It would be cheap at $10.00 per year."

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DISEASES of the EYE successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE

for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), Conjunctivitis and Cataract, Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE; your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure. "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." $2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n., Dept. C, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with full information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

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Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, $7.50 prepaid.

Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and describes Impregnators, Dewees, Breeding Hobbles, Stallion Service Sandals, Supports, Service Books, Etc.

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Increase Your Profits

The Percheron Horse.

Horsemen are complimenting the Percheron horse on account of the large number imported into this country and the larger number of breeding farms devoted to raising them than all other draft breeds combined, the comparison being entirely in their favor, yet this popularity is not because of any superiority on the part of the Percheron as a draft horse, but rather because of the reputation of the lighter-weight horses, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 pounds, that were sired by Percherons. When it comes to a contest of draft horses, the Clyde and the Shire bring just as good or better prices than the Percheron, and in a hauling contest of draft horses to show power, it is very likely that the Percheron would have to take a third place. Although a single, mature, working draft horse should weigh 1,500 to 1,600 pounds in the Chicago market, for every pair of Percheron grades weighing 3,000 pounds there are dozens weighing 2,500 to 2,800 pounds to the pair, and these carry more style and finish than the corresponding productions of the Clydes, Belgians or Shires. The people of the United States do not care for light work horses with hair on their feet, and if they buy the light-weight draft horse or chunk, as it is called, they desire it to have the foot of a trotter. On the St. Louis market, the other day, a dealer who has had vast experience in buying horses for Eastern trade said: "I think that a pair of grays will outsell any other color on the market, and every dapple gray horse is considered as having Percheron blood." "But," said I, "nearly all the imported Percherons are black and many of the Shires are gray." "Yes," said he, "but the popularity of the Percheron began with stylish gray teams, and it will be some years before any gray teams on the market will be credited to any breed but the Percheron, even if the auctioneer makes an affidavit that they are Shires."

After the Team Record.

Mr. M. W. Savage, of the International Stock Food Farm, Minneapolis, Minn., is determined that there will be a new world's team record before the end of the 1910 racing season, and one that will stand for many years to come. One of the Minneapolis horseman's principal objects in recently purchasing George Gano, 2:03¾, was to bring this world's record to Minnesota and the International Stock Food Farm.

Mr. Savage has been in the habit of getting what he goes after, and this fact will lend added interest to that part of the campaign to be made this year with Minor Heir and George Gano in an attempt to lower the world's team record of 2:02½, now held by Lady Maud C. and Hedgewood Boy, and to reduce this record to two minutes

"I believe George Gano will be the next two-minute pacer, and I also believe that before the end of the coming season he, with Minor Heir, will be able to reduce the team record materially. I hope to place it at the two-minute mark," declared Mr. Savage a few days ago.

So fixed is Mr. Savage's purpose to get this record that he has given definite orders to his farm superintendent, Harry Hersey, to make every preparation to carry out his plans. Mr. Hersey has already made arrangements for the manufacture of special harness and wagon for these pacers, and during all of the training season he will overlook nothing that may help to bring about the desired event. Some Fair will probably have the honor of holding the world's team record for many years.

Minor Heir and George Gano are wonderfully mated in size, weight, gait and disposition. It seems almost certain that the two speed merchants will make a perfect going team, and their phenomenal speed will make their efforts to lower world's records, both singly and in double harness, sensational features for race meets and State Fairs. Both horses are in remarkably good condition, and horsemen are predicting a sensational season for the Savage pair.

Dan Patch, champion of champions, has wintered unusually well, and with him to introduce this great pair of young pacers Mr. Savage surely has attractions that are very hard to beat.

Sale of Shire Stallion Carlton Greystone.

During the month of February, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., sold to Messrs. W. A. Wiegand & Son, of Biggsville, Ill., the imported Shire stallion, Carlton Greystone. It is important from the fact that Messrs. Wiegand are the owners of the grand champion, champion and reserve champion Shire mares at the last International Exposition. It will be remembered that they purchased them at the sale in December last. Carlton Greystone is one of the greatest draft colts ever imported. He has a fine head and neck, very strong back and loins, oblique shoulders, with good depth of rib, is wide at both ends, standing on the best of feet, with 13½ inches of bone below hock. His sire, Dapple Tom, is owned by the Iowa Agricultural College, and was purchased by Professor Kennedy at a very long price. His grandsire, Stroxton Tom, was twice champion horse in England. Carlton Greystone was considered by J. H. Truman one of the best colts he had ever shipped, and was purchased at a long price by him on purpose for exhibition at the International Show, where he was shown with great success only a few days after landing on this side.

A Brtish Draft Champon.

At the show of the English Shire Horse Society held at the Agricultural Hall, London, England, Gaer Conqueror, bred by Mr. P. Stubbs, of Blaisdon, in the county of Gloucester, won the championship. He is a five-year-old bay, seventeen hands high, and weighing about 2,200 pounds. The extent of the competition may be understood from the statement that in the class for aged stallions he had forty-three contestants. He also had to compete with Lord Rothschild's Birdsall Menestral, a noted prize winner. Other horses were equally heavy and tall and strong, but Gaer Conqueror outclassed them all in style and finish.

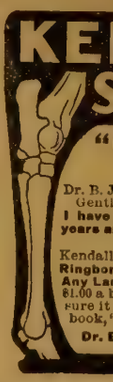
Exports of Horses.

During the year 1909 the United States exported 23,428 horses. To England, 638; to Belgium, 22; to France, none; to Germany, 31; to British North America, 18,616; to Mexico, 1,803; to the West Indies, 2,088; to Asia, 3; to Africa, none; to other countries, 227.

Imports of Horses.

During the year 1909 the United States imported 1,687 horses from Great Britain; 2,379 from France; 3,250 from British North America; and 2,264 from other countries, a total of 9,580 horses. Of these, 6,723 came in duty free for breeding purposes, and 2,857 paid duty.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



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Hempstead, L. I., Apr. 29, 1909. R. F. D. 1, Box 98,

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Yours truly, Daniel T. Stenson.

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3 HORSE BOOKS FREE

Here are 3 veterinary books every horsemen will be glad to have. "Dr. Craft's Advice" on treating Distemper is especially valuable. "Veterinary Pointers" is full of helpful hints, and "The Horse, His Diseases and Treatment" is a book you'll value highly. They also contain the strongest endorsements on

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that old reliable remedy which is unequalled in curing Distemper, Coughs, Colds, Pinkeye, etc. Tells how you can test it without risk on a money back guarantee. If your dealer can't supply you write to us. Be sure to send for books today.

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is guaranteed to cure while horse is under harness or saddle. The great army of dealers who sell it are authorized to return your money if it fails. Buy it and have it on your stable shelf ready for emergencies. It is the standard remedy of leading horsemen, trainers, large stable owners and veterinarians. Sample Bickmore's Gall Cure sent for 6c postage. Address

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from the surplus earnings over and above what you are now getting for your butter and cream.

Pay $5 at time of purchase and $5 a month until paid for in full. That is practically making the cows pay for a

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and you save $20 to $25 in agents' profits and freight by ordering direct from factory.

MONARCH CREAM SEPARATORS are priced at from $29.75 up, according to capacity

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Write today for our plan of how your cows can pay for separator.

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876 Main St., Clarinda, Ia.

Death in the Milk-pan.

Startling as is the statement, the old plan of setting milk in pans or crocks is one of the most urgent invitations to typhoid and other infectious diseases in the vicinity to take up their abode with us.

Milk calls flies. Every housewife knows this. And even though the milk room is rigidly screened—which in too many instances it is not—they seem to scent the feast from afar and flock about the doorway to steal admittance. While the tidy housewife strives to keep them at bay it is a constant struggle through the entire season, the battle becoming more useless as the host increases.

It is decidedly unpleasant to see a fly swimming about in the milk or skating over the cream; discouraging to realize that the more milk we have cared for in the old way the more the flies will annoy, but appalling to learn the magnitude of their depredations. Microscopic investigations by the health authorities of New York City show that the average fly caries on its body nearly a million and a quarter of bacteria. Some of the flies examined came from cow stables, swill barrels. One which was heading for the nearest milk pitcher was found carrying on its legs and in its mouth 100,000 fecal microbes. Many came from the midst of typhoid, cholera, diphtheria, and were scattering the germs of these diseases broadcast.

Yet the filth conveyed on the body is small compared with that which passes through it. Dr. N. A. Cobb, of the Department of Agriculture, has ascertained by actual count that the number of germs passed through the intestinal canal of the fly and then deposited on our food and furniture is at least one thousand times as great as that carried on its legs. Dr. Kober, another recognized authority, states that allowing for time lost by sickness, expense for medical treatment, etc., the typhoid alone for which the common house fly is responsible costs the people of the United States annually $350,000,000, almost half the entire value of her dairy products. Add to this the tuberculosis, cholera and other maladies, the dissemination of which can be traced directly to this source—surely for filth the proverbial hog is totally eclipsed. The four-footed beast at least wants to be clean, but the six-footed one revels in garbage.

Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief Government Entomologist, says: "It is the duty of every individual to guard against flies on his premises. It is the duty of every community, through its Board of Health, to spend money in warfare against this enemy of mankind. The duty is as clear as if the community were attacked by a band of ravenous wolves. That the typhoid fly—a creature born in filth and literally swarming with disease germs—should practically be invited to multiply unchecked, even in the great centers of population, is nothing less than criminal."

In the face of these facts, can we consistently adhere to the old method of deep-pan setting? If covered, air is shut out and the cream does not rise well. Even with screens, the fly is called to the premises, and if barred from the milk room it dodges into the kitchen. Unless the milk is sent to the factory, the separator is the only absolute safeguard. It disposes of the milk at once and gives no temptation for retaining unsightly, unsanitary swill barrels. Feeding sweet milk to stock renders their troughs more easily kept in order. Baits for flies are reduced to a minimum. And while the separator has proved a key to the wealth of the dairyman, it is likewise a key to the health, not only of his family, but of his patrons and friends.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Horse and Mule Notes.

At a public auction sale of jacks and jennets held by Petty Bros. at Sedalia, Mo., March 3d, the two-year-old jack Tunsdale, 2,394, sold to Miller Rodgers, of Bunceton, Mo., brought the record price of $1,610. Out of a total of twenty-three jacks, the best ten averaged $1,012.50. The twenty-three jacks averaged $648 around, and twelve jennets averaged $170.80.

The Breeders' Special of Kansas City remarks that one of the most remarkable auction sales of the year was held late in February by John A. Gex, of Graham, Mo. An average of $172 was made on an offering that included sixteen yearlings. The total of the sale was well up above $10,000. One span of mules, four-year-olds, and said to weigh 3,100 pounds, sold for $685.

On March 9th and 10th, Mr. O. P. Hendershot, of Lincoln, Neb., sold at auction seventeen Percheron stallions at an average of $1,083, and forty-nine mares at an average of $540 per head. Two mares each sold for $1,100 to O. A. Strahan, of Malvern, Iowa, and eleven stallions sold at $1,000 each or better. The top price paid for a stallion was by J. H. Christ, of Skidmore, Mo., for the six-year-old Carlo, an American-bred Percheron.

A recent circular by Holland, Nugents & Maxwell Bros., horse and mule commission salesmen at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, mentioned the prices that certain classes of horses were then selling as follows: Good chunks, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, that are low to the ground, short-backed, good middled, five years old, and sound, brought from $200 to $250. We had a few horses that would weigh 1,500 to 1,600 pounds that brought $275. Chunks weighing from 1,150 to 1,300 pounds, with quality, sold from $150 to $190, in some instances at $200, where they had a little extra quality.

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We have the largest exclusive vehicle and harness factory in the world. We buy all high-grade materials in enormous quantities—making tremendous savings. You share in these savings because we sell direct to you at factory price. That's why we save you 25% on any Split Hickory Vehicle you want—from our 125 styles.

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SEND me your name now. I'll send you my book. Choose the Split Hickory you want. I'll guarantee to save you 25% on the retail price. Try it 30 days on your own roads. If it isn't all you expect—send it back. If you want to keep it—I'll guarantee it for 2 full years. If you decide to take my Split Hickory Auto-Seat Special—I'll save you $26.50. Buy direct from the factory. Save the in-between profits. Keep them at home in your own pockets.

Just write me now—a postal. Know my offers before you buy. Just a penny to find out how to save 25% on the buggy you want. Write me.

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Manufacturer of Split Hickory Vehicles

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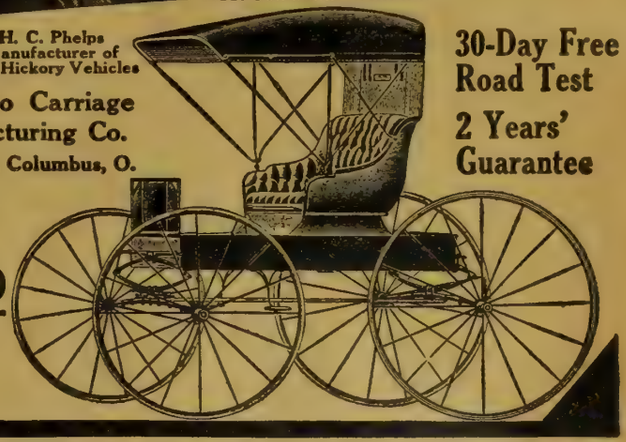
30-Day Free Road Test

2 Years' Guarantee



Save $26.50 Cash

UNIQUE MOTIVE POWER.—To the eyes of American farmers it is a strange spectacle to see a team of dromedaries hitched to an American-made mowing machine. But this is a reproduction of an actual scene in the far-away province of Orenberg, Russia. The machine is a Johnston Mower, made by the Johnston Harvester Company, Batavia, N. Y. The machines of this well-known firm are known all over the world. If you wish to know further concerning these standard machines, address Johnston Harvester Company, Box 117 C, Batavia, N. Y.

THE BRADLEY MANUFACTURING WORKS, near Kankakee, Ill., owned and operated by Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Chicago. This is one of the best-constructed manufacturing plants in the world. These works were established at a time when Chicago had but 2,500 inhabitants by the late David Bradley, who worked at plow making as far back as 1832. The works remain under the management of Messrs. B. H. Bradley, G. C. and David Morgan, who have long been identified with the company, and the working force will be increased to 800 men. The implement line at present manufactured consists of Bradley disk plows, made under the Hancock patents; Tu-Ro, Red Rider and Little Jap cultivators; Bradley No. 6 beam hitch gang plows; edge drop drills and harrow cart. All the implements manufactured will appear in the Sears-Roebuck catalogues and will be sold direct to farmers at a small manufacturer's profit.

OUR REFERENCE IS EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER SHIPPED US A CONSIGNMENT—OUR GOOD WORK IS OUR REFERENCE.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
Veteran Commission Salesman,
General Manager of the
Campbell Commission Company
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Ship to the Best Market and the Best Firm on that Market. There is more competition at St. Louis for Native and Southern Cattle than at any other Market on the continent. The St. Louis Hog Market continues to grow, and is habitually 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds higher than the Missouri River Markets. Sheep and Lambs sell at St. Louis to the advantage of the shipper.

WE KNOW THIS MARKET AND RECOMMEND IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Don't hesitate to write or ship to
JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
National Stock Yards, Ill.

EXPERT SERVICE IN EVERY CLASS OF STOCK—SHIP US YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Col. James H. Campbell,

Expert live stock salesman, is at the head of his own organization at the St. Louis market. He is one of the active men in the trade—an enthusiastic worker, knowing that he has a competitive market to back him. He is holding his old customers by splendid sales and making new ones all the time. Col. Campbell issues a circular every week of his own composition, containing his advice to intending shippers. Write for information to Col. James H. Campbell personally and consign cattle, hogs and sheep to Campbell Commission Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

DEATH TO HEAVES
COUGHS, DISTEMPER, INDIGESTION

Guaranteed or Money Refunded
Newton's Send for Booklet, "Horse Troubles"
Explains fully. $1.00 per can at dealers', or express paid.
Indigestion Causes Heaves
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO. Toledo, Ohio.

What the Horse Should Be.

"To be good and well-formed, a correspondent says, must have three parts, like a woman—the breast to be broad, the hips round, the mane long; three like a lion—countenance, intrepidity, fire; three like a bullock—the eye, the nostril and the loin; three like the sheep—nose, gentleness, patience; three like the mule—strength, constancy, feet; three like the deer—head, ear, short coat; three like the wolf—throat, neck, hearing; three like the fox—ear, tail, trot; three like the serpent—memory, sight, turning; and three like the hare or cat—running, walking, suppleness."—Farmers' Home Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Mr. J. A. McLain, of the Mississippi Experiment Station, is reported as having paid Ripley Steele, of Maury county, Tennessee, $1,570 for a two-year-old jack of the Taxpayer stock.

The End of a Bull.

On March 1st, at St. Louis, an old bull, strictly fat, weighed 1,860 pounds, and sold for 5½ cents a pound, which amounts to $102.30. He had probably sired 500 calves in his lifetime, and it is even betting that he sold for more than he cost.

Holland, Nugents & Maxwell Bros.' Horse Special Sale.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards a special sale of harness, saddle and speed horses will be held, commencing Monday, April 18 and ending Friday, April 22d. This is a joint special sale, in which all the commission firms at the yards are interested. There will be a splendid lot of horses suitable for all purposes. At latest reports the supply is expected to surpass in number and quality the offerings at any former sale. For catalogue and particulars address Holland, Nugents & Maxwell Bros., National Stock Yards, Ill.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Those who have wool clips for sale should write to A. J. Child & Sons, St. Louis, Mo., and obtain their 1909 wool circular. St. Louis is a first-class wool market for the shipper, and it has often been the means of preventing disastrous declines in values when other markets were demoralized. Many mills buy in St. Louis that do not buy anywhere else, and the Eastern markets can be lifeless when St. Louis is active. Messrs. Child & Sons handle wools strictly on commission, and the firm is absolutely reliable. See page 9.

WESTERN
Range Horse Sales
will be conducted by
Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,
As usual, during the season of 1910. The First Sale will probably take place on
TUESDAY, JUNE 14th,
And every two weeks thereafter until the close of the season. We will be glad to hear from Ranchmen having Horses for sale. The demand is sure to be good, especially for well-bred Mares and Geldings.

Please address
J. J. SEARCY, Sale Manager,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Preventing Colt Diseases By Proper Precautions.

Most of the serious losses of newborn colts which occur annually in Wisconsin may be prevented by proper care, states Dr. A. S. Alexander, Professor of Veterinary Science, who is in charge of horse breeding at the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, in a forthcoming circular of information on the care of the new-born foal. Large numbers of foals die annually from navel and joint diseases, or derangement of the bowels.

The disinfection is due to filth germs in dirty stalls and stables. On infecting the navel stump the germs cause pus, then secondary abscesses form elsewhere in the body, often in the joints of the extremities. Infection will not take place if the foals are born in a clean, sunny, well-ventilated, disinfected and whitewashed box stall, bedded with clean, dry planing-mill shavings.

Care should be given to the navel, as follows: If it is necessary to tie the navel cord, a clean string that has been soaked in a 1 to 500 solution of corrosive sublimate should be used. At once the stump of the navel should be saturated with a solution of two drams of powdered corrosive sublimate in one pint of boiling water, to be used cold, and the application should be repeated twice a day until the navel is perfectly healed.

Carbolized lard or vaseline should be smeared around the navel to prevent the corrosive solution from blistering the skin. The foal's bowels should move freely soon after birth. To stimulate movement, rectal injections of lukewarm slippery elm bark tea, flaxseed tea, sweet oil or warm water may be given. If results do not promptly follow, two to four ounces of a mixture of equal parts of castor oil and sweet oil, shaken up in milk, may be administered from a bottle.

A Pair of Good Mares.

In one of the recent auctions held by Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. at the St. Louis National Stock Yards a pair of gray mares shipped in by Charles Hall, of Keokuk, Iowa, sold at $645 for the pair. They were each sixteen hands high, superbly finished, and weighed 1,600 pounds each. There are not many in the country like them.

Western Range Horses.

The season is approaching for the great sales of Western range horses and mules conducted at the St. Louis National Stock Yards by Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company. The sales take place every two weeks, and always on Tuesday. The present conditions indicate an unusual buying demand. On account of the usual good quality and condition of the offerings presented by this firm there are always plenty of buyers at these sales, and the horses net range horsemen more money than do the sales at any other market. Ranchmen having horses to market will find it to their interest to communicate with J. J. Searcy, Sale Manager, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Sale of Cattle at Top Price.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, on Monday, March 29th, Messrs. Wilcox & Littrell, of Randolph county, Missouri, marketed eighteen head native steers, 1,440 pounds average, at $8.25 per 100 pounds. These cattle were sold on the market by Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co., and were the top-price cattle for the day and week when sold.

The New York Herald reports that Mr. M. W. Savage, of International Stock Food Farm, Minneapolis, Minn., has bought of J. C. Crabtree, of Taylorville, Ill., the champion pacing team Hedgewood Boy and Lady Maud C., holders of the world's record to pole, 2:02¾. Mr. Crabtree bred both pacers from the same sire and dam. Their new owner now has in his stable five pacers whose average record is not far from 2:01.

Evans-Montague Commission Company
THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS

Evans-Montague Commission Company
Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

From the New York Herald: "Seasoned harness horses sold up to $555 a pair in the auctions at Van Tasell & Kearney's last week. A pair of sixteen-hand bay mares that could show a 4:00 gait topped the sale on Tuesday. Other pairs brought $500, $425, $400 and down to $200, while prices for single horses ranged from $365 down to $50."

7 FINE TREES AND SHRUBS FREE
Here's an offer you will want to snap up quick. Entire collection listed below, carefully bundled, absolutely FREE, prepaid if you send $1 for a year's subscription to The Fruit-Grower, the world's greatest farm and fruit magazine.
1 Winter Banana Apple Tree
1 Lutie Grape Vine.
1 Tulip Tree.
1 Spirea Van Houttei.
1 Lievland Raspberry Apple Tree.
1 Hydrangea Arborescens.
1 General Jacqueminot Rose Bush.

Sent free, to encourage horticulture, to all who send $1 for a year's subscription and names of 5 friends who grow fruit. Send money today or write for sample and beautiful illustrated circular showing above trees and flowers in natural colors. February, Annual Gardening Number, 80 pages and cover, handsomely illustrated, full of gardening and other interesting matter. Read how subscribers raised Giant Japan Radish weighing 23 lbs.—has been grown as large as 42 lbs.
THE FRUIT-GROWER, St. Joseph, Mo.
THE FRUIT-GROWER, Box 412, St. Joseph, Mo.
Enclosed find $1.00 for a year's subscription and FREE collection of Trees and Shrubs as per offer.
Name .....
Town ..... State .....

IORSES. MULES.

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

HORSE AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY and TUESDAY.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States.

Every consignment given personal ttention. Keep in touch with us. et us sell your Horses and Mules n commission.

IORSE DEPT.—Nugent Bros., Maxwell Bros.
IULE DEPT.—Ed Conway, Lan Morris.
UCTIONEERS—Tim Holland, Ike Howard.

Write us for market information.
Address,

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

The New York Herald says: Analysis of the principal sales of olo ponies in England last year disloses the fact that 165 of the best nes brought $95,900, an average of 581. Fifty-eight of the tops were old at from $500 to $2,500, making n average of $1,000.

CURE YOUR HORSE OF HEAVES.

Many a horse has been sold at half its real orth, because it had the heaves, and was herefore regarded as incurable. The fact at the lungs were affected seemed to prove at heaves was a lung trouble, and in most the older veterinary text books this erroous teaching will still be found. As a atter of fact, affection of the lungs was a sult and not a cause, and this discovery as made it possible not only to cure heaves it so certainly to do so that in almost every se a cure can be guaranteed.

A standard veterinary remedy that will re the trouble (a remedy backed by nineen years general sale and, consequently, it ust be of merit) is Newton's Heave, Cough, istemper and Indigestion Cure. It is most fective for troubles applying to the Wind, hroat, Stomach and Blood, and the best all-ound remedy offered for Horses. Send to he Newton Remedy Company, Toledo, O., r their free booklet, "Horse Troubles and table Hints," which tells fully in regard to e troubles mentioned. You run no risk in sing Newton's for the colt, adult, or mare foal. Newton's is not simply a proposion relying on mail orders or after the imediate dollar for its business, but is a andard article in which the druggist and aler is relied upon for its sale. It is a edicine scientifically prepared and was rmerly used in veterinary practice only. he money is refunded on Newton's if reults are unsatisfactory, when used as per mple directions.

The Mule Trade.

Mules are selling as high as they ver did since the world began to aise them. A pair of stylish, gentle raft mules, sixteen to seventeen ands high and 1,500 pounds in eight, can sell close up to the housand-dollar mark. Dealers have aid as high is $300 to $320 per head n the country in car-load lots for top raft mules, and it is reported that pair of dark bay mules, closely natched in every way, weighed 3,460 ounds. One mule that was on the narket, weighing 1,400 pounds as a wo-year-old a year ago, is returned s a three-year-old weighing 1,940 ounds, and was the best single nule at the Illinois State Fair. It is oubtful if as many fine large mules ave ever been seen together as are ow (April 1st) in the National Stock Yards. In a general way, 14-hand mules sell from $75 to $150; 14½-hand mules, $95 to $160; 15-hand mules, $120 to $195; 15½-hand mules, $140 to $225; 16-hand mules, $150 to $300. These prices depend largely upon quality, condition, conformation, weight, etc., and there can be a clean hundred dollars difference between two mules of the same height and weight. In the sale of mules, Messrs. Holland, Nugents & Maxwell Bros. can advise a shipper safely. The postoffice address of the firm is National Stock Yards, Ill.

Ticks Being Driven Out.

Good progress is being made in clearing the country of the tick fever in cattle. The total territory freed of ticks and released from quarantine since the beginning of tick eradication amounts to 130,000 square miles, or an area nearly half the size of the state of Texas. The whole country can be cleared in due time if the stock raisers will keep moving in that direction. The quarantine officials are doing their full duty.

Top Heavy Hog Market.

When hogs sell high it is difficult to tell what will happen. April 1st, on the St. Louis market, top hogs, 288 pounds average, sold up to $11 per 100 pounds. Hogs weighing 218 pounds, suitable for the butcher trade, sold up to $10.95 per 100 pounds; and light hogs, 188 pounds, sold up to $10.80 per 100 pounds. Pigs and lights, weighing 155 pounds, sold up to $10.60 per 100 pounds. The lowest price for pigs and culls was $8.25 per 100 pounds.

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

We desire to invite stock raisers and shippers to make their headquarters with us at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. Our service is superior to any and in a class by itself. In this particular card we mention a few of our record sheep sales:

On Monday, March 7th, we sold 288 lambs, averaging 72 pounds, at $9.35 per 100 pounds. These lambs were shipped by Wallace & White, of Rio Grande county, Colorado, and was the highest price ever obtained for lambs on this market outside of early springers, and 10 cents higher than any other sale that day.

On Tuesday, March 8th, we sold 246 yearling wethers, averaging 74 pounds, and on Wednesday, March 9th, we sold 251 yearling wethers, averaging 74 pounds, at $8.75 per 100 pounds. These yearlings were marketed by Payne & Roembach, of Sedgewick county, Kansas, and was the extreme top of the market for the day and the highest price secured for yearling wethers on this market.

On Monday, March 14th, we sold 257 shorn Colorado lambs, averaging 80 pounds, at $8.55 per 100 pounds. These lambs were marketed by Mr. A. D. Mathias, of Rio Grande county, Colorado, and established a new record price on this market by being the highest price for shorn Colorado lambs ever sold here.

On Tuesday, March 15th, we sold 302 head of pea-fed Colorado lambs, which averaged 60 pounds, at $9.70 per 100 pounds, which was 10 cents higher than any other sale of lambs that day. These lambs were marketed by Mr. J. A. Kelley, of Rio Grande county, Colorado.

On Wednesday, March 16th, we sold 274 head of pea-fed Colorado lambs, which averaged 65 pounds, at $9.75 per 100 pounds, which was the highest price ever obtained on this market for pea-fed Colorado lambs. These lambs were marketed by Mr. J. L. Smalley, of Rio Grande county, Colorado.

On Monday, March 21st, we sold shorn lambs at $9.60 per 100 pounds, which was the highest price ever obtained for shorn Colorado lambs on this market. This drove of lambs was marketed by Mr. A. D. Mathias, of Rio Grande county, Colorado, 270 head in the drove, which averaged 76 pounds.

On Tuesday, March 22d, we sold 549 Colorado fed lambs, which averaged 59 pounds, at $9.90 per 100 pounds, which was the extreme top of the market that day. These lambs were marketed by Mr. O. T. Mann, of Bent county, Colorado.

On Wednesday, March 23d, we sold 539 Colorado fed lambs, which averaged 60 pounds, at $10 per 100 pounds. These lambs were marketed by Mr. O. T. Mann, of Bent county, Colorado, and brought the extreme top of the market, and were the first Colorado lambs that ever brought the above price on this market.

On Thursday, March 24th, we sold for Creamer & Sutherland, of Rio Grande county, Colorado, 242 lambs, which averaged 66 pounds, at $10.25 per 100 pounds, which is the highest price ever secured on this market for lambs, with the exception of early spring lambs.

It will pay you to ship your sheep to CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. Why? Because topping the market is a daily occurrence for our salesmen. We are the most exclusive sheep handlers in the business, and when we satisfy our customers we are satisfying ourselves. We are fully equipped in all departments to give each branch of the business the very best service that can be secured. You make no mistake by letting that next billing read CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY.

REMEMBER:

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Head and Front of the Mule Trade.

The pioneer firm of mule dealers of the St. Louis market is the Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Company, and their specialty is of the beter class. Contracts are entered into for any number or grade of commercial mules and satisfaction is guaranteed. Members of the firm also contract for cavalry, artillery, Cuban or Eastern horses. It is a safe firm to do business with, always upholding the highest traditions of the great market of which they have been so largely instrumental in building up. For mule quotations, address The Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Sheep and Lambs.

On March 31st, on the St. Louis market, clipped lambs, 77 to 87 pounds average, sold at $7.75 to $9.00 per 100 pounds. A consignment of Colorado wool lambs, 243 head, 63 pounds average, sold at $9.10; and 330 head clipped Western lambs, 87 pounds average, sold at $9.10 per 100 pounds also. Clipped mutton sheep, 117 to 134 pounds, sold at $7.60 to $7.65 per 100 pounds, and a few bucks sold at $6.00 to $6.25 per 100 pounds.

JOS. A. MAXWELL MULE CO.,

Postoffice, National Stock Yards, Ill.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

MULES

Especially the Better Class.

Large Mules and Miners.

MR. JOSEPH A. MAXWELL, Pioneer Mule Dealer of America, founder, and formerly of MAXWELL & CROUCH, has now associated with him his sons, GEORGE W. MAXWELL and FRANK MAXWELL.

A large, select stock of all classes always on hand. Our guarantee will ever remain as it has during the many years of our existence—GILT-EDGED. Information concerning the market cheerfully given.

Our References: Anyone who has ever bought of us.

Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

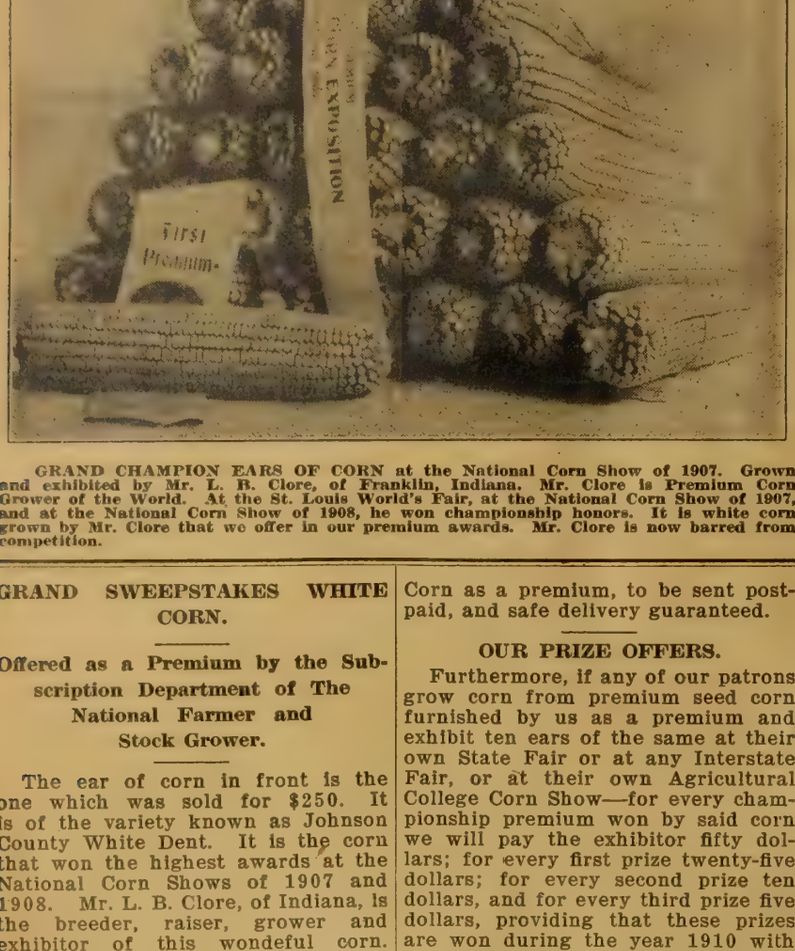
At St. Louis, Florida is furnishing new potatoes, Triumphs, at $2.50 per bushel crate. Old potatoes are selling at 21 to 35 cents a bushel.

Included in March sales at the St. Louis National Stock Yards by Holland, Nugents & Maxwell Bros. was a load of finished horses, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, shipped by McCabe & Jordan from Lyons, Kas., that averaged $253 per head.

AGENTS WANTED

We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Elegant Automobile $400, fully guaranteed. Splendid Motor-buggy $300, fully guaranteed. Write for free catalogue and agents' proposition. Only one agent wanted in each county.

WINNER MFG. CO.
Dept. 766 A,
East St. Louis - Illinois



GRAND CHAMPION EARS OF CORN at the National Corn Show of 1907. Grown and exhibited by Mr. L. B. Clore, of Franklin, Indiana. Mr. Clore is Premium Corn Grower of the World. At the St. Louis World's Fair, at the National Corn Show of 1907, and at the National Corn Show of 1908, he won championship honors. It is white corn grown by Mr. Clore that we offer in our premium awards. Mr. Clore is now barred from competition.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES WHITE CORN.

Offered as a Premium by the Subscription Department of The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

The ear of corn in front is the one which was sold for $250. It is of the variety known as Johnson County White Dent. It is the corn that won the highest awards at the National Corn Shows of 1907 and 1908. Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana, is the breeder, raiser, grower and exhibitor of this wondeful corn. Mr. Clore has won so many sweepstakes prizes for corn exhibits that he has the high honor of being the recognized champion, and is barred from competition. He can select corn of his own raising and be sure to win the championship. At one Corn Show his winnings amounted to $7,536.50. Mr. Clore has very kindly furnished us with a small quantity of his Grand Sweepstakes Seed Corn for premium purposes. We offer it to our readers for experimental purposes. We have offered this same corn for two years with gratifying success. A fourteen-year-old boy in Georgia received a pound of this corn from us as a subscription premium and from it he raised a good stand and selected ten ears which won a $50 first prize at the Georgia State Fair. This office also awarded him $25.00, and the same corn was in competition at the National Corn Show of 1909.

Mr. Clore habitually raises 90 to 100 bushels per acre. A pound of his seed is worth considerable money.

PREMIUM OFFER NO. 1.

For premium purposes we make this offer: Anyone sending us a post-office money order for 60 cents will be credited with one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and he can select one pound of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a premium, to be sent postpaid by mail, and safe delivery guaranteed.

PREMIUM OFFER NO. 2.

Anyone sending us one dollar by money order or registered mail will be credited with two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and will have the privilege of selecting two pounds of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a premium, to be sent postpaid, and safe delivery guaranteed.

OUR PRIZE OFFERS.

Furthermore, if any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed corn furnished by us as a premium and exhibit ten ears of the same at their own State Fair or at any Interstate Fair, or at their own Agricultural College Corn Show—for every championship premium won by said corn we will pay the exhibitor fifty dollars; for every first prize twenty-five dollars; for every second prize ten dollars, and for every third prize five dollars, providing that these prizes are won during the year 1910 with corn grown by our subscriber from the seed corn furnished by us to him as a premium.

The National Corn Show Offers.

If any premiums are won at the National Corn Show of 1910 by corn grown by our subscriber from premium seed furnished by us, we will double the amounts. Thus, ten ears of corn at a State Show winning a first prize will receive from us $25.00, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, will receive $50.00 from us. Then, if winning a first prize at the National Corn Show, the exhibitor would receive $50.00 additional from us, and, if winning a sweepstake prize, would receive $100.00 from us, or a total of $225.00 in all. All this is possible with ten ears of corn grown from the corn which we will send as a subscription premium.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will please send me two pounds of Clore's Grand Sweepstakes White Corn as a premium.

Name.. .....

R. F. D..... Box.....

Postoffice..... .....

State..... .....

Is Your Roof Guaranteed?

IF the roofing of your building wears out within ten years, have you any way of renewing it *without cost to yourself?*

This is a question of importance in selecting your roofing.

Congo 2 or 3 ply is absolutely *guaranteed for ten years.*

No worry with Congo. You are protected by our guarantee which is backed up by a Bond of the National Surety Company of New York, a Two Million Dollar concern of the highest financial standing.

The Bond means that if we should go out of business, the National Surety Company would have to make good our guarantees. However, the National Surety Company does not make such agreements blindly. They well knew our responsibility and good standing beforehand. And we pay them a big premium.

We do not make guarantees blindly either. It is because we know Congo will last longer than ten years that we are willing to guarantee it for that time.

Congo Roofing is made to withstand all kinds of weather—storms, heat and cold. It is waterproof, acid-proof, alkali-proof, rot-proof and wear-proof.

With Congo on your roofs you can rest easy.

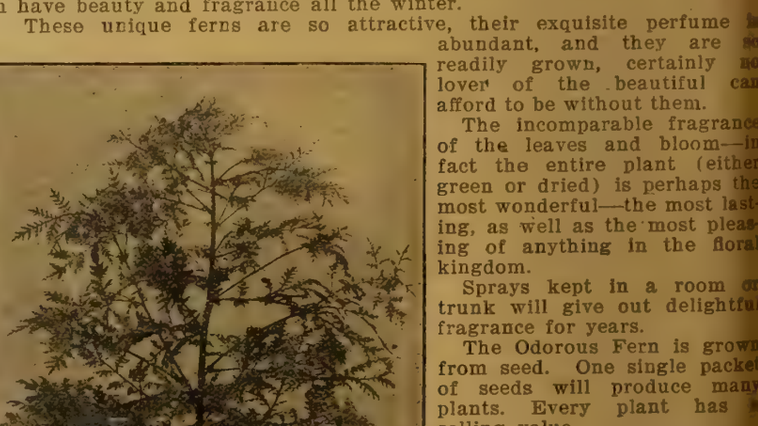
It is elastic and pliable and can be easily laid by anyone. You can lay it right on over your old roofs and be sure of *ten years* of perfect roof protection.

Send for free sample and booklet to-day. You will find it worth while.

UNITED ROOFING & MFG. CO.

504 West End Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Chicago San Francisco

CONGO "NEVER-LEAK" ROOFING

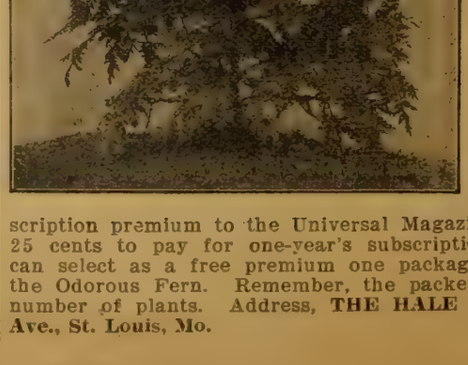


Congo covers all these buildings.—Commercial Mining & Milling Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

A WONDERFUL NOVELTY. THE ODOROUS FERN TREE.

A novelty beyond compare. One of the most charming and fragrant of all out-door plants, and one of the most delightful for pot culture. You can have beauty and fragrance all the winter.

These unique ferns are so attractive, their exquisite perfume is abundant, and they are so readily grown, certainly no lover of the beautiful can afford to be without them.



The incomparable fragrance of the leaves and bloom—in fact the entire plant (either green or dried) is perhaps the most wonderful—the most lasting, as well as the most pleasing of anything in the floral kingdom.

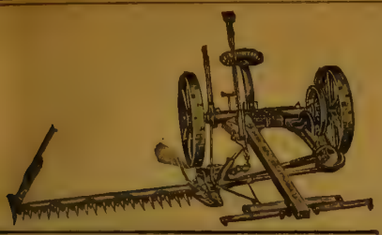
Sprays kept in a room or trunk will give out delightful fragrance for years.

The Odorous Fern is grown from seed. One single packet of seeds will produce many plants. Every plant has a selling value.

Plants are very hardy, succeeding everywhere—either in sunshine or dense shade. Blooms profusely first season. Height, four to six feet or more.

Plant for out-door culture any time up to July, and any time later for pot plants for winter.

We have adopted the seed of the Odorous Fern as a subscription premium to the Universal Magazine. Anyone who will send us 25 cents to pay for one-year's subscription to the Universal Magazine can select as a free premium one package of true, guaranteed seed of the Odorous Fern. Remember, the packet of seed will produce a large number of plants. Address, **THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**



A Strong, Simple Mower That Cuts Clean and Easy

The longer the lever, the heavier load you can lift. You can liken each spoke in a mower wheel to a lever this is the principle to which the Dain, with its high, road-gauged, wide rim wheels, long pitman and compensating gears, owes its remarkable light draft and its tremendous cutting power.

Season in, season out it cuts over all kinds of ground and goes through heaviest grass without choke-downs, breakage or trouble of any kind. The gears are compensating—neither work out of mesh nor wear apart. As the strongest braced cutter-bar, too, with a protected pitman that gives a long, unerring stroke, applying power direct to cutter-bar without lost motion.

Is strong where others are weak. The Dain is the only mower in which the cutter-bar can be re-aligned at a moment's notice. A monkey wrench does the business in a jiffy.

DAIN Vertical Lift MOWER

A boy can lift cutter-bar right from the seat by hand, lot or both at once. Trees, stumps, stones, etc., can easily be passed—and you never have to back up with the Dain. This mower is built of few parts, is so simple in construction that any one can operate it and it's durable, too.

Dain Hay Tools Make Biggest Hay Profits

After hay is cut with a Dain mower, it can best be cured and handled by Dain rakes, loaders or stackers, because like the mower, these machines are built by specialists who for 35 years have been making successful hay tools that get *the biggest value out of hay*.

If your dealer hasn't this remarkable Dain mower, send your name, tell what tools you are interested in and complete information, and a valuable book **"All About Hay"** will be sent to you by return mail.

DAIN MFG. CO.
828 Vine Street
OTTUMWA, - IOWA

TRADE MARK

The Farmer's Responsibility.

Farmers have been taught a lesson recently which, if they are wise, they will never forget. The lesson they must learn, if it is not already learned, is, that they are accountable to the nation at large for the conduct of their farms. It is the bounden duty of the farmer to produce all that he is able with the means at his command, and this specially refers to meat and bread, upon which the people must subsist.

This does not mean that an individual farmer must necessarily plant crops that do not suit his particular locality or pleasure to plant, but it does mean that the people of the United States will consider any systematic limiting of production as a crime against economic laws; in other words, land ownership has the responsibility of feeding the people, and the people will not tolerate a famine that may be brought about by agreements of farmers amongst themselves to leave the land idle and limit production.

We do not know of any farmers' organizations that have heretofore limited the production of grain crops or of cattle, hogs and sheep, but in cotton and tobacco it has been openly advocated and practiced. So far as tobacco is concerned, its limitations will hurt no consuming interest, and probably the worst of that has passed; but if cotton mills are ever idle and operatives out of work because a bad season is made worse by concerted restriction of planting, there is likely to be an agitation that will be unpleasant to contemplate and one that will have far-reaching, disastrous results.

The farmer's responsibility did not become apparent until the population became so large that the feeding of the people became an important subject. There are to-day 88,500,000 people in the United States. It is up to the farmers to feed them. If the farmers do not feed the people on beef, the people will vote subsidies for ships to run to South America, where there is no population and plenty of beef, and they will admit the beef tax (duty) free, while American farmers will be paying taxes on their own productions. It will be the same with grain. If farmers do not raise sufficient corn, oats or wheat to feed the nation, every effort will be made to bring it in from abroad, regardless of the fact that the importation will be to the disadvantage of American farmers.

Are we not right? Last fall, when butter and eggs began to get scarce, not one minute did they hesitate. They appealed to Congress to take off all duties and let butter come in, and eggs from China, or any other country, all free of duty. The appeal was an unreasonable one, but he who talks reason to hungry people will waste his breath, and it is easier for farmers to accept their responsibilities and act upon them in good faith, doing they best they can to increase the production of their farms, just the same as if they were employed to raise crops and did it in the performance of their duty.

We have little sympathy with the present cry of high prices. Wheat is not high; neither is oats or corn; no higher than they ought to be. For a time poultry was high, and eggs also, but not now. Hogs are high, but there was no intention to limit the production of hogs; all farmers have done and are doing all they can to raise them now. This, however, is a willfully extravagant nation. Flour is reasonable in price, but people refuse to bake bread and economize on flour. The appropriation for food is too small and for luxuries it is too great. Luxuries are bought first and food with what is left. But these things will be corrected. The country can support the cities and the people in the cities will have to correct their own bad habits; but the farmer must accept his responsibility and do his duty. He will not be able to defend his action unless he has done all in his power to raise the crops and live stock, which is more necessary than gold for the prosperity of the nation.

Possibilities in the Hog.

Just now the price of hogs and hog products is very high, and this, if continued, means money in the pockets of the men that produce them. About fifteen years ago men were discussing the problems of how to make money out of fifty-cent corn fed to three-cent hogs. But now it is a question of ten-cent hogs and not three-cent hogs. We may consider what are the chances that hog products will be higher than the products of all other farm animals. Just now we find the hogs highest in price, with cattle next, and sheep at the lowest point.

In the markets of the world the hog has a certain advantage over cattle, sheep or poultry. The flesh of the hog can be preserved in a way that makes it keep indefinitely, or at least for a very long time. Also it is a fact that the method of preservation makes it even more palatable than in a fresh and unpreserved state.

By smoking or by treating with certain liquids we create ham and bacon. We use not only the hind quarters for hams, but we also make hams out of the fore quarters. These hams are in demand in all parts of the world. The sides of the hog are made into bacon of the first quality and the bellies into bacon of a poorer quality, but both kinds have a large place in the markets of the world.

The taste of the race for ham and bacon is increasing, and the price only limits the demand for them. It therefore comes about that not a very large part of the hog need be sold in a fresh state. The fact that ham and bacon can be kept for a very long time makes them particularly useful for ocean-going ships, and more and more the navies of the world are drawing on this kind of provision. The lessened danger from spoiling makes ham and bacon an economical food, even at an advanced price.

So we may take it for granted that the foreign demand of the present day for ham and bacon, great as it is, will be constantly exceeded by the demand of the future. At home the demand for good bacon and hams is growing at a speed that makes it possible for the local dealer to put a good round price on his product without seriously curtailing the sale. In the light of the retail demand for these two products, to-day there seems to be no reason why hogs should not remain permanently at a high price, though not necessarily so high as to-day.

Another product of the hog is lard, and that, too, has a world-wide field for its sale. It is put up in hermetically-sealed tins and is not exposed to outside germs. It is used wherever man is found, and the demand for lard is on the increase. At home it has a constantly-increasing sale.

The total number of hogs in the country cannot rapidly be greatly increased; but the number of hogs can be slowly increased as the hog raisers learn better how to deal with the problems that are connected with the raising and fattening of hogs.

On March 29th, at St. Louis, the first lot of new clip of wool sold at 23 cents a pound. It was a burry lot.

DON'T JUDGE A MANURE SPREADER BY *LOOKS*

BECAUSE different makes of spreaders look alike—don't think they are alike. There's just as much, or more, difference between two spreaders of different makes that look alike as there is between automobiles of different makes that also look alike.

It's the way the spreader is built that counts. The way the power is generated, the materials, the design and moving of the apron—the way the power is applied—such things are what you must be careful about in buying a spreader. The best thing is to be sure of the makers—that they are absolutely experienced and reliable.

The market has become flooded with spreaders of slip-shod quality—slapped together in a hurry—since the demand has grown so large, owing to the general recognition of the big money-making and time and labor-saving qualities of good manure spreaders.

The actual value in actual use of

I H C Spreaders

Cloverleaf Corn King Kemp 20th Century

has been proved by hundreds of satisfied farmers. Years of experience and study and practical testing go to make our 1910 patterns the very best to be had anywhere. You'll find strength where it ought to be. The construction simple, yet sturdy, with the right power in the right place. The draft is light—there's little friction—the axles and roller bearings are sand, dust, mud and water-proof.

I H C spreaders are made in all sizes, from 30 to 70 bushel capacity, and there is a style for every section and condition. Choose to suit your special requirements from the only complete line. Large, heavy, rapid working spreaders for big operations—spreaders for orchards, vineyards—in fact for every purpose.

See our local agent now for details; or, if you prefer, write us for catalogue and further particulars.

Clover Leaf Manure Spreader in Actual Use. Covers all the Ground—All Plant Food Washed into Soil by First Shower.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA CHICAGO U S A

Better Farming

A John Deere Book

—*Just Out*

A Farmer Can Get It Free

IF interested in farming, get our FREE book called "BETTER FARMING." It tells all about—

Alfalfa	*Making Hay*
Dairying	*Fighting Frost*
Seed Wheat	*Silos*
Corn Crops	*Cultivation*
Stock Feeding	*Cotton Crops*
Art of Plowing	*Soil Fertility*
Boll Weevil	*Gasolene Engines*
Controlling Weeds	*Adjusting Plows*

Hired Help Costs Big Money

Your land is high priced and hired help expensive. There is only one way to make big money—use implements that cut down the cost of your crops. Isn't it true that when you break something on a plow it is nearly always a cast part? Wherever strain comes on a John Deere Plow there you will find steel—tool steel. Take any plow that has had hard work for five years, put it along side of a John Deere which has been in service that long—and see the difference. Then there is no paint to cover up poor material. You can see the wear and the defects. The John Deere will be solid, staunch and ready for the hardest job. Then you begin to know that quality counts.

You can take pride in owning a John Deere—the standard plow of the world for two generations.

We will send you the 80-page, illustrated book free if you write and ask for

Package No. **7.**

Mention the package number *sure*, then you will get exactly the right stuff.

DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

The Date Book History of Live Stock and Agriculture.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower has collected historical items relating to agriculture and live stock raising and arranged them in the order in which the incidents happened. It is a record which is intensely interesting to all earnest farmers and progressive stockmen. The events recorded include much that is ancient and is brought down through the ages of progress to about the year 1906. This material is all arranged in a handy booklet of 100 pages; it is nicely illustrated and is a handy, useful publication. We will be glad to send a copy, postage paid, to any of our readers on receipt of 25 cents, or we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for 50 cents and we will send a copy of the Date Book History of Live Stock and Agriculture as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Cost of Picking Apples.

The National Nurseryman mentions the experience of Mr. J. W Stewart, proprietor of the Protumna Orchards of West Virginia, who last year set systematically to work to secure apple pickers and packers by advertising in the country stores in the surrounding counties and by announcing the fact through public sources that the country in which he was located would have a large fruit crop. This method secured a goodly force from which to select his picking contingent. He arranged sleeping and boarding quarters for his gang and organized them into four groups of fifteen men each, with a sub-foreman at the head of each group. The cost of boarding these men varied from fifty to sixty cents per day. The cost of picking the apples added to the cost of the package was practically fifty-five cents per barrel.

The general plan of managing the apple harvest seemed to work very well, and the owners of orchards who co-operated with him this year have the promise of abundant labor next season. It is another argument in favor of the co-operative method.

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

For Sixty Cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Editor Needs Bread.

A North Dakota editor says: "It is reported that one of the fastidious ladies in a neighborhood town kneads bread with her gloves on. This incident may be somewhat peculiar, but there are others. The editor of this paper needs bread with his shoes on; he needs bread with his shirt on; he also needs bread with his pants on; and, unless some of his delinquent subscribers pay up before long, he will need bread without a blame thing on, and North Dakota is no Garden of Eden in the winter time."

DUCKS AND GEESE.

How to Succeed With Water Fowl.

This is an enlarged edition, revised and up-to-date. There are eighty pages, 9x12 inches. This is a fine book. A practical manual, giving full and authentic information and advice on the subject of breeding and raising ducks and geese for market, for breeders and for exhibitors. How to dress, pack and ship ducks to obtain the highest prices. A complete Guide to profitable duck and geese rearing.

The contents of the new edition include: Origin of the Duck; Development of the Duck Industry; Father of the Pekin Duck Industry in America; Comparison of Shapes of Ducks; How Best to Start; Profitable Pekin Ducks; Hints for the Amateur or Small Breeder; the Long Island Duck Industry; Results of Crossing; Pennsylvania Duck Industry; Shipping to Commission Men; Indian Runner and Rouen Ducks; Articles on Feeding, Housing, etc.; Duck Rearing Abroad; Domesticated Geese; Housing, Feeding and Rearing Geese; Goose Growing for the Farmer; Toulouse Geese; Crossing, etc.; Artificial Food for Water Fowl; Sebastopol Geese, etc.

The publisher's price for this book is 75 cents, and it cannot be sold for less, but for the price we can include one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

More Corned Beef to be Eaten.

In all the discussions relating to the retail cost of beef, very little or nothing has been said about corned beef. In England all the round of beef and all the brisket are sold as corned beef. It is cooked and sold at retail in what are called "cook shops," and hundreds of thousands of people buy it because it is good to eat and sold at a fair price. Cooked corned beef can be bought in as small quantity as two ounces.

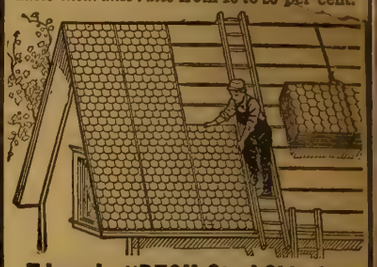
In this country, twenty years ago, corned beef was a rare luxury. The butchers used to corn the beef that was becoming tainted and would no longer be sold as fresh meat; but in late years more good corned beef is sold by butchers. If a good article of cooked corned beef was sold at the butcher shops, it would soon come into general use. In order to sell the cheaper cuts more corned beef must be sold. Take a rest on educating the farmers and educate the city people to eat corned beef.

Dried Fruit at St. Louis.

Apples—Evaporated Rings— Fair at 6½ to 7 cents; choice at 7½ cents; quarters—fair at 6⅛ cents; choice at 7 cents; fancy at 7½ cents; cores and peelings at 1 to 1½ cents; choice at 1½ to 2 cents—latter choice bleached; sun-dried—prime at 5½ to 6 cents; poor to fair at 4½ cents. Peaches—Sun-dried at 3½ to 4 cents per pound; inferior less.

Steel Shingles Last a Lifetime—Cost Less

An Edwards "Reo" Steel Shingle Roof always saves from four to five times its cost. It outwears four wood shingle roofs and costs less than one. Outwears six composition or tar roofs. It's fireproof and *reduces insurance rates* from 10 to 20 per cent.



Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles

Lay them yourself. No tarring—no soldering. Need only hammer and nails. Comes in stamped sheets of finest Bessemer Steel, 5 to 10 feet long, covering width of 24 inches. Either painted or galvanized. *Factory Prices—Freight Prepaid*—We are largest makers of iron and steel roofing and pay the freight on all Steel Shingles: Plain, Corrugated, V-Crimp Roofing; Imitation Brick Siding, etc. Write for free catalog 338 and ask about our **$10,000 Guarantee Bond Against Lightning.**

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.

308-338 Lock Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

A New York firm has just sold 100 selected draft horses to a contractor at the average price of $500 per head.

NOW IS THE TIME TO TRY AN ALL-STEEL STUMP PULLER.

Get rid of the stumps at once. Don't wait till "next fall." Every crop you plant in a stumpy field represents a big loss in actual cash—to say nothing of the many annoyances. And right now a special proposition is being made to our readers by the Hercules Manufacturing Company of Centerville, Iowa, offering to send one of their genuine All-steel, Triple-power Stump Pullers on thirty-days' free trial, with a full three-years' guarantee against breakage from any cause.

Write to the above company for their proposition. We feel sure it will be a pleasant surprise to read their books and other printed matter. A special price-reduction is being made to first buyers in each locality so send your name in at once to be sure to get in on this low-price proposition. Another thing: Steel has advanced tremendously in the last six months, but the above company bought up immense quantities of raw materials at rock-bottom prices before the advances. They are now making up 5,000 Hercules Steel Stump Pullers and they will be sold at remarkably low prices. Send a postal to-day to the Hercules Manufacturing Company, 640 17th street, Centerville, Iowa, for their interesting literature.

Barb Wire Cheap.

Barb wire cheap and good at $1.42 to $1.59 for a full quarter of a mile reel. Sample can be had before buying. Write for catalogue to Lincoln-Pope Mercantile Co., 1854 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

$15.95 AND UPWARD

THE LOW DOWN AMERICAN SEPARATOR

EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid, fair and square proposition to furnish a brand new, well made and well finished cream separator complete, subject to a **long trial** and **fully guaranteed**, for $15.95. It is different from anything that has ever before been offered. Skims **1 quart of milk a minute**, hot or cold, makes thick or thin cream and does it just as well as any higher priced machine. Any boy or girl can run it sitting down. The crank is only 5 inches long. Just think of that! The bowl is a sanitary marvel; **easily cleaned** and embodies all our latest improvements. Gears run in anti-friction bearings and thoroughly protected. Before you decide on a cream separator of any capacity whatever, obtain our $15.95 proposition.

OUR LIBERAL TRIAL ENABLES YOU TO DEMONSTRATE THIS. While our prices for all capacities are astonishingly low, the quality is high. Our machines are up to date, well built and handsomely finished. Run easier, skim closer, have a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Thousands of machines in use giving splendid satisfaction. **Write for our 1910 catalog.** We will send it free, postpaid. It is richly illustrated, shows the machine in detail and tells all about the **American Separator.** Our surprisingly **liberal long time trial** proposition, **generous terms of purchase** and the low prices quoted will astonish you. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America and the first to sell direct to the user. We cannot afford to sell an article that is not absolutely first class. You save agent's, dealer's and even catalog house's profits by dealing with us and at the same time obtain the finest and highest quality machine on the market. Our own (manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every **American Separator.** We ship immediately. **Western orders filled from Western points.** Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1102, BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

National Corn Show.

The Fourth National Corn Exposition will be held at Columbus, Ohio, January 30th to February 11th, 1911. It will be held at the Ohio State Fair Grounds. There will be a Great Agricultural Congress and Round Up and exhibits of all kinds of grains. The National Corn Exposition is now to the grain grower what the International Live Stock Exposition is to the stock grower. It is the clearing house of merit and the exhibit of the best in the land. Mr. E. D. Funk, of Shirley, Ill., is President of the National Corn Association, and E. G. Montgomery, of Lincoln, Neb., First Vice-President. The Directors include C. P. Bull, Anthony Park, Minn.; R. A. Moore, Madison, Wis.; William Stull, Omaha, Neb.; V. H. Young, Athens, Ill.; V. M. Shoesmith, Lansing, Mich.; C. W. Pugsley, Lincoln, Neb.; G. L. Christie Lafayette, Ind.; L. B. Clore, Franklin, Ind.

During the year 1910 all communications relating to the National Corn Show of 1911 should be addressed to Mr. George H. Stevenson, Secretary, Dispatch Annex, Columbus, Ohio.

Three Big Papers, 70 Cents.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower; Twice-a-Week Republic of St. Louis, the oldest, biggest and best semi-weekly in the Southwest; and Farm Progress, the biggest semi-monthly farm paper printed, sent to any address a full year for only 70 cents. The subscription price of all these papers, if taken separately, would be $1.25. Send orders to the St. Louis Republic, St. Louis, Mo.

Educating the Masses Through Association.

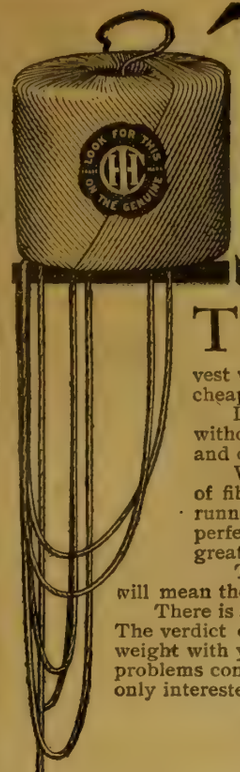
The attendance in our colleges, all over the land, has enormously increased in ten years and is still increasing. It is said that all cannot go to college, but the masses are really going to college by proxy. Every student that goes to college and returns to mingle with the people becomes a college instructor of the people.

Every day he is educating people by his contact with them. Without knowing it, the masses of his neighbors are being influenced by the learning he has received in college. Many a community has had its agricultural processes changed by the example of the young man that has come home from college and turned again to the plow.

As a result, in a generation we shall have a new kind of people. Every phase of rural life is being affected by the process, and the upward movement is far more pronounced than is being recognized.

The professors of some of our agricultural colleges are complaining that the farmers do not send for their bulletins and therefore are not profiting by their work. But the agricultural students and graduates are reading the bulletins and putting them into practice, and the farmers that have not been to college are looking over the fence at the results. Scoff, as some of them do, at the instructions received in the colleges, most dullers of farms have more confidence in them than they pretend to have.

Within a generation this uplifting process has changed the popular notion regarding a good many things. It used to be thought that clover was less valuable for feeding cattle than timothy hay, but this opinion is no longer held, and that it is not held is largely due to the education by association that has been going on.



LET THE EXPERIENCE OF THE MAJORITY OF FARMERS BE YOUR GUIDE IN BUYING TWINE

THE time has come to order your binder twine for the 1910 harvest. Twine dealers are placing orders for their season's stock. The mills are running. Now is the time for you to decide the twine question. It is something that requires careful consideration. The success of your harvest will depend on the uninterrupted work of your binder, for no binder can work well if you use a cheap grade of binder twine.

It is our aim to have every farmer who uses I H C twine go through the 1910 harvest season without a break in the field. We have much more at stake than merely selling twine. Your interests and ours are the same.

We know that the raw materials from which I H C twines are spun have the quantity and quality of fibre that insure greater strength than is found in any other twine. They are evenly spun—smooth running—do not tangle in the twine box—work well in the knotter, insuring perfect binding and perfect tying. They insure your being able to work your binder through the entire harvest season with greatest speed and economy and are therefore practical profit insurance.

Those who buy cheap twine will certainly have trouble—delays due to tangles, knots and breaks will mean the loss of valuable time—and every delay at harvest time will cut down your profits.

There is a sure way to avoid this. Let the experience of the past be your guide in purchasing your twine. The verdict of the majority of the farmers of this country is a safe guide. Their decision should have more weight with you than the statement of any twine manufacturer. These farmers know. They have the same problems confronting them that you have. They have no axe to grind. They do not sell twine. They are only interested in results.

I H C Brand of Sisal—Standard Sisal Manila or Pure Manila

Are the twines used by the majority of the farmers of this country. They have been proved to give the best results. Eighty-five to 90 per cent of the farmers use Sisal. It is smooth running and works at steady tension without kinking or tangling in the twine box—insuring perfect binding and perfect tying. Its only equal is the really high grade Manila twines such as bear the I H C trade-mark.

Your interests and ours are identical on this twine proposition. We have more at stake than selling twine. We are vitally interested in the successful operation of hundreds of thousands of binders. On their successful operation depends our success—and we know they cannot operate successfully with poor twine. No binder made can. For this reason we have given the twine problem careful study. When we say "Stick to Sisal or high grade Manila bearing the I H C trade-mark"—we do so because we know them to be the highest standard of excellence in binder twine.

But we don't ask you to do as we say. We want you to be the judge. But your judgment to be right should be based on facts—not on the statement of any twine man. And the fact is—that the majority of the farmers of this country use I H C twine. Sisal or Standard (which is made from pure Sisal) comes 500 feet to the pound; high grade Manila, 600 feet to the pound; Pure Manila, 650 feet. See your local I H C dealer at once and let him know how much you will need. If you want more facts on binder twine, write direct to

International Harvester Company of America Chicago U S A
(Incorporated)

Before agricultural graduates became so numerous, in the country, the breeder of pure-bred seed corn had a small demand for his product, but now the demand for good seed corn, of name and breeding, is large and increasing. The use of such corn by some has led to its more extensive use by others.

This educating by association was illustrated to the writer when he visited a farm on which the owner was conducting his operations according to the most approved scientific plans. The crops on the farm were partly of a nature that the farmers declared could not be grown in that locality, yet they were doing wonderfully well under the intelligent treatment given them. On the day in which the farm was visited by the writer scores of other farmers from the neighborhood were inspecting the crops and discussing them.

But, ethically, the masses are being elevated by association with those that have been under the ethical influences of the colleges and universities. A higher standard of morals is resulting, and duties are now being recognized as duties which previously were not considered to exist. No one is wise enough to forecast the future as it will be affected by this factor of education.

THREE FREE HORSE BOOKS.

One of our advertisers is offering to send three valuable books on the diseases of horses, sheep and dogs free to our readers on request. These three books represent years of effort and experience in the treatment of live stock diseases and naturally contain a great deal of valuable information and advice. Special attention is given to diseases most common and difficult to cure, such as distemper, pink-eye, coughs, colds, fevers, influenza, etc., making them particularly valuable. One of them is "Dr. Craft's Advice," a book by one of the best veterinarians. Another is "The Horse -His Diseases and Treatment;" the other "Veterinary Pointers," comprising a complete, handy reference set of booklets that ought to be in every horse owner's hands. Drop a post card to the Wells Medicine Co., 179 Third street, Lafayette, Indiana, for these three free books. Mention this paper in writing.

HERE'S A GREAT CHANCE

To secure absolutely free a number of very useful and attractive articles.

F. S. Burch & Co., Chicago, wholesale manufacturers of stockmen's supplies, are giving free with orders for their goods amounting to $5.00 and upwards valuable premiums equal to about 20 per cent. of regular price. Farmers and their wives are thus enabled to secure without effort or cost a number of useful and attractive things which they certainly will appreciate.

F. S. Burch & Co. sell stockmen's supplies as low as they can be bought elsewhere, are a high-class and responsible concern to deal with, and we recommend to our readers that they write at once for free catalogue and list of premiums to be secured. Address, F. S. Burch & Co., 64 West Illinois street, Chicago., Ill., and ask for Premium List B.

DEAF PEOPLE NOW HEAR WHISPERS. Wilson's Ear Drums are sound magnifiers and rest the ear nerves. Write to-day for our descriptive booklet. It's free. Wilson Ear Drum Co., 891 Todd Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

Wanted To the women of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, who will send me the names and addresses of ten or more substantial farmers who own their land, together with three 2-cent stamps, to pay for packing and mailing, I will send you the finest lithographed calendar, 2½ feet long, ever produced, and a nice little surprise present. This calendar is one that anyone will be proud to own. Little effort is necessary in order to send ten names. If you can send 25 or more, I will send you, in addition to this pretty calendar, a more substantial present, worth any woman's appreciation.

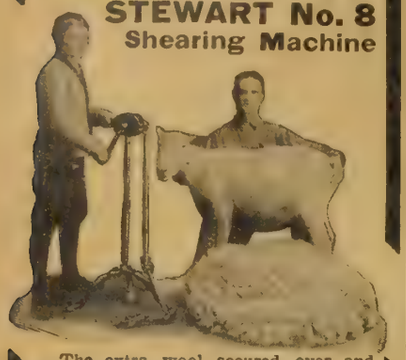
LETA BROWN,
668 Coca-Cola Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Names

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine, revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy. Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE ENGINE MFG. CO., 446 West 15th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

TAKE THE WOOL OFF THIS WAY Do it easily, quickly and without cutting or injuring sheep, by using this

STEWART No. 8 Shearing Machine



The extra wool secured, over and above what you get from shearing in the old way, will pay for the machine.

This machine has all enclosed, file hard gears, running in oil, and the famous Stewart shearing head.

Price, including four sets of knives, only . . . $9.75

Get one from your dealer, or send $2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance.

Write for our new 1910 FREE book on expert shearing. Send today.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. 1820 Ontario St. Chicago

Scarcity of Sheep.

The opening for the sheep raiser is very wide. Sheep are very scarce. They are good property on a farm and pay well year in and year out. Clay, Robinson & Co., a great live stock commission firm, having houses at nine principal markets, keep close in touch with sheep supplies and markets. A recent issue of the Live Stock Report, issued by said firm, includes the following:

"Arrivals of sheep and lambs are dwindling fast. Receipts at the six leading Western markets thus far this year display a decrease of more than 100,000 from the corresponding period of 1909. The shortage will be felt most after April. The great bulk of the offerings back in the feed lots are in Northern Colorado, and these will have been well sent out by that time. Reports from Kentucky and Tennessee tell of heavy losses of lambs owing to a hard winter and of very dry weather in Arizona, cutting down the supply in that quarter. After April it looks like famine supplies until grassers come from the Western ranges."

A Pioneer Movement.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) Commercial League, a business organization, has employed an agricultural expert who centers his efforts upon giving the farmers of that section the benefit of his knowledge and experience. It is claimed that this is the first time a commercial organization has done such a thing, and the reason given is that the business people of Fort Smith wish the farmers to raise larger and better crops, that there may be more profit obtained commercially by dealing with them.

It is also reported that the farmers in general have taken kindly to this proposition and are availing themselves of the advantages of the new movement, and that in a very short time plats have been laid off on many farms for special demonstrations. Farmers are realizing what we have always believed and asserted—that every farm is an experimental farm—and farmers are accepting in good faith and in the proper spirit the assistance that is tendered them, and we venture the assertion that every farmer who accepts a share of this instruction will reciprocate the service in the heartiest manner until the town of Fort Smith will consider the agricultural expert the best investment they ever made an appropriation for.

In the general work of the farm there are many questions that remain unanswered because there is no one to answer them. There is not even time to ask them. The Fort Smith agricultural expert is on the ground. He can go from farm to farm; he can do the one thing needful and set the farmer right who may be going a little wrong, for it is in the decisive moment of action that the farmer can best accept advice and assistance. The ninety per cent. that the farmer knows by experience is increased to the hundred per cent. when he can turn to the expert and clear up a doubtful question, and there are thousands of ways by which the government expert can have an influence upon the improvement of agriculture in his district. We congratulate the Fort Smith Commercial League upon their enterprise, generosity and good business sense and hope and confidently expect that the good results will exceed their expectations a thousand-fold.

Sheep and Their Teeth.

Prof. Gaumnitz, of the Division of Animal Husbandry at University Farm, St. Paul, says that fine-wool sheep live longer than medium or coarse-wool sheep. The former have been used successfully as breeders from one to eight years, and the latter from one to six, and more rarely seven years. This indicates the extreme period of usefulness in the flock. The prime of life probably extends from one to five or six years.

The lamb has a short and small head as opposed to the head of the mature sheep. Its teeth are smaller in every way. They are usually smooth and white as opposed to a more corrugated, darkened surface in the old sheep. The age of sheep is told by the four pairs of incisors which are found only on the lower front jaw. These are all present by the time the lamb is six weeks old.

In the yearling the central pair of small incisor teeth are replaced with a large pair when the lamb is ten to fourteen months old. They are almost twice as wide and much longer than those at either side.

At the age of two years the animal gets a second pair of large teeth.

At three years it gets a third pair of large teeth. It would then have three pairs of large teeth and one pair of small or lamb teeth.

The four-year-old has a full mouth of four pairs of large teeth. The outer ones are never as large as those in the center.

After the sheep is four years old it is difficult to tell the exact age. With age the teeth usually grow longer and narrower. They begin at six years to resemble shoe pegs. Sheep that are living on short pasturage and get sand with their grass wear their teeth short, even in old age. This is unusual in Minnesota. When sheep get long, peg-like or broken teeth, it is time to dispose of them.

Different Kinds of Exchanges.

True business exchanges do not fix prices of commodities. A true business exchange establishes rules for the conduct of business in certain lines, and members thereof buy and sell on the Exchange, thereby establishing the prices that are based upon actual sales. An exchange to limit the prices a seller will accept or a buyer will pay is not an exchange, but a combination in violation of business laws.

SAVE MONEY ON HARNESS

WHOLESALE PRICES TO THE USER

YOU SAVE ALL THE RETAIL PROFITS

THE BEST We have the best harness that good leather and skilled workmen can produce. We use only a **select grade** of the best **oak tanned** leather. Every foot of the soft, spongy flank is cut out by our cutters, leaving only the prime, solid stock to go into every part of our harness. You get **one-third more wear** and save on an average **$10.00 on any set of double harness** purchased direct from us at our wholesale prices. Our free catalog quotes a complete line of parts, **lines, tugs, bridles, pads, breeching, collars, strap-work and hardward, saddles, blankets, robes, etc.** You need our catalog if you are going to repair your old harness.

$9.65

GUARANTEED Every set of harness sold by us is guaranteed to be of **Standard Quality,** to give good service and to be satisfactory in every way to the purchaser, or we will take it back, **refund the money** and all freight charges.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG That quotes to you the lowest factory prices on every kind of team harness, buggy harness, double or single, chain plow harness, and all parts separately. **Write for it today and place your order early.**

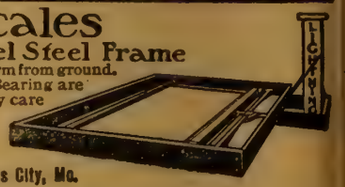
JONES BROS. MERCANTILE CO. $25.98

916 HICKORY ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Lightning Pitless Scales

New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame



Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Toolsteel. This Scale will last a life time with ordinary care Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 425 Mill St. Kansas City, Mo.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Improved Simplex Russell Reversible ROAD MACHINE

Weight 800 Pounds

WORKS LIKE A SULKY PLOW—ONE MAN RUNS IT

Arched Frame—No Clogging. Full size polished blade 7 ft. 2 in. Four Flanged Wheels—No Skidding. NOT EXPENSIVE The only two-horse machine strong enough for four horses

Sold on Free Trial. *Write for price Delivered*

RUSSELL GRADER MFG. CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 2443 UNIVERSITY AV. S. E.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION PROPOSITION.

We publish the Universal Magazine. It is issued monthly. Every issue is thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, fashions, patterns, poetry, all elegant, interesting and instructive literature. A first-class publication for the money; nothing cheap except the price. In order to introduce the Universal Magazine we have secured a most beautiful picture which can be selected as a subscription premium. The picture is entitled "Mother and Child."

This is a glorious picture. It is 6x8 inches and is mounted on a nice green mat which is 8x11 inches. It is just the right size for a panel picture. It is rich in colors and is ready to tack or hang on the wall. It is not necessary to frame this picture, but no picture in the world is better worth framing. The dark, warm colors of the room, enlightened by the glow of the candles; the chubby face; the restful, healthy, natural position of the child; his delicate, little hands, and the fond look of the mother, all go towards perfecting a picture that will be enjoyed and give happiness to any house it may enter.

Anyone who will send us 25 cents in silver or in new one-cent postage stamps will receive the Universal Magazine for one year, and can select the "Mother and Child" picture as a free premium, which will be sent postpaid. Address, **THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

For 38 Springtimes thousands f the most successful stock and oultry men have tided their nimals over the critical period etween Winter and Spring by eans of

Pratts Animal Regulator

for their live stock—and

Pratts Poultry Regulator

for their poultry.

For 38 Springs these unquestionbly reliable preparations have given he Stock and Poultry of the country he elements they vitally needed—nd couldn't get from ordinary food —the elements that made them ealthy and strong and good proucers.

There's a record unparalleled in he annals of stock and poultry egulators in the Continent of North merica.

The above preparations are those ou should use this Spring.

Remember they are absolutely uaranteed—and back of the guarntee is an honorable record of early half a century.

Pratts Powdered Lice Killer

Just the thing your hens need right ow—prevents and kills lice.

At your dealers, or by mail for 25c.

The New Pratt Books

are ready! Have you sent for ours? If not, write to-day for he one that interests you most. Here they are.

Poultry Wrinkles. By Michael K. Boyer, Poultry Editor of the Farm Journal; author of "Poultry Secrets," etc., etc.

Things you ought to know by eminent veterinarians—both of them specialists on the care and health of live stock.

Write for whichever book interests you most. We want to send you a copy free.

Pratt Food Company

Department F Philadelphia.

Co-operative Egg Selling.

The Egg Reporter says that recently several associations have been organized for selling the produce of the farm. Among these is one for disposing of eggs. One association is at Dassel and another at Barnum, Minn. The general idea is to produce larger and better eggs and market them in a systematic way. They gather the eggs twice a day, keep them clean, sort them, and throw out all under or oversized eggs and pack them for market in cartons holding one dozen each. The white eggs and brown ones are packed in separate cartons. All unattractive and dirty eggs are discarded so far as the market is concerned. The eggs are shipped direct from the producer to the city grocer or consumer. A guarantee of the facts is set forth on the carton concerning their quality, with a statement that any egg found defective in any way will be replaced free of charge. Such eggs bring several cents a dozen more than those marketed in the ordinary hit or miss manner.

Handling Storage Eggs.

Mr. Chas. H. Parsons, President of the Eastern States Cold Storage Company of Springfield, Mass., gives to the Republican of that city an average statement, covering the purchase, packing, transportation, storage, interest, insurance, handling, selling and retailing of storage eggs. The eggs are bought when eggs are plentiful and cheap and stored until they can be sold at wholesale for a better price and a profit, if possible.

	Per dozen.
Farmer's price	$0.16
Cost of packing, etc.	.02
Shipper's profit	.00½
Transportation	.01½
Storage charge	.01½
Interest, insurance, etc.	.01
Wholesalers, rehandling	.01½
Wholesaler's profit	.02
Retailer's profit	.14
	$0.40

It will be seen that eggs sold at 16 cents a dozen when eggs are plentiful and cheap, cost about 26 cents when they come out of storage, and after paying a fair wholesale price. The retailer gets what he can on his market, which Mr. Parsons figures to be 14 cents per dozen on 26-cent eggs. Mr. Parsons also stated that no one willingly carries cold-storage goods any longer than they can help, because it means increased charges and deterioration in quality. Cold storage has its own benefits and limitations.

Egg-selling Results.

L. W. Clark, of the Petaluma (Cal.) Hatchery, submits the following record to show what was done by a poultryman from whom he buys eggs. The record is from October 4, 1909, to December 18, 1909, a period of seventy-six days, when he quit selling and began saving eggs for his own hatching. The record from that time on would no doubt also furnish interesting reading. The market eggs were sold to the Golden Eagle Company, and the figures were taken from their tags. The hatching eggs were sold to Mr. Clark. The poultry raiser in question had 390 hens which were two years old in January, 1910, and 510 were one year old in January, 1910. These and 330 pullets hatched in March, 1909, a total of 1,230, were all mated. He sold for market from October 4 to December 18, 2,038 dozen eggs for $991.94, and for hatching from November 15 to December 18, 957 dozen for $600.70, making a total of 2,995 dozen for $1,592.74. He sold 473 eggs a day from 1,230 hens.

Write To Us And Get Acquainted

With What We Have to Offer A letter or postal—either one will do—then we'll send you our literature and valuable information on raising poultry to make money.

Racine Incubators turn healthy eggs into healthy chicks every time—and give the highest percentage of hatches. They are sure—safe—and simple—made to last a lifetime—sold at prices lower than anybody else will quote you for the same quality—and they make money for you right from the jump and give everlasting satisfaction. Write and get our proposition—our literature is free. Free Trial plan—best ever offered. Don't delay—Write for full information today.

Asbestos and Metal Covered

RACINE HATCHER COMPANY, Box 82, Racine, Wis.

Remarkable Development of Chicks.

Dear Editor:—In the interest of those who are trying to make poultry raising profitable, I wish to say through your paper that I have had my troubles with roup and bowel troubles. I heard of Walker's Roup and Cholera Cure and sent 50c. to the Walker Remedy Company, Dept. B C, Lamoni, Iowa, for the treatment, and out of seventy hens that had the roup bad, I saved all but six. It excels any medicine I ever used for roup and bowel trouble among the little chicks, used as a tonic and preventive. I raised over 200 chicks last year and they grew very fast, being ready for market in from seven to nine weeks. I would not be without it, for it is a very valuable remedy for the poultry raiser.

MRS. C. L. CLARK, Le Claire, Iowa.

Poultry and Pet Stock.

During the week ending February 19th the last of the eggs in cold storage in Chicago were sold on the market.

At Toledo, Ohio, the grocers are selling eggs by weight and figuring that a dozen ought to weigh a pound and a half. That is easy figuring; twenty cents a pound is thirty cents a dozen; but the retailer will figure this way: Cost price, 30 cents a dozen; charge the consumer 45 cents a pound.

An international egg production contest is to be instituted at Mexico, Mo., under government supervision. A National Poultry Experiment Station in charge of Mr. J. H. Schwindler is being established, so that hereafter our friends in Australia will have competition in this line.

The Petaluma Poultry Journal of California mentions 6,000 chicks that were hatched at one farm and loaded on a farm wagon and driven over eight miles to another farm without the loss of a single chick. The Petaluma Poultry Journal is published in a district where poultry is raised on small tracts; where egg production runs way up into the millions.

Jack Lee, a poultry writer in the Petaluma Poultry Journal, says: "In 1906 twenty-nine White Wyandottes and twenty-nine Faverolles, side by side, with the same feed, gave the following results: Food consumed for each pound gained, Wyandottes, 4.16 pounds; Faverolles, 3.9 pounds. Greatest gain at thirteen weeks, Wyandottes, 2 pounds 5½ ounces; Faverolles, 2 pounds 8¾ ounces." These figures are interesting because records of results from chicken feeding are not easy to obtain.

With a mixed lot of one, two and three-year-old hens many chicken raisers are selling a surplus of eight to ten dozen eggs per hen per year. Several Vermont ladies interested in keeping records made such averages last year and averaging 25 to 26½ cents a dozen at the fence gate.

February prices for eggs in London, England, at wholesale: Danish, 23.7 cents a dozen; Italian, 22½ cents; Russian cold-storage eggs, 15.8 cents; English eggs, 29.2 to 31.6 cents per dozen.

Recently in New York City, liquid eggs, doctored and rotten, were condemned by officials of the National Department of Agriculture. Sold originally for tanners' use they were finally found consigned to a dealer in bakers' supplies.

In the city of London, English rabbits are retailed at 24 to 42 cents, dressed; Ostend rabbits from Belgium sold, fresh and dressed, at 15 to 17 cents a pound; and Australian rabbits, frozen, at 18 to 24 cents each.

Six pens of White Leghorns are leading all others in a nine-months-out-of-twelve-months' egg-laying test in Australia, and in a two-year test two pens of Black Orpingtons and four pens of White Leghorns are leading. The best single-year, nine-months' records range from 1,016 to 1,059 eggs for pens of six hens, and the two-year pens range from 1,972 to 2,082 eggs per pen. It will require three months more to finish the record.

POULTRY PROFITS DOUBLED

If you want $2 profit where you now get $1, either from eggs or poultry for market, simply send us your name and address and let us tell you the real poultry secret that has doubled the profits of poultry raisers. Its the only real way to poultry success. Make every fowl a profit earner. Write at once for this information whether you have 3 fowls or 300. It's free to you.

Blanke & Hauk Supply Co., 129 Blanke Bldg, St. Louis, Mo.

$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

FREIGHT PREPAID

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water Brooder, $4.50. Ordered together $11.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. No machines at any price are better. Write for book today or send price and save waiting.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 74 Racine, Wis.

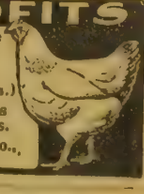
BIG PROFITS

result when chickens are free of mites and lice. *Use*

AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM (REG.)

for cleaning poultry houses once a year. Write for circulars.

Carbolineum Wood-Preserving Co., Dep't 47 Milwaukee, Wis.



THE BEST POULTRY PAPER.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper published in the United States, and the answer is, The Reliable Poultry Journal. There are other good papers, but this is the best. The subscription price of The Reliable Poultry Journal is 50 cents a year, and the subscription price of the **Universal Magazine** is 25 cents a year. We have made arrangements whereby we can send the **Universal Magazine** and The Reliable Poultry Journal, both papers, one year, for 50 cents. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

WHY HAVE A BLEMISHED HORSE?

Why have a blemished horse in your stable when you can clean off any soft swelling with Absorbine? Of course it takes a little time and patience with persistent treatment, but the ultimate results will more than compensate, and you have an animal free from the unsightly bunches which are so common. Ask your druggist for Absorbine, $2.00 per bottle, or sent direct upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 106 Temple street, Springfield, Mass.

USEFUL FARM INSTRUMENTS.

The Decker Manufacturing Company, Keokuk, Iowa, offer live stock owners by advertising in our columns an excellent stock marker. They also supply swine owners with the well-known "Never Root Tamer," forceps, hog catcher, and a number of other useful implements. Their catalogue is mailed free to applicants.

DEAFNESS CURED
By New Discovery

"I have demonstrated that deafness can be cured."--Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

The secret of how to use the mysterious and invisible nature forces for the cure of Deafness and Head Noises has at last been discovered by the famous Physician-Scientist, Dr. Guy Clifford Powell. Deafness and Head Noises disappear as if by magic under the use of this new and wonderful discovery. He will send all who suffer from Deafness and Head Noises full information how they can be cured, absolutely free, no matter how long they have been deaf, or what caused their deafness. This marvelous Treatment is so simple, natural and certain that you will wonder why it was not discovered before. Investigators are astonished and cured patients themselves marvel at the quick results. Any deaf person can have full information how to be cured quickly and cured to stay cured at home without investing a cent. Write today to Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 6182 Bank Building, Peoria, Ill., and get full information of this new and wonderful discovery, absolutely free.

RHEUMATISM
A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT

In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address,

Mark H. Jackson, No. 491 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.--Pub.

GALL STONES or any LIVER DISEASE. Write me ALL about it. Will tell of a cure FREE.
Address ED.C.COVEY, R.F.D., Lansing, Mich.

On March 28th, Simon Gruhn, of Macoupin county, Illinois, made a new record with forty-five hogs, 264 pounds average, that sold at $11.15 per 100 pounds.

What is a visible typewriter?

Writing in sight is part of it. Keyboard in sight is the other part. It is as important that you see what you do as to see what you have done. The key-for-every-character keyboard of the easy action, light running MODEL 10

SMITH PREMIER

makes it the only truly visible writing machine.

Write for information to
The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., Inc.
Syracuse, N. Y. Branches everywhere.

The Majestic Range.

The "Majestic" is called the range with a reputation. Some have been in continual use for twenty-five years and still giving excellent results. It is not the cheapest, but it is claimed in every way to be the very best.

A range isn't bought every day in the year, nor every year in one's life, and if she is a wise woman, she will insist that the range for which she invests her husband's hard-earned money will be a range with a reputation—a reputation for durability—a reputation as a perfect baker, year in and year out. Before deciding upon the purchase of a range, the wise woman will examine closely into the merits of the Great Majestic. It is, indeed, a range with a reputation. It is a perfect baker at all times.

The Great Majestic has a fifteen-gallon all-copper reservoir which touches the fire, giving boiling hot water in a very few minutes. The body of the Great Majestic is made of charcoal iron, which gives it wearing quality that will outlast three ordinary ranges. All top doors and frames are made of malleable iron—they won't break, crack or rust. Malleable iron is absolutely necessary for perfectly air-tight joints, and on the Majestic Range all joints are riveted perfectly air-tight—no heat escapes or no cold air can enter—it is also completely lined with pure asbestos—thus the oven can be heated quickly with about half the fuel used in the ordinary range.

Anyone who is interested can obtain full particulars concerning this excellent range by writing to Majestic Mfg. Co., Dept. 39, St. Louis, Mo., and asking for the free booklet "The Story of Majestic Glory."

A Ten-dollar Bill.

The old-time Aberdeen-Angus cattle breeder, Vissering, writes: "If this were written on a ten-dollar bill it would scarcely be more valuable to you than the message it now contains. You know our Western ranches are broken up and that our future beef must come from farms. Beef prices are and will be high. To obtain top prices you need top cattle, and you know there is nothing superior to Angus blood. Now listen: I offer you more Angus quality for the money than you can find elsewhere; bulls that sire market toppers. I sell 90 per cent. of my cattle on mail orders with privilege of returning if not as represented. But I would sooner you would come and see them. Send for my free booklet. It contains my story. It is free." Address, J. P. Vissering, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

St. Louis Root Quotations.

April 1st—per pound: Golden Seal at $1.70; Ginseng—Wild at $6.00 to $6.25 and cultivated at $5.50 to $6.00; Lady Slipper, 18 cents; Seneca, 32 cents; Pink, 22 cents; Black (dry), 7 cents; May Apple, 5½ cents; Snake, 30 cents; Angelica, 5 cents; Wahoo—Bark of root, 14 to 16 cents; bark of tree, 4 cents; Blood, 5½ cents; Blueflag, 5 cents; Sassafras—Bark of root, 5 cents; bark of tree, valueless; Wild Ginger, 10 cents; Spikenard, 3 cents; Skullcap, 7 cents.

The Thomas J. McMahon farm, containing 500 acres, near Peruque Station, twelve miles northwest of St. Louis, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, was purchased Saturday by Francis D. Nunes for $30,000.

The Cost of Bread.

Flour exported from the United States in February of the present year averaged $5.13 a barrel. This is only $2.61 per 100 pounds, and bread can be made from it at a cost of two cents a pound. Five cents will buy enough flour to make two and a half pounds of bread.

Unbreakable Fruit Jars.

The grocers and dealers in household furniture have on sale the American "Star" Wax Top Can for putting up preserves. They are made from special-quality, extra-coated tin plate and are worthy of examination. Be sure to get the can with the "Star" on top and bottom. See advt. on page 30.

Sales of Goats.

From the American Stockman of Kansas City we publish a list of goat sales in order to answer questions concerning their market value, as follows:

382 goats, fall shorn, shipped direct from New Mexico, weighing 59 pounds, at $4.75 per 100 pounds, sold to go to the country; ten culls out, 66 pounds, at $3.50 per 100 pounds.

265 goats, fall shorn, shipped direct from Texas, 71 pounds, at $5.40 per 100 pounds, sold to the packers; five culls out, 60 pounds, at $4.40 per 100 pounds.

259 goats, shorn, shipped direct from Texas, 66 pounds, at $5.00 per 100 pounds, sold to a packer; forty culls out, 60 pounds, at $3.50 per 100 pounds.

534 goats, fall shorn, shipped direct from Texas, 69 pounds, at $5.40 per 100 pounds, sold to a packer; ten culls out, 58 pounds, at $3.25 per 100 pounds.

718 goats, fall shorn, shipped direct from New Mexico, 58 pounds, at $4.50 per 100 pounds, sold to go to the country.

561 goats, fall shorn, shipped direct from New Mexico, 49½ pounds, at $5.25 per 100 pounds, sold to go to the packers; 144 culls out, 34 pounds, at $5.00 per 100 pounds.

FREE DEAFNESS TREATMENT.

A successful institution makes this remarkable offer to send free medicines to prove their ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh by a new method. Address Dr. Branaman Remedy Co., 1121 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

SPRING-TIME MALADIES.

In the spring months horses are especially liable to all of the affections of the throat and membranous tissues, coughs, influenzas, pink-eye and distemper. In these troubles the one certain cure and preventive is Frazier's Distemper Cure and the relief from the first dose of this remedy is perceptible. There are many of these diseases and many names for them, but there is only one remedy, and that is "Frazier's." Every bottle sold on a strict guarantee to give satisfaction, or your money refunded. $1.00 size bottle contains three times as much medicine as the 50ct. size. Write for our thirty-two-page booklet; it is sent free. Binkley Medical Company, Dept. H, Nappanee, Ind.

WATERPROOF ROOFING.

Most people think that a material which is called a roofing is of course waterproof. As a matter of fact, ordinary ready roofings are only waterproof for a little while, and do not really become roofs at all until they are painted. Most ready roofings when new have a coat of paint which has been applied at the factory, and when the paint wears out it must be promptly renewed or the manufacturers' guarantee will not hold.

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Despite this peculiar surface, Amatite is just as easy to lay as any other roofing and does not cost any more.

A sample of Amatite can be obtained free on request to nearest office of the Barrett Mfg. Co., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans.

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This is a valuable book. It tells how to feed and fatten your stock in the cheapest, quickest way; how to rear an orphan foal by hand; the secret of silage feeding; how to break a horse of bad habits, and scores of other money-making, money-saving secrets.

This book is published by the **FARM JOURNAL** of Philadelphia, the foremost monthly agricultural paper of this country.

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does not sell this book, but offers it to its new subscribers. This paper has for thirty-three years been working for the prosperity of farmers and the happiness of farm homes. It is taken by 700,000 people whom we call "Our Folks," and we believe you will be as fond of it as they now are. Everything in it is boiled down so that its twenty-four to sixty pages every month give you the most matter in the least space. It is ably edited by authorities and is a cheery and welcome friend in every home it enters.

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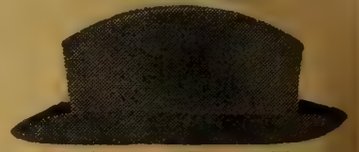

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The most famous painter of flower objects in the world is Paul De Longpre. He received $2,500 for the original of his picture "American Beauties," and a large sum for "A Study in Violets;" and "Pansy in Perfection" is another of his glorious masterpieces. With 180 of his

pictures in their amazing excellence before us we have selected three as the very best to place within reach of our readers as a subscription premium. We delight in offering pictures as supplements and premiums. The pictures we have are panels from the original paintings on heavy water-color paper, size 10½x 14 inches. We cannot describe these beautiful paintings. The depth and harness of color; the remarkable image details; the refined taste in grouping and the wonderful naturalness—truly they are unsurpassed in artistic excellence.

The illustrations herewith are feeble representations of the pictures, which must be seen to be appreciated.

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To anyone sending us fifty cents by postoffice money order, or in currency, or in new one-cent stamps, we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year, and we will send in a tube, postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed, the three 10½x 14-inch pictures, "American Beauties," "A Study in Violets," and "Pansy in Perfection," as a free premium.

Our Special Offer No. 2.

We publish the Universal Magazine. It is issued monthly at 25 cents a year. It is a nice, clean, illustrated, interesting, thirty-two-page publication, three columns to the page, devoted to literature, stories, fashions and patterns—well worth the money. Anyone who prefers to subscribe for the Universal

Magazine and who will send fifty cents direct to this office will receive the magazine for two years and can select the three pictures as a premium, and we will send them postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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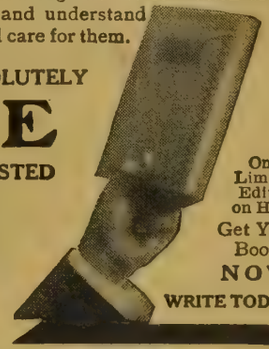

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Hints in House Cleaning.

Freshen and clean wall paper by rubbing from the ceiling downward with pieces of old soft cloth, and these should be changed often for a clean, fresh piece.

When brasses have become dull or tarnished they can be made to look like new by brushing them over with a little brass lacquer or shellac that may be procured at any paint shop or at the drug store.

Fly specks can be removed from gilt frames by moistening with the white of an egg, allowing it to remain about fifteen minutes and then wiping off with a soft cloth.

To clean willow furniture, first brush away all dust and then scrub with strong salt water, and when it cannot be cleaned any longer in this way it can easily be stained or painted any desired color.

An old and faded Brussells or velvet carpet can be given a fresh, new appearance by cleaning thoroughly and wiping off with vinegar water; then when this is dry, go over the carpet, one width at a time, with a good dye, selecting the predominant color in the carpet and apply with a paint brush.

Lace and muslin curtains can be cleaned with very little rubbing by shaking them well to remove the dust and then rinsing through clear water and putting them to soak over night in a light suds. In the morning wash them through hot borax suds, and this is prepared by stirring in a tablespoonful of the powder for every gallon of water used and rinse them through two or three waters. The borax suds are excellent for cleaning carpets and old mattings and for cleaning the floors before putting down the floor covering, and a little of the borax should be used in all the rinsing waters, as it brightens the colors.

Before tacking down new oilcloth or linoleum, let it lie in place and be walked over for several days if you would have it smooth, and they last longer and look better if they are gone over with a mixture of two parts of linseed oil and one part of turpentine, which should be well mixed and applied evenly with a soft paint brush.—M. H.

Make Him Toe the Mark.

"Mother thinks you'll make me a good wife," said the girl's intended.

"Indeed?" replied the girl with the determined jaw. "You tell your mother I'll make you a good husband."—Gateway.

MAY MANTON EMBROIDERY.

A Line of Nice, Useful, Up-to-Date Paper Patterns.

These paper patterns require only a hot iron to insure a perfect transfer on cloth. The way to do it is to lay the material to be stamped on a padded ironing board or table. Place the pattern over it with the printed side down and press over the entire surface of the paper with a hot iron, when a perfect outline will result.

Bodice, Collar and Cuffs.

No. 494.—Design for embroidering a blouse, shirt waist or Princesse gown. Patterns for front, collar and cuffs, or sleeves, are given. The price of the embroidery pattern is 10 cents.

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No. 492.—Design for embroidering the yoke, front and sleeves of a blouse. Especially adapted to May Manton Pattern No. 6579. Price of embroidery pattern is 10 cents.

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Please send all orders for these embroidery patterns to the **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Editor and the Office Devil.

Enraged over something the local newspaper had printed about him, a subscriber burst into the editor's office in search of the responsible reporter.

"Who are you?" he demanded, glaring at the editor, who was also the main stockholder.

"I'm the newspaper," was the calm reply.

"And who are you?" he next inquired, turning his resentful gaze on the chocolate-colored office-devil clearing out the waste basket.

"Me?" rejoined the darky, grinning from ear to ear. "Ah guess ah's de cul-ud supplement."—Lippincott's.

The Eternal Feminine.

Queen Elizabeth, in a characteristic rage, had proclaimed the doom of the courtier. "Off with his head!"

The culprit courtier was heard to mutter something to himself.

"What said the caitiff?" demanded Elizabeth.

"May it please your Majesty," faltered one of the guards, "his words were: 'Pretty rough. It is becoming—' "

The Virgin Queen plumed herself; her eyes sought the mirror.

"Ha! Pretty ruff! Truly, the fellow hath good taste, and it were a pity—Let sentence be suspended. We have need of men of good judgment and sound discretion about us. I will hear further what he may have to say."—Harper's Monthly.

Never Touched Her.

"Bridget," began Mrs. Youngbride, timidly, "I don't suppose you would—er—object to my getting an alarm clock—"

"Not at all, ma'am," replied the lazy cook. "Them things never disturbs me at all."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

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Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; **$60** a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.**

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CORNISH CO. WASHINGTON, N. J. Established Over Half A Century.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Spring Relishes.

After the long stiff winter it is a pleasure to get something fresh from the ground. Among the vegetables which may be best wintered in the ground is the salsify or vegetable oyster, pronounced by oyster lovers as a good substitute and relished by some who do not care for the real sea product.

Scrape the brown skin from the roots, putting them at once into water to prevent discoloring. Cut across in thin slices and cook at least two hours in salted water, a small piece of pork being added to give a rich flavor. If the pork is not at hand, add butter to the soup just before serving. Cook in granite or new tin. Iron will turn it dark.

Parsnips are excellent if cut in slices half an inch thick, boiled until tender, rolled in flour and fried a rich brown in meat fryings or lard.

If the cabbage has a slighly wilted appearance soak it in cold water for a few hours before slicing for slaw or salad. It will freshen it wonderfully.

Baked rhubarb is a pleasing dish easily prepared. Cut the stalks in inch pieces. Early in the season it is not necessary to remove the skin, which serves to give a pinkish hue and an additional flavor. Cover with sugar, add water, and, if preferred, thicken with a little flour. Bake until tender.

Grind horse-radish root in the food chopper and mix with vinegar. This is a much more easy way of preparing than grating, and less trying to the eyes. It forms a pleasant relish with meat and may be canned for summer use. Select only the young roots, which are less acrid than the old ones.—Bessie L. Putnam.

The Farm Reformatory.

A writer in a recent magazine article forcibly presents the dangers in the present high prices which prevail in cities. While once it was difficult for the working people to provide more than the necessaries of life, now it is just these necessaries, meat, milk, butter and eggs, from which they are cut off. She states that a few years ago there were three hearty dishes popular with working girls in a city restaurant with which she was familiar—two eggs on toast, a wholesome meat pie and chicken with rice—each costing fifteen cents. Now the price has doubled, or nearly so, and these girls are forced to a cheaper and much less nourishing substitute.

The results are no less alarming to the moral than to the physical condition of the race. Observers state that this condition induces the women to "take to slops, the men to take to drink," all because the farms cannot supply a sufficiency of the necessities of life which will bring the essentials down from the plane of luxuries.

There should certainly in the realization of the condition be a greater incentive to making the acres bring forth the most of which they are capable—milk, butter, eggs and meat. It is a little cycle which has no end, in itself, or in the demand for its components. Milk, judiciously used, produces meat, and from the stock we have milk. Poultry thrive on the waste products of the dairy and fill the egg basket. A more harmonious arrangement can scarcely be found, yet few of us work it to the limits.

Yet aside from the profit we have the assurance that we are aiding in the cause of morality, of temperance. The farm has long been recognized as the store house of the world; it now shows its power in the upbuilding of the nation.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Not In It.

An old darky named Mose White, in one of the Southern States, walked down the main street one morning in his best blackcloth suit, with a white rose in his buttonhole and cotton gloves on his large hands.

"Why, Mose," said the proprietor of a large store that he was passing, "are you taking a holiday?"

"Dish yere," said the old man, in a stately voice, "am mah golden weddin', sah. Ah'm sallybratin' hit."

"But your wife," said the storekeeper, "is working as usual; I saw her at the tub as I passed this morning. Why isn't she celebrating, too?"

"Her?" said Mose, angrily. "She hain't got nuffin' to do with hit. She am mah fo'th."—Harper's Monthly.

Wrong View of Marriage.

"There would be less divorce," said ex-Governor Pennypacker at a dinner in Philadelphia, "if there were fewer men like William Windle.

"William Windle embarked on an excursion steamer for Point Breeze, and a few miles out, as he paced the upper deck and drank in the bracing ozone, he spied his friend Jackson.

"'Why, Jackson, how are ye?' he exclaimed. 'Are ye out for pleasure, or is yer wife along?'"

Is It Coming to This?

Beggar (returning a penny to the giver)—"Excuse me, lady, I can't take less than three cents."

Lady—"Why not?"

Beggar—"Them's the union's rules and if I take less I lose my card."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

An Ungallant Outlook.

"Again, the ungallant outlook of some husbands causes divorce," said ex-Governor Pennypacker, in a witty, after-dinner speech at Philadelphia.

"It is amazing what an ungallant outlok some men have. I said one day to a Bucks county farmer:

"'Have you got a wife, Hans?'

"'Why, yes, to tell the truth, I have,' Hans answered. 'For the little bit the critters eat, it ain't worth a man's while to be without one.'"

So Soon?

He was telling the young woman about his fine cows and called her attention to a calf grazing not far away.

"That calf is only six weeks old," he said; "isn't he a beauty?"

"Only six weeks old?" questioned the young lady in amazement, "and walking so soon!"—Life.

Home-Made Gas From Crushed Stone and Water

TWENTY years age thé oil lamp had already been driven out of the city into the country home where gas could not follow—so we thought.

In those days we would have laughed at the possibility of gas being used for lighting and cooking in a country home.

CRUSHED STONE

But like the telephone and free mail delivery gas has finally left the city to become a common rural convenience.

In the year 1910, the up-to-date villager or farmer not only lives in a gas-lighted house same as his city cousin, but when he drives home on a cold, wet night he actually lights up his barn, his barnyard or porches on his house with this same gas light by simply pulling a little chain to the fixture.

* * *

And this change seems quite like magic when you consider that this rural gas is home-made—made by the family right on the premises.

Takes fifteen minutes once a month to make all that can be used in a large house.

The magic is all in the strangely weird, manufactured stone known commercially as "Union Carbide."

COOKING

This wonderful gas producing substance "Union Carbide." looks and feels just like crushed granite. For country home use it is packed and shipped from warehouses located all over the United States in sheet steel cans containing 100 pounds.

* * *

Union Carbide won't burn, can't explode, and will keep in the original package for years in any climate. For this reason it is safer to handle and store about the premises than coal.

All that is necessary to make "Union Carbide" give up its gas is to mix it with plain water—the gas, which is then instantly generated, is genuine Acetylene.

Acetylene makes a white light like sunlight and the gas is so pure that you might blow out the light and sleep all night in a room with the burner open without any injurious effects whatever.

On account of its being burned in permanent brass fixtures attached to walls and ceilings, Acetylene is much safer than smoky, smelly oil lamps, which can easily be tipped over.

For this reason the Engineers of the National Board of Insurance Underwriters called Acetylene safer than any illuminant it commonly displaces.

In addition to all these advantages, Acetylene is inexpensive.

An Acetylene light of 24-candle power costs less than the wicks, chimneys, kerosene, etc., consumed by an oil lamp of equal volume.

As a summer fuel for light cooking Acetylene is very economical, considering the fact that it is delivered right in the cooking appliance, is controlled by a thumb screw and burns without soot, ashes or dirt.

* * *

Consider this carefuly and you will hardly wonder at the fact that there are today more than 176,000 town and country homes using home-made Acetylene for lighting and cooking.

Once a month some member of the family must dump a few pounds of Union Carbide in a small tank-like machine which usually sets in one corner of the basement.

This little tank-like machine is automatic — it does all the work—it makes no gas until the burners are lighted and stops making gas when the burners are shut off.

LIGHTING

No city home can be as brilliantly or as beautifully illuminated as any one of these 176,000 homes now using Acetylene.

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"It gives me great pleasure to be able to refer to Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills as the best remedy we have yet had in our house for the prevention and cure of headache. My wife who has been a constant sufferer for a number of years with above complaint joins me in the hope that they may fall into the hands of all sufferers."

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Watervleit, Me.

Used Them Four Years.

"Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are the best I ever tried for the relief of headache. I have used them for nearly four years and they never fail to give me relief. I have tried many other remedies, but have never found any better."

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Send me 4 cents in stamps to help pay postage and mailing expense, and I will send you 10 ELEGANT GREETING POST CARDS. I make this wonderful offer to get the names of people who really appreciate high-grade Post Cards, so I can tell you how to get a box of 50 beautiful European Scenes in Colors absolutely free. Write me to-day, enclose 4c., and you will be delighted with the ten elegant Cards you will receive by return mail.
Nat Spencer, 439 Hall Bldg., Kansas City.

Speculators are afraid to boost the grain markets; the supply is not short enough to permit it.

A Lincoln Story.

"Among Lincoln's circus stories," said a Cincinnati veteran, "was one about a Delaware tough.

"A circus, Lincoln's story ran, visited Newcastle, and the town tough turned out, the afternoon of its arrival, to see what sort of a circus it was.

"A canvasman was making his usual round, shouting: 'Off the guyropes, there! Off the guyropes!' when he came suddenly on the town tough, who was leaning against the canvas tent wall in the sun, smoking a corncob.

"'Ye wuzn't talkin' to me, wuz ye, stranger?' said the tough, hunching up his shoulders very wickedly.

"'Oh, no, sir,' said the canvasman, frightened by the tough's size. 'I only just wanted to warn you, sir, that it's a little dangerous to lean against the tent that way, as the elephant might kick you, sir."

"The tough snorted with contempt.

"'Drat yer elephant,' he growled. 'I'll clean out the hull show, elephant an' all, if ye give me any of yer lip.'

"The canvasman slunk off humbly, and a few minutes later went inside and told the boss. The boss, who weighed over 200 and stood six feet six in his socks, chuckled and took up one of the enormous mallets that were used to drive in tent pegs.

"'Show me where he's leaning,' was all he said.

"The canvasman led the boss to the place where the tough's form made a long, oval dent in the tent wall. The boss, chuckling again, fixed his eye on that spot, just below the tough's coattails, where the dent was deepest, and, swinging the mallet twice round his head, he struck with all his might.

"There was a dull thud, a cry of pain and fear, and the tough leaped ten feet, and than made off down the road as fast as he could run.

"'What's the matter, Peleg?' the inhabitants shouted, as he tore through the town.

"'Been kicked by an elephant,' he replied."

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER.

THE LEACH SANATORIUM, of Indianapolis, Ind., has published a book on cancer, which gives interesting facts about the cause of cancer; tells what to do in case of pain, bleeding, odor, etc.; instructs in the care of the patient, and is in fact a valuable guide in the management of any case. The book is sent free to those interested who write for it, mentioning this paper.

Charity, Not Business.

H. C. Frick, crossing on the Campania, said one day of a certain trust:

"Of course they have their excuses and palliations. Who hasn't, even when caught red-handed?

"I remember a Pittsburg divine who remonstrated with a tobacconist for doing business on the Sabbath.

"'Doing business?' shouted the tobacconist indignantly. 'You call selling cigars like these for five cents apiece business? Why, man, it's charity.'"—Chicago Evening Post.

South Texas has already supplied the Middle States with car-load lots of cabbages.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 248 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

Snails in the Cellar.

A Lancaster county professional man wrote to State Zoologist Surface, Harrisburg, stating that his cellar, built four years ago of limestone, was infested last year with "some animal" that looked to him like a snail. It came out during the night, and left slimy tracks. He asked what to do to get rid of the pest.

Professor Surface replied as follows: "As to what to do for snails in your cellar, I can say that the best thing is to dust freshly-slaked lime abundantly into the cracks or crevices that might be inhabited by these lowly animals. Their bodies are moist, and the freshly-slaked lime is more than they can stand. They can also be killed by poisoning them, dipping fresh slices of potatoes into a mixture of one part of Paris green and thirty or forty parts flour, and placing the slices where the snails will feed upon them. As a rule, however, the lime is sufficient, and this is also good for sanitary purposes."

No Charm For Him.

"Get up Bliffers!" called the friend, pounding upon Bliffers' bedroom door. "Get up and see this beautiful sunrise."

"That's all right," answered Bliffers, sleepily. "I saw it ten minutes ago as I came in."—Chicago Post.

More Interesting.

Fair Girl—"My father made his fortune when he was a young man. Would you like to know how he did it?"

Gallant Youth—"Not particularly; but I would like to know if he still has it."—Catholic News.

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For Subscribers to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Send us One Dollar by postoffice money order and we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year to two different addresses or to one address for two years. Whoever gets up this club and sends us in the money can select as a free premium for his services one dozen ladies' handkerchiefs. These are hem-stitched, Irish linen finish, with lace in one corner, quality of handkerchief guaranteed, and sent by mail, safe delivery insured. Money refunded if not fully satisfied. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Messrs. Christian & Lang Company of York, Neb., breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, claim October 18th as date of sale at auction to be held at South Omaha, Neb.

Flour is Not High.

Low-grade flour made from hard wheat, classed as second baker's, is selling at $3.00 to $3.25 per barrel at wholesale; clears and first baker's at $3.75 to $4.00. This means that flour that bakers use freely is selling at two cents a pound; straights, a superior flour, is selling at $4.70 to $4.80, and patents, the highest grade of flour, at $4.90 to $5.00 per barrel of 196 pounds.

Made from soft red wheat, low-grade flour sells at $3.30 to $3.50 per barrel; fancy (used by bakers), $3.85 to $4.00; extra fancy (also used by bakers), $4.70 to $4.90; straights at $5.25 to $5.40; and patents at $5.50 to $5.80. The highest grade of flour that bakers use will make fine bread at a cost of five cents for a two-pound loaf.

How the farmer controls. Page 3.

Eyes Cured

Without the Knife

Grateful Patrons Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and All Eye Diseases—Send Your Name and Address with Two-Cent Stamp for Free Trial Bottle.

The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. I have repeatedly restored to sight persons nearly blind for years.

Ulcers, wild hairs, granulated lids disappear almost instantly with the use of this magic remedy. Weak, watery eyes are cleared in a single night and quickly restored to perfect health. It has repeatedly cured where all other remedies and all doctors had failed. It is indeed a magic remedy and I am glad to give this free trial to any sufferer from sore eyes or any eye trouble.

Many have thrown away their glasses after using it a week. Preachers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, students, dressmakers and all who use their eyes under strain find with this Magic Lotion a safe, sure and quick relief. If you have sore eyes or any eye trouble, write me to-day. I am in earnest in making my offer of a free trial bottle of this lotion. I am glad to furnish proof in many well-proven and authentic cases where it has cured cataract after the doctors said that only a dangerous and expensive operation would save the sight. If you have eye trouble of any kind you will make a serious mistake if you do not send for my great free offer of this Magic Eye Lotion. Address with full description of your trouble and a two-cent stamp H. T. Schlegel Co., 4189 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy that has restored many almost blind to sight.

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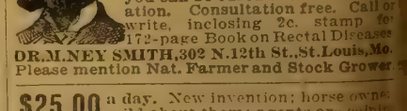

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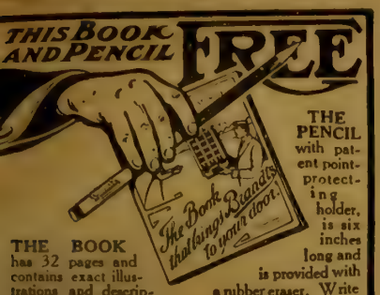

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ery Elegant Fashion Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and re are very much pleased to obtain it for ur friends and patrons Each pattern is ew and original.

Girl's Dress.

No. 6594.—Simple little frocks as this one re always attractive, always desirable. One f the new chambrays is the material illustrated, and it is trimmed with white linen, but this dress will be found available for all childish materials. It can be utilized for the light-weight wools of the present as well as the washable materials of the future. It can be made as illustrated, or plainer, with the trimming portions omitted, as liked. One of the inexpensive printed wash fabrics made without trimming would make an exceedingly serviceable frock for every-day wear. This one is daintily charming, and the same model made from cashmere or serge with trimming portions of plaid silk would be exceedingly smart for the present and for between-seasons wear.

The dress is made with blouse and skirt. The blouse consists of front and center-front ith the back portions. There are tucks id over the shoulders, and the trimming ortions when used are arranged over the nter-front and stitched to position. The irt is straight and laid in backward-rning plaits. The sleeves are made with pper and under portions. The trimming, hen used, is arranged on indicated lines. The quantity of material required for the edium size (twelve years) is 6½ yards 24 27, 4¼ yards 32, or 3¼ yards 44 inches ide, with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for trimming.

The Pattern 6594 is cut in sizes for girls eight, ten, twelve and fourteen years of e, and will be mailed to any address by the shion Department of this paper on receipt 10 cents.

Sailor Blouse or Shirt Waist.

No. 6577.—The sailor blouse is such a satfactory garment that it is always in mand. This one includes the plaits at the oulders that are among the features of the season. It can be worn with or without the shield, and the shield can be made high or low neck, so that it suits all needs. It is adapted both to the odd blouse and to the gown also, and it will be found available for every material suited to so simple a design. Flannel, light-weight serge and materials of the sort are much liked at all seasons, but sailor blouses also are extensively worn made from linen, poplin, lawn, and, indeed, all simple washable materials. In this case white linen is finished with bands of embroidery.

The waist is made with fronts and back. The plaits are stitched for their entire length t the back; for yoke depth at the front. he front edges are finished with hems, and he sailor collar is joined to the neck. The ll sleeves can be made either to the wrists r cut off to three-quarter length. When made long they are finished in shirt-waist style, and the separate shield is adjusted under the waist and closed at the back.

The Pattern 6577 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Belted Coat With Peplum.

No. 6589.—Belted coats make a novel feature of incoming styles. This one is chic and smart and altogether desirable yet quite simple. It includes a little vest that allows effective use of contrasting materials, it is finished with the long revers that is such a feature of the season, and the peplum extends just below the hip line. All suiting materials are appropriate, and the trimming can be silk or moire velours, or any preferred material, and the vest allows an opportunity for the use of the oriental embroideries, rich silks and the like, while at the same time it can be utilized for plain broadcloth, linen, and materials of the sort. In fact, the coat is a very generally useful and very generally satisfactory one, that will be found available for a variety of materials, silk, wool, linen and cotton.

The coat is made with the body portion and peplum. The body portion consists of fronts, side-fronts, back and side-backs. The collar and blouse are faced and rolled over and the vest is attached under the revers. The sleeves are in two pieces each, whatever their length.

The Pattern 6589 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Girl's Coat.

No. 6586.—Long coats with deep openings are the latest shown for the younger girls. This one can be made in two such different styles that it practically is two in one. With the plaited side portions it is distinctly novel and graceful; without it, becomes a simple plain coat. Both styles are in the height of style. All seasonable cloaking materials are appropriate, but in this case the coat with plaited sides is made of broadcloth; the plain one of cheviot, the former being trimmed with silk. Later pongees and linen will be needed and can be utilized for either style. For the revers-collar either the same or contrasting material is appropriate.

The coat is made with fronts, side-fronts, back and side-backs. When the plaited portions are desired, the sides are cut off and joined thereto. The sleeves are made with upper and under portions in coat style. The collar is joined to the neck and is faced with the fronts, then rolled over on an indicated line.

The Pattern 6586 is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten and twelve years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Russian Blouse Coat With Peplum.

No. 6591.—Every possible variation of the blouse coat is to be extensively worn this coming season, and this one is chic and smart, yet quite simple withal. It includes the slightly full sleeves with deep cuffs that are always pretty and becoming, and it is made with a smooth-fitting peplum that is attached to the blouse beneath the belt. Broadcloth is the material illustrated and it is trimmed with satin, but all suiting materials and those that are used for coats of the sort are appropriate for this one. It will be found charming for linen and similar suitings as well as for those of wool and silk. Pongee would be most attractive so made, and the model is altogether an eminently useful and suggestive one. The big pointed revers are exceedingly smart and also allow excellent opportunity for the use of the fashionable embroidery or braiding. The lines are exceptionally becoming, yet the coat is so simple that very little labor is required for the making.

The coat consists of blouse and peplum. The blouse is made with front and back portions, and the peplum is circular and attached to its lower edge. The collar is joined to the neck and it and the fronts are faced, then rolled over to form the revers. The sleeves are cut in one piece each and are laid in inverted plaits at their lower edges, where they are joined to the pointed cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4⅝ yards 27, 3 yards 44, or 2½ yards 52 inches wide, with 1⅛ yards of silk for bands and trimming.

The Pattern 6591 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address plainly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

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Malcolm (bitterly)—"It strikes me as more like a raffle. One man gets the prize and the others get the shake."—Smart Set.

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I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that, it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial: and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies, Plumpness and health always results from its use.

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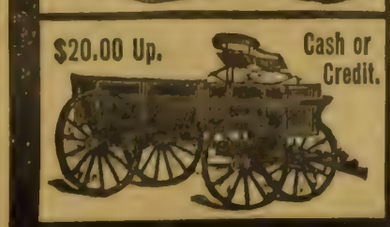

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Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 3923 Water Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free and also a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

The Individuality of the Farmer.

Success in farming depends very largely on the individuality of the farmer. By individuality is meant the combination of qualities that go to make up a person. Some farmers will succeed with great odds against them. Others will fail, even if all the conditions are favorable.

In a little Illinois village the writer was talking with a hotel keeper respecting a young farmer loitering on the street corner. The hotel keeper said: "That young fool has blown in three farms. He inherited one farm from his father and two others from relatives, and has spent his time in dissipating in the village till his property is about all gone."

Here was a young man that was so constituted that with all things in his favor he had made a failure of farming. The fault was not with farming, but with the man himself. There was absolutely no chance of such a man succeeding, no matter how much he might have to assist him. The moral fiber was lacking.

At the base, the battle of life depends on the constitution of the person. The farmer in preparing his own sons to go out into the world must take cognizance of this. The individuality can be influenced by influencing the qualities that go to make up the boy.

For this reason, if for no other, a high quality of morals should be inculcated. Square dealing with every one should be set up as a cardinal virtue. But to the contrary, the writer has known of men that taught their sons to lie in the buying and selling of the farm products and supplies. To teach a boy to lie is to inculcate a quality that will surely work against him in the future. In the long run truth is triumphant, and the advantage gained by lying is but temporary.

In these days there is another quality that is becoming more and more important, and that is the quality of being alive to the investigations of the principles that underlie successful farming operations. It is probable that this stands next to moral stamina in securing success in farming. It is certain that with the growing poverty of some of our lands this quality will have to exist in the men making success with such lands.

We have known some farmers that were so set in their ways that they would not be able to acquire such a quality, no matter how desirable. Such farmers can succeed only under fairly favorable conditions. The knowledge that is being acquired relative to the constitution of the soil and the crops taken out of the soil must be assimilated to be useful, and happy is the farmer that still has this power of assimilation. If one has it not naturally he should acquire it by every means possible.

Just how old a man has to be to have lost the power of acquiring new qualities we do not know. Up to that time every man can control to a large extent the making of his own individuality, because he can acquire new qualities and choke out old ones. Many of us can remember in our own lives having done this, much to our own advantage and the advantage of society generally.

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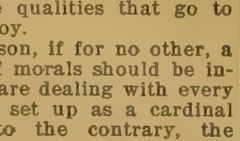

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Ten Other Prizes Ranging from $75.00 to $25.00 Each

WHICH PRIZE WILL YOU GET

The Fruit-Grower is the world's leading fruit and farm magazine. January—Special Spraying Number; February—Gardening Number; either issue worth a dollar—sample free. The "100,000 Club" is a National Organization to benefit fruit growers in a practical way. Everyone will want to join. Send coupon today, get busy and earn a prize.

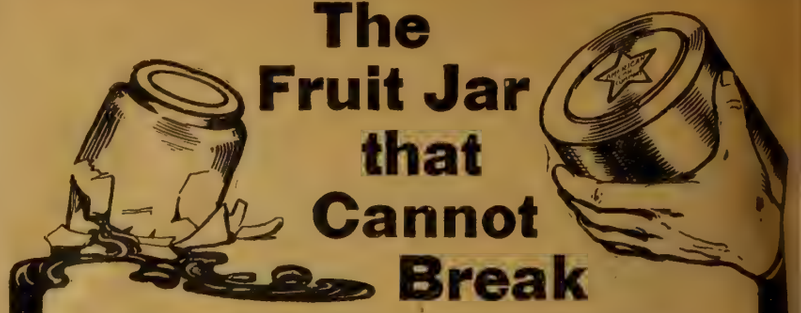
The Fruit-Grower, Box 107, St. Joseph, Mo.
Tell me how I can earn the Auto or Big Cash Prizes.
Name.....
Town..... State.....

The Number of Meat Packers.

Mr. Geo. L. McCarthy, of New York, who is Secretary of the American Meat Packers' Association, gave evidence before the United States Senate Committee that was inquiring into the cause of high-priced food products. He startled the committee by declaring that while there were over 900 slaughtering establishments in the United States doing an interstate business at the time the meat inspection law went into effect, only about 300 now have government inspection. Over 600 packers, he declared, stopped doing an interstate business rather than subject themselves to federal inspection and meet the expenses necessitated by the reconstruction of their plants according to governmental regulations and the losses incurred through the condemnation of live stock which they had purchased that might be adjudged unfit by the inspectors.

The evidence of Mr. McCarthy will open the eyes of the people who believe that the packing trade is in but few hands. Interstate business requires compliance with federal inspection methods, and it is only the large houses that can satisfactorily comply with them; the consequence is that the more stringent the regulations are the greater is the tendency towards concentration or monopoly in the meat trade. This is one of the difficulties of the situation. Federal inspection is necessary for interstate and export business, and cannot be done away with; but the state laws should be the same as the federal laws, and every animal slaughtered should be inspected and enter into inter-state trade, if desired. In slaughtering meats there is great competition between local houses of the better class that never did and never intended to do an interstate business, and some of the houses do not wish to kill a class of live stock that would stand any kind of inspection.

The Fruit Jar that Cannot Break



Save money on your preserves this year. Put up your fruit in

American "Star" Wax Top Can

Keeps your preserves perfectly and saves you money. Costs one-half less than glass jars. Sanitary and economical. Unbreakable and light-proof. Made from special quality extra coated tin plate.

Seals air-tight with wax or paraffine.

Don't pay the "Star" price for cans not *half* so good. Be sure to get the can with the "Star" on the top and bottom. Plain or indexed top.

Sold by all grocers and dealers in crockery, glassware and household furniture.

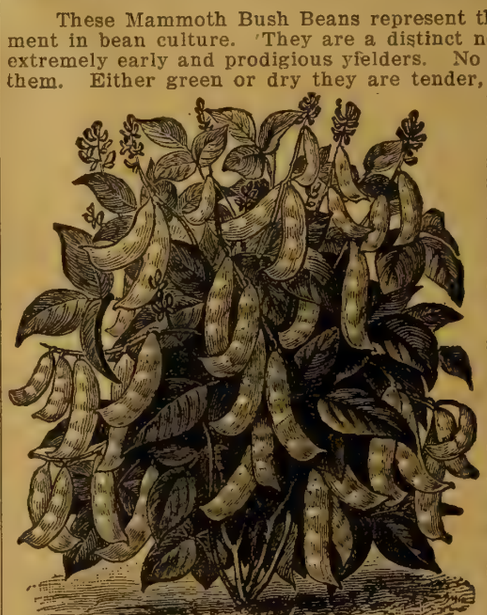
AMERICAN CAN COMPANY
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

The fact remains, however, that every regulation that has been adopted for the purpose of injuring the great packers has in some way or other finally resulted in their benefit for the reason given by Mr. McCarthy, which is, that those who cannot comply with the laws have to stand aside and leave the interstate field to the greater corporations.

The American people do not first buy their food and afterwards spend their surplus money for luxuries. The American people buy their luxuries first and after they have wasted a large portion of their earnings they have not enough money for food. The American people spend about 60 per cent. of their money for luxuries and 40 per cent. for necessities.

MAMMOTH BUSH LIMAS THE KING OF ALL LIMA BEANS.

These Mammoth Bush Beans represent the latest and highest achievement in bean culture. They are a distinct new creation of enormous size, extremely early and prodigious yielders. No other Lima can compare with them. Either green or dry they are tender, rich and buttery—possessing the exquisite "Lima" quality in the highest perfection.



Great Clusters of Mammoth Pods — Extra Early—Delicious Quality—Continuous Bearers—Immensely Productive.

Of true bush form, with strong, stiff stalks, healthy, sturdy growth—requiring no poles or stakes. Plants are two feet high, densely loaded with great clusters of well-filled pods. They bear early and continuously from July till frost.

Every family should grow an abundance of these luscious beans to supply their own table the year round.

Mammoth Bush Limas are marvels of earliness and productiveness. Not to plant them would be a distinct loss. I want every reader to grow them—and also get up clubs among their friends.

Big money can be made growing these beans for sale. Let your children have a good-sized patch — and all the money they can get from it. It will pay—(and help make them love the farm—and you).

True headquarters stock. Large two-ounce packet, 10 cents—three for 25 cents—twelve for $1.00. Thirty-six packets and a beautiful, jeweled watch (ladies or gents), all prepaid for only $3.00.

Now is your time to grow these "money-making" beans and make a lot of profit—besides getting a valuable guaranteed watch free.

Order at once. My new Seed Catalog (full of big bargains in seeds and premiums) also Premium Coupon will accompany the seeds. Club agents wanted at every postoffice. My terms beat the world.

Order at once and name this paper—and I will add free a nice present for your wife, sister or sweetheart—one they will value highly. Do not miss it. Address, **A. T. COOK, Seedsman, Hyde Park, New York.**

SIMPSON
EDDYSTONE
FOUNDED 1842
Quality Prints
Get quality in cotton dress-goods if you expect them to last.
Simpson-Eddystone Silver Grey Prints
are calicoes that have been recognized for their high quality for over 65 years. Well woven cloth. Handsome new designs. Intense fast color.
If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you.
The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Phila., Pa.
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

SELECTED POETRY.

THE PROPHET.

Old Ellery Gregg, when the weather was fine,
When the sunlight was bubbling and sparkling like wine,
When the skies were as bright as the dreamings of boys,
And the day seemed to be running over with joys,
Would squint at the sky and drink in the fresh air
With a look of distrust and be moved to declare:
"Ye may think it's spring, but th' winter ain't quit!
I bet ye we pay for this fine weather yit!"

Old Ellery Gregg, when the autumn was long
And the birds tarried late and the open brook's song
In November was heard and the big yellow moon
Made the fields near as light as the sun did at noon,
When the earth was aflame with its yellow and red,
Would look with distrust and a shake of his head
"It ain't human natur'—this here kind of thing!
I bet ye we ketch it nex' winter, by jing!"

Old Ellery Gregg, when the winds whistled keen,
When the snow lay knee deep all the fences between,
When the boards creaked and snapped in the walk down the street,
When the wires sang with frost and the limbs hung with sleet,
Would tramp down the street with a challenge so grim
In his eyes as though this had been ordered for him:
"I tel' ye, by gum, that th' winter ain't quit;
I tel' ye we'd pay fer that fine weather yit!"
—J. W. Foley, in Globe-Democrat.

A SCALEY STORY.

A Major loved a maiden so, Do.
His warlike heart was soft as
He would often kneel to her and say:
"Thou art my life and only Ray.
Oh, if but kinder thou wouldst be,
And sometimes sweetly smile on Me.
Thou art my earth, my guiding star;
I love thee near, I love thee Fa.
My passion I cannot control—
Thou art the idol of my Sol."
The maid suggests his asking pa,
The Major cries: "What, I? Oh, La!"
The Major rose from bended knee,
And went her father for to Si.
The father thought no match was finer—
The Major once had been a Minor.
They married soon and after that
Dwelt in the rooms all in one Flat.
So happy ends this little tale,
For they lived on the grandest Scale.
—Young's Magazine.

WEATHER SIGNS.

The sun is bright, the sky is clear,
But granma says a storm is near;
And when I asked how she could know,
She said the peacock told her so,
When, perching on the old fence rail,
He screamed so loud and dropped his tail;
And the shy cuckoo on the wing
Repeated over the same thing;
And "More wet!" all the bob-whites cried
That in the grassy meadows hide;
The soot that from the chimney fell
Came down, it seems, this news to tell;
The kettle sang the self-same tune
When it boiled dry so very soon;
The grass this morning said so, too,
That hung without a drop of dew;
And the blue swallows, flying low
Across the river, to and fro.
So all these told her very plain
That ere the evening it would rain;
But who told them, and when, and how?
That's what I want to find out now.
—St. Nicholas.

IT'S DIFFERENT NOW.

In days of old,
Ere storage-cold
In Marketdom held sway,
No eggs were packed
In crates and stacked
To wait some future day.

But every hen
Was fruitful then,
Because it was the style;
They daily laid
The egg that made
Their happy owner smile.

At break of day
Her cheerful lay
Around the farm would buzz,
And fifteen cents
Was recompense
Sufficient by the doz.

But now we pay
For each fresh lay
Three times the price of old.
The hens all know
This fact is so—
They're worth their weight in gold.

Ah, yes, they're wise,
And don't disguise
The fact they know their worth.
Cold-storage men
Have made the hen
The proudest bird of earth!
—E. A. Brininstool, in Los Angeles Express.

THE WISE ONE.

There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise;
He didn't do the strenuous life
Nor go the pace that flies.

He didn't hit an auto up
Until he caused a wreck
From which they later picked him out
With broken bones or neck.

He didn't seek the upper air
In ships that fly around
Until they drop a cog and drop
Their contents to the ground.

He didn't drive a rapid horse
That loved to burn the road
Until he ran away like mad
And smashed the wagon-load.

He didn't buck the Wall street bunch
As either bull or bear
Until he finished up with it
And left his wad down there.

He didn't blow his millions on
The great white way by night,
Nor mix up in the social whirl
That sweeps the cash all right.

He didn't even try to skip
With Brown's or Jones' wife;
But bravely sought in every way
To live a simple life.

And so he lived—until one day,
Just how did not appear,
A street car caught him on the track
And ended his career.

Beneath the sod the wise one rests;
We wipe our weeping eyes
And wonder in a town like ours,
Why should a man be wise?
—Exchange.

LEGEND OF THE SWEET BRIAR.

The chill wind wailed o'er Bethlehem,
And flowers were seen no more;
A leafless briar rose shivered
Beside the stable door.
The stars shone clear above her,
And by their glimmer light
The shepherds on the hillside
Kept watch that winter night.

But when the choir of angels
Burst forth in joyful strain
That echoed through the stillness,
O'er town, and hill, and plain,
The briar rose by the doorway
Peeped in and tried to see
The blessed Chirst-Child resting
Upon his Mother's knee.

When, lo! her withered branches
Were clothed in living green,
And scented ruddy rosebuds
In beauty fresh were seen;
And since that hour the briar rose
Retains that fragrance sweet,
Which long ago she lavished
Before the Savior's feet.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

IN THE NEW COUNTRY.

I want Lucille. I've grubbed on this old Section now for months and lashed the stubborn acres with my steel,
And now my heart, all human-like, cries out —I want Lucille.
The cabin is quite finished—every crevice mortared, and the roof
Is fit for any rain. The stove is set
And all the dishes patient on their shelves;
The bed with its checked coverlet is there
In its own corner, and the chair
I made for her is rocking empty in the breeze;
The nails on which to hang her things are driven
And the mirror placed at her own height, a little less than mine.
Out in the shed the Alderney is tied, and Bess, her mare,
Is coated for the fall. The saddle on its form
Is waiting, as am I, just for Lucille.
It's strange, isn't it, how strong a man can be
And yet how lonesome he can feel?
But I don't care—I want Lucille!
—Richard Wightman.

Haste and Waste

Stop and think for a moment the next time you are about to buy soda crackers.

Instead of hastily buying soda crackers that go to waste because broken, soiled or soggy, buy

Uneeda Biscuit

in separate five-cent packages. Soda crackers in large packages soon become broken, stale and unpalatable. On the other hand, Uneeda Biscuit in handy, moisture proof packages are *always* fresh, clean, crisp and whole—*not one wasted.*

(Never Sold in Bulk)

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

OBSERVATIONS OF REV. GABE TUCKER.

You may notch it on de paling's as a mighty resky plan
To make your judgment by de clo'es dat kivers up a man;
For I hardly needs to tell you how you often come across
A fifty-dollar saddle on a twenty-dollar hoss.
An' wukin' in de low-groun's, you diskiver, as you go,
Dat de fines' shuck may hide de meanes' nubbin' in a row!

I think a man has got a mighty slender chance for Heben
Dat holds onto his piety but one day out o' seben;
Dat talks about de sinners wid a heap o' solemn chat
An' nebber draps a nickel in de missionary hat;
Dat's foremost in de meetin' house for raisin' all de chunes,
But lays aside his 'ligion wid his Sunday pantaloons!

I nebber judge o' people dat I meets along de way
By de places whar dey come fum an' de houses whar dey stay;
For de bantam chicken's awful fond o' roostin' purty high
An' de turkey-buzzard sails above de eagle in de sky;
Dey ketches little minners in de middle ob de sea;
An' you finds de smalles' 'possum up de bigges' kind o' tree!
—J. A. Macon, in Epitomist.

20 Year Guarantee

Solid Gold Filled 5.95

It seems impossible but we mean just what we say. A genuine solid gold filled watch for $5.95. Both case and works fully guaranteed. Double hunting case, fancy engraved. Genuine full seven ruby jeweled Movement of Standard American make, quick train lever escapement, stem wind and set and fully guaranteed for 20 years. SEEING IS BELIEVING. Let us send the watch to you by express for examination, so that you can see it with your own eyes before you buy it. We take all the risk, you are to be the judge. Cut this out and send it to us with your name and address (and your nearest express office) and watch will be sent at once by express. If satisfactory after examination pay express agent our bargain price $5.95 on express, charges and it is yours. We furnish this watch in Gents Size or Ladies Size. State kind wanted. Gents size or Ladies size.
Order today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

Stomach and Lung Troubles

Or a Weak Circulation of the Blood Can Be Cured Without a Drop of Medicine

Magnetic Shields Make the Blood Circulate

We Prove it to You

We Prove Every Statement We Make. We Do Not Ask You To Take Our Word For It.

We simply want you to give us a chance to prove the truth of the claims we make for the curative value of MAGNETIC SHIELDS.

We guarantee our shields to be perfect in every respect, and to retain their power. We show you they have cured hundreds of cases where medicine had failed to do any good. They have cured these cases after they had been given up to die. Give us a full statement of your case today, and we will advise you FREE OF CHARGE just what can be done, and will show you cases like yours that have been cured by MAGNETIC SHIELDS after medicine had failed to do any good.

It is your duty to investigate. If we prove our claims, YOU WILL WANT MAGNETIC SHIELDS. We give the proof. **YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE.**

Hardening of the Liver—Complicated with Severe Stomach Trouble—Completely Cured and Forty-three Pounds of Flesh put on in Six Months.

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., Chicago, Ill.

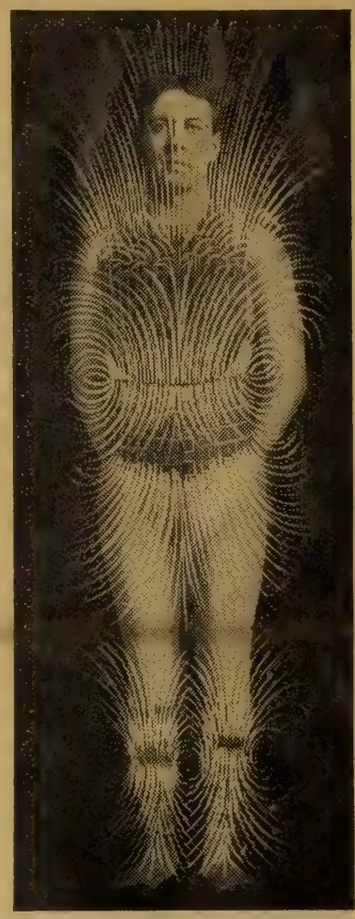
Gentlemen: I feel that I have a duty to discharge in giving my experience with the use of your Magnetic Shields for the cure of a most serious complication of Stomach and Liver trouble, that very nearly proved fatal to me, feeling that the cure in my case should be classed as simply **wonderful.**

While traveling on the road as wholesale dry goods salesman, I was taken seriously ill with a terrible distress in the pit of my stomach. I employed the most skillful medical talent for about two years, and under the best treatment in this line, continued to grow worse, until the physicians considered my trouble an incurable case, and did not anticipate I would live more than three months. My former weight had been 190 to 195 pounds, and I was reduced to a living skeleton, my color being a dirty yellow, and having a general mummified appearance. Fortunately at this time, about the 1st of December, I met a gentleman who had been cured by using your Magnetic Shields, and on his recommendation purchased the Shields and wore them faithfully. In thirty days I had gained ten pounds in weight, and by the first of July I had gained forty-three pounds and weighed 170 pounds.

I took no medicine whatever after applying the shields, and have not had a sick day since, nor even an ache or a pain, and eat and digest any and all food my appetite may crave. I am now past seventy years of age and enjoy as good general health as when a boy of ten. My case has attracted great attention here in Danville, where I am well known.

My confidence in Magnetic Shields is so great that I recomend them to every person who is not enjoying perfect health, and you have my permission to refer any one to me who wishes to know more fully the details of my case. I am

Very truly yours,
JOS. R. PATTON,
Danville, Pa.



If you are so skeptical you must have proof on your own body before you can believe, try a pair of our foot batteries. They will convince you.

OUR NEW BOOK FREE

"A Plain Road to Health"

It tells the cause and cure for every form of disease and gives the most valuable information on the subject of Magnetism. Simply send a statement of your case. We will send the book free with our letter of advice.

We Make Shields for Every Part of the Body for the Treatment of Every Form of Disease.

The accompanying cut shows how Magnetism is radiated from the Lung Shield, Belt and Lower Leggins into all the vital organs, as well as lower extremities, giving new life and activity to the circulation from head to foot, thus strengthening all the vital organs and large nerve centers and assisting nature in the work of eliminating diseased conditions by reason of the better circulation of blood that is established as soon as the Shields are applied. This set of shields contains over eight hundred powerful Magnetic Storage Batteries, that are guaranteed to hold their power and will never have to be recharged.

Serious Complication of Lung, Stomach and Kidney Trouble. A Marvelous Chicago Recovery.

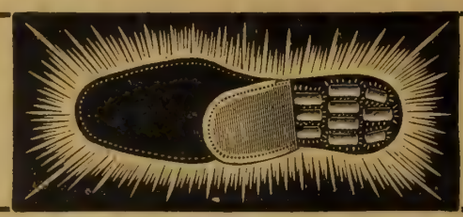
DR. THACHER.

Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to testify to the perfect cure I have gained by using your wonderful Shields. After suffering fifteen years with stomach troubles, although doctoring the greater part of the time, I kept getting worse, until I was the victim of a severe complication of stomach and kidney trouble, which a year and a half ago all seemed to go to my lungs. Had dreadful pains, lost my appetite, could not sleep, became so very weak I could hardly walk across the floor, and not able to do my work. At times when my pains were not so severe I would try to read, but could not for more than five minutes at a time, as I was very nervous. My family and friends thought I could not live another month. I was getting tired of taking medicine. Nothing helped me. I happened to see your advertisement in the paper, which read, "Magnetism Cures Without Medicine." I thought "While there is life there is hope." So just one year ago today I put on your wonderful Magnetic Vest, Leggins and Insoles. The result was a miracle, for in two days I felt relieved; in a week, very much better; in three weeks entirely cured.

Words can not express how thankful I am to you for your kind advice; also for the treatment, to which I owe my life. May you live long for suffering humanity's sake. May your great and sure cure be known a great deal better than it is today.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. O. RAY,
654 Hirsch St., Chicago, Ill.

WARM



FEET

The greatest comfort and luxury of modern days; magnetic fire under your feet. The greatest life protector known; your feet keep warm all the time, even in the coldest weather. A sensation of life, warmth and comfort that you have never experienced before. A pair of our **Magnetic Foot Batteries,** the smallest shields we make, worn in the shoes, will convince the most doubting skeptic of the curative value of Magnetism. If you want evidence that speaks louder than words—if you want positive proof, get a pair of the Foot Batteries today and insulate your body against the cold, damp earth. They are worth ten times their price for this insulation alone. The Single Power Foot Batteries are $1.00 a pair or three pairs for $2.00. The Double Power, or the Compound Foot Batteries, are $2.00 a pair, or three pairs for $4.00 postpaid. Send size of Shoe when ordering Foot Batteries.

Thacher Magnetic Shield Co., Inc.

Suite 272, 169 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

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AGRICULTURAL BLUE BOOK.

Announcement of the Second Edition Soon to be Issued.

We publish the Agricultural Blue Book and Live Stock Breeders' Directory. It contains three departments. One department consists of a list of firms who by the nature of their business should have their names and addresses appear in such a work. This is called

THE BUSINESS SECTION.

It includes a great variety of agricultural implement manufacturers, seed merchants, dealers in and manufacturers of dairy, poultry, veterinary supplies, nurserymen, and all classes of reliable people in towns and cities whose names are legitimately useful for farmers to have in their houses for reference. It is arranged alphabetically by states, giving in each case the name of the firm, the street and number, the town and the business engaged in. In the last edition the Business Section contained 4,500 entries.

THE COUNTRY SECTION.

The Country Section is made up of a select alphabetical list by states, consisting of names and addresses of experimental farmers, live stock and plant breeders, seed, fruit, grain and dairy farmers and ranch owners. This is a select list of the largest land-owning farmers and stock breeders and raisers in America. The list gives the name, address and the special line of agriculture the farm may be devoted to. In the first edition this list occupied sixty-five pages, containing 11,050 names. By careful selection this list will be increased in the next edition to 20,000 names and addresses.

A MARKET SECTION.

In order to furnish farmers, dairymen and live stock and poultry raisers with a book that will be useful to them in every way, we have decided to include a section to be devoted to the market interests. It will be arranged by states and in alphabetical order and include live stock commission agents at all markets, East and West, horse and mule commission, grain salesmen and commission firms selling butter, cheese and eggs, etc.

CONCERNING ADVERTISING.

Each page is eight inches long, two columns wide. Advertisements will not be admitted except from those who are entitled to entry in the book. Page rate, $25.00; half page, $15.00; quarter page, $8.00; single inches, $3.00. Each advertiser receives a free book. Every advertisement is placed where the name is entitled to appear, unless special position is paid for. We invite single inch advertisements of live stock breeders.

BOOK SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Farm Edition in stiff paper covers will cost $1.50; this in order to secure a large farm subscription. The Business Edition for office use will cost $2.50 per copy. Subscribers can pay in advance or after delivery. All pay-in-advance subscribers will be entitled to have their names appear in capital letters. For order blanks address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

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This Corn Husker is more largely sold than any other on the market. We have therefore selected it as a seasonable subscription premium. It is made for the right hand. The hook sets at any angle to prevent glancing. Opening or closing the small end of the plate adjusts a fit to any size hand and prevents chafing.

The improved shape of the plate and leather makes this hook the favorite. We will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the Favorite Corn Husker for fifty-five cents. It takes five cents for mailing and the Corn Husker is a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Local Losses of Land Fertilization.

One that has lived in different parts of the country has forced upon him the diversity that exists in local ideas as to the fertilization of land. Let us compare, for instance, the idea of the New England farmer with that of the farmer in the Mississippi Valley.

The man brought up on a New England farm has the idea firmly implanted in him that nothing can be done without the application of fertilizer in some form, except on the lands devoted to pasturage and the production of hay.

Usually the New England farmer does not put into a cultivated crop more land than he has fertilizer for. So firmly is this idea fixed that even the land that has been manured for a hundred years must every year receive its portion of fertilizer.

This accounts largely for the large relative productiveness of these lands. A reference to the statistical tables published by the government will show that the per acre yield of land devoted to wheat is much larger in Maine than in any Western state, say Illinois. This is due solely to the practice of fertilization on the Maine land and its non-practice in the West. The Eastern man puts in an acre or two of wheat, while the Western man puts in one or two hundred acres.

On one Maine farm in the memory of the writer there was always grown a half acre of wheat. That land was heavily manured every year, the manure being applied broadcast. It was plowed, re-plowed, harrowed, cross-harrowed and given every treatment that would make it possible for the rootlets of the wheat to get hold of the fertility scattered in the soil. The farmer always counted on getting twenty-five bushels of wheat from that half acre. This wheat was spring wheat, and in the fall after harvesting it was taken to the local flour mill and ground into flour, which supplied his family with bread for the whole ensuing year. This is but to illustrate the fact that annual fertilization, even of the wheat crop, results in the production of a large yield under normal conditions of soil and temperature.

But the farmer that has grown up in the West has an inherent indifference to the problem of fertilization, though he is gradually getting rid of that indifference. In the beginning, Western soil was so rich that it needed little or no fertilizer outside of the fertility contained in itself. For many years no fertilization was given, and the habit of cultivating the raw soil became a fixed one. The large area annually plowed made the application of fertilizers a very difficult one.

Yet big as the problem is, it must be worked out, for the lands have deteriorated so largely in their producing power that the loss is great. That is, a certain unit of labor will produce more profit on productive land than on unproductive land, and we have passed the point where we can ignore the demands of the soil for additions of material out of which to make plant food.

Money invested in fertilizers is profitable, even in the West.

Australian Meats Arrive.

During the week ending April 16th a consignment of fresh meats arrived from Australia and was sold in New York City for what it was worth and what it would bring. In other words, it was sold for all the selling agents could get in about the highest and meanest market for meats. American meats were slow sale at strong prices, and the Australian meats had an active market at less prices—say three cents to four cents a pound less than other meats usually sold to the same class of trade.

The Australian meats come here for several reasons; all good ones. The Australians are short on population at home; their markets are overstocked; the English frozen-beef trade is not at all brisk; they wanted to try a new market. New York looked pretty high to them, and lastly, and the most important reason, is that when Congress took off the tariff on hides Congress also reduced the tariff on meats from 2 cents to 1½ cents a pound.

But the Australian meat did pay 1½ cents a pound duty, and we rejoice at that. There will be some questions raised as to whether the producer or consumer paid the tax, and to decide it we will answer that whether the meat was taxed or not, the price was the same—as before stated—the meat was sold for all they could get and no more than they could get on the market. What the meat originally cost in Australia cuts no figure on the market here.

The 1½ cents a pound was deducted from the money that went for this meat to Australia, and this same 1½ cents a pound that did not go back to Australia did go to the support of the United States government, which is a good thing, as the government needs the money, and, failing to get it one way, would get it in another. The other way would be from us. The government cannot get at the Australians, but we are here all the time.

Had this meat come in duty free it would have sold for neither more nor less. Had it come in free of duty, the Australian net result would have been 1½ cents per pound more, and the United States government net result would have been 1½ cents per pound less.

That is the way hides are coming in, free of duty; the foreigner takes home the 15 per cent. duty formerly paid; the government of the United States gets nothing, and the United States citizens make up the difference. The foreign shippers give us the laugh.

Next time Congress revises the tariff, unless American farmers assert themselves as Protectionists, they will have the duty taken off beef. And when the duty is off beef, the beef raisers will not be such good customers of American manufacturers and American retailers. The Australians and New Zealanders have sense enough to be Protectionists, if we are not. The money that goes to Australia will not support American industries.

Notwithstanding this article is written about Australian beef, we have in mind another and more dangerous country, and, when the trade begins—look out for Argentina!

Recent Fur Quotations at St. Louis.

Receipts light, but all meeting ready sale (top prices for Northern): Raccoon, 40 to 80c. each; mink from 15 to 50c. for Nos. 3 and 4 up to $3.00 and $4.00 for prime and Northern; skunk, 50c. to $1.25; opossum (trash out), 15 to 40c.; muskrat, 45 to 55c.; fox, 25c. to $4.00; otter, $1.00 to $12; beaver, 50c. to $8.00; bear, $1.00 to $10; wolf, 25c. to $4.00; wild cat, 25 to 75c.; house cat, 10 to 20c.; civet cat, 25 to 40c.

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means bigger, better profits. 16 bushels of wheat per acre is a pretty fair yield in the West In Maine, by FEEDING THE SOIL, they raise from 30 to 40 bushels. All plant life needs nitrogen, phosphate and potash No matter how plentiful any TWO of these elements are in the soil, if the THIRD is lacking, the crop yield will be SMALL. The element that exists in the LEAST amount FIXES the size of your crop. Many times a small investment in

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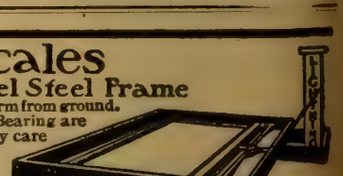

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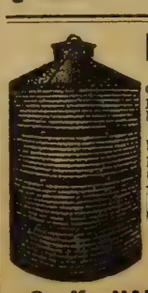

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Increasing the Yield of Oats.

The following is an extract from Farmers' Bulletin No. 338, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, prepared in the office of Experiment Stations, A. C. True, Director:

"Perhaps the most practical seeding method of increasing the yield of oats is the use of the drill instead of the broadcast seeder. At Urbana, Ill., in 1905, the average difference in yield between oats planted with the drill and those planted with the broadcast seeder was twelve bushels, and on each of the eighteen plats it was in favor of the drilled portion. In 1907 the difference was in favor of the drilled oats in eleven cases, in favor of the broadcast oats in five instances, while on the remaining two the yields were exactly equal. In 1908 the drilled oats were planted at the rate of two bushels per acre and the broadcast sowing made at the rate of three bushels. Out of thirty sowings made, eighteen yields favored drilling, while nine favored broadcasting, and in three cases the yields from the two methods were exactly equal. The average yield from drilling was 1.6 bushels greater than that from broadcasting, which, together with the saving in seed, gives this method an advantage of 2.6 bushels. It is seen that the weather conditions during the growing season make a great difference as to the relative yields obtained by these methods. Similar tests at DeKalb showed a net average of 2.7 bushels in favor of drilling as compared with broadcasting. The most marked difference at this station was shown on timothy sod, where four bushels per acre represented the advantage of the drilled oats over those sown by broadcasting. For two years at another point, land previously in corn, seeded to clover at the last cultivation of the corn, and planted in oats in 1906, showed an average difference in yield of 3.6 bushels per acre in favor of the drilled fields.

"It has been found that plowing does not take the place of drilling, but that the advantage of drilling over broadcasting is even more marked upon plowed land than upon land disked before seeding. Plowing the land produced an increased yield of two bushels per acre, which was insufficient to pay for the difference between the labor of plowing and that of disking. In some instances the impossibility of harrowing in the oats immediately after they are broadcasted emphasizes the advantage of the drill, which both plants and covers at the same operation. The three Illinois fields quoted are representative of widely differing conditions, and show an average difference in yield of 3.9 bushels per acre, indicating the possibility of increasing the production of oats in this state alone by over 13,000,000 bushels annually, without any increase in acreage or improvement in other particulars. At the market price of 32.2 cents per bushel, this would mean an increased income of more than $4,000,000 to the oat producers. The increase in yield on thirty-five acres, it has been estimated, will pay for a drill in a single year. The difference in cost of sowing is almost nothing, as the experience of careful farmers indicates that the time and labor required to drill land is practically equal to that required for harvesting it once and going over it with a broadcast seeder.

"'This would certainly represent the minimum of work that could be done in each case. If, besides this, the broadcast land needs to be disked, while the disk-drilled land needs only to be harrowed, the drilled land would require less expense.' A drill properly cared for 'should not cost over $2.50 to $5.00 per year, depending upon size of drill and amount of land sown. * * * The question will likely arise as to what kind of drill to use. To this it is only necessary to reply that the only practical kind for corn-belt farmers is some good make of disk drill. The disk drill is the only kind we know that will not clog in going through an ordinary amount of cornstalks or other refuse on land. A good disk drill will do this without much trouble. Perhaps the disks should be eight inches apart rather than closer together for this mechanical reason.'"

Not Too Much Acreage.

Mr. J. H. Chamberlain, of Morgan county, Ill., who raised fifty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, is reported as saying that farmers in general seem irresistibly impelled to sow a large acreage rather than try to get a large yield per acre. He produced 1,045 bushels of wheat on nineteen acres.

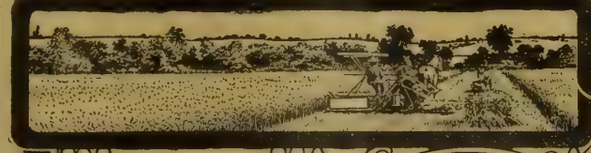
Speed of the Age.

This is a rapid age. A Richmond (Ind.) girl was a bride at 13 and a grandmother at 28; and an Oakland man meets a girl on Sunday, marries her on Monday, leaves her on Wednesday, attempts suicide five days later, becomes reconciled, then disappears. Going some. — Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer.

American Corn in Scotland.

According to the Consular and Trade Reports of the Department of Commerce and Labor American corn is being used in large quantities in the manufacture of Scotch whiskey. The general impression is that we sell corn as food, not as drink. The foreign buyers take great liberties with American farm products.

PREPARE NOW



MAKE THE HARVEST CERTAIN

YOUR time and careful judgment cannot be used to better advantage than in preparing well in advance for the proper harvesting of your grain crops.

Take no chances of delays, with experimental harvesting machines. Don't risk the choice of one or two neighbors, because you must buy for many years' service as well as this year's harvesting.

It is necessary that you be prepared with efficient harvesting machines if you are to reap all the profit that your harvest should yield.

Right now is the time to ascertain whether or not you need a new harvesting machine—binder, mower, reaper, hay rake, tedder—it does not matter so much which machine you need, the principle is the same.

You should start today to look over your equipment—ascertain what you will need.

There are many points to be considered in selecting a harvesting machine. If it is a binder you need, you should have a machine that is efficient, dependable and durable, and then the machine should meet your particular requirements—and to do all this it is necessary that you take sufficient time to properly consider the selection of the new machines.

Buy wisely—safely—on the verdict of thousands of farmers of America and all over the world who have cut out the failures and choose from standard makes of the famous I H C Line of Machines.

Champion McCormick Osborne
Deering Milwaukee Plano

Why waste your valuable time—patience—labor, and sacrifice part of your crop this year and every year in experimenting with unsatisfactory machines? Others have taken all the experimental risk for you—if you act wisely now.

Don't wait until you must "buy in a hurry." That is not necessary, because an I H C Dealer is right near you and will, any day, show you just the I H C machine adapted to your particular needs.

He will also take your reservation order for reliable binder twine on which you should take no risk this year. The late market may be flooded with inferior grades of experimental twine. It's important that you investigate these facts and your I H C Dealer has the details to show you—and the proof of quality on all machines and I H C brands of binder twine.

Then, too, remember that with the strongest and most reliable guarantee given on any machines in the world, you also have the satisfaction of knowing that I H C interchangeable parts are quickly at hand—through your I H C Dealer. No waits. No delays. No annoyance. Perfect workmanship and materials of highest quality are guaranteed by the experience of over half a century in I H C machines. Make your harvest certain.

We urge upon you the importance of deciding this matter now; because, if you put it off until a more convenient time, the chances are that you will never give the subject proper attention. You, no doubt, think there is plenty of time—but the harvest season will be upon you the first thing you know. Therefore, consider this harvesting machine question, now, while you have the time to give it proper study. Write for any information you may need to help you make a wise decision.

Ask the I H C dealer for catalogue of the machine you want. If you do not know the dealer nearest you, ask us.

Take your choice of machines. The quality is the same in all—the best possible.

Don't experiment with binder twine, either. Get one of the seven perfectly dependable brands of twine and be sure. Choose Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano or International—in Sisal, Standard, Manila and Pure Manila brands.

If it is not convenient to see an International dealer, write for full information and the catalogue you want.

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Registers as high as 300 pounds. Especially intended for Traction and Portable Farm Engine use.
5 inch Dial——Only $2.69
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415 N. Main st., St. Louis. Mo.

Value of the Muskrat.

On account of the increasing scarcity of fur-bearing animals, considerable interest is being manifested in the muskrat. Both the fur and the meat are staple articles in some of the markets of the East and Middle West during the winter months. The furs are used largely by fur dressers and dyers and are made to closely imitate the more costly furs, thus creating a continuous demand for the pelts.

Owners of marsh lands have already made the trapping of muskrats profitable, converting otherwise useless lands into income-producing investments. Many lease the trapping privilege to those who make a business of trapping.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 396, "The Muskrat," gives a description of its general habits, methods of trapping and the value of its fur and flesh. It will be sent free by Senators, Members of Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The American Stockman says: "Sheep are great soil renovators and weed eradicators, but the man who would make a profit on them should not get the idea that they are simply scavengers."

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◆ ◆ ◆

Three Years For One Dollar, Payable at the End of the First Year.

We desire to invite attention to our blank form at the end of this item, which can be filled out for subscriptions on credit. This is an invention of Uncle Piper, our subscription editor, who has guaranteed that every one of them will be paid when they are due. The subscription price of this paper is $1.00 for three years, and the bill for the subscription is sent to the subscriber at the end of the first year. When the bill goes out Uncle Piper generally slips in a list of handy premiums for the subscriber to select one, providing he pays the bill promptly, and the general result is that the bill is soon paid. When it comes to getting subscriptions from intelligent, high-class farmers, Uncle Piper is at the head of the class.

Uncle Piper.

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To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay One Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

Name.. .....

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The Price of Corn.

It is a common saying that a farmer don't know anything about what he is going to get for his crop. That is one of the common errors. Any farmer raising 5,000 bushels of corn can contract his crop six months in advance. All he has to do is to put up the security that he will not fail to deliver the goods. The closing Chicago Board of Trade quotations on April 30th were for May delivery No. 2 corn, 58¼ cents a bushel; July delivery, 62¼ cents; September, 63½ cents; and December, 58¼ cents.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Those who have wool clips for sale should write to A. J. Child & Sons, St. Louis, Mo., and obtain their 1909 wool circular. St. Louis is a first-class wool market for the shipper, and it has often been the means of preventing disastrous declines in values when other markets were demoralized. Many mills buy in St. Louis that do not buy anywhere else, and the Eastern markets can be lifeless when St. Louis is active. Messrs. Child & Sons handle wools strictly on commission, and the firm is absolutely reliable. See page 17.

The Price of Wheat.

The best instantaneous crop report indicator is the Chicago Board of Trade. Every hour of every business day reports are received there, and every change in the market is noted. Foreign crops are also reported on. Wheat being a world's crop, is studied from that standpoint. On April 30th the closing quotation for wheat to be delivered in May was $1.08¼; for July delivery, $1.03¼; and for September, $1.01⅝ a bushel. These figures represent buying and selling quotations, money put up to guarantee receipts by the buyer, or delivery by the seller.

The Price of Oats.

If a farmer wishes to know what his oats are likely to be worth on the market at almost any time, he can do no better than consult the Board of Trade quotations. There is no other way. The President of the United States cannot help him, neither can the Secretary of Agriculture, but on the Board of Trade legitimate sales are being made every day. At Chicago, on April 30th, trading was on the following basis: For May delivery, 41⅛ cents; July, 40½ cents; September, 38¾ cents; and December, 39¼ cents.

Future Trading Necessary.

Every man who makes a contract with any city, state or national government has to speculate in futures. Contracts are all made for a year. The contractor is under bonds to deliver the goods, and if he loses money, that is his look-out. Some people simply say they are opposed to gambling; there is, however, just as much gambling in entering into a government contract as there is in contracting to deliver grain or any other produce in the future. Commerce cannot be conducted without speculation any better than a dairy without a cow. Many a time legitimate commerce is called gambling by people who don't know the difference; furthermore, the gamble is largely in the intent.

Ropp's Commercial Calculator which we offer as a subscription premium is a very valuable work. At first it seems a little complicated, but after a few times in use it becomes familiar and very useful. Read about it on another page.

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American Drilling Machines

Standard the world over.
For every possible condition of earth and rock drilling and mineral prospecting we make a drill especially designed for the requirement.
Catalog No. 105, the most complete "drill hole" catalog ever issued, Free.

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Chicago Office: First National Bank Bldg.

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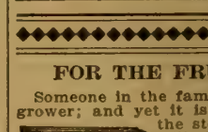

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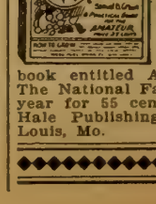

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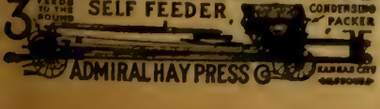

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National Association of Farmers.

In our last edition we said that there ought to be an association of land-owning, tax-paying and employing farmers organized upon the lines of the associations of the great business world.

We say it again. There are numbers of good associations representing special interests, such as the Live Stock Breeders', the Fruit Growers' and Grain Growers' Associations, but not one of them is lined up as a protective-tariff association, advocating distinctly and positively the protection of all farm products and all manufacturers' products and all United States products by the levy of customs duties on foreign imports for the purpose of making the foreign products pay their share towards the support of the government of this country, and as distinctly opposing every so-called free-trade movement which advocates extending foreign products entry free of duty in order and for the express purpose of reducing the value of our home-grown, tax-paying productions.

If the land-owning, crop-growing, employing, tax-paying farmers do not organize such an association they will repent it in sackcloth and ashes. No man should be allowed to join it unless he be owner of a farm in operation, and no man be allowed to enter unless he subscribe his name as a supporter of the tariff laws for protecting American industries against the admission of any competitive foreign goods unless a duty is paid on them surely equal and more than our own products are taxed by city, county, state and federal governments.

We need to be doubly armed and organized, for there are two elements to contend against; one is the Free-Trader, who is working for foreign interests against our own, and the other element is the one who is in favor of protection for his own goods and who is in favor of taking away the protection from your goods. We expect farmers who agree with us to signify their willingness to join the National Association of Farmers, formed for the purpose of consistently watching over the interests of the farmer in upholding such duties as now exist and to advocate and insist upon the restoration of such duties as have been recently removed.

Addicted to Agriculture.

The Saturday Evening Post is unfortunately addicted to agriculture. It perpetrated the great Alaska wheat fake upon a million readers, and has now selected Hon. F. D. Coburn as a market expert and has misled the million once more. Mr. Coburn is a great man; his books on alfalfa and swine husbandry have given him a lasting place in the Hall of Fame; but his article, "Does the Farmer Get His Share?" in the Saturday Evening Post of April 9th, is so full of misinformation and false conclusions that we imagine Coburn was never guilty of writing it. The article leads people to believe that the commission charges, yardage and other expenses at the stock yards eat up a large proportion of the amount paid for the farmers' hogs, whereas all these stock yard expenses combined don't amount to much over 20 cents on a twenty-five-dollar hog. The Saturday Evening Post ought to get the accounts of sales of hogs, cattle and sheep at any or all of the markets and tabulate them and show the result. Then Mr. Coburn's article should be re-written in an intelligent manner in accordance with the facts and the "clap trap" cut out.

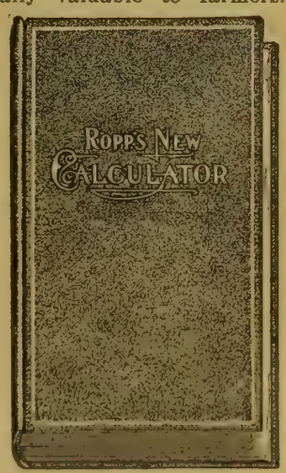
When the journalistic trained misinformers and jungle writers arrive at the preordained conclusion that black is white, people who know the facts simply smile and let it go at that; but Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of the state of Kansas, ought to do better, for it is his business to know something of market methods, and his very article more than any other shows ignorance of the farmers' opportunities and of the competitive features of the market, and will mislead every man who puts faith in it. We have confined ourselves to the criticism of but one section of his article relating to the market for hogs. If Mr. Coburn was to act as a buyer of hogs for just one day, and on that day there were not too many hogs for sale on the market, he might not be able to buy any hogs, but he would very likely be a wiser man at night than he was in the morning.

The Earth and the Comet.

In the middle of April the earth passed over and beyond the future path of the comet. At the present time the earth and the comet are moving away from each other as fast as they can. The comet is between the earth and the sun, but is rapidly passing out of range, and when it passes out of sight will not reappear for seventy-five years. About the 20th of May the comet will begin to appear as an evening star. It will be seen in favorable position May 27th to June 5th. Whenever the comet is seen our readers will understand that His Majesty has left us and the tail is bidding us good-bye.

Ropp's Commercial Calculator.

This is a standard book and a revised, enlarged and improved edition. There are millions in use. Ropp's Commercial Calculator is specially valuable to farmers. By



its regular use many hard problems become easy. It will prevent mistakes, relieve the mind, save labor, time and money, and do your figuring in the twinkling of an eye. As handy as a watch, always ready and reliable. Anyone who will send fifty cents for one-year's subscription to this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, can select one copy of Ropp's Commercial Calculator as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower has collected historical items relating to agriculture and live stock raising and arranged them in the order in which the incidents happened. It is a record which is intensely interesting to all earnest farmers and progressive stockmen. The events recorded include much that is ancient and is brought down through the ages of progress to about the year 1906. This material is all arranged in a handy booklet of 100 pages; it is nicely illustrated and is a handy, useful publication. We will be glad to send a copy, postage paid, to any of our readers on receipt of 25 cents, or we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for 50 cents and we will send a copy of the Date Book History of Live Stock and Agriculture as a premium. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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Strawberries in Missouri.

According to T. C. Wilson, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Missouri, the cost of bringing an acre of strawberries up to harvest time has been figured by an extensive grower as follows: Rent for one acre, $5.00; plowing and preparing the ground, $2.50; 5,000 plants (standard varieties), $15; expense setting plants, $5.00; cultivating fifteen times, $7.50; hoeing three to four times, $10; mulch and spreading same, $5.00. Total, $50.

The Secretary of one of the Strawberry Growers' Associations writes: "On soil that will produce from thirty to forty bushels of corn per acre, without the use of any fertilizers, the average minimum yield of strawberries will be 100 twenty-four-quart crates, and the average maximum yield 200 twenty-four-quart crates." These estimates are probably for strong and vigorous plants grown in fields not "cultivated with a mowing machine."

Another Secretary writes: "The yield varies greatly, so does the price. For instance, this year (1909) all well-cultivated fields in this section returned to the grower from $80 to $150 per acre, net, while fields that were four or five years old and somewhat neglected returned from $10 to $75 per acre. Last year the general average was probably $40 per acre, the light yield being due to late frosts. One hundred crates to the acre is considered a good yield. We count 60 cents per crate as the cost of crates, picking and delivering to the cars. Our average this year is about $1.85 per crate, or $1.25 net." The Missouri strawberry season is a short one, harvest continuing only about thirty days—say, for an ordinary season, from May 15th to June 20th.

Storage of Seed Potatoes.

Seed potatoes, like table stock, should be stored as cold as possible without frost. Light injures the flavor of table potatoes, which should be kept in the absolute dark. Light is a benefit to seed potatoes, as it toughens the skin and retards sprouting. Hence potato cellars should be partitioned so that the seed may be in the light and the eating potatoes in the dark.

Potatoes in large piles or in unventilated cellars often heat so that they will not grow well, and if for seed, are most vigorous if stored in boxes, crates or open barrels, or if thinly spread upon the floor.

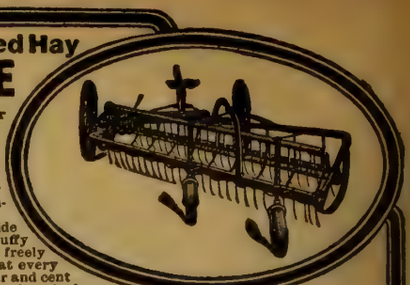
Dirt should be carefully screened out of seed potatoes, before they are stored, because much dirt among potatoes tends to heat them and stop the circulation of air. If potatoes have been frozen in the ground and put in storage, they should be sorted over, the third week, to remove the rots, as the rotten potatoes tend to heat and kill the seed.

Every potato man should have two cheap thermometers tested in slush for correctness at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit, one for the outside of the house and one for the cellar, and by opening and closing doors and ventilators and letting in cold or keeping out warmth or cold, he should hold the potatoes from thirty-two to thirty-five degrees all winter, and fight back the spring rise in temperature as much and as long as possible.

After the temperature gets up to forty-five degrees, the potatoes should be thinly spread out and shoveled over once a week, or oftener, to discourage sprouting.

The first sprouts that come are the most vigorous and afford a sort of natural selection. If potatoes were set by hand, like cabbage plants, it would be well to have these first sprouts started before setting. Where planters are used, seed potatoes should not sprout at all, until their most active sprouts start after the tubers are in the ground.—C. L. Fitch, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Make Top-Priced Air-Cured Hay with the DAIN Side Delivery RAKE



There are two kinds of hay; the kind that is air cured and the kind that is not. Air cured hay is easily worth seventy-five cents to a dollar more per ton. If hay is left in the swath to bleach in the sun, its juicy richness is boiled out, and it is robbed of its greatest feeding value. If hay is packed into dense windrows with an ordinary rake, air cannot penetrate and furnish the circulation necessary to carry away the moisture.

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Free Trade and Protection.

Free trade in general is based upon the idea that the more we buy of foreign countries and the less we buy at home of our own people the more prosperous we will be. On the other hand, protection is based upon the idea that the less we buy of foreign countries and the more we buy at home of our own people the more prosperous we will be.

That is the whole of it. There is no more. The man who expends more than he receives, goes broke; the family that takes in less than it pays out, comes to poverty; the country that buys of foreign nations more than it sells, is on the same road to the poor house.

This country has heretofore sold more products than it has purchased. That is the reason why this country has been prosperous, because we did not admit foreign goods without having them pay some tax towards the support of the government. Foreign productions ought to pay tax as well as and more than our own. That is our position, the position of The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Don't let anybody forget it.

Argentine Chilled Beef.

The Department of Commerce and Labor is authority for the following:

"From Buenos Aires Consul-General R. M. Bartleman reports that the Swift Beef Company and H. & W. Nelson, owners of the English Nelson Line, have signed a contract by which the latter agrees to convey 1,200 tons of chilled beef weekly from La Plata, Argentina, to Liverpool. Mr. Bartleman's letter, under date of February 24, continues:

"Ten boats are to be put on this service, of which a 6,000-ton vessel is to start immediately, and the three under construction, of 10,000 tons each, as soon as launched. Six new vessels are to be built or purchased. Each of these steamers is to carry 3,400 tons of chilled or frozen meat, and is to make the run in twenty-two days. Should all these arrangements be carried out, it is expected that the export of chilled beef from Argentina will increase by 100 per cent. All these new vessels will be fully equipped with excellent refrigerating machinery.

"It has been stated that negotiations are nearly completed for a fortnightly service from La Plata to London of steamers carrying chilled beef, and it is extremely probable that such a line will be started within a year. The export trade of Argentina in preserved meats of all kinds is assuming larger and larger proportions, and affords good openings for the investment of American capital on a large scale."

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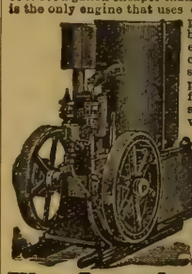

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Each and every plan in the book is accompanied by a lengthy written description, explaining and giving the details of the drawings, and so worded and arranged, numbered and indexed, that it must be readily understood by anyone who reads it.

The price of this book is One Dollar, and we include one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

How to Drain Farm Lands.

In addition to other necessary elements, soil must contain a certain percentage of water in order to yield the largest possible returns. A perfectly dry soil is dead and worthless for producing crops. On the other hand, a soil completely saturated with water will produce nothing but aquatic plants, and hence is worthless for cereals and other valuable products.

Surface drainage is accomplished by open ditches, which in addition to receiving and removing water from the surface of land contiguous to them, may, if sufficiently deep, act as receiving drains for water which percolates through a porous substratum through which the ditches are excavated, and under such conditions facilitate underdrainage as well as carry off water from the surface.

Underdrainage is that which directly affects the soil and puts it in condition for plant production. The use of drain tiles for this purpose introduced in England about the year 1810 has increased to such an extent, and the art of using them has been so perfected, that the tile drain is now regarded as the best type of underdrain. Well turned clay pipes of circular form, one to two feet long, are laid through the soil in a continuous line upon such a grade that any water which finds its way into them will be carried by gravity to some lower point, thus conveying the surplus away. The water enters the lines of tile through openings, left between the ends of the "joints," as they are commonly called.

The drain being surrounded by soil, the spaces of which are filled with water, the water in the soil flows by gravity through the crevices between the ends of the tiles, thus entering the drain, and passes off more or less rapidly, according to the grade upon which the line is laid. The process does not leave the soil without moisture, but only removes the surplus, leaving just enough moisture to keep the soil in a fertile condition.

In order to get the best results in a system of drainage, the work should be laid out with a leveling instrument. No one can be relied upon to guess a grade correctly, nor can anyone arrange a system of grades with economy and at the same time get the best possible work out of the system, without first knowing the facts as determined by a dependable leveling instrument. The slight grades upon which lines of tiles may be laid with satisfactory results are a surprise to many; indeed they were regarded as entirely impracticable until the experience of recent years proved the contrary. Lines of tiles laid on a grade as low as one-half an inch per 100 feet in firm soil will operate successfully, providing the lines are not too long, while drains laid on grades of one to two inches per 100 feet may be counted by the hundreds of miles and their successful operation is attested by thousands of acres of cultivated lands. It is not difficult to impress upon the mind of anyone who will give the matter attention the fact that such work must be laid out with accuracy, and this can not be done without the aid of a dependable farm level.

The success of thousands of farmers in draining their lands with modern methods emphasizes the fact that every farmer should by all means have a dependable farm level. This little instrument will pay for itself in the saving effected by eliminating several days' fee for the surveyor or civil engineer, and the owner will be equipped for life with an instrument which will enable him to do his own terracing, ditching, irrigation work, road building, leveling, house foundation work, running fences, laying out orchards, etc.

We are glad to be able to advise our readers that the market now affords an absolutely reliable telescope farm level at a price within the reach of all, thus filling a long-felt want among land owners.

Adding Value to Land.

By the judicious use of fertilizers and a proper system of crop rotation, the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri was able to add 16½ bushels an acre to the corn yield on an experimental farm at Billings, Christian county, Missouri. The application of the same methods increased the yield of wheat from nine to eighteen bushels and added a ton of clover hay to the acre.

These results were obtained on a field typical of the rolling upland of that section of Southwest Missouri known as the Springfield group of soils. The top soil is reddish brown to gray and the subsoil is usually a bright red. The soil is deficient to a marked degree in nitrogen and phosphorus and only slightly deficient in potash and lime. In the experiment made by the college, cowpeas, phosphorus, potassium and lime were used. The tabulated results of the experiment are given in a bulletin just issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station. The bulletin is by Prof. M. F. Miller and C. B. Hutchison.

PROTECTION from LIGHTNING is what this TRADE MARK represents

In the last sixty years, more property–live stock, grain and buildings—and more **human lives** have been **saved** by COLE BROS. FRANKLIN LIGHTNING ROD than by any other Rod ever made. That is because it is a perfect and scientific Lightning Rod, and the *only Rod* whose efficiency has never been sacrificed or cheapened.

COLE BROS. FRANKLIN LIGHTNING ROD

is the **world standard** of protection; not the **cheapest** but the **best.** Its patent couplings, bronze and platinum points and ground connections form a *continuous* channel, by which electricity passes off to the earth as harmlessly as water from your roof. Every foot *guaranteed.*

BEWARE of cheap *imitations* and flimsy *wire* substitutes offered by the unscrupulous. Look for the initials CBFR on *every section* and for the full trade mark as above on *all packages.* Don't take anyone's word for **CBFR** it, see that they are there for yourself. These letters are YOUR Protection as well as OURS. When it comes to **CBFR** protecting life and property remember that Cole Bros. Franklin Lightning Rod has *never failed* in sixty years.

COLE BROS. LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY

310 to 320 South Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

OLDEST LARGEST BEST

In addition, the bulletin contains valuable advice on the handling of this soil. In this respect it is similar to two other bulletins recently issued by the Experiment Station on the series of experiments being made in various parts of Missouri to determine the best methods of handling the different soil types.

The Springfield group of soils to which this bulletin refers is found in the following sixteen counties of the state: McDonald, Newton, Jasper, Barry, Lawrence, Dade, St. Clair, Henry, Benton, Hickory, Polk, Greene, Webster, Christian, Stone and Taney.

The bulletin, No. 86, may be obtained free by writing to F. B. Mumford, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.

Protection a Good Policy.

There are numerous magazine and newspaper writers engaged in a campaign to denounce the American protective tariff, and they do not stick at any statement, whether it be true or false. The protective tariff, however, has so much to recommend it that not one single article produced in a foreign country should be admitted here without paying an import tax, unless it be articles or commodities which this country needs and does not produce. The proposition that our American products shall be taxed by our city, our county, our state and our federal governments, and that foreign goods and manufactures shall come in free in competition with our double-taxed products, is a stupid proposition; and it was a great national, foolish, ignorant blunder when the duty was taken off hides. The duties that used to be collected for the support of the government now go into the pockets of the importers.

The Great Invention.

The men in the Pullman smoker were arguing as to who was the greatest inventor. One said Stephenson, who invented the locomotive and made fast travel possible. Another declared it was the man who invented the compass, which enabled men to navigate the sea. Another contended for Edison. Still another for the Wrights.

Finally one of them turned to a little man who had remained silent.

"Whom do you think?"

"Vell," he said, with a hopeful smile, "the man who invented interest was no slouch."—Lippincott's.

Heraldry.

She (on the liner)—"So you've crossed the ocean quite often?"

He—"Hundreds of times. Why, do you know, I actually recognize about half the waves we meet."

She—"Indeed! By their crests, I suppose."—Boston Transcript.

The U. S. Government Is Spending Millions of Dollars Annually to

RECLAIM the WET Lands by DRAINING
CONVERT the DRY Lands by IRRIGATING

For the "LAND'S SAKE!" when are you going to Drain or Irrigate that farm of yours? You don't need a surveyor. Get a **BOSTROM IMPROVED FARM LEVEL** and do the work yourself. Simplicity, Accuracy, Durability, Guaranteed. **This Level is no makeshift.** It has Telescope with Magnifying Lenses, enabling you to read the Target a quarter of a mile away; and is used and endorsed in every State in the Union. **Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.** Shipped on receipt of price, $15.00, or, if preferred, will ship C. O. D. **subject to examination.** Outfit includes Level, Tripod, Graduated Rod and Target, full instructions and a copy of Bostrom's Book **"Soil Salvation"** of 25 years experience in **draining** and **irrigating.** Send your order TODAY to—

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The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

Published monthly by The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Subscription Price, 50 cents a year, or $1.00 for three years.

Entered at Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter in January, 1901.

"Land can be improved and its productiveness increased just as easily as it can be worn out, or its productiveness decreased, and whether it takes one course or the other depends on the farmer and what he does." This paragraph is from a bulletin entitled "Soil Management" by Prof. W. L. Hutchinson, of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.

The best farmers are not all on the best farms. Many a man has performed wonders on a poor farm. There are men who have good farms now who started in debt, without buildings, money, little credit and the simplest kind of implements.

The best-posted people consider wheat worth a dollar a bushel after the harvest, and they may only be guessing.

Uncle Piper, our subscription editor, is never better satisfied than when there are more jokes than common sense in the paper.

It seems strange that in April, when all the fruit was reported killed, we were eating strawberries in St. Louis from four different states.

April was a troublesome month, and no end of damage was done to vegetables, fruit and grain, but we will have to make the best of it, and find, as we will, that a cold snap and many cold snaps in April will not close out the agricultural interests of the United States of America. If we buckle down to business, it may yet be a very good year.

The performance should always be judged by the opportunity. A twenty-bushel crop on fifteen-bushel land is a better mark than a fifty-bushel crop on sixty-bushel land.

Practical Farming and Gardening as advertised on page 2 as a subscription premium would be cheap at ten times the price.

Husking time is over and yet the husking is not all done. It is handy to have a first-class corn husker hanging in the barn. See page 2.

Australian meats arrive in New York, pay the duty for the support of our government and sell for what such meat will bring. Read about it on page 2, also on page 19.

When a dairy expert compares the product of a cow with the value of a steer he usually forgets that the steer does not have to be milked every day. Furthermore, the steer is calved, raised, fattened and marketed before the cow gives a drop of milk. The cow needs a man attendant to every fifteen and the steer needs a man to every fifty. See page 15.

An expert from Austria says the horse that is bred and fed and trained for speed is not much of a horse for any other purpose. We are not taking any exception to what the gentleman said.

The Universal Book of Original and Selected Poetry is a most readable and interesting publication. See page 19.

Read about the market for peanuts on page 18. The monopolist who sells them at a high price says that the weather has very much to do with his trade.

The Odorous Fern Tree as advertised on page 30 is a very interesting plant. It can be sown any time of year. Even the seed is odorous. We are offering it as a free preimum in connection with our publication, the Universal Magazine.

The Sewing Awl which we are offering as a subscription premium is a great success. Our subscription department has sent out thousands, and everybody satisfied—not one complaint. See page 9.

Do not overlook the Cement Workers' Handbook offered as a subscription premium. The publisher's price is fifty cents and the price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is fifty cents a year. We eliminate all profits and send them both for sixty cents. Are you in it?

In all the reports of damage by frost, not one has said anything about killing the grass. After the rain, the sleet, the hail and the snow the grass was the greatest consoler, the ever-lasting perennial that comes back better and stronger than ever.

We commend the book "Horse Secrets Disclosed" to our readers. It was edited by Dr. A. S. Alexander, a famous veterinarian, and it is furnished as a subscription premium with the Farm Journal of Philadelphia, the premier monthly farm paper of the United States. See page 24.

The National Farmer Hat offered by our subscription department was originally started as a joke; but it is no joke. We have advertised it continually for two years, and now our first customers are renewing subscriptions, getting their second hats.

Radford's Practical Barn Plans advertised as a subscription premium on page 7 is a great labor-saving work. It is a splendid addition to the farm library. This office has sent out hundreds of them during the past two years.

The Date Book History of Live Stock and Agriculture was compiled and published by the editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Anyone of our readers can obtain a copy as a free premium by sending a subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. See page 5.

Attention is invited to an article elsewhere entitled "Argentine Chilled Beef." This indicates something of the proportions which Argentine meat exports are assuming. There are two reasons why this meat did not come to the United States. First, because there is no steamship line in regular trade fitted up to bring it here; secondly, because it would have to pay 1½ cents a pound towards the support of the United States government.

Turning a few meat packers out of the state of Missouri will not help the Missouri farmers. We can mention several cities and states that will be glad to take them in and pay a bonus for their coming. If the packers violate the law, we would like to see them in jail. But keep the packing houses in the state. Many stock raisers in the state of Missouri are perfectly satisfied with their market conditions; in fact, if all farm products had as good, competitive markets as live stock, there would be no kickers.

Cannot Be and Do Everything.

In conversation with a market gardener whose field of operations is within the limits of the corporation of the city of St. Louis, we asked him how he disposed of his crops, and he said: "I am a wholesaler and I sell on Third street, where the wholesale market is. My produce is sold all over town, but we never retail anything. Wholesale truck growing and vegetable retailing are two different lines of business. If we started retailing we would have to neglect the garden, and in the end very likely we would do no good with either. Live and let live and let the other man make a living."

"But," said we, "that is all very well for a gardener over in Illinois. He cannot distribute his produce in St. Louis, but you are right here in the market and you can cut out the middleman."

"Look at that middleman," he says. "There is a vegetable and fruit wagon; there is a double team to keep up; there is a stylish harness; there is a wagon that cost two hundred and fifty dollars; there is a man who went to work at five o'clock this morning and is still delivering. I could fill up his wagon with vegetables, but I could not fill up his assortment. There are tomatoes from New Orleans; grape fruit from Florida; apples from New York state; strawberries from Louisiana; green onions and new potatoes from the South—none of which I can furnish to-day. Some months in the year I could give him an assortment, but it is another line of business, and he has built up a trade depending on him that he can keep by attending to his business. We are wholesalers and intend to remain so, and we are not dissatisfied with present conditions. A farmer who does his duty to his farm cannot devote his time to anything else." And he went into the Farmers' and Merchants' Trust Company building, on the corner of Grand and Gravois avenues, and deposited the money for two loads of vegetables which he had sold to the middlemen on Third street.

Australian meats of all kinds and South American meats of all kinds can come to this country and be sold at a profit, providing the New York meat salesman can induce Congress and the state authorities to keep on taxing American meats and admit the foreign article free of tax and free of duty. See article "Imports of Lamb and Sheep," which we have reproduced by courtesy of the Butchers' Advocate of New York City.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ARKANSAS.—Farms that grow big crops of corn, oats, alfalfa, rice, etc., at low prices. Hundreds of bargains. Homeseekers' Guide mailed free. State Map, 10c. **Moore & Ross,** Searcy, Ark.

TENNESSEE.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and prices of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

TEXAS.—2,600 acres, 11 miles from Sabinal, Uvalde county; about half agricultural, balance excellent grazing. Price, $7.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Address, **Albert D. Evans,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

TEXAS.—A Great Bargain.—1,650 acres, 95 per cent. agricultural, in northeast corner of Red River county; 400 acres in cultivation and under hog-proof fence; 200 acres in Bermuda grass; eight houses and plenty of good water. Situated 11 miles north of Avery, on the T. & P. Railroad. Price, $25,000; one-third cash; deferred payments to suit purchaser. Address and mention this paper, **A. J. Martin,** Harris Ferry, Texas.

VIRGINIA.—Farms for sale from the mountains to the sea. Stock, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Fish and Oysters. Illustrated catalogue free. **Geo. E. Crawford & Co.,** Richmond, Va.

3280-Acre Missouri STOCK FARM

I want every man interested in a stock farm and able to conduct one of this size, or interested in investments, to write me for full particulars. It is impossible to give details here, but in all my experience I have never seen a stock farm so complete and so ideally situated—close to three great markets; 2,000 acres are newly fenced with Page woven wire fence, posts a rod apart; there is plenty of water; houses are new and everything is ready for an able man to go right in and make a big success.

The price for a short time will be $25 an acre; easy terms. I have no doubt but that inside of 10 years the tillable land (of which one-half the farm consists) will be worth $100 an acre and the pasture land $50 an acre. The Rock Island R. R. runs through this farm, and has a switch in the center of it, to and from which freight of all kinds is shipped.

Write me now for full description and terms.

J. H. LIPSCOMB,
310 FIDELITY TRUST BLDG.,
Kansas City, Mo.

We can sell your property; send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE: — Official 112-page book "Vacant Government Lands" describes every acre in every county in U. S. How secured free. 1910 diagrams and tables. All about irrigated farms. Price 25c. postpaid. **Webb Pub. Co., Dept. 75, St. Paul, Minn.**

GOOD FARM BARGAINS FOR SALE BY FRANK P. CLEVELAND.

IOWA.—239-acre improved farm in Monona county. Price, $70.00 per acre.
WISCONSIN.—200-acre improved farm in Jackson county. Price, $4,000.
WISCONSIN.—80-acre improved farm in Bayfield county. Price, $1,800.
WISCONSIN.—153-acre improved farm and milk business, which pays $11.00 per day, in Monroe county. Price, $16,000; terms, half cash.
WISCONSIN.—240-acre improved farm in Adams county. Price, $4,000.
TEXAS.—2,560-acre ranch in Dallam county; will divide. Price, $12.00 to $16.00 per acre.
SOUTH DAKOTA.—940-acre improved farm in Mead county. Price, $20.00 per acre.
MONTANA.—640-acre tract of rich farm land in Custer county. Price, $17.50 per acre.
MISSOURI.—140-acre fruit and garden farm in Ripley county. About 7,000 trees in full bearing; large amount of small fruit; good buildings. Price, $10,000; terms, one-third cash.
MINNESOTA.—240-acre improved farm in Marshall county. Price, $3,600.
MINNESOTA.—4-acre fruit and chicken farm in Red Lake county. Price, $1,500.
MICHIGAN.—100-acre improved farm in Mecosta county. Price, $3,500.
ILLINOIS.—346-acre improved farm in Woodford county. Price, $125.00 per acre.
CALIFORNIA.—1,000 acres fruit and farm land in Modoc county; will divide. Price, $50.00 per acre.
MINNESOTA.—200-acre improved farm in Pine county. Price, $3,000.
ILLINOIS.—209-acre improved farm in Henderson county. Price, $12,000.
MISSOURI.—120-acre improved farm in Vernon county. Price, $65.00 per acre.
INDIANA.—238½-acre improved farm in Jasper county. Price, $48.00 per acre.
WISCONSIN.—240 acres of farm and timber land in Florence county. Price, $2,400.
ARKANSAS.—160 acres of farm and timber land in Stone county. Price, $1,600.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of business or real estate anywhere at any price, address **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, Real Estate Expert, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

WESTERN CANADA

Prof. Shaw, Well-Known Agriculturist, Says:

"I would sooner raise cattle in Western Canada than in the corn belt of the United States. Feed is cheaper and climate better for the purpose. Your market will improve faster than your farmers will produce the supplies. Wheat can be grown up to the 60th parallel [800 miles north of the International boundary]. Your vacant land will be taken at a rate beyond present conception. We have enough people in the United States alone who want homes to take up this land." Nearly

70,000 Americans

will enter and make their homes in Western Canada this year. 1909 produced another large crop of wheat, oats and barley, in addition to which the cattle exports was an immense item.

Cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, and good railways. For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent.

J. S. Crawford, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants Loa & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

(Use address nearest you.) (6)

THE SEWING AWL.

A Most Useful Premium For Subscribers to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screwdriver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

COW BEATS WORLD'S RECORD.

Gave 80 Pounds of Milk Daily and Produced 29.27 Pounds of Butter.

About twenty-two miles south of Utica, N. Y., near Solsville, a cow has just distinguished herself by smashing the world's record in the amount of milk and butter production in a seven-day test. Farmer Eugene Lamunion had a cow which was producing milk and butter in such quantities that he had to milk the animal four times a day, so he took advantage of a privilege granted by the State Department of Agriculture and called upon the Department for a test of the cow, the state to pay one-half of the cost of the test and the owner the other half.

A representative of the State Department and another dairy sharp from the Cornell Agricultural College came to the farm, and for thirty days they fed the animal, weighing every ounce of food given her, as well as every ounce of milk and butter she produced. The result was that the two years, eleven months and twenty-three days old cow has smashed the world's record not only for production of cows at that age, but of the best that a cow of any age has produced.

Lockhart de Kol, No. 101,544, is the highly poetic name of this extremely practical cow, and for seven days she gave over eighty pounds of milk each day and produced 29.27 pounds of butter. The highest record for this age of cow was 27.06 pounds of butter in seven days. Farmer Lamunion was offered $2,500 to-day for the cow, but he promptly refused it.

New Boston Milk Law.

The new milk law of the Boston Board of Health will go into effect May 1. This law provides that all milk dealers must deliver milk in "original packages," or paraffine boxes, which must not be opened by storekeepers nor poured in cans for sale. Milk must be sold just as it is received from the producers. When the law becomes operative, milk can be purchased in the "original packages" of one or more pints at four cents per pint. No one will be able to secure milk in bulk.—Observer.

Cows' Milk and Sows' Milk.

For the first weeks of a pig's life the mother's milk is its drink as well as food, and therefore in caring for suckling sows it should be the aim to so feed them that milk of only medium richness will be furnished instead of a limited supply of that which is extremely rich, the latter being less healthful and more liable to cause thumps, scours and unsatisfactory growth. It is only a law of nature that pigs should make more economical gains through the milk of the dams than in any other way, and it is also true that the sow will furnish nourishment for her young at less cost for the raw material than any other animal on the farm. A sow's milk is rich in solid matter, which amounts to 17 to 20 per cent. On a comparative basis of 1,000 pounds live weight, a cow giving three gallons of milk a day will give in the milk one pound of fat and .77 pound of protein daily, while a sow's milk will yield 1.26 pounds of fat and 1.1 pounds of protein a day on an average. In composition sow's milk, in comparison with cow's milk, is very high in total fats as well as solids.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

Milk Producers' Association.

Although a few members were in during the month of April, there was no actual meeting, neither will there be a meeting in May. The President made a round of the dairy distributing companies and the milk report was sent out to all members in good standing. This association manages to get milk shippers to the St. Louis market a better average in price than is obtained either in Chicago or New York.

Mules For Canada.

Eighty head of mules at $315 per head is the record of a mule sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the month of April. They were sixteen to seventeen hands high, averaged about 1,400 pounds, and included some prize winners. These mules were picked up in about two months. Such mules are scarce. They went to Canada to work on the railroad.

$15.95 AND UPWARD

THE LOW DOWN AMERICAN SEPARATOR

EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid, fair and square proposition to furnish a brand new, well made and well finished cream separator complete, subject to a long trial and fully guaranteed, for $15.95. It is different from anything that has ever before been offered. Skims 1 quart of milk a minute, hot or cold, makes thick or thin cream and does it just as well as any higher priced machine. Any boy or girl can run it sitting down. The crank is only 5 inches long. Just think of that! The bowl is a sanitary marvel; easily cleaned and embodies all our latest improvements. Gears run in anti-friction bearings and thoroughly protected. Before you decide on a cream separator of any capacity whatever, obtain our $15.95 proposition.

OUR LIBERAL TRIAL ENABLES YOU TO DEMONSTRATE THIS. While our prices for all capacities are astonishingly low, the quality is high. Our machines are up to date, well built and handsomely finished. Run easier, skim closer, have a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Thousands of machines in use giving splendid satisfaction. Write for our 1910 catalog. We will send it free, postpaid. It is richly illustrated, shows the machine in detail and tells all about the American Separator. Our surprisingly liberal long time trial proposition, generous terms of purchase and the low prices quoted will astonish you. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America and the first to sell direct to the user. We cannot afford to sell an article that is not absolutely first class. You save agent's, dealer's and even catalog house's profits by dealing with us and at the same time obtain the finest and highest quality machine on the market. Our own (manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every American Separator. We ship immediately. Western orders filled from Western points. Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1102, BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

Three Big Papers, 70 Cents.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower; Twice-a-Week Republic of St. Louis, the oldest, biggest and best semi-weekly in the Southwest; and Farm Progress, the biggest semi-monthly farm paper printed, sent to any address a full year for only 70 cents. The subscription price of all these papers, if taken separately, would be $1.25. Send orders to the St. Louis Republic, St. Louis, Mo.

Cotton Seed For Seeding.

At New Orleans, La., on April 25, cotton seed rose to the highest price on record, long staple seed selling for $150 a ton. Ordinary seed for seeding brought $50 to $75 per ton.

A herd of 158 selected and tested Holstein cows produced twenty-eight quarts of milk per day with an average butter-fat content of 3½ per cent.

Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry of Holstein cattle, says the percentage of profit is not much of a basis; what Holsteins are after is the net profit; and on that basis the Holstein is always in the front.

In a New York hotel a millionaire paid $1.75 for two fried eggs and a cup of tea and then kicked about the high cost of living. We don't blame him. Five cents for a cup of tea, ten cents for two eggs, and sixty cents for being a millionaire, that would have been enough. He was charged a dollar too much.

The Southwestern Farmer and Breeder says: "Capt. A. M. Bush, of Denton, Texas, sold a 682-pound hog in that town for $61.63. It was a Duroc-Jersey. This price made one hog the equal of a 500-pound bale of cotton at 12½ cents a pound.

A Sure Proof.

"Tell me all about it," said the woman who was ill and couldn't attend the wedding.

"'Twasn't much," said her husband. "There was no best man, and the bridegroom forgot the ring and had to go back home for it."

"Lucky girl!" she exclaimed, with woman's intuition. "She is marrying a plumber."—Buffalo Express.

Inside and Out.

Speaker Cannon, at a dinner in Washington, said soothingly to a young suffragette:

"After all, you know, there is room for both man and woman in this world. Men have their work to do, and women have theirs.

"It is the woman's work to provide for the inner man, and it is the man's to provide for the outer woman."

"Regularity is perhaps more important in feeding sheep than any other animals, for they are naturally regular in their habits."—American Stockman.

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers, or sent prepaid for 20 cents.
HAROLD SOMERS,
150 DeKalb Ave., - Brooklyn, N. Y.

Shoo-Fly THE ANIMALS' FRIEND KILLS EVERY FLY

It strikes when our gravity sprayer is used. Keeps insect pests off animals in pasture longer than any imitation. Used since 1885. Thousands of dairymen duplicate 10 to 50 gallons annually after testing imitations. Absolutely harmless; cures all sores.

30 cents worth saves $10

worth of milk and flesh on each cow during fly season. No Lice in Poultry House or any place it is sprayed. If dealer offers substitute, send us his name and $1 for 3-tube gravity Sprayer and enough SHOO-FLY to protect 200 cows. Name express office. $1 returned if animals not protected. Free booklet. Special terms to agents.
Shoo-Fly Mfg. Co., 1305 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.
Editor knows from experience that Shoo-Fly is O. K.

SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM — A POCKET COMPASS.

This is a true 1¾-inch Pocket Compass purchased from a reliable house. It is a fancy, nickel-plated, open-face, watch-shape Compass, with a silvered dial, and it weighs less than one ounce. Every farmer or ranchman should have one in his pocket. Send us One Dollar and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year, and we will also send you this Pocket Compass by mail postpaid. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

AMATITE means more to the man who needs a roofing than just merely something to put on the top of a building. It means a thoroughly satisfactory and reliable roof covering, without future *expense for painting*—because the *real mineral surface* makes painting unnecessary.

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Amatite can be laid right over shingles, tin or other ready roofings. The directions hold good for laying Amatite anywhere and over anything, and are as simple as A B C.

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The Elgin Quotation.

There is a discussion between the members of the Elgin Board of Trade which will probably result in doing away with the Elgin butter quotation altogether. The same influence is also at work that eliminated the New York quotation. The Elgin butter quotation does not represent actual sales but the joint agreement of a basis arrived at by the representatives of dealers and producers for sales in the immediate future. It would be far better to have quotations based upon actual sales, just the same as live stock sales are made and published, because the trade agreements are not easy to arrive at, and, when arrived at after a contest, there still remain differences. The Elgin quotation for many years has been an instance of the "tail wagging the dog once a week," but quite recently the dog has attempted to wag the tail. No matter how well the tail may wag the dog (and we all take off our hats to Elgin), there comes a time when the dog insists on dominating the proceeding. At present the Chicago dealers representing the dog are trying to wag the Elgin quotation, and the producers will not stand for it because the Chicago influence is in favor of reducing the quotation so that Chicago dealers can outsell it in their own interest. Butter should be consigned for sale and every sale of a tub or more be a public record. That is the way to establish a quotation.

Farms in Holland.

So luxuriant does the grass grow in Holland that an average farm, growing no grain and not exceeding sixty acres, will support twenty-two cows, nine heifers, forty sheep, fifteen pigs and one or two horses. Of this land, about twenty-four acres are usually meadow and thirty-six in pasture. Sometimes in the event of a drouth some oil cake is fed, but as a general proposition Dutch dairy farming is on grass and hay. The grass is cut with a scythe and raked by hand. In Holland they have red and white Holsteins as well as the black and white. One of the best herds averaged 11,275 pounds of milk and 394 pounds butter-fat in an average lactation period of 306 days, no cow being milked over one year.

No Decrease in Butter Quality.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the quality of butter has decreased in the wholesale markets. Notwithstanding the Department says it, we doubt it. If all the creamery butter of former years is compared with the output of the same existing creameries we will have a fair test of quality and probably no deterioration; but there are hundreds of thousands of pounds of butter manufactured now and put on the market where in former years there was nothing but vacancy and emptiness. If we compare the small, stale, mixed-up lots of farm-made butter collected by country stores with the poorest output of the creameries receiving the worst quality of cream-separator cream, we have still an immense enlargement in quantity, a great improvement in quality and double the former price to the farmer. The fact may remain of a different percentage of high-class butter as compared with the former supply, but the comparison is not of the same product.

Feed of English Dairy Cows.

In a bulletin issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, the feed of an English dairy cow is given as follows:

"It is estimated that on good land it requires from 2½ to 3 acres to keep a cow a year. The cows are turned to pasture about the middle of May, and the time at which they are taken off in the fall varies from October 1 to November 1, depending upon the season. Cows are not soiled, and pasture grass is generally depended upon to furnish the entire feed for the summer. When this is done it requires about two acres of pasture per cow. This will support the cows until the 1st of August, when they are turned on the aftermath in the meadow, and from this time on changed back and forth from the pasture to the meadow. Grain is seldom fed to cows on pasture, until after the 1st of August, when a small amount of cotton-seed cake is fed to many of the best milkers. Ordinarily, the winter ration for dairy cows consists of 40 to 70 pounds of roots; 15 pounds of straw; 7 pounds of hay; and 8 pounds mixed meal and cake. The roughage is fed three times a day and the grain twice, the grain being fed according to the milk flow, and is cut off when the cow is dry."

Government Methods Corrected.

Chief B. H. Rawl, of the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture, has recently sent out a circular letter to inspectors and field men, instructing them to discontinue a bad practice. The reasons for this are set forth in the letter, the full text of which is as follows:

"To the employes of the Dairy Division:

"As you know, the general practice in scoring butter is to take a plug from the package of butter with a butter trier. From this plug the judge bites a piece, after which the remaining portion of it is returned to the package. This practice has become so common that nothing is thought of it. However, it is a filthy and unsafe practice for which there is no excuse.

"The bacilli of tuberculosis will live in butter, hence any butter judge who has tuberculosis may communicate it in this way to hundreds of other persons. Other contagious diseases may be communicated in the same way. This unsanitary practice should be discontinued.

In judging butter, you are instructed not to bite from any part of the butter that will be returned to the package. A piece for tasting can be broken from the end of the plug, or any other method may be used that will not bring the mouth in contact with any portion of the butter that will be returned to the package. When you have an opportunity, warn other judges and buttermen of the danger of the spread of disease by the present custom."

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

English farmers receive about $1.40 per 100 pounds for milk in summer and $1.60 in winter, making an average of $1.50 per 100 pounds for the year. This is net to the farmer after paying the freight.

Canadian cream shippers are sending cream into New York state and paying a duty of six cents a gallon. If they shipped in butter or cheese they would pay six cents a pound, but they know better than that. In this connection it is well to observe that the duty paid on the cream goes to the support of the United States government.

Mr. John H. Curran, our worthy and energetic Missouri Immigration Agent, has taken out a patent for an apparatus for purifying milk and cream. As he is a creamery expert, it is safe betting that he has the real thing.

Franz M. Berberich, of St. Louis, Mo., has taken out a patent for an apparatus for milking cows. We hope it can be used with one hand. The milkers that require a factory attachment also require experts who are capable of running factories, and dairy farms don't make money fast enough to pay them. We need a milker that any boy can handle, and one that can be cleansed, purified and rendered sanitary in two minutes.

Why a farmer should deliver whole milk to a creamery when he can separate and deliver the cream alone has never been satisfactorily explained. And until it is explained farmers who are not now doing so had better forget that they ever hauled milk to a creamery. This does not excuse farmers delivering inferior cream, which is the excuse for saying they ought to deliver the whole milk.

President J. P. Mason, of the Milk Shippers' Union, with headquarters at Chicago, keeps 100 cows, ships milk to the value of $12,000 in one year, from a farm of less than 300 acres, of which 100 acres are in corn. He has two silos with a capacity of 300 tons each that are never empty. He buys a little bran, and that is about all. Our authority for this statement is H. B. Farmer, Secretary of the Union, in the Milk News.

Various bottling plants and condensers in the Chicago district are paying $1.45 per 100 pounds for April milk and will pay $1.20 for May milk.

In butter made in Wisconsin and scored at the Agricultural College, a wide variation in salt content was noted, ranging from 2 to 3.5 per cent. in three samples of butter made by the same man. The average salt content was 2.4 per cent.; the highest 5.8 and the lowest 1.2.

The Elgin Butter Board let the price of creamery extra butter go down three cents a pound from 32 to 29 cents on Monday, April 25. This is not so bad, because the quotation a year ago was 26 cents, or three cents less. There is usually a decline in butter about this time of year.

The Chicago price for April milk is $1.30 per eight-gallon can, and May price is $1.00 per eight-gallon can.

United States Cream Separators

Save $12 to $20 per Cow
EVERY YEAR OF USE
Over all Gravity Setting Systems
and $5.00 to $7.50 per cow
Over all other Separators
Holds World's skimming Record
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This great Atlas contains 107 pages, 6x8 inches, is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns. Every country in the world is shown by maps of the latest plates. We use this Atlas as a subscription premium. For One Dollar paid in advance we will send one copy of **Hammond's Handy Atlas** post free by mail and credit three-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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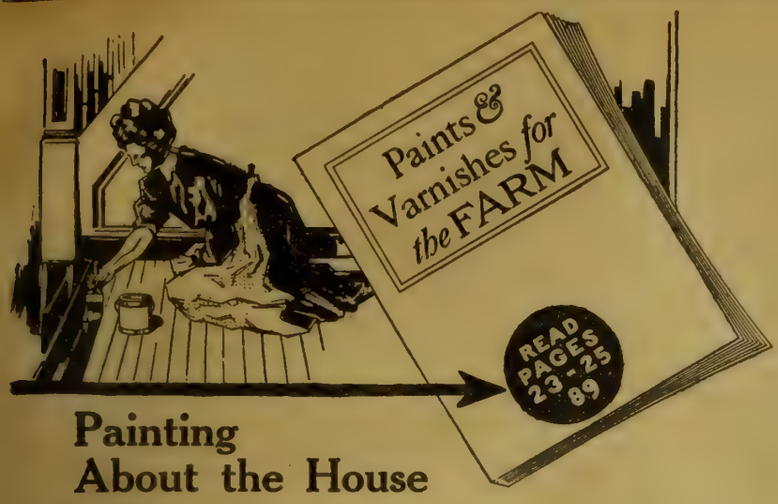

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THIS big 116 page book is *free*. It tells not only all about painting everything around the house, giving full information on the particular paint for every special purpose, such as enameling your kitchen cupboard, painting or varnishing your floors, finishing wood-work, screens and porches, but it also covers the entire subject of painting about the farm, giving exact information as to *just what paint to use on what and why*.

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Dairy and Creamery Combined.

Having asked of creamery managers the question: "What do you think about having a dairy in connection with the creamery?" the New York Produce Review and American Creamery received a number of replies, of which the following from Warren E. Cline, of Iowa, was considered the best:

"Would a dairy in connection with the creamery pay? Although it would be necessary to go to considerable expense to establish a dairy, it most undoubtedly would pay, and pay well, in most instances.

"I would hire a man competent to have charge of the dairy farm, one who could explain to the patrons the necessity of having a dairy breed of cows if they wanted the best returns from the dairy. Also the advantage of feeding a balanced ration to milch cows and being able to compound balanced rations from the feeds that the farmer has at his command. If the creamery owned the land on which the dairy was located it would pay to have a silo, and in this way prove to the patrons the advantage of having a silo and the cheapness of the excellent feed for winter dairying that silage affords.

"The dairy sire could be used to good advantage to assist the patrons in building up their dairy herds, and any surplus from the dairy herd could be sold to the patrons and in this way get better dairy blood in their herds.

"Last, but not least, the creamery would be assured of a supply of good milk to be used for making starters or for any other purpose for which it might be wanted."

Why You Need a Silo.

The silo will enable you to increase the amount of stock you are carrying on the farm. This should be the aim of every farmer, for it seems the maintaining of soil fertility.

It enables you to increase the production of milk and butter-fat and very materially decreases the cost of producing it.

With silage you can prevent shrinkage in the flow of milk, which takes place in the late summer and early fall. It is the most economical feed for stock at this time of year when your pastures are short and dry. You can also keep up the flow of milk during the winter, when butter-fat prices are most favorable. Winter dairying can be carried on in a satisfactory and profitable way with the silo.

About 40 per cent. of the feeding value of the corn plant is in the leaves and stalks. With the silo you save all of this 40 per cent., which is often wasted. It makes a palatable feed of stuff, which would not be eaten.

It enables the farmer to get more fall plowing done than he otherwise would.

There are no aggravating corn stalks in the manure when silage is fed.

It saves the drudgery of feeding and makes the hired man more satisfied with his posiion.

The young stock is kept in a healthy, growing condition. Old stock wintered on silage comes through into the spring in a much better condition than stock wintered on dry feed.—Blue Valley Bulletin.

Reduce Duty on Butter.

Before the Congressional Committee investigating the alleged high cost of living it was proposed to reduce the import duties on butter from six to two cents a pound, thereby, as the proposer stated, to admit foreign butter to keep down the price. This is only one of the items going to show that there is a campaign on foot for the purpose of getting Congress to reduce the duties upon all farm productions or to bring in all foreign farm productions absolutely tax and duty free, like hides, for instance, and at the same time to retain the duties upon all kinds of manufactures. The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is not in favor of building a high-tariff wall around this country, but is in favor of a moderate degree of protection, and that all foreign farm productions shall be made to pay a duty or tax more than equivalent to the taxes American citizens pay to city, county, state and the federal government. The idea of running this government to the detriment of our own citizens and to favor the grain growers and live stock producers of Australia and South America is a ridiculous propotion; but that is exactly what was done when Congress removed the duty from hides.

Stopping Crows From Pulling Corn.

A farmer of one of the central counties wrote to State Zoologist H. A. Surface, Harrisburg, about shaking corn in either coal tar or dilute carbolic acid to keep crows from pulling up newly-planted corn. He said that he had suffered much damage in past years through the depredations of crows, and wants to get ahead of them this year.

Professor Surface's answer to this letter contained the following:

"It is commonly reported that corn should be soaked a few minutes in water containing a solution of coal tar or gas tar, and then spread and allowed to dry. This will make the corn so bitter that the crows will be suspicious of it and will not eat it for fear of being poisoned. I presume dilute carbolic acid would serve the same purpose, but I am not certain about this.

"Different devices have been recommended to keep the crows from pulling corn, one of which is strings stretched around and across the corn field. It is also recommended to sow corn on top of the ground about the time it commences to shoot through the soil, in order to feed the crows at this time, so they will not pull the grain that is planted. It is best for a person to try one or more methods and make a practice of that which he finds best."

They Were All Setting.

A farmer was sawing wood, when it occurred to him that he ought to have the help of one or more of his five boys. Lifting up his voice, he called, but not a boy appeared.

At dinner, of course, they all appeared, and it was not necessary to call them.

"Where were you all about two hours ago, when I wanted you and shouted for you?"

"I was in the shop, settin' the saw," said one.

"And I was in the barn, settin' a hen," said the second.

"I was in gran'ma's room, settin' the clock," said the third.

"I was in the garret, settin' the trap," said the fourth.

THE

BEST INVESTMENT ANY COW OWNER EVER MADE

Thats what MORE THAN A MILLION COW OWNERS the world over have found the DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR to be, after thirty years of separator use.

A DE LAVAL FARM SEPARATOR costs from $40.- to $175.- according to capacity. It saves butter fat and produces a cream of superior quality over any setting system or any other separator every time it is used,—twice a day every day in the year.

It involves far less labor than any setting system, and runs easier, has greater capacity and lasts from two to ten times longer than any other separator.

That's how a DE LAVAL separator saves its cost at least the first year, and frequently in a few months, and then goes on doing so right along for an average of twenty years.

Any desired separator information can be had of the nearest DE LAVAL local agent or of the Company directly.

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Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

"You are a remarkable set!" remarked the farmer. "And where were you?" he continued, turning to the youngest.

"I was on the doorstep, settin' still."—Judge.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED.

If you are the owner of horses, you will understand how important it is to have something on hand to use in case of emergency. Read what E. G. Bean, of Williamsburg, Ia., had to say about Absorbine: "I can highly recommend your Absorbine. I did not use quite two bottles of your medicine to cure my horse. It had a lump on one side of the neck and behind the jaw. The lump was as large as the crown of a hat. After I had used about half the bottle, the lump broke open and run for a while, then a core came out of it like a chicken's heart. Then the lump went down and is now all right." Wind Puffs, Strains, Sprains, Bursitis, Bog Spavin, Capped Hock, Swollen Tendons, are promptly reduced by the use of this valuable remedy, which should be in every stable. If your druggist cannot supply you, send $2.00 for a bottle, charges prepaid. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 106 Temple street, Springfield, Mass.

Remember to subscribe for The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

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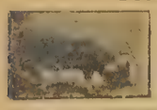

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KIRBY STOCK FARM,
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GREAT, BIG, FINE, SMOOTH POLAND-CHINA PIGS, sired by Best Corrector, out of Perfection and Spellbinder Dams, at $10.00 each. Send in your order and get the best blood in the world. Address,
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For sale, from trained workers, natural heelers, eligible to register. The best of breeding. Fine individuals.

C. H. MILES,
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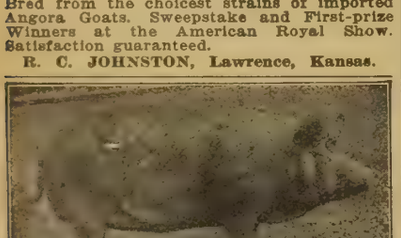
BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
WILLARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS

Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstake and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.



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CHAS. FORD,
Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From my Golden Sunset Strain S. C. Buff Orpingtons as low as $1.50 for 15; $6.00 per 100; also Buff Cochin Bantams, Bourbon Red Turkeys, Buff Ducks and Pearl Guineas. Send for Free Mating List.
ALBERT S. ENNIS,
712-21 Missouri Trust Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

IMPORTS LAMBS AND SHEEP.

Sayles, Zahn & Co., of New York City, Bring Cargo From Australia —Meat in Fine Condition—Is Sold Cheaper Than Native Product.

Butchers and packers throughout the city have been much interested in the announcement that Sayles, Zahn & Co., the enterprising butchers on Sixth avenue, had imported a quantity of lamb and sheep from New South Wales, Australia. About 700 carcasses were received by the firm early last week and they were eagerly examined by experts from the Armour, Swift, Cudahy and other packing houses of the city. After a critical and thorough examination the meat was declared by all to be of first-class quality and to be in splendid condition. The members of Sayles, Zahn & Co. are jubilant over the successful outcome of their venture and believe that a big field will be opened up in New York for the Australian producer.

In addition to the 700 carcasses already received they have 2,000 more on the way, and from the large demand for the meat they believe they will have no difficulty in disposing of all the animals they can secure. One of the members of the firm, in discussing the matter with a representative of the Advocate, said there were many advantages to be gained by handling this stock in preference to native-grown lamb and sheep. "In the first place," he said, "there is the consideration of price, which is very important just at present. The prices of native stock have gone so high that the consumption of meat has fallen off. These carcasses were brought from New South Wales, and after paying the purchase price, the tariff duty, freight and all transportation charges, the cost to Sayles, Zahn & Co. was a great deal less than the same animals of native production could be bought. This enables the company to place the meat on the market at rates lower than those now prevailing for lamb and mutton. Naturally this appeals to the consumer and is a decided advantage in favor of the foreign meat. Another factor which is important and which contributes to the lower price of the imported meat is the fact that it is received in better condition than are the animals butchered in this country; that is, better in the sense that there is not so much waste, and hence there is a greater proportionate profit in handling. For instance, the supply received by us was trimmed so that nearly all the fat was taken off and the legs and shanks had been removed, thus making a very appreciable difference in the amount of waste matter."

Inspectors from the Board of Health examined the carcasses shortly after they had been received and pronounced everything to be in first-class condition, and also stated that the quality of the meat was very good. In fact, the quality of the meat has appealed so strongly to all that a member of the firm said that, prices and all else being equal, he would prefer to handle the animals from Australia to those grown here, as he felt the people would be better satisfied with the foreign meat. He further stated that in view of the fact that there seemed to be no relief in sight for the high prices of meat, the foreign meat would continue to be lower in price and would secure a monopoly of trade. He also stated that the firm had imported sheep and lambs from Canada and had been able to receive them in New York cheaper than they could buy American sheep and lambs. This, in his opinion, was an indication that meat of all kinds could be placed on the market much cheaper here if the present tariff duties were to be abolished.

Blooded Stock.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm has imported four different consignments of Shire, Percheron, Belgian and Hackney stallions since January 25. They are offering these stallions at special prices. Trumans never did stick out for excessive profits, only desiring a fair margin to pay for risk in transporting and a commission for buying. Write for catalogue to Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

Messrs. C. J. Smith & Sons, R.F.D. 4, Greenville, Ill., are again advertising their pure-bred and registered Shropshires. This is a good firm of reliable breeders.

The Dorset-Merino cross is coming into favor in Australia At a recent test of cross-breds at the Wago Experiment Farms, Dorset-Merino lambs closely shorn weighed 78 pounds 3 ounces at twelve days old.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be held at the New Court House, Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 1st, for the election of officers and the transaction of such business as may come before it.

Mr. Chas. Ford, of Mortonsville, Ky., writes that he has a fine lot of pigs to offer, and has just ordered some more imported stock, the best that can be found. While he has many of these booked, he is still able to fill quite a number of orders. Write him your wants early before they are all gone. He can give you what you want in Tamworth swine.

A very fine lot of Poland-China pigs can be had of the Kirby Stock Farm at Marmaduke, Ark. This is one of the herds that is bringing Arkansas to the front as the home of first-class live stock breeders.

New St. Louis Produce Exchange.

F. W. Brockman had the honor of buying the first load of produce sold in the new "Chamber of Commerce" of the St. Louis Fruit and Produce Exchange, Monday, consisting of ten sacks of new crystal wax onions offered by the firm of Henschen & Goerner. John Gazzolo was the buyer in the first sale of potatoes, sixty sacks of Wisconsin Rurals offered by Haueisen Brothers. Mr. Brockman also bought the first apples sold, ten barrels of New York Russet apples, offered by J. W. Humphreys.

Protection Against Lightning.

Lightning rods should be obtained from the manufacturer either direct or through his authorized agent. The first lightning rod is fittingly named the Franklin, for the reason that it was he who first learned to control the electric spark. It is manufactured by Cole Bros. of St. Louis, Mo., and has stood the test of sixty years. For particulars kindly address Cole Bros. Lightning Rod Co., 310 South Seventh street, St. Louis, Mo.

Our Three Flower Premiums.

On page 25 we are offering three beautiful flower pictures as subscription premiums. We are disappointed that these are not going fast enough. We send out hundreds when we ought to send out thousands. They are magnificent. The Pansies are perfection; the roses are delightful; the violets stand out as though in a bouquet. Paul De Langpre is the greatest flower artist in the world.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Rams, Ewes and Ram Lambs of the best breeding. Ram at head of flock sired by an imported English Ram out of a Canadian Ewe. Have used Rams from the best flocks in the United States and Canada. These sheep are bred for wool and mutton. Prices reasonable.
C. J. SMITH & SONS, R.F.D. 4, Greenville, Ill.

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

Three of these pictures are of inestimable value, and the illustrations in this paper do not give the slightest conception of their beauty.

On April 29th, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Serven, of Prairie City, Ill., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Serven is one of the oldest and largest breeders of Shire horses in the United States, having been closely identified with that business since the early 80's. They are both very early settlers in Illinois, having been residents of the state since 1847, and have resided on the same farm, their present home, for the past fifty years. There were about 200 of the leading farmers and horse breeders present at the banquet.

NEW VEGETABLE PEACHES.

A genuine wonder. Who would not grow them? Who would not eat them? Perfectly delicious. Nothing like them under the sun. Grows from the seed in eighty days. Size of an orange. Of easiest culture—marvelous yielders. Succeeds everywhere. Only 10 cents per packet or three for 25 cents, with full directions. I give a nice present with every order. Illustrated catalogue and premium coupon accompanies the seeds. Don't delay. Address, A. T. Cook, Seedsman, Hyde Park, N. Y.

FARM BLACKSMITHING.

Here is a book for the farmer. The book was written by A. J. Drew. It is a complete treatise on blacksmithing from the farm standpoint. This book teaches how to profitably spend stormy days. Many thousands of farmers will find it to their interest to own a copy. There are 100 pages. It is nicely and clearly illustrated and bound in cloth. We credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send one copy of this book by mail for 65 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

THE 500 QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

This is all about swine, and is a book by L. H. Cooch. There are 526 questions and 526 answers. They are natural questions and practical answers. The questions relate to breeding, mating, feeding, pasturing, fattening, management, diseases, etc., of swine. It is a complete veterinary authority on all swine diseases. The answers to questions on feeding alone, if properly attended to, will put enough pounds on one pig to pay for many books. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the 500 hog question book for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis Cash Grain Prices.

On April 30th, cash wheat, No. 2 grade, sold on a basis of $1.10 to $1.12½ per bushel, there being a decline during the month from $1.20 quoted on March 31st, and in two months from $1.25 to $1.27 per bushel, the price quoted February 28th.

On April 30th, cash corn, No. 2 grade, was sold at 63½ cents a bushel, which is a cent higher than the quotation of the close of the month before.

On April 30th, at St. Louis, No. 2 oats sold at 42 cents, this being a 4½-cent drop from the close of March, and 7 cents lower than the close on January 31st.

Our previous views on the grain trade have been justified. Wheat the speculators are afraid of; corn is plentiful but quality is scarce; and there is a large crop of oats of good quality.

Justice to the Markets.

There never has been a time in the history of the world when the farmer who raises live stock has received in market any more money for his stock on the average than he has done in the past six months, and there never has been a time since the world began that the commission and yard charges on the selling markets have been less in proportion to the total amount received by the farmer. There never was at any time previous so much buying competition in the markets as there is now. This statement is made in a paper reaching 125,000 stockmen, and we don't expect anyone of them to dispute it. The reason this statement is made is because an article appeared in the Saturady Evening Post which is calculated to mislead a million people. It needs correction, and needs it badly.

Empire Fertilizers.

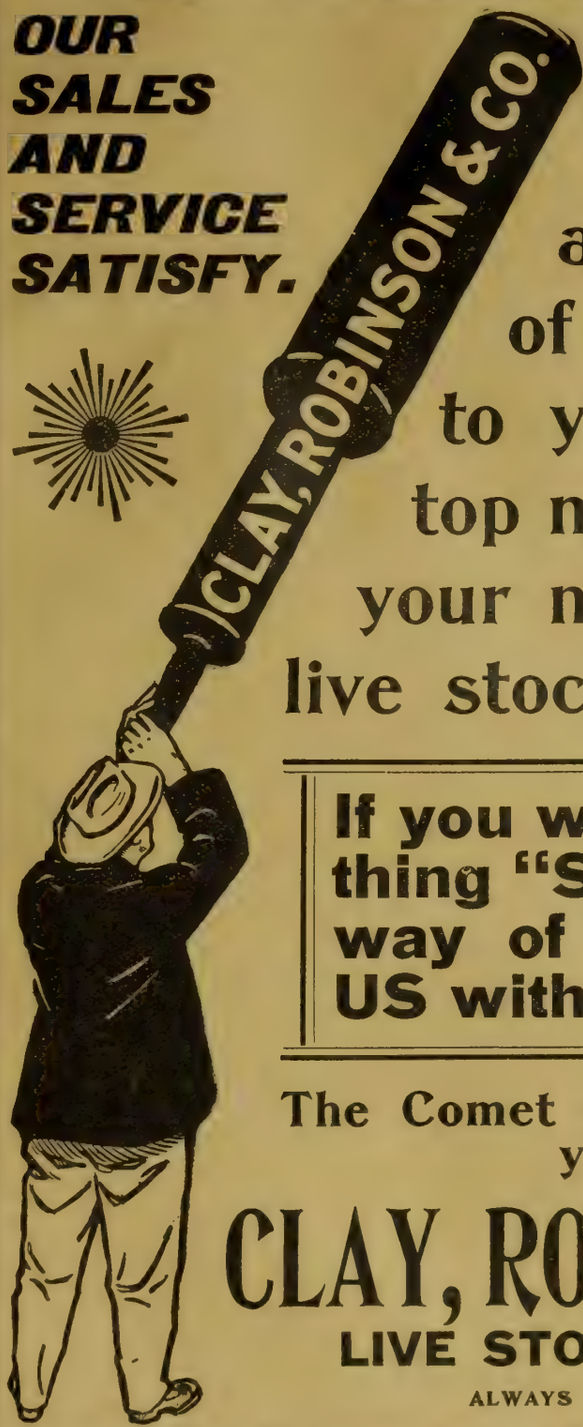
Attention is invited to the advertisement of the Empire Carbon Works, manufacturers of high-grade fertilizers. This is one of the oldest established and most reliable fertilizer plants in this country. By writing to this firm you obtain in return a statement of fertilizers required for every soil and every crop and the cost of same. It is one of the best agricultural booklets used. Furthermore, there is economy in freight bills by reason of St. Louis being the principal point of distribution. See page 2 and write to Empire Carbon Works, 419 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

Hay Prices at St. Louis.

At St. Louis the last sales of hay in April were as follows: Two parts of cars clover-mixed at $13.50; one car do. at $14.50; one do. at $15. Timothy—Part car grassy at $12.50; three No. 1 at $16; one do. at $17. Prairie hay—Two cars No. 2 at $11.50; one do. at $12; two No. 1 at $13; two do. at $13.50. Alfalfa—No. 2 quotable at $14 to $16.50; No. 1 at $17 to $18.50. On East Side: One car clover-mixed at $14. Timothy—Two cars No. 2 at $14.50, delivered to St. Louis; one do. at $15; two scant No. 1 at $16, delivered to St. Louis; three No. 1 at $17 do.; two good do. at $18 do. Clover—One car No. 1 at $16, delivered. Last sale of wheat straw, $6.50 per ton.

Germany is now receiving American pork without any restrictions, allowing it entrance upon the inspection certificates of the United States Department of Agriculture. This has little effect at present, but it is a valuable concession and will enlarge the demand for American meats.

The Coming of the Comet



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although attracting world-wide attention, is really of less importance to you than getting top market prices for your next shipment of live stock.

If you want to see something "SKY HIGH" in the way of SALES, just try US with a consignment.

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will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Boils, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 7 D free.

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Shoeing the Farm Horse.

The farm horse is generally an all-around-purpose animal, and, for this reason, should be shod. In addition to its being obliged to do the ordinary farm work, it is also used for hauling farm products to market, and for a pleasure animal for the family.

Traveling on the hard roads would soon cause the feet to become sore if left unshod, later lameness, and loss of the use of the horse.

The farm horse should be shod with a moderately heavy shoe, one that will be durable and protect the feet. The shoes should have low calks in order that the frog may touch the ground. In winter the calks should be sufficiently long to get a good foothold on the slippery roads. If the feet are obliged to have shoes with the long calks for three or four months, then a bar shoe is to be recommended. The never-slip calks have become popular of late years for the reason that the calks are quickly removed and new ones replaced, thus saving time and money.

Just as great care should be taken with the shoeing of the farm horse as is taken with a valuable race horse. The feet should be perfectly leveled and placed at an angle of from forty-five to fifty degrees for the front feet, and from fifty to fifty-five degrees for the hind ones. The shoes should not be fitted hot, as they are likely to start diseases of the feet, which might cause trouble later. The shoe should be attached to the foot with as small nails as will be necessary to hold it in place. Then, as in shoeing all horses, the nails should not be drawn too tightly and pinch the sensitive structures.

It is best to have the shoes reset every four to six weeks. If the horse can be kept off the road during the summer months, have the shoes pulled off and allow the feet to come down to the ground and get the natural frog pressure. The feet should be kept growing; then there will be very little trouble from the feet getting dry. Oil the coronary band of each foot twice a week. This band is located just underneath the hair line. It forms the horn of the wall, and if a new hoof is produced normally, the foot will not have time to become too dry.—C. L. Barnes, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

A Foreign Expert Opinion.

Baron Beszeleny, an officer of the Austrian Army, has protested against a statement by the well-known horseman, Mr. M. H. Tichenor, who said that the American cavalry horses and horsemen were superior to the riders and mounts of the European Army. In coming back at Mr. Tichenor, the New York Herald quotes the Baron as follows:

"What does Mr. Tichenor call American horse? I mean a national horse, an equine type that is recognized as distinctively American, a type which conforms to certain standards of style and action.

"The trotter is the only equine type that can be called national today. But in this instance utility, beauty and everything that is good, everything that counts in judging a horse, have been sacrificed to speed, so that the trotting type—as a type—is a menace rather than a benefit.

"Then, does Mr. Tichenor mean to say that the drooped-hipped, cat-hammed, flat-ribbed, ewe-necked trotter, which is useless for anything but race-track purposes, outclasses those of Europe? All the good horses in America are imported, the offspring of horses imported from Europe.

"The cavalrymen of the United States, I gladly admit, are fair riders and good horsemen in every sense of the word, and I think a great deal of them, but as yet are far behind the English, Germans or Hungarians.

"But, as a fact, I have never seen more incompetent and more poorly mounted riders than these gentlemen on the bridle paths of Central Park.

"The American ladies are far better riders than the gentlemen. Almost every one I saw, and I have seen a great many, is a truly elegant, most graceful, well-mounted horsewoman."

Hundred-mile Race.

A reader of the New York Herald asks whether a pair of trotting horses ever covered one hundred miles in ten hours. The answer by the Herald is that no such performance can be found in Wallace's Year Book, Chester's Trotting Record or Hiram Woodruff's Trotting Horse of America, but in the American Turf Register for April, 1843, is a circumstantial account of a match against time in which Master Burke and Robin covered one hundred miles over the Centreville Course, on Long Island, in 9:48:48, actual trotting time.

This extraordinary performance took place on May 31, 1834, and it was not until nearly ten years afterward that the details were published, a circumstance which may explain the failure of Wallace, Chester and Woodruff to mention it. The horses were owned and backed by B. R. Theall, a well-known New York horseman of that day. George Spicer, who rode Dutchman to some of his great races, drove the team to a skeleton wagon weighing 185 pounds. The stakes were $1,000 a side, Mr. Theall undertaking to produce a pair of horses that could trot one hundred miles in ten hours and twenty minutes, the twenty minutes being allowed for rests or stops, but the horses not to be kept in motion longer than ten hours. They rested twenty-eight minutes and thirty-four seconds, and completed the one hundred miles in 10:17:22, elapsed time.

The horses showed no signs of distress in the first fifty miles, and the betting, which at first had been 2 to 1 in favor of time, shifted to odds on the horses. At the end of eighty miles Robin became distressed, and the betting changed again to odds on time. But Spicer, according to the Turf Register, saved the day by his generalship in taking the draught off Robin and throwing the weight on Master Burke. During the last fourteen miles the latter horse had not only pulled the load but dragged along his mate. Betting was against him until the last mile.

At the conclusion of the match the horses were instantly unharnessed, warmly clothed and kept walking until they cooled off. On the following day they walked from the course to Mr. Theall's stable in New York, and in a few days they were speeding on Third avenue again.

Brewers' Draft Teams.

The Standard Brewing Company of Scranton, Pa., created a sensation on the Chicago market on April 13th by the purchase of eight head of dapple gray and black draft horses, weighing 1,700 to 1,900 pounds each, at an average cost of $397.50 per head. They were considered as being the best draft horses that money could buy.

A Horse on Murphy.

"At one of the last races run at Monmouth Park," said Phil. Daly, Jr., the other day, "there was among other horses which started for the plate, a gelding called Botheram. Charlie Murphy, taking a fancy to the name, betted large odds in his favor. Toward the conclusion of the race his favorite happened to be in the rear of all, on which Murphy exclaimed:

"Ah, by Jabers! There he is! See how he drives them all before him! Botheram forever!"—Elizabeth Journal.

"Never interfere with a good pasture when once it is established." This is an English saying brought over by two Illinois Agricultural College professors who visited England.

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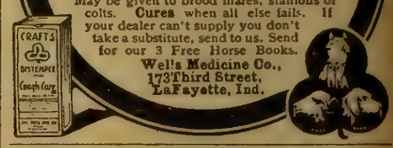
Well's Medicine Co., 173 Third Street, LaFayette, Ind.



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Pay $5 at time of purchase and $5 a month until paid for in full. That is practically making the cows pay for a

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LISLE MFG. CO.
876 Main St., Clarinda, Ia.

Helping the Growth of Trees.

Some trees do not need help to grow, being in loose, friable soil. But we see many trees that are in soil that is largely clay and which seem to stand still from year to year. In such case the general need is a loosening up of the soil for a circle about the trees every year in the spring, or at least before the summer drouth comes on.

Some of our clay soils are of such texture that they have been able while in a virgin state to produce only trees stunted and irregular in form. They continue to do this after they are brought under the plow. The air cannot get into the soil, and this is necessary for the development of the bacteria that produce plant food. The air is also necessary for the growth of the root hairs on the rootlets, for by the root hairs all kinds of plant food are given to the roots and the trees.

The annual stirring up of the hard soil there is a great help to the trees, even those trees that like a clay soil.

A man across the way has a plum orchard on a hillside. The soil is one suitable to the growing of white oak. The land has never been plowed, but the soil was simply cleared of its original growth of white oak and hickory. The grass came in. Then the owner went in and dug some places in which to set his plum trees. That was eight years ago. Those trees have probably grown some in eight years, but one wouldn't notice it.

Off at one side is a place where the man had a pile of coal ashes, which he got rid of by spading into the soil. The ashes were around two of the trees, and so the two trees are surrounded by a circle of lightened soil. They have made good growth and are now double the size of the others.

Most of us do not realize how much good comes to such trees by the lightening of the soil about their roots. It may be that the tree is something like an individual—digests light food better than heavy. We put yeast in bread to make it light and believe that such bread digests better. This is because the digestive fluids can get at it better. In the light soil, the elements that help the preparation of plant food and its assimilation by the roots can get at the plant food better than when the soil is heavy and does not readily permit the passage of water.

This is a more serious matter than one supposes. The clay around the trees mentioned is very retentive of moisture, so much so that the slope drains out very slowly. The water in contact with any one root soon yields up its oxygen to the root, or the oxygen in the air around the root is exhausted, according to the species of tree, and there is no new supply. Plant food assimilation is therefore reduced to the minimum and growth of the tree is necessarily slow.

Manure is always a help, partly because it lightens up the soil and gives the roots room to breathe. But as soon as it decomposes the effect of the lightening is lost. Many orchard soils of this character can be improved by the use of coal ashes now carted away to some hole and dumped.

Value of Light in Growing of Plants.

The scientific orchardist takes into consideration the use of light in the maturing of his plants and fruit. It is so well known as not to need discussion that fruit highly colored by sunlight sells for the highest price on the markets of the world very largely irrespective of its quality. But, also, it may be said most fruit that has been colored by free sunlight has a good flavor.

For a long time in the great city markets apples from some parts of Colorado, where sunshine is eternal in the daytime and where the orchardists have learned to keep their tree tops thin, sell for the top price. The tops naturally thicken up fast when the roots of the trees have a full supply of water and about all the plant food they can use. But the man with the pruning knife keeps the branches from shading the fruit. The apples are bright in color and the buyer pays a big price for them.

Even in the growing of orchard trees, the matter of sunlight is no longer neglected, as it used to be. The writer remembers a time, about forty years ago, when a good many farmers practiced putting 160 apple trees on every acre. This meant the placing of the trees just a rod apart in every direction. The shade of the half-grown orchard was so great that the apples were deficient in color and even in flavor.

At that time some apple-tree sellers advocated the close planting of the trees, a rod apart. Doubtless they sold a good many more trees for it, and there was less danger of sunscald in winter. But the general result was to exclude light, and this made their efforts largely unavailing.

The writer remembers visiting the orchard of one fruit grower whose trees had been set a rod apart. The orchard was like a dense forest, and the shade made it impossible to get even the amount of fruit that should have been produced, to say nothing of the poor color of what was produced.

Since that time the tendency has been to plant farther and farther apart. At first twenty feet was considered a good distance; then it got to twenty-five feet, and later to thirty. Finally it stopped at about two rods, which gives forty trees to the acre instead of 160. This was largely a matter of sunshine. Now it is accepted as the proper theory to plant trees at a distance apart that will give sunlight from three sides.

The effect of the coloring power of sunlight was once illustrated to the writer by an incident that occurred in connection with an exhibit of apples at an Illinois County Fair. An apple grower went to a wealthy tree in his orchard and picked off three separate lots of apples. One lot was from the branches that received the most sunshine. The second lot was from the middle of the tree, where the fruit caught but occasional gleams from the sun; while the third was from the shade side of the tree, where it was never touched by the sun. The three lots were exhibited in three different varieties of apples and each lot got a prize. Then the joke on the judges was allowed to get out. But the lesson was a good one, as it showed what sunshine means to an apple grower.

A Wonderful Producer of Human Food.

A Holstein cow owned by the Department of the University of Missouri in one year produced more human food in her milk than is contained in the complete carcasses of four steers weighing 1,250 pounds each. This statement, impossible as it seems, is not only true, but does not even do full justice to the cow. The solids in the milk which are completely digested and used by the body are counted against the entire carcass of the steer which is only in part edible.

The cow that performed this feat of producing the equivalent of four steers is Princess Carlotta. In the year she produced 18,405 pounds of milk. Below is given the amount of proteids, fat, sugar and ash contained in this milk and the amount of the same substances found by Dr. P. F. Trowbridge in an analysis made of the carcass of a fat steer weighing 1,250 pounds:

	18,405 lbs. milk.	1,250-lb. steer.
Proteid..	552 lbs.	172 lbs.
Fat.	618 lbs.	333 lbs.
Sugar..	920 lbs.	... lbs.
Ash..	128 lbs.	43 lbs.
Total.....	2,218 lbs.	548 lbs.

The total amount of dry matter in the milk was 2,218 pounds, all of which is edible and digestible.

The steer, with a live weight of 1,250 pounds, contained 56 per cent. of water in the carcass, leaving a total of 548 pounds of dry matter. In this dry matter of the steer is included hair, and hide, bones and tendons, organs of digestion and respiration: in fact, the entire animal, a considerable portion of which is not edible. The analysis of the steer's carcass was made from samples taken after grinding up together one-half of the complete carcass, and is not in any sense an estimation of the composition of the carcass.

Princess Carlotta produced proteids sufficient for more than three steers; nearly fat enough for two; ash enough to build the skeleton for three, and, in addition, produced 920 pounds of milk sugar, worth as much per pound for food as ordinary sugar.

These figures show the remarkable efficiency of the cow as a producer of human food. It is because of this economical use of food that the dairy cow and not the steer is kept on high-priced lands. When land is cheap and feed abundant the meat-producing animals predominate; but when the land becomes high in value and feed expensive, the farmer turns to the dairy cow.—C. H. Eckles, Professor Dairy Husbandry, University of Missouri.

Ode to Missouri.

Here's to Missouri, the State of our birth, the greatest and grandest old State on earth; where the bright golden corn fills the thousands of bins, where the wealth of a world comes from faithful old hens; where mules big and round, long-eared, stubborn and fat, bring three hundred apiece, and go quickly at that; where sweet milk and honey, lead, copper and zinc, would fill a big river full up to the brink; where hogs root and grunt and bring ten and a half; where a cow sells for sixty, with ten for the calf; her people the best under God's shining sky; in Missouri I live, in Missouri I'll die."—Macon Times-Democrat.

Probably the most essential point in farming is to know your programme thoroughly in advance and stick to it through thick and thin.

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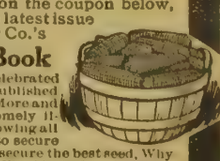
Right now if you say that you read this paper and send your name, either by postal or letter, or on the coupon below, you will receive the latest issue of Deere & Mansur Co.'s

More-Corn Book



The title of this now celebrated book, which has been published in seven editions, is "More and Better Corn," handsomely illustrated in colors, showing all facts on Corn—How to secure the best stand, How to secure the best seed, Why buy ear-corn for seed, Final test of seed corn, How to plant to best advantage, etc., etc.—every page profusely illustrated, makes the book most practical for your use because you can see from the photographs just what to do and how to do it. Also gives valuable tables and complete information about all of the latest kinds of improved Deere machines for handling corn, including the famous New Deere No. 9 Corn Planter, etc., etc. You are invited again this year to

"Get Your Name on Our Big Mailing List"

FREE

Deere & Mansur Co., Dept. 7, Moline, Ill.

As explained in Deere News No. 1, please put my name on your Free Mailing List and send me "More and Better Corn." I am a reader of (paper inserted).

Name .....

Address .....

Town ..... State .....

Note.—We will thank you particularly if you just indicate on the margin of paper here what kind of farm implements you are interested in this year. No obligation on your part to buy. Just give us the chance to send you books which will make you a better judge of values.

WESTERN

Range Horse Sales

will be conducted by

Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,

As usual, during the season of 1910. The First Sale will take place on

THURSDAY, JUNE 16,

And every two weeks thereafter until the close of the season. We will be glad to hear from Ranchmen having Horses for sale. The demand is sure to be good, especially for well-bred Mares and Geldings in good condition.

Please address
J. J. SEARCY, Sale Manager,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Dakota Heifers Bring $7.90.

South Dakota yearling heifers were sold at a new high price on the Chicago market, April 26th, considering the number and weight of the offerings. On that day, Clay, Robinson & Co. sold nineteen head, including six steers, at $7.90 per 100 pounds, the lot averaging 739 pounds. The price was 15 cents per 100 pounds higher than any steers made on the same day and 50 cents per 100 pounds above any sale of a load of heifers. They were marketed by N. N. Poulsen, the progressive stockman of Vermillion, South Dakota. He also had in forty-five hogs of 266 pounds average which Clay, Robinson & Co. sold for him at $9.65 per 100 pounds, within five cents of the extreme top for prime offerings.

The Farmers' Home Journal of Louisville, Ky., says: "Judge F. P. Sebree, of Carroll county, Kentucky, sold this week 150 fat hogs at $9.50 per 100 pounds. He got $4,000 for them, and it is said to be the largest sale of hogs ever made in that county."

Sheep and Lamb Prices.

At St. Louis, on April 30th, the following were quotations for sheep and lambs: Good to choice spring lambs are quotable from $10 to $11 per 100 pounds; fair grades, $8.00 to $9.50, and little culls, $6.00 to $7.50; good, fat, clipped lambs, $8.50 to $9.25; fair to medium grades, $7.50 to $8.25; culls, $5.50 to $6.75; fat mutton sheep, $7.75 to $8.00; fair offerings, $7.00 to $7.65; stock sheep, $3.50 to $5.00; fat bucks, $5.75 to $6.00; and thin ones, $5.00 to $5.50—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds. For the information of people who are not in the business we desire to say that the entire market charges for unloading, receiving, watering, weighing, feeding, yarding, selling, guaranteeing the sale, etc., do not amount to 25 cents per head.

Native Cattle Prices.

The following prices were paid to farmers at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, basis of trade May 1, 1910: Choice to prime steers, 1,300 to 1,500 pounds average, $8.25 to $8.50 per 100 pounds, which is $107.25 to $127.50 per steer. The commission for selling is 50 cents a head; the yardage is 25 cents a head; the bill for feed is not over 5 cents per head, which includes watering. Total yard and sale charges not over a dollar a head. Cattle are weighed up to the buyer when full of water and feed. The "fill," so-called, in a good steer averages forty to fifty pounds, which, being paid for by the buyer, nets the stock raiser $3.20 to $4.00 for his gain in market, out of which he pays but $1.00 for all the yard service. The farmer receives all the money except a dollar a head. This is on basis of best cattle. Other quotations: Good to choice steers, $7.75 to $8.25 per 100 pounds; medium to good steers, $7.00 to $7.75; common to fleshy steers, $6.25 to $7.00; choice to prime yearlings, $7.85 to $8.25; good to choice yearlings, $7.25 to $7.85; common to good yearlings, $6.00 to $7.25 per 100 pounds. Deductions for yardage and feed are the same, but commissions are less than fifty cents a head if more than twenty are in the car.

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Clay, Robinson & Co. keep the country so well informed on the markets the shipper is in position to take advantage of the best market. That's one of the reasons our clients are so generally successful. Our experts in ten of the leading live stock markets of the world watch the trend of trade every hour and post one another. Then in turn they give this information, condensed, to our patrons. Every day our cattle, hog and sheep departments at these ten markets mail to our friends the latest market news and information. More than that, the shipper in territory contiguous to two or more markets is advised by us from these several points. He thus is enabled to select the best point for his shipment. If you are located where you could ship to two or more markets, and are not being advised by us from each of these points, a card to us will secure you this valuable information. Keep it before you that we have the best talent to be secured in each of the following markets: Chicago, Kansas City, South St. Joseph, South Omaha, Sioux City, South St. Paul, East Buffalo, East St. Louis, Fort Worth and Denver. Having our own houses at all these points, our market information is not distorted or colored by local interest. Let us keep you posted, that you may select your best market. That's our reason for having branch houses. We want to sell your stock where the return of dollars to you will be greatest.

REMEMBER:

THE GUIDE POST TO PROFIT

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Money Going Abroad.

Vice-President Sherman stated at St. Louis that by the recent reduction of customs duties American productions had already been displaced by foreign goods to the total of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. He also stated that in the future, instead of being downward, the revisions should be upward.

ROBBED BY FLIES.

Farmers Suffer Severe Losses From Attacks of Insect Pests.

It is a well-known fact that farmers and dairymen are actually robbed of their profits through the constant tormenting to which their live stock is subjected in summer by the bites of flies and other insects.

Horses and cows are so annoyed that they lose flesh and value. Horses are more tired out from being incessantly pestered by flies and other insects than they would be after a hard day's work in the fields, while the cows show the effects of being worried not only in the loss of flesh but by a big decrease in their yield of milk.

Farmers and dairymen all over the country are realizing these facts more and more every year, and are profiting through the discovery made by one farmer who sucessfully solved the problem of keeping the insect pests off his horses and cows.

It has been twenty-five years since this farmer first made his important discovery, and so effectually did it protect his live stock that instead of getting only eight quarts of milk a day from a cow he got twelve quarts a day when the cow was kept free from the insect pests. It wasn't long before the merits of his preparation were known all around him, and to take care of the great demand for it he formed a company to market "Shoo-Fly," the appropriate name he gave to his preparation. And the "Shoo-Fly" business has been growing in volume ever since and saving money for thousands of farmers and dairymen.

The Shoo-Fly Mfg. Co. has testimonials galore from those who have benefited by this great discovery, but the best testimonial of all is the fact that many dairymen who first tried it in 1885 have used it continuously ever since, and many others have come back to it after having been persuaded to try some of the numerous imitations which spring up every once in a while.

"Shoo-Fly" not only keeps flies and insects off animals in pasture longer than any imitation, but it cures all kinds of sores, barb-wire cuts, hoof ailments, etc. "Shoo-Fly" is easily applied—fifty cows can be sprayed in a few minutes—and 30 cents' worth will save about $10 worth of milk and flesh. It is also used to keep poultry and poultry houses free from lice and mites, and saves money here, too, for the hens will lay better and the profits from eggs will accordingly increase.

Every reader of The National Farmer and Stock Grower will doubtless be glad to know about this preparation to shoo flies off their live stock and keep them off. It is only necessary to say "Shoo-Fly" to the dealer to get this great fly repellant that has stood the test of twenty-five years. If unable to get it from a dealer, the makers, Shoo-Fly Mfg. Co., 1305 North Tenth street, Philadelphia, will send on receipt of $1.00 a three-tube gravity sprayer and enough Shoo-Fly to protect 200 cows to any express office named. They show their faith in their preparation by offering to return the dollar if "Shoo-Fly" doesn't protect the cows. Every farmer and dairyman who reads this article should at least write to the Shoo-Fly people for a copy of their booklet.

The Low Price of Oats.

Forty cents for thirty-two pounds of oats don't look high to a farmer after he has paid the freight to market.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED

We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Elegant Automobile $400, fully guaranteed. Splendid Motor-buggy $300, fully guaranteed. Write for free catalogue and agents' proposition. Only one agent wanted in each county.

WINNER MFG. CO.
Dept. 805,
East St. Louis - Illinois

HORSES. MULES.

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

HORSE AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY and TUESDAY.

Horse and Mule consignments solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States.

Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

HORSE DEPT.—Nugent Bros., Maxwell Bros.
MULE DEPT.—Ed Conway, Lan Morris.
AUCTIONEERS—Tim Holland, Ike Howard.

Write us for market information.
Address,

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Feeding Work Horses.

The Iowa Experiment Station has been conducting a series of experiments in feeding work horses. It has been found that oats are too expensive to feed in large quantities, and that the ration may be greatly cheapened by substituting oil meal, or gluten feed. The health, spirit and endurance of the horse was the same when fed corn in connection with one of these feeds as when oats were fed. These experiments show that oil meal may be worth as much as $60 a ton for horse feeding, and cotton-seed meal a little more. The horses did a hard summer's work on these feeds without any considerable loss in flesh. These experiments are of great value to farmers everywhere, as the question of feeding the work horses cheaply and at the same time in such a way as to keep them in good flesh, is an important one. The results of the experiments have been published in bulletin form, and may be obtained free by writing to Director C. F. Curtiss, Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, and asking for Bulletin No. 109.

Mule Prices For Buyers.

The pioneer firm of mule dealers of the St. Louis market is the Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Company, and their specialty is of the better class. Contracts are entered into for any number or grade of commercial mules and satisfaction is guaranteed. Members of the firm also contract for cavalry, artillery, Cuban or Eastern horses. It is a safe firm to do business with, always upholding the highest traditions of the great market of which they have been so largely instrumental in building up. For mule quotations, address The Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Sale of Range Cattle.

Captain S. B. Burnett, of Fort Worth, Texas, is reported as selling 2,000 head of dehorned two-year-old steers of his own raising at $35 per head, and 1,000 more, not quite so good, at $32.50 per head. This sale of Texas grass cattle, yet to be fattened and finished for market, represents pretty near the high market in the history of cattle trading.

The Mule Trade.

Generally speaking, mules are as high as ever. Good teams cost $600 a pair, and some of the extra large teams considerably more. The Live Live Stock Reporter of the National Stock Yards quotes car-loads as follows: 14 hands, $75 to $145; 14½ hands, $92.50 to $157.50; 15 hands, $117.50 to $192.50; 15½ hands, $135 to $225; 16 hands, $150 to $275.

The Horse Market.

Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., horse and mule commission salesmen, continue to sell large numbers of horses and mules at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. They hold the horse auction every Monday and Tuesday in the year and sell mules every day in the week. This is strictly a commission firm, not buying or selling any horses or mules on their own account. Having but one interest to serve—that of their customers—they concentrate all energies and their ability to obtain the highest price for every animal sold. Horse and mule shippers will find it to their advantage to ship to this firm and to write for their market letter.

Southern Cattle Prices.

The following were quotations for Southern cattle: Choice to prime corn-fed steers, $7.25 to $8.00; good to choice meal steers, $6.40 to $7.10; medium to good steers, $5.50 to $6.40; common to good grassers, $5.00 to $6.25; good to choice heifers, $5.50 to $6.25; good to choice cows, $4.50 to $5.25; fair to good cows, $4.00 to $4.50; cutters, $3.40 to $3.85; canners, $3.00 to $3.25; bulls, $4.00 to $6.00; fair to choice heavy calves, $4.00 to $5.00; heretics, $3.75 to $4.50; yearlings, $3.00 to $3.50; veal calves, $4.50 to $7.50—all sales being at the prices stated per 100 pounds.

Prices For Cows and Heifers.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, May 1st, the following were native cow and heifer quotations: Canners (commonest cows coming to market), $2.50 to $3.40 per 100 pounds; a little better cows, called cutters, $3.50 to $4.15; medium to good cows, $5.50 to $6.50; fancy, fat cows, $6.50 to $7.00 per 100 pounds. Common to medium heifers sold to the butcher trade at $5.00 to $6.00 per 100 pounds; good heifers, $6.00 to $6.75; choice heifers, $6.75 to $7.75; and fancy heifers, $7.75 to $8.10. This range of quotations represents the prices paid to the farmers or whoever shipped them in, and on each animal yardage, feed bill, selling and all market charges do not amount to a dollar a head.

Kentucky Cattle Sale.

"Fox, O'Daniel & Co., of Lebanon, Ky., recently sold to B. Sterns Sons, of New York, 500 head of cattle, which a local firm had been slopping at the distillery of Mueller, Wathen & Kobert since last November. The cattle will be shipped to New York in two special trains, the first of which will leave here next week. The average weight of the cattle was 1,200 pounds, and the purchase price was $7.00 per 100 pounds. All the cattle were bought in Marion and Washington counties last fall at 4 to 4½ cents a pound as feeders. The same firm also sold to a Louisville buyer quite a number of head, and the two deals aggregated close to $50,000."—Farmers' Home Journal.

The Hog Market.

At the St. Louis market the April trade in hogs closed with car loads weighing 220 to 250 pounds at $9.30 to $9.65 per 100 pounds. The lighter weights, 165 to 195 pounds, sold from $9.25 to $9.60, and the pigs and lights, 110 to 150 pounds, at $8.25 to $9.50. Mixed hogs bought by packers sold at $9.25 to $9.45, and hogs at $9.50 to $9.65 were on the butcher order.

Western Range Horses.

The season is approaching for the great sales of Western range horses and mules conducted at the St. Louis National Stock Yards by Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company. The sales take place every two weeks, and always on Thursday. The present conditions indicate an unusual buying demand. On account of the usual good quality and condition of the offerings presented by this firm there are always plenty of buyers at these sales, and the horses net range horsemen more money than do the sales at any other market. The first sale will be held on Thursday, June 16th. Ranchmen having horses to market will find it to their interest to communicate with J. J. Searcy, Sale Manager, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Another Horse Importation.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., will receive another importation of Shire stallions and mares on the Steamer Minnewaska, sailing from London April 30th. This will make the fifth importation since January 25th. This is perhaps their banner importation for this year, as the horses are selected for the express purpose of showing at the State Fairs this fall, and are the choice of a few of the leading breeders in England. They will be due to arrive in Bushnell, all going well, on May 11th. The three importations received in March and April are in fine condition and are now ready for sale. They are making prices that will move them and solicit correspondence and a visit from anyone that is in the market for a first-class stallion at a reasonable price.

Clay, Robinson & Co. at St. Louis.

It is now a little over a year since Clay, Robinson & Co. opened their house at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, and ever since the first day the firm has made gains upon the market. It is a most thorough and successful organization, earnestly working to the end that the service to the shipper shall be the best that it is possible to render. Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. are strictly live stock commission agents, receiving consignments and selling them to the best advantage upon any of the markets on which the firm is established. See page 13.

Lettuce is a luxury, yet it is the first money-maker in many a market garden.

Sorghum is not high at 25 cents a gallon at wholesale.

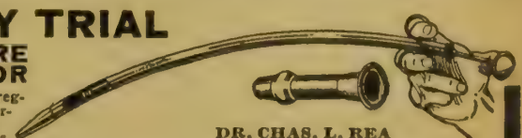
WOOL MEN!

We can interest you. Do you know that St. Louis is a **Spot Cash** market? In 20 years we have handled **more separate lots** of wool, each season, than any other commission house here. Over **40 years' experience** in the business, and your shipments receive our personal attention. We guarantee **top prices, quick sales** and **prompt cash returns.** Write for our 1910 Wool Circular, giving full particulars and points in regard to the preparation of wool for market. Wool Sacks, Shipping Tags, Market Reports, etc., sent Free upon request.
Write what you have to offer. Estab. 1874.
A. J. CHILD & SONS, St. Louis, Mo.
[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Colt Distemper

We absolutely GUARANTEE **FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE** to CURE and PREVENT this loathsome disease or return your money. Safe for any Mare, Colt or Stallion. Influenza, Pinkeye, Epizootic, Shipping Fever, Coughs and Colds cured with one bottle. Free Horse Booklet on request. $1.00 bottle holds three 50-cent bottles. Sold by druggists or prepaid from **BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Dept. H, Nappanee, Ind.**

FREE 30 DAY TRIAL
BARREN MARE IMPREGNATOR



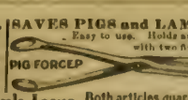
Eight out of ten barren mares impregnated first service. Price $5. Guaranteed. Breeding Outfits, Service Books, Vigor Tablets for slow Jacks, etc. Write for 16-page Stallion and Jack Journal—**free.**

DR. CHAS. L. REA
Dept. J, Kansas City, Mo.

60 CENTS postpaid with Nose & Ear Blades

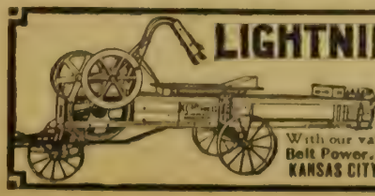
Never Root and Ear Marker
Stops all hogs rooting; gauges back of adjustable blades insure good job. Ear Marks and numbers all stock.
DECKER MFG. CO., Keokuk, Iowa.

SAVES PIGS and LAMBS. Easy to use. Holds any hog with two fingers.



Both articles guaranteed

75 CENTS Postpaid



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For 25 years the Reliable Balers. Simple, Free from Breakage, Greatest Capacity and Best Work—Strong and Durable. Consider these Facts for a Profitable Investment. With our various styles can meet your requirements. Horse & Belt Power. Self Feed Attachments. Write for our Catalog.
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 426 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

Money in Tobacco

Larger Profits than the Trust—Sell Direct from

Plantation to Smoker

Sell Better Tobacco—Cheaper Save All Dealers' Profits

For $10 a share we will sell one share of Preferred Stock and give as bonus one share of Common Stock. We have deeds for over 2,000 acres of finest Tobacco Plantations in Cuba and have our Agents all over United States selling Smokers direct—now have over 20,000 customers and adding at rate of 100 each day.

We will buy back stock any time within one year if not satisfied.

Send for Prospectus.

SARGENT CIGAR & PLANTATION CO.

Dept. H. G. 38, 1135 Broadway, New York.

The Market For Peanuts.

We notice from a farmers' bulletin issued by the Agricultural College of Mississippi that in growing Spanish peanuts they produced an average of 1,640 pounds per acre. They also produced 2,452 pounds of peanut hay to the acre. The hay is good for rough feed on the farm, and the nuts are either fed to hogs or shipped to market.

We notice at this writing that peanuts are sold in car-load lots, sacked, on arrival at St. Louis at 3 to 3½ cents a pound, and probably net the shipper 2½ to 3 cents a pound at the home town. We have seen these sacks hauled on wagons and stacked on sidewalks, and there is quite a little difference between their condition on arrival and when they are sold from the fruit stands or from the push carts of the retailers.

They arrive in bulk raw, dirty and unsorted, and they are sold clean, selected and roasted, in small packages. and yet they are the same peanuts sold in the shells. Probably the shrinkage between arrival and sale is 10 per cent. This is only a guess, but it is a reasonable one.

The retail price of a bag of peanuts is five cents, and having bought and weighed numbers of them, we find the average to be 3¼ ounces in the bag, or an average of 25 cents a pound.

Here we are once more to the robbery of the farmer. The farmer receives 2½ to 3 cents a pound (or feeds them to hogs) and the ultimate consumer pays 25 cents a pound. This looks worse than the alleged beef trust. The farmer gets $41 to $49.20 per acre, and the ultimate consumer pays $369 per acre. The ultimate consumer does not buy an acre of peanuts at one time, but he pays that rate. The 1,640 pounds of peanuts less 10 per cent. is 1,476 pounds, and at 25 cents a pound the total is $369. What greater evidence do you want of the robbery of the farmer?

And we talk of the Italian man with the push cart, who collects his tribute from the consumer, and we ask him to explain how it is that the farmer gets so little and he gets so much. We cannot give the answer in his own language. He says: "We do not buy car lots of peanuts; we buy from the dealer; and there is plenty of money for us if the people always have money and weather is good. But in the cold and the rain we sell very few peanuts." Finally he said: "You tell your farmer to come here, pay a license and stand on the street corner all the rainy day, he then know something about selling peanuts. He then know that if he steal the peanuts he have no money, because there is no trade."

HORSES' SKINS ARE TENDER IN THE SPRING.

Every successful farmer knows how highly important it is to have all of his work horses in working condition every day during spring and summer, the time when he needs them most. A difficult thing to do, it is admitted. In the early spring horses' skins blister and gall easily and badly; during the winter months they have become tender. In the summer, when the weather is aggravatingly hot and insects are bad, their skins are apt to scald and chafe and become bitten. Owing to these conditions many an otherwise good horse is laid up when his services are most needed—most valuable. To provide against just such occurrences the foremost farmers of the country have discovered and provided themselves with the only sure, safe, quick remedy, Bickmore's Gall Cure. Invaluable and convenient; it cures while the horse works. Satisfactory—the hair grows in again of the original color. For quickly healing cows' sore, chafed or fly-bitten teats it certainly has no equal.

Ninety thousand horsemen and dairymen who use it and keep it in their stables the year round, admit that for surface sores of horses, cattle and all other stock no other cure is so sure, so safe, so quick and so satisfactory.

Try it for harness or saddle galls, chafe, rope burns, cuts, scratches, grease heel, etc.

Absolutely guaranteed to heal or money cheerfully refunded by your dealer.

Thousands of dealers sell Bickmore's Gall Cure. Ask yours for it or send 6c. postage for free sample box, and Bickmore's Horse Book—it's free, too. A practical, valuable horse book, every horse owner should have. Address Bickmore Gall Cure Co., Box 309, Old Town, Me.

HOW TO SELECT A HARVESTING MACHINE.

This is a subject which should be of great interest at this time of the year. The long winter months are past. The season of activity is upon us. From now on until harvest time you will be busier every day. Now is the time to look over your equipment, find out what you will need, and then select the machine that in your judgment will be best adapted for your work.

It is a subject that calls for careful consideration, for the construction of any harvesting machine, however simple, affords the manufacturer—if he be so inclined—abundant opportunity to skimp a little in a score of places that will not show at the time you make your purchase. If you do not choose wisely, you may find that instead of being prepared to make every moment count at harvest time with an efficient, economical machine you have purchased "continuous trouble." Every delay due to a breakdown, every moment lost by a bungling machine at harvest time seems a reduction of your profits.

It is the purpose of this article to call attention to a few points that you should consider carefully before buying any machine.

In the first place—it being, as we said, a simple matter to skimp a little in making a harvester in places where it will not show at the start, you should consider carefully the reputation of the manufacturers and the record of the machine in the field.

For example—harvesting machines in the I. H. C. line are known quantities. The I. H. C. trade-mark is a guarantee of quality — a seal of excellence. I. H. C. machines are known the world over for their efficiency.

Deering, McCormick, Champion, Osborne, Milwaukee and Plano harvesting machines have proved their labor-saving, profit-producing worth to millions of farmers in all parts of the world. They have a particularly good record for service on American farms. They seem to meet the American farmers' requirements as no other machines do. They get all the grain, no matter whether it is tangled, standing or down, in the quickest possible time. They have a strength and a wide range of adjustment that adapts them to all conditions of grain and ground.

The wide variety—six machines of known quality—gives you an opportunity of getting the machine that is best adapted to your individual use. The big demand for these machines permits their manufacture in such large quantities that the manufacturing cost is reduced to the lowest point, without sacrificing quality.

In buying a machine bearing the I. H. C. trade-mark, you are sure of getting a machine with the latest practical improvements. Every year finds the I. H. C. experts in the fields making notes and watching to see where any improvement could be made to increase the efficiency of the I. H. C. machines.

Another question that should engage your attention now is the selection of binder twine. In choosing twine bearing the I.H.C. trade-mark in Sisal Standard Manila brands, you are certain of satisfaction. The International Harvester Company of America has more at stake than selling twine. The company is vitally interested in the successful operation of thousands of binders and knows that no binder can work successfully with poor twine, and has therefore given the subject more careful consideration than any company that is not responsible for the success of the machine.

If you have not as yet made a selection—do not delay any longer.. See the local I. H. C. dealer, or write direct to the International Harvester Company of America, U. S. A., for the catalogs you are most interested in.

Pure Drinking Water For Man and Beast.

Disease germs carried in drinking water have always been destructive of life, both in the country and in the city. In both localities water has become contaminated through ignorance of the great forces of nature. There was formerly almost a superstition that the soil almost instantly destroyed disease germs, and that running water was a sure and rapid purifier.

The writer well remembers a school teacher who used to illustrate the cleansing power of running water by citing the Hudson river below Albany. He used to point to the fact that the sewers of Albany emptied into the Hudson, and asserted that six miles below the junction of the sewers and the river the water had entirely purified itself, as was proven by the fact that people drank the water. Many a pupil went out from under his instruction with the idea firmly fixed that no matter how much sewage was poured into running water, it would be fit to drink a few miles below the point of contamination.

Evidently someone in time woke up and asked if the fact that people on the Hudson below Albany drank of the sewage-polluted water was really good proof that it was fit to drink, for we know that since that time many things have been said and done in regard to it.

But this old heresy had the result of killing many people. It also killed millions of animals. In the case of hog cholera, some of the most destructive outbreaks have been produced by streams that ran through hog farms, carrying the disease to all the farms below, even for hundreds of miles.

In the country, the idea that the soil would destroy all germs had the effect of putting the people to sleep while their wells were dug near cesspools, outhouses and barn yards. To-day one can find many farm houses where the water is undrinkable to a person who is not used to it, and in such cases it will often be found, as the writer knows by experience, that the wells are receiving the leachings from the barn yards and privies. If any reader doubts this let him make an exploring expedition countryward. In any locality where the farms are small and numerous he will find the wells placed in astonishing places, when the neighboring yards and other things are considered.

This is bad enough, but what shall be thought of a well dug on the highway just outside of a cemetery, as was one well of which the writer knew. Three people stopped one day and drank from the well in mind Then each of the three returned to a different village and promptly came down with typhoid fever. There can be no possible doubt that the well was infested from the cemetery, and that it must have spread the dreadful disease among thousands of homes Every such well should be hunted up and filled up by the authorities.

An army surgeon tells the writer that he has known of typhoid germs living for six years in the soil. We have not his proof, but we can afford to be suspicious of the germ-destroying power of the soil. Perhaps some soils have in them substances that help keep certain disease germs alive. Don't trust too much in guessing.

More Care Needed.

J. Pierpont Morgan, seated in his favorite nook on the Cedric, conversed about alcohol with a group of bankers as the huge ship glided over a sea of blue glass, with Africa on her right and the Riviera on her left.

"That reminds me," said Mr. Morgan, "of the Dash Club. They are all hard drinkers at the Dash. And as Smith one day came forth to enter a taxicab, the hall footman ran ahead of him to open the cab door.

"The footman, in his zeal, slipped and fell full length. Smith shood his head at him and said:

" 'Really, my man, you must be more careful of your reputation. If you go flopping about like that people will take you for one of the members."

17 Lessons In Farming Given Free

WE received a copy of an 80-page book today, entitled "Better Farming," published by Deere & Company, with a letter asking that we look the book over and give our opinion of it. Also, that we tell our readers what we think of it and inform them that a copy will be sent free to any one of our subscribers upon request.

We have just gone through the book and hasten to present their offer in this issue, because this book will make some of the best winter-evening reading that will reach our farm homes this winter.

"Better Farming" contains eighteen special articles covering as many subjects of vital interest to everyone of our readers, each chapter going directly to the heart of its subject, each prepared by an authority who knew how to make every paragraph count.

It isn't too much to say that this book will afford anyone a mighty good groundwork of education on branches of farming suggested by the titles of the chapters as follows: Alfalfa Growing; Business-like Dairying; Silos and Silage; Improving the Corn Crop; Hints on Making Hay; Seed Wheat; Soil Cultivation; Maintaining Fertility; Improving the Cotton Crop; Improved Methods of Stock Feeding; Weeds and their Control; the Gasoline Engine; The Boll Weevil; The Science and Art of Plowing; Fighting Jack Frost, and Adjusting Wheel Plows.

In addition to these directly instructive articles, there is an inspiring introduction to the book under the general head of "Better Farming," an intensely interesting chapter on the invention and development of the steel plow; and, on other pages, the complete line of Deere Plows and Cultivators are well illustrated and described.

All in all, we don't remember to have seen another book published for free distribution that will be so much appreciated by the progressive farmer. During the past seventy years, Deere & Company have gotten mighty close to all farmers of America. They have done fine things in the way of issuing free books of value. But they have capped the climax with this latest book.

Certainly, some four or five or perhaps mostly all of the lessons in this book will be of particular value and interest in every farm home we reach. Hence, we trust that thousands will take advantage of this opportunity. Just mail a postal or letter to Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., and ask for a copy of "Better Farming," second edition, giving your name and complete address.

DEERE & CO., Box 7, Moline, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me, free, a copy of "Better Farming."

Name.....

Town .....

R. F. D. .....State.....

Australian Mutton in New York.

The National Provisioner of April 16th said:

"Local newspapers made a sensation this week out of reports of the importation and sale in New York this week of 'immense quantities' of Australian beef and mutton at prices said to be so much less than those prevailing for home-killed meats. As usual, the newspaper reports were exaggerated, and a great many of their statements were pure inventions.

"The actual facts are that a quantity of frozen Australian and New Zealand mutton had been imported, through London, and put on the local market at a time when home-killed mutton and lamb had been exceptionally scarce and high. It is only at such times that it would be profitable for anyone to handle the Australian stuff. During these limited periods the frozen carcasses from the antipodes may be marketed here at a fair profit in competition with home meats.

"The first Australian or New Zealand mutton was not marketed in New York this month, as the newspaper reports had it, but as long ago as August, 1909. At that time a consignment of 250 carcasses was brought in by an English agent through the Lang Packing Company of West Harlem Market. This was experimental, and the experiment proved a success. The local market at that time was very high, and permitted the payment of duty on the frozen stuff and its sale at a profit.

"Following this experiment, when the home market went up so high within recent weeks, Manager John P. Fetterly, of the Lang Packing Company, arranged for further and heavier importations. Consignments aggregating 2,160 carcasses have been received and about 2,500 more carcasses are on the way.

"In another month or so, when home supplies become more plentiful and the market reacts to a normal level, these foreign importations will no longer be profitable. In the meantime, however, the local dealers are paying 12 to 12½ cents for the foreign frozen sheep, as against about 14 cents for city-dressed sheep, and about 14½ cents for the frozen lambs, against 16 to 17 cents this week for fresh city-dressed stuff. The newspaper reports that Australian sheep were selling for 10 cents, against 16 cents for local stuff, and foreign frozen lambs at 12½ cents, against 18 cents for home stuff, shows the manner in which these sensational newspapers deliberately distort the facts.

"There has been no importation of Australian frozen beef so far as is known, though a continuance of the shortage of home beef supplies and high prices might tempt local concerns to try the experiment with the frozen beef also. Frozen mutton can be put on the market to much better advantage than beef, however. The Australian mutton and lamb is carefully selected and inspected by government inspectors before freezing and exportation, and stands both the freezing and the long journey and handling better than the beef. If properly thawed out it is said the Australian mutton will compare very favorably with fresh-killed stuff. But the expense of the long shipment from the other side of the world makes its marketing here practicable only at brief periods when local markets are exceptionally high."

To Pay Employes Benefits.

An elaborate system for paying benefits to its employes in case of accident and for the payment of fixed sums in case of death was announced in Chicago, Ill., April 13, by the International Harvester Company. The system is to go into effect on May 1 and is to apply to 25,000 employes in various parts of the country.

In its announcement the company says hereafter it will cast aside the defense of "contributory negligence," "assumed risk" and of the "fellow-servant" doctrine, and proposed to pay, without regard to any question of legal liability, a definite scale of compensation to all employes who are injured as a result of accidents occurring while they are at work.

About 17,000 of the company's employes are located in Chicago. The rest are employed in the plants at Milwaukee, Wis.; Akron, O.; Springfield; Auburn, N. Y.; Hamilton, Ontario; St. Paul, Minn.; Newark Valley, N. Y.; Sterling, Ill.; the mines in Masaba range, in Minnesota, and lumber mills at Deering, Mo.

Sheep and Goats.

The American Stockman says that the number of sheep in the world has decreased 93,000,000 head since 1873.

The sheep-raising industry is not likely to be overdone for many years. The consumption of mutton is far greater in this country than it ever was before.

Lambs will begin to eat in about ten days from birth, and they should then be introduced to the feed box. Lambs eat very little, but a good mother, a little grass and a little feed will produce a high-priced lamb at very little cost.

A Montana sheep rancher has started a sheep station in the Catskill Mountains of New York by purchasing 600 acres with buildings for less than $10 an acre. He will extend his holdings. A sheep ranch four or five hours' ride from New York City is a novelty and probably a good proposition.

The Best Ration For Hogs.

In a recent bulletin the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri has published the results of a number of swine-feeding experiments by E. B. Forbes.

These experiments prove that corn —good corn—is a good feed for any animal and that there is no reason for withholding it from any animal needing food. At the same time, it is shown that corn alone is not nearly so good or so profitable a feed as corn supplemented by some proteid food, such as tankage, linseed oilmeal or soy beans.

In hogs fed exclusively on corn the animal becomes very fat and chubby and does not develop properly; the bones are brittle and easily broken.

Sixty-five hogs were used in this experiment and they were divided into lots of five each. Twelve different rations were used with corn alone in two of them and corn supplemented with some other feed in the others.

The hogs fed on corn and linseed oilmeal and those fed on corn and tankage gained the most; those receiving corn alone were most unsatisfactory.

A full account of this work, "The Effect of Rations on the Development of Swine," may be obtained free by writing for Bulletin No. 81 to F. B. Mumford, Director of Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.

Wool Quotations at St. Louis.

Recent wool quotations were as follows. The quotations are for average lots from the farm: Near-by growth—Choice 24 to 25c.; fair, 23c.; coarse and braid, 21 to 22c.; burry, 20 to 21c.; hard burry, 14c.; lamb, 14c. for burry to 20c. for choice; fine, 17c. ofr heavy to 23c. for bright. Southern and Southwestern—Fair to choice, 21 to 23½c.; sandy and burry, 13½c.; slightly burry, 18 to 19c. Northern and Western—Medium, 21c. for dark to 23c. for bright; burry, 13c. for hard to 20c. for slightly; fine, 11c. for heavy to 22c. for light. Tub-washed, 19 to 36c. Angora goat, 9 to 13c. for burry to 13 and 20c. for clear. Anyone having wool to ship will find St. Louis to be a first-class market. For quick up-to-date quotations write to A. J. Child & Sons, 511 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Here's a
SNAP
MILK OIL DIP
OLDEST AND BEST AMERICAN DIP
Eight-foot galvanized steel tank for Sheep or Hogs and 5-gallon can Milk Oil Sheep or Hog Dip, free on board Chicago $12.50
Special rates on large lots. Three $2.00 packets of Cooper Sheep Dip may be substituted for Milk Oil if preferred. 5 gallons Milk Oil Dip, without tank, $5.00, F. O. B. Chicago.
Our line includes Summer's Worm Powders, Toxaline Worm Remedy, Ear Labels and Buttons, Branding Liquid, Tattoo Marker, Sheep Shears, etc. Illustrated catalogue of all Stockmen's Supplies free by mail.
F. S. BURCH & CO., 64 W. Illinois Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
MILK OIL DIP
5 GAL

Hints on Choosing Wallpaper.

If you wish to retain the same paper for more than one season, avoid extreme types of fashion. There are the quiet tones, the patterns of moderate size, the artistic designs which look well, even if not all the rage at the time; while the fad which is a little out of date shows the growth of the finale in the most objectionable manner.

Study the size, height and situation of your room as well as its purpose and your own personal taste. If it is low, a striped paper will in a measure counteract the defect. If it is high, the drop-ceiling may be used advantageously. Border comes in nine and eighteen-inch widths. The former should always be selected for a low room; the latter for a high one.

If the room is on the sunny side of the house, the cold colors, blue, gray, etc., should be selected; while the reds, yellows and their clan will wonderfully liven up the cheerless north room. Bright colors are, as a rule, apt to fade. The red roses with which you adorn your best room may prove a disappointment, though there is less danger of this if the higher grades of paper are chosen. Avoid pronounced figures for a sleeping room, especially if emergency should require its use as a sick room. The figures persist in annoying the invalid, who perhaps counts them over and over. Soft tints and inconspicuous outlines are greatly preferable for this reason.

The plain cartridge papers have a rich effect particularly their own; but the amateur will find them more difficult to hang, the paste being more inclined to spot, and a wrinkle on the plain surface is painfully apparent. If you wish to economize by doing your own paper hanging, get paper of fair quality. Cheap paper tears easily when wet with paste. A medium quality not only looks better, but is much more easily hung.— Bessie L. Putnam.

The Cooking of Meats.

Here are a few important points in the cooking of meats:

Never wash meat or soak it in cold water, as this extracts the juices and is only allowable in soup making.

Wipe the meat with a clean cloth wrung out of cold water.

Place the meat on a rack or perforated cover in a baking pan.

Do not add one drop of water or seasoning.

Place the pan in a very hot oven. If the oven is too hot, the outside of the meat will get hard and tough so quickly that the inside will not cook properly, but it must be hot enough to brown a five-pound roast in about half an hour.

The heat will sear the outside and keep the juices inside. When it is very brown, reduce the heat and cook more slowly. About half an hour before it is done, dredge the meat with salt, pepper and flour. When the flour is quite brown, add two cups of boiling water. This will make a fine brown gravy of delicious flavor.

When meat is well roasted it is crisp and brown on the outside and is browned inside to about a depth of three-quarters of an inch, both top and bottom. The whole inside should be a good pink, but not at all raw.

Raw meat is digested easily, but we cook it in order to make it more attractive in appearance and more appetizing in flavor.

Round steak is juicy, but not so tender as porterhouse or sirloin, on account of its coarser fiber, and it must be cooked very carefully.

A rump roast is a pretty good one for a boarding house or very large family, as it has so much solid meat and is therefore economical.

The Universal Book of Original and Selected Poetry.

This book consists of One Hundred Pages, containing three hundred and ninety beautiful, interesting, pathetic, descriptive, humorous and delightful poems. These poems have been selected from the very best of the ancient and modern authors and the occasional pieces which have attracted favorable attention. It is a book to be kept by the bedside to compose one to sleep, a book to carry in the satchel or to read on the train and street car. It is a book for all people at all times. This is our own publication. It is not sold by anyone else. We issued the Universal Poetry Book for the purpose of using it as a subscription premium in connection with our own new successful paper, the Universal Magazine. The Universal Magazine is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, patterns, fashions—a splendid publication. Anyone who will send us 25 cents to pay for one-year's subscription to the Universal Magazine can select one copy of the Universal Poetry Book as a free premium and we will send it prepaid. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

For Sixty Cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, Hale Publishing Co.,3550 Vista Ave., St.Louis,Mo.

Free Sample of Amatite—The Roofing That Needs No Painting.

There are doubtless many readers of this paper who are users of ready roofing, who are not familiar with Amatite.

This is a new type of roofing which came upon the market a few years ago and has found wide favor on account of its mineral surface which needs no painting. This mineral surface is embedded in pitch, which grips the stone firmly and makes a kind of pitch-concrete surface. This surface is abundantly able to withstand all sorts of weather year after year without any painting.

Its price is no higher than that of the old-fashioned painted kinds. In fact, in many cases it will be found to cost considerably less.

Next time you paint your roofs remember that painted roofings are no longer the only kind you can buy.

In the meantime, it is a good idea to look up Amatite. You can get full information and a free sample from the manufacturers on request. Address Barrett Manufacturing Co., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans, London, England

"Harper's Magazine" For May.

Some unpublished letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman, written to his family, his friends and newspapers with which he was connected in 1861-62, and edited by his daughter, Laura Stedman, under the title, "A Poet in War-Time," appear in Harper's Magazine for May. In this same number Robert W. Bruere, General Agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, writes of that society as "The Good Samaritan Incorporated;" Mary Heaton Vorse, in the opening article, furnished with Nordfeldt etchings, characterizes Tangier as "The Infidel City;" and Olivia Howard Dunbar recalls Jacques Coeur, counsellor and creditor of Charles VII., as "A Merchant Prince of the Middle Ages." There is a sympathetic description of the isolated "Aran Islands" by Maude Radford Warren, and a novel account by Philip Verrill Mighels of "Ancient Crafts in Modern New York." Paintings by the English artist Gotch are reproduced, together with Charles H. Caffin's appreciation of him as "A Painter of Childhood and Girlhood." The fiction is by Keene Abbott, Florida Pier, Norman Duncan, Jennette Lee, Calvin Johnston, Sarah Barnwell Elliott, Marjorie Bowen, and the anonymous author of "The Inner Shrine," with the continued "Wild Olive."

Painting Peach Trees.

A Westmoreland county farmer (Livermore being his postoffice) painted his peach trees with white lead, and then having read that State Zoologist Surface is opposed to the application of oils to the tender bark of peach trees, wrote, in great alarm, to the Professor, asking what could be done to save the trees from being ruined.

Professor Surface allayed his fears by giving him the following information:

"Replying to your letter making inquiry as to whether or not you have made a mistake by painting your peach trees with raw linseed oil and white lead to prevent borers, I beg to say that you have made no mistake by so doing. Two years ago I painted a number of my peach trees with this material, and repeated it on some of them a year later. Last summer I took from them a nice crop of peaches, and the trees are still healthy and apparently uninjured. There were but two borers in them, and I consider it the best possible preventive of borers in trees of any and all kinds. This was merely an application of a coating of raw linseed oil and pure white lead on the trunks of the trees to just beneath the former surface of the ground. Apply it not later than the middle of June, and repeat it about the middle of August. It will also prevent injury to trees by rabbits and mice.

"When I said: 'Keep oils off peach trees,' I had reference to spray liquids. No oil sprays of any kind should be used on peach or plum trees."

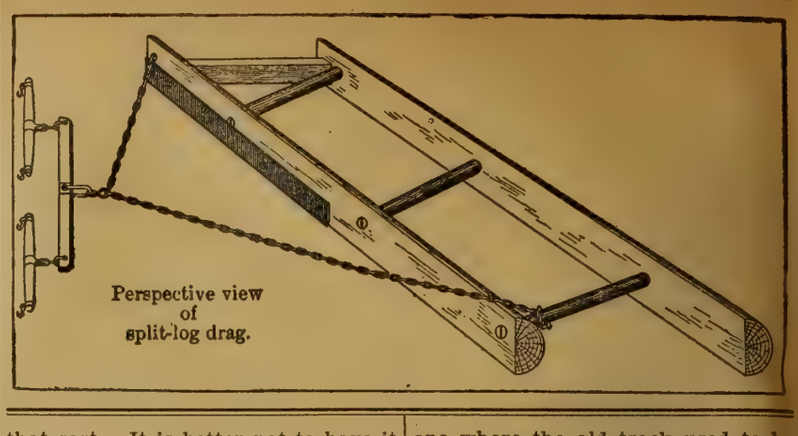
SPLIT-LOG ROAD DRAG.

Extract From a Speech by Hon. Benjamin G. Humphreys in the House of Representatives, Referring to the Use of the "Split-log Road Drag."

It is an account of the simplest, cheapest, and yet the most useful and effective implement for the improvment of earth roads ever invented, a mere glance at which will enable any practical farmer to make one. In some states the farmers by common agreement drag the road along their own fronts after every rain, and the results are almost unbelievable. I have seen its workings myself, both on country roads and on the streets of small towns.

The Split-log Road Drag.

The only tool necessary is the drag. By the drag we do not mean a harrow, as so many people understand the term, but a drag made of a split log. It is made by taking a straight-grained log from seven to nine feet in length and about ten or twelve inches in diameter. This log is split or sawed lengthwise and the two halves set on edge, thirty inches apart, the flat sides facing forward, and firmly fastened together by three bars made of oak, osage hedge, or other hard wood. The illustration and description beneath it shows how the drag is constructed. The log should be of light timber; box elder, cottonwood, beech, or something of



Perspective view of split-log drag.

that sort. It is better not to have it of oak. Mr. King says that the best split-log drag he ever used was made of red elm. After using the drag for some time it will be found necessary to shoe the front log with a piece of iron three or four inches wide. An old wagon tire makes a good shoe for this purpose. The iron should be put on the right side of the front log and extend not more than three-fifths of its length. It should not project more than a fourth of an inch below the edge of the log. Do not face the entire front log with the iron. The length of the drag can be anywhere from seven to nine feet. The longer it is the heavier it will pull. One good farm team of horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, will handle a seven-foot drag nicely. A heavier team will be required for a heavier drag.

The cut shows in itself how the drag is constructed. The logs are seven to nine feet long and ten to twelve inches in diameter. They are set on edge, flat side to the front, thirty inches apart and fastened together with three strong pins wedged in. Note particularly the way the hitch is made—the chain running through the center of the log at the right end and over the log (looping around the pin) at the left end; this is important. The point of attachment for the doubletrees depends upon the condition of the road and the work to be done. The farther to the right the hitch is made the greater the angle at which the drag will be drawn. Place a movable cleated platform on the cross pins to stand on when using the drag. You will find by experience that by shifting your weight on the drag you can change the angle and the amount of dirt it will move.

How to Use It.

First make it, and have a four-horse evener ready for use the first time. Wait until your roads are very soft, and the wetter and softer the better. Then attach four horses. Begin at your front gate, straddle the right-hand rut, and go to your neighbor's front gate, in the direction of your nearest market town. Then turn and come back along the other rut. This is enough for the first day; but while you are about it you had better go the whole length of the road along your farm, as well as a portion of your neighbor's. Do not be in a hurry; drive slowly; the slower the better. You can not finish this road in a day. You are simply making a beginning. The effect of this first dragging will be to fill up the ruts with this puddled earth and to make a moderately smooth surface, on which it is possible to make three tracks—one on each side and one where the old track used to be, in the middle. This smooth surface will shed water, partially at least, and will give free access to the sun and wind, causing it to dry off quicker than the rough surface on either side of the smoothed space. Then wait until it begins to dry off. Take two horses and go over the same track again. This will still further puddle the clay and carry a little more into the middle of the road, which every passing team will both puddle and compact still more.

If it is thought best to widen the road, which it usually is, the best way to do it is to wait until another rain, and then, when it has dried off sufficiently to plow readily, plow one furrow along the outer mark of the drag; take the drag and spread this smoothly over the surface of the road. In this way the road will be widened by the width of the furrow and will gradually become oval—that is, higher in the middle—and each time the drag is used will become a little smoother and a little harder. If the road is still too narrow, plow another furrow, and so on until the road has been widened as much as desired.

Succulent Feed For Lambs.

Recent experiments at the Iowa Experiment Station show that with corn at ordinary prices cheaper gains on lambs may be made with dry feed than with roots or silage. When corn and silage are low in price, the gains made with silage are a little cheaper than those made with dry feed. The largest total gains were made by the lambs getting sugar beets, and the finish of this lot was also a little better. The lot getting turnips and cabbage required the largest amount of dry matter for each 100 pounds gain. Silage and dry feed came next. The least amount of dry matter was required where sugar beets and mangels were fed. The chief objection to mangels and sugar beets is the large amount of hand labor required to raise them. The results of these experiments are published in Bulletin No. 110 of the Iowa Experiment Station, which may be obtained free by writing to Director C. F. Curtiss, Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

His Kind of Love.

She—"You say you love with all your heart."

He—"With all my heart!"

She—"And you would die for me?"

He—"Hardly. You see, mine is a sort of undying love!"—May Young's Magazine.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE ENGINE MFG. CO.,446 West 15th St.,Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Prof. Samuels' Phenomenal Method Heals Like Magic

His Peculiar System of Healing Causes Enmity of Doctors

ARRESTED MANY TIMES

But Acquitted by Juries and Judges and Permitted to Continue in a Work That He Alone Can Do, as He is the Only Man in the World Using His System—Patients Make Startling Statements of His Successful Method of Treating Consumption, Bright's Disease, Kidney Trouble, Blindness, Fits, Catarrh, Heart Disease, Cataracts, Nervous Prostration, Dropsy, Hay Fever and Many Other Diseases that Baffle the Skill of the Ordinary Physician.

WICHITA, KAS.—The almost miraculous cures of hopeless invalids made by Professor Samuels of Wichita, Kas., have been of such a startling character that they have aroused widespread wonder, admiration and curiosity. Time and again he has taken cases pronounced hopelessly incurable by the medical profession and restored the patients to life and health in a most phenomenal manner.

There is considerable mystery attached to Professor Samuels' method of accomplishing these marvels, and it is known that he does not use the drastic drugs and medicines that doctors depend upon. He claims to have discovered, in his forty years of practice, that a certain law of nature has peculiar properties heretofore unsuspected, and that, by the application of this law, there is no disease he may not cure. And it is a matter of proof that, with the mysterious system this discovery gives him, he has made the blind see and the lame walk. He has revived the flickering spark of life in bodies on the very verge of the grave, and restored to health men and women given up to die by doctors and specialists.

Professor Samuels came into note several years ago by his almost miraculous cure of "Blind Joe," of Topeka, Kas., who was well known in that city, having sold peanuts and popcorn on the streets there for years. He had been blind for ten years and had exhausted all the means in his power to be cured, but had given up in despair until he fell into the hands of Professor Samuels, who effected a cure.

Professor Samuels has been arrested many times for practicing his system without having a diploma. On being interviewed a few days ago relative to his many arrests, Prof. Samuels said:

"Yes, I have been arrested many times for practicing without a license, but in no case have I been convicted. Naturally, the medical profession are jealous of my success and are fighting me most of the time, but how are they going to convict me? Do you suppose any jury, when my patients come into court as they did at Alva, Ok.; Newkirk, Ok.; Ponca City, Ok.; and other towns, and tell how I have cured them of all manner of troubles, do you suppose for a minute that any jury, hearing these people and seeing with their own eyes what I have accomplished, is going to convict me? My trial at Alva was before a very able judge, Jesse J. Dunn, who is now Chief Justice of the state of Oklahoma; after hearing the evidence for and against me, I was acquitted. At Newkirk I was tried before Judge Hausley, a very able judge. Judge Brown, a noted lawyer, was the prosecuting attorney, and fought the case very hard, but I was acquitted. These persecutions were brought because I have no license. Being the discoverer and only practitioner of my system of healing, how am I to have a diploma? I can't issue it to myself, and the medical fraternity, trotting along in the same harness for half a century, too blind to accept my discovery, which accomplishes actual results, make it impossible for me to procure a license as a representative of any of the recognized schools. So what am I to do but to proceed in my own way to perform cures that astound humanity?"

The professor here laid before the reporter a reprint from the court records showing the proof of his assertions that the court had not convicted him.

Professor Samuels is a remarkable man. Bright, alert, progressive, and, although 60, he is straight and active and gives one the impression that he is much younger. He talks with such an earnest conviction and enthusiasm of his work that the listener must believe him and believe in his work.

"What is the nature of your treatment?" was the next question.

"That is a secret that has taken me many years of my life to perfect. I can only say that my results are obtained treating all diseases through the eye. I cure by dropping a colorless liquid which I prepare into the eye. Strange as it may seem, so-called incurable cases of consumption, Bright's disease, dropsy, epileptic fits, nervous prostration, are cured in this apparently miraculous way. My system is based absolutely on scientific principles. The eye is the window of the soul. I have evolved a system of treating other bodily ills, based on the relation of the eye to the system as a whole. This may seem strange, but I back up my claims by results."

Thereupon the professor placed before the reporter his "Message of Facts," affidavits and letters in great numbers, many of them from responsible and well-known people, all bearing on his statements.

This proved that Mr. Frank Hoff, now in business at 249 North Main street, Wichita, Kas., had been given up to die of consumption. He had been treated by the greatest specialist in Brooklyn, N. Y. It was some seven years ago when he had tried everything else without avail, that he came to Professor Samuels and was cured. He is a large, strong man and weighs 240 pounds now, and, when called upon by the reporter, stated that he owed his life to Professor Samuels.

Another noted case of consumption was the case of Mary Agnes Selden, 1820 East Murdock avenue, Wichita, Kas. Several years ago she came to Kansas from New York on account of ill health. However, she began to decline, and tried numerous physicians, who said she had consumption. After she had practically lost all hopes, the case was taken by Prof. Samuels, who cured her. She was seen by a reporter, and she told of her remarkable cure. On her cheeks was the blush of health and her step was elastic. By her appearance none would suspect that she, a few weeks before, had been given up to die of consumption.

Mr. H. W. Shufelberger, living seven miles northeast of Wichita, who was almost blind and deaf, was led by his daughter to the office of Prof. Samuels, and was suffering a great deal of pain from his eyes. Prof. Samuels restored his eyesight after three-weeks' treatment. He goes everywhere unattended and transacts his business and writes almost as well as he ever did in his life. After being entirely deaf in one ear for twenty years, he can hear the tick of a watch.

Miss Ida Garrison, who resides at 963 Roberts avenue, Wichita, Kas., was very low with tuberculosis and pronounced so by the very best authority. She tried all sorts of climate and the very best of doctors on lung trouble and was pronounced incurable by all. I took Miss Garrison under my treatment about seven years ago and she was treated about nine months and is now in perfect health.

Mr. B. R. Robey, who resides at 816 East First street, Wichita, Kas., brought his mother, Mrs. P. Spidal, to Wichita to be treated by Professor Samuels. She was unable to move hand or foot; she was even unable to speak. Her case was paralysis. Physicians had given her up and considered her case hopeless. She was brought into Wichita on a cot and taken in an ambulance to the home of her daughter. She is now entirely cured.

Mr. Harry Evans, a wholesale lumber man, located at 307 Winne Bldg., Wichita, Kas., had what the best physicians called Bright's disease. The doctors could not give him any hope and he continued to get worse. He was also losing his eyesight from what was said to be paralysis of the optic nerve. He took treatment from Prof. Samuels and began to improve from the very start. His eyesight came back and all symptoms of Bright's disease left. After taking Prof. Samuels' treatment, he was examined by the leading physicians and they stated that he had not the slightest trace of Bright's disease.

Mr. Evans is known all over the country, a leading business man whose word can be relied upon, and he would be glad to write or tell anyone of his experience with Prof. Samuels.

The little seven-year-old daughter of G. W. Newcum, one of Kay county's most prosperous farmers, was afflicted with epileptic fits. Mr. Newcum says that his little daughter had been suffering with this supposedly incurable disease, ever since she was one year old, and that he had gotten every conceivable thing for relief, but to no avail, until he went to Professor Samuels a year ago in August. The professor told him he had cured epileptic fits before, and could do it again. Professor Samuels immediately began treatment through the eyes, and the little girl has never had any symptoms of the trouble since. Mr. Newcum says she is now as sound and well as any child could be.

Is it necessary for your patients to come to see you to be treated?" was asked. "No. I have perfected my treatment so that I can treat by mail. Many of my patients come to see me, but it is not necessary. I send my treatment to hundreds, and, in fact, am as successful in treating that way as though the patients were right here. To people from a distance who write me, I send an information blank to fill out. In this way I am enabled to send them the treatment properly prepared with full directions for its use."

"I should think with your ability to cure, you should be in a position to demand big money from your patients," remarked the reporter. "No, I do not do that now. My charges when the patients called on me in person used to be pretty high. I am getting old, and I feel that it is my duty in my last years to place my discovery in the hands of the poor as well as the rich. I believe that I owe a duty to mankind and that as many people as possible should be benefited by my discovery. I want all humanity, no matter what race or nationality, nor where located, to be benefited by my life's work. On this account, I have reduced my charges so they are within reach of the poorest. I am always glad to hear from anyone who is sick, no matter how poor they may be.

"My greatest aim in life from now on will be to relieve and cure the ills of humanity, and when death shall claim me, I have arranged so that my secret will not die with me, but will be known, so that men in all ages to come will reap the reward of my life's work."

Everyone who is sick, no matter what their trouble may be, should write Professor Samuels, Room 110, Samuels Bldg., Wichita, Kas., for his "Message of Facts," and they will find something in it of interest to them.

A Good Prevaricator.

Mother—"Children, I am shocked. You each promised me faithfully you would not eat your oranges until after dinner. You have deceived me."

Willie—"No, mamma; we didn't eat our oranges. Tommy ate mine and I ate his."—Boston Transcript.

FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

There is a very good book on the subject of Vegetable Gardening, written by Samuel B. Green. It is a manual that can be relied on. It is easy to grow vegetables and save them against the different diseases when at critical periods such a book can be readily referred to. There are 253 pages, nicely illustrated and practical throughout. We will send a copy of the book entitled Vegetable Gardening and The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Aunt Sarah's Autograph Quilt.

The autograph quilt was a new idea that Aunt Sarah got when she went to visit the minister's sister over at Goshen, and as soon as she came home she started to work on one for herself. I helped her to cut the new white muslin into pieces just larger enough than a postal card to allow for the seams, and then I helped distribute them to her friends far and near. They were to write their names on these in indelible ink, and they could write some sentiment besides, "if the spirit so moved," that's the way Aunt Sarah said it, and so I said it when I left the muslin pieces. Everyone seemed right pleased with the idea, and Aunt Sarah was immensely worked up about it. "It'll be the work of my life, Niece Mary," she said. "A kind of monument in cloth, you know."

While the white pieces were out being writen upon I helped Aunt Sarah to cut the colored pieces. At first we thought of having a piecing bee, but then Aunt Sarah decided this would be too precious a work to trust to miscellaneous hands, and she would rather keep it in the family, and when it was all finished have a "showing." Then the white pieces began to pour in so fast that we couldn't stop to read them, but put them in a pile to go through separately. But then the Ladies' Sewing Society decided that they would have a Fair with articles of handiwork for exhibit, and such as were not too good to keep could be sold. Of course, Aunt Sarah was anxious to have her "life's monument" exhibited in this public way, and she kept me working with her so hard that I hardly got a breath of air for a month, and I began to look and feel real peaked. And being in such a rush, we never got to read all those interesting white patches. There were quite a few who had been spirit moved, according to all the writing on some of the pieces, and when I tried to read some of them, Aunt Sarah said: "Work, child, work. We'll have to read them at the Fair with all the rest."

It got out that the quilt was to be exhibited at the Fair, and everyone got to talking about it, and it seemed as if everyone in the neighborhood wanted to borrow something of Aunt Sarah or else give her something. But she took care that the quilt was out of sight in the bedroom where we sewed on it. Well, we got it done; but, gracious! I hope nobody'll ever ask me to help on a life's monument again. It's very worrying, even if you do get paid a dollar for it.

At the Fair the quilt held a position in the center of the room, where all might read who would, and there was a crowd around it from the very first minute. Aunt Sarah was so proud that she forgot all about the humility she's forever telling me I ought to practice. And then I began to notice a kind of whispering among the women, and they began to Oh! and Ah! At first I thought it was because the quilt was such an original stunner, but then I began to think it must be more than that, for someone said: 'It's real good of her to give away the secret in that public manner when every woman of the county can get hold of it;" and another answered: "There's sure been a change for the better in Sarah since she married the minister. Wild horses couldn't have wrested that from her once." And then someone went to Aunt Sarah and thanked her for telling her secret of so many years.

"Land a-living! What are you talking about?" gasped Aunt Sarah.

"Why, the secret of your lemon pies!" answered the woman.

"And who's been telling such lies as to say I ever have or ever will tell the secret of my prize-winning pies? asked Aunt Sarah, tartly.

"It's on the quilt, and I'll show it to you," answered the woman, nettled by Aunt Sarah's sharpness. I followed them, and I giggled outright when I read in the very middle of the quilt a very poor rhyme, but it did the mischief:

"I've a secret I would tell,
Read it here and guard it well,
If from Aunt Sarah you'd take the prize,
That she always gets on her lemon pies,
Try a dash of cinnamon and nutmeg, too,
And the prize will surely come to you."

The rhyme wasn't good, as I've said before (I've got some poetry of my own make, so I know a thing or two about good poems). But the writing was beautiful and it was in the minister's own hand. Not another soul could write like that; that is, not a soul that we knew. Aunt Sarah recognized it, too, and she sobbed: "To think that Abraham would give me away like that! And I never once imagined he even saw that I was making a pie, he's that absent-minded." "But he can write poetry, can't he?" "I didn't know it was in him," she added with pride. I sniffed and wished she could see my book of sentiments.

Well, Aunt Sarah went for the minister in a way that took him out of his absent-mindedness. I think for the time being she forgot he was the minister. But he only answered: "Why, Sarah, I don't know what you put in lemon pies from what you put in sour kraut, so how could I tell?" But when they showed him the writing he admitted it was his. And then he looked puzzled and then a smile wreathed his face. "I remember," he said, "I copied that for Billy Butts. He said he couldn't write it in a sufficiently legible hand."

And then Billy confessed that he had seen her the day he stole the doughnuts from her pantry window, but he wouldn't have told if Aunt Sarah hadn't whipped him with her big slipper. "It was revenge," he said.

So the autograph quilt was all spoiled for Aunt Sarah, and she went to her room and stayed there for a day and a night and went without her meals like a blighted being. But then she came down and she said she was completely chastened and she guessed it was the Lord's will, for He had given and He could take away (I don't know whether He was represented in Billy Butts or the minister), but that she did wish she had known enough not to let on that she hadn't put the secret into the quilt on purpose. It would have been such a beautiful example for the minister's wife to set.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

From Little Rhody.

During the Civil War the Union forces were camped on one side of a river in Virginia and the Confederates on the other. The pickets were friendly and traded coffee for tobacco and talked across the water.

"What's your regiment?" asked a Northern soldier of the Confederate picket opposite him.

"Mine's the Forty-ninth North Carolina. What's yours?"

"Mine? Oh, mine is the Three Hundred and Ninety-fifth Rhode Island."

Strawberry Crates.

The Missouri Secretary of Agriculture says: "Strawberry crates are principally of tupelo gum, grown in Arkansas, Louisiana or Texas. One association alone purchased nine carloads of 5,000 crates each, for the 1909 season's pack, the price being $11.28 per hundred, delivered. The cost varies, the price sometimes being 14 or 15 cents per crate, in small quantities. Twenty-four-quart boxes fill a crate, and 510 crates make an average car-load."

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Some Points on Poultry Feeding.

No one knows it all in poultry feeding, but here are some points that have impressed themselves on the mind of one poultry raiser:

In the feeding of growing chicks, the meat ration is important from the very start. It is the experience of the writer that when the chicks are given a good meat ration from the first they begin a rapid growth, which is continued; while if they do not get it till they are half grown it does not seem to accelerate their growth. In other words, there seems to be a habit of growth that establishes itself and refuses to be easily shaken off.

It is not wise to imagine that worms will be found in sufficient abundance to take the place of meat. Nor is it wise always to dig angleworms for the young chicks. One chicken raiser that did this happened to live in a locality where the angleworms were infested with gapeworms. Gapeworms are parasites of angleworms. The man in mind used to spend hours every Sunday digging angleworms for the chicks but a week or so old. The result was that he had the finest colony of gape-infested chickens in the neighborhood.

A mistake made by amateurs is to mix up for the chicks a great lot of meal and let it lie in the feeding dishes. The new rations are put on top of the old, and souring is started. The dishes are cleaned out but indifferently, and there is always a "starter" left, which hastens the souring of the fresh feed. Sour feed in the crops of chicks often causes death, for the crop is not for that purpose.

One of the very best foods for chicks and old fowls or any kind of fowl is rape. The seed costs little and can be sown on the bare land. It needs only be protected from the birds till it has time to change itself into a leafy plant. When it is a foot high the fowls can be turned on it, and they will find it both food and health. When the most edible parts of the leaves have been eaten, the fowls can be excluded and the plant will put out new leaves for a new period of pasturing. This can be repeated during the entire summer.

The bone mill should be on every farm where fowls are kept. The ground bone, of no use to most farm animals, is just the thing the fowls crave. They will use much of the nitrogen and phosphorus in it, and what they do not use will go to greatly enrich their manure. It is the observation of the writer that bone mills are not on one-half of the farms where they should be found, in spite of the fact that they are generally acknowledged as being food savers and money makers.

Some poultry feeders object to the feeding of oats, and say that they cannot get their fowls to eat them, unless they are starved to it. This is a matter of habit with the fowls. If they are accustomed to eat oats they develop a great liking for them and will choose them to corn, if they are deprived of them for a time. As they are bulky, they can be kept before the fowls all the time without injury to the birds through overeating.

Poultry Notes.

In the Castro Valley, California, on five-acre poultry farms, they keep a maximum number of 1,200 White Leghorns, and one man is kept busy to handle them. There are two dozen such ranches very close together.

Something new and novel in the way of attractions was introduced at the St. Paul (Minn.) Poultry Show last month. It was nothing more or less than chicken vaudeville. Geese, in elaborate costumes, did the hurdle jumping stunt, jumped through hoops, etc., a rooster walked a tight rope, and other stunts were pulled off, including a genuine cock fight every evening.

"Mrs. W. S. Deam has made a good record with her wooden hen—81 chicks out of 86 eggs."—Knob Noster Gem.

Alva L. Hooker in the Reliable Poultry Journal says that for egg production, where the market demands white-shelled eggs, the White Leghorn is best. He stated that on the day he wrote, fancy white eggs were outselling fancy brown eggs by 13 cents a dozen.

The Missouri State Poultry Show to be held in the Convention Hall, Kansas City, November 29th to December 3d, has received the assurance of $4,000 in premiums from the State Poultry Board. T. E. Quisenberry, Secretary, says: "We have already had inquiries from England, Germany and Japan, where exhibitors went to send fowls to the Missouri Show. Besides offering prizes in all classes at the State Shows, the board will conduct educational work in poultry raising at the State Fair at Sedalia."

Mr. James B. Moorman, on the staff of the Department of Agriculture, has a private poultry yard, where he keeps about fifty fowls of all ages. By selection alone he has increased his egg yield of 3,966 in 1907 to 5,511 in 1909. His average appears to be 125 eggs per hen per year.

E. J. Mellette, writing to the Petaluma Poultry Journal, says: "The secret of having eggs keep well when they are packed is to have them good in the first place and to do the packing act the day they are laid."

Fred A. Schell, of Sonoma Valley, California, has 10,000 eggs hatching. He sells "just-hatched chicks," and the demand for them is far greater than the supply. He runs twenty-one machines, the machines being incubators.

Recent feather quotations at St. Louis: Prime white live goose in small sacks at 54c. and large sacks at 52c. per pound; prime gray do. at 41c. in small and 39c. in large sacks; old white, 36 to 38c.; x, 27 to 32c.; xx, 16 to 20c.; xxx, 10 to 14c.; xxxx, 5c.; tare, 10 per cent. on small sacks and 3 per cent. on large. Duck—White, 41c.; dark, 30c. Chicken—Prime dry-picked body, 4c.; wet, damp and quill-mixed, 2c. Turkey—Tail (straight and clean, no shorts), 45c.; wing, 22c.; pointers, 6c.; tail, wing and pointers mixed, 16c.; dry body, 7c.; green body, 1 to 3c.

WHITE DIARRHOEA.

"Dear Editor:—I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with bowel troubles and I thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of my little chicks from this cause, tried a good many remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. So two years ago they began to die and I thought I would try Walker's Roup and Cholera Cure. I used two 50c. packages and raised 300 White Wyandotte chickens and never lost one or had one sick after getting the medicine. Now I wouldn't try to get along without it. I think the remedy is sold by most of the dealers or can be had by sending 50c. to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. B 7, Lamoni, Iowa.

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We are often asked which is the best poultry paper published in the United States, and the answer is, The Reliable Poultry Journal. There are other good papers, but this is the best. The subscription price of The Reliable Poultry Journal is 50 cents a year, and the subscription price of the **Universal Magazine** is 25 cents a year. We have made arrangements whereby we can send the **Universal Magazine** and The Reliable Poultry Journal, both papers, one year, for 50 cents. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

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One of the largest and handsomest portfolio books that we have seen is published in colors this year by Mr. H. C. Phelps, President of the Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co. of Columbus, Ohio, manufacturers of the celebrated line of "Split Hickory" vehicles for every purpose. This book, which shows photographic illustrations and full descriptions, is a regular "buyer's guide," explaining fully how high-grade vehicles and harness are made and how it is possible by selling direct from the factory to the user, to save on prices from $26.50 upward on any style of vehicle that you have in mind to purchase this year.

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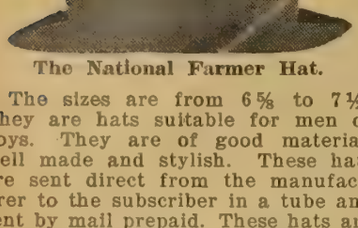
On page 14 you will see the Company's large announcement. It will pay you to write a postal and send your name and address to-day for this large book, which will be sent postage paid if you say that you are a reader of this paper and address Mr. H. C. Phelps, President, The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 204, Columbus, Ohio.

MAGNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.



The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless gray is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and coluor.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK — To be Filled Out if Order is Given.

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National Farmer hat, color.....size.....

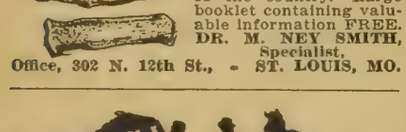
My name is.....

P. O. Box..... Rural Route.....

Postoffice.. .....

TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information FREE. DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist.

Office, 302 N. 12th St., - ST. LOUIS, MO.



Horse Secrets Disclosed.

This is a valuable book. It tells how to feed and fatten your stock in the cheapest, quickest way; how to rear an orphan foal by hand; the secret of silage feeding; how to break a horse of bad habits, and scores of other money-making, money-saving secrets.

This book is published by the **FARM JOURNAL** of Philadelphia, the foremost monthly agricultural paper of this country.

THE FARM JOURNAL

does not sell this book, but offers it to its new subscribers. This paper has for thirty-three years been working for the prosperity of farmers and the happiness of farm homes. It is taken by 700,000 people whom we call "Our Folks," and we believe you will be as fond of it as they now are. Everything in it is boiled down so that its twenty-four to sixty pages every month give you the most matter in the least space. It is ably edited by authorities and is a cheery and welcome friend in every home it enters.

"Horse Secrets" and The Farm Journal for two years, both for 50 cents. Address, **FARM JOURNAL, 1068 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.**

ONE MONTH MORE FOR ROSES.

The Most Delightful Subscription Premium Offered by a Farm Paper.

We have just heard that our rose garden can deliver roses during the month of May. The National Farmer and Stock Grower will send out a collection of eight choice ever-blooming Rose Plants to each of our patrons who will send in a special subscription.

The Collection of Roses.

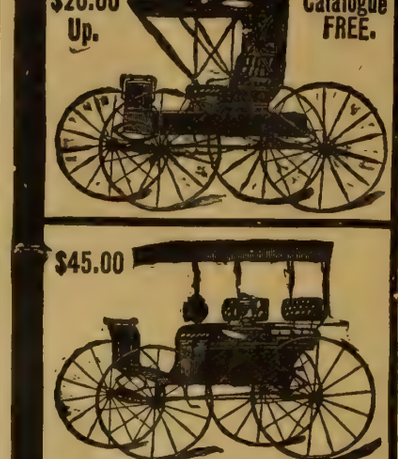
The collection consists of **Rhea Reid,** one that received the gold Medal at the National Rose Society; the flowers are rich velvety red. Another one is **The Bride,** one that will thrive under most unfavorable conditions. The flowers are the purest ivory white. **Etoile de Lyon** is the most magnificent pure yellow rose, massive in size and beautiful in every stage of development. **Bridesmaid** starts with the first warm days of spring and requires but little care; the flowers are an exquisite clear pink, beautiful in form and highly fragrant. The **Papa Gontier** rose is a grand variety for outdoor planting, producing double flowers of clear, glowing crimson and blooms from June to late in the year. **Bessie Brown** is a charming, pure snow-white rose; the flowers are very large and it blooms profusely. **Champion of the World** is a rich, ivory pink, and without it no garden selection is complete; it is unequaled for size of flower, fragrance or beauty. **Crimson Rambler,** the last of the collection, is a bright crimson flower that covers the entire bush. It is valuable for decorative hedges, arches and screens. We cannot describe this beautiful collection, but we will guarantee them to please any lover of flowers.

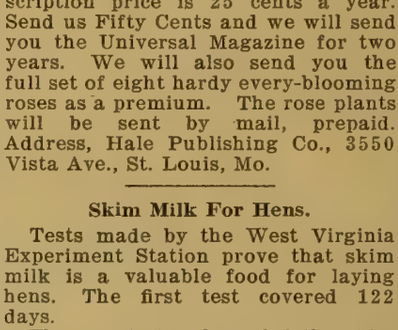
OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

Send Us Sixty (60) Cents. We will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. We will send you direct by mail, postpaid, the full set of eight hardy ever-blooming Roses. We will also send you a 16x20-inch picture entitled **"The American Beauty Rose."** The picture is most beautiful. There is a great bunch of roses resting on the white linen cloth of a table. It is glorious, magnificent. **Send Us Sixty (60) Cents.** The paper can go to one address, the picture to another and the roses to another, or all three to one address.

ANOTHER SPECIAL OFFER.

We publish the Universal Magazine. It is a splendid publication, issued monthly. There are thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, illustrated stories, special articles, poetry, embroidery, patterns, etc. The subscription price is 25 cents a year. Send us Fifty Cents and we will send you the Universal Magazine for two years. We will also send you the full set of eight hardy every-blooming roses as a premium. The rose plants will be sent by mail, prepaid. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.





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We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Write for our catalogue and full particulars.

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Only $10. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Surreys
Only $25. Cash.
Balance $7 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Farm Wagons
Only $15. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for our free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO., Dept. 804, East St. Louis, Ills.

Skim Milk For Hens.

Tests made by the West Virginia Experiment Station prove that skim milk is a valuable food for laying hens. The first test covered 122 days.

The twenty-two hens fed the skim milk laid 1,244 eggs, as compared with the 996 laid by twenty-two hens fed a mash wet with water.

In another test sixty hens fed skim milk laid 862 eggs in thirty-seven days, as compared with 632 eggs laid by a similar lot fed no milk.

Other tests gave about comparative results. The conductors of these experiments estimate under prevailing conditions, with eggs selling at 20 to 25 cents a dozen, that the skim cents a quart.

Low Prices For Potatoes.

Late April quotations for old potatoes at St. Louis; market quiet but firm: Wisconsin Burbanks,30 to 32c.; Rurals, 30 to 33c.; Minnesota Burbanks, 33 to 36c.; Rurals, 30 to 33c.; and Triumphs, 45 to 60c. per bushel; Red River Ohios, 35 to 40c.; Rose 30 to 40c.; Iowa Rurals, 18 to 20c.; Minnesota Ohios, 30 to 35c.; Michigan Rurals, bulk, 30 to 35c.; and Bluff Rurals, 27c.

Stock Yard Charges.

A commission firm at the National Stock Yards reports as follows: On cattle,in car-loads, the commission for selling is 50 cents; yardage, 25 cents; and feed averages 5 cents; total, 80 cents per head. On hogs, in car-loads, commission averages 10 cents; yardage, 8 cents; feed, 2½ cents; total yard charges, 20½ cents a head. On sheep, in car-loads, commission averages 8 cents; yardage, 5 cents; and feed, 1 cent; total, 14 cents. These charges are for unloading, yarding, driving, sorting, weighing, selling, delivering, feeding, watering, collecting money from buyer and paying it over to the shipper, who gets all the proceeds except as above.

Six hundred acres known as the Drummond Farm, on the outskirts of St. Louis, have just been sold at $500 an acre.

Forty-acre farms are not so popular with farmers as they are with city people who have farming on the brain.

The sure way to ascertain the extent of the crop is after the harvest.

The Universal Magazine Bracelet.

This is all the rage. And Adjustable Bracelet. The most elegant design and perfectly finished. It is not solid gold, but it is washed and plated and will stand the acid test. Its match cannot be purchased in country jewelry stores for any price. It is a duplicate of the latest Parisian creation made expressly for the purpose of using it as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine.** The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one elegant **Universal Magazine Bracelet,** postage free, as a subscription premium. Money returned if not satisfied. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Universal Magazine Bracelet.

Beautiful Flower Pictures.

The most famous painter of flower subjects in the world is Paul De Longpre. He received $2,500 for the original of his picture "American Beauties," and a large sum for "A Study in Violets;" and "Pansy in Perfection" is another of his glorious masterpieces. With 180 of his pictures in their amazing excellence before us we have selected three as the very best to place within reach of our readers as a subscription premium. We delight in offering pictures as supplements and premiums. The pictures we have are panels from the original paintings on heavy water-color paper, size 10½x14 inches. We cannot describe these beautiful paintings. The depth and clearness of color; the remarkable foliage details; the refined taste in grouping and the wonderful naturalness—truly they are unsurpassed in artistic excellence.

The illustrations herewith are feeble representations of the pictures, which must be seen to be appreciated.

Our Splendid Offer No. 1.

To anyone sending us fifty cents by postoffice money order, or in currency, or in new one-cent stamps, we will send The National Farmer and

Stock Grower for one year, and we will send in a tube, postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed, the three 10½x14-inch pictures, "American Beauties," "A Study in Violets," and "Pansy in Perfection," as a free premium.

Our Special Offer No. 2.

We publish the Universal Magazine. It is issued monthly at 25 cents a year. It is a nice, clean, illustrated, interesting, thirty-two-page publication, three columns to the page, devoted to literature, stories, fashions and patterns—well worth the money. Anyone who prefers to subscribe for the Universal Magazine and who will send fifty cents direct to this office will receive the magazine for two years and can select the three pictures as a premium, and we will send them postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Had to Deceive Her.

They were arguing about the alleged inborn strain of deceitfulness in women, and she retaliated by citing the instances of men deceiving their wives.

"I suppose," said he, "that you hold that a man should never deceive his wife?"

"Oh, no," she smiled back at him; "I shouldn't go so far as that. How would it be possible for the average man to get a wife if he didn't deceive her?"—Lippincott's.

Franklin's Idea of Death.

"Dear Child—I condole with you. We have lost a most dear and valued relation, but it is the will of God and nature that these mortal bodies be laid aside when the soul is to enter into real life. 'Tis rather an embryo state, a preparation for living; a man is not completely born until he is dead. Why then should we grieve that a new child is born among the immortals, a new member added to their happy society? We are spirits. The bodies should be lent us while they can afford us pleasure, assist us in acquiring knowledge, or doing good to our fellow-creatures, is a kind and benevolent act of God. When they become unfit for these purposes, and afford us pain instead of pleasure, instead of an aid become an encumbrance, and answer none of the intentions for which they were given, it equally kind and benevolent that a way is provided by which we may get rid of them. Death is that way. We ourselves prudently choose a partial death. In some cases a mangled, painful limb, which cannot be restored we willingly cut off. He who plucks out a tooth parts with it freely, since the pain goes with it; and he that quits the whole body parts at once with all pains and possibilities of pains and diseases it was liable to or capble of making him suffer. Our friend and we are invited abroad on a party of pleasure that is to last forever. His chair was first ready, and he has gone before us. We could not all conveniently start together, and why should you and I be grieved at this, since we are sure to follow and we know where to find them? Adieu.—Benjamin Franklin, May 12, 1790.

At Iuka Springs, Mississippi.

A SPLENDID HOTEL PROPERTY AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

On account of the death of the former owner, this property was foreclosed under mortgage by a bank that will sell it on easy terms. It is located in an ideal resort town. Besides what is shown in cut here are three cottages, large barns and grounds go with hotel, all adjoining. Iuka is noted for mineral springs, and a fine park three hundred yards from the hotel. Summer rates on railroads to town, including week end rates from local stations and Memphis. Refurnished new throughout, hot and cold bath, telephone system with each room, pool and billiard room, all equipped. Can be bought at a big bargain. An opportunity for a first-class hotel man to make a fortune. Iuka is the summer resort of the South and renowned for its healing springs. The property cost $60,000. It is now better than new and can be bought for $25,000 on easy terms. Address, **JAS. H. FAIRCLOTH, Iuka, Mississippi.**

Force of Habit.

"Why did you break your engagement with that school teacher?" asked the friend.

"If I failed to show up at her house every evening she expected me to bring a written excuse signed by my mother."

Roof Insurance Free.

Congo Roofing is guaranteed by the manufacturers to last ten years. If it should wear out within that time you get new roofing free of charge. If the manufacturers fail to make good their promise, you have a Surety Company to fall back on, and you have in your hands a Surety Bond issued to you at the time your roof is laid, so that you get full satisfaction without recourse to the lawyers.

The proposition is well worth looking into, because it gives you absolute certainty in place of a speculation concerning the durability of your roofing. Ten years of protection is what you want—and ten years of protection is what you get with Congo.

If you are in the market for roofings, look into this proposition. If your dealer doesn't sell Congo, write to the manufacturers, the United Roofing & Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco.

Joke on the Farmer.

Mayor Sheehan, of Elmyra, N. Y., was ridiculing the pretensions of a political opponent:

"He takes," said Mayor Sheehan, with a smile, "too much credit. He reminds me of the Cayuse farmer. This farmer came home one night from a banquet, and, throwing himself down in a rocking chair before the stove, he sighed:

"'I'm about tired out. Be the cows in the barn?'

"'Yes, Adoniram,' said his wife.

"'Horses fed and bedded down?' asked the farmer, and he took from his pocket a cigar with a gilt band about it.

"'Yes, Adoniram.'

"'Chickens ain't locked up,though, be they?'

"'Yes, Adoniram, long ago.'

"'Wood chopped for mornin'?'

"'Yes.'

"'Ducks picked and wagon wheel mended for to-morrow's market?'

"'Yes, Adoniram.'

"The farmer lighted the cigar, yawned and said:

"'Well; then, just hand me the farm paper and draw me a jug of cider, Maria. I'll turn in soon. Farmin's beginnin' to tell on me.'"

Prime beeswax is quoted at 30 cents a pound. Inferior less.

HOW TO GET 20 POUNDS OF SUGAR FREE

To every one sending for our new spring and summer catalogue of bargains in men's and boys' clothing, shoes, cook stoves, gasoline stoves, ranges, refrigerators, furniture, washing machines, queensware, glassware, cooking utensils, graniteware, poultry supplies, paints, rubber roofing, lawn swings, field seeds, garden seeds, nets and seines, etc. Your name and address on a postal will bring our special offer, the catalogue and our special monthly grocery price list. Send to-day. **BROKAW MERCHANDISE CO., Dept. B, Main and Walnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo.**

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No operation, pain, danger or detention from work. No return of rupture or further use for trusses; a radical cure in every case, old or young. Trial treatment free to all. It will cost you nothing to try this famous method. Don't wait, write today. **Dr. W. S. RICE, 5 Main Street, Adams, N. Y.**

GALL STONES or any **LIVER DISEASE.** Write me **ALL** about it. Will tell of a cure **FREE.** Address **ED.C.COVEY, R.F.D., Lansing, Mich.**

Wanted To the women of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, who will send me the names and addresses of ten or more substantial farmers who own their land, together with three 2-cent stamps, to pay for packing and mailing, I will send you the finest lithographed calendar, 2½ feet long, ever produced, and a nice little surprise present. This calendar is one that anyone will be proud to own. Little effort is necessary in order to send ten names. If you can send 25 or more, I will send you, in addition to this pretty calendar, a more substantial present, worth any woman's appreciation.

LETA BROWN, 668 Coca-Cola Building, Chicago, Illinois. **Names**

Timely Household Hints.

Every housekeeper should know the difference between a disinfectant and a deodorant, for while a disinfectant kills germs, a deodorant destroys odors and has no power to kill germs; but it is said that whitewash has both deodorizing and disinfecting powers. Carbolic acid is one of the best disinfectants for general use, but be sure it is labeled "Poison!" and kept out of the reach of the children. Sprinkled over a bare floor or in dark, damp closets, it soon purifies the air.

Another good and cheap disinfectant is made by dissolving one and one-half pounds of copperas in one gallon of boiling water.

Charcoal is a good example of a deodorant, but it will not disinfect.

There is no better way to keep bedbugs out of the house than to use gasoline in which carbolic acid is stirred, using three ounces of the acid to one gallon of the fluid; but this must never be used in a room where there is a fire or light, and it should be applied with a feather or a small paint brush, and plenty of this fluid should be put on the beds if there is any sign of a bug.

Nice blankets will be much safer from moths if they are washed clean before packing away, and they may be kept as soft as when new by washing them through a strong Pearline suds and the suds should be beaten to a nice lather before putting in the blankets, and there is nothing better than these suds for washing all woolen articles of any color.

It is not at all a difficult feat in these days when one can buy ready-mixed paints to give the window facings and all the woodwork of a room a new coating of paint, and it adds a world of freshness to the appearance of the room.

A good way to renew an old set of furniture is to rub it with sandpaper until it is smooth, and while this is tedious, it is very necessary. When this is done, put on a coat of white-lead paint, which can be bought at the paint shop, and when the first coat is dry, put on a second and follow this with a third coat with a white-enamel finish, and it will look like new furniture if the painting is carefully done.—Martha.

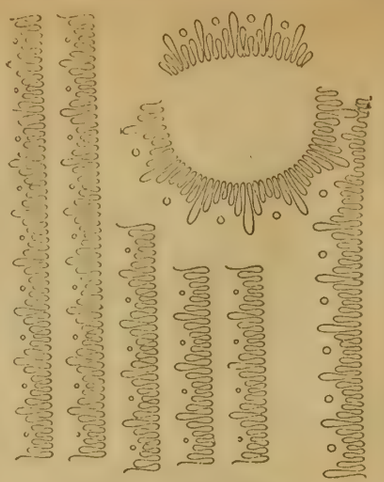
MAY MANTON EMBROIDERY.

A Line of Nice, Useful, Up-to-Date Paper Patterns.

These paper patterns require only a hot iron to insure a perfect transfer on cloth. The way to do it is to lay the material to be stamped on a padded ironing board or table, place the pattern over it with the printed side down and press over the entire surface of the paper with a hot iron, when a perfect outline will result. Please order by embroidery number.

Cushion Cover Pattern.

No. 507.—This is a design for embroidering a cushion cover seventeen inches square. It is quite popular. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



A Nice Braiding Pattern.

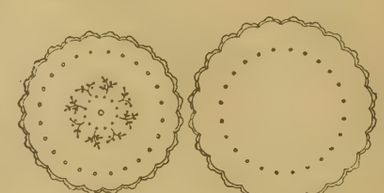
No. 508.—This is a design for braiding a belted blouse or coat, and when finished it has a very attractive appearance. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Design For a Carving Cloth.

No. 506.—A suitable design for braiding the ends of a carving cloth, table or dresser scarf. The design is eighteen inches wide and two ends are given. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

For a Low-neck Waist.

No. 500.—This is a beautiful design for embroidering a low-neck waist and sleeves. It is specially adapted to May Manton Pattern No. 6567. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

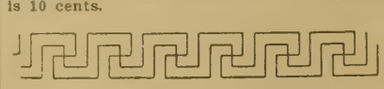


Removable Pin-cushion Cover.

No. 501.—Design for embroidering a removable pin-cushion cover. Upper and lower portions are given for cushion five inches in diameter. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

For a Band or Border.

No. 504.—Pattern for embroidering a braided band or border. It is two inches wide and three yards long. Five and a half yards of braid will be required for each yard of the design. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



Another Band or Border.

No. 505.—A simple design for embroidering a braided band or border. Four yards are given in length and the border is one and a quarter inches wide. Four and a half yards of braid are required for each yard of the design. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Please send all orders for these embroidery patterns to the **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Thank You!"

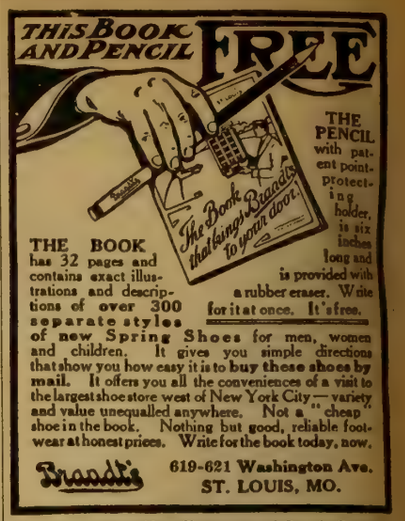
Negligence in the use of the little phrase "Thank you!" has led a prominent editor to criticise severely the bride who does not gratefully acknowledge the receipt of her wedding gifts as well as the graduating youth who appropriate their gifts with scarcely a word of recognition. If any person reads the well-deserved reproof without having brought to mind some similar instance of an unacknowledged gift of which he was the donor, he is fortunate in his choice of young friends. It would seem that every young American ought to have the grace to say: "Thank you!" But for this negligence there is a reason some ten or fifteen years behind the omission. It is this: Many children are not taught to say "Thank you!" for all favors received. There comes to mind a dainty little Marjorie whom I have remembered many times in small ways. Seldom have I been thanked, unless I have handed the gift directly to the child. If I send, I hear never a word, and have often wondered whether it were lost. This little Marjorie has been taught the most correct table manners and the best use of the English language. Her mother is extremely careful about every detail of the child's dress. But she is not taught to say "Thank you!" Nor, I am sorry to say, is Marjorie the only friend who has thus grieved me.

But among these little people there is at least one refreshing exception. Truly, I think Russell's mother does not give herself as many airs and graces as does Marjorie's mother, and she is not quite so particular to keep her little lad dressed in the latest mode, but she has taught her little son to be appreciative. Before he learned to write his mother acknowledged his gifts for him, but he stood at her side and told her what to say. Now he sends his thanks in a funny little scrawl and he never forgets. One of these missives reads: "I always was wanting such a cute little cup and saucer and now I've got it." His mother tells me that she tries so hard to have him appreciate what others do, and when he has come, telling her of this or that that has pleased him, she has said to him: "Why don't you tell the person who did it for you? When you think such pleasant things, why not say them to the person who tries to please you?" He follows this advice. One day I was at an informal dinner party given by Russell's grandmother and the little boy was allowed to be at the table with the elders. He ate with great enjoyment and said very little until there was a sudden pause in the conversation. Then Russell remarked: "Grandmother, this is a perfectly declicious dinner. Thank you for it."

There is little doubt but what Russell will be saying "Thank you!" when he becomes a young man.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

The Graduation Essay.

There are probably more poor graduation essays written because the young student selects some subject entirely out of the scope of his every-day life than for any other reason. It is such a common fault for the country-bred child to select some topic wholly foreign to his every-day life, and he must needs consult encyclopedia and books of reference without number in order to collect data for the dreaded composition. If instead he were to select some common topic with which he is familiar he could make a far more readable paper which would be a part of himself, instead of a stilted rehash, which everyone recognizes as such. Most children who have been raised in the country use their eyes and ears to advantage, and if they would only write what they hear and see and live, they could write essays that would make the children and young people of any school, be it township or town high school, sit up and listen. Why shouldn't a boy who knows the call of every bird in his vicinity write on "The Calls of the Birds in Our Locality?" He can imitate them, too, and won't it make a change in the usual programme if he does give this mimic call? Or, "The Birds That Winter With Us" is another topic a bird lover can handle. Some other subjects which I have found country-bred children can do full justice to, according to their different tastes, are: "How the Country Helps to Feed the City;" "Our Butterflies;" "Poisonous Plants of Our Vicinity;" "Pests Which Destroy Crops;" "Weeds and Flowers;" "Love Among Animals;" "A Visit to a Cheese Factory;" "Weather Signs." —Janet Thomas Van Osdel.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THE PENCIL with patent point-protecting holder, is six inches long and is provided with a rubber eraser. Write for it at once. It's free.
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Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL *without a cent deposit*, prepay the freight and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous offers* on highest grade 1910 model bicycles.

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RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. We Sell cheaper than any other factory. TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, repairs and all sundries at *half usual prices*. Do Not Wait; write *today* for our *special offer*.

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Making Cake.

Cocoanut Cake.—Yolks of four eggs, reserving the whites for frosting. Cream with two cupfuls sugar and a tablespoonful of butter. Add three cupfuls of flour, the milk of one cocoanut, together with enough water to make two teacupfuls of liquid, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar. Dissolve the soda in the water and sift the cream tartar with the flour. Three teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted in the flour may be substituted for the soda and cream tartar. Bake in three layers in a moderate oven.

Filling.—Dissolve two cupfuls granulated sugar in a little water and cook slowly until it hairs. Then stir in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Spread a layer on the top of the lower cake, sprinkle with cocoanut, add a little more frosting to make the next layer adhere, and prepare it in the same way. Cover the top and sides with a thick coat of frosting and then cover this with cocoanut. If the fresh nuts can be obtained, it is better and cheaper to buy one, half a cocoanut being sufficient, when ground through the food chopper, to fill one cake. If out of season for this, substitute the shredded cocoanut.

Marble Cake.—Make after above recipe, dividing into two equal parts. In the first use white sugar and the whites of the eggs; in the dark part use brown sugar and the yolks, also a square of grated chocolate dissolved in water. Add flour enough to make the dough a little stiff. Bake in a loaf, putting in a spoonful of the light batter and alternating with one of dark; or, if a long pan is used, put two-thirds of the dark cake in one end, the same of light in the other, and marble the remainder in the middle. One may thus have three kinds of cake in the one baking. Cover with chocolate frosting with white decorations if desired.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Growing Roses.

While roses are universal favorites, the fact remains that they are not nearly so general in cultivation as their merits deserve. Some are deterred by the first cost, which is now so little that any who wish may indulge, if they but give the matter attention. Then in getting the hardy varieties we are making a purchase not for a season, but for years; a rose bush well cared for is long-lived and may be kept in bloom not only through June, but through the entire summer if given good treatment.

When the plants arrive, soak the roots in warm water for a short time before planting. This may vary from a few minutes to an hour or two, depending upon the condition of the plants on arrival.

Plant in rich soil. Well-rotted fertilizer from the stable added to twice its bulk in leaf mould makes a good combination. Provide good drainage by filling the bottom of the pots with stones, pieces of brick or bits of charcoal. And for a few days place the plants where they will not be in the bright sunshine. If they show signs of wilting, cover with a glass. Lamp chimneys which are cracked are useful for this purpose. Keep the soil moist but not soggy.

After growth has started, give them plenty of warm water and sunshine, with liquid fertilizer once a week. If the latter is not at hand, a teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of water may be substituted, though this is not a complete plant food. Soot tea brightens the colors and tends to keep the insects down.

As soon as the weather permits, hardy roses should be given a permanent place in the border, their taste for rich soil being fully supplied. The decayed material from an old chip yard promotes a robust growth. And while this is rarely obtainable at the present time, those near woodlands may obtain the same results by making use of the rich earth under some decayed log.

The rosebug is a persistent pest which seems proof against almost all remedies save hand picking. If there are slugs, just mount one of your young poults on your hand and initiate it into the bug-catching industry. After it has once had a taste of the slugs, which are especially numerous on the under side of the leaves, it will quickly rid a bush of them, its sharp eyes spying even the last of the tribe. But if this method is not convenient, a little white hellebore dusted over the leaves when the dew is on will do the work as well.

Spray frequently with tobacco water to ward away other insect pests. For potted roses an excellent method to keep them clean is to spray or sprinkle once a week with soapsuds, following with a tepid bath of clear water. Cold water is the best antidote to the red spider.

Among hardy roses there is nothing more easily grown than the Champion of the World. It is as hardy as the old-fashioned roses, with blossoms of clear pink produced in great profusion through the month of roses. Then if vigorously trimmed back and the soil well enriched—a process necessary to secure summer roses of any variety—it will continue to bloom through the summer, and in autumn the roses will be literally crowded on the stems. More than once we have seen the bush well loaded with buds and blossoms when frosts came.

It is well to bend the stems of climbing roses to the ground before frosts come, fastening them down and giving a little protection from the rigors of winter.

The Crimson Rambler is so easily grown and so beautiful that it should be in every home. Other Ramblers are fast winning the way to prominence through the brilliancy of this most deserving one.—Bessie L. Putnam.

To Exterminate Bed-bugs.

Some time ago Mrs. J. H. Fisher, of Clinton, Ky., was kind enough to give us the following:

"Please let me give a sure exterminator. Try 25-cents' worth of corrosive sublimate in one quart of turpentine; apply with feather in all crevices infested, one application being sufficient. The bottle should be kept away from children. My plan is, use freely each spring when house cleaning."

St. Louis cheese quotations, April 30th: Northern—Twins, 14¾c. a pound; Singles, 15c.; Long Horns, 15c.; Daisies, 15½c.; Young Americas, 15c.; Prints, 16½c.; Limburger, 17c. Swiss—No. 1, 21 to 22c.; No. 2, 19c.; inferior, broken or cracked, 13 to 15c.; Brick, 14½c.

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Soup Making.

For soup making we want to draw out the flavor of the meat; therefore, soak the meat in cold water for one hour. Place the kettle containing this water and meat over a slow fire and heat gradually. This will make soup of fine flavor.

The meat will be tasteless, but will still contain a great deal of the proteid or nourishing matter. It should be seasoned well and may then be used for hash, croquettes, and made-over dishes.

If you want to use boiled meat for dinner, not for soup, put the meat in boiling water and cook quickly for a few moments, then slowly.

For a stew, where you wish to use the meat and the juice, the process is different. In this case you want some goodness in the meat and some in the gravy, so you must put the meat into cold water and put it over a very hot fire where it will boil quickly. Then cook slowly for several hours, until tender. Some people boil meat so hard that it becomes very stringy. There is no better way of making stews than by using cheap cuts of meat, such as the lower round, adding vegetables as desired and cooking it in the oven instead of on top of the stove.

Salt meats should be soaked, the water changed once or twice, and then the meat must be cooked long and slowly.—Mary F. Rausch, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

The Automobile Record.

It seems incredible that a human being can safely travel faster than two miles in a minute, but recently Oldfield drove a Benz automobile over an accurately-measured mile on a Florida beach in twenty-seven and thirty-three hundredths seconds at the rate of 131 miles per hour. This performance was timed by a specially devised electrical apparatus, which recorded hundredths of a second, and marked the most rapid flight ever made by man. In 1902, in a German government test, an electric trolley car made an average speed of 128 miles per hour, while the fastest recorded speed of a steam locomotive is 120 miles in an hour. A carrier pigeon in a hundred-mile flight in 1900 flew at the rate of 85½ miles per hour, which has been nearly equaled by the fastest motorcycle at a speed of 84½ miles. A bicycle rider has gone sixty-three miles per hour, but the most swift aeroplane has not exceeded fifty miles an hour, and the speediest motor boat has averaged just less than thirty-eight miles. Horses have traveled faster than steamships, as the Mauretania's record of 30½ miles is not as fast as the running horse, Salvator's record of 37½ miles or the pacer Dan Patch's time, 32½, although a trotting horse has made but thirty and four-tenths miles an hour. An interesting comparison can be made of these rates of speed and a man skating twenty-seven miles an hour, running fourteen miles an hour, rowing nearly thirteen miles an hour, walking nine miles an hour, or swimming 2½ miles an hour.

Traveling at the rate Oldfield drove the 200-horse-power Benz, the journey from New York to San Francisco could be made in twenty-four hours, while a man walking twelve hours a day continuously would take thirty days to travel this distance.

That German engineers can design and build a piece of mechanism of this enormous power which will operate so perfectly under such extreme conditions and be capable of such speed is most noteworthy and proves the startling value of the modern motor car and its dependability.

THE AUTOMOBILE RECORD—27 1-3 seconds to the mile, by Mr. Barney Oldfield, at Florida Beach. This is on a basis of 131 miles an hour.

The Boy Who Was Licked.

"A boy of twelve years of age, with an air of melancholy resignation, went to his teacher, and handed in the following note from his mother before taking his seat: 'Dear Sir—Please excuse James for not being present yesterday. He played truant, but you needn't whip him for it, as the boy he played truant with and him fell out, and he licked James; and a man they threw stones at caught him and licked him; and the driver of a cart they hung onto licked him; and the owner of a cat they chased licked him. Then I licked him when he came home, after which his father licked him; and I had to give him another for being impudent to me for telling his father. So you need not lick him until next time. He thinks he will attend regularly in future."—Christian Advocate.

Conservation of a Commodity.

The farmers of Rock Creek, Ill., found that the retirement of farmers from their farms for residence in the towns was destroying the social and religious life of the community. They took counsel to devise measures by which to save the community.

Their first proposal was a Farmers' Union or syndicate which would rent the land offered by retired farmers, and sublet it to desirable tenants, whose presence in the community would not be a detriment. But this plan soon proved its weakness. The retiring farmers were only too willing to put their lands in the hands of the syndicate and go to the town or city, reassured that while they were enjoying town life, its good schools, its music and lectures—for the retiring farmer is an intelligent, aspiring man—that their farms would be well rented.

So the sons of the early settlers decided that they must go deeper. They undertook to provide their community with better schools. They erected a building as good as one finds in town or city, and they abandoned the old country schools, with their small districts and poor teaching. They thus assembled about a hundred children in one school company. They hired wagons to carry them back and forth. They employed good teachers, and put in laboratories, work benches, sewing machines and ranges, for teaching manual training and domestic science. They heated it well and lighted with gas; and on the third floor they had room for a meeting-place for all the people of the community. Out of doors they have grounds for games, base ball, tennis and foot ball.

The result has been that the retirement from the farm has been stopped. The place has come to be so desirable as a place of residence that the rental of land has gone up, and the average tenant will not go there. Foreigners are excluded and the drifting element of the population has ceased to be restless. Social life has been restored and the continuous life of the institutions of the countryside has been assured.—Warren H. Wilson, Ph. D.

The Bad Habit of Slang.

Slang is tabooed in the home of a West Philadelphia family, principally because there is a bright little girl who displays a persistent aptitude in retaining expressive but uncultured phrases.

The other evening at dinner the mother, father and daughter drifted into the vernacular, and a fresh start was necessary. The little girl started it. "I'm not stuck on this bread," she remarked.

"Margie," said her mother, "you want to cut that slang out."

"That's a peach of a way of correcting the child," commented the father.

"I know," replied the mother, "but I just wanted to put her wise."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

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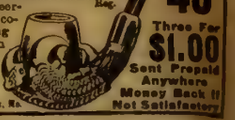

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Girl's Costume.

No. 6607.—Young girls are wearing a great many dresses that are made with loose blouses over plaited skirts. This one is quite novel and in every way attractive. Also it is so easy to make that busy mothers will find it a boon. The blouse is open at the left of the front, but is joined at the lower edge, and the facing is applied over it, so that it is drawn on over the head and can be closed invisibly or with buttons and buttonholes, as liked. Scotch gingham makes the dress illustrated, but such a model is appropriate for all childish materials, the wools of immediate wear, as well as the washable ones of the future. For the early spring, serge, cashmere and similar materials can be so made; for the coming summer linen, ginghams and materials of the sort are charming, while later the model can be utilized for the thinner lawns and the like.

The costume consists of the skirt, the body portion and the blouse. The skirt is straight and is joined to the fitted body, and the two are closed at the back. The blouse is made with front and back portions, but the front edges are lapped and are joined for a short distance, and the facing is applied over the lower edge of the blouse. The sleeves are in one piece each. The full ones are gathered into bands and the loose ones are finished with applied trimming.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (twelve years) is 6⅝ yards 24, 5 yards 27, 4¾ yards 32, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6607 is cut in sizes for girls of eight, ten, twelve and fourteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Child's Dress With Bloomers.

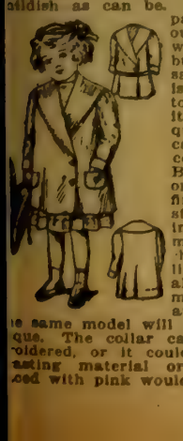
No. 6605.—Such dresses as this one, that are cut with waist and skirt portions in one, are much liked for the little girls, and are especially in demand at this season when washable materials are being made up. This one can be made either with the square neck or high, and it is equally desirable in both styles. It can be trimmed with bands or contrasting material, as illustrated, or with banding, as liked, or the edges could be scalloped and embroidered, if a very dainty effect were wanted. Chambray is the material illustrated, and the bands are of white linen, but little girls wear linen and percales and all sturdy materials of the sort for morning, and the same dress would be pretty made from white lawn or Dresden dimity for afternoon occasions.

There are accompanying bloomers, which dispense with petticoats, and mean both comfort for the child and relief for the washwoman, but these can be used or omitted, as occasion demands.

The pattern 6605 is cut in sizes for children of two, four and six years of age, and will be mailed to any address by this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Child's Coat.

No. 6624.—The coat that is made with a shawl collar is one of the latest for the little folk, and this one is just as simple and childish as can be. It can be made with patch pockets or without. It can be worn without a belt or with, but it is always the same simple model that is held by two big buttons. In the illustration it is made in three-quarter length, but it can be made longer to cover the skirt, if liked. Broadcloth makes this one, and the edges are finished with tailor stitching, the collar being faced with silk in matching color, but cheviots are liked for little folks' coats, and all light-weight wool materials are appropriate, and a little later the same model will be worn for linen and pique. The collar can be braided or embroidered, or it could be made of a contrasting material or color. White pique faced with pink would make an exceedingly charming, smart coat. Brown cheviot with the collar of natural colored pongee would be smart for immediate wear. Leather belts are greatly in vogue, and, when liked, one can be worn over the coat, as shown in the small view.



The coat is made with fronts and back. The pockets are of the simple patch sort that are finished and arranged over the coat and stitched into place. The collar is joined to the neck, and it and the fronts are faced and lapped over to give the shawl effect. The sleeves are in two pieces each, with rolled-over cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (two years) is 3¼ yards 27, 1⅝ yards 44, or 1½ yards 52 inches wide, with ¾ yard of silk for collar.

The Pattern 6624 is cut in sizes for children of one, two and four years of age, and will be mailed to any address by this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Child's Dress.

No. 6597.—The simple little frock that is made full and joined to a yoke is always the prettiest for the tiny children. This one includes a panel at the front that allows effective use of embroidery or other trimming and is exceptionally dainty and charming. As illustrated, it is made of white lawn, with trimming of embroidered edging and banding, but all materials that are used for little folks' dresses are appropriate. The frill can be of the material, either hemmed or hemstitched, or it can be omitted and the dress finished with a hem only. If the embroidery on the panel means too great labor, it can be cut from all-over material or trimmed with bandings or medallions. The neck can be finished with a little frill as illustrated, or with a straight standing collar, or it can be cut out as shown in the back view and the sleeves made short, so rendering the frock somewhat more dressy and also better adapted to the warmer weather.

The dress is made with front and back portions and with a panel that is cut in one with the front of the yoke. The dress is tucked and joined to this panel and to the back portion of the yoke and is closed at the back. Whatever the length of the sleeves, they are gathered into bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (two years) is 3 yards 24 or 27, 2¼ yards 32, 2⅛ yards 44 inches wide, with 2¼ yards of embroidery 4 inches wide, 4½ yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

The Pattern 6597 is cut in sizes for children of one, two and four years of age, the Embroidery Pattern No. 374, in one size only, and will be mailed to any address by this paper on receipt of 10 cents for each.

Round Yoke Waist With Bretelles.

No. 6606.—Such a pretty waist as this one is available at all seasons, but especially so just now, when bordered materials and flouncings are to be met at every turn. The bretelles are made with straight edges and consequently are especially well adapted to such materials, but they can of course be trimmed in any way that may suit the fancy, so that the waist is by no means to be confined to fabric of any one sort. It is, indeed, adapted to all the fashionable thin stuffs that can be tucked successfully, and that means almost everything that would be utilized for such a design. In this instance dotted muslin makes the waist and matching border the bretelles, while the yoke is of all-over embroidery, and there is banding used on the sleeves, a very lovely effect being obtained with very little labor.

The waist consists of the lining, the front and back portions, and the front is tucked, while the backs are plain. The bretelles are straight and are tucked over the shoulders. When the lining is omitted the neck edge can be either joined to the yoke or finished with an under facing or trimming. The three-quarter sleeves are made in two puffs, the short sleeves in one, and the sleeves can be either lined or unlined. Many people like lining to support the puffs, even when a transparent effect is desired. In such case the lining can be cut from net in matching color.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2¾ yards 21, 2¼ yards 27, or 1⅞ yards 44 inches wide, with 2 yards of embroidery for the bretelles, ⅛ yard 18 inches wide for the yoke, 1⅛ yards of banding to make as illustrated; if one material is used for waist and bretelles, 3¾ yards 21, 3¼ yards 27, or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide, will be needed.

The Pattern 6606 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Princesse Slip.

No. 6608.—The Princesse slip is almost a necessity of up-to-date dress, for whether a Princesse gown is worn or the separate waist and skirt, it is essential to dispense with all bulk at the waist line. This one can be made in various ways and is equally well adapted to silk foundations and to lingerie materials. It can be made with low or Dutch neck on square or round outline, or it can be made high neck and with or without sleeves, so that it suits all occasions as well as all materials. The straight gathered flounce can be applied over the lower edge or the slip can be finished with a hem, as shown in the back view. Nainsook with trimming of lace makes the one illustrated.

The slip is made with fronts, side-fronts, backs and side-backs. The long seams render fit a simple matter, and there is a dart in each side-front portion at the waist line, which means perfect smoothness. The flounce is straight and gathered, and can be trimmed on the lines indicated, or as liked. The sleeves are in two pieces each, and can be cut in any desired length.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8½ yards 24 or 27, 7¾ yards 32, or 5¼ yards 44 inches wide for the plain slip; 2½ yards 24, 2 yards 27, 1½ yards 32, or 1¼ yards 44 inches wide for the flounce, with 4½ yards of embroidery, 14½ yards of insertion, 3½ yards of narrow edging to make as illustrated.

The Pattern 6608 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

One-piece Overblouse.

No. 6623.—The overblouse that is cut in one with the sleeves is a pronounced favorite of the season. It is worn with the tailored suit and it is worn with the tunic to match, over a slip or gown. It is made from transparent materials, and it is made from thin silks and wools; it is pretty for lawns, batistes and the like, and it can, indeed, be utilized in numberless ways. This one is absolutely simple. There are only underarm seams to be sewed up, and it requires scarcely appreciable time for the making. The neck can be cut either round or square and trimmed with any contrasting material. As illustrated, the overblouse is made of chiffon and is worn over a guimpe of foulard. In combination with the simple tunic, such a blouse means a complete transformation for the gown of last season, or the one that is partly worn. Made separately and in color to match the skirt, it gives the complete costume effect with the minimum of material and labor. Beneath it can be worn any guimpe or blouse.

The overblouse is made in one piece. It can be drawn up at the waist line by means of tape inserted in a casing or it can be adjusted over a belt, as liked. The trimming is applied over neck and sleeve edges, and the closing is made invisibly at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2¼ yards 21 or 24, 1½ yards 32, or 1¼ yards 44 inches wide, with ⅜ yard of silk.

The Pattern 6623 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address plainly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Kindly address all pattern orders to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Saved in Time.

Clerk—"I'd like to get off early, sir, as my wife wants me to beat some carpets while the daylight remains.

Employer—"Can't possibly let you off."

Clerk—"Thank you, sir. You are very kind."—Boston Transcript.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors, or Growths; also pains in head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that, if will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. I will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies, Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address

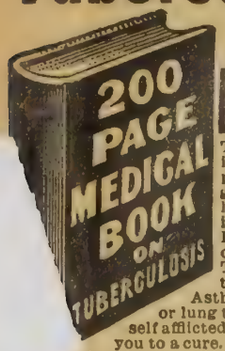
MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H - - Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

SOUVENIR PANSY POST CARDS

Special Offer—One packet of Kramer's 20th Century Giant Pansy Mixture, price 15c, together with eight of these beautiful cards in colors, for only 14 cents. Order at once. Illustrated Catalogue of everything for the garden, free. Mention this paper.

J. N. KRAMER & SON, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Tuberculosis Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Tuberculosis can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Tuberculosis, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in vanced stage of the disease and feel re is no hope, this book will show you w others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Company, 3974 Water Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free, and also a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

House Cleaning Hints.

A teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of water is much better than soap for cleaning paint. Pour the water over your plants after you are through with it and make it serve as plant food.

Use a sponge in cleaning windows. Any of the popular polishes which do not scratch will clean the windows well, requiring only the application and wiping off with a clean cloth when nearly dry.

Use alum water if the presence of vermin is suspected.

Fill all the cracks in the floor with putty or a filler made by boiling tiny bits of newspaper in paste until it becomes a pulpy mass. This will greatly lessen the harboring places for moths and other insect pests, besides eliminating a source of dust and dirt. If the floors are painted, varnished or oiled, and the carpets banished, the problem of keeping clean will be greatly simplified.

There is nothing better to keep moths away than the sprigs of lavender with which our grandmothers guarded the linen chest. If the leaves are not obtainable, a bottle of the oil, purchased at the druggist's for a dime, will serve instead, being as efficacious as moth balls and infinitely more agreeable.

If carpets are to be cleaned, choose a windy day and hang them on a strong pole. The wind will during the day relieve you of much beating and save much in the wear of the carpet. Use a broom for cleaning, literally sweeping out the dirt.

One of the new-fashioned mop cloths fastened on the mop is excellent for removing dust from wallpaper. Lacking this, pin a bag made of old knit underwear over the broom and sweep down the walls; or, use one of the soft cloth bags which you keep for sweeping your varnished or oiled floor.

Not all flies die in autumn. A few hide away in some crack or corner, ready to creep forth on the first warm daw and repopulate the earth. Make a small fan of a piece of screen cloth doubled and fastened to a stick handle and hit every one you catch sight of. They are easily stunned by the blow. Even a delicate fabric is not marred by the stroke.

Varnish and paint are now so cheap and so easily applied that everyone can freshen soiled furniture or woodwork with little expense. Study the directions accompanying each brand and you can scarcely go astray.

Before packing away stovepipes for the summer, give them a thorough coat of kerosene to prevent rusting.

Paper sacks are the safest receptacles for furs and other winter goods. Pack away before the moth miller arrives. The goods should first be thoroughly aired, then packed, using plenty of lavender.

Watch for the little black and white beetle with dull red stripes on the wing covers, which is too often found on the windows in spring. This is the buffalo or carpet beetle. But do not confuse it with the bright red lady bug, more or less dotted with intense black. The latter is one of our best friends, frequently seen among house plants in its quest of the plant aphis.

Borax is a good remedy for ants, and it is also excellent for cleaning purposes, especially if hard water is used.

The scum which quickly forms on a wash-dish when hard water is used may be readily removed with a cloth dipped into soap and then into wood ashes. Kerosene will quickly remove it, but it takes work to remove the kerosene odor.

Don't commence cleaning until the weather is warm. Colds and pneumonia are too dear a price to pay for premature house cleaning—Bessie L. Putnam.

Washday Helps.

There are a number of excellent washing machines on the market, but insist on trying before you purchase. The agent may offer to do your washing. Don't be fooled into a bargain of that kind. Work that is easy for a man will be hard for you. You do not want a machine so heavy that you cannot empty it yourself, nor so hard to run that you will be glad to go back to the old washboard. Test the machines, and you can certainly find one that will greatly lessen your load and render heavy bedding as easily washed as towels.

Soak the clothes over night in warm water, soaping well all soiled spots. If there are fruit stains, first remove them by pouring boiling water through the fabric. Blood stains are best removed by soaking in tepid soapy water. A little kerosene added to the soap will help to remove grease or animal matter. Many prefer to use a tablespoonful boiled in a soft soap made from a bar of common laundry soap. It is excellent for removing dirt, but if clothing is not in every-day use it will scarcely prove satisfactory, as if the garments are laid away they soon become yellow.

Pour boiling suds over all black and white cotton goods to set the color, first soaping all soiled places. When partly cool, wash in suds and rinse, adding a little salt to the rinse water to clear the white.

Wash woolen garments in water as warm as the hands will bear, making a suds of some good white soap. Rinse in warm, slightly soapy water.

Starch shirt waists, sunbonnets and other articles that you wish to have quite stiff in laundry starch. They retain it much better than when the starch is made of flour.—Bessie L. Punam.

To Parboil a Steak.

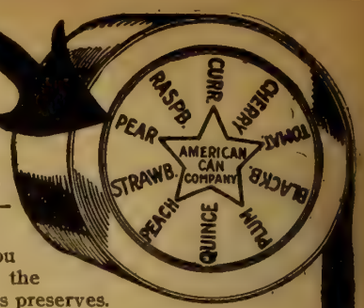
This is about as good as if cooked over the clear coals.

Use on iron frying pan, if possible. Heat very hot, but do not use a drop of grease. When the pan is smoking put the steak in and turn rapidly from side to side. This will help to keep in the juices. Then brown and cook more slowly.

All meat should have a very high temperature at first to sear the outside; then it must cook more slowly.

Meat is ruined if it is cooked very quickly. The flavor is much better and the meat more tender if these directions are followed.

Get the Can With the Star



When you find the "STAR"—top and bottom of a fruit can—buy the can.

For you know this can is clean. You know it is sanitary. You know it is the *only* can good enough for your delicious preserves.

American "Star" Wax Top Can

Look for the "STAR"

The best can outside. The best can inside. Made of extra coated tin plate. Twice as economical—won't break. Won't bleach out your fruit.

THE AMERICAN "STAR" CAN is the only can you *know* will keep your fruit sweet, clean and perfect.

Seals airtight with wax or paraffine. Plain or Indexed tops.

Fruit cans without the "Star" are not nearly so good and they cost about the same. So don't be misled.

Sold by grocers and dealers in crockery, glassware and household furnishings.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

An Example of High Prices.

The St. Louis people have been so distressed by having to pay high prices for farmers' products, they could only afford to expend thirteen thousand, eight hundred dollars for one night of grand opera. The next morning the St. Louis Republic wanted to reduce the customs duties on fruits and admit foreign productions tax free, because the American fruit crop was in danger at the hands of the Almighty.

A WONDERFUL NOVELTY. THE ODOROUS FERN TREE.

A novelty beyond compare. One of the most charming and fragrant of all out-door plants, and one of the most delightful for pot culture. You can have beauty and fragrance all the winter.

These unique ferns are so attractive, their exquisite perfume is abundant, and they are so readily grown, certainly no lover of the beautiful can afford to be without them.

The incomparable fragrance of the leaves and bloom—in fact the entire plant (either green or dried) is perhaps the most wonderful—the most lasting, as well as the most pleasing of anything in the floral kingdom.

Sprays kept in a room or trunk will give out delightful fragrance for years.

The Odorous Fern is grown from seed. One single packet of seeds will produce many plants. Every plant has a selling value.

Plants are very hardy, succeeding everywhere—either in sunshine or dense shade. Blooms profusely first season. Height, four to six feet or more.

Plant for out-door culture any time up to July, and any time later for pot plants for winter.

We have adopted the seed of the Odorous Fern as a subscription premium to the Universal Magazine. Anyone who will send us 25 cents to pay for one-year's subscription to the Universal Magazine can select as a free premium one package of true, guaranteed seed of the Odorous Fern. Remember, the packet of seed will produce a large number of plants. Address, **THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Spring Dresses

Style and durability blossom into beauty and economy in

Simpson-Eddystone Shepherd Plaids—

the cotton dress goods with perfectly fast colors. These calicoes have been the standard of the United States for over 65 years. Some with a new silk finish.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Phila., Pa.
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

SELECTED POETRY.

DRIVING HOME THE COWS.

Out of the clover and blue-eyed grass
He turned them into the river-lane;
One after another he let them pass,
Then fastened the meadow bars again.
Under the willows, and over the hill,
He patiently followed their sober pace;
The merry whistle for once was still,
And something shadowed the sunny face.

Only a boy! and his father had said
He never could let his youngest go;
Two already were lying dead
Under the feet of the trampling foe.
But after the evening work was done,
And the frogs were loud in the meadow swamp,
Over his shoulder he slung his gun
And stealthily followed the foot-path damp.

Across the clover and through the wheat,
With resolute heart and purpose grim,
Though cold was the dew on his hurrying feet
And the blind bat's flitting startled him.
Thrice since then had the lanes been white,
And the orchards sweet with apple-blooms;
And now, when the cows came back at night,
The feeble father drove them home.

For news had come to the lonely farm
That three were lying were two had lain;
And the old tremulous, palsied arm
Could never lean on a son's again.
The summer grew cold and late,
He went for the cows when the work was done;
But down the lane, as he opened the gate,
He saw them coming one by one.

Brindle, Ebony, Speckle and Bess,
Shaking their horns in the evening wind;
Cropping the buttercups out of the grass—
But who was it following close behind?
Loosely swung in the idle air
The empty sleeve of army blue;
And worn and pale, from the crisping hair,
Looked out a face that the father knew.

For Southern prisons will sometimes yawn,
And yield their dead unto life again;
And the day that comes with a cloudy dawn
In golden glory at last may wane.
The great tears sprang to their meeting eyes;
For the heart must speak when the lips are dumb,
And under the silent evening skies
Together they followed the cattle home.
—Kate Putnam Osgood, in Harper's Magazine, 1865.

PAT McBRIDE & CO.

Stretching away on every side
A fair domain you see;
A part belongs to Pat McBride,
A part belongs to me.
I own the golden light of morn,
With all its tints that play
Upon the springing grass and corn—
Pat owns the corn and hay.

I own the cat-bird, thrush and jay,
The larks that sing and soar—
Pat owns the barn-yard fowls that stay
About his stable door.
But where the shadows of yon stream
Are changing every hour,
I own the right to float and dream—
Pat owns the water power.

Mine is the murmur of this rill,
Whose sweet tones never cease.
But all the air with music fill—
Pat owns that flock of geese.
I own yon creamy summer cloud,
That o'er the meadow floats
Like some pure angel in a shroud—
Pat owns those Berkshire shoats.

Mine are those drops of dew that shine
And fill my wild rose full;
These tiny violets are mine—
Pat owns that mighty bull.
Where such things can be got for pelf
Pat buys the finest breeds.
I hold communion with myself—
Pat holds the title deeds.

Pat rises when the morn is new,
And so, sometimes, do I;
I see he has enough to do
As I am passing by.
His muscles seem to be made of steel,
But mine sometimes relax;
While he so sturdy seems to feel,
I let him pay the tax.

My golden profits ne'er escape;
I hide them in my breast;
Pat takes his gold in different shape
And sticks it in his vest.
I count my treasures o'er and o'er
As higher still they mount;
Pat's go with those that went before
To swell his bank account.

Pat owns that clover field in fact,
And so I sadly fear
That love of gain will make him act
Just as he did last year.
The crimson blooms I prized so high
He cut without remorse,
And sold the seed off, by-and-by,
And bought a Norman horse.

No man has wealth enough to buy
My part in this domain.
I would not sell my clouds and sky,
My shadows on the plain;
I would not sell this golden light,
These tales the breezes tell.
Gold has no power to buy my right—
For money Pat would sell.

I gaze at ease on every hand,
At our possessions fair;
Pat plows and sows and reaps the land
And keeps it in repair.
So Pat does me a world of good
While I do Pat no harm,
And on these terms, well understood,
We both enjoy the farm.
—Otho F. Pearre.

"JUST YOU."

An orchard, through whose willow shade
Sunbeams the long grass dapple,
A book that can aside be laid,
A large and ruddy apple,
An afternoon of idleness,
A sky of fleece-flecked blue—
Omar can keep his "wilderness,"
But I'd like these—and you.

Adown the stream floats the canoe,
The water lilies quiver,
A craft that has but room for two,
Upon a golden river;
No drink can equal the divine
Clear draft of heaven's blue—
Omar can keep his jug of wine,
If I have these—and you.

They say the Persian maids are sweet
And fair, with shining tresses,
With tiniest of tiny feet,
With words that are caresses,
Red lips that hide twin rows of pearls,
Dark eyes that languish, too,
But what care I for Omar's girls
If I can have—just you?
—Douglas Anderson, in Smith's Magazine.

A ROBIN SANG.

A robin sang, and lo! a change
Came o'er the spirit of my dreams,
And what was desolate and strange
Became a phantasy of streams
Wide-brimming in their flowered banks,
The yellowhammer's challenge rang,
And the woods were beautiful and green—
A robin sang.

A robin sang, and lo! the theme
He sang my heart was singing, too;
A song it was of when my dream
In all its loveliness were true.
The piping meadowlark at morn,
And in the air the fragrant tang
And breath of all the blooming things—
A robin sang.

A robin sang, and lo! the spring
Was fashioned in the dream he wove
As deftly as Minerva sprang
Full-statured from the brain of Jove.
In imagery I saw the fields,
And heard the clamor of a gang
Of wild geese beating down the wind—
A robin sang.
—Clark McAdams, in Post-Dispatch.

WAITING.

Serene I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, or tide, or sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time or fate,
For lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays,
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways
And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me;
No wind can drive my bark astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it hath sown
And garner up its fruits of tears.

The waters know their own, and draw
The brooks that spring in yonder heights;
So flows the good with equal law
Unto the soul of pure delights.

From Oven Door to Farm House Door

That sums up the whole story when you buy soda crackers by name—

Uneeda Biscuit

As soon as they are baked they are placed in moisture-proof packages. In this way they are kept free from dust, damp and other harmful conditions.

This means that you are *always* assured of fresh, clean, crisp, unbroken soda crackers no matter *where* you buy them or *when* you eat them.

They come in five cent packages.

(Never sold in bulk)

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

The stars come nightly to the sky;
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me!
—John Burroughs.

THOU MERRY MONTH.

May! thou month of rosy beauty!
Month when pleasure is a duty!
Month of maids that milk the kine—
Bosom rich and breath divine;
Month of bees, and month of flowers;
Month of blossom laden bowers;
Month of little hands with daisies,
Lover's love and poet's praises;
Oh, thou merry month complete—
May!—thy very name is sweet!
There is May in books forever;
May will part from Spenser never;
May's in Milton—May's in Prior—
May's in Chaucer, Thomson, Dyer;
May's in all the Italian books;
She has old and modern nooks
Where she sleeps with nymphs and elves
In happy places they call shelves,
And will rise and dress your rooms
With a drapery thick with blooms.
Come ye rains, then, if ye will,
May's at home, and with me still;
But come, rather thou, good weather!
And find us in the fields together.
—Leigh Hunt.

THE BEGINNER.

She measured off the butter with a very solemn air;
The milk and sugar also; and she took the greatest care
To count the eggs correctly, and to add a little bit
Of baking powder, which, you know, beginners oft omit;
Then she stirred it all together and she baked it full an hour;
But she never quite forgave herself for leaving out the flour.
—Judge.

THE BREAKING PLOW.

I am the plow that turns the sod
That has lain for a thousand years;
Where the prairie's wind-tossed flowers nod
And the wolf her wild cub rears;
I come, and in my wake, like rain,
Is scattered the golden seed;
I change the leagues of lonely plain
To fruitful gardens and fields of grain
For men and their hungry breed.

I greet the earth in its rosy morn,
I am first to stir the soil,
I bring the glory of wheat and corn
For the crowning of those who toil;
I am civilization's seal and sign,
Yes, I am the mighty pen
That writes the sod with a pledge divine,
A promise to pay with bread and wine
For the sweat of honest men.

I am the end of things that were,
And the birth of things to be,
My coming makes the earth to stir
With a new and strange decree;
After its slumbers, deep and long,
I waken the drowsy sod,
And sow my furrow with lifts of song
To gladden the hearts of the mighty throng
Slow feeling the way to God.

A thousand summers the prairie rose
Has gladdened the hermit bee.
A thousand winters the drifting snows
Have whitened the grassy sea;
Before me curls the wavering smoke
Of the Indian's smouldering fire;
Behind me rise—was it God who spoke?—
At the toil-enchanted hammer's stroke,
The town and the glittering spire.

I give the soil to the one who does,
For the joy of him and his,
I rouse the slumbering world that was
To the diligent world that is.
Oh, Seer with vision that looks away
A thousand long years from now,
The marvelous nation your eyes survey
Was born of the purpose that here, to-day,
Is guiding the breaking plow!
—Nixon Waterman, in Success.

Free Treatment COUPON

Cut Out and Mail Today!

DR. LUELLA DERBYSHIRE,
Box 567 — Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dear Doctor:—I have marked the symptoms below and request FREE Trial Treatment accordingly for which I shall be under no obligations whatever to you.

My Name.....
My Address
Street or R. F. D..... .....

City..... *State* .....

Age..... *Married or single*.....

	Do you have any diseases of the digestive system?
	Do you bloat after eating?
	Are you constipated?
	Is your liver torpid?
	Do you have headaches?
	Is there pain on the top of your head.
	Are you easily excited?
	Do you sleep well?
	Do you have rheumatism or neuralgia.
	Do you have hot flashes?

WRITE ME A LETTER
and Answer These Questions.

Have you ever taken treatment?
What do doctors say your ailments are?
Describe in your own words your principal trouble.
Of what do you complain most?

Send This Coupon to Me Today

WOMEN

If you are sick, this 60-cent Package Treatment

FREE

If You Are Ill and Suffering, Let This Woman Help You. She Has it in Her Power to Relieve You if You Will Only Write to Her and Tell Her in Confidence of Your Ills and Pains.

This Woman's Love

and sympathy for her own sex prompt her to devote her life to relieve their sufferings.

Use this coupon—mark your symptoms—sign your name and address and you will receive absolutely free a 60-cent package treatment, postage prepaid.

Dr. Luella McKinley Derbyshire, perhaps the most widely known lady physician in the world, now offers to you, sick and suffering sister, a **FREE** trial treatment, and the benefit of her long years of experience in scientifically treating diseases of women.

This Woman—This Mother—This Doctor—This Woman Doctor for Women—Wants to Bring Health to Every Woman—Gladness to Every Home. In her 22 years of practice as a doctor, treating as a specialist woman's diseases, she has learned to treat their many ills with remarkable success and knows how to sympathize with and to help them. She offers to you, sick and suffering sister, her professional advice and

A Treatment On Trial FREE!

A suffering woman unconsciously proclaims her condition to all eyes. Her emaciation, her dull, heavy eyes, her sallow skin, the dark circles under her eyes, her repugnance for the joyous things of life, declare her loss of beauty and loveliness and publish the wreck of her womanhood.

The doctor's treatment is different from others, and is superior for its action in reaching the troubled parts with a gentle healing effect as only Nature's remedy can do.

Accept This Liberal Offer Today Mark Your Symptoms On This Coupon and Accept This 60c Package Treatment

If you are sick and suffering, you need this treatment. Then, do not delay but mark your symptoms. Sign your name and address on the coupon and mail to me at once.

Women Understand Women

A woman's ailment can never be known by a man physician as it is understood and known by one who is both mother and doctor. The doctor's treatment and medical advice is free to the fullest possible extent of a thorough and effective test. The sample treatment is sent prepaid in plain wrapper with every instruction, help and advice for its use. Just sit down today and write the doctor about yourself; that is all. Your confidence will be respected forever. Tell the doctor all about yourself and she will advise you, free of charge, how to gain good health. Address your letter and request for free treatment and advice to

DR. LUELLA DERBYSHIRE
Box 567—Fort Wayne, Indiana

Write Me a Letter. Tell Me All About Yourself. I Wish to Help You.

Send the COUPON

FREE

National FARMER

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Attention is invited to the circular on page 9 of the AGRICULTURAL BLUE BOOK AND LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. This is a valuable work and helpful to the entire stock-raising and farming industry. Every farmer who is operating with a purpose, who is raising pure-bred stock or seed grain, or anything to sell to other farmers, should have his name, address and farming specialty appear in the book. We are enabling farmers to communicate with others in any section of the United States.

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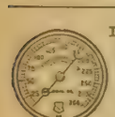

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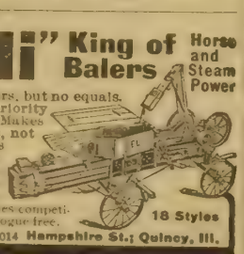

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Collins Plow Co., 2014 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

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Lightning rods should be obtained from the manufacturer either direct or through his authorized agent. The first lightning rod is fittingly named the Franklin, for the reason that it was he who first learned to control the electric spark. It is manufactured by Cole Bros., of St. Louis, Mo., and has stood the test of sixty years. For particulars kindly address Cole Bros. Lightning Rod Co., 310 South Seventh street, St. Louis, Mo., and mention this paper.

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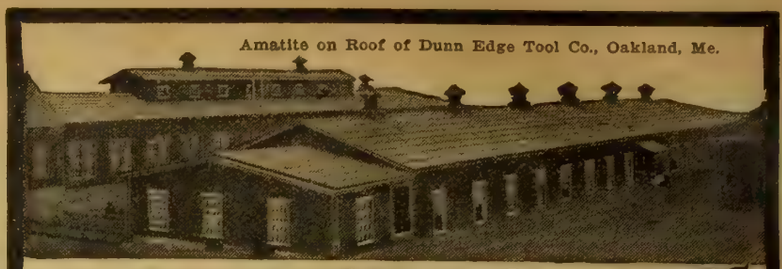

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B

Calf Run Breaks All Records.

Marketing of calves at Chicago, one week in May, broke all records. The run totaled 18,174 head, an increase of 1,633 over the previous banner receipts received in the week ending April 23. The high price of milk caused a great expansion in the dairy business. This is reflected in an increased proportion of steer calves here and the Eastern markets and a decrease in marketing of heifer calves, dairymen endeavoring to raise more cows to increase the output of milk. Prices for calves have ruled remarkably high this year. They touched the record figure of $10.50 per 100 pounds, Clay, Robinson & Co. obtaining this price. Since then the market has taken quite a tumble. However, rates still stand around 75 cents higher than one year ago.—Live Stock Report.

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New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame

Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Toolsteel. This Scale will last a life time with ordinary care Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying.

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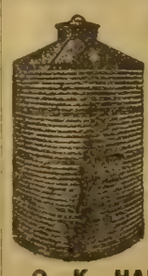

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Country School Facilities.

Our educational systems change but slowly, at least in the country. If we can judge from the statements of old teachers of country schools, those schools have deteriorated in the last forty years rather than improved.

This has been largely due to the coming in of farm tenants, while the land owners have largely lost interest in the matter of rural education.

But even in the old days the country schools were too poor to meet the demands of this day, when more education than of old is needed.

Here and there we find some improvement in the schools, but in most localities there is no advance, but retrogression.

The only way out is the consolidation of the country schools and the transportation of the pupils at public expense. This does not mean necessarily an increase of expense, for it does not. What goes into drivers and wagons and horses comes out of the lessened number of teachers.

Under the old system of schools, good schools will continue to be impossible, with the exception of schools of good size. Even then such schools will continue to be run at a disadvantage.

One of the disadvantages is the impossibility of keeping good teachers. As soon as a country teacher can get into a grade school in the city or town she does so, and sometimes at a lessened salary. Some of our country schools are now paying very good salaries and are still unable to hold teachers. One school known to the writer pays $60 a month, and board is about $3.50 per week, including room, the teacher going home over Sunday. Yet teachers leave that school and go to a small city, where they begin teaching at $45 a month and pay more for their board. Why?

They leave chiefly because the school house is three miles from a railroad station, and the walk through rain, and mud and snow, with fierce cold in winter, more than offsets all the advantages. In the case of the school spoken of, the boarding place of the teacher has been sometimes as far as two and a half miles from the school house, and the trip to and from the school had to be made twice a day. During the last cold winter the teacher in that school had some terible experiences battling with the wind, the cold and the snow drifts. She says she will not take the school again at any price; that she will clerk in a store or run a typewriter at half price before spending another winter of that kind in teaching a country school. This is in the face of the fact that the School Directors of this particular district are very progressive, have built a nice school house and are liberal with supplies, equipment and in the price paid the teacher. It all gets down to a matter of transportation, not only on school days, but at the two ends of the week.

This is why the City Boards of Education are constantly picking out the best country teachers and getting them, even at a lower salary scale. The only possible solution must include the concentration of the pupils in one school in each township, or some similar concentration.

Naming Country Homes.

In the city, where houses occupy small lots and are designated by street and number, the naming of a place might be considered an affectation on the part of the owner. But in the country, where the dwelling place is situated in the midst of goodly acres stretching away on all sides, it seems most fitting that such a home would have a distinctive name, and that that name should be placed over the driveway or painted on a large stone near the gate or put in some other conspicuous place where the passerby can readily see it. In going about the country I have been impressed by the thrifty appearance of the farms that bear names. Most probably this is because the farmers who have the best kept farms are the ones most interested in naming their places; but it does seem that there is a certain incentive in keeping a place up to its name. Then, too, in telling the location of the farm to a stranger it is more definite and far more satisfactory to say: "Our place is Hilltop on the County Line Road. You'll find the name on the gate," than to designate it as: "The farm below Johnson's, the place with the row of poplars in front."

In fixing upon a name for the farm home, some distinctive feature of the place should be used as a basis for the selection. If Mr. Johnson's farm is known by its row of poplars, it would seem there could be no better name for it than The Poplars. It might be helpful to know that wold signifies gently sloping land; croft, a small farm; mere, a small lake or pool; mead, a meadow; vale and dale, a low place between hills. These are among the most common affixes used in farm names. A few suggestive names are: Hillcrest, Meadowcroft, Oakwold, Clearmere, Broad Acres, Hillslope, The Sentinel, Merestead, Pleasant Mead, The Dells, Elmwood and Cherry Dale.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

The first peaches of the season, a crate of fancy "slippy" shipped by the Standard Orchard Company of Scottsville, Tex., were donated, May 20th, by the receiver, the F. W. Brockman Commission Company, of St. Louis, to the Fresh Air Mission, and then sold thirty-two times at the St. Louis Fruit and Produce Exchange, every purchaser paying $5.00 for the peaches. The sales netted $160 for the charity. Scottsville is in Harrison county, Texas, near Marshall, and is pretty far north to have ripe peaches in the last ten days of May.

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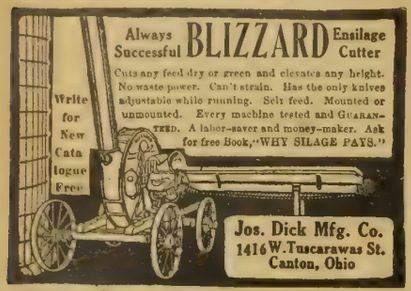

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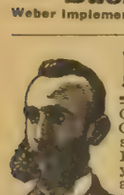

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DR. M. NEY SMITH, 302 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Diversification of Crops.

Diversification of crops is the only safe method of crop production for the ordinary farmer. Specialization is safe only where the crop to be grown is a sure one. There are few sure crops on American farms. Therefore to most farmers the safest course is to grow different crops, so that where one fails another will be in condition to yield an income.

The other day the writer was on a railroad train and sitting behind two ladies who were discussing the weather. Said one: "Did you ever live in a region where the farmers depended on a single crop? Well, I have. It is pitiful; a single night may wipe out the work of the entire year and leave the inhabitants all stranded." The truth of her words will be realized by some people this year.

An illustration in point is the currant crop of this year. The writer knows one man whose principal crop consists of currants. The spring started out well—too well. The currant bushes bloomed early and put out their leaves early. The crop of currants promised to be a large one. The currants developed weeks ahead of time and set in heavy masses. Then came the freeze and the young currants all froze and dropped from the bushes. Not a single currant remains on that currant plantation. It is what may possibly happen to any crop. This is the first year when the failure of currants has been complete or even extensive. Usually the currant crop is a fairly safe one.

Where the climate is changeable and weather conditions are never the same at any one period of different years, it is obvious that we must expect that some years one crop will be favored by the weather and some years another. The man that must have some income every year finds that he can best be sure of it by having several crops. The weather condition that will ruin one crop may prove an actual advantage to another.

The increase of population in the cities and the multiplication of means for marketing crops are in favor of diversification of crops, as the marketing of all kinds of crops is made easier. It used to be impossible to market any crops except those that would keep for a long time. The grains are long keepers and therefore they came to be the leading crops on the farms, as they could be kept for months and years, waiting for right conditions of marketing. In the minds of the farmers of the past most of the crops now being marketed from our vegetable gardens and fruit plantations were side issues, of no importance beyond the supplying of their own tables.

Successful diversification requires a higher order of agricultural education than does the concentration on a single crop. Every crop has its own set of conditions required to make it successful, and the man that follows diversified farming will find himself kept very busy trying to find out the science that goes with each particular product. Because most men are not students and will not give themselves to such investigations is one of the principal reasons why even diversified farming sometimes proves unsuccessful.

On Her Dignity.

"I should like a drink of water," said the young man, politely.

"You'll have a wait until mother comes down stairs," said the young lady, haughtily. "I want you to understand that I never go into the kitchen."—Detroit Free Press.

Select your Hay Harvesting Tools By the Great Dain Standard.

You cannot afford to buy cheaply made tools—we could save 25% in the quality of materials and workmanship put into Dain tools, and you could not detect this deception from appearances, but it's the years of steady service in the field that prove the high quality of Dain tools—and you cannot go wrong in buying hay tools by the Dain standard. Now take for instance the

Great DAIN Truss Frame Sweep Rake

It gets the hay from swath, windrow or cock, better than any other for the reason that this rake **automatically follows the ground—combs the bumps and reaches into the hollows.** It took many years of experience before we determined the exact angle at which the teeth could be set to offer least resistance, yet gather up all the hay. You see this means lighter draft. The hinged tongue and humane hitch takes weight off the horses in rough ground and prevents sore necks. Then, in connection with the sliding seat, the driver can balance the load, lightening the draft, or can lift the teeth off the ground when rake is empty. There's the steel channel truss to prevent sagging at ends or in the middle. For a large capacity rake this one has no equal, it is guaranteed to be the strongest and largest capacity two-wheel rake on the market. We build five different kinds of sweep rakes, but just one grade—the highest—each the leader of its kind. In our line you will find a rake built especially for you. Tell us your hay tool needs and we will send you full particulars.

All Great DAIN Sweep Rakes Have

- Teeth protected by heavy metal points.
- Humane horse hitch to prevent sore necks.
- Removable bushings for wheels to take wear off axle.
- Extra high wheels, easy draft.
- Tubular steel axle.
- Steel channel truss to prevent sagging.
- Patented construction insuring greatest gathering capacity.
- Flexible rake head to conform to meadow surface.
- Best material from which rakes can be made.

Great DAIN Junior Stacker

is one that deserves special mention; it's the most popular stacker made. It's made on the right mechanical principle. The draft is light and evenly distributed. Regardless of the height the hay is lifted, the draft is always the same. This is because the double A frames provide a compound leverage, which in connection with the hoisting rods, also causes the stacker head to be lifted simultaneously from each side, thus preventing sagging or tilting. Patented hay retainers on ends of teeth save one man's time by keeping hay from pulling off and scattering when rake is backed away. Cushion springs protect horses from jar, and cause teeth to rebound quickly, causing hay to fall on stack in flat mass. The only stacker with pitcher teeth adjustable so hay can be delivered into center of stack from bottom to top. This enables stack to settle straight and turn water. With slight adjustment, load can be held at highest point for topping off stack.

All Great DAIN Stackers have

- Patented leverage system promoting easy draft.
- Strong bracing giving enduring strength.
- Delivers hay on the stack in untangled condition.
- Deposits hay center of stack.
- Teeth supported to prevent tilting.
- Hay can be held at highest point for topping off stack.
- Patented hay retainers prevent hay from scattering.
- Large capacity.
- Ease of operation.
- Easy to set up and transport.

In building the Dain Stacker, as is true of all our famous hay tools, our aim has been to produce a machine that would save expense—save trouble—reduce labor—help you make a bigger price-bringing quality of hay. We make seven different styles of Stackers, all invented by Mr. Joseph Dain, the Hay Tool Genius—and made in one factory by hay tool specialists. Consult your dealer about Great Dain Hay Tools or tell us which machine you are interested in. "All About Hay" is full of instructive things, some of which you may not know. Send for it. It's FREE. It also tell about our Loaders, Side Delivery Rakes, in fact the whole Dain Line.

DAIN MFG. CO. 828 Vine St., **Ottumwa, Ia.**

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MILK OIL DIP

OLDEST AND BEST AMERICAN DIP

Eight-foot galvanized steel tank for Sheep or Hogs and 5-gallon can Milk Oil Sheep or Hog Dip, free on board Chicago } **$12.50**

Special rates on large lots. Three $2.00 packets of Cooper Sheep Dip may be substituted for Milk Oil if preferred. 5 gallons Milk Oil Dip, without tank, $5.00, F. O. B. Chicago.

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So Much Talked About—No Ice Required

Yet it keeps milk, meats, etc., *longer* than an ice box. All we ask is your permission to let the **Allwin Iceless Refrigerator** *prove itself* in *your home.*

KEEPING FOOD WITHOUT ICE

is an easy problem. The **Temperature** of the **Earth—Evaporation** of **Moisture—Circulation of Air**—three of **Nature's** principles **combined** makes the Allwin Iceless the most successful Refrigerator made. The Allwin is made on the principle of a dumbwaiter—the provision chamber is raised and lowered by turning the crank. Can be installed on the well platform, porch or kitchen and lowered into the well, cistern, or 8 feet underground anywhere. First cost the only cost—Inexpensive—Sanitary—**Always** maintains an **even** temperature. We want to send you an Iceless Refrigerator on 30 days' Free Trial. If it doesn't prove every claim we make for it and more too, then it shan't cost you a cent. Send us your name and address for our free catalogue and special offer. Do it now.

30 Day Free Trial

ICELESS REFRIGERATOR CO. 140 N. Baird Ave. Chicago

Freight Prepaid

SAVE YOUR HORSES

FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE

IT GIVES MORE NERVE FORC

Ten drops of **FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE** placed in the horse's feed or on the tongue, will work wonders. It cleanses the system of impurities. Acts on the blood. Drives germ poisons out. Try it on a case of Distemper, Influenza, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, and all Nose and Throat Diseases. $1.00 bottle holds three 50c. bottles. Your money back from your druggist if not satisfactory.

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USE GAS, GASOLINE OR KEROSENE

Are known by a superior standard of construction 25 years of service has demonstrated their worth Does work at lowest cost and is always ready to saw, grind, pump, shell or do any farm or shop work.

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We build all sizes in stationary or portable type. Hopper jacket or water tank cooling. Inducements to introduce in new localities. Write stating size wanted.

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250,000,000 Sheep Every Year Dipped In

COOPER DIP

Has no equal. One dipping kills ticks, lice and nits. Increases quantity and quality of wool. Improves appearance and condition of flock. If dealer can't supply you, send $1.75 for $2.00 (100 gallons) packet to

Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., or William Cooper & Nephews, 64 W. Illinois St., Chicago.

Earn $60 to $140 Month

Hundreds of positions open for steam railway **Firemen** and **Brakemen**, and electric railway **Motormen** and **Conductors**. Experience unnecessary. Write immediately for full particulars stating position desired.

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Has **Greater** Separating capacity than any other machines. **Fully Guaranteed.** For Illustrated Catalog, and very low prices, write

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PRIZES for patents. Patents secured through us advertised without charge. New lists of inventions needed and possible buyers. "Hints to inventors." "Why some inventors fail." Book on patents. Send us rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records and report on patentability. Special agents in 50 cities and towns. Mr. Greeley while acting Commissioner of Patents had full charge of U. S. Patent Office. **GREELEY & McINTIRE, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.**

Good and Bad Practice in Cultivation.

Cultivation of the soil is recognized as one of the prime factors in the production of crops. The cultivation of growing crops is an essential in most cases, if large crops are to be looked for. But we find a very great variety of opinions as to how cultivation of growing crops should be done.

Not only is there a difference in theory, but there is a great difference in the practice of cultivation by the men that do not have any particular theory about it. Many practice cultivation for the purpose of killing the weeds and for the purpose of stirring up the ground, with little thought of the direct effects on the growing plants.

Much good is done by cultivation and also much injury in some cases. Many men go on the theory that cultivation is a good thing, and that the better it is done the more good it will do. This "better" generally means deeper cultivation. So deep some farmers cultivate that they speak of it as "plowing" the crop.

Many a crop has been retarded by too deep cultivation, which has resulted in cutting off millions of small roots that were busy in gathering food out of which to develop the crop. The result has been the immediate checking of the crop till new roots could be formed. The time is lost, and more than this, for the substance out of which to build the new roots has to come from the plants already developed. This means a tax on them determined by the amount of root pruning that has been done in the cultivation.

One man in the early part of summer "plowed" his cherry orchard. He plowed it good and deep and killed the sod all around the trees. Close to the trees he spaded up the soil deeply. The trees were young. A good many roots were cut off and the protecting sod was eliminated. When the dry time of midsummer came the trees began to lose whole branches, which withered and died. The cultivation was too thorough. A surface cultivation just breaking up the sod would have done good; the deep cultivation was destructive, since it killed many roots and allowed many of those remaining to dry out. It took the trees three years to recover from the excessive cultivation they had received.

Numerous experiments have been made at the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations to determine the best depths for cultivation. For corn this cultivation should not be deeper than two inches in ordinary soils. The rule should be to cultivate shallow enough to escape cutting of the lateral roots of the plants, whatever they may be. This will differ in different soils and with different plants.

Light cultivation of crops is very effective and costs less than deep cultivation, which is often a detriment rather than a help. The keeping down of the weeds is often the greatest good coming from such cultivation, for in many of our farming states the rainfall is so abundant that it does not have to be conserved by the use of the dust mulch. But even a dust mulch is best made by shallow and frequent cultivation.

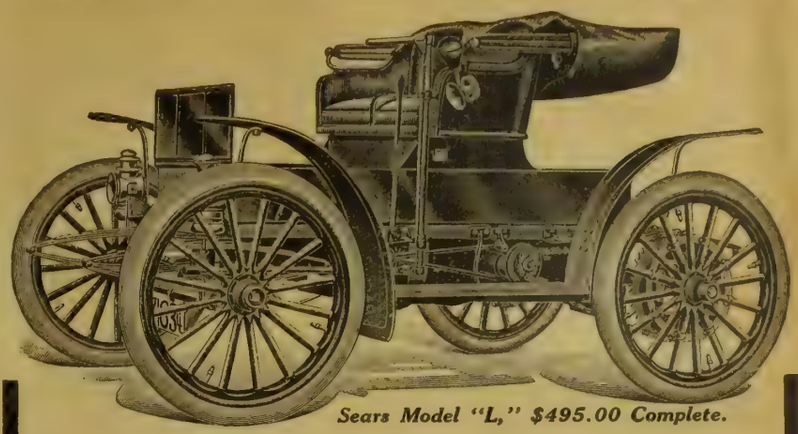
Land Advancing in Value.

From Cape Girardeau, Mo., May 4th, it was reported that the Alt estate, consisting of 15,000 acres of land in Cape Girardeau county, had been sold by Capt. G. E. Alt to the Northrup Land Company of St. Louis, the price received being more than $300,000, or $20 per acre. The St. Louis company which purchased the Alt lands was organized by George Northrup, of St. Louis, who has already bought many acres of land of this part of Missouri. The new company will probably divide the estate and place it on the market.

Mr. Geo. W. Baumhoff, of St. Louis, Mo., who already owns and operates several farms, has purchased of W. E. Nims & Son a farm of 760 acres for $42,000. This is a well-known property between Grafton and Jerseyville, Ill.

A report from Waycross, Ware county, Ga., tells of the purchase there of a rich tract of fine agricultural land, containing 140,000 acres, by S. Lee Elliott and other St. Louis capitalists. The deal was made through Senator G. W. Dean. The land purchased adjoins the Deenwood lands south of Waycross. This is one of the largest land deals ever made in that section. Every acre is susceptible of high cultivation. It consists of a sandy loam from 2½ to four feet deep, underlaid by a clay subsoil.

Recent mohair sales in Boston were on the following basis: "Domestic combing, 28¾ to 35c.; carding, choice, 25 to 30c.; carding, average, 20 to 25c.; inferior, 15 to 20c.; noils, first combings, 18 to 22c.; noils, second combings, 23 to 25c."



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Our new Automobile Catalog quotes THE ONLY REAL INSIDE PRICES on AUTOMOBILES. In this catalog we show automobiles for $370.00 and up, six different models, all built by us in our own automobile factory. When you buy a SEARS you get it direct from our big Chicago factory at factory prices.

With our new Automobile Catalog we will send you our Booklet of Testimonials showing pictures of customers using Sears cars in every part of the United States, with letters from them telling their experiences. If you are interested in an automobile of any kind, write today for our Sears Automobile Catalog No. 66N41.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

WOOL MEN!

We can interest you. Do you know that St. Louis is a **Spot Cash** market? In 20 years we have handled **more separate lots** of wool, each season, than any other commission house here. Over **40 years' experience** in the business, and your shipments receive our personal attention. We guarantee **top prices, quick sales** and **prompt cash returns.** Write for our 1910 Wool Circular, giving full particulars and points in regard to the preparation of wool for market. Wool Sacks, Shipping Tags, Market Reports, etc., sent Free upon request.

Write what you have to offer. Estab. 1874.

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Simple, Free from Breakage, Greatest Capacity and Best Work—Strong and Durable.

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With our various styles can meet your requirements. **Horse & Belt Power. Self Feed Attachments.** Write for our Catalog.

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HORSE AND MULE SALESMEN.

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.

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HORSE AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Horse and Mule consignments are solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States. Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

HORSE DEPT.—Nugent Bros., Maxwell Bros.
MULE DEPT.—Ed Conway, Lan Morris.
AUCTIONEERS—Tim Holland, Ike Howard.

Write us for market information.

Address,

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

"International" News Items.

The International Live Stock Exposition Directors held their Spring or Classification Meeting May 19, 1910, in the rooms of the Saddle and Sirloin Club, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

It was decided to hold the International Horse Show from November 22 to 26, while the International Live Stock Exposition is to cover the usual period, November 26 to December 3, 1910.

It was found that practically all the live stock associations had increased their appropriations for special prizes to be offered in connection with this year's show.

To recognize our breeders as well as our feeders, two additional beautiful silver trophies will be offered by the Exposition; one to the breeder of the grand champion car-load of fat cattle, and another to the breeder of the grand champion car-load of feeder cattle of the show.

WESTERN

Range Horse Sales

will be conducted by

Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,
As usual, during the season of 1910.
The First Sale will take place on

THURSDAY, JUNE 16,

And every two weeks thereafter until the close of the season. We will be glad to hear from Ranchmen having Horses for sale. The demand is sure to be good, especially for well-bred Mares and Geldings in good condition.

Please address

J. J. SEARCY, Sale Manager,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

A new rule was adopted, requiring a three-months' ownership of at least twelve of the cattle constituting each car-load entered in the fat car-load classes, making it necessary to have the exhibitor make affidavit to this effect and to have this affidavit accompany the entry.

It was decided to follow the custom long established by our State Fair Associations by uniting the Percherons and French Drafters in the same classification.

The "tenant farmer" condition in America and how he could be induced to take up the production of improved domestic animals with the view to increasing the yield of food products from our American farms is a subject that will be given the encouragement and full support of the International Live Stock Exposition in the future.

It was the consensus of opinion that the 1910 Show would in every respect outclass any of its predecessors, and it was decided to put forth every effort to bring about this result.

Any who wish to obtain further particulars concerning the International Live Stock Exposition should address Secretary B. H. Heide, Union Stock Yards, Ill.

Draft Horse Sales.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., reports the sale of the imported Shire stallion, King Fuchsia, full brother to their London champion mare, Fuchsia, II. He is four years old, weighing around the ton, with tremendous bone and substance, yet all the style and quality one could possibly ask. This grand horse goes to C. R. Walker, of Oakville, Iowa, and the check for the horse also had considerable substance. Another sale was to Pat Murphy, of Dougherty, Iowa, an imported Percheron stallion, three years old, weighing 1,950 pounds, and one of the best colts imported this season. This is the third stallion Messrs. Truman have sold Mr. Murphy. The firm will send catalogue of the fifth importation this year to anyone writing for it. They have for sale 100 head of imported horses, from two to six years old.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desires stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

Western Range Horses.

The season is here for the great sales of Western range horses and mules conducted at the St. Louis National Stock Yards by Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company. The sales take place every two weeks, and always on Thursday. The present conditions indicate an unusual buying demand. On account of the usual good quality and condition of the offerings presented by this firm there are always plenty of buyers at these sales, and the horses net range horsemen more money than do the sales at any other market. The first sale will be held on Thursday, June 16th. The second on June 30th. Ranchmen having horses to market will find it to their interest to communicate with J. J. Searcy, Sale Manager, National Stock Yards, Ill.

GREAT DISCOVERY.

I cure Fistula and Poll Evil in horses. After years of experimenting I discovered a method by which I can easily cure the worst cases without use of the knife. Method so simple anyone can use it and cure their own cases. Cost of medicine very small. Send $2.00 for recipe with full directions. Address,

DR. D. L. DE VORE, Le Roy, Ill.

The Horse Market.

Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., horse and mule commission salesmen, continue to sell large numbers of horses and mules at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. They hold the horse auction every Monday and Tuesday in the year and sell mules every day in the week. This is strictly a commission firm, not buying or selling any horses or mules on their own account. Having but one interest to serve—that of their customers—they concentrate all energies and their ability to obtain the highest price for every animal sold. Horse and mule shippers will find it to their advantage to ship to this firm and to write for their market letter. The postoffice address is Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Horse and Mule Notes.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., reports the sale of the imported Percheron stallion Mignon, 67,415, to that well-known breeder Jacob Good, of Hopedale, Ill. This stallion is a beautiful dark grey, weighing about 2,000 pounds, and is one of the best boned Percheron stallions in this country. The breeders in the vicinity of Delevan are to be congratulated upon having such a horse in their neighborhood.

Speaking of light harness horses, Spirit of the West says: "The healthiest horses are those in the country that run loose in the yard and are turned into the stable unblanketed at night."

Mr. M. W. Savage, of International Stock Food Farm, Minneapolis, Minn., announces the permanent retirement of the champion Dan Patch from speed exhibitions. He retires with seven world's records, and he paced 73 miles under two minutes. During the coming season Dan will be in the string on the tracks with Minor Heir, George Gano, Hedgewood Boy and Lady Maud C., but he will not be asked to make speed attempts.

DO YOU NEED FENCING?

Every farmer who needs fencing of any kind should get "American Fence News." It tells a good many interesting facts that you really ought to know before you decide on or buy any fencing. The book is beautifully printed, contains many illustrations and tells how to fence for best effect. It tells how to make permanent wire fence, and contains the whole story of fence building. It also contains an interesting and valuable article on "The Operation of a Farm," showing the best methods of rotating the crops for biggest profits. Then there is a very interesting article showing how you can save work, time and money, avoid worry, increase your income and get more fun out of life. Also you will find an article on "Ornamenting the Farm."

Last, but not least by any means, you will find some facts about American Fence. It will indeed pay you to send a postal card addressed personally to Mr. F. Baackes, Vice-President and General Sales Agent of American Steel and Wire Company, Chicago, Ill., for your copy of "American Fence News."

Clay, Robinson & Co. at St. Louis.

It is now a little over a year since Clay, Robinson & Co. opened their house at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, and ever since the first day the firm has made gains upon the market. It is a most thorough and successful organization, earnestly working to the end that the service to the shipper shall be the best that it is possible to render. Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. are strictly live stock commission agents, receiving consignments and selling them to the best advantage upon any of the markets on which the firm is established. See page 7.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Starting a Flock.

The right way to start a flock of sheep is to get a small lot of healthy young ewes as cheaply as possible, reducing the first cost to the lowest limit. They should be bred to a pure-bred buck of one of the English breeds. By sending the old ewes to the butcher as fast as the ewe lambs will replace them, a first-class flock can be obtained. It is easier, cheaper and better to raise good ewes than is to buy them.

AGENTS WANTED

We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Elegant Automobile $40 fully guaranteed. Splendid Motor buggy $300, fully guaranteed. Write for free catalogue and agents' proposition. Only one agent wanted in each county.

WINNER MFG. CO.
Dept. 818
East St. Louis - Illinois

The Triumph of the Hog.

The advance in the price of food products goes on. With most classes of meat it is probable that the prices will again come down, but this does not apply to hog products. They are high in price and, in my opinion, bid fair to go higher. They will now and then sag temporarily, but will not get down and stay down.

Doubtless the current prices of some food products at retail are in part the result of combinations and trusts; but not so the price of hog products. They are up legitimately, though it must be supposed that to some extent the trusts and combines are not neglecting their opportunities in pork, lard, bacon and ham. But even without the combines the prices for hog products are sure to be high, as a general average.

The hog has been for thousands of years the most slandered of all domestic animals. He has been boycotted by many religions, the devotees of which were determined to put him out of business as a producer of human food. Even to-day whole nations are leagued against him; but in spite of that he is triumphant.

To-day the consumption of hog products is steadily increasing. One reason is that hog products can be kept for a long time and still be very delicious as articles of food.

Bacon stands at about the head of our meat products. To-day in the markets of Chicago bacon is retailing at 27 cents a pound, even the bacon of our own hogs, which are not supposed to be very suitable for the production of bacon. Irish bacon is now being sold in Chicago at 40 cents a pound, but it is found only on the tables of the rich. It shows how high bacon stands as a food product when the Irish can send it to the greatest American hog market in the world and sell it at an advance over our own bacon. But bacon can be carried to any part of the world and still be regarded as a delicacy. Probably there is no meat at this time so widely appreciated as bacon. Even the physicians are ordering it for weak stomachs.

Next to bacon stands ham, and the ham is now being used as a trade mark on the billboards. It has grown steadily in favor with the people of the world and is still growing. It does not have to be packed in barrels of pickle to keep it from spoiling, but, once cured, a ham can be dropped into a sack or a grip or a trunk and carried anywhere. The explorer can have his ham and eggs even in the heart of Africa.

Barrels of pork and tins of lard are purchased for the navies of the nations of the world and enter into the supplies of the ships that sail to the remotest seas. This is not true to the same extent of beef or mutton or poultry. None of these can be so perfectly kept, and this keeping quality is what has made the products of the hog the most desirable.

The lesson to be learned is, that the demand for hog products is on such a firm basis that hog raising is one of the branches of agriculture that can be engaged in with the certainty of a good market for all future time.

HOW TO GET THE MOST MONEY FROM YOUR HAY CROP.

There is scarcely any need of suggesting to our readers that baling hay very greatly increases the profit to be derived from marketing the hay or alfalfa crop, and that this profit is made still larger by the use of a durable, simple, economical press of large capacity. It is well worth while for any farmer who is marketing his hay crop to write for the illustrated catalogue describing the new model all-steel hay press made by the Whitman Agricultural Co., 6901 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., whose advertisement appears on another page of this issue. This well-known firm has built up a wonderful reputation for their "Steel Beauty" Hay Press as a money maker for the farmer.

SOUTH OMAHA · CHICAGO · KANSAS CITY
SO. ST. JOSEPH · SIOUX CITY

"Good All 'Round"

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

"Sales That Suit"

SO. ST. PAUL · EAST BUFFALO
FORT WORTH · DENVER · EAST ST. LOUIS

Our "FIRST-TIME" Shippers Become "ALL-TIME" Patrons

It Pays to Keep Posted By Reading

Clay, Robinson & Company's LIVE STOCK REPORT

A fine 16-page illustrated weekly paper devoted to the interests of feeders, breeders, shippers, farmers and ranchmen, extremely interesting and valuable to anyone who has anything to do with live stock. Sent to any address upon receipt of 50c. to cover postage for one year—or 25c. for six months.

Money back if you don't like the paper.

A HANDY DOUBLE-SECTION KEY-RING will be sent free and postpaid to all who fill out and send us the accompanying coupon with either 50c. for one year or 25c. for six months.

Live Stock Report Dept.

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.,
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO.

Please send me your paper for ..... Enclosed find..... cents to cover postage. It is understood that you will refund money if I am not satisfied. Also send the double-section key-ring as premium.

Name.....

P. O. .....

State..... R. F. D. .....

N. F. & S. G.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

MISSOURI.—3,280-acre farm, the best in the state, $25.00 per acre. Also smaller properties in the richest districts. **J. H. Lipscomb,** 310 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WESTERN CANADA.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD ARE NOW TURNED TOWARDS WESTERN CANADA. WHY? Ask those who have **BEEN THERE.** Have you any money working for you in Western Canada? Here are a few of our selected **FARM BARGAINS** in the **PROVINCE OF ALBERTA:**

483 acres, **THREE MILES FROM THE THRIVING TOWN OF KITSCOTY,** on the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway. Well graded road on east side of land into town; surface slightly rolling but fit for steam plow. Soil rich black loam, several feet deep, on clay subsoil. Little timber on one corner, not more than 20 acres, balance clean open prairie. 15 acres under cultivation. Excellent water at 20 feet. **ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITY AND PROSPEROUS DISTRICT.** Price, $13 per acre; $2,500 cash, balance 6 years 6 per cent.

640 acres, **IMPROVED FARM, ONLY 7 MILES FROM PONOKA,** on the Calgary-Edmonton line. Excellent soil. 120 acres under cultivation, all arable; some timber on one of the quarters. Good house; two good granaries; good stable; hen house for 100 fowl; large running shed. Fenced, three strands of wire. **FREE OF STONES.** Price, $15 per acre; reasonable terms to reliable parties. **WE HAVE SIMILAR BARGAINS IN SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA.**

R. G. THOMPSON & CO.,
Canada West Lands and Investments,
708 McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

TENNESSEE.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and prices of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

TEXAS.—2,600 acres, 11 miles from Sabinal, Uvalde county; about half agricultural, balance excellent grazing. Price, $7.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Address, **Albert D. Evans,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

TEXAS.—A Great Bargain.—1,650 acres, 95 per cent. agricultural, in northeast corner of Red River county; 400 acres in cultivation and under hog-proof fence; 200 acres in Bermuda grass; eight houses and plenty of good water. Situated 11 miles north of Avery, on the T. & P. Railroad. Price, $25,000; one-third cash; deferred payments to suit purchaser. Address and mention this paper, **A. J. Martin,** Harris Ferry, Texas.

We can sell your property; send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE:—Official 112-page book "Vacant Government Lands" describes every acre in every county in U. S. How secured free. 1910 diagrams and tables. All about irrigated farms. Price, 25c. postpaid. Webb Pub. Co., Dept. 75, St.Paul, Minn.

THE PENCIL with patent point-protecting holder, is six inches long and is provided with a rubber eraser. Write for it at once. It's free.

THE BOOK has 32 pages and contains exact illustrations and descriptions of **over 300 separate styles of new Spring Shoes** for men, women and children. It gives you simple directions that show you how easy it is to **buy these shoes by mail.** It offers you all the conveniences of a visit to the largest shoe store west of New York City—variety and value unequalled anywhere. Not a "cheap" shoe in the book. Nothing but good, reliable footwear at honest prices. Write for the book today, now.

Brandt's 619-621 **Washington Ave.** ST. LOUIS, MO.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

Published monthly by The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Subscription Price, 50 cents a year, or $1.00 for three years.

Entered at Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter in January, 1901.

The surest way to exhaust the soil and to fail in farming is to raise the same field crop on the same ground year after year.

"A More Profitable Corn Planting Method" is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 400, issued by the Department of Agriculture. It is by Prof. C. P. Hartley. It is only just issued and is worth its weight in gold. Every farmer should have a copy. Write to Hon. James Wilson, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and he will send you a copy.

This publication is an advocate for the protection by custom duties of all United States grown, raised and manufactured products. Every competitive item, foreign grown or manufactured, should pay a tax on entrance to this country in the form of a duty for the support of the government. The idea that our own products be taxed by city, county, state and the national government, and foreign goods enter untaxed, does not appeal to us.

At St. Louis, May 31st, No. 2 red wheat sold at $1.06 to $1.09 per bushel, No. 2 corn at 59 to 59½ cents; standard oats at 39 and 40 cents; select No. 2 white at 40½ cents. This is grain sold by sample on the Exchange.

Sending money out of the country for goods we produce ourselves will not make our own people rich. There are some of our own people who think it will; but they are mistaken.

Some of the people who are opposed to the protection of American industries, farm products included, are just as happy as if they were in their right mind.

At Chicago, on May 31st, the May option for wheat closed at 94¼ cents a bushel, against $1.34 at this time a year ago. Here is a difference of 40 cents a bushel. Such a decline would eternally ruin any industry except farming.

We usually print thirty-two pages. This time for mechanical reasons we print but sixteen. We are preparing to issue the finest publication in the agricultural class.

Our great electrical inventor, Hon. Thomas A. Edison, says that the horse has no place on city streets; that motors can do all the work. So they can, but for every motor that is made to work a hundred are made for pleasure. If none but draft autos were allowed on city streets there would be plenty of room for work horses.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower, Hon. Thomas A. Edison and Hon. Jim Wilson agree upon one point—that the wasteful credit methods in buying and selling and the retail delivery of small packages are largely responsible for the so-called ultimate consumer paying ten cents for a five-cent package of rice.

The Retail Margin on Beef.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, in selling beef the average retail cost paid by the consumer in fifty cities is 38 per cent. In other words, the retailer buys meat for $100 and retails it out for $138. Out of the $38 margin he has to pay expenses.

In New York, where the largest amount of meat is sold, the butcher sells closer, buying $100 worth of meat at wholesale, he sells it for $120 at retail. In Baltimore the retail margin is only $17. In Chicago the retail margin on the $100 is $46; Cincinnati, $25; Omaha, $23; the Kansas City, Kas., margin is $50; and the Kansas City, Mo., margin is $25.

Some of the towns having high margins in beef retailing are Augusta, Ga., 61 per cent.; Fort Smith, Ark., 54 per cent.; Mobile, Ala., 64 per cent.; Nashville, Tenn., 63 per cent.; Natchez, Miss., 56 per cent.; Shreveport, La., 68 per cent.; Louisville, Ky., 52 per cent.

These figures represent retail margins only—the difference between the prices the retailers pay at wholesale and what they receive at retail.

Safe Rules in Trade.

"It is a pretty safe rule to sell surplus stock when it is high, regardless of whether you think it may go still higher. And it is a good rule to buy needed stock when it is cheap, for prices are always on the swing; when low it is likely to be higher, and when high it is likely to be lower."—The Horseman.

Bucket shops are simply gambling houses, using legitimate Board of Trade quotations as a basis. We agree with the Secretary of Agriculture that the bucket shop is an evil without compensation. Let us hope that bucket shops can be eliminated without also eliminating the right to do legitimate, beneficial and useful business.

Draft Horse Breeders' Association.

The Missouri Draft Horse Breeders' Association was organized on December 29, 1909, at Columbia, Mo. The officers of the association are as follows: Mr. J. F. Roelffson, Maryville, Mo., President; Mr. J. L. Thompson, Guilford, Mo., Vice-President; Mr. E. A. Trowbridge, Columbia, Mo., Secretary-Treasurer.

Since the organization of this association its membership has increased greatly, and it now includes the most extensive breeders of draft horses in the state. Membership is solicited from all persons in the state of Missouri who are interested in the improvement of the draft-horse business.

The next meeting of the Missouri Draft Horse Breeders' Association will be held at Sedalia, Mo,. during the week of the Missouri State Fair, October 1—7, 1910. At this meeting the feasibility of a Missouri stallion law, the registration of pure-bred horses and other live subjects will be discussed.

The association is at present directing its energies toward securing a larger and better exhibit of draft horses at the Missouri State Fair. Missouri draft horse breeders should make a particular effort to exhibit horses at their own State Fair. The Draft Horse Breeders' Association is making a great effort to secure as large an exhibit from its members as possible. This movement needs your support and your co-operation. The benefits derived from it will be mutual. It is particularly urged that all persons interested in the draft-horse business become members of the Draft Horse Breeders' Association and thereby secure the benefits therefrom.

The membership is $1.00 per year. Further information may be had by addressing, and members will be accepted and recorded by, E. A. Trowbridge, Secretary-Treasurer, Columbia, Mo.

The Agricultural Blue Book.

This is our own publication. An edition will be issued promptly on August 1st. It will contain 20,000 names and addresses of live stock breeders, stock farmers, experimental farmers and ranch owners, selected leading men in their communities. It will also contain the names and addresses of 5,000 leading business firms, manufacturers, etc., who do business with farmers. We have heretofore published only names of live stock and plant breeders, but we are constantly enlarging the book and making it more useful. See advertisement on page 9.

Circular No. 63 of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture gives valuable information concerning methods of legume inoculation.

There was an attempt to advance the price of May wheat, but it failed because those who contracted to deliver did deliver. The wheat supply is not on a famine basis.

Years of Grand Results

Eckerty, Indiana
May 21, 1909.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
I have used your remedies with grand results for ten years, and would not be without them.
Wm. H Tuckers.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Keeps legs sound and trim as no other preparation has ever been known to do. The **sure, quick** remedy for Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Swollen Joints and all Lameness. Equally famed as household remedy. **At druggists, $1 a bottle.** Get free book, "A Treatise on the Horse," or write to—

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

HORSES Going Blind. Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., Can Cure.

DISTEMPER IN COLTS

Your colts positively cannot have Distemper, Pinkeye, Influenza, Catarrhal Fever or other similar diseases if you use Craft's Cure in time. If the disease is started it will not fail to cure in any case. Safe at all times and under all conditions. Go to your Druggist get a bottle

CRAFT'S DISTEMPER CURE

if it fails you get your money back. If he can't supply you write us. 3 valuable Horse Books, free. Write **Wells Medicine Co. 1733 St., LaFayette, Ind.**

Self-Feed 3-Stroke Eli Baling Press

Latest addition to the great "Eli" family. Three strokes with automatic self-feed makes the gang hustle. Built on lines that make horse presses really valuable. Greatest leverage when pressure is hardest. Low Step-over, Full Circle, Block Signals, etc. A little giant in strength. We've always led as hay-press builders—18 different styles, horse and belt powers. All in one catalog and it's free. Write for it.

Collins Plow Co., 2014 **Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.**

DEATH TO HEAVES

COUGHS, DISTEMPER, INDIGESTION

Guaranteed or Money Refunded

Newton's Send for Booklet, "Horse Troubles" Explains fully. $1.00 per can at dealers', or express paid.

Indigestion Causes Heav— THE NEWTON REMEDY CO. Toledo, Ohio.

For Sale Low Exceptionally Well Rebuilt TRACTION ENGINES.

1-10 h. p. Birdsall.
1-10 h. p. Rumely.
1-12 h. p. Star.
1-15 h. p. Frick.
1-16 h. p. Double Star.
1-18 h. p. Return flue Minneapolis.
1-20 h. p. Single Mogul, in fine shape.
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1-15 h. p. Case.

Belting and Oils. Supply Catalogue Free.

We will quote prices to move these Engines quickly.
Weber Implement Co., 416 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Circular Saws Of Best Makes, such as Ohlen, Curtis, Atkins and Disston. Prices on application. Address **Weber Implement Co., 416 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.**

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"

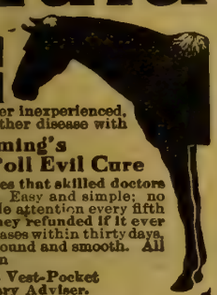
Wonderful Discovery

DISEASES of the EYE successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE

for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), Conjunctivitis and Cataract, Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE; your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure. "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." $2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n., Dept. C, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Best veterinary book for farmers. Contains 192 pages and 69 illustrations. Durably bound in leatherette. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners, Teat Syphons, Slitters, Dilators, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago.

Seldom See

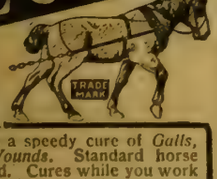
a big knee like this, but your Horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. $2.00 per bottle, deliv'd. Book 8 D free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores. Allays Pain. Book free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 106 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Bickmore's GALL CURE



Be sure and work the horse

The soothing, healing ointment works a speedy cure of *Galls, Cuts, Sores and Wounds.* Standard horse remedy of the world. Cures while you work the horse. Buy it and be ready for emergencies. Sold by dealers generally. Trial sample sent for 2c. postage. Get it and test it. Address

BICKMORE CALL CURE CO.,
Box 199 Old Town, Maine.

Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS

We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these Impregnators. No experience necessary to use them successfully. Prices, $3.00 to $5.00 each prepaid.

Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, $7.50 prepaid.

Write for CATALOGUE, which illustrates and describes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, Etc.

CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept 29, Cleveland, Ohio

THE SEWING AWL.

A Most Useful Premium For Subscribers to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screw-driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Concrete Fence Posts.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 403, issued by the Department of Agriculture, gives clear and definite directions for the construction of concrete fence posts. The bulletin also includes useful illustrations. The pamphlet concludes by saying: "As far as simple re-enforced concrete is concerned, it should be remembered that it has been in common usage in all countries for a great many years and cannot be covered by patent rights. No one need hesitate to use this form of construction, for all claims that the general use of re-enforced concrete fence posts is controlled by patents are unjustified and untrue." Anyone who is desirous to study this subject should write to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for Farmers' Bulletin No. 403.

Elkhart Buggies

are the best made, best grade and easiest riding buggies on earth for the money.

FOR THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS

we have been selling direct and are **The Largest Manufacturers in the World** selling to the consumer exclusively.

We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery, and also to save you money. If you are not satisfied as to style, quality and price you are nothing out.

Save $30

May We Send You Our Large Catalogue?

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, - - - - Indiana

The AGRICULTURAL BLUE BOOK AND LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

We publish the AGRICULTURAL BLUE BOOK, and we are now collecting information to appear in the Second Edition. The First Edition is out of print and every copy sold out.

The AGRICULTURAL BLUE BOOK contains 5,000 names and addresses of business firms and individuals whose products are in use in farming sections. For example, Agricultural Implements, Dairy Apparatus, Poultry Supplies, Stock Foods, Veterinary Goods, Seeds, Trees, Plants, etc. Every firm in the list does business with farmers.

The AGRICULTURAL BLUE BOOK, however, is mainly composed of the Country Section. This is arranged alphabetically by states. Every name can be found easily. The list includes experimental farmers, live stock and plant breeders, seed, fruit, grain and dairy farmers and ranch owners. This is a select list of the principal farmers and stock breeders and raisers in America—a few in each county and a good number in each state. The list gives the name, address and the special line of agriculture the farm may be devoted to. In the First Edition this list occupied sixty-five pages, containing 11,050 names. This list is now being revised and corrected, and by careful selection it will be increased in the next edition to 20,000 names and addresses and 128 pages. The book will contain 160 pages and each page about 160 names—about 25,000 names and addresses in all.

Live stock breeders, fruit growers, experimental farmers and members of live stock or agricultural associations, ranchmen, can have their name, address and class of stock or crops raised entered in this book free of charge. LIVE STOCK BREEDERS and SEED GROWERS are specially invited to send in their names and addresses.

The price of the Farm Edition of the AGRICULTURAL BLUE BOOK is $1.50 per copy. An inch single-column advertisement (to appear in proper state arrangement) and book, $3.00; two-inch single-column advertisement and copy of book, $5.00. Live stock breeders sell many pure-bred cattle, hogs, horses and sheep, goats, jacks and jennets to other breeders and farmers by having proper entries in the AGRICULTURAL BLUE BOOK. Once on a farm, a copy of this book will be referred to for a full year. Large advertisements are not solicited.

INFORMATION BLANK TO BE FILLED OUT.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:—

Gentlemen:—The following information is given for publication in the AGRICULTURAL BLUE BOOK without expense to me.

My name is.....

P. O. Box..... Rural Route.....

Postoffice.....

ORDER BLANK FOR A COPY OF THE BOOK.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:—

Gentlemen:—Immediately after publication please send me the Farm Edition of the AGRICULTURAL BLUE BOOK, issue of 1910, for which I agree to pay One Dollar and Fifty Cents on delivery.

My name is.....

P. O. Box..... Rural Route.....

Postoffice.....

I am raising.....

(Note—If advertisement is ordered, please change reading on blank form.)

Holds World's Record
The New 1910 Model
U. S. SEPARATOR
Is emphatically the BEST and the only one for YOU to buy.

1. It skims the cleanest.
2. It's built the strongest.
3. It's the easiest cleaned.
4. It's the most convenient.
5. It requires least power.

The U. S. defeated all other Separators at Seattle on these five essential points and

Won Grand Prize

Vermont Farm Machine Co.
Bellows Falls, Vt., U. S. A.

Send for Cat.

It tells you all.

1

Salesmen Wanted

Traveling Salesmen earn from $1,000 to $10,000 a year and expenses. Over 700,000 employed in the United States and Canada. The demand for good Salesmen always exceeds the supply. We will teach you to be an expert Salesman by mail in eight weeks and our FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU will assist you to secure a good position. We received calls for Salesmen from over 5,000 firms last year and could not fill our orders. Hundreds of our graduates who formerly earned $25 to $75 a month have since earned from $100 to $500 a month and expenses. Hundreds of good positions open for the spring rush. If you want to secure one of them or increase your earnings, our free book, "A Knight of The Grip," will show you how. Write or call for it today. Address nearest office.
Dept. 505, National Salesmen's Training Association.
Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francsco, Atlanta.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

MAGNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless gray is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK — To be Filled Out if Order is Given.

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National Farmer hat, color.....size.....

My name is.....

P. O. Box..... Rural Route.....

Postoffice.....

Difference in Cows.

In the good dairy herd of the Geneva Experiment Station, N. Y., the result of careful breeding and selection for years, great differences were found between the yields of individual cows. The best cow of the herd, who held her place for four years, gave three times as much milk as the poorest cow in each of three seasons, and it cost only one-tenth more to feed the good cow than to feed each poor one.

Even the poorest cow in this herd probably paid for her feed, for she produced butter-fat at from 26 to 33 cents a pound; but the Station has records of herds in New York state that average only 80 pounds of butter-fat per cow, bringing in a gross return of $26 a head. How much it cost to feed those herds probably no one knows, but the least the Station could carry any cow through a year on, for feed alone, was $47.50.

If the poor herds of the state gave an average of only $26 worth of product in a year, $20 less than it cost the Station to keep its lightest-cost cow, how much did the poor cows of those herds lose their owners? Any cow-keeper will be interested in the bulletin giving all the facts in the case.

The New York Station herd consists of Jerseys and Jersey grades, and has been built up at small cost, just as any farmer could build up his own herd, until it averages more than 6,000 pounds yearly per cow, of 5½ per cent. milk.

It needs only a postal card request, addressed to the Station, to secure the bulletin, No. 322. Address, New York Experimental Station, Geneva, N. Y.

The Science of Keeping Poultry Healthy.

The greatest loss in the poultry yard comes from disease. If one could keep all kinds of diseases out of the flock, profits would be easy to figure out. It is the breaking out of poultry diseases of various kinds that upsets the calculations of those that have in their minds figured out large revenues from the multiplication of the fowls and the increase of poultry products.

The old and experienced poultry raiser has less trouble from diseases than the beginner in poultry culture. The novice always runs into serious disasters because he does not realize how easy it is to scatter the germs of disease among the fowls.

The science of keeping poultry healthy has to be learned, and largely by experience, because the beginner does not take to heart the advice given him. In some of the poultry yards the writer has seen, all the conditions were so favorable for the entrance of disease that time only was required to produce the catastrophe.

The first requisite in the keeping of disease out of the flock is the elimination of the louse and the mite, two things that are to be found in abundance in most poultry yards. To make relentless war on the louse and mite is the surest way of building up a wall of protection against the coming of diseases. It is probable that the bite of the parasite often carries disease to the fowl bitten. This we do not know for a certainty, but it appears a reasonable conclusion. Medical science has now demonstrated clearly that the bite of mosquitoes conveys yellow fever, malarial fever and other like diseases. Just what the limitation is to this process we do not as yet know, but we can safely assume that the rapid spread of disease among poultry is due to the activity of the parasites, at least in part.

That it is possible to keep the premises free of these insects is proven by the fact that some of our large poultry farms are kept entirely free of mites and lice. One large Experiment Station, the Maine Station, keeps many hundreds of laying hens and raises thousands of chickens yearly, and up to the time of the last report familiar to the writer had never had a louse or mite in its poultry yards.

Keeping all things clean is a part of the work required. Dirt and dampness should not be tolerated, as they are the best allies of disease. Free dry air and sunshine, summer and winter, are the allies of poultry health.

Don't permit poultry diseases to be brought in by the introduction into the flock of diseased birds. It must be remembered that diseases are contagious and can only come in by the actual transference of the germs of disease. Germs do not originate spontaneously, but are transported. The poultry owner should be careful about allowing visitors that may have been in yards where disease exists.

Green feed in abundance all the year round will do much to keep away digestive troubles.

-make two blades grow

where one grew before—that is the most profitable way to farm. One acre yielding 30 bu. is more valuable than Two acres yielding 30 bu.—for your plowing, seeding, tillage and harvest expense is Cut in Half. In Maine, farms that sold for $5000 before fertilizing are now worth $20,000. Fertilizing Pays! We can give you positive evidence that the proper use of

EMPIRE FERTILIZERS

has many times Doubled a crop yield. Empire Fertilizers have been standard for 28 years—prepared by practical farmers and soil scientists who Know. There is an Empire brand for every need of every soil and crop.

Write today for booklet giving complete facts about fertilizers, their uses, results, etc.—suggests ways to make More money from Less land. You'll say "The most valuable book I ever read."

Empire Carbon Works, 419 Locust, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents Wanted: Many farmers making lots of money selling Empire Fertilizers to their neighbors. Write for particulars and terms.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Twenty-eight quarts of milk a day, average 3.64 per cent. fat, from which seventeen pounds of butter could be made per week was the average of 226 Holstein cows tested for admission to the Advanced Register.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts a season. Made of metal, can not spill or turn over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of dealers, or sent prepaid for 20 cents.

HAROLD SOMERS,
150 DeKalb Ave., - Brooklyn, N. Y.

Shoo-Fly THE ANIMALS FRIEND
KILLS EVERY FL

It strikes when our gravity sprayer is used. Keeps insect pests off animal in pasture longer than any imitation. Used since 188 Thousands of dairymen duplicate 10 to 50 gallons annually after testing imitations. Absolutely harmless; cures all sore

30 cents worth saves $10

worth of milk and flesh on each cow during fly season. No Lice in Poultry House or any place it is sprayed. If dealer offers substitute, send us his name and $1 for 3-tube gravity Sprayer and enough SHOO-FLY to protect 2 cows. Name express office. $1 returned if animal not protected. Free booklet. Special terms to agents.
Shoo-Fly Mfg. Co., 1305 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.
Editor knows from experience that Shoo-Fly is O. K.

$20.00 Up. Catalogue FREE.

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$20.00 Up. Cash or Credit.

AGENTS WANTED

We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Write for our catalogue and full particulars.

ON CREDIT

Buggies
Only $10. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Surreys
Only $25. Cash.
Balance $7 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Farm Wagons
Only $15. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for our free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO.,
Dept. 817, East St. Louis, Ills.

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS.

POLAND-CHINAS.

"Kirby's got the best." Not what we say but what our customers in nine different states say. Write for prices.
KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

COME AND SEE or order my low-down, deep-bodied, right-priced **ANGUS** with confidence on my make good or money back proposition.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

GREAT, BIG, FINE, SMOOTH POLAND-CHINA PIGS, sired by Best Corrector, out of Perfection and Spellbinder Dams, at $10.00 each. Send in your order and get the best blood in the world. Address,
D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

Regenerated, long and heavy-boned. Sired by 1,000-lb Boars out of stretchy Sows.
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S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS for sale. $1.00 per setting of 15. **MRS. RALPH HERSHFELT, Carlyle, Ill.**

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM,

Importers of
SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.
Write for catalogue.
Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
WILLARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS

Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstake and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The Bacon Hog, the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs not akin from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won over 100 ribbons at four State Fairs the past year. A few choice Pigs from imported stock; sire and dam winners at Royal Show, England, 1907.
CHAS. FORD, Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From my Golden Sunset Strain S. C. Buff Orpingtons as low as $1.50 for 15; $6.00 per 100; also Buff Cochin Bantams. Bourbon Red Turkeys, Buff Ducks and Pearl Guineas. Send for Free Mating List.
ALBERT S. ENNIS, 712-21 Missouri Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Mill Creek Stock Farm.

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Rams, Ewes and Ram Lambs of the best breeding. Ram at head of flock sired by an imported English Ram out of a Canadian Ewe. Have used Rams from the best flocks in the United States and Canada. These sheep are bred for wool and mutton. Prices reasonable.
C. J. SMITH & SONS, R.F.D. 4, Greenville, Ill.

Milk Producers' Association.

No meeting was held in the month of May and none will be held in the month of June. In July a meeting of the Directors will be called to attend to routine business.

The Milk Committee was in St. Louis on Monday, May 23d, and after making round of the dairies sent out the usual report to members in good standing.

Some shippers from New Douglas, Ill., not receiving full amount from dairies for their milk, as reported by the Milk Committee, the President went with them to the dairy company and obtained a correction, getting them one cent a gallon more than non-members received.

Since last report, Mr. W. S. Prickett, representing shippers on the Clover Leaf Route, sent in dues for C. A. Ernst, of New Douglas, Ill.; and F. X. Speidel, representing shippers on the Bonne Terre Route, sent in dues on account of W. F. Halter, Flucom, Mo.

During the intervals between meetings Mr. Wm. A. Fischer, Secretary, 409 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo., is in charge of the interests of the Milk Producers' Protective Association of Missouri and Illinois.

Death of Chas. A. Olmstead.

It is our sorrowful duty to announce the death of Mr. Chas. A. Olmstead at Shipman, Ill., on May 11th. He was a farmer and dairyman of Macoupin county, and was 56 years old when he died. For the past twenty-five years he had been identified with the dairy industry and a leader in all the movements for the benefit of milk producers. He was one of the organizers of the Milk Producers' Protective Association of Missouri and Illinois; he served on the Milk-selling Committee for several years; he was in charge of cream sales for producers in his home community. He served gratuitously when it was necessary to attend meetings or act as representative of the association to get freight rates modified or milk advances brought within practical limits; in short, he was a loyal worker in every good cause for the benefit of the community and interests with which he was identified, and was of good influence amongst his fellow-men. He had resigned his connection with the Milk Producers' Association before his last illness, to do some special work for the St. Louis Dairy Company, but he was always referred to as a member of the association, and was called on for assistance and counsel in any emergency. Such men are the soldiers of the peace army, who leave the world better from having lived and worked in it. As his county paper says: "His life was such that wherever his lot was cast his presence was helpful, the memory of which will be treasured forever in the hearts of his loved ones and friends. His pleasant smile manifested the good will of his soul for all."

Violating the Dairy Law.

We would very much like to see the Dairy Department of the Missouri Agricultural College before the bar of justice to be punished for having a cow that gives milk which is not up to the standard prescribed by law. Common, every-day dairymen have been arrested and fined for less.

We believe the experts of the Missouri Agricultural College had a hand in the constructing the law that the great show cow of the College cannot live up to. The law ought to be changed or the cow ought to be sent to the butcher block.

Missouri Cow Test Association.

Enterprising dairymen are instituting a Missouri Cow Test Association in order to show the way to improve the dairy output of the state. This movement is authorized by the Missouri Dairy Association. The committee in charge of the work consists of Robert F. Tesson, Clayton, Mo., Chairman; I. T. Van Nolte and A. H. Shepherd, Columbia, Mo. The Cow Test Association invites the cooperation of all who are interested in Missouri dairying. Communications should be addressed to the Chairman.

Why Cream Tests Vary.

Variation in tests has caused much dissatisfaction in the selling of cream. When the cream is from the same cows, which have been fed the same ration and milked by the same man, and when the same separator is used, the farmer naturally thinks the percentage of fat in the cream should remain the same.

Errors are often made in making tests, especially in taking the sample, but variations constantly occur that are due to other causes. The most common causes of these variations are as follows:

1. Variations in the speed of the separator.
2. Variation in temperature of milk separated.
3. Rate the milk flows into the machine.
4. Amount of water or skim milk used in flushing out the bowl.
5. Change in the richness of the milk separated.
6. Adjustment of the cream screw.

Change in the speed of the separator is the most common cause of variation.

Again, the temperature of the milk separated varies on the farm from day to day. If cream tests 30 per cent. when the milk is separated at 90 degrees, it may test as high as 40 per cent. when separated at 70 degrees. Under average conditions on the farm, however, the variation in fat due to change of temperature will not amount to more than 3 or 4 per cent.

A third cause of variation is found in the rate at which the milk flows into the machine. If less than the regular quantity flows into the bowl, the tendency is to increase the per cent. of fat in the cream.

The richness of the milk separated affects the richness but not the quantity of cream. The richness of a cow's milk depends on inheritance, and can not be changed permanently by feed.

Small variations are likely to occur from the other causes suggested by Prof. Eckles. By the use of an ordinary Babcock testing machine and by measuring the sample of cream into the test bottle with the same pipette as is used for measuring milk, any farmer can make a test of his cream that will satisfy him as to the accuracy of the test he receives from the cream buyer.

All this is fully explained in Circular No. 37 by Prof. C. H. Eckles, of the Missouri Agricultural College, Columbia, Mo. Write for it.

Top price for hogs at St. Louis, May 31st, 1910, was $9.67½ per 100 pounds; weight, 289 pounds.

100% A YEAR For Twenty Years To Cow Owners

That's the marvelously good investment that nearly 1,200,000 satisfied users are finding the

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

With one or more cows the corresponding size of DE LAVAL separator saves its cost the first year, in more and better product and less labor, and it may be depended upon to go on doing so for twenty years, as there are already thousands of instances to prove.

There's half this much saving in the use of a DE LAVAL over inferior separators, while other separators last but from six months to five years instead of twenty years. They lose half that might be saved while they do last.

That's the whole separator story in a "nut shell" and the reason for the now nearly universal sale of DE LAVAL cream separators.

A DE LAVAL catalogue may be had for the asking. Likewise the trial of a DE LAVAL machine.

The De Laval Separator Co.

165-167 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
42 E. MADISON ST., CHICAGO
DRUMM & SACRAMENTO STS, SAN FRANCISCO
178-177 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL
14 & 16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG
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I'll Save You $26.50

on my 1910 Split Hickory Auto-Seat Buggy. Or, 25% saving guaranteed on retail price of any vehicle. Made to order. 30 days' road test—2-year guarantee.

Let Me Pay the Postage on Big Free Book to You

Shows 125 styles. Also harness. Beautiful color views. Prices astonishingly low. Write me now.

H. C. Phelps, Pres.
The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.
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ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE

"Get the Pleasure Without the Poison" Trade Mark Reg.

The Pipe They Let You Smoke At Home

Looks and colors like meerschaum. Absorbs the nicotine and keeps on tasting sweet. You never had such an enjoyable smoke. Order 3 or More Today.

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The Smokers Friend
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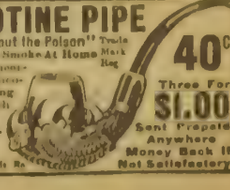


Helps For the Economical Girl.

"Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves," is a trite saying, and when a girl has learned to take proper care of her clothes she saves many a dollar, for they not only look better but last twice as long.

If your parasol is worn down the seams, sew narrow strips of velvet down each seam and sew three or four rows around the edge, and, if the cover is worn, rip off the old cover and cut out one section for a pattern and make a new cover of sateen or any preferred material.

Clean your white shoes with gasoline and let stand for an hour or two, then wash them with peroxide of hydrogen and place them in the sun.

White kid gloves may be colored black with any good dye by applying it warm with a brush, and, when dry, the shoes can be given a coat of black shoe polish.

You can have nice cuff links by buying four pretty buttons and sewing a small cord through the shanks of two of them and then working over the cord with thread to match the buttons, and one may have a pair of links for every shirt waist if desired.

Fine white waists last twice as long if they are rubbed lightly in the washing, and they need very little rubbing if they are put to soak in warm suds in which a little borax is dissolved, as this softens the water and whitens the fabric; and there is nothing better than this suds for washing chamois gloves. After washing them clean through this suds they should be rinsed through a light suds, so a little of the soap can be left in the kid to keep it soft.

The borax suds is excellent for washing the pretty ginghams and muslins, as the borax helps to keep the color in the goods, and it is fine for washing woolen dress skirts of any color.

I have seen summer waists made prettier than when new by setting in a vest when they had become too tight across the bust.

Artificial flowers and straw hats can be made to look like new by dissolving some water-color paint of the desired color in gasoline and painting them with a paint brush, and sometimes the addition of new leaves, which can be bought for a trifle, will give the flowers a fresher appearance.—Aline.

Oatmeal Cookies.

While the following recipe is not an original one, it is good enough to pass along the line, and the variations suggested may serve not only to give variety or to enable one to work within a limited amount of certain ingredients, it is hoped that the impression may be given that the experienced cook is not bound by iron-clad rules. If eggs are high-priced or shortening is scarce, she knows how to make her coat fit the cloth and still have a presentable product.

Oatmeal Cookies.—One and one-third cups white sugar, one cup sweet milk, one cup melted butter, lard or meat fryings, two eggs, one cup raisins or currants, two cups flour, three cups oatflakes or rolled oats, one teaspoonful soda (or two of baking powder) dissolved in the milk. Flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon. Drop with spoon. The fruit may be omitted, using two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar if the soda is used instead of baking powder. Drop with a spoon. If not so thick but that they run together in baking, add a little more flour. Bake in a moderate oven.

For every-day use we have found it satisfactory to cut out a little of the shortening. These cookies are very nourishing as well as delicious in taste. For the school lunch they are just the thing, and are much more quickly made than those which are rolled out, besides being more moist and appetizing.

Avoid buying oat flakes in bulk. At this season, especially, they are too apt to be invaded with insect pests. It is better to pay a little more rather than to get a damaged article. By getting the five-pound packages one may obtain it at a reasonable price and still be sure that it is good. Keep the box tightly closed when not using, or the flies will soon work their way in and ruin it.—Bessie L. Putnam.

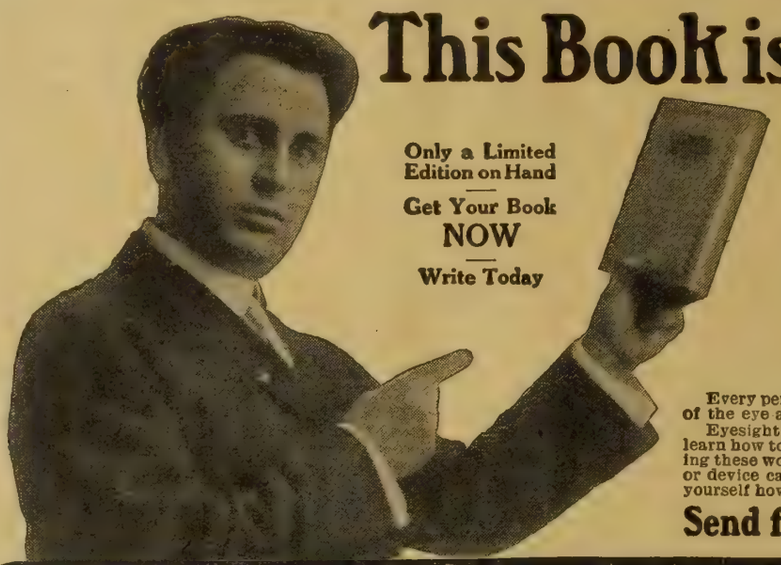
At Chicago, May 31st, the May corn option closed out at 55⅜ cents a bushel, which is 12 cents lower than the best time of the year.

By stating we were in favor of the protection of all American products in our last edition we found ourselves in trouble with some of our subscribers. We will continue to say so, however, until all the subscribers we have left will agree with us.

At Chicago, May 31st, the May option for oats closed out at 36½ cents a bushel, showing a decline of about 5 cents a bushel in a month.

At St. Louis, May 31st, old potatoes were selling at 32 to 36 cents a bushel, and new potatoes at 85 to 97 cents a bushel.

This Book is Yours



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TO ALL INTERESTED IN THE

CAUSES and CURE of EYE AND EAR TROUBLES

Every person should possess a general knowledge of the formation of the eye and ear and understand how to treat and care for them. Eyesight and hearing are God's greatest gift to man. You should learn how to protect the eye and ear, to prevent disease from destroying these wonderful organs, for when once destroyed no artificial aid or device can ever replace them. Hence, learn now at no expense to yourself how to care for your eyesight and hearing.

Send for This Book—Use the Coupon

Here Is My Great Book—I Want You to Have It

This Book Explains All Practical Tests and Illustrates the Delicate and Intricate Parts of the Eye and Ear. Anatomically and Scientifically Accurate.

I have written this book with but one object in mind, and that is to relate actual facts, to tell what I have accomplished in the light of my past experience and what I expect to accomplish in the future. It may give you a light that will illuminate your path to the recovery of the divine gift, which you may be in danger of losing. With this confidence and hope that I have given to the world, something that may aid those who are afflicted and prevent others from falling into the ways that may injure, it is my desire that you get from it all the benefit towards the means of saving either your sight or hearing.

One of the Greatest Books Ever Published

Full From Cover to Cover With Information Concerning the Treatment and Care of the Eye and Ear — SEND FOR IT AT ONCE — USE THE COUPON.

My book is handsomely bound in cloth and contains 160 pages of most valuable information. Fill out and mail to me the coupon, and I will send the book to your address free of any cost or obligation to you.

The book tells how to test and care for the eye and ear. A splendidly illustrated chart of the eye is shown, and several methods for testing the eye are given. There are many chapters devoted to the different forms of disease the eye is heir to; also the proper information for the care and cure of eye diseases is suggested.

I Believe I Have Prepared a Book That Will Benefit Any Sufferer Who Accepts This Opportunity to Know Its Contents.

The ear is illustrated with good pictures, and described fully. The causes and forms of deafness are clearly explained and remedies suggested. There is a chapter instructing you how to test the hearing, how to know if you are suffering from any trouble with the ear, or may be threatened with such trouble. You will find instructions in the use of a series of tests which will enable you, if you have ear troubles, to decide the amount and location of the defect in your hearing, and can therefore take proper measures for relief.

Help a Friend—If You Are Well and Strong

If You Know of a Friend or Relative Afflicted With Eye or Ear Troubles, Send for My Book for Them, So They May Be Benefited by the Information It Contains.

Space will not permit me to say all this book contains for those who would be benefited by knowing its contents. I only say I tried to write a book—a treatise that would be valuable as a reference book, that the doctor could refer to for information or the sufferer for advice. The facts I present are the result of personal contact with thousands of the most complex derangements of the eye, ear, nose and throat. If you know of a friend who is afflicted with eye, ear, nose or throat trouble, recommend my book. It is not to be supposed that the well can fully sympathize with the sick. They would have to feel every pain of mind and body which the sick endure, but the well can and should do their part in aiding those who are afflicted. **Send for my book today for yourself or a friend.**

I Have Only a Limited Edition. Get Your Book At Once.

I want it to go as far as possible in spreading the glad news that there is help for those threatened with blindness and deafness, and the knowledge contained in my book, if imparted to those so afflicted, may be the means of restoring them to healthful sight and hearing. I impose no obligations; I ask no favors from anybody. I simply want interested people to get my book. It is free.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON—MAIL IT TODAY

F. GEO. CURTS, M. D., 629 Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sir: Please send to my address given below your **Free Book on Eye and Ear Diseases**. It is understood that I shall not be under any obligations whatever.

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(Write name, town and state very plainly)

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I make it very simple for you to get this book without any expense or obligation to yourself. Fill out the coupon, cut it out and mail it to me. Write name and address plainly so the book will not go astray. I will send the books to those who act promptly, and send them as long as they last. Remember, I have only a limited edition—get your book now.

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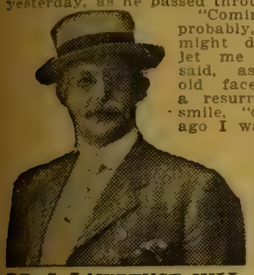
How to Get Rid of Consumption

Remarkable Rescue of Prominent Indiana Man a Matter of Life-and-Death Interest to Every Man or Woman Suffering From Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Hacking Cough and Throat or Lung Trouble.

For Benefit of National Farmer and Stock Grower Readers, He Tells How He Cured Himself at Home — Costs Nothing to Try.

"I think I owe it to all sufferers of lung and throat trouble and consumption to tell them some mighty good news, a sure way to cure themselves right at home with little trouble," said E. S. Stroh, of Angola, Ind., yesterday, as he passed through.



DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL.
Snapshot of the Doctor Taken a few Days Ago.

"Coming from me, probably, some people might doubt this, but let me tell you," he said, as his 66-year-old face flushed with a resurrected, youthful smile, "over two years ago I was a weazened-up wreck, a consumptive at 63. Three lung specialists passed me up. Every day I would cough up about a pint. I had chills and fever every afternoon. I could hardly eat even the plainest food, coughed nearly all night, and was down to 137 pounds when I hit on the cure. Well, you see me now. I weigh 166 pounds, frisky as a boy at 66, can do a big day's work, and eat like a prince."

"Now I am not trying to boost anybody, but I must give credit where credit is due. Dr. J. Lawrence Hill, 1708 Hill Building, Jackson, Mich., the well-known lung specialist of America, and probably so far the only successful one, cured me. That was two years ago. I have just had my lungs examined again and there is no trace of consumption nor danger of its returning. Dr. Hill makes a specialty of treating throat and lung sufferers at a distance who have not the means of visiting his office personally. That's the way he cured me, and I know of many others who had one foot in the grave almost, brought back to life by what he calls his Rational Treatment. It certainly is a wonder.

"I wish every reader of your paper who has weak lungs, catarrh of the bronchial tubes or catarrh in any form, chronic bronchitis, asthma, chronic hacking cough, loss of flesh, night sweats, hemorrhages, soreness or pain in the chest or under the shoulder blades, or any other deadly symptom of consumption, to send to Dr. Hill for his trial package. This treatment checks at once further progress of the disease, develops atrophied cell tissues and brings on new resisting power, appetite, flesh and good health." Fill out the coupon below and mail today.

Trial Treatment Package Coupon.

Dr. J. Lawrence Hill.
1708 Hill Building, Jackson, Mich.

I am suffering from throat and lung trouble, so please send me your large trial package in plain sealed wrapper, that I may try it and see for myself if it will do what you claim it will. I enclose 20c. to help pay for the packing, etc., and as an evidence that I am not sending for the trial package out of idle curiosity.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information FREE. DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist, Office, 302 N. 12th St., - ST. LOUIS, MO.

How To Cure Rheumatism

Send your name and address to John A. Smith, 5778 Smith Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., and you will receive by return mail a trial package absolutely free of the same remedy that cured Mr. Smith over fifteen years ago and since has cured hundreds of others, among them chronic cases of thirty and forty years standing. Don't suffer longer, write today.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

Very Elegant Pattern Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Each pattern is new and original.

Tunic Skirt With Upper Portion.

No. 6627.—Short overskirts, or tunics, that are cut to form points at the sides, are among the prettiest to have appeared. This skirt shows one cut on the best possible lines, and is especially well adapted to bordered materials and to flouncing, although it can be made from plain with equal success, as its straight edges can be trimmed in any way to suit the fancy. Bordered foulard makes the one shown in the large view, flouncing the one shown in one of the small views, plain material the other, and the skirt is equally attractive in all three materials. When bordered material or flouncing is used the tunic requires to be seamed at the sides, to allow of using the straight edges, otherwise it is made seamless. The flounce can be either plaited or gathered, and consequently it suits almost all materials. Bordered material and flouncing mean the minimum of labor, but there are many lovely effects to be obtained by the use of plain material with bandings or with applied soutache or embroidery. Lightweight French serge made with the flounce plaited, and the edge of the tunic braided with soutache would be exceedingly handsome, while the thinner and lighter materials illustrated are dainty and charming in the extreme.

The skirt is made with the five-gored upper portion, the flounce and the tunic. The flounce is straight and the tunic is cut in one or three pieces, as it is made from plain or bordered material.

The Pattern 6627 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Child's Coat.

No. 6624.—The coat that is made with a shawl collar is one of the latest for the little folk, and this one is just as simple and childish as can be. It can be made with patch-pockets or without; it can be worn without a belt or with, but it is always the same simple model that is held by two big buttons. In the illustration it is made in three-quarter length, but it can be made longer to cover the skirt, if liked. Broadcloth makes this one, and the edges are finished with tailor stitching, the collar being faced with silk in matching color, but cheviots are liked for little folks' coats, and all light-weight wool materials are appropriate, and a little later the same model will be worn for linen and pique. The collar can be braided or embroidered, or it could be made of a contrasting material or color. White pique faced with pink would make an exceedingly charming, smart coat. Brown cheviot with the collar of natural colored pongee would be smart for immediate wear. Leather belts are greatly in vogue, and, when liked, one can be worn over the coat, as shown in the small view.

The Pattern 6624 is cut in sizes for children of one, two and four years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Blouse Waist.

No. 6630.—The pretty dressy blouse that closes at the front makes one of the features of the season, and is so practical and desirable that every woman welcomes it. Here is a model that is closed invisibly and that is worn with a separate shield, and this shield can be made with a Dutch neck or with a collar, as liked. Scotch gingham with trimming and shield of plain lawn makes this waist, and the material is to be greatly in vogue, but the model is equally appropriate for voile and for marquisette, for silk and for linen; indeed, for all seasonable materials. Buff linen with trimming portion and shield of white would be exceedingly smart and exceedingly handsome. One of the beautiful foulards or pretty striped cotton voiles would be charming made with trimming of plain colored material, and as the blouse is equally well adapted to the separate waist and to the gown, its uses are almost without limit.

The blouse is made with fronts and back, which are tucked on becoming lines. The sleeves are in one piece each and gathered into bands. The front edges form box plaits and the collar is joined to the neck edge. The shield is quite separate and closed at the back, while the waist closes invisibly at the left of the front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 21 or 24, 3 yards 32, or 1⅞ yards 44 inches wide, with ⅞ yard 27 inches wide for the trimming.

The Pattern 6630 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give the size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address plainly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Kindly address all pattern orders to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Ropp's Commercial Calculator.

This is a standard book and a revised, enlarged and improved edition. There are millions in use. Ropp's Commercial Calculator is specially valuable to farmers. By its regular use many hard problems become easy. It will prevent mistakes, relieve the mind, save labor, time and money, and do your figuring in the twinkling of an eye. As handy as a watch, always ready and reliable. Anyone who will send fifty cents for one-year's subscription to this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, can select one copy of Ropp's Commercial Calculator as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

TEETH LEFT BEHIND.

Old George Kettle rushed into the Trotwood telegraph office the other day with a small package wrapped in a newspaper under his arm.

"Telegraph this to my wife down to Dayton, Harvey," he said to the telegraph clerk, thrusting the package through the window.

"No, no, George, we can't do anything like that," laughed the clerk.

"Drat 'ee," said George angrily, "ye got to do it. It's my wife's teeth."—Kansas City Journal.

ADVERTISE TO GET CREDIT.

An old duck was complaining to a rooster that she did not get proper recognition. She said: "I have been laying eggs here on this ranch all the season and I lay just as many eggs as the old hen does, that sister of yours that everybody writes about and talks about her at the table, and she gets a great deal more credit and I don't get anything." "Well," the old rooster replied, "you don't understand this business. When you lay an egg, you just waddle off through the alfalfa and say nothing, but when my sister does anything, she advertises it. You want to be a press agent."—Exchange.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my **home treatment** with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors, or Growths; also pains in head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney, and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that, it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial: and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies, Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H - - Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

New Rupture Cure

Don't Wear A Truss.

Brooks' Appliance New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. **Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb.** No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial. Pat. Sept. 10, '01.

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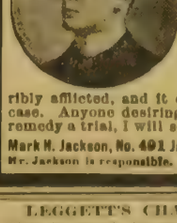
DR. CANNADAY, 876 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

RHEUMATISM

A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT



In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address,

Mark H. Jackson, No. 491 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.

LEGGETT'S CHAMPION DUSTER.

This is worth investigating. It distributes insecticides in dust form on cotton and potatoes. It is made for hand and horse power. Write for Spray Calendar and Special Cotton Circular. Address, Leggett & Brother, 301 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.

Hot Sun—Dusty Roads

By the time you reach town and light you'll be hot and tired and your throat dry with dust and dirt. Hunt up a soda fountain and treat yourself to

A Glass or a Bottle of

Coca-Cola

Just as cooling as the bottom step in the spring house. You'll find it relieves fatigue too, and washes away all the dust and thirst as nothing else will. It touches the spot.

Delicious - Refreshing - Wholesome

5c Everywhere

Our Free Booklet

"The Truth About Coca-Cola" tells all about Coca-Cola—what it is and why it is so delicious, wholesome and beneficial. It gives analyses made by scientists and chemists from coast to coast, proving its purity and wholesomeness. Your name and address on a postal will bring you this interesting booklet.

The Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga. 3-F

Whenever you see an arrow think of Coca-Cola

A WONDERFUL NOVELTY.

The Odorous Fern Tree.

A novelty beyond compare. One of the most charming and fragrant of all out-door plants, and one of the most delightful for pot culture. You can have beauty and fragrance all the winter.

These unique ferns are so attractive, their exquisite perfume is so abundant, and they are so readily grown, certainly no lover of the beautiful can afford to be without them.

The incomparable fragrance of the leaves and bloom—in fact the entire plant (either green or dried) is perhaps the most wonderful—the most lasting, as well as the most pleasing of anything in the floral kingdom.

Sprays kept in a room or trunk will give out delightful fragrance for years.

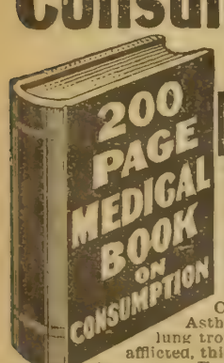
The Odorous Fern is grown from seed. One single packet of seeds will produce many plants. Every plant has a selling value.

Plants are very hardy, succeeding everywhere—either in sunshine or dense shade. Blooms profusely first season. Height, four to six feet or more.

Plant for out-door culture any time up to July, and any time later for pot plants for winter.

We have adopted the seed of the Odorous Fern as a subscription premium to the Universal Magazine. Anyone who will send us 25 cents to pay for one-year's subscription to the Universal Magazine can select as a free premium one package of true, guaranteed seed of the Odorous Fern. Remember, the packet of seed will produce a large number of plants. Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 4133 Water Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free and also a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Helpful Vacations.

As the country schools are now closing for the summer vacation, the children will be free to follow their own inclinations for the coming months. But the fact that the child is outside the walls of the school room does not mean that his education has ceased. The three or four four months when he is at home with his parents should be a period of rich development along lines which he cannot give time to when he has his school work to keep up. The father who takes his boy with him about the farm, making him a confidential assistant, explaining the whys and wherefores of agriculture as they occur to the lad's questioning mind and giving the boy when he has become capable along certain lines responsible work from which he can see results, has become the teacher. When a son knows that his father has confidence in him and that he is expected to show an intelligence about farm matters, he is stimulated to best effort. He feels that his father talks to him as man to man. Then the months which are spent in learning from a man of wide experience are the means of broadening out the boy and giving him an education along practical lines. Even though he leaves the farm in after years, the summers spent in the society of his father will make him a better man in whatever line of work he should choose.

The mother has a like opportunity of helping the daughter to learn the principles of housekeeping. If each summer vacation the little girl is taught along this line she will be able to take a diploma for the common branches of housework at the same time she takes her school diploma. Best of all, during the summer months the mother and daughter are becoming better acquainted.

But a vacation without any fun would make dull Jacks and Jills of the young people. So, during the season when the farm labor lightens up a little, arrange for an occasional family outing. If possible to make such arrangements, allow the son and daughter to go away from home for a short time to friends or relatives whom the parents are confident will do only good to their children. Home is all the dearer when the young folks do return, and the contact with new people and new surroundings gives them fresh thoughts. —Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Useful Helps For the Cook.

A good way to cook prunes is to soak them twenty minutes, then wash them and put them to soak over night, then in the morning boil them in the same water for ten minutes and add the sugar and a little salt just before removing from the stove, and a slice of lemon added before the prunes are quite cooked is thought by many to be an improvement.

If your bacon meat has much lean in it and is too salty, put in a skillet with enough cold water to cover it and let it come to a boil, then lift it out, roll in meal and fry.

To make good boiled icing, beat the whites of three eggs to a very stiff froth, then add slowly one pound of good granulated sugar and then set the bowl containing the mixture in a deep pan of boiling water and stir constantly until the frosting is very hot, and it is ready to use.

When creaming butter and sugar you can save time by using a fork instead of a spoon.

You can keep your dish towels soft and white by rinsing them out in hot soda water after each meal and then boiling them twice a week in strong Pearline suds, and when they are kept clean in this way they need very little rubbing, and hard rubbing will soon wear them out, and there is nothing better than this suds for cleaning the biscuit board, tables and floors.

To freshen lard, put it into a deep kettle, and when hot drop in slices of raw Irish potato and small bits of bread dough and let them get brown, and just before taking from the stove stir in about one teaspoon of soda for every five pounds of lard.

If a bunch of grape leaves are put in the brine in which cucumbers are to be soaked for pickling, it will help to keep them sound and firm and of a good color.

Vegetables growing above ground should be cooked in salted water, and those grown beneath the ground in fresh water.

To keep potatoes from turning dark after being boiled, peel them an hour in advance of cooking time and allow them to stand in cold water.

A very little soda put in stewed cranberries, rhubarb or gooseberries before the sugar is added will take less sugar to sweeten and will make them more tender.—M. H.

Be Sure it's The "Star" Fruit Can

And you are sure of satisfaction.

More durable and more economical than glass jars. Clean and sanitary.

American "Star" Wax Top Can

Look for the "STAR"

Made from extra coated heavy tin plate.

Keeps preserves sweet and wholesome. Seals airtight with wax or paraffine. No bother with rubber rings.

You get the *most* when you buy the can with the "Star" stamped on the top and on the bottom. The old reliable "Star" can is always safe.

Plain or Indexed top.

Sold by all grocers and dealers in crockery, glassware and household furnishings.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

MAXIMS IN ROTHSCHILD'S WILL.

The following twelve maxims formed part of the will of Meyer Anselm Rothschild, the founder of the great banking house at Frankfort:

Seriously ponder over and thoroughly examine any project to which you intend to give your attention.

Reflect a long time, then decide very promptly.

Go ahead.

Endure annoyance patiently, and fight bravely against obstacles.

Consider honor a sacred duty.

Never lie about a business affair.

Pay your debts promptly.

Learn how to sacrifice money when necessary.

Do not trust too much to luck.

Spend your time profitably.

Do not pretend to be more important than you really are.

Never become discouraged; work zealously and you will surely succeed.

Enterprising farmers looking for new locations will find it to their advantage to watch the railroads opening up new territory. One of the best, safest and most reliable is the Union Pacific. This road has shown millions of farmers the road to fortune. Write to E. L. Lomax, U. P. R. R., 868 Farnum street, Omaha, Neb., and ask for Pacific Northwest Land Booklets. They are worth having.

"RANGER" BICYCLES

Have *imported roller chains, sprockets* and *pedals; New Departure Coaster Brakes* and *Hubs; Puncture Proof Tires, highest grade equipment* and many advanced features possessed by no other wheels. *Guaranteed 5 years.*

FACTORY PRICES are less than others ask for cheap wheels. Other reliable models from $12 up. A few good second hand machines $3 to $8.

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL We ship on approval, *freight prepaid*, anywhere in U. S. *without a cent in advance.* **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone at any price* until you get our big new catalog and *special prices* and *a marvelous new offer.* A postal brings everything. *Write it now.*

TIRES Coaster Brake Rear Wheels, lamps, parts, and sundries *half usual prices.*

Rider Agents everywhere are coining money selling bicycles, tires and sundries. **Write today.**

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EARN Watch, Ring AND CHAIN FOR SELLING POST CARDS

We positively give both a Famous Alton Watch Stem Wind, handsomely designed case, American movement, factory tested, guaranteed five years, also a nice Ring set with a Congo Gem, sparkling and grey, for selling 20 packages beautifully hand-made Art Post Cards at 10c per package. Order 20 packages, when sold send $2 and we will positively send you the watch, ring and chain.

Satisfaction guaranteed. **ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 425 CHICAGO**

GALL STONES or any LIVER DISEASE. Write me ALL about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Address ED. C. COVEY, R.F.D., Lansing, Mich.

RUPTURE FREE CURE

No operation, pain, danger or detention from work. No return of rupture or further use for trusses; a radical cure in every case, old or young. Trial treatment free to all. It will cost you nothing to try this famous method. Don't wait, write today.

Dr. W. S. RICE, 5 Main Street, Adams, N. Y.

STEM WINDER

EARN Watch, Ring AND CHAIN

We positively give both a Famous Alton Watch, Stem Wind, handsomely designed case, American movement, factory tested, guaranteed five years, also a nice Ring set with a Congo Gem, sparkling and grey, for selling 20 piece handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces, when sold send $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch, ring and chain. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. **ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 538, CHICAGO**

Serviceable Dresses

Why not get cotton dress goods that you can be sure will wear well?

Simpson-Eddystone Silver Grey Prints

are calicoes of good old-fashioned quality that have stood the test for over sixty-five years. Their beautiful new designs are printed with absolutely fast color on well-woven cloth of enduring service.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Phila., Pa.
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

BEYOND THE GATES.

e often wondered, she and I,
What thing might lie behind the wall,
hose gate stands open when we die,
Then sudden, shuts beyond recall.

e longed and looked, and dear ones past
As if on wings in viewless air,
o path they left, nor shadow cast,
They sailed and sailed, we knew not where.

metimes when twilight gathered round,
Each spake to each when lamps were low
nd never yet God's answer found;
We only said: We do not know.

hen came a promise each to each,
Our thoughts still on the gate divine,
eyond the wall, if one has speech,
Who enters first shall give a sign.

ne summer day she left my side,
A struggle and the angels won;
nd that sad gate that stood so wide,
I heard it close and all was done.

nd then I waited for the sign;
If love should pierce the mighty wall,
hen she would speak, this lost of mine;
I listened, but no word at all.

ll once, with Nature all in tune,
I walked beneath the myriad stars;
he breath of night was on the June,
And God seemed letting down the bars.

nd all at once I seemed to hear
Celestial music in the sky,
nd her sweet voice, so soft and clear;
And then I know we do not die.
—S. H. M., in The Independent.

THE EDUCATED FARMER.

resident James of the University of Illi-
, says there is a demand for college
duates on the farms.

like to hike back to the soil, I'm weary
of the city;
getting nothin' for my toil—not even
praise or pity;
ed to have a fool idea that city life was
charmin',
that the saddest fate would be to earn
my livin' farmin';
I've got bravely over that old-time hal-
lucination.
I'd go back to-day if I'd a college
education.

used to be if men could hoe, and dig, and
plow, and hammer,
'd git along on farms, although they
didn't know much grammar;
didn't take a graduate who knew about
the tenses
mean a calf or mend a gate or fix up
broken fences.
them days any one, almost, could have
the occupation
turnin' up the soil without a college
education.

sorry that I ever got that idiotic notion
at workin' in a town was what you'd call
a fine promotion;
sick of workin' by the day in every kind
of weather
livin' where the folks must all be hud-
dled up together.
farms, they used to say, supplied the
backbone of the nation;
'd see me hikin' back if I'd a college
education.

mighty change has come to pass since
when I plowed the stubbles;
farmer's in another class and havin'
fewer troubles.
He's livin' like a prince out there an' pilin'
up his riches;
He puts on cuffs, an' needn't wear big boots
nor baggy britches.
I'm mighty sick of city life—it's just one
long vexation—
But what's a man to do without a college
education?
—E. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Otto's Auto.

Young Otto bought an auto, which he ought
to not have done
Till he had studied fully how an auto ought
to run!
But Otto didn't do it, so he had himself to
thank
That when Otto cranked the auto, why
young Otto was the crank.

For Otto left the auto with the lever pushed
to "go,"
When he ought to have reversed it, with the
power shut off, you know;
So when Otto cranked the auto the auto
gave a jump,
And landed Otto sprawling, with an auto-
matic thump.

But Otto grabbed the auto as the auto
autoed by,
Then Otto and the auto down the street did
fly;
And at a speed that auto the luckless Otto
whirled
Like an automobile autocrat who thinks he
owns the world.

While the auto-bating public stood and
watched that auto rash
Till he ran against a lamp-post with a most
terrific crash!
Then they sadly laid poor Otto, who had lost
his auto zest,
Where the autos cease from troubling and
the Ottos are at rest.

L'Envoi:

Now in this auto story, with its sad and
fatal turn,
There is a moral hidden which we surely
ought to learn;
No Otto ought to auto till he knows the
auto rules,
For an automatic auto is no toy for auto
fools.
—Boston Globe.

THE BABY'S FACE.

Who can fathom the fairy grace
That dwells in a velvety baby face?
Who can fathom the fairy glee
That rings in a baby's melody?
And who unravel the secret wile
That sleeps in the nest of a baby's smile?
The hungry and lingering joy we know
When our rough face touches a babe's,
and, lo,
We feel the touch of the velvet skin
And the warm, sweet lovelight bound
therein!

A baby's face—how can one tell
Its mystic charm and its holy spell?
Rough hearts go by, rude, rugged men,
From the dust and grime of mart and fen;
But under the cloak of their outer din
Love's hunger sleeps their souls within,
And when they see a baby's face—
Round and rosy and sweet with grace—
They long, as you and I, to press
The velvet joy of its warm caress.

How much it holds, how deeply lays,
Within its soft and gentle maze,
The charm to soothe, the charm to heal,
The hurt that lives so often feel!
A baby's face along the way
Is like a little bloom-o'-day;
And, like a little flower, it brings
The sweetness of a thousand springs;
The balsam of the heart-made-well
Is in the touchstone of its spell.
—Baltimore Sun.

BACK OF IT ALL.

The world went wrong with the banker
As he sat at his desk that day,
For in every place there appeared a face
That would not go away.
The hands on the clock moved slowly,
And his brow wore a troubled frown,
And the tears would start as there rose in
his heart
A sorrow that would not down.

The world went wrong with the toiler
As he dug in the street that day,
And his eyes grew blurred as he thought he
heard
A faint voice far away.
The day seemed never-ending,
And a weary sigh he gave—
For with every stroke of the heavy pick
He seemed to be digging a grave.

Back of it all was a reason
Back of it all was a cause—
For the heart, be sure, of the rich and poor
Is governed by love's same laws.
At home in the banker's mansion,
At home, in the humbler place,
Each man could see in the universe
The upturned, tear-stained face

Of the child he had ruled, scolded
As he went to his work that day;
And the little ears, as it said good bye,
Would ring in his ears for aye.
The banker went home to his mansion,
The toiler went home to his cot—
And each man pressed to his throbbing
breast
The tangled curls of a tot.

The Right Way to Buy Soda Crackers

—and the *simplest* way. Ask for them by name—and the goodness will take care of itself. Buy

Uneeda Biscuit

Then, no more broken, soggy, stale or exposed soda crackers. Uneeda Biscuit come in individual packages that hold just enough for each soda cracker occasion. *Fresh* when you buy them. *Whole* when you open the package. *Crisp* as you eat them.

A number of five cent packages of Uneeda Biscuit is a wiser purchase than a quantity of ordinary soda crackers in wooden box or paper bag. Never sold in bulk.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Bags.

There are many forms of bags, dainty and useful, which aid greatly in keeping order in the household, especially if there is a dearth of closet room. The fancy ones make a room more home-like, and the others, if they are not pretty, are exceedingly convenient.

There are always little odds and ends which accumulate and may be quickly worked up into a most dainty receptacle for holding some necessary article. If you have remnants of silkolene, use them for this, while stray pieces of crash or linen also combine in the same useful manner.

A woman recently came across a strip of figured goods about eighteen inches long and five inches wide. It was large enough for a bag to hold handkerchiefs or hair ribbons, but so narrow that it must be pieced down through the middle. The colors were yellow roses and green leaves on a white background. In a moment she had decided to buttonhole loosely the selvedge sides together with gold mercerized thread, and this pulled apart just a little to give a fancy effect. The bag was then made in the usual way and shirred at the top. The little girl of the house was delighted to find it hanging in her room ready for some of the little things which are apt to get mislaid.

A bag for soiled linen should be a part of the furnishing of every room and will be found quite a convenience when wash day comes. Another of plain white cloth tacked to the inside of the pantry door for dish towels will be a saving of time, another may hold the dusting cloths, and if drawers are lacking, a third is useful for retaining the every-day towels after they are ironed and aired. Make one to catch the remnants when sewing, and another small one to hold pins, thimble, wax and other sewing material. Fasten a pasteboard circle in the bottom and make of it a receptacle for needles and pins. This is handy when traveling as well as when sewing.—Rosalie L. Fellows.

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Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Troubles

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In Hundreds of Cases After Other Treatment Had Failed

We Prove It To You

By the Words of Those Who Say They Have Been Cured With Magnetic Shields

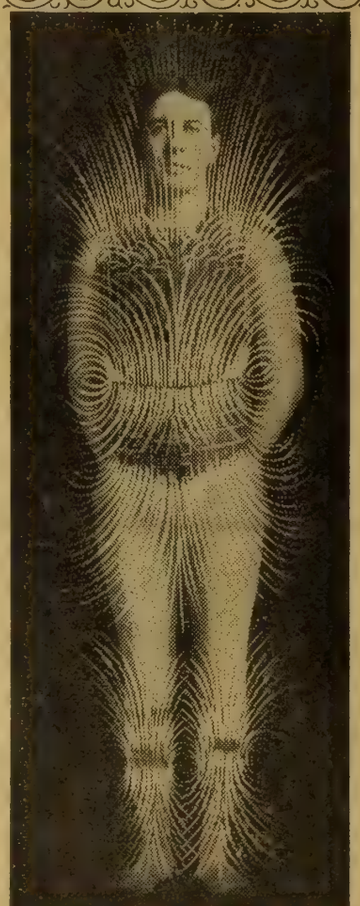
All we wish is an opportunity to show you the evidence, and after you have seen what wonderful work has been accomplished by Magnetic Shields, **YOU ARE TO BE YOUR OWN JUDGE** as to whether or not you want to use Magnetism in your own case, the same as others have. We do not urge anyone to buy Magnetic Shields; we simply give you the facts, and after considering the facts you follow your own inclination. It is your duty to investigate. It will cost you nothing to get the facts, and you will obtain much valuable information, free of charge, upon the subject of Magnetism, if you send statement of your case.

You Have Everything To Gain

By a careful, thorough investigation, for Magnetic Shields have done all we claim for them and a great deal more, or we certainly would not ask you to make an investigation and use the result of that investigation as the basis from which to judge of the merit of Magnetic Shields as a curative agent.

We Make Shields For Every Part of the Body For the Treatment of Every Form of Oisease

The accompanying cut shows how Magnetism is radiated from the Lung Shield, Belt and Lower Leggins into all the vital organs, as well as lower extremities, giving new life and activity to the circulation from head to foot, thus strengthening all the vital organs and large nerve centers and assisting nature in the work of eliminating diseased conditions by reason of the better circulation of blood that is established as soon as the Shields are applied. This set of shields contains over eight hundred powerful Magnetic Storage Batteries, that are guaranteed to hold their power and will never have to be recharged.



Read the Truth

More Forcibly Expressed in These Letters Than Any Statements We Could Make

"GOD BLESS DR. THACHER!" PARALYSIS OF LOWER HALF OF BODY OF SIXTEEN YEARS' STANDING

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Sirs: It would take a large amount of space to give a history of my case from start to finish, but for the sake of suffering humanity I will give a few words to help along, if possible, the great work you are doing for the afflicted. In 1883 I was taken with malarial fever of typhoid form, causing complete muscular paralysis. By the aid of the best medical skill in the East, I became, after several years, able to sit up and use my arms, but my lower limbs remained paralyzed until after I put on the Magnetic Shields in 1899, sixteen years afterward. My case is a noted one in New York State, and all the medical fraternity decided I would never be able to walk again. Dr. C. I. Thacher said I could and would walk again, and he was right and all the rest were wrong. It is needless to say that I had spent money freely all these years without receiving results, until I found the Magnetic Shields. We who have been restored by its wonderful power begin to realize the great work being accomplished by Dr. Thacher, and we would be unjust to our Creator and to our fellow-beings, as well as being very ungrateful, if we did not use all our efforts and powers in spreading the grand truth, bringing greatest joy and hope to the chronic invalid, deliverance from disaster, transition from the old life to the new. I am one of the thousands who, with all my heart, can say fervently: "God bless Thacher and his great work." All personal letters, inclosing stamp for reply, will be promptly answered for those wishing minute data of my case. Yours truly, CLARENCE D. SMITH, R. F. D. No. 6, Rome, N. Y.

SERIOUS COMPLICATION OF LUNG, STOMACH AND KIDNEY TROUBLE. A MARVELOUS CHICAGO RECOVERY

DR. THACHER:

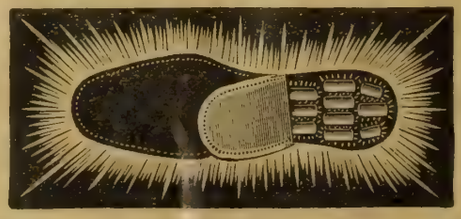
Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to testify to the perfect cure I have gained by using your wonderful Shields. After suffering fifteen years with stomach troubles, although doctoring the greater part of the time, I kept getting worse until I was the victim of a severe complication of stomach and kidney trouble, which a year and a half ago all seemed to go to my lungs. Had dreadful pains, lost my appetite, could not sleep, became so very weak I could hardly walk across the floor, and not able to do my work. At times when my pains were not so severe I would try to read, but could not for more than five minutes at a time, as I was very nervous. My family and friends thought I could not live another month. I was getting tired of taking medicine. Nothing helped me. I happened to see your advertisement in the paper, which read: "Magnetism Cures Without Medicine." I thought "While there is life there is hope." So just one year ago today I put on your wonderful Magnetic Vest, Leggins and Insoles. The result was a miracle, for in two days I felt relieved; in a week very much better; in three weeks entirely cured.

Words cannot express how thankful I am to you for your kind advice; also for the treatment, to which I owe my life. May you live long for suffering humanity's sake. May your great and sure cure be known a great deal better than it is today.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. O. RAY, 2316 Ridgeway St., Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU MUST SEE WITH YOUR OWN EYES, AND MUST HAVE PROOF ON YOUR OWN BODY BEFORE YOU CAN BELIEVE—

TRY THESE FOOT BATTERIES



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THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., Inc., Suite 272, 169 Wabash Avenue CHICAGO, ILL.

National FARMER

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MISSOURI CATTLE WHICH TOPPED THE EAST ST. LOUIS MARKET FOR A YEAR BY TEN CENTS PER HUNDRED POUNDS.

These twenty head of 1,574-pound beef steers were handled by Clay, Robinson & Co. and marketed by Oswald Bros. & Robien, of Boonville, Mo. They brought $8.60 per hundred pounds on June 8th. Barring the four loads of cattle sold by Clay, Robinson & Co. at $8.50 on the same day, this price was seventy cents per hundred pounds higher than any other load of cattle made. In addition to this, it is necessary to go back to last October to find a time when as high a price was obtained, and also it stood ten cents per hundred pounds higher than any cattle brought on that market this year. These cattle were bought in Kansas City last fall during the Stock Show as feeders and averaged 1,100 pounds at that time. They were Colorado-bred, grade Herefords, branded Westerns, and were fed by E. Schlotzhauer, of Pilot Grove, Mo., on a full feed of corn, oats, bran and clover hay, and finished with a ration of linseed meal. The cattle were of good quality and fat. They were contracted by Oswald Bros & Robien from Mr. Schlotzhauer about April 1 at $8.00. Sturtevant & Haley, of Boston, were the purchasers. In this connection we desire to invite attention to the card of Clay, Robinson & Co., which will be found on page 7. This great firm of live stock commission agents is well established at ten of the principal live stock markets and is noted for superior service and sales that suit at every one of them.

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers.

For Sixty Cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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Soil Fertility Problems Vary.

The problem of how to maintain the fertility of soil cannot be solved in one place for another place. This has been illustrated over and over again.

Just now a well-known American agricultural writer is home from China and is telling how the Chinese have gotten along for some thousands of years without the use of commercial fertilizers and have still kept up their farms. Some of our American farmers are saying that this is a blow to the doctrine that our soil needs commercial fertilizers.

The result in China proves nothing here. The method of the Chinese is well known. It consists in collecting all the manure made in country and city and carrying it back to the farms. It must be remembered that Chinese cities are not sewered, and therefore the great mass of sewage is not washed away but carted back to farms.

Another factor with the Chinese farmer is that the crops from the country are not largely exported but are consumed by the Chinese themselves. Thus, the fertility remains in the country and gets back to the land.

But the citizens of civilized countries refuse to live in that way. They erect great sewage systems, and through those systems the sewage is sent into the rivers, the lakes and the seas. Millions of dollars' worth of fertility are thus lost annually, and this must be replaced by some fertility from another source.

If we think for a moment of the hundreds of millions of bushels of grain sent abroad from this country every year we can but recognize the fact that the amount of fertility thus carried away is very great. And this is going on every year. A mighty stream of corn, wheat, barley, oats and rye is pouring out of the country perpetually, summer and winter, day and night, and has been pouring out for fifty years in an ever-increasing volume. In addition we are sending out of the country a great stream of flour. In addition to that is the great stream of cattle, horses, sheep and swine which is also going out, carrying away great quantities of all the fertilizing elements and especially the phosphorus.

Isn't it nonsense to talk about not buying commercial fertilizers because the Chinese do not buy them? Our case is different from theirs.

Besides, it is fair to assume that if the Chinese were in the habit of using commercial fertilizers they would have escaped most of the terrible famines that have swept off millions of people.

When it is said that the fertility of the Chinese farms has been kept up for thousands of years, we are constrained to ask: "Kept up to what degree of fertility?" During the Russian-Japanese war a newspaper correspondent said that the yield of corn in China was about twelve bushels to the acre. Did he know or not? If he was correct, it shows that their farms are far less productive, in some localities at lesat, than even some of our so-called worn-out farms.

But we are not likely to adopt the Chinese way of keeping up the fertility of our farms.

Curing Alfalfa.

"A grower in Southern Kansas who harvests about one thousand tons of alfalfa per year, and is working with it nearly every day from the second week in May until November 10, insists that alfalfa, under the same conditions of rainfall, is much easier to save in fair feeding condition than red clover. He finds the side-delivery rake especially excellent for turning over the green or wet windrows to the sun and air with the least loss of leaves, and cured thus, after being wet, the natural color is better preserved. That alfalfa hay has a higher feeding value than almost any other, even when saved under the most unfavorable circumstances, should be impressed upon the inexperienced."—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

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Each and every plan in the book is accompanied by a lengthy written description, explaining and giving the details of the drawings, and so worded and arranged, numbered and indexed, that it must be readily understood by anyone who reads it.

The price of this book is One Dollar, and we include one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The International Show.

Keep your mind steadily upon the International Live Stock Show of 1910. This is the clearing-house of all live stock shows of the country.

It is decided to hold the International Horse Show from November 22d to 26th, and the International Live Stock Exposition is to cover the usual period, November 26th to December 3d, 1910.

This is about the time of year for the management to issue the preliminary classification. All stockmen are interested in it. Write to the Secretary, Mr. B. H. Heide, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Iceless Refrigeration.

The Allwin Iceless Refrigerator is a subject worth considering. It is on the basis of the temperature of the earth. These refrigerators are sent out on thirty-days' free trial. Write for catalogue. Address, Iceless Refrigerator Co., 140 North Baird avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Distributing Insecticides.

Leggett's Champion Duster is for distributing insecticides in dust form on tobacco, corn or potatoes. By the hand machine this is done as fast as you walk. The horse-power machine do considerably more. Write to Leggett & Bro., 301 Pearl street, New York, and ask for spray calendar and special cotton circular.

Milk Producers' Association.

No meeting was held in June, and none is called for July.

The Milk Committee reports a abundance of milk and dealers are disposed to pay low prices. Some milk producers who are not members of the association are reported as shipping at any price and lowering the market.

There will be a meeting called for August 22d.

The Truth About the German Potash Law.

Among Germany's most important natural resources there are about seventy mines that furnish the world's supply of potash. At present these mines can supply more potash than the world is using, but not more than the world can use profitably, and not more than the world would be using if farmers could buy potash as readily as they can buy other things. Under these conditions there is a tendency for some of the mines to try to get more than their share of the trade.

In the past the mines have entered into short-term arrangements to sell their products through a single company, organized and owned by the mines. Each mine has agreed to furnish a certain fraction of the world's demand to the selling company. This fraction was known as the quota of the mine. As new mines were developed these were usually assigned a fair quota, but occasionally a new mine declined to sell in this way and sought to secure more than its fair share of the potash trade by selling independently and usually at slightly lower prices.

When the last selling agreement expired, three or four mines undertook to get contracts to supply the entire American potash trade, which is a little over one-fourth of the total potash trade of the world. Had they succeeded in filling their contracts they would, of course, have had much more than their fair share of business.

Most of the mines are owned by private stock companies, but a few of them are owned by the Prussian and other German States, not by the Royal Family, as has been erroneously stated in some American newspapers. Owing to the action of a few mines in trying to get more than their fair share of the business, the German Government passed a law regulating the fraction or quota of the world's supply that each mine might sell, and providing that each mine should have a share in both the export and the home trade.

The law provides for a commission to enforce the law and lays a trifling tax on all the products of the mines, whether exported or used at home, to pay for the expenses of the commission. About half of this tax is to be used for publicity work to increase the potash trade, and the remainder is to be applied to meet the ordinary expenses of administration. This tax is not greater than the usual State fertilizer taxes in America, which range from ten to fifty cents per ton, without regard to the value of the fertilizer. The German tax is fairer, however, in that it takes into account the amount of plant food in the different grades of potash compounds. The tax ranges from sixteen cents per ton on kainit containing twelve and one-half per cent. potash, to sixty-five cents on muriate of potash. As one-half of this goes back for advertising expenses previously met by the mines, the only additional expense imposed by the new law is the trifling sum of from eight to thirty-three cents per ton. The tax is in no sense an export tax, but is paid on every pound of potash, whether used in Germany or sent to other countries. There's in fact no discrimination against America or any other country.

When we recall that the ocean freight rate on potash salts may vary as much as one dollar per ton in a single month without any increase in the cost of the potash to the consumer, it is at once evident that this trifling tax for administration purposes will have no more to do with potash prices than the state tax on fertilizers in the United States has to do with the selling price of our common fertilizers.

The law, contrary to the general belief, does not require the formation of a selling company or syndicate. Each mine is free to sell its share of export and domestic as it sees fit, but it must not sell for export at a less price than is charged to German buyers. There is certainly nothing in this to give the American farmer who buys potash any cause for alarm. Why, then, has our State Department been urged to protest so vigorously against the passage of this law? Why have we been told that the law means we must pay twenty dollars more per ton for all our potash salts? The law provides that if any mine shall sell more than its assigned fair share it must pay on the excess over its lawful share a much higher tax, ranging from about two dollars and seventy cents to nineteen dollars and a half per ton. This will, of course, serve to restrict the mines to the legal quota of each. But there is no intention of restricting the total production of potash. On the other hand, the publicity provisions are intended to increase the consumption.

The American fertilizer companies sought to get control of all the potash coming to America. They failed to do it. They never intended that the farmer should get Potash salts direct from them and they insisted that the Germans should sell only to these companies, and that the German Kali Works, which is the American Company representing the potash mines, should cease to sell mixers, dealers and farmers.

The German Kali Works was organized for the purpose of getting potash to the farmers, local dealers and mixers, at fair prices. It is a matter of indifference to them whether they sell it direct to these three classes or whether their offers cause the fertilizer manufacturers to sell it to them at fair prices. The fertilizer manufacturers do not want the farmers to secure potash except in the form of mixed goods containing about 98 pounds of phosphate and filler to 2 pounds of potash salts. Home mixing gives the fertilizer manufacturer nervous chills. It means the farmer may buy raw material, compound his filler-free fertilizer at a marked saving, and, worst of all, he will begin to figure on the money he has been paying out for filler and freight on it, not a penny of which was of any value in increasing his crop.

The American fertilizer manufacturers have claimed for years that they sought uniform prices for potash rather than low prices. The new law gives every buyer the same price. But their strenuous objections prove what many already knew, that the large manufacturer does not want the mixer, local dealer or farmer to buy potash at all except in the form of filler-loaded mixtures which place the cost of plant food much higher than it can be sold for in raw materials.

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A one per cent. grade on a road means a rise of one foot for each hundred feet of distance traveled up the hill. A ten per cent. grade means ten feet rise in each hundred feet so traveled. A one per cent. grade, then, means that in traveling up hill one mile an ascent is made of 52.8 feet, while a ten per cent. grade means a rise in altitude of 528 feet in a mile. Accurate tests have shown the Minneapolis Experiment Station that a horse which can pull 1,000 pounds on a level road can pull only 810 pounds on a rise of one foot in fifty, and on a rise of one foot in ten he can pull only 250 pounds. These facts show that the greatest load that can be hauled over a road is the load which can be taken up the steepest hill on that road, or through the deepest mud hole. It is therefore advised that all highways traveled by heavily-loaded vehicles should be kept within a three or four per cent. grade, if practicable. To do this may require a change of location to get around hills, always keeping in mind that the lower the grade the larger the load may be hauled and the cost of haulage kept at the lowest point.

Sulphate of Iron as a Weed Destroyer.

Since the discovery of Prof. Bolly, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, that sulphate of iron will destroy many of the noxious weeds that farmers have to combat, experiments have been tried at this station with varying results. On the whole, the sulphate of iron spray is proving valuable as a check, at least, to seed development of weeds, and in many instances results in killing them. According to these experiments, the weed most susceptible to the influences of the spray is wild mustard. The experiments were conducted on bright days, just before the blossoming of the weed with killing effect. The effect on the leaves of grain was slight, with no injury to the crop.—W. L. Oswald, Minnesota Experiment Station.

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Mr. Lewis W. Parker, of Greenville, S. C., testified at Washington that in order to conduct his cotton mill he sold the cotton seed [illegible] and in order to make [illegible] market would not pay him to [illegible] tracting it on the cotton market.

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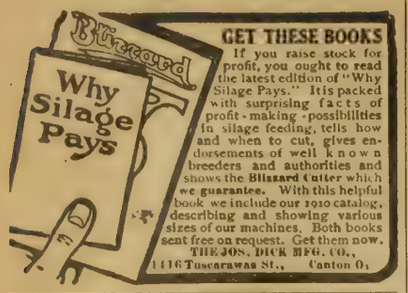

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Substitute For Cotton.

Now comes a reputed discovery whereby cotton is to be made from the pulp of spruce trees. The invention has just been explained before the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers by the inventor, James Hope, of Rouen, France. The product of this invention is called "La Soyeuse." The wood is first reduced to cellulose and it is pressed through holes into threads which can be wound on spools or drums. It takes dyes very well. What it will amount to in the end remains to be proven. Probably the product will be inferior to cotton and cost more.

The Wheat Prospect.

Last year the United States wheat crop was practically 737,189,000 bushels. The government estimate for the present season is 644,000,000, and the estimate of the Board of Trade is 603,000,000 bushels. On the government basis, wheat growers should consider the market strong and take no cheap prices. On the basis of the Board of Trade, wheat ought to sell from $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel.

The First Car of Wheat.

The first car of Missouri wheat of the crop of 1910 marketed at St. Louis was received and sold June 30th. It was raised near Bertrand, and was of excellent quality. It graded No. 1 red and tested 61 pounds to the bushel. The wheat was sold by sample at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, and brought $1.06 per bushel. Bertrand is in Mississippi county, on the Iron Mountain Route, between Cairo and Poplar Bluff. The consignment was received by the Wahl Commission Company and sold to Fred Young, of the Mound City Elevator and Grain Company.

Clay, Robinson & Co. at St. Louis.

It is now over a year since Clay, Robinson & Co. opened their house at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, and ever since the first day the firm has made gains upon the market. It is a most thorough and successful organization, earnestly working to the end that the service to the shipper shall be the best that it is possible to render. Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. are strictly live stock commission agents, receiving consignments and selling them to the best advantage upon any of the markets on which the firm is established. See page 7.

St. Louis Root Quotoations.

Medicinal roots are sold by the pound. On June 30th the following were quotations: Golden Seal, $1.60 to $1.65; Ginseng, grown wild, $5.75 to $6.00, and cultivated, $5.50 to $5.75; Lady Slipper, 15c.; Seneca, 32c.; Pink, 18c.; Black (dry), 6c.; May Apple, 4¼c.; Snake, 36c.—dirty, leafy and stemmy, 15c. to 22c.; Kansas Black Snake root, 20c.; Angelica, 5c.; Wahoo—Bark of root, 14 to 16c.; bark of tree, 4c.; Blood, 4½ to 5c.; Blueflag, 5c.; Sassafras—Bark of root, 5c.; bark of tree valueless; Wild Ginger, 10c.; Spikenard, 3c.; Skullcap, 7c. These prices were paid on the market for country consignments.

"Do drummers really get business by telling funny stories?"

"Depends altogether upon the customer," replied the traveling salesman. "Sometimes I tell funny stories and sometimes I abuse the trusts."—Exchange.

"Out to luncheon—Back in five minutes," read the sign on the door.

"Are you sure he will get back that soon?" asked the anxious caller.

"Yes'm," said the wise office boy. "He ain't got the price of a ten-minute lunch in his clothes."

"Whether the whale swallowed Jonah or Jonah the whale doesn't matter half so much as to whether you are doing your work the best you know how and treating your fellowman on the square."—Springfield Republican.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Trade is on a considerably lower basis than it was a year ago. The best grades of domestic wools sell at 22 to 23 cents; the Texas wools are quoted from 17 to 22 cents; Northwest, 13 to 22½ cents. The St. Louis market is one of the best in the country and responds quickly to any favorable conditions. Anyone desiring up-to-date information concerning the wool market should state what he has to ship and address A. J. Child & Sons, Wool Commission Agents, 511 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo., and mention this paper.

The Corn Situation.

Corn closed slightly higher on June 30th than on May 31st. This indicates good demand in the face of an estimate that the corn crop of 1910 will exceed by 100,000,000 bushels the 2,772,376,000-bushel crop of 1909. On June 30th, No. 2 cash corn sold in St. Louis at 60½ cents a bushel. The future quotations we take from Chicago: July corn closed there at 57⅞ cents a bushel; September corn at 59¾ cents; and December corn at 58¼ cents. Considering that farmers are not supposed to know what their crops will bring, this is a good line of information, although changes will be made from day to day. It looks like a fair range of values under existing circumstances.

The Oats Market.

Last year the United States crop of oats was the largest on record. At St. Louis, on June 30th, No. 2 white oats sold at 42½ cents, and inferior grades down to 36 cents. The Chicago Board of Trade quoted July oats at 38¼ cents; September, 38⅛ cents; and December, 35⅞ cents. These are low figures. They are too low. The oats estimate is, that the crop will be larger this year than last. At the price oats are selling for and at the prices quoted for the future, there is a serious problem for the farmer who has relied on selling oats in bulk. It looks as though the man who can feed the oats to stock will do better than to sell oats on the market.

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His Memory Only Half Good.

There were introductions all around. The big man stared in a puzzled way at the club guest. "You look like a man I've seen somewhere, Mr. Blinker," he said. "Your face seems familiar. I fancy you have a double. And a funny thing about it is that I remember I formed a strong prejudice against the man who looks like you—although I'm quite sure we never met."

The little guest softly laughed. "I'm the man," he answered, "and I know why you formed the prejudice. I passed the contribution plate for two years in the church you attended.'

United States Vice Consul A. D. Jackson, of Madras, submits the following concerning East Indian cotton production: Crop of 1908-9 was produced on 19,999,000 acres and was 3,691,000 bales. The crop of 1909-10 is estimated to be planted on 20,227,000 acres, and the estimated production is 4,502,000 bales.

Last report from Elgin butter quotation, July 2d, 27½ cents, against 27½ cents the week before, 25½ cents a year ago, 22 cents two years ago, and 24½ cents three years ago.

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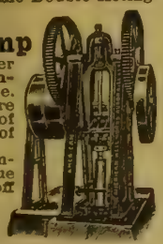

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Growing Importance of Refrigeration.

Refrigeration as a farm factor is slowly gaining in popularity. It is, however, astonishing to note how many farmers still look upon ice and other means of refrigeration as luxuries and not necessities.

To say the least of refrigeration, it is a great agent of comfort, both summer and winter, and in all zones of the world.

Moreover, nature has been liberal in providing us with the elements from which to secure concentrated cold. Even in the tropical countries, the tops of the mountains are covered with ice and snow, inviting the enterprise of man to convey them to the hot plains below. In countries like Switzerland are great glaciers containing enough ice to give comfort to a nation. It is only recently that some enterprising individuals have begun to cut ice from Swiss glaciers to use in Paris.

The time will come when ships will bring to Southern Pacific ports the ice of the Alaskan glaciers that drop immense cubes of frigidity into the sea, just as for fifty years the ships of Maine and Nova Scotia have been carrying ship-loads of ice to the ports of the Gulf States, Cuba and other localities in the summer lands. Even now it has become the custom for all ships passing through the channels at the southern extremity of South America to take on a supply of ice from the icebergs that have just fallen into the sea from the glaciers in that part of the world.

But at the present time, the problem that presents itself to the American in the northern half of the temperate zone is to secure an ice supply from the ponds and rivers which every year are chained in ice. Many a farmer now has on his farm a good ice house, and in it is an abundance of the cold crystal that will bring comfort to the farmer's family all through the warm season.

The wonder is that so many farmers are still getting along without a supply of ice, which would prove not only a greact comfort but also a great convenience in the keeping of their meats, milk, butter, eggs and fish. The amount of food that annually spoils because of the lack of cooling facilities runs into the millions of dollars in value, even in the part of the United States where the winters are cold enough to give a bountiful supply of ice.

The summer time is the period when preparations must be made for the securing of an ice supply the ensuing winter. Now is not too soon to begin to plan for the construction of the ice house that is to be put into service next winter. The delay in doing this in the summer time is what has caused thousands of farmers to get along without ice.

The importance of refrigeration is growing, because foods are advancing in value, while ice and artificial cold cost little more than previously. On the farm an ice supply now costs about the same as it always has, the mere cost of labor in hauling it to the ice house and storing it.

Misbranding of Oats.

From Philadelphia, Pa., a miller shipped to the state of Florida a consignment called "fancy clipped white oats." The Department of Agriculture found that the bags contained a mixture of white oats, barley and other grains. The consequence was that a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered against them.

Horticultural Notes.

At the meeting of the American Nurserymen's Association held recently at Denver, Colo., resolutions were adopted denouncing state laws which place root knot and crown gall on the list of contagious and injurious diseases of trees.

At the annual meeting held at Denver, Colo., W. P. Stark, the veteran nurseryman of Louisiana, Mo., was elected President of the American Association of Nurserymen. Mr. John Hall was re-elected Secretary; and Mr. C. L. Yates, Treasurer. St. Louis was chosen by the convention for next year's meeting place.

A Strawberry Center.

The strawberry center of Missouri is in the Southwest, below Joplin, with Jasper county already famous for its annual production of zinc ore as one of the leading producing counties for shipping purposes. Out of Sarcoxie, in that county, alone, 1,904,000 pounds of strawberries, filling 112 cars, were shipped in 1909. This immense crop amounted to about 58,240 crates, and, at $1.98 a crate, sold for $112,402. Of course there were the large consuming cities of Joplin, Webb City and Carthage to be supplied first, but this was easily done, and then came the rush of the berries, car-load after car-load, to outside points.—From Red Book of State Labor Bureau.

Twenty-eight per cent of the corn in Missouri was replanted. Condition, June 1st, 1910, 67.2 of a full crop, condition of wheat, 69; condition of oats, 91.2.

"Character must stand behind and back up everything—the sermon, the poem, the picture, the play. None of them is worth a straw without it."—J. G. Holland.

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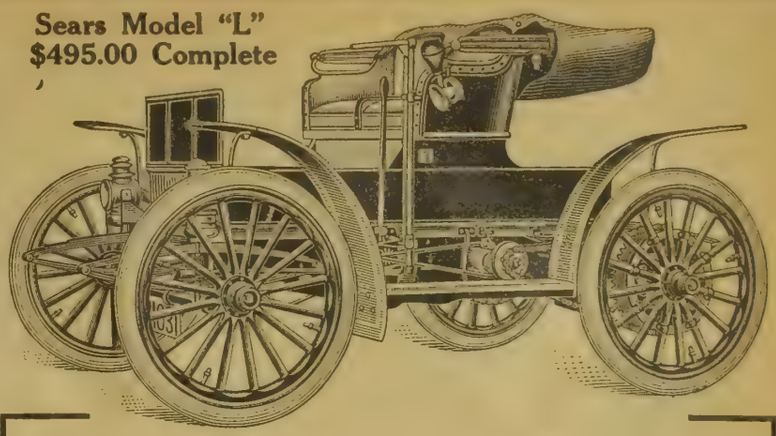

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P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Sales of Sheep.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, during the last week in June, the better class of mutton sheep were selling at $4.35 to $4.50 per 100 pounds; good breeding ewes sold to farmers at $4.50 to $5.00; inferior to good stock sheep sold from $1.35 to $4.00 per 100 pounds; good Tennessee lambs sold at $8.25 to $8.40; good fat native lambs, $7.75 to $8.10; medium grade killing lambs, $7.00 to $7.65; and culls from $4.50 to $6.00—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

Chicago reports that hogs average 224 pounds during the first six months of 1910, compared with 209 pounds thus far in 1909. In June, 1910, the average weight of hogs marketed was 242 pounds, against 219 pounds in June, 1909.

WESTERN
Range Horse Sales
will be conducted by
Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,
As usual, during the season of 1910.
The July Sales will take place on
THURSDAY, JULY 14 and 28,
And every two weeks thereafter until the close of the season. We will be glad to hear from Ranchmen having Horses for sale. The demand is sure to be good, especially for well-bred Mares and Geldings in good condition.

Please address
J. J. SEARCY, Sale Manager,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

A Valuable Horse Book.

A new book is entitled "The Gait of the American Trotter and Pacer," by R. Jordan, Jr. This is the most notable study of the trotting and pacing gaits ever published. It clears up the question of balance by a simple inquiry into cause and effect. It gives an exact analysis of the motion, action and extension of the two gaits, and with numerous illustrations points the way to the proper adjustment of hoof and shoe for a square gait. It sets forth many important facts by a new and practical method of fixing the origin of a faulty gait. Its investigations for the rational development of speed by means of a corrected gait make it a valuable aid to every owner and trainer. The size of the book is 6¼x9½. There are 324 pages, with 217 illustrations, including eleven full pages and frontispiece in color. Every lover of the harness horse should read this book. It is published by Wm. R. Jenkins Co., 851 Sixth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., and the price is $3.50 per copy.

Directum, 2:05¼, Mounted.

Directum, 2:05¼, although dead, has just made a new world's record. The "Black Demon," as the famous stallion was known on the country's race courses, was in a class by himself when alive, and his owner has made him unique in death by having his body mounted. He will still occupy a prominent place at his home on M. W. Savage's breeding farm near Minneapolis.

As a race horse Directum was always great. His name is written large in turf annals. For years he held the world's four-year-old trotting record, and as a sire he has left his impress upon the harness horse world.

Directum died last November. Mr. Savage determined to give future generations of breeders and horse enthusiasts a chance to see and study the stallion as he was in life. He turned the body over to a Minneapolis taxidermist. It was an experiment, but it has proved very successful and may become a precedent for other owners of great horses.

Western Range Horses.

The season is on for the great sales of Western range horses and mules conducted at the St. Louis National Stock Yards by Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company. The sales take place every two weeks, and always on Thursday. Two sales have been held this season, and the next two are scheduled for Thursday, July 14th, and Thursday, July 28th. The horses at these sales range from colts and fillies to mares and geldings. The range of prices is in accordance with the quality and condition of the offerings. They are sold fairly at auction in bunches and car-loads. The numbers at each sale range from 800 to 2,000 head. Further particulars can be had by addressing J. J. Searcy, Manager, National Stock Yards, Ill.

The Hog Prices.

On June 30th, at St. Louis, the best hogs, light-weights, sold at $9.65 per 100 pounds. They only weighed 147 pounds average. The bulk of the hogs sold at $9.35 to $9.50 per 100 pounds. Butcher hogs, 180 to 200 pounds, sold at $9.45 to $9.55, and heavy packing hogs at $9.30 to $9.35. Large numbers of shipping hogs sold at $9.45 to $9.55.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

The Great Horse Firm.

Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. hold auctions of horses every Monday and Tuesday at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. These auctions are always well supplied with every commercial class of horses known to the trade. Buyers are able to fill their orders and sellers are sure to get the benefit of all the competition of the most active market. The firm is very careful in giving advice to shippers of horses, the kind to buy and ship in and the kind to leave alone. Shippers who wish to try the best service will find it to their advantage to address Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Misbranding of Roquefort Cheese.

On or about January 2, 1909, the McLaren Imperial Cheese Company, of Detroit, Mich., shipped from the state of Michigan to the state of Illinois twenty-five cases, each case being labeled: "Two Dozen Small Jars McLaren's Roquefort Cheese," each jar labeled "McLaren's Roquefort," and containing the picture of a goat between the words, and below the word "Roquefort," in exceedingly small type, "Manufactured and Blended in the United States." Analyses of samples of this shipment showed that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. In due course a libel was filed against the said twenty-five cases of cheese, charging that the product was misbranded, in that the said cases and jars of cheese contained therein bore a label which would lead the purchaser to believe that the product consisted of a pure Roquefort cheese, imported from Roquefort, France, and made wholly from goats' milk, whereas, in truth and in fact, an analysis of the sample showed that the product did not consist of pure imported Roquefort cheese; that it was not made in France, and that it did not have the character or properties of Roquefort cheese.

On March 4, 1909, the McLaren Imperial Cheese Company filed an answer to the aforesaid libel, and, the case coming on for hearing, the court rendered its decree of condemnation and forfeiture, and ordered that the goods be released on payment of costs and the filing of a bond conditioned that the said goods should not be disposed of contrary to the laws of the United States.

The Mule Trade.

Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. report a summer quietness in the general mule trade, but large mules are wanted, and miners also. For first-class mules the prices were never higher. Address the firm at National Stock Yards, Ill.

Sorghum cane seed is selling at $1.45 per 100 pounds at St. Louis.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Evans-Montague Commission Company
Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

According to the officials of the Boston Work Horse Parade Association, the horse is the most economical motor for local city delivery, and the automobile is a clever competitor of railway suburban freight service on long runs.

Dairy cattle should be protected from flies. See page 10.

At St. Louis, sunflower seed is offered at $4.25 per 100 pounds.

AGENTS WANTED

We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Elegant Automobile $400, fully guaranteed. Splendid Motor-buggy $300, fully guaranteed. Write for free catalogue and agents' proposition. Only one agent wanted in each county.

WINNER MFG. CO.
Dept. 845,
East St. Louis • Illinois

Farm Shop Equipment.

Many hundreds of hours of valuable time are now being lost by the farmers who are compelled to drive to town for the purpose of having minor repairs made upon the farm machinery. By the timely expenditure of a few dollars this trouble might have been eliminated. The lack of a farm shop often marks the dividing line between success and failure on ranches which lie a great ways from the blacksmith shop.

It is not necessary to expend a great deal of money in order to have a very fine farm shop. After the building is chosen, the next thing of importance is the forge. Do not buy a cheap, unreliable forge, for when the forge is out of order a large part of the shop is disabled.

The small anvil is also desirable, although some heavy casting or a piece of railroad iron may be made to do the work. Cast-iron anvils, with steel faces, are now being made which are very suitable for farm work.

The next thing in line is the set of stock and dies. Always be sure to select stock and dies which cut threads of the same pitch that are found on commercial bolts. Too many farmers buy cheap dies that cut a special thread not suitable for farm work.

Every shop should have a strong vise. A combination pipe and machinist's vise, which may be detachable from the bench, makes an excellent article for the farm shop. It may be taken from the bench and used on any machine which cannot be taken into the shop.

Some form of light drill press should also be found in the shop, and if this is light and detachable it is more valuable, as holes may be drilled into different parts of the farm machine without the removal of the parts.

A strong monkey wrench, preferably a combination of wrench and pipe wrench, should also be found in the shop. Numerous punches and chisels are also essential. These should be bought with a view to getting the best and not the cheapest.

Several pairs of tongs should be provided, as the average amateur blacksmith needs special tongs for handling iron which an experienced blacksmith could handle with almost any pair of tongs in his shop.

One or two good blacksmith hammers are a necessity in the farm shop. Don't try to blacksmith with a hatchet or claw hammer.

In order to facilitate the work, some blacksmith stock must be kept on hand. The first thing to be considered is the coal. It is good economy to buy blacksmith's coal, rather than try to use soft coal, which oftentimes causes the amateur blacksmith to "fall down" on his work.

Where no welds are necessary, mild steel will probably be the better stock; while Norway iron should be used where it is necessary to make welds.

In the purchase of bolts, it is well to provide the shop with long bolts, as these may be cut off and rethreaded to the proper length on short notice.

It is not advisable for the average farmer to establish a shop and leave the field whenever one of his neighbors desires a little work done. The neighbor should have his own shop.—I. B. Bonebright, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

At the current price for oats, farmers can make more money feeding cattle than by selling the grain. This is the time to keep oats on the farm.

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The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

Published monthly by The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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The reason so many young people leave the farm is because city life looks so much easier. It requires more brains and ability to make a living farming than it does to act as a clerk in a grocery store.

Uncle James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is quoted as saying that a good teacher and a good farmer don't always appear in the same man. Hence teachers of farming are scarce.

The principal interest the cities have in the farmer is to get his crops at a price below the cost of production.

The Rocky Mountain Husbandman says: "With four million acres under irrigation, which is to be the figure at the close of 1910, Montana will be able to show a yield that will astonish the world."

Potash For Farmers.

Attention is invited to the article entitled "The Truth About the German Potash Law." This statement is in accord with the report of the American Consul in Germany. The German government controls the output in a way fair to all. The German Kali Works sells potash at wholesale direct to the farmer. It is the best possible condition of affairs.

According to the Census Bureau, the cotton crop of 1909 was fully equal in grade to that of 1908, but not so good in body and staple. On the other hand, it is the most valuable ever grown, considering its yarn-producing quality and the financial results to the growers. The average value of cotton seed for the crop of 1909 was $27.73 per ton, compared with $15.65 for 1908, $17.63 for 1907 and $13.76 for 1906.

According to a statement by the Census Bureau, the average production of cotton per acre in 1909 was 154.6 pounds, compared with 195.3 pounds in 1908. This don't look like an average of a third of a bale to the acre.

The United States crop of cotton in 1909 was 10,315,382 bales; the crop of the balance of the world was 6,242,618 bales. These are figures of the Census Bureau.

On the basis of the cotton crop of Marlboro county, S. C., the crop of the United States could be increased to 80,000,000 bales in a year without increase in acreage. Marlboro county produced 132 bales per square mile. This statement is from the Census Bureau.

We desire to apologize for issuing a sixteen-page paper in the month of July. The August edition and all editions thereafter will be thirty-two pages or more.

Cost of Living Not High.

Four college girls of Miss Shepperd's senior class in domestic science gave the last of the class dinners, of the college year, recently, in the Domestic Science Building, at the Experiment Station, at St. Anthony Park, Minn. Six guests were present. Following is the menu: First course—Tomato soup, croutons; second, stuffed heart, potato puff, lima beans, Parker House rolls, mint ice; third, Waldorf salad, pastry sticks; fourth, rhubarb pie, cream meringue, coffee, cream, sugar. The cost was 99½ cents, or a little over 16 cents for each person. In the college dining hall the meals cost each student at this season of the year 15 cents, but the actual cost of the food eaten is about 8 cents.

Agricultural Blue Book.

This is our own publication, and is a work of great merit and convenience. It is called "The Agricultural Blue Book and Live Stock Breeders' Directory." It is designed to be useful to farmers and to business men in all sections of the country.

The Agricultural Blue Book contains thirty-two pages devoted to a list of firms who do business with agricultural people. This list is arranged alphabetically by states. It gives the name, address, occupation and class of manufacture, etc. A general farmer, stock raiser, dairyman, poultry keeper, ranchman, fruit grower, will find this book to be valuable and interesting.

The Agricultural Blue Book contains 128 pages devoted to names and addresses of live stock breeders, experimental and general farmers, dairymen, horticulturists, etc. This farm list numbers 150 to 180 to the page—about 20,000 in all. All the names and adresses have been carefully verified. In each instance the principal occupation is stated. It is fully up-to-date and represents the owners of about twelve millions of acres of land, who conduct their own farming operations. In various lines of business the value of this Agricultural Blue Book cannot be overestimated. By the time this paper is fully distributed the Agricultural Blue Book will be ready for delivery. The size is 6x9½ inches, elegantly bound in blue cloth with gilt title. The price is $2.50 per copy. Business firms in good standing can order the book subject to inspection. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Postal Savings Banks.

The postal savings bank bill passed by Congress and signed by the President is very much the bill advocated by The National Farmer and Stock Grower. We were opposed to the government taking the money from the people and hiding it, but we were in favor of the government taking the money and re-investing it. Banks are institutions for the purpose of loaning money, that people may have means to create and develop the resources of the country, and government banks that did not loan out the money would be a detriment instead of a blessing. The postal savings banks will furnish the desired safety for small savings—pay all that the money is worth in the shape of interest, and will loan out the bulk of the money, through local banks, that business enterprises may be conducted as heretofore.

The American Postal Savings Bank law is an improvement over the British system. There the money that is deposited is not available for business enterprises. Here it will be.

The Universal Exposition.

The city of St. Louis will revive the Great St. Louis Fair which was opened in 1856 and finally closed in 1903. The city of St. Louis will revive the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall, which used to be open forty days and forty nights in the fall season every year. The city of St. Louis will restore the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the grandest of all World's Fairs. The citizens of St. Louis will recreate these three enterprises under one management by the name or title of the Universal Exposition of St. Louis.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower has advocated this movement ever since the World's Fair opened and the St. Louis Fair closed. We are glad to see the enterprise revived. The people of St. Louis are slow to make a movement, but when it is once determined upon, nothing will stop them.

The resolution to establish the Universal Exposition at St. Louis and to keep it open at least six months in the year was adopted July 1st, 1910, by an association known as the Committee of Twenty-one, appointed three months ago by the different business organizations of the city. This committee is now acting as an Exposition Committee and will soon be enlarged to one hundred of the leading citizens, who will act as a Board of Directors.

The Universal Exposition Company will be capitalized at $500,000.00. It is expected to pay regular dividends and have a surplus remaining each year to improve the property.

Many of our readers were exhibitors at the St. Louis World's Fair and at the St. Louis Fair. They can help this movement if they are willing to do so by writing to Mr.C.F. Blanke, Chairman Universal Exposition Committee, St. Louis, Mo., and encouraging the work. Mr. Blanke needs no encouragement, but some of the others may need it. A few words at the right time will help to bring back the great live stock arena contests, for which St. Louis was famous. It will help to consolidate some of the wandering exhibitions which badly need a home; it will help to restore an amount of activity to the exhibition circuit which it now has need of. The Universal Exposition will be an immense enterprise conducted for the honor of St. Louis and the benefit of mankind. An encouraging word in proper season will hasten the movement.

Again the oats crop bids fair to be the largest on record.

A bulletin issued by the Mississippi Agricultural College concludes by saying: "It is a safe business proposition and likely to be a more remunerative transaction to make beef during the summer months by feeding cotton-seed meal on pasture than by feeding with hulls in winter."

If there is real merit in the new methods of meat preservation, every village will have its packing house, and there will be one on each of the large farms and ranches.

The Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations will be great and beneficial institutions when they are self-supporting.

A Lesson in Free Trade.

Congress has taken the duty off hides, and foreign hides which are imported pay nothing to support this government. In order to make up the loss in revenue, an additional tax has been put on American-grown tobacco. This is a lesson in free trade. They let in foreign goods free of duty and then as the revenue becomes less and less add taxes on our own products for the purpose of supporting the government. The next Congress will probably take off the duties from imported wool, and to make up for it will probably tax wool of our own raising. If not, they will tax something else. Farmers who advocate free trade will get it.

The Price of Wheat.

On June 30th, at St. Louis, old wheat, No. 2, closed at $1.07 per bushel, and a car of new wheat sold at $1.06. This is the soft red wheat which is used largely in Southern mills. The Chicago quotations for hard wheat were: July, 97 cents; September, 97½ cents; and December, 98⅞ cetns.

The Hay Market.

At St. Louis and East St. Louis recent sales of hay were on the following basis: No-grade hay, $6.00 to $7.50 per ton; clover mixed, $13 to $14; prairie hay, $10 to $14; alfalfa, heated and inferior, $9.00 to $14; No. 1, $15 to $16.50; timothy, No. 3, $13; No. 2, $13.50 to $16; No. 1, $16 to $18 per ton.

The Harvester World of June, 1910, contains an illustration of the stone anvil upon which the first reaper was wrought in 1831. It looks as though we have progressed greatly in eighty years.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

MISSISSIPPI. — Extraordinary Bargain 446 acres of rich Mississippi Delta Land located near railroad and good town. Some improvements. Certainly a bargain. Write **D. H. Balfour & Co.**, Warren, Ark.

MISSOURI.—3,280-acre farm, the best in the state, $25.00 per acre. Also smaller properties in the richest districts. **J. H. Lipscomb** 910 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

CHEAP TEXAS, OKLAHOMA LANDS RANCHES. Railroad now building will triple values. Excellent land, water, climate. First-year's crop pays for land. **Jarvis Land Company**, Optima, Okla.

TENNESSEE.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and prices of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company**, Morristown, Tenn.

TEXAS RANCH FOR SALE: 68,000 acres 25 per cent. of which is first-class agricultural, the remainder is rolling and good grazing land, divided into fourteen pastures watered by thirty-two wells, equipped with windmills, three large tanks and permanent running water, situated within five miles of the town of Del Rio, in the counties of Valverde and Kinney, bordered on the south for five miles by the Southern Pacific Railroad, with a large warehouse and loading pens in the ranch on the railroad. The Orient Railroad is building from San Angelo to Del Rio, and will run almost through the center of this ranch. There are adequate improvements for a first-class ranch. Price $5.00 per acre; $100,000.00 cash, and good time on the deferred payments at 6 per cent., interest payable annually. Address **T. B. Jones**, Box 27, Del Rio, Texas.

TEXAS.—2,600 acres, 11 miles from Sabinal, Uvalde county; about half agricultural, balance excellent grazing. Price, $7.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Address, **Albert D. Evans**, North Fort Worth, Texas.

TEXAS.—A Great Bargain.—1,650 acres, 95 per cent. agricultural, in northeast corner of Red River county; 400 acres in cultivation and under hog-proof fence; 200 acres in Bermuda grass; eight houses and plenty of good water. Situated 11 miles north of Avery, on the T. & P. Railroad. Price $25,000; one-third cash; deferred payments to suit purchaser. Address and mention this paper, **A. J. Martin**, Harris Ferry, Texas.

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THE SEWING AWL.

A Most Useful Premium For Subscribers to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screw-driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Promiscuous Breeding.

Mr. J. E. Payne, Field Agent of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, says that during his fourteen-years' experience in Eastern Colorado he has seen many horse ranches, and usually found several types of stallions running on the same range or in the same pasture. One ranchman in particular had black Percheron, Coach and Clydesdale stallions. These stallions were all good of their kind, but they were used indiscriminately. The result was that after eight years of such breeding it was impossible to find a team of perfectly matched horses among a herd of 250 head. Had matched stallions of either of the breeds been used and the others cut out, many matched teams could have been found, and the profits have been materially increased.

He finds that ranchmen owning cattle have done better. Their young stock match well. A cut off of fifty head represents the entire herd, and in a general way the cattle raisers are consistent breeders, sticking to one type and gaining their point of improved animals that are worth more and sell for more than the original stock.

Horse and Mule Notes.

On a government breeding horse farm in Trakehnen, Germany, it requires a population of 2,600 people to take care of 1,747 head of horses. The estate occupies 10,855 acres of land, and in addition to geldings for military service turns out seventy stallions a year.

The Drovers' Journal says: "Among the recent developments at the Chicago market was the purchase of forty-four horses for export to Gautemala, Central America. There were several high-class carriage horses in the lot costing $800 to $1,400, the consignment representing the best carriage and draft horses in the market. The coach horses were well-mannered pairs purchased from the coach horse stables of Samuel Cozzens and comprised the best city-mannered harness horses sold at this market the current year. It was a trial shipment, and if it proves a financial success other purchases will follow in the near future."

A recent contract on the part of the United States Army was let at $213 per head for artillery horses, and cavalry horses at $183 to $197. A year ago the average price was $171. At Fort Reno, Okla., and Fort Keogh, Mont., young horses are bought at an average cost of $131, and they are trained for two years.

The Chicago Horseman says: "An eighth in 12½ seconds is at the rate of a mile in 1:40. It is announced that the California gelding, Chiquito, by Diablo (p), 2:09¼, performed that trick recently and paced a quarter in 27½ seconds, a 1:50 clip."

Percheron Horse Sale.

H. G. McMillan & Sons, of the Lakewood Farm at Rock Rapids, Iowa, held their sixteenth annual Percheron horse sale in the sale pavilion at Sioux City, Iowa, on June 28th, selling fifty head—twenty head of yearling and two-year-old stallions and thirty head of mares and fillies from one to six years old, mostly yearlings and two-year-olds. The sale was fairly well attended by buyers from South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Illinois and Iowa, and the prices, although not high, were fairly good, considering the number of yearlings that were in the offering. The twenty stallions, all one and two years old, brought $6,615, or $337.50 average; the thirty mares, mostly yearlings and two-year-olds, brought $11,750, or $391.60 per head. The total fifty head sold for $18,365, or an average of $367.30, which is not so bad for a summer sale. The horses were of good quality and were in good shape for coming right off from pasture.

A Record Parade.

The New York Herald says: "The twelve hundred giant draft horses in the recent annual parade of the Street Cleaning Department made a showing for the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company which probably no other concern in the world ever equaled. Few persons who admired this great army of fine-looking cart horses were aware that one firm of dealers in the New York market had supplied them all, yet such was the case. Through all the changes of administration and officials for fifteen years or more Fiss, Doerr & Carroll have underbid all competitors for furnishing draft horses to the city, and practically every one of the fourteen hundred animals now working in the Street Cleaning Department in the various boroughs was bought from the firm.

Canada's Invitation.

Canada is extending an invitation to United States farmers to visit that country now. This is the time to see the crops. All over Western Canada there are government agents to extend courtesies. For particulars, write to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian agents, J. S. Crawford, 125 West Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo., and C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants Loan and Trust Company Building, Chicago, Ill.

New Era Grader Catalogue.

The catalogue of earth-handling, rock-crushing, street-cleaning and road-building machinery issued by the Austin Manufacturing Company is a perfect revelation. Every kind of grader, elevator, scraper, roller for road making and grading is there, large enough to fully understand the purpose and capacity. All who are interested should write for a copy, addressing Austin Mfg. Co., Manhattan Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

General Farm Notes.

Norway is going largely into the business of manufacturing what is called dry milk or milk meal. They are using American machinery. The analysis of the dry milk by the Christiania National Laboratory gives the following percentage results: Water, 2.46; fat, 26.66; albumen, 26.37; milk sugar, 37.68; mineral matter, 5.85.

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture is offering prizes to cotton growers. It is estimated that 150,000,000 acres of land in Argentine are suitable for cotton growing, although only 4,300 acres are under cultivation.

The Mexican cotton crop was 170,000 bales in 1906-7; was 75,000 bales in each of the two seasons following. This year the estimate is 300,000 bales. Nearly all the cotton in Mexico is raised in the Laguna district, of which Torreon is the principal city.

The Eighteenth National Irrigation Congress meets in Pueblo, Colo., September 26th to 30th, 1910. Its work in connection with irrigation, drainage, forestry, deep waterways and home building is of national importance. Mr. Arthur Hooker is Secretary, and his address is Pueblo, Colo.

The production of tobacco in the state of Missouri increased from 1,237,500 pounds in 1907 to 4,433,850 pounds in 1909. The disturbances in Kentucky and Tennessee are credited with causing the Missouri farmers to return to an industry which they formerly allowed to decline.

Mr. Daniel L. Keheher, of Orion, Ill., informed the committee investigating the high cost of living that he had sold dressed pork as low as $1.25 per 100 pounds, oats at 6 cents a bushel, corn at 10 cents a bushel, and wheat at 30 cents. His experience went back fifty-six years.

The first new Missouri timothy, crop of 1910, sold at St. Louis, came from Audrain county, and sold for $16.50 a ton.

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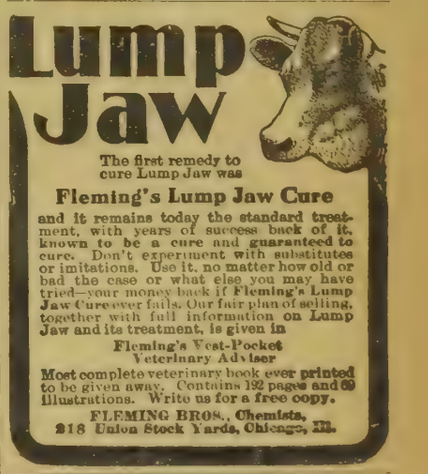
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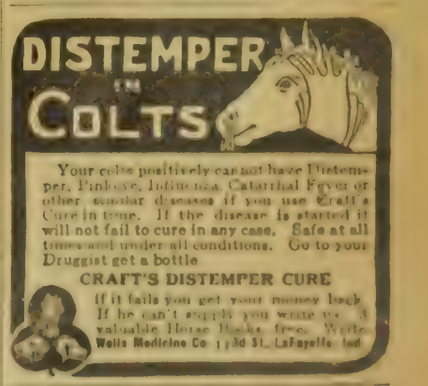
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Weighing the Milk.

This is the only sure way to determine the difference between the good and inferior cow. Weighing and testing daily is only a business proposition. It is the only safe way of determining what price to ask for a cow in selling her, or of what to pay for her when buying. No intelligent farmer will sell a cow for $30 that will make him a net profit of $40 or $50 a year. Neither will he keep a cow that doesn't pay him a profit if he knows it. Test and weigh the milk is the way to know.—Minnesota University Farm News.

On June 1st the Missouri State Board of Agriculture reported the condition of crops as follows: Corn, 67.2; wheat, 69; oats, 91.2; cotton, 73.9; pasturage, 81.4; tobacco, 77.5; old colver, 73;6; new clover, 83.6; alfalfa, 84.6; timothy, 79.7; and flax, 86.4.

MAGNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless gray is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color.

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The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National Farmer hat, color.....size.....

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Poor Milk.

There is no article of food so generally used from the cradle to the grave as milk. In this we are all agreed that it may be good, bad, or indifferent, and the meagre intelligence, or shall we say instinct, of the infant is equal to the task of differentiating one quality of milk from another. But the children of a larger growth are generally ignorant of the conditions which enter into one phase of the production of inferior milk.

What I refer to is the common mistake in believing that the quality of milk is determined largely by the nature of the food that the cow eats.

One of the stock arguments used in Denver against the feeding of brewers' malts to dairy cows was that it produced a poor quality of milk. The same argument has been used in the case of beet pulp. This is a mistake. Each cow is a physiological unit in the production of milk constituents, when in a healthy condition. The quantity of milk varies greatly according to the kind and amount of food consumed, but the quality remains uniform with remarkable persistency.

If the cow is sick or starved, and the body functions abnormal, then it may be different. It is a fact of much interest, as well as of economic importance, that the cow under all sorts of adverse conditions will persistently adhere to her standard in the relative proportion of milk constituents.

The flavor of milk will vary according to the feed and other things. The milk may be red or blue in color, and the cream may be ropy; it may sour quickly and many things may happen to it because of the presence of bacteria—when cans and bottles are not sterilized, and the milker is careless; but the same amount of cream, casein, milk sugar and other constituents are there, quart for quart, providing the cow is healthy and the milkman has not skimmed it down to three per cent.—or more.

There is a great difference in the quality of milk in individual cows, as well as in breeds. Samples of milk from a certain cow were brought to the Veterinary Department of the Colorado Agricultural College for analysis. The complaint was that there was no cream on the milk. Analysis of each sample revealed about two per cent. butter-fat. The cow had been examined and found healthy. The feed has been changed, but the milk remains poor. She is that kind of a cow.—Geo. H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Germs Play a Big Part in the Dairy.

There are many known germs and many more that are unknown. The scientists are constantly studying them and constantly adding to the number of those germs that have names. As they are studied it becomes more and more apparent that they are at the bottom of some of the usual things that occur in dairies and on farms. The milk will sometimes take on an unusual appearance and the cow be charged with being sick or of having received the wrong kind of food. Many theories have been built up on such cases, which theories we now know to have had nothing in them.

Many people will remember the agitation some years ago concerning the "fishy" taste in butter. We first heard of it from Australia, and it was believed to be a trouble confined to that part of the world. But soon the experts began to find it in this country. It was suspected that it was due to a germ in the water in which the butter was washed; and the experiment was made of washing some of the butter in water taken from deep artesian wells known to be germless. Butter so washed was devoid of the objectionable flavor. A further investigation revealed the individuality of the germ that was responsible for the fishy flavor.

It not infrequently happens that a particular farm will be overrun with a germ of a particular kind. The said germ will be found in the pasture, in the brook from which the cows drink, and even in the well water. From the presence of such a germ will often come stringy milk, which was formerly supposed to represent the out-of-condition state of the cows. Also bitter milk generally comes from a harmless germ taken by the cows in their food and drink or perhaps blowing into the pail when the cow is being milked. Sometimes the germs cause the discoloration of milk, which would give the impression that the udder of the cow had been internally injured.

One of the very frequent tricks of a particular germ is the coagulation of milk while it is still sweet. There is nothing the matter with such milk beyond the fact that a few thousands of germs have fallen into the milk or gotten in by some means, and that these have multiplied with astonishing rapidity till they have made the whole body of milk coagulated before the lactic acid germs could get in their work of souring the milk.

In this connection it is interesting to note a German investigation of some milk that creamed abnormally. The cream separated from the milk very quickly. The butter made from the cream was also abnormal and developed rancidity in a very quick time. The milk was put under a microscope in the hands of an expert bacteriologist. He found the milk and butter to be teeming with multitudes of a peculiar alkaline bacilli. The well water on the farm was found to contain it as well as all other places on the farm. It was the cause of the abnormal action of the milk, cream and butter. Yet without doubt the bacillus was harmless to human beings or other living creatures.

Holstein Cattle Records.

At the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association the following was given as the combined record of the females admitted to the Advanced Register:

"This herd of 3,124 animals, of which nearly one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced within a period of seven consecutive days 1,248,006.1 pounds of milk, containing 43,695.365 pounds of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.50 per cent. fat. The average seven-day production for each animal was 399.5 pounds of milk, containing 13.987 pounds of butter-fat, equivalent to 57.1 pounds, or over 27 quarts of milk per cow per day, and 16½ pounds of the best of commercial butter per cow per week."

Wisdom From Denmark.

Dr. Boeggild, an eminent dairy authority from Denmark, attributes much of the success of dairying there to the use of roots as food for cows. The great value of roots as a food for cows was emphasized by Dr. Boeggild. No silage is used in Denmark, owing to the fact that corn cannot be produced in abundance. Cows are now kept in stables most of the time, he says, and are pastured less than formerly, an intensive feeding method being practiced. He outlined the plan of the co-operative cow-testing associations, which have resulted in great improvement in the production of cows, and emphasized the fact that the greatest benefit came from the aid given by traveling instructors, who are able to show the dairy farmer how to improve conditions. The scoring exhibitions, which have resulted in a uniform high grade of butter, have also been a great factor in giving Danish butter an enviable reputation in the English markets.

Dr. Boeggild also pointed out the fact that the olemargarine problem no longer offers serious difficulties, since oleo is sold at a much lower price than butter, and special oleo inspectors are employed, who have no difficulty in controlling its production. The use of oleo by farmers in their homes rather benefits the butter trade.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers, or sent prepaid for 20 cents.
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Shoo-Fly THE ANIMALS' FRIEND
KILLS EVERY FLY
It strikes when our gravity sprayer is used. Keeps insect pests off animals in pasture longer than any imitation. Used since 1885. Thousands of dairymen duplicate 10 to 50 gallons annually after testing imitations. Absolutely harmless; cures all sores.
30 cents worth saves $10
worth of milk and flesh on each cow during fly season. No Lice in Poultry House or any place it is sprayed. If dealer offers substitute, send us his name and $1 for 3-tube gravity Sprayer and enough SHOO-FLY to protect 200 cows. Name express office. $1 returned if animals not protected. Free booklet. Special terms to agents.
Shoo-Fly Mfg. Co., N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.
Editor knows from experience that Shoo-Fly is O. K.

Dairy Notes.

The Fifth National Dairy Show will be held in the Chicago Coliseum, October 20th to 29th, 1910. Prof. H. E. Van Norman is Secretary and Manager. His postoffice address is State College, Pa.

In the Wisconsin Butter Test, a two-year-old heifer, Cedar Lawn De Kol Johanna, a Holstein, produced 88.8 pounds of butter-fat in thirty days. This heifer is owned by C. A. Schroeder, of West Bend, Wis. She beats the former record by eleven pounds of butter-fat.

At Syracuse, N. Y., June 2d, 171 head of Holstein cattle sold at auction for a total of $61,415, an average of $360 per head. Thirty-one of the highest-priced animals averaged $739. One heifer topped the sale at $2,600.

An Indiana creamery shipped 160 boxes of butter of its own make into the state of Ohio. This was labeled "Elgin creamery butter," and being misbranded under the Food and Drugs Act, was condemned and forfeited. On giving bond that the goods be not sold in violation of the law the butter was finally released.

Another Dairy Record.

It is announced by the Holstein-Friesian Association that in Chenango county, New York, the cow De Kol Queen La Polka, 2d, owned by Clayton Sisson, of Sheburne, N. Y., has surpassed the thirty-day record of Colantha, 4ths, Johanna. The new cow's butter record for seven days is 35.34 pounds; fat record, thirty days, 116.08 pounds; butter record, thirty days, 145.10 pounds; milk record, one day, 124.00 pounds; milk record, eight days, 841.8 pounds; and milk record, thirty days, 3,376.9 pounds; average per cent. fat, 3.43.

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS.

POLAND-CHINAS.

"Kirby's got the best." Not what we say but what our customers in nine different states say. Write for prices.
KIRBY STOCK FARM,
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POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

Home of Royal Meddler (50,111) and Hutchison Sensation (53,000), two of the greatest sires in the Southwest. Hutchinson Sensation (53,000) was Grand Champion at Missouri State Fair, 1909. Weighs 750 at eighteen months old. I have a nice lot of Gilts bred to these

and Boars that I am offering at a bargain; also a fine lot of Pigs that will please you. Write for catalogue—it is free.
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GREAT, BIG, FINE, SMOOTH POLAND-CHINA PIGS, sired by Best Corrector, out of Perfection and Spellbinder Dams, at $10.00 each. Send in your order and get the best blood in the world. Address,

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BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
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PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS

Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstake and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The Bacon Hog, the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs not akin from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won over 100 ribbons at four State Fairs the past year. A few choice Pigs from imported stock; sire and dam winners at Royal Show, England, 1907.
CHAS. FORD,
Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

SUNSET JERSEY CATTLE HERD.

For Sale: One full-blood Bull Calf, but not registered—a bargain.
One registered Bull Calf nine months old.
One registered Bull Calf two months old. These Calves will not last long. If you want one, write
ALBERT S. ENNIS,
712-21 Missouri Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Rams, Ewes and Ram Lambs of the best breeding. Ram at head of flock sired by an imported English Ram out of a Canadian Ewe. Have used Rams from the best flocks in the United States and Canada. These sheep are bred for wool and mutton. Prices reasonable.

J. SMITH & SONS, R.F.D. 4, Greenville, Ill.

The Rat in the Hog Pen.

Rats are a nuisance in the hog pen and about the hog yard. The amount of food they steal is considerable, but that is the least of the objectionable features connected with them.

Perhaps the greatest damage they do is in the way of making holes in bags and boxes containing feed or grain for other purposes than feed.

But it is considered certain that they are often the conveyers of the germs of hog cholera and swine plague. Many a mysterious outbreak of disease might be charged to them with a good deal of certainty.

But to destroy them is certain to help check that most feared of all swine diseases—trichinosis.

Trichinosis is caused by the presence in the flesh of the hog of minute insects called trichinae. These trichinae live in the flesh of the hog and also in the flesh of such animals as rats. The insects in the flesh of the rat can get into the flesh of the hog only by the hog eating the flesh of the rat. The trichinae in the flesh of the rat are in little prisons made out of carbonate of lime. The prisoners cannot get out so long as their prison is intact. But the digestive juices in the stomach of the hog destroy the prisons, or cysts, as the prisons are called, and the insects are liberated in the stomach.

Thence they penetrate the flesh of the hog, and when the hog is killed and eaten by human beings, the trichinae get into the stomachs of the eaters and from thence into the muscles, often causing death.

Therefore, to kill the rat is one important step in the process of destroying the disease itself.

Where old, rotten boards are the rule, rats will persist in spite of all that can be done against them. The use of cement is the best means of keeping rats away. We know of hog quarters where cement is the basis of all construction, both in the hog house and in the hog yard.

One farmer was pestered with rats for years. They had honeycombed the ground under the hog-house floor and had established themselves in what appeared to be permanent quarters. When the farmer finally decided that he would have to use cement, the old floors were torn out and the rat colonies exposed and attacked. But the earth had to be dug up for several feet below the surface before the bottom of the last rat-hole was reached. A deep foundation of cement was laid, and cement was used everywhere at considerable expense. Even the feeding floor in the hog yard was made of cement. The rat was banished forever, for he could thereafter find there no hiding place.

It is far better to so build that the rats will be excluded than to have to place poisons about the yards and pens. Deadly poisons are always dangerous, for some accident is likely to happen to domestic animals or even to human beings. Traps are largely non-effective, and it is seldom that rats can be entirely cleaned out by the use of traps. Prevention is the proper factor to use in fighting the rat.

Jersey Calves Cheap.

Probably most everyone has heard of the plan of the Missouri Jersey Breeders' Association to distribute desirable, full-blooded bull calves to dairymen and farmers in the state at the nominal price of $10.00. This plan has now been in operation going onto two years and a great many calves have been sent out.

Last fall we received applications from fifty or sixty more people than we had calves available at the time to supply, and quite a number of inquiries have been coming in since. However, by making no further mention of the matter through the agricultural papers we have gradually caught up with the demand until we are now in position to fill some eight or ten orders very quickly upon receipt of them.

We have some splendidly bred calves on the list now from some of the best herds in the state, and any dairyman or farmer who is interested in improving a common, scrub or grade herd of milch cows simply cannot afford to let this opportunity go by.

These calves are primarily for distribution in this state, but we have on several occasions sent calves to other states when it seemed a good deed would be done to someone in need of a good bull and without the means to pay a high price. Also, breeders from one or two other states have joined with us in this movement and have given considerable assistance, especially the state of Illinois.

If any of the readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower are interested and want one of these calves, kindly address the undersigned. ALBERT S. ENNIS,
712-21 Missouri Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Sheep and Wool Notes.

According to the Missouri crop report, the average wool clip is placed at 6.6 pounds of unwashed wool per grown sheep. This is a light clip. The lack of warm weather to bring out the grease is given as the reason for it. The percentage of lambs raised as compared with ewes in the flock is 85.6.

Kentucky Fairs are always interesting. The Hopkins County Fair is at Madisonville; opens July 19th and closes on the 23d. Every day is a Big Day. The officers are Jas. A. Franceway, President; Gordon B. Hall, Secretary; and C. C. Givens, General Manager. The Henderson County Fair opens at Henderson, Ky., on July 26th and continues to the 30th. We acknowledge invitation to both Fairs.

Bicknell & Gemmell had on the Chicago market on June 21st a string of yearlings and wethers from their range in Baker county, Oregon. Clay, Robinson & Co. handled the entire shipment and secured three different tops for them by selling 581 yearlings of 82 pounds average at $5.75 per 100 pounds; 236 feeding yearlings of 75 pounds average at $5.50 per 100 pounds; and 506 wethers of 101 pounds average at $5.25 per 100 pounds.

During the year 1910 the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. received and sold or bought for their customers the magnificent total of 2,678,957 sheep and lambs. The firm solicits consignments and is well established at Chicago, South Omaha, Kansas City, South St. Paul, Denver, East Buffalo, East St. Louis, Sioux City, South St. Joseph and Fort Worth. The reason for this immense business is full equipment and first-class service in every detail.

Blooded Stock.

The attention of our readers is invited to the card of Mr. John McLaughlin, of Marmaduke, Ark., breeder of Poland-China hogs. He has sold a good number of pigs by his advertising in The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we have received letters from his customers who state that they are highly pleased with the pigs bought of him. We have also received a letter from the Poland China Record Association stating that Mr. McLaughlin is entitled to our recommendation.

FOR SALE: FIFTY O. I. C. PIGS.

June farrow. They are all the good kind. For prices write ALVEY BROS.,
Meriden, Kansas.

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

RECORD LOAD OF CORN HAULED.

Walter Converse, a farmer of Madison county, Ohio, is the champion corn hauler of his section. Mr. Converse made a six-mile haul of 238 bushels of corn, which, with the wagon, weighed 18,520 pounds, or six and a quarter tons, in winter time, in two and a half hours. This load was hauled part of the way by two mares, both heavy with foal. For this reason he put on four horses for the greater part of the haul. The load was fifteen feet long, five feet ten inches wide and six feet two inches high.

Sheep With the Golden Hoof.

The American Stockman says: "Thirty-six pounds of sheep manure are equal as a fertilizer to 100 pounds of ordinary farm-yard manure. In the face of such conclusive and indisputable evidence, why will farmers neglect to keep a few sheep?"

The American Shropshire Record Association desires to dispose of the supply of volumes of record now in storage, each copy of which, from No. 1 to No. 22, will be sold for $1.00 to September 1, 1910. Such books will be sent by express, collect. After that date all unsold books, except such as the association reserves for its own use, will be destroyed. Address, The American Shropshire Registry Association, Lafayette, Indiana.

"The sheep man must remember that there are poor feeding sheep just as there are poor feeding cattle. Sheep with a prominent backbone never make the best of feeders under any conditions."—American Stockman.

CURES MOON BLINDNESS.

Did you ever go to the stable in the morning and discover your favorite horse was moon blind? The Visio Remedy Association, 1933 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., guarantees to cure him, thus saving you from loss financially and the necessity often of replacing him. Under their guarantee you pay for results only, thereby taking no chance, with everything to gain.

THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.

There is one modern writer on Sheep industry who has made his mark. It is Dr. Henry Stewart. He has written a book entitled **The Domestic Sheep.**

It is up-to-date in every particular. There are 384 pages, and besides going into the subject in a practical way there are illustrations of every breed and every subject belonging to the industry. For $1.50 we will send **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for one year and one copy of **The Domestic Sheep.** This is the time to study the sheep business. There is money in it. Address
HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
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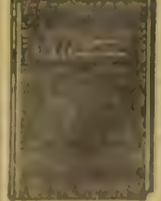

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Our readers should remember the [illegible] the truly reliable traveler. The [illegible] cheaper than ever and can be purchased on easy terms. See page 14.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

Very Elegant Pattern Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Each pattern is new and original.

Tucked Blouse.

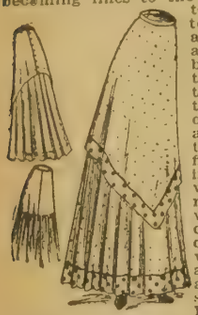
No. 6647.—The simple tucked blouse is always a dainty and attractive one. This model can be made from any material that is adapted to lingerie treatment, and that means the thin silks and light-weight wools as well as muslins. It can be made with high or square neck, and the square neck can be finished with banding or with a frill or in any way to suit the fancy. Mercerized batiste with banding of lace is the material illustrated, but muslins include embroidered and open-work sorts and all kinds of fancy effects, while silks that are adapted to such a model mean foulards, India silk and a variety of silk and cotton mixtures. The blouse suits the odd waist and the gown equally well.

The waist is made with front and backs. It is tucked to form a yoke and closed invisibly at the back. The sleeves are in one piece each, gathered into cuffs, and these cuffs can be made deeper or shorter, according to the length of sleeves desired. When high neck is used, a stock collar is attached to the edge.

The Pattern 6647 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Pointed Tunic Skirt.

No. 6646.—Every variation of the tunic skirt is fashionable, but this pointed one is peculiarly smart and attractive. It gives becoming lines to the figure and is adapted to a great many materials. Bordered foulard makes this one, and the border has been cut off and stitched to the lower edge of the tunic, but any trimming can be used, or the tunic can be of a material to match the blouse, while the flounce is of something in contrast. Foulards with messalines are much used in this way, while wool material is combined with silk and checked and striped with plain, and there are, indeed, innumerable attractive effects of the sort that are in vogue.



If washable material is used, the flounce can be gathered, as that treatment renders laundering somewhat simpler. Small buttons are much liked this season, and the row at the back of the tunic gives a distinctive touch; but it is not obligatory, for any preferred finish can be used.

The skirt consists of the five-gored upper portion, flounce and tunic. The flounce is straight and can be either gathered or plaited. The tunic is made in one piece and is fitted by means of darts over the hips.

The Pattern 6646 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Plaited Blouse or Shirt Waist.

No. 6661.—Shirt waists that are made with moderate fullness are much in vogue just now and are very generally becoming. This one is laid in a succession of plaits, but all except the outermost are stitched for full length, so that there is only a limited amount of fullness. The middy collar on the neck is a novelty, and the slightly open neck makes a feature of the season. The blouse is adapted both to the odd waist and the entire gown and to almost all the simpler seasonable materials, linen, madras, pongee, cotton poplin, and also the thinner lawns and batistes, for waists of this kind are made from all. White linen makes this one, however, and is trimmed with bands of rose color, while the tie is made to match. If three-quarter sleeves are not liked, long ones in regulation shirt-waist style can be substituted.

The waist consists of fronts and back. The collar is joined to the neck edge and the closing is made at the center front, where there is a wide box plait. The elbow sleeves are gathered into bands and finished with rolled-over cuffs, but the long ones are finished with over-laps and straight cuffs in shirt-waist style.

The Pattern 6661 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Closed Circular Drawers.

No. 6645.—Circular drawers that are wide and ample are much liked by many women. They mean smooth fit over the hips and perfect freedom about the knees. These are made of batiste with frills of embroidery, but all materials that are used for under garments are equally appropriate. Cross-barred muslins are much liked as well as plain and lace, either wide enough for the frill or taking the form of insertion to be used with plain material, makes a pretty finish. The drawers are absolutely simple, involving very little time and very little labor in their making. They are especially well liked for motoring and for travel.

The drawers consist of leg portions that are wide at their lower edges. They are joined, and the closing can be made either at front or back, as preferred. The width at the lower edge is a special feature.

The Pattern 6645 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give the size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address plainly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Kindly address all pattern orders to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Concerning Protection.

Those who take fright at the word protection as applied to American industries do not consider that protection (or self-preservation) is the first law of nature. If man did not have to protect himself from the elements he would have been born with an overcoat and shoes on.

Amongst the first live stock protective regulations was an English law to encourage horse raising in England. It prevented any one exporting mares valued at over a certain low price. In order to insure compliance with the law the exporter was obliged to sell the mare at the seaport to any one who would bid above the price at which mares were allowed to be exported. This was an effectual protection of home industry, and it is one reason why England is exporting fine horses to-day.

One of the early protective laws in this country was in the year 1610, when the penalty of death was prescribed for killing cattle in Virginia. The early settlers had great difficulty in raising live stock. The imported hogs scattered on them, the sheep were devoured by wolves and the cattle died for want of feed. It was to save and protect a new importation that the penalty was so severe.

There were other protective laws. The Turks did not permit Angora goats to be exported. South Africa has the same kind of a law now. The Spaniards were forbidden to export sheep and so became a great sheep-growing nation.

These are examples of protective enactments as much so as the laws that impose duties on foreign imports to give the home productions the first chance at the home market.

We are most decidedly in favor of foreign productions paying duty for the support of our government fully equal to the taxes paid directly and indirectly by ourselves.

The Free Trader is in favor of taxing home productions and letting in foreign goods free and untaxed.

Argentine is shipping flour to the Barbado Islands and filling up a market heretofore supplied by the United States.

At St. Louis, stock peas are quoted at $3.45 per bushel for New Era and $4.00 for Whippoorwill. These quotations look pretty high.

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I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies, Plumpness and health always results from its use.

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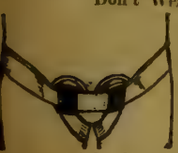

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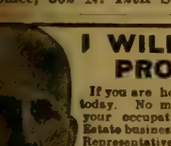

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We are often asked which is the best poultry paper published in the United States, and the answer is, The Reliable Poultry Journal. There are other good papers, but this is the best. The subscription price of The Reliable Poultry Journal is 50 cents a year, and the subscription price of the Universal Magazine is 25 cents a year. We have made arrangements whereby we can send the Universal Magazine and The Reliable Poultry Journal, both papers, one year, for 50 cents. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Postal Savings Banks.

Under the terms of the Postal Savings Bank bill a Board of Trustees is created, consisting of the Postmaster-general, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-general, who shall declare what postoffices shall become postal savings banks. Deposits in these banks made by any one person shall not be more than $100 a month or exceed a total of $500. An account may be opened with $1.00, but stamps of 10 cents each will be issued for those desiring to accumulate money to be deposited. On deposits 2 per cent. interest per annum is to be paid.

Any depositor so desiring can exchange his deposits for government bonds to be issued in denominations of $20, $40, $60, $80, $100 or $500, to bear interest at 2½ per cent. per annum. The money accumulated in the postal savings bank is to be deposited in both national and state banks in the vicinity of the postoffices in which the money is deposited by the people, such banks to pay 2¼ per cent. interest.

Five per cent. of the total deposits is to be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury as a cash reserve. Not more than 30 per cent. of these deposits may be withdrawn by the government at any one time for investment in bonds of the United States, the remaining 65 per cent. to remain on deposit in banks.

The banks are required to give as security for the deposits they receive "public bonds or other securities supported by the taxing power," which restricts such securities to some form of national, state, municipal or other such bonds approved by the Board of Trustees in charge of the postal savings banks.

Economy in Table Linen.

If one must economize closely, it is wise to get the unbleached linen of good quality, and the ordinary washing and boiling will soon make the linen as white as desired.

By watching for special sales a good grade of linen may often be bought at a very moderate price, and the short lengths of linen can be made into serviceable tray and carving cloths; and if small patterns, such as snowdrops or clover leaf, are selected, they are handsome articles when finished.

An under cover of double-faced Canton flannel not only adds to the appearance of the table, but it also preserves the linen, preventing its wearing around the edges, where even the neatest darning is so noticeable.

It is a good plan to place a piece of white oil-cloth under each child's plate with a piece of white linen over it to save the tablecloth, and the best parts of old tablecloths cut by a thread and neatly hemmed make nice small cloths for every-day use.

It is the best economy to have a generous supply of table linen in order to change frequently, thus preventing too constant wear on a few pieces, and the table linen may be kept beautifully white with very little rubbing by putting the pieces to soak over night in warm Pearline suds and then adding hot water to the suds in the morning and washing them out by rubbing between the hands. The pieces will need no boiling unless they were very soiled, and too much boiling will turn the linen yellow.

That a "stitch in time saves nine" is never more true than when applied to filling in with neat darning the first tiny breaks in table linen, and it is best done in an embroidery hoop to keep the linen in place.

The fewer creases that are ironed into pieces of table linen the longer they will last, and a round piece of wood covered with flannel, around which pieces of linen or tablecloth may be smoothly rolled will be found invaluable as a means of keeping the linen in good order, as the small cloths can be rolled without any creases and the tablecloths will only need one crease through the center. —A. M. H.

Lard as a Remedy.

If you have some pure, fresh lard you have the foundation for many excellent remedies, and they are quickly and easily prepared and at almost no expense.

It is well to keep on hand a mixture of a tablespoonful each of lard and turpentine, and for a cold in the chest rub over the lungs and between the shoulders with this mixture and cover with flannel.

One of the best healing salves is made by mixing dry calomel with lard, and if lard is rubbed over a bump or bruise it will often prevent discoloration of the skin.

There is nothing better for sore throat than kerosene oil mixed with lard and rubbed over the throat and then a soft cloth bound around.

A good remedy to remove dandruff from the scalp is made by beating well together three tablespoons of lard with the white of one egg, and the more this is beaten the better it is, and this should be kept in a small salve jar ready for use.

An excellent remedy for pimples or blackheads is made by mixing together one teaspoonful of lard and flour of sulphur. At night wash the face in warm suds in which a little borax is dissolved, as the borax softens the water, cleans perfectly and opens the pores of the skin. After washing with the borax suds, rinse with clear warm water and apply the lard salve; but one must be very careful not to get it in the eyes, as it is very painful.

To clean much-soiled hands, first rub them with lard, then wash in the warm borax suds after wiping the lard off with a soft, dry cloth, and when borax is used in the water it helps to keep the skin firm, so it will not get rough and red so easily.

Tar or wheel grease can be removed from goods of any kind by first rubbing with lard and then washing; and grass stains can be removed by rubbing with the lard and then rubbing through alcohol or camphor.

If a window is hard to raise up and down, try pouring a little melted lard on the rollers or the sides of the window; and to prevent a new butter bowl from splitting, rub both inside and outside with hot lard before the bowl has ever been used.—Martha.

Ropp's Commercial Calculator.

This is a standard book and a revised, enlarged and improved edition. There are millions in use. Ropp's Commercial Calculator is specially valuable to farmers. By its regular use many hard problems become easy. It will prevent mistakes, relieve the mind, save labor, time and money, and do your figuring in the twinkling of an eye. As handy as a watch, always ready and reliable. Anyone who will send Fifty Cents for one-year's subscription to this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, can select one copy of Ropp's Commercial Calculator as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Whitman Agricultural Company of St. Louis has just sold two lots of baling presses, which represent record-breaking sales.

Farmers' peanuts continue to sell at St. Louis at 3 to 3½ cents a pound.

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It bears a world-standard name.

It represents the experience gained in conducting for 46 years the world's largest music house. It is sold like all Lyon & Healy products, at such a small margin that it practically sells itself. It bears the strongest guarantee written.

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Address A. J. CRAWFORD, 4th and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Poultry Keeping a Part of Mixed Agriculture.

Poultry keeping is often spoken of as a side issue on the farm. In fact, it is not a side issue, but is a part of the combination of farm enterprises that are known when taken together as "mixed farming."

It is being recognized more fully every year that the production of poultry and its care is a most important factor in the total work of the farm. It is no longer being allowed to look after itself, but is receiving more and more attention from even the farmers that are raising grain and live stock.

A dozen Experiment Stations are now carrying on experiments that shed a great deal of light on the business of poultry culture and make profits more uniformly possible. Hitherto many farmers have taken little interest in poultry culture because attempts to make the business a big one have often proved failures. But now that the failures have been studied and conclusions drawn, it is being demonstrated that on any farm the poultry business can be made a large one without inviting disaster.

The first step a person should take when he plans to expand a little poultry business into a big one is to place himself in communication with the various Experiment Stations in the United States that have poultry experiments. He should write to them, asking for all the bulletins they have published on poultry science. Most people do not know that they can secure the bulletins from other states than the ones in which they reside. It is the policy of the stations to be liberal in this matter. The only reservation they make is to supply first the requests from the state in which the Experiment Station exists. One reason for this readiness to send bulletins into other states is that the stations are in large part supported by national money rather than state money. So one need not have a fear of asking too much when bulletins are desired from many states.

The reading of the bulletins will place the reader in possession of a great fund of information on poultry topics and will help eliminate the misinformation that is the cause of so many large losses in poultry operations.

Poultry culture is a difficult kind of culture simply because it deals with so many different lives, each life having its own set of conditions. Each fowl is a subject of study, but each study of this kind can be placed in a class and dealt with as part of a class, and so numerous diverse operations be thereby saved.

That poultry culture is to become a far more important part of mixed agriculture than it is at present is certain. This is proven by the great popularity of all poultry products and their tendency to advance in price. This is a sheet anchor that will hold in any financial storm. It is therefore the part of wisdom for every farmer that has a poultry establishment to make the most of it and develop it to the point where it will become a more important part in the list of mixed farming operations.

FREE DEAFNESS TREATMENT.

A remarkable offer made by one of the leading specialists who offers **FREE TRIAL MEDICINES** to all applying at once. His new treatment has cured scores of chronic cases of deafness, catarrh, head noises and asthma in their homes, after other treatments failed to benefit. Send no money. Address G. M. Branaman, M. D., 2 Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Australian Winnings.

In the Eighth Australian Egg-laying Contest eighteen pens out of sixty lay 200 eggs per hen per year or better. The highest average was 232 eggs per hen per year for a pen of six. Fifteen of the leading pens were White Leghorns out of thirty-four pens exhibited; seven Brown Leghorns, only one exhibited; one Silver Wyandotte out of eight pens exhibited; and one Black Orpington out of ten pens exhibited.

Gapes in Chicks.

"Concerning gapes in chicks, I can say that this disease is due to little worms in the windpipe, which come from the chicks eating earth-worms. If they are never allowed on the ground where there are earth-worms, they will not get the gapes. For example, if you can keep them on the barn floor, or on soil well covered with lime or ashes, they will be free from this disease; but, of course, they do much better if allowed to run out, especially during nice weather.

"Within the earth-worm the little gape worm in encysted, just as the parasitic worm causing the human disease known as Trichinosis is encysted in the flesh of pork and develops when eaten by a person. In the same way does this little gape worm remain in the earth-worm until eaten by the fowl or chick, when it develops into the gape worm, causing the disease which indicates its presence.

"One simple remedy which I have seen successfully used this spring is common kerosene or lamp oil applied by dipping the tip of a feather into it and inserting it into the windpipe of the chick. The shank of the feather should be stripped of its side barbs and only the tip remain to act as a soft-feather brush. By opening the mouth of the chick and pulling the tongue slightly, the opening in the windpipe is to be seen, and the feather can be inserted. This apparently does not cause much pain, and the operation is soon finished. It appears that one touch of the oil against the gape worm is enough to kill it, even though it is not removed with the feather at the time of treatment. I saw a large number of chicks so treated this spring and everyone recovered after treatment. This appears to me to be more certain, and even more humane, than to attempt to remove with a horse-hair loop, which is commonly used, inserted in the windpipe."—Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist of Pennsylvania.

Poultry on the Farm.

It is not a new idea in poultry raising that pullets lay more eggs than grown hens; neither is it a new idea that for breeding pens eggs should not be laid by pullets.

A good rule for farmers in keeping poultry is never to let a cockerel pass the first winter, and never let the pullet pass the second. This latter is a hard rule to enforce, but it is worth money on the farm to do so.

Ten years ago most of the poultry editors and nearly all the farmers believed that the old hens lay more eggs than pullets.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Poultry Association will be held at St. Louis, Mo., during the second week in August. St. Louis was selected by a vote of 642 out a total of 949.

"For lice on little chicks I recommend a drop of grease on the head and under the wing. Fresh lard, without salt, is the best. Do not use much. Only a slight drop or touch is enough, and put a little under the wings of the mother hen."—H. A. Surface, State Zoologist of Pennsylvania.

At Petaluma, Cal., which is a great poultry center, a hatchery is being constructed that will have a capacity of 40,000 eggs.

At the Agricultural College of Ontario, Canada, they have compared the results of having chicken houses hold fifty and one hundred birds; each hen was allowed the same floor space. They are inclined to favor the two flocks of fifty each.

He Did the Shaking.

"Shake before taking," read the fever-and-ague victim from the label on the bottle of medicine.

"Talk about your sarcasm," he said to himself, "that is sure the real thing."

Adulteration of Ice.

At Washington, D. C., an ice company was fined $150 for selling ice that contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient and consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed and putrid animal and vegetable substance. Let us hope that hereafter the iceman will make his ice of pure water.

"What is the first business of one who studies philosophy? To part with self-conceit. For it is impossible for any one to begin to learn what he thinks he already knows."—Epictetus.

ENGLAND'S BOY ARMY.

In the issue of Harper's Weekly for March 26th, Sydney Brooks writes of the Boy Scouts of England, the remarkable organization of juvenile soldiers which has enrolled 150,000 members within the last year or two. The Scout Law is comprised in nine articles, says the author. A scout's honor is to be trusted; a scout is loyal to his king; he is to be useful and to help others; he is a friend to all, and a brother to every other scout; a scout is courteous; he is a friend to animals; he obeys orders; smiles and whistles under all circumstances; and he is thrifty. He must have twelve cents in the bank before he can become a second-class scout, while twice that sum is required before he can become a first-class scout. In addition there are the stalker's badge, the signaller's badge, the cyclist's badge, and many other badges to be obtained by proficiency in certain duties.

A poultry company of Pennsylvania having ninety-seven incubators in use, reports 93 per cent. of live chicks from fertile eggs as the best result of the season.

The Standard, a poultry paper, says that there is an Egyptian Pyramid erected four thousand years ago that has a picture on it representing a man feeding geese; that is, stuffing geese by hand.

"Christianity began in a very small way—a baby lying in a manger, with some plain, simple-minded shepherds coming in the night to look upon him. But the heavenly influence which started in the world that night has spread into all nations."—Wellspring.

JUST AS GOOD.

When you call for Frazier's Distemper Cure from your druggist, and he offers to you "just as good" as Frazier's, is this not an implied acknowledgment that Frazier's is the best? It is the scientific compound for contagion among horses—which others try to imitate. Take no chances with "just as good," but use only "the best." Insist upon Frazier's. Your money back if not satisfactory in all cases of distemper, epizootic, coughs and colds. $1.00 size holds three times the quantity of the 50c. size, at all good druggists. Send for thirty-two-page horse booklet. It's free. Binkley Medical Co., manufacturers, Dept. H, Nappanee, Ind.

The Odd Number Kings.

They tell in London a story of an elderly American lady who, while sight-seeing, visited Westminster Abbey. After going about for some time with an air of eager curiosity, she approached a verger. "I wonder if you can help me?" she asked, hopefully. "I am looking for the grave of King Edward II."

"Sorry, ma'am," said the verger, apologetically, "but we 'aven't got Edward II."

"But," protested the visitor, "I understood that the Abbey was the burial-place of kings."

"So it is, ma'am, in a way," returned the verger, "but we only 'ave the odd numbers 'ere."—Harper's Weekly.

Consumption Book FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 4201 Water Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free and also a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

GALL STONES or any LIVER DISEASE. Write me ALL about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Address ED.C.COVEY, R.F.D., Lansing, Mich.

RUPTURE FREE CURE

No operation, pain, danger or detention from work. No return of rupture or further use for trusses; a radical cure in every case, old or young. Trial treatment free to all. It will cost you nothing to try this famous method. Don't wait, write today. Dr. W. S. RICE, 6 Main Street, Adams, N. Y.

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in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1910 bicycle. *Write for Special Offer.*
Finest Guaranteed 1910 Models **$10 to $2**
with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires
1908 & 1909 Models **$7 to $1**
all of best makes
100 Second-Hand Wheels
All makes and models, good as new **$3 to $**
Great FACTORY CLEARING SALE
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TEN DAY'S FREE TRIAL.
TIRES, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, *half usual prices.* Do not buy till you get our catalogs and offer. *Write now.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. G 138 Chicago

The Standard says: "If you want strong, healthy chickens with hard, seasoned muscles and good fighters, give them lots of food and let them have lots of exercise. If you want chickens for the table that will please your friends or customers, confine them in crates where their muscles cannot be strengthened and feed them on foods that are easily digested and are used at once in making flesh of fine flavor and grain."

THE HORSE'S COUGH.

The chilly rains of early summer and those cool evenings that come suddenly give the horses of all ages a cough unless favorable conditions prevent. Few people observe all the favorable conditions that make up good care when the horse is liable to be in the pasture when it should be in the barn. The best regulator of good conditions for the horse or colt is a dose every week of Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure as a prevention. It is guaranteed a sure cure. Druggists should supply it. If they will not, order direct from the makers, Wells Medicine Co., 17 Third street, Lafayette, Ind.

POULTRY HOUSES, COOPS, ETC.

This is an up-to-date poultry book, written by H. A. Nourse, editor of the Poultry Herald. It was prepared during the past year and is the result of many years' study and experience. It is a book of the newest plans for building poultry houses, with description of coops, fixtures and poultry utensils for the farm, village or suburban poultry keeper. It is a book of 100 pages, and is finely illustrated. It is worth its weight in gold. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the book Poultry Houses for 60 cents. Address, Hall Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St Louis, Mo.

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OF DEATH.

Why should I fear that ultimate thing
The great release of clown and king?

Why should I dread to take my way
Through the same shadowed path as they?

But can it be a shadowy road
Whereon both youth and genius strode?

Can it be dark, since Shakespeare trod
Its unknown length, to meet our God!

Since Shelley, with his valiant youth,
Fared forth to learn the final truth;

Since Milton in his blindness went
With wisdom and a high content;

And Angelo lit with white flame
The pathway when God called his name;

And Dante, seeking Beatrice,
Marched fearless down the deep abyss?

Where Homer went, and Socrates,
Browning and Keats, and such as these;

Lincoln, and Sappho with her song
That echoes still for the vast throng;

Nero and strong Napoleon,
And calm, courageous Washington;

Great Alexander, Plutarch—names
That swept the world with deathless flames—

I need not fear that I shall fall
When the Lord God's great voice shall call;

For I shall find the roadway bright
When I go forth some quiet night;

Bright with their stars' reflected glow,
Brighter, since Christ, too, dared to go!
—Charles Hanson Towne, in the Bookman.

A FOOL'S WISDOM.

"Now, prithee, tell me, Silver Hair,
The Fool to Merlin said one day,
"How can I be a sage like thee,
And cast my cap and bells away?"

And Merlin mused—a cynic he,
Embittered by his years of strife—
And answered: "Jester, thou must know
The meaning of this wretched life.

"A bubble on the sea of Time,
A cup brimful of toil and pain;
A moment while you drain the cup,
And then the bubble's gone again."

But Motley, interrupting, said:
"Nay, is it true that all is strife;
That there is naught but toil and pain,
That there's no good or joy in life?"

"No mellow fire, no merry song,
To cheer the dreariest winter night?
No cup of wine, no wassail bowl,
To make the heaviest-hearted light?

"No hands to clasp? No friend to love?
No lips to kiss? No maids to woo?
No tinkling lutes? No twining dance?
No fields of green? No skies of blue?

"Ah, Silver Hair, and must I say,
If I myself a sage would call,
This good old world in which we live
Is not a fair world after all?"

Then Merlin answered with a frown:
"Not all your tears, not all your wit,
Nor all the babble of a Fool,
Can change a single word of it."

And Motley bit his silly thumb,
And twined his legs around his stool;
Then laughed and shook his giddy bells,
And said: "Why, then, I'll stay a Fool."
—William F. McCormick.

DISCONTENT.

The mail is full of letters,
And the soup is full of peas;
There's sugar in the coffee,
And the yard is full of trees;
The fields are full of stubble,
And there's grass upon the ground—
But the world is full of trouble
If we only look around.

The corn is full of kernels,
There are lilies in the brooks;
The towns are full of people,
There are stories in the books;
The orchard's full of apples,
And the meadow's full of hay—
But what troubles we discover,
If we're only built that way.

The lilac's full of blossoms,
And the trees are full of leaves;
The meadow's full of clover,
And the fields are full of sheaves;
The bread is full of flour,
And the rain is damp and wet—
But how much there is to fret us,
If we really want to fret.

The bees are full of honey,
And the apples full of juice.
The banks are full of money.
But—be happy? What's the use?
The beach is full of pebbles,
There is water in the creek—
But nothing really suits us,
If we really want to kick.
—J. W. Foley, in Farm and Real Estate Journal.

AN OPEN SECRET.

What makes the farmer's smile so bright,
His step so firm, his heart so light?
What makes his fields so fair a sight?
Why, POTASH!

What makes him watch with twinkling eye
His oats and barley, wheat and rye,
While they go climbing toward the sky?
It's POTASH!

What gives him credit everywhere;
Good books to read; good clothes to wear,
And wins the sweepstakes at the Fair?
Why, POTASH!

What keeps his funds from running low?
What makes him rich and goes to show
That debts alone refuse to grow?
It's POTASH!
—N. P. Jones.

WHY THE HEN?

I saw a hen go 'cross the street,
With slow and stately tread;
She seemed to have an end in view,
And never turned her head.
"Why goes that hen across the street?"
Inquired a passerby;
"I know she does it ev'ry day,
But not the reason why."

"You speak the truth," I made reply.
"She crosses ev'ry day,
And yet the garden over here
Is equal ev'ry way.
She will not stay where she belongs,
Though land she has to spare;
She must go on the other side
To see what's over there.

"Alas! My friend, it's just the same
With all the human race;
The hen won't stay where she belongs,
Though she's a better place;
'Tis naught for which she is to blame,
She's learned it from the men;
Tell me why men go 'crost the street
And I'll explain the hen."

THE OPEN ROAD.

A footpath journeyer here am I,
Bearing my little load;
But on beyond the bend of the lane
Spreads out the Open Road.
I whistle and loiter along the path,
Make use of an idle day,
To mend the lane, lest some groping foot
Should stumble on its way.
A worker in small and trivial things,
With neither creed nor code.
Save to love and to work and to sing the while,
And dream of the Open Road.
Useless you think my gipsy songs?
Perhaps, but who shall say
How useless the plain-knit song of a bird
That makes musical one glad day?
Year followed by casual year,
Filled with its pleasure and pain,
Shall find me at last with feeble step,
Down at the bend of the lane.
May I be strong to keep pace with those
My partner, earthly steeds!
May I be strong to keep pace with those
Who have reached the Open Road.
—Frances Chapman.

CHEERFUL PETE.

"Ho, ho!" laughed Pete as the sun shone out,
"My heart it is light as a feather.
It matters little if clouds hide the sun,
In my heart I'll be sunny weather."
"Ha, ha!" laughed Pete as the clouds grew dark,
"The weather's just right for me;
Just the day to plow, just the day to sow,
Right glad of this day I should be."
"Ho, ho!" laughed Pete as the black night frowned
On a parched and drying earth
"The night comes down for us all to rest,
All hearts should be filled with mirth."
"Ha, ha!" laughed Pete as the rain came down
In a shower so full and free.
"How the grass will grow, and the seedlets sweet
Like the birds, I'm full of glee."

From Bakery to Farm

Soda crackers are a long time on the road to the country store, and from there to the country home. But

Uneeda Biscuit

—no matter how far they journey, never become travel worn. As you open their moisture proof protecting package you always find them not only store fresh, but bakery fresh—clean, crisp and whole.

A package costs 5c.

(Never Sold in Bulk)

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

"Ho, ho!" laughed Pete when sickness came,
"I'll now have a chance to rest,
While the sun shines out and crops grow fast,
Yes, everything's all for the best."

So in all kinds of weather did cheerful Pete
Keep his heart so merry and free,
'Twas a lesson to young, and a lesson to old,
That sunny each day they should be.
—Josephine S. Brooks.

THE GIRL WHO LAUGHS.

The girl who laughs—glad bless her!
[illegible]
Is a thing worth
The man who values a smile.
The girl who laughs [illegible]
Its burden of woe
Of rainbow tints
There is never an hour so sad
But wakes and thrills
To the rippling trills

AN OLD-FASHIONED LOVE SONG.

I sent a question to my dear
Each morning by the lark,
And every night the nightingale
Brings answer ere the dark.

The question needs no other words,
And this is the reply:
"I'll love thee dearest while I live,
And bless thee till I die."

I send a message by the rose,
It says: "Thou breathing grace,
[illegible]

THE HEN AS A HUSTLER.

$3.95

20th CENTURY R. R. WATCH

AMERICAN JEWELRY CO., Dept. 108, CHICA

New Cement Block Machine.

The Department of Commerce and Labor mentions a new Swiss machine with revolving molds for shaping building blocks.

Brick clay, various mixtures of cement, sand, gravel, slag, sawdust, cork, etc., may be readily pressed into compact blocks with exact measurements, sharp lines and edges. All kinds of mixtures have been experimented with, the machine molding them into blocks which have successfully withstood the severest tests. Several different sizes of bricks or blocks may be turned out at the same time, and in series of ten of uniform size, every half revolution of the press producing five blocks. It may be operated either by hand or motor power, without special skill and by one person. It is unlike any machine on the market, cheap in price, operates without the sudden jars usually incident to such machines, and is durable. It occupies small space, is easily adjusted and portable. In making bricks this machine dispenses with frames for drying, the process of molding hardening them. In this country machines will be manufactured in Ohio.

Pure Insecticides.

Congress passed the Pure Insecticide and Fungicide Bill which is known as the Insecticide Act of 1910. This naturally controls the interstate trade in such goods, and, like the National Food Law, should be adopted wherever there appears to be a necessity for state laws. Indeed, the national law is so far-reaching in effect there appears to be little need of further legislation.

Credit Subscriptions.

We desire to invite attention to our blank form at the end of this item, which can be filled out for subscriptions on credit. This is an invention of Uncle Piper, our subscription editor, who has guaranteed that every one of them will be paid when they are due. The subscription price of this paper is $1.00 for three years, and the bill for the subscription is sent to the subscriber at the end of the first year. When the bill goes out Uncle Piper generally slips in a list of handy premiums for the subscriber to select one, providing he pays the bill promptly, and the general result is that the bill is soon paid. When it comes to getting subscriptions from intelligent, high-class farmers, Uncle Piper is at the head of the class.

Uncle Piper.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay One Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

Name.....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

Postoffice.....

New Methods of Refrigeration.

The Linley process of chilling beef instead of freezing it enables Australian shippers to land beef in London, England, in excellent condition after sixty-four to seventy-days' transit. It enabled Australian beef to sell at equal money in London with the best Argentine refrigerated beef.

By the Linley process the meat is chilled at thirty to thirty-one degrees and is sterilized, whereas frozen meat is reduced to temperatures of ten to fifteen degrees and has to be thawed out after the journey before it is marketable. The Linley process may not be new to the Argentine trade on a voyage of twenty-five days, but until last November it had not been used in the longer journey between Australia and England.

There is also a dry-air process of meat preservation being tested in Australia. The inventor claims that for a cost of $100 a stock raiser can put up a plant and treat sheep on his own ranch at a cost of one cent a carcass, and after being treated the meat will keep good and sweet for a week in any ordinary place or atmosphere. The period of treatment is about fourteen hours. Some mutton shipped from Sydney, Australia, arrived at Wellington, New Zealand, and was in good condition after a seven-day journey, although shipped in an open crate on the deck of the vessel.

These interesting items reach us by the Weekly Consular and Trade Reports, issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Speculation in Cotton.

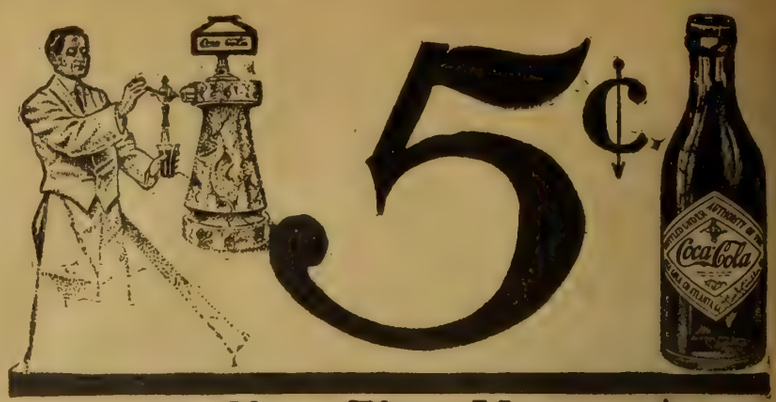
Mr. James A. Patten, who has been called a speculator and other bad names, has retired from business. One of his last reported transactions was that he contracted to deliver and did deliver 25,000 bales of cotton at Bremen, Germany, and 25,000 bales at Havre, in France. This is reported as the largest individual transaction in cotton on record, and a bona-fide purchase and delivery involving a total of $3,500,000. This is one of the transactions which is of the greatest value to the cotton grower and to the commerce of the world. It pays the grower for his cotton, clears his market, furnishes occupation for railroads and steamships, and will keep the mills going in two great manufacturing centers. Without such transactions the whole world would stagnate and people die of poverty. And yet Mr. Patten dealt in futures when he agreed to deliver the goods, he speculated when he bought the cotton, and it is what many people call gambling. We would like to have some one tell us how to do business without speculation. The National Farmer and Stock Grower once entered into a contract for a five-years' supply of paper, to be delivered in car-load lots as desired. We are looking for another contract just like it. As before stated, without speculation business stagnates; without contracts for future delivery supplies are almost valueless in the hands of the seller, and the works are idle because the fuel and raw material give out. Commerce without speculation is as a wagon-bed full of truck without wheels to roll and the team to haul it.

The Science of Deduction.

"Yo' isn't never stopped at de Palace Hotel befo', is you', Boss?" inquired the colored man who was piloting a just-arrived traveler from the railway station to the hostelry.

"No. But what makes you so sure of it?"

"Uh-kase yo' gwine dar now, sah." —Puck.



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Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola

In Effigy.

"When they came to New York everybody was saying of them that they would hang the expense."

"I remember."

"But now it turns out that her wonderful diamonds are only paste."

"Hanging the expense in effigy, so to speak."—Puck.

To Wash Rugs.

Tack the rug on a bit of bare floor, the back porch being as good a place as any. Scrub throughout with warm clean waters until the soap is removed. Allow the rug to dry on the floor without removing the tacks, then take it up and it will not shrink, roll or pull out of shape.

A preparation for washing carpets and rugs is made of four ounces of any good soap dissolved in four ounces of boiling water; when cold, add five ounces of ammonia, two and one-half ounces of alcohol, two and one-half ounces of glycerin and two and one-half ounces of chloroform. Bottle this and cork tightly.

To clean a carpet, add a teaspoonful of the preparation to a pail of tepid water. The same preparation is also useful for cleaning men's clothing.—Drovers' Journal.

95 cents Post Paid

$15.00 for 95 Cents

Cut this out and send it to us with your name and address and 95 cts. to pay for postage, packing and cost of this advertisement, and we will send to you by return mail postpaid this elegant Watch and Mdse. Certificates worth $15.00. Certificates can be used at any time in purchase of goods from our catalogue (total value of watch and certificates $15.00), all for 95 cents. The watch is regular gentlemen's size, open face, solid nickel silver plated dust-proof case, with genuine American lever movement, stem wind & set & fully guaranteed. This offer is made to introduce our watch & jewelry catalogue, and only one watch & certificates will be sent to each person ordering. Send 95 cents TODAY as this advertisement may not appear again. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address

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National FARMER

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A SAMPLE OF HIGH-QUALITY, LIGHT-WEIGHT MARKET CATTLE —These were sold on June 28th at the St. Louis National Stock Yards by Clay, Robinson & Co., live stock commission agents. They were steers and heifers, and two loads, forty-eight head, sold for $7.50 per 100 pounds. They were shipped by Darby Bros. & Draffen, of Boonville, Mo. Although they were not as fat as they might have been, they outsold any other carload, and some cattle of greater weight, not so good in quality, sold a dollar less per 100 pounds.

Small Packing Houses.

The idea that it requires millions of dollars to construct a packing plant is set aside by the number of smaller plants which are now in operation; in fact, it is surprising how many are to be found throughout the country. There is a new development in cold storage and perfection in refrigeration unheard of a few years ago that permits constructon at reasonable cost and operation at a minimum of expense. In future there will be an alliance between the commercial cold-storage plant, the creamery and the packing house. We will be glad to hear from any of our patrons who are interested in local enterprises of this character. Address, Philip H Hale, Editor, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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City Boys and Crop Work.

I firmly believe that crop production opens up to city boys one of the surest and greatest fields of work today. The possibility of making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is enough to arouse and quicken the energies of even easy-going, practical farmers. Put the proposition straight to a bright, capable young fellow from the city, and it at once opens up to him a new world of possibilities.

I have watched many city boys who have taken up this work during the last five years. I have not found one "quitter." They are enthusiastic, ambitious and doggedly persistent. They have the patience to await for big results, because they have absolute faith in the work they are doing. They are keen observers, and they have the rare faculty of getting at the essentials of things. I have these good words to say of some city-bred young fellows, because I have seen them tried, and they are making good.

I have just received a letter from one who is on a farm this summer, preparatory to a four-year course at an Agricultural College. The letter is chock full of practical thought, and the way this young fellow talks of rock phosphate in the production of oats, and the interest he takes in the factors which produce bigger crops, show that he has the right stuff in him. I am doing my utmost to push these capable, sensible city boys into this crop-production work.—L. C. Brown.

Variation in Crops.

During the last six weeks I have inspected many thousand acres of grain and have observed very carefully the methods of those who usually get the biggest yields. In most all neighborhoods there are one or more farmers whose work and crops stand out conspicuously above their neighbors'. Not infrequently have I seen one of these farms adjoining that of another farmer, whose methods, to say the least, were open to suspicion. Here is one farm which produces from two to three tons of clover per acre, thirty-five to forty bushels of wheat per acre, fifty to eighty bushels of oats per acre, and sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre. These yields are away above the average, but they were produced under conditions which are possible on all farms in the same region. Directly over the fence is one of those farms which is a type of the farms which are responsible for the low state average of crops in Illinois. Here is a field which has never been sown to clover, and which has produced alternate crops of corn and oats for over twenty years. Yields are low, consequently the income from this type of farms is small and owners have no surplus, above actual living and running expenses, to bring in fresh, vigorous seed again or to supply badly-needed fertilizers. The ground loses heart, and the owner loses heart, and after a time drifts away from the land.

There is no secret about this wide variation of crops. It is simply the natural result of the wide variation of methods, and the man who sets about to abstract from his fields every bushel of grain possible, without supplying fresh those elements required in the production of his crops, will find his fields dwindling in fertility and capacity to produce.

Study the good farms in your region. Study the methods of those who get the biggest yields, and then act. Don't do like a big farmer in Kane county, Illinois, who recently heard Prof. Hopkins lecture on "soil fertility." Prof. Hopkins told the farmers in this region that their lands needed phosphorus. This big farmer, who operated 600 acres of land, said that he was convinced that his land needed something. But it would take some of the year's profit to buy rock phosphate. That was the rub, and the result is that land will not get phosphorus or any other kind of fertilizer until it sinks below the profit line in production.

Look the proposition squarely in the face. Fertilizers for wheat ground will pay; and don't forget that meadows and pastures need manure or some other kind of fertilizers as much as cultivated crops.—L. C. Brown.

Early Oats This Season.

Never have I seen so favorable weather for oats as we had the six weeks following seeding. Ground was in the pink of condition, the oats started with ample moisture and the temperature was right to promote quick growth. But by the time the early varieties commenced to head, untoward weather came and conditions began to grow worse.

Early oats carry short, light straw, and the straw is much shorter this season than usual. They have stood up remarkably well, and outside of a few reports of smut I have heard of nothing against them this season. Both the "Sixty-day and "Khearson" are turning out equal to the heavier sorts, and in some instances they are outyielding the big sorts by from ten to fifteen bushels per acre. A test field of the "Sixty-day" oats in Putnam county, Illinois, yielded at the rate of seventy-five bushels per acre.

The great superiority of these early, light-straw varieties over heavier ones, when seeded with clover, has been again shown this season. July has been a hard month on clover. Oats which were not harvested until towards the last of the month have pretty nearly choked out the young clover. The early oats which were cut during the fore part of the month have left the young clover in much better condition, although the ground was very dry and at this time really needs rain to save the clover.

Later in the season I shall give complete threshing returns of oats and wheat which have been under field trial this season.—L. C. Brown.

To Insure Honest Records.

The Percheron Society of America has endeavored to induce the federal authorities to furnish promptly a list of the names and numbers of all horses imported, so as to provide the Secretary with a check list with which to compare foreign certificates sent in for record. On June 16, 1910, the Board went still further and urged that the federal government provide an inspector at ports of entry to see whether the horses and foreign certificates agreed, he to submit a report on same immediately to the Secretary of the association. The government has indicated a willingness to do this, but has so far failed to carry out such a plan, and the situation is now such that the society has found it necessary to make such inspection for identification at its own expense. This will be confined entirely to seeing whether the horses and pedigrees correspond and will be made at the port of entry by a competent inspector employed by the association, and will start at once.

The society regrets the necessity of undertaking work which the federal government might very properly do to help the breeders and importers, but until the federal authorities will take charge of this the society must protect itself. In cases when the horses and foreign certificates do not agree, registration will be withheld until the importer straightens matters out. If he cannot, no American certificate will be issued and the federal government will collect duty on the animal in question.

The establishment of such inspection at port of entry will preclude any possibility of mistake or fraud and will materially increase promptness and accuracy in the work of the association. It will also within a short time enable the society to clear most of the imported horses as soon as they land, to simplify application blanks and to cut out some of the "red tape" incident to all registration work.

The Percheron Society of America has 2,726 members, including 91 per cent. of the breeders of registered Percheron horses.

Swine in America.

Coburn's new work on Swine Husbandry is a 650-page book; each page being 6x9 inches, and the price is $2.50 per copy. It is bound in fine silk cloth, with gold side and back stamping, making a most handsome and attractive book. Mr. Coburn is Secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, and has a world-wide reputation. His book is the standard of the world, and covers everything, from the history, the breeding, raising, feeding, marketing, and the final pork packing. We cannot sell the book for less than the publisher's price, but we can include two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

During the electric and rain storm at Montgomery City, Mo., July 29th, lightning was unusually destructive. Milton Kinfpel, a farmer of Audrain county, was killed and the German Methodist church of Big Springs was struck, the roof torn off and otherwise damaged. A horse owned by Charles Blackmore and three mules were killed.

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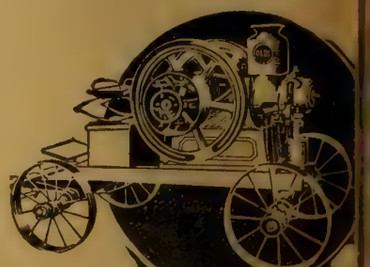

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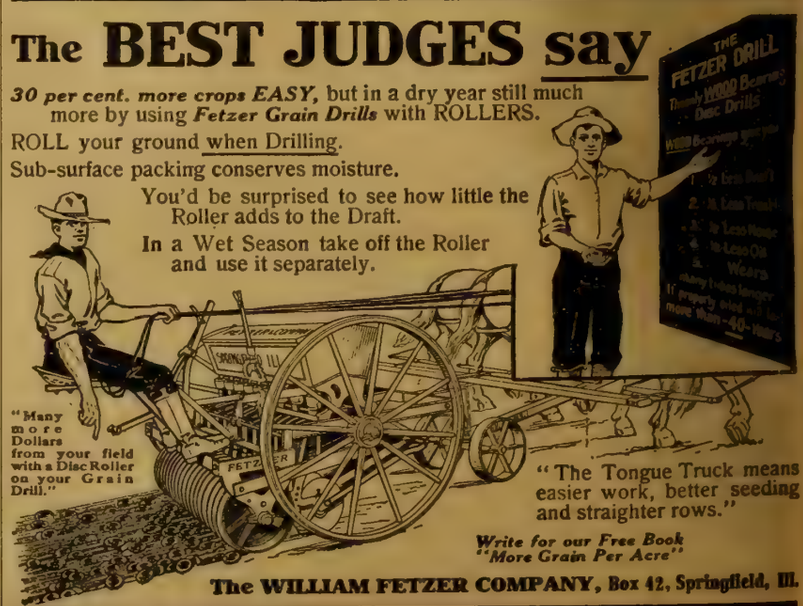

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Treatment of Smut in Grain.

Every farmer knows what smut in oats or wheat means. He knows how a field of wheat which gives promise of twenty bushels per acre of grain will produce, infected with smut, only fifteen bushels or less, and inferior smutted grain at that. Every farmer ought to know that such smutted grain, if not treated before seeding, will again produce smut—more smut than before. Every farmer ought to know that even if his seed looks clean, it may still have smut on it, unless he is sure that it comes from a field without smut and that it has not been contaminated with smut in the separator, in the bin, sacks or seeder. Finally, every farmer ought to know that by a simple, inexpensive seed treatment he can be absolutely sure that he will have a clean crop—he can buy insurance against smut at a very low cost by treating his seed.

Several methods can be used on the farm—only one of these will be described. It can be recommended to any farmer for cheapness, efficiency and simplicity.

Buy from a reliable druggist standard "formalin" of a guaranteed strength (namely of 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde). Mix one pound (one pint) to forty-five gallons of water in an ordinary wooden barrel and stir it. Two ways of applying this solution to the grain can be used:

1. Dipping Method: Put the grain in clean sacks that have been first placed in boiling water for a few minutes; take each sack of grain and dip it in the solution in the barrel—raise it and lower until each seed is wet; set the sack on a clean floor and let it stand over night. The grain can then be dumped out on a clean floor or left in the sacks until it dries enough to let it run through the drill. (A floor is clean when it is washed with boiling hot water). Be sure not to let the swollen grain stand so long that it will sprout. If it cannot be sown immediately, it should be thoroughly dried and may then be kept indefinitely. When dry enough to run through the drill, sow it. Be sure the drill is clean. Sow more seed per acre if the grain is swollen.

2. Sprinkling Method: Make the solution the same as in the dipping method. Put the grain on a clean floor, spread it out and with a sprinkling can sprinkle the solution on it. Shovel the grain and sprinkle again. Repeat until each kernel is moist but not too wet. Shovel into a pile and cover with sacks or canvas over night. Then spread it out and shovel occasionally until dry enough to sow. Follow the precautions for drying and sowing given under the dipping method.

This treatment will prevent the following common smuts:

Oat smut.

Stinking smut (or common smut) of wheat (but not the loose smut or "black head").

Covered smut of barley (but not the early or loose smut).

Grain smut (or common smut) of sorghum (or "cane").

If it does not prevent these smuts you have not followed directions. It must be remembered that this treatment will not prevent corn smut, "black heads" (early smut) of wheat, nor the early or loose smut (one of the common smuts of barley).

Handling Peanuts.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower, St. Louis, Mo.: Gentlemen: We notice your article on peanuts in your May issue. The question of the difference in price the farmer gets for the peanuts and the price the consumer has to pay at fruit stands has been dwelt upon by ourselves, who take an active interest in peanuts. We handle about 400,000 to 500,000 bushels every season ourselves, and sell to the factory at from three to four cents a pound. It is unreasonable that the retailer should sell at twenty-five cents a pound, which is the case as you state, but the trouble of the whole matter is—which we have called attention to—this method of distribution. We would be glad if you would call more attention to this matter. The way, and the proper way, to distribute the peanut crop is to have retail stores buy them in the raw state and sell them by the pound, same as other nuts. Any retail store could buy today at four and one-half to five and one-half cents a pound, and could sell them at a better profit than most of the other commodities they may handle. We are glad to note that this is already being done, especially in the West, and as soon as it becomes general the consumer will be able to obtain peanuts at a fair price. Very Truly Yours, Holmes & Dawson.

Norfolk, Va., July 19th, 1910.

Winter Wheat Acreage.

It is idle to suppose that he acreage of winter wheat will be less in 1911 than in 1910. It would be a grave mistake for our readers to plant fewer acres this year than they did last. This being the case, a good many of our farmers are going to buy a grain drill this fall. Now, what drill will they buy? There are a great many drills on the market, and it is essential to act wisely. Therefore, we urge our readers to investigate the Buckeye, a drill that has given the best of satisfaction for more than fifty years. This drill has positive force feed for both grain and fertilizer. Any style furrow openers can be had—single or double discs, hoes or shoes in plain grain and combined grain and fertilizer styles. Send for a Buckeye catalogue to The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio, and then go to your nearest implement dealer and ask to see the Buckeye. Our readers are assured that the drill will do all the makers claim for it, because it is sold under one of the strongest guarantees possible to make—a warranty that absolutely protects the buyer.

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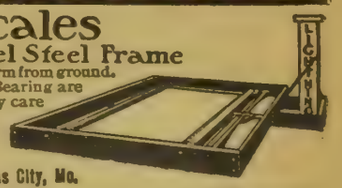

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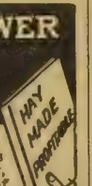

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The Middleman's Charges.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, eminent as an educator in agriculture, appears to have made a misleading statement if he is quoted aright in regard to middlemens' charges and the share they take of the farmers' products. Before the Sangerfield Club of New York state he is quoted as saying:

"But the farmer, speaking briefly, does not get his share of the proceeds of his labor, notwithstanding the increase in the price of farm products. A merchant in a small city may want as high as twenty per cent. commission to sell produce, and then retain the privilege of returning to the grower all the product that spoils on his hands or that he is unable to sell. He invests little capital, takes no risk, and makes more than the man who buys his land, prepares the crop months in advance and assumes every risk, from seedtime to dinner table."

This statement refers to consignments to small cities, where business may not be well regulated; but at regularly-constituted markets the charges are considerably less than twenty per cent.

The commission charged for selling grain is one cent a bushel; the commission charge for selling cattle is fifty cents a head; the commission charge for selling hogs in car-loads is eight cents a head; the commission charge for selling sheep in car-loads is five cents a head; the commission charge for selling horses is $2.00 per head; the commission charge for selling mules in car lot is $1.00 per head. The commission charge for selling butter, cheese, eggs, etc., is five per cent. The commission for selling cotton is two and one-half per cent. The commission for selling hay is fifty cents per ton. The commission charged for selling wool is one cent a pound; the commission charged for selling hides is five per cent. These are St. Louis charges, and the productions mentioned include ninety per cent. of what the farmer sells in market.

These commissions may be high; these commissions may be reasonable; but they are not twenty per cent. Commission for selling farmers' products usually range from one to five per cent. There are some differences in charges at other markets.

Then come fruits and vegetables, and the regular selling charge is 10 per cent. This is on small lots and occasional shipments. California fruit growers attend to their own selling. Vegetable specialists have their own shipping and selling and distributing organizations. They are up-to-date in handling their business. It is only the small grower, the isolated orchard, the irregular shipper, that pays the ten per cent. The others average about five per cent.

Much of the fruit and vegetable trade is retail and troublesome business handling uncommercial packages Large growers not associated often sell to professional buyers, who receive the fruit on trees. Even in fruits and vegetables there is not often such a charge as twenty per cent.

The item of farm produce which is nearly at the mercy of the buyers is milk. This unfortunately cannot well be sold on commission, neither can it well be distributed in big cities by the producers. They have tried it and they usually give it up and contract their product to the distributing companies. Selling a half pint of milk to one family and a pint to another has no charm for the farmers, especially as a dairy distributing wagon service costs money, and the farmer who is distributing milk has to be out bright and early. We would like to see milk and cream sold to better advantage in the interest of the farmers, but the dairy farmer himself is perfectly willing to sell at wholesale if he can get a fair price.

It would be a good idea for the Agricultural Department to put a few experts at work to compile the selling charges at all markets for all farmers' products. It would put an end to guesswork statements and show the facts in the case. It seems to us that Professor Bailey is just as far away as Mr. Coburn, of Kansas, was in dealing with the same problem. They are both eminent in agriculture, but neither of them appear to be posted on the market facts.

Spring Wheat vs. Oats.

A DeKalb county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "For ten years I have been growing oats and corn, with only an occasional small patch of wheat. Last spring I cut out the oats and sowed spring wheat. I have just threshed and got thirty-three bushels of wheat per acre. That beats oats, and I have about made up my mind to change about and hereafter grow only enough oats for my own feeding."

Wheat in Northern Illinois is turning out surprising yields this season, but one should not take it for granted that such favorable growing conditions for wheat as we have had this season are to be permanent.

True, oats have been going wrong on many farms. Yields have repeatedly fallen below the cost of production, but instead of setting about to overcome the trouble, we have merely kept on with the same old system which has been customary for twenty years, or even longer. We all remember that it was only a few years back that wheat growing in this region was almost abandoned. Time and the cultivation of other crops have brought fresh and different soil conditions until both fall and spring-sown wheat are now considered safe crops in Northern Illinois.

We have not reached the point where we should be ready to abandon oats. Rather we should abandon obsolete practices and pay some heed to the methods which do bring results. We hear that land becomes "clover sick." I believe that land becomes "sick" of any particular crop which is grown too long without break, and that all crops prosper when grown under concordant rotations. The oat crop must have a permanent and conspicuous place in crop production in Illinois. There is no call for abandoning the oat crop on any farm in this region, but the thing to do is to setabout to correct conditions. The thing which proves to me that poor oat crops are due to unsuitable conditions is the persitent good crops grown on some farms. While our DeKlab county correspondent complains about his poor crop, the same mail brings me a report from a farmer near Durand, Winnebago county, who has just threshed 100 bushels of oats per acre, and I can refer to many fields which have made fifty to seventy bushels per acre this season. I have watched the methods of those who do get good oat crops, and invariably these big crops are the result of good ground, good mechanical condition of soil and good seed. So instead of throwing up our hands and abandoning oats, pay more attention to the seed-bed, sow on stronger ground and sow the best it is possible to get.

L. C. Brown.

New York Egg Quotations.

New York state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, white, 28 to 32c.; do. gathered white, 25 to 28c.; do. hennery brown, 25 to 27c.; do. gathered brown, 22 to 25c.; fresh-gathered extra firsts, 20 to 22c.; firsts, 18½ to 19½c.; seconds, 16 to 17c. These quotations were early in August.

Always Successful BLIZZARD Ensilage Cutter
Cuts any feed dry or green and elevates any height. No waste power. Can't strain. Has the only knives adjustable while running. Self feed. Mounted or unmounted. Every machine tested and GUARANTEED. A labor-saver and money-maker Ask for free Book, "WHY SILAGE PAYS."
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Just as strong and as good as ever and more convenient. Write us and let us show you how cheaply we can fit your old running gear with our superb

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which put an end to all break-downs. No shrinking or drying apart or tire setting. Makes your wagon a real handy wagon. Our 48 page book shows you why no other wagon wheels in the world equal the famous Electric Steel Wheels. Reading it will Save you time, money and horse flesh. It's free. Write for it to-day to

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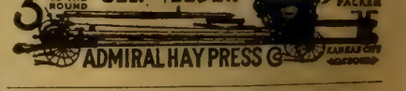

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NO WATER TO HAUL.

Beetle (horse power) dusts 4 rows potatoes. Spray Calendar and Special Cotton Circular give concise information. Mailed on request with name of nearest dealer.

Leggett & Brother, New York.

St. Louis Grain Prices.

The following is a report of the St. Louis grain market, the last day of July, 1910. This is for actual grain delivered:

Wheat—Soft, one to three cents lower; slow demand; hard, ½ to 2½ cents off. No. 2 red, $1.02 to $1.05; No. 3 red, 96½ cents to $1.01½ (mainly 99 cents to $1.01; No. 4 red, 92 to 98 cents; No. 2 hard Nebraska, $1.01½ to $1.05 (mainly $1.01½ to $1.03½); Turkey, $1.05 $1.06½, nominal; No. 3 hard, 99 cents to $1.00, nominal; No. 4 hard, 90 to 97 cents, nominal.

Corn—Mixed and yellow strong and in demand; white lower and dull. No. 2, 65 to 65½c.; No. 3, 64½ cents, nominal; No. 2 yellow, 66 cents; No. 3 yellow, 65 cents; No. 2 white, 65½ to 67 cents; No. 3 white, 65 to 65½ cents.

Oats—White about steady on selections but lower on doped; mixed, 1¾ to 2 cents lower; demand slow; No. 2 white, new, 41 to 41½ cents; standard, new, 40 to 40½ cents; No. 4 white, new, 38 cents; old, 35 to 38 cents; No. 2, new, 35c.; No. 3, new, 34 cents; sample grade, 30 to 36½ cents.

Cantaloupe Prices at St. Louis.

The following were quotations, early in August: Texas recipts, good stock, $1.25 to $1.50 for standard crates; poor stock, 75 cents to $1.00; barrels, $2.00 to $3.00; Arkansas bushel crates from 25 to 50 cents for fair to 75 cents to $1.00 for choice; flat crates, 25 to 50 cents for common to 75 cents for pink meat; standard crates, 75 cents to $1.00 for choice; Missouri, 75 cents to $1.00 per crate; 10 to 35 cents per basket; Southern Illinois, 20 to 35 cents per basket; 40 to 50 cents per crate.

St. Louis Hay Quotations.

Early in August hay was sold on the following basis: Timothy—Choice, $20 to $20.50; No. 1, $18.50 to $19; No. 2, $15.50 to $18; new timothy sold at, choice, $18; No. 1, $16 to $17; low grade, $12 to $15. Prairie dull; choice, $13 to $13.50; No. 1, $11 to $12; No. 2, $8.00 to $10.50. Good alfalfa quiet but firm at $16 to $16.50 for choice; No. 1, $16 to $16.50; low grade, $7.00 to $11; choice new, $12 to $13; low grades not wanted. Clover, mixed, old, $13 to $18.50; new, $16 to $17.

St. Louis Root Quotations.

Early in August, country consignments of roots were selling as follows—quote by the pound: Golden Seal, $1.65; Ginseng—Wild, $5.75 to $6.00, and cultivated $5.50 to $5.75—damp less; Lady Slipper, 15c.; Seneca, 32c.; Pink, 18c.; Black (dry), 18c.; May Apple, 3¼c.; Snake, 31c.; — dirty, leafy, and stemmy, 15 to 22c.; Kansas Black Snake root, 20c.; Angelica, 5c.; Wahoo—Bark of root, 14 to 16c.; bark of tree, 4c.; Blood, 4¼ to 5c.; Blueflag, 5c.; Sassafras,—Bark of root, 5c.; bark of tree, valueless; Wild Ginger, 10c.; Spikenard, 3c.

Fresh Fish at St. Louis.

The following were wholesale quotations for fish at St. Louis, early in August: Black bass, 11 to 12c. per pound for large and 14 to 17c. for order size—top rate for Missouri and Arkansas; crappie at 9c. per pound for medium and 12c. for large; dressed cat with collar bones off, 11c.; collar bones on, 10c.; gross do., 6c.; spoonbill cat, 7c. for large, 6c. for small; dressed bullheads with collar bones off, 10c.; collar bones on, 9c.; buffalo—large, gross, 4c.; medium, gross, 2½c.; large dressed, 6c.; medium dressed, 4½c.; German carp—Large dressed, 4½c.; small dressed, 3c.; large, gross, 2c.; small, gross, 1½c.; sunfish, 4c. for small to 5c. for large; white perch, 3c.; large striped bass, 7c.; eels, 7c.; turtles — soft-shell, dressed, 6c.; snapping, 2½c.; turtle meat, 8c.

The Market For Oats.

Oats is a crop in which there is less speculation than in other grains and it invariably sells too low to repay the farmer. At Chicago, the July option, which was quoted at 38¼ cents, was sold out at 40 cents on July 30th. The September quotation on July 30th was 37⅜ cents; the December quotation 38⅝ cents. The May quotation of 1911 was traded in at 41 cents. If we had our way, not one bushel of oats should go to market with a Chicago quotation less than 50 cents. In view of the fact that to accumulate a crop is not the best way to sell it, we are slow to advise anyone to hold it. We believe, however, that farmers should feed all the oats they can do so profitably on their own farms and ship corn to market, if grain must be sold.

The Wheat Market.

Visions of a shortage in the wheat crop indicate an interesting market. At Chicago, June 30th, July wheat closed at 97 cents bushel, and on July 30th the option was closed out at $1.05½. The September option on June 30th closed at 97½ cents, and on July 30th at $1.03¼. December wheat closed at 98⅞ cents on June 30th and closed at $1.04⅝ on July 30th. It will be remembered that the May option of 1910 closed at 94¼ cents, whereas the May option for 1911 was traded in July 30th and closed at $1.08¾. Appearances seem to favor a very irregular speculative market, but with an advance in prospect over last year's prices.

The Market For Corn.

There is some satisfaction in the corn market. At Chicago the July option was closed out at 62 cents a bushel, which is an advance of 4⅛ cents a bushel during the month of July. The September option, which was quoted at 59¾ cents, June 30th, had advanced to 64⅛ cents by the close of July 30th. The December option quoted at 58¼ cents on June 30th, closed July 30th at 62 cents. This being a monthly paper, we can only refer to the market from month to month. There is some belief that this year's crop of corn will be the largest on record, therefore there is some comfort in a quotation for next May delivery of 62 cents. The commercial price of corn ought, under present conditions, to look good to farmers.

The International Show.

Keep your mind steadily upon the Chicago International Live Stock Show of 1910. This is the clearing-house of all live stock shows of the country, and the greatest of them all.

It is decided to hold the International Horse Show from November 22d to 26th, and the International Live Stock Exposition is to cover the usual period, November 26th to December 3d, 1910. New premiums and classes are added every year.

This is about the time of year for the management to issue the preliminary classification. All stockmen are interested in it. Write to the Secretary, Mr. B. H. Heide, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., and ask for list of awards.

I WANT MY SCALE ON EVERY FARM.

I will send to the farmer who knows the profit in buying, feeding by weight, one of my steel frame Pitless Farm Scales have just patented, at the **Introductory Price** and **Entirely on This 5 ton scale has new compound beam and beam box, free,** the first man to offer a reliable high grade scale at a fair price I every American farmer is under to me, because my fight against the trust put the price of a first class scale within his reach. Only the **First Man** who writes gets the **Introductory Price.** Will you be the man? If so, my written warrant to you is that if you will put up my scale as directed, and if not as represented, I will take it away and pay you for platform or foundation not usable in some other make of scale.

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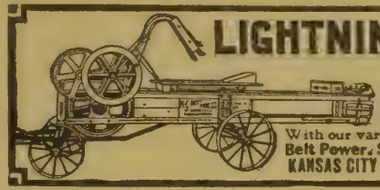

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FIRST-PRIZE WINNER POLAND-CHINA SOW—This is a reminder that perfection in live stock breeding is only to be found at the great Fairs. The Poland-China hog is practically an American breed and millions of them are sent to the live stock markets each year.

The Reason Why

You should try **FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE** on the next case of Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs and Colds, is every bottle is guaranteed to cure or we will refund your money. It is also a great Blood Purifier, Conditioner and Worm Remedy. $1.00 bottle holds three 50c. size bottles. At all druggists. Write for a Treatise on the Horse.

BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Dept. H, NAPPANEE, IND.

REMINDER OF THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, established in the year 1856 and closed after the show of 1903. It is the intention to revive this Fair as the Universal Exposition and invite displays from every country in the world. The scene depicted is a New York herd of Ayrshire cattle that has won the championship of the breed.

Curculio-stung Fruit.

The owner of a plum orchard at Dover, in York county, wrote to Prof. Surface, State Zoologist of Pennsylvania, in regard to a beetle which he stated had stung the fruit. He wanted to know whether a strong disinfectant put at different places in the tree would keep the beetle away. The Professor replied:

"The insect stinging your plum is the curculio. This injures all the stone fruits, or the plums, peaches and cherries. It is now too late to do anything toward protecting this year's crop. If, shortly before the blossoms fell, you had sprayed with two pounds of arsenate of lead in each fifty gallons of water, you would have protected the fruit. I do not think there is anything that will repel the beetle by its odors; and, besides, the fruits are now injured, and there is nothing to do but to pull off those that are damaged and destroy them. Be very sure that all fallen fruits are destroyed promptly by burning or feeding to pigs. This is the best means of helping to insure freedom from injury to next year's crop. Prepare to spray next year either with arsenate of lead or Paris green, shortly after the blossoms fall, and again in about three weeks from that date."

Lands Withdrawn in Mexico.

Consul-General Arnold Shanklin, of Mexico City, reports to the Department of Commerce that a decree was issued by the Mexican government, in December, 1909, to the effect that no more public or government lands would be disposed of for the present. In view of the fact that companies were able to secure large tracts of such lands in the past, for colonizing purposes, at very low prices, and that many inquiries are still being made concerning the same, the announcement of their withdrawal from the market will save much useless correspondence.

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This is a subscription premium. Send us $1.50 and we will credit you with three-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower; or, send us $1.50 to pay for a club of three one-year subscribers at 50 cents each and we will send as a free premium one Columbus Clock by mail, postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed.

This clock is turned from thoroughly-seasoned maple wood and finished in mahogany, natural wood color. The clock is three inches in diameter by one and one-half inches thick. The movement is made the same as a good American watch. The pinions are made of steel and cut on automatic pinion cutters, the same as watch pinions are made. The wheels are cut on automatic machines, and are as perfect as watch wheels. Each piece is interchangeable. The balance wheel is poised so that the hairspring will have perfect control of same, no matter what position the clock is in. The factory uses the highest grade of imported mainspring steel for clock springs. It has a beveled glass and celluloid dial. Each clock is carefully examined, inspected and regulated before it leaves the factory. They are guaranteed for one year, and with proper care these clocks will last twenty or twenty-five years, and keep good, reliable time.

Remember, we send you this clock as a subscription premium. This clock was selected for its lightness, elegance, durability. It stands on four legs as solid as a rock.

Send us $1.50 and we will credit you with three-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower; or, send us $1.50 for a club of three single one-year subscriptions and we will send you one Columbus Clock as described by mail, postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

FALL FERTILIZERS.

The Profitable Kinds and How to Make Them.

The German Kali Works have placed potash within reach of the farmer. The result is that the importation of potash in its various forms has increased from 364,179,000 pounds during eleven months ending May, 1909, to 502,656,493 pounds in the same period in 1910. Formerly it was difficult to obtain potash to mix with other ingredients to compound a complete fertilizer, for the reason that the manufacturers preferred to do the mixing in their own interest. Furthermore, farmers were content to buy the complete fertilizers, because they did not understand mixing. A little booklet entitled "Fall Fertilizers" has just been issued. It contains the information how to obtain the profitable kinds and how to make them. It contains comparisons and formulas which people understand and it gives the composition of all fertilizers. This booklet is invaluable to any farmer who wishes to obtain high-grade, effective fertilizer at the lowest possible cost. Write to the German Kali Works, Continental Bldg., Baltimore, Md., and ask for a copy of "Fall Fertilizers." It will do no harm to mention this paper.

Ropp's Commercial Calculator.

This is a standard book and a revised, enlarged and improved edition. There are millions in use. Ropp's Commercial Calculator is especially valuable to farmers. By

its regular use many hard problems become easy. It will prevent mistakes, relieve the mind, save labor, time and money, and do your figuring in the twinkling of an eye. As handy as a watch, always ready and reliable. Anyone who will send 50 cents for one-year's subscription to this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, can select one copy of Ropp's Commercial Calculator as a free premium. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Time to be Careful.

Stockmen should again give great attention to the cost of production. The live stock market is in a continued strain, and every large run of cattle, hogs or sheep furnishes the opportunity for reduced prices. The business situation in cities is not good, and there is much diccontent fostered by agitators who blame everybody, including the retailer, the wholesaler, the commission man and the producer. All this would amount to nothing if there was general activity in trade. The increased importation of foreign goods on account of the reduced customs duties is a bad sign. We cannot keep American industries active and strong by sending money abroad to buy hides and other materials, which should be kept at home to buy our own productions. The stock farmer's best study is how to make marketable animals at the least cost. It is not a very inviting study, but it is necessary.

Imports of Fruits.

According to the Department of Commerce and Labor, of foreign fruits consumed in the United States, bananas supply about one-third. The imported bananas come chiefly from Costa Rica, Honduras and Panama, in Central America, the British West Indies and Cuba. Italy supplies practically all the lemons imported into the country. Of currants, the Xante variety, produced in Greece, supplies most of the imports. Raisins, formerly coming in at the rate of two million dollars per annum, chiefly from Spain and Turkey in Asia, have practically disappeared as an article of importation and are now becoming an important article of export.

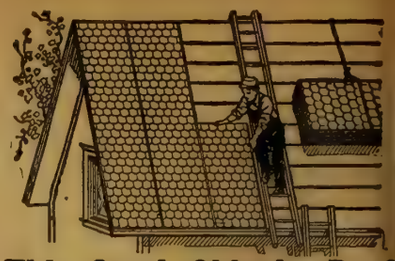
Pecans in the South.

The Nut Grower says: "Through the Southern States no fruit or nut tree is better adapted for general planting or more worthy of careful cultivation than the pecan. It is to the South what the apple is to the North—worthy of a place in every fruit garden, on every lawn, and the most important tree from the standpoint of the orchardist. The pecan fits well into the general farming of the regions to which it is adapted. It must be planted farther apart than other fruit trees, leaving ample space for the cultivation of general farm crops. These crops may be grown advantageously, with benefit to the trees, and will more than cover the cost of maintenance, until they commence to bear."

Transportation of Eggs.

The next movement in regard to transportation of eggs will be a requirement on the part of the railroads that all charges be prepaid or guaranteed; also that the road be reimbursed for any loss or damage caused by hauling them.

A railroad agent at Philadelphia was arrested for selling eggs which the party to whom they were consigned had refused to receive. The railroad had to lose the freight bill on the goods or realize on the goods, and to do this the agent of the railroad and the commission man selling the eggs were both arrested. That is the modern way to find out if eggs are fit or unfit for food. The result will be freight payments in advance.



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require no soldering. You can lay it yourself. Need only hammer and nails. Comes in stamped sheets of finest Bessemer Steel, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 feet long, covering width 24 inches. Furnished painted or galvanized.

Factory Prices – Freight Prepaid. We are the largest makers of iron and steel roofing and pay the freight on all Steel Shingles; Plain, Corrugated, V-Crimp Roofing; Imitation Brick Siding, etc. Write for free catalog No. 847 and ask about our $10,000 Guarantee Bond Against Lightning. (14)

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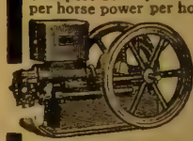
Cheapest of all powers. One cent average cost per horse power per hour. Nothing can equal.



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THE GREATEST **Money Saver**

Cheapest to install, least attention, fewest repairs, highest efficiency and economical and dependable under every condition of service is the

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There is not a valve or other get-out-of-order feature about it — just the easiest possible curved flow-lines without a sudden change of direction in passage through the pump, enabling water to be raised with less power than with any other pump in existence. It's the modern way in pumping. There's 41 years of manufacturing experience behind it. All gold medals given to centrifugals at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle in 1909 were awarded to this pump.

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The Illinois Special Separator

Has Greater Separating capacity than any other machines. Fully Guaranteed. For Illustrated Catalog and very low prices, write

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Plant Pests.

The window garden rarely escapes them in some form without eternal vigilance. One of the most common is the red spider, which is so small that to the uninitiated it seems but dust, but by the use of the hand lens the source of the tiny webs visible to the naked eye become at once apparent. It abhors moisture and propagates rapidly in the dry air of the ordinary living room. Spray with cold water and it will soon leave. A bent neck sprayer, that will force the water on the under side of the leaves, is a great convenience.

The scale is another persistent pest not so easily managed. Though immovable, it increases rapidly, preferring the stems and midribs of woody plants like the orange and oleander, but not disdaining the tender leaves and stems of the calla. If not removed, it will soon cover the stems and lower side of the leaves, sucking the juices and literally sapping the life out of a plant. Soap suds and a little kerosene will loosen the scales so that they can be easily sponged off. Follow by a bath in clear, tepid water.

If you see what look like tufts of cotton on a plant you may know that you have about the most invincible of plant insects with which to contend, for the white down or mealy bug prevents emulsions or ordinary insecticides from penetrating to harm it. The best remedy is to touch each with a drop of alcohol applied with a toothpick. Follow up every day until there are no more signs of it, for it propagates very rapidly, and only persistent efforts can hope to win.

White worms are a common pest, especially in soil enriched with barnyard manure and not baked; liquid fertilizer seems also to breed them. Their presence in the soil may be detected by small black flies frequenting the pots, noticeable especially when a pot that has been allowed to become quite dry is suddenly jarred. Lime water is an effective remedy, but must be used in sufficient quantity to thoroughly drench the soil. A teaspoonful of saltpetre to a quart of water will also rout them. Sprinkle black pepper over the top of any pot where the flies are seen; every time the plant is watered some of this will sink into the earth and destroy the worms, while its presence on the surface seems to deter the flies from entering their breeding grounds.

Using ammonia or prepared plant food instead of liquid fertilizer is a good preventive. As to baking the soil, if it is obtained from the barnyard, it may be well to heat as a safeguard against insects; but hard baking destroys much of its life-giving fertility. Leaf mould is much less liable to be infested with insects and should be given the preference as potting soil.

Green lice or aphis are frequent on all classes of plants and for their removal kerosene emulsion, water at 125 degrees and fir-tree oil are all standard remedies. If the aphis appear, do not wage war upon them; they are attracted by the honey dew deposited by the aphides; get rid of the latter and the ants will disappear. —Bessie L. Putnam.

The Hay Crop.

Bulletin No. 134, issued by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass., is by Prof. Wm. P. Brooks, Director of the Station, and we have no doubt that he will furnish a copy to any of our readers who may write for it. It is divided into three sections—"The Hay Crop in general and in Massachusetts in particular;" "The Management of Mowings;" and "Clovers; their value, characteristics of varieties and methods of production."

It is a booklet of sixty-eight pages; therefore we cannot reproduce it. Prof. Brooks remarks that the hay crop occupies three-fourths of the total improved acreage of the country, this not including the lands especially used for pasturage. He says that the average hay crop of the country is the same as in Massachusetts—1.1 tons per acre. He mentions the exceptional yields obtained by Mr. Geo. M. Clark, of Higganum, Conn., whose intensive methods have been mentioned in this paper and who claimed to produce five to six tons per acre annually in two crops. The Massachusetts Agricultural College has seventy-five acres in hay, including thirty acres permanently in grass, and averages two and one-half tons to the acre without much labor or cost for fertilizers. The bulletin is splendidly prepared in a practical way to assist any farmer who is considering how he can improve his hay crop. Although we are not all in the New England States, the article is interesting and instructive to any farmer in any state who will study it carefully.

Secretary Wilson's Views.

"We cannot afford to buy food from foreign countries," said Secretary Wilson. "We must see to it that our Western farms produce enough. It costs more to get anything done in our country than in most others. Production does not increase as fast as population. The farmer gets big prices now, but it costs him twice as much to grow things as it did before.

"Most of our people in the East are being fed from the Mississippi Valley. For the last half century the young people from the farms have been educated to leave them. Ignorance has permitted the soil to become unproductive, and the highest intelligence is required to bring back fertility. Generally speaking, our farms are managed with too little capital, or the farm is too large for the means of the operator.

"The cheap food of the past has been one of the great advantages the manufacturer has had. He has it no longer. Neglect of the soil will soon impress itself on all classes. If the American we know to-day is to continue, we must look to the soil and its power of production. Other nations prosper by commerce and manufacturing, but their working classes are not as comfortable as ours.

"Every state should organize to preserve the utility of the soil."

General Farm Notes.

In the eleven months ending May, 1910, this country imported 27,853,633 gallons of molasses.

The first car of red wheat from Oklahoma reached the market June 23d. It was grown by Harris Bros., owners of farms at Wagoner, Okla. We acknowledge receipt of an interesting post card showing the harvesting and threshing scene.

The chief factor in nut exportation from the country is peanuts. In the past five years the exports have amounted to about 30,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,333,000. Our information is from the Department of Commerce and Labor.

This country is now exporting oranges to the value of two millions of dollars a year.

On July 12, at St. Joseph, Mo., Clay, Robinson & Co. sold for C. D. Buhrman, of Princeton, Neb., a load of Nebraska-fed beef steers, 1,267 pounds average, at 8.00 per 100 pounds. These cattle topped the market by 50 cents per 100 pounds on the day of sale.

Watch Your Wheat

while it is ripening and at harvest.

Is the yield what it ought to be? Is the grain plump and heavy? Does it run to straw? Does it lodge? Is there rust or smut in it?

Wheat and the ground it grows on are now worth so much that better yields are imperative. How can they be had? By giving the plants the right kinds and amounts of food. Are the right amounts contained in 1-7-1, the 2-8-2 or the 0-10-2 mixtures? Far from it.

These goods may give the best profit to the manufacturer, but how about the farmer? Can he not get more plant-food in better proportions and FREE FROM FILLER by paying attention to the subject now, so that there will be plenty of time to buy his plant-food direct or through the local dealer, especially his

POTASH

Send for New Pamphlet on FALL FERTILIZERS

showing how to make balanced filler-free fertilizers from standard materials that your local dealer can buy by the carload, if you tell him about it in time.

In the past you have had trouble in buying potash. We are now ready to sell anyone for cash, a cargo, a carload, or a ton of potash. We are arranging distributing points in the wheat belt to save you freight on small lots. Ask your local dealer to arrange to buy a car. If that is not possible, write for prices on what amount you want. You will not have to write nine letters before you get potash prices from us. It will pay you to get them, for

Potash Pays

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Continental Building, Baltimore, Md.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

Published monthly by The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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We are all in favor of good roads provided the burden and cost of making them is fairly distributed. A good road is a special delight, providing the farmer does not have to mortgage the farm to pay for it.

Selling bread by weight is right and proper. It should be the law in every state that bread be sold by the pound. If the loaf is less than the quantity called for, it can be made good by a piece cut from another loaf. This is the custom in England, and has been so for nearly a hundred years.

It is better to keep spoiled eggs at home than to pay freight on them to market, especially so as there is no market for spoiled eggs.

Quite a number of peach growers have found out this year that there is as much money to be made in canning and drying peaches as there is in shipping fresh fruit to market.

There are less disappointments and more regular marketings on a live stock and grain farm than upon any other agricultural combination.

In the year 1909 the United States produced 20 per cent. of the world's wheat crop, 77 per cent. of the corn crop and 25 per cent. of the world's oats crop.

Last year Iowa raised 116,000,000 bushels of oats and Illinois 159,064,000 bushels. These are the great states for oats.

Thirty-two cotton mills are combining under one management. Under no circumstances should this corporation do business in thirty-two different names.

Free Trade in Lemons.

The Tariff Reform League has issued an article in favor of taking the duty off lemons. Foreign-raised lemons imported pay a duty (or tax) for the support of the United States government of 1½ cents a pound. This about equals the county, state and national taxes paid by United States growers of lemons and does not place the imported lemons at any disadvantage in the American market. It is a square deal all round. But the Tariff Reform League, working in the interest of the foreign lemon grower, wishes to give him an advantage over our own citizens by depriving the United States government what little revenue may be derived from this duty on foreign lemons and to have our home-grown, taxed-raised product to compete with the foreign lemons that they wish to come in free and untaxed. The Tariff Reform League idea is to fill up this country with foreign productions and to injure our own industries and then abuse everybody and everything that may be prosperous. Lemon raising is a farm industry that is protected by a tariff of 1½ cents a pound. If farmers wish this duty removed, they ought to say so for themselves.

The Blue Grass Fair at Lexington, Ky., Jouett Shouse, Secretary, will open Monday, August 8th, and close on August 13th. This is the earliest of the great Fairs of 1910, and it will pay stockmen to travel across the continent to attend it. There was a time when there were but two great Agricultural Fairs on this continent. One was at Lexington, Kentueky, and the other at St. Louis.

Cotton Situation.

The general condition of cotton, July 25th, was 75.5, against a ten-year average of 79.4. Of the cotton states Oklahoma averages 87; Texas, 82; Virginia, 80; Tennessee, 76; Arkansas, 73; Missouri, 72; Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina, 71; South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, 70; and Louisiana, 69.

THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION.

St. Louis to the Front.

In the July edition of The National Farmer and Stock Grower it was stated that a movement was on foot to revive the Great St. Louis Fair, also the St. Louis Exposition, and create anew an institution to be a practical and worthy successor to the Louisana Purchase Exposition. This is a grand programme and one that will require large means, considerable skill and much perseverance.

The Lost Fair.

St. Louis once enjoyed the ownership of the grandest Fair on the continent. The Great St. Louis Fair was opened in 1856. It was at once an educational factor in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. There was no Department of Agriculture of any consequence. St. Louis had the only Fair that was visited by the Prince of Wales, afterward the King of England, in 1860, simply because there were no other Fairs or Expositions in those days of sufficient importance to attract attention.

The greatest contests in the history of stock raising were held in the arena of the St. Louis Fair. In the year 1870 there was a contest of Shorthorn cattle herds such as the world had never seen. There were herds from all over the United States. There were individual animals from Canada and England, and all the great herds of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky competed. The great herd prize, the most coveted award, went to a magnificent herd from Minnesota. In Shorthorn cattle, the historical record of the breed, the report of the event concludes by saying: "It was a famous victory; a magnificent herd and a royal celebration; an event which will be recalled as long as show-yard battles retain their interest as probably the most remarkable event, in some of its features at least, in the annals of cattle competitions in America."

Such was the St. Louis Fair forty years ago. It taught the farmer how to grow hogs that would sell high in market. It first told the world that Missouri raised apples. It collected together the finest rings of saddle horses, and nearly all the implements now used in agriculture were first demonstrated on its grounds. The Fair lasted until the year 1903. In the meantime the stock, which paid no dividends, was bought by speculators, and finally the bare land was sold to the city for ten times more money than the original Fair cost. It was the greatest help in making St. Louis a large city.

The St. Louis Exposition, on Olive street, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition have also gone into the past. Each served its purpose, but there they end. St. Louis, that was the leader and the great attraction and brought people from across the continent, has not now enough exhibition attraction to induce a visitor to cross the Mississippi river. The successful Expositions are at Chicago, Kansas City, Springfield, Columbus, Sedalia, Indianapolis, Des Moines, Oklahoma and Texas. At Hamline, Minnesota, last year enough money was made in one week to pay 15 per cent. interest on all the money necessary to re-establish the St. Louis Fair and to conduct it permanently.

The Present Movement.

The present movement originated as follows: A committee was appointed by different business associations to consider a proposition leading to the establishment of a permanent National Fair and Exposition. The proposition was carefully considered, and for good and sufficient reasons was declined. It developed, however, that last year an attempt was made by private subscription to revive the St. Louis Fair. It also developed that previously there had been advocated and a prospectus printed with a view to establish a permanent enterprise under the name of the Universal Exposition of St. Louis, and that is the name which has been adopted for the new enterprise.

The official duties of the committee appointed by the business organizations were ended when they declined the original proposition, but the members were not satisfied to leave the subject there. They believed, and had good reasons to believe, that the people of St. Louis were willing once more to claim the prerogative as the leading Exposition center of the continent.

The Action Taken.

Several meetings were held by the committee, and resolutions adopted. Recognizing that a suitable tract of land was necessary for the purpose, a real estate committee was selected. They have industriously looked over many sites; they are in need of 250 acres of land accessible and to be obtained at a reasonable price. What is done by them is not yet available for publication, and until the land is selected and secured very little will be heard concerning the Universal Exposition.

It is the intention to acquire by purchase a suitable body of land, to beautify it, and for large gatherings, aviation meets and other outdoor events to bring it into immediate use; to establish a club for the people of St. Louis, and finally to erect a magnificent array of Exposition buildings of the highest character and merit and conduct the enterprise at least six months in the year.

Recognizing that the Great St. Louis Fair was taken out of the hands of the original owners because the stock was not dividend-paying, it is the intention to conduct the new enterprise as a dividend-paying proposition, but to devote all surplus earnings to improvements. It will also be conducted in the interest of the city of St. Louis, to attract people and entertain them. Under the present order of things from May 1st to November 1st of each year, practically each cheap railroad rate leads from St. Louis instead of into the city. This can be readily remedied by providing events of sufficient magnitude that will induce railroads not only to give a round-trip rate for one fare within a radius of one hundred miles and excursion rates from distant points, but will also cause them to advertise St. Louis through all their literature. This alone would justify the establishment of the Exposition.

When the land question is settled there will be further publicity in regard to the movement. The daily press of St. Louis is willing and anxious to place any direct, clear, responsible proposition before the people, and will be advised of all developments in that direction. Sufficient means are available for all immediate purposes. There is at present very little more to be said. The Universal Exposition of St. Louis as now proposed originated in the columns of this paper in an article by the editor in the year 1905. At that time all interested in St. Louis Exposition were exhausted. The programme was just as good then as it is now, but it was the right thing proposed at the wrong time. The present is considered the accepted time. The Chairman of the Organization Committee of the Universal Exposition of St. Louis is Mr. C. F. Blanke, Seventh and Clark avenue, St. Louis, Mo. The Secretary is Mr. Philip H. Hale, Editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis Mo. The Chairman of the Real Estate Committee is Mr. A. O. Rule, 713 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

The Beef Situation.

Notwithstanding all that is said in regard to the future price of beef, it is very well understood by those who are most interested in market conditions that there will be no surplus of beef for some time to come.

The reduction in price of cattle from the highest point is not due to increased supplies of beef, but to the decreased demand and consumption.

In their annual report, Swift & Company, whose trade dealings are of the widest extent, place the decrease at six to eight per cent., as compared with ordinary demands under far more favorable circumstances.

At the same time the buying interest looks with some anxiety to the Western country, which is decreasing in beef production.

The Western ranges are not carrying the cattle that they did formerly, and we will soon have the question asked: "Why don't you stock raisers get down to business and hold your position?"

For twenty-five years the Eastern seaboard markets, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have received a total of about a million cattle a year, and no one expects any increase there.

The great Western markets, however, which supply the Eastern deficiencies, require eight to ten millions of cattle a year to keep all interests moving.

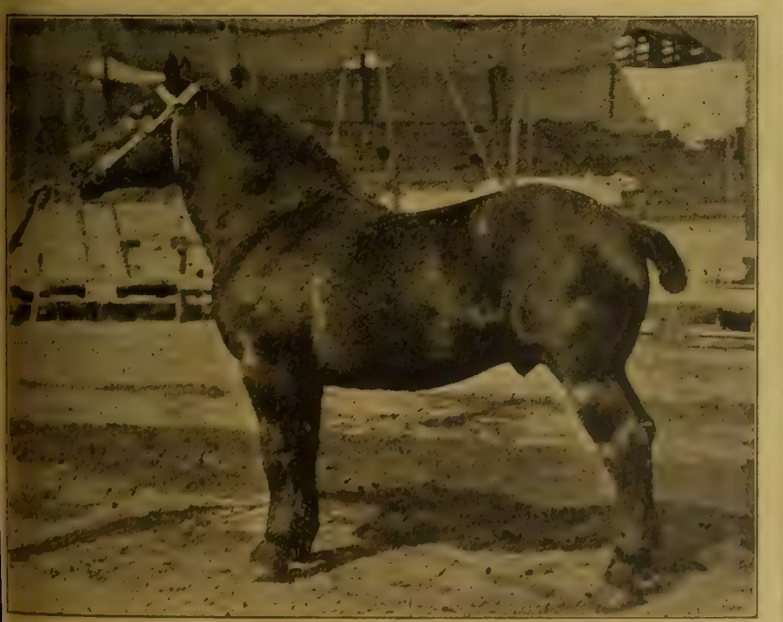
Whenever there is a decided shortage of American beef in the big cities, then the cry will go up: "Take off the duty on beef and let it come in free and untaxed from South America." That is why The National Farmer and Stock Grower is in favor of stockmen doing their very best to control their own market, and the only way to control it is by a sufficient production. Directly a shortage of beef is in sight encouragement will be given to bring in foreign productions. The last Congress reduced the duties on beef from 2 cents a pound to 1½ cents, thereby opening the door a little for Argentine beef. Congress also took off the duty on hides. The present reduction from high prices in the face of comparative light production is due in the main to the falling off in meat demands, and the falling off in meat consumption is largely due to the quietness in general trade throughout the country.

Prices Not Reduced.

It is reported that although live stock is considerably below the high mark in price, the retail butchers have forgotten, neglected and failed to come down. The retailer is in a class by himself.

REMINDER OF RANGE HORSE SALES AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL TOCK YARDS—Pen of horses ready to be driven to the Sale Pavilion. he August sales of Western range horses will be held by Campbell & Reid nd Western Sale Stables Compnay on Thursday, 11th and 25th. There are pecial opportunities at these sales—horses and mares that can be fitted for he domestic sale ring at a living profit.

REMINDER OF THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, which it is the intention o revive as a permanent Exposition to be open six months in the year. The icture represents the first-prize herd of swine at the St. Louis Fair of 1901.



A PRIZE-WINNING PERCHERON STALLION—This is a reminder that he Fair season is coming on. The Percheron horse makes a good display at he Fairs. All stockmen should attend and look them over. The above allion was imported from France and sold in the United States. Bred to ood size American mares the result is a colt that will be serviceable on a arm, as it grows from two to four years old, and when matured will sell om $200 to $300 in any first-class market.

A Cure For Alkali.

Almost all soils contain more or less alkali. Whenever the soil strata is such that there is no natural underdrainage and water is applied to the surface, it generally collects in the basin, the surface of the underground water gradually rises, and when it gets near the surface excessive evaporation occurs, and as the moisture passes away as pure water the salts contained in the water are left at the surface of the ground. In due time the soil in Colorado takes on a white appearance and vegetation suffers.

Naturally, the cure for this condition is to lower the water table, and if there is no natural drainage, this must be done by artificial drainage. Anything that will provide a channel through which the underground water may get away will answer the purpose. Brush, boulders, flag stones, tile and lumber have been successfully used.

In many cases tiles have proved to be unsatisfactory. Both cement tile and some burned clay tile have shown the effect of alkali, and there are instances where each has disintegrated and gone to pieces in a few years.

The open-bottomed wooden box seems to last as well as anything, and there are instances where these have been in service for eighteen years and the wood is still sound. Wood kept absolutely dry will last indefinitely, and wood kept soaked will also last indefinitely. There are instances where piles have been driven and kept continually covered with water. After centuries of time these piles have been removed and found to be as sound as they were the day they were driven.

A wooden pipe or box used for a drain is surrounded by moist earth and water continually runs through it, so it is saturated and therefore a long life under these conditions.

Get a good engineer to plan and lay out your drain for you and it is necessary for him to make an examination of the subsurface soil as well as of the surface soil in order to intelligently place the drain.

This is a common statement: "My ground will not drain, for I have tried it." If an investigation is made, however, nine times out of ten it will be found that the drain is an open drain, the banks have caved and choked the channel, and weeds have been allowed to grow in it. Of course, it won't work under these conditions.

Wooden boxes are easier to lay and lay properly than tile, for the sections are longer and there is less danger of tilting and choking the channel. Remember, however, that in all cases careful work must be done if the drain is to be a success. It is not an exaggeration to say that all land can be drained if the system is properly planned and the work properly done, and this is the permanent cure for alkali.—E. B. House, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

The Russian Farmer.

From St. Petersburg it has been recently reported that slowly but surely the Russian agriculturist is rousing to his opportunities in the meat markets of the world. News of the shortage in America and the advancement in Argentine, Australian and South African packing has filtered through to remoter Russia, with the result that a distinct revolution is setting in, especially in Siberia.

Transport difficulties alone prevent those eastern territories under Russian administration from becoming the chief competitors of the Western Hemisphere in European markets. As it is, agricultural production is advancing more rapidly than the growth of population, and the government is conferring with local authorities with a view to overcoming obtacles in the shape of transport costs and delays.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ARKANSAS.—Red River and Little River. Rich Valley, Improved and Unimproved Cotton, Corn, Alfalfa and Fruit Lands. Price list free in the Alfalfa and Fruit Belt of Arkansas, on the K. C. S. Ry. **Robert Sessions,** Winthrop, Little River county, Ark.

We Pay Your Fare Both Ways to Florida

If you buy Celery Farms property — ten acres—you get your railroad fare both ways. We have 60,000 acres in the finest section of Florida, a place where one crop of potatoes in 90 days will pay for the land and put money in the bank. Rail and river transportation, the best market, the earliest market, where the owners of the Colony help every man to success. We want 1,000 families in the next sixty days, and make concessions that will bring them. Don't wait to write tomorrow—

DO IT NOW!

FLORIDA HOMELAND COMPANY,
458 Atlantic National Bank Bldg.,
Jacksonville, Fla.

TENNESSEE.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and prices of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

TEXAS RANCH FOR SALE: 68,000 acres, 25 per cent. of which is first-class agricultural, the remainder is rolling and good grazing land, divided into fourteen pastures, watered by thirty-two wells, equipped with windmills, three large tanks and permanent running water, situated within five miles of the town of Del Rio, in the counties of Valverde and Kinney, bordered on the south for five miles by the Southern Pacific Railroad, with a large warehouse and loading pens in the ranch on the railroad. The Orient Railroad is building from San Angelo to Del Rio, and will run almost through the center of this ranch. There are adequate improvements for a first-class ranch. Price, $5.00 per acre; $100,000.00 cash, and good time on the deferred payments at 6 per cent., interest payable annually. Address, **T. B. Jones,** Box 27, Del Rio, Texas

TEXAS.—2,600 acres, 11 miles from Sabinal, Uvalde county; about half agricultural, balance excellent grazing. Price, $7.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Address, **Albert D. Evans,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

TEXAS.—A Great Bargain.—1,650 acres, 95 per cent. agricultural, in northeast corner of Red River county; 400 acres in cultivation and under hog-proof fence; 200 acres in Bermuda grass; eight houses and plenty of good water. Situated 11 miles north of Avery, on the T. & P. Railroad. Price, $25,000; one-third cash; deferred payments to suit purchaser. Address and mention this paper **A. J. Martin,** Harris Ferry, Texas.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS,

No matter where you live. Write me today if you want to buy or sell any kind of Real Estate or business. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

We can sell your property; send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

FARMS WANTED! We can turn a quick sale for you, as we are in close touch with buyers everywhere. Let us show you how to save agents' commissions. Or if you want to buy property of any kind, anywhere, write us. **AMERICAN INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION,** Minneapolis, Minn.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM?

I want information immediately about a good grain or stock farm for sale. There is a good buyer waiting for it, willing to pay your price. Write me at once for full particulars. Address, **ARTHUR CAPPER, Dept. 98, Topeka, Kan.**

FREE HOMESTEADS

From 40 to 160 acres land in Ala., Ark., Fla., La., and Miss. **GIVEN AWAY** by **UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT** to successful applicants. Send 25c for information and application forms. **DIXIE HOME CO.,** Sarasota, Florida.

Minister of Agriculture.

Baron Oura, the Minister of Agriculture of Japan, is visiting this country, coming from Europe. The Baron is also Minister of Commerce, and his first visit in New York was to the Stock Exchange of Wall street. All agricultural organizations in this country will heartily welcome Baron Oura and we hope his stay in this country will be both pleasant and profitable.

Caught in the Act.

The New York Produce Review says: "Among the patrons of the Flandreau (South Dakota) Co-operative Creamery were a few of those undesirable, always dissatisfied, disgruntled farmers who are ever looking for a cream buyer that will give them a higher test and a higher price than the local creamery can do. Some time ago the Hanford Produce Company supplied them with just such a buyer. He did as other unscrupulous cream buyers have done—overread the test when a patron of the local creamery brought cream and underread the test when he thought his victim would stand for it. He paid four cents more per pound for butter-fat than the agents of the same company ten miles distant, where there was no competition. He was caught in the act by A. P. Ryger, the State Dairy Expert; plead guilty when brought into court and paid his fine and costs, amounting to about $25."

Dairy and Creamery.

It is now estimated that in Siberia there are 3,000 creameries. The output is sold in Russia and constitutes the main portion of the Russian butter exportations. Russia exported only 310,000 pounds in 1896; 3,164,000 pounds ten years later, in 1906, and the total for the year 1909 was 3,456,000 pounds. Look out for Russia in the butter market.

From Princeton, N. J., late in July, it was reported that rather than sell to city distributors at ten cents a gallon the milk producers of Northern New Jersey were feeding their milk to hogs. What they ought to be doing and probably are doing is separating the cream and feeding the skim milk to hogs.

Cool the Cream to Fifty Degrees.

If the cream is to be delivered sweet it must be cooled as soon as separated to a temperature in the neighborhood of fifty degrees. It may then, and not till then, be mixed with older cream. Many creamery patrons now store ice for household purposes, but do not use it for cooling cream, as the creamery has not demanded an improved raw material. If the cream were all delivered sweet, the improvement in the quality of the butter would demand a premium in price that would well repay the patron for his extra time and labor.—J. F. Singleton, Creamery Instructor, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

New York Storage.

Butter and eggs are now stored in the warehouses of New York and neighborhood in larger quantities than ever before at this time of the year. Last year's figures on storage and prices made largest records up to that time, but they are exceeded by the totals of the past month. Butter is now higher in price than it has been in July of any other year since the Civil War times. A report made from twenty-nine of the thirty-two food warehouses in the metropolitan district shows that 2,334,000 cases, each containing thirty dozen of eggs, are now in storage. A year ago the total was 1,911,000 cases. Never before has the total in these warehouses exceeded 2,000,000 cases in July.—The Milk Reporter, July, 1910.

Alfalfa and Dairying.

"No other branch of agriculture presents more advantages than dairying, disposing of the products of the farm, as milk and butter-fat. When the latter may be sold to creamery stations and the skim milk fed to calves and pigs along with alfafa, the profits are greater than from almost any other form of agriculture. No other business tends so rapidly to build up the fertility of the farm, and, when judiciously conducted, no other branch of farming yields more satisfactory financial returns. Raising and feeding alfalfa will add from 15 to 30 per cent. to the profits of dairying over the use of any other feedstuff that may be raised or bought. The profit problem for the dairyman is constantly to find the feed that will decrease the cost of his production."—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

A New World Milk Record.

It remained for the College of Agriculture at Columbia, Mo., to raise and develop the champion dairy cow of all the world. Missouri Chief Josephine, a Holstein-Friesian cow, finished her six-months' test on July 18th, producing 17,008.8 pounds, an average of 93.4 pounds of milk daily for 182 days. This is equivalent to 46.7 quarts, or 11.6 gallons, every day. Her highest record for one day was 110.2 pounds. This record is the more remarkable because no special preparation had been made for this test, and Josephine has done her full duty in the regular dairy herd of the University, having had five calves in five and one-half years.

Not only has this record smashed all previous world's records for milk production, but the per cent. of butter-fat is increasing daily, so that, barring accidents, this cow will undoubtedly produce more butter during a period of twelve months than any other cow that has ever been tested in the world.

This cow is but one of a number of remarkable cows owned by the University of Missouri and maintained solely for the instruction of its students in agriculture and for investigational purposes. Only twenty Jersey cows in the history of the world have produced more than 700 pounds of butter in one year. Five of these cows, or 25 per cent. of the total number, are owned and were bred by this Missouri institution. The college owns more than 300 pure-bred and registered animals, belonging to seventeen distinct breeds.

Josephine's record exceeds the present world's record for six months by 1,458 pounds. The foregoing is from the Agricultural College.

Cream on the Farm.

The Blue Valley Creamery Company of St. Joseph, Mo., is sending out some practical literature relating to the care of milk and cream. We notice two statements which are interesting. One is in relation to holding milk at different temperatures; the other is a comparison of the results of cooling by air and by water. We quote as follows:

"To show the value of quick cooling upon the keeping quality, a sample of milk was kept at ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit (the same temperature at which it was drawn from the cow) and it curdled in eighteen hours. The same size sample of the same milk was cooled in seventy degrees Fahrenheit and it did not curdle until forty-eight hours had elapsed. Another sample was cooled to fifty degrees and it kept for ten days without curdling. Although these figures would not be the same for all samples of milk, it brings out the fact that the bacteria which cause milk to sour grow very slowly at low temperatures.

"To bring out the fact that it is possible to cool the cream much quicker by placing the can in cold water than by allowing it to stand in the air, a four-gallon can of cream at ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit was placed in water having a temperature of sixty-four degrees. The cream cooled to the temperature of the water (sixty-four degrees) in two hours. Another can of the same size, containing the same amount of cream, at the same temperature, was allowed to stand in the air, having a temperature of forty-five degrees, (nineteen degrees lower than the temperature of the water) yet it did not cool down to sixty-four degrees until ten hours had elapsed."

Corn Harvester.

A most practical corn harvester is made by the New Process Mfg. Co., of Salina, Kas. It will do almost anything that a corn binder will do and cost only a fraction as much. With it a man can cut and shock from four to six acres a day, and it is so simple in construction and operation that a boy can run it. It has been sold in every state in the Union, and has given universal satisfaction. It will pay for itself in less than one season, and is so compact and well made that it will last for years.

If you will write them, mentioning this paper, they will send you full particulars.

Last year the wheat crop of the world, 3,616,109,000 bushels, was the largest on record.

Investigate The Record of The Spreader You Buy

BEFORE you buy a manure spreader, find out what it has done for other farmers. That is the best proof of what it will do for you. Investigate carefully, and you will find that in the matter of service rendered, there are three machines that rank high above all others. These are the—

I H C Spreaders

Cloverleaf Corn King Kemp 20th Century

They have proved their value in actual use in the hands of hundreds of satisfied farmers. Choose one of these machines, and you will be sure of getting the full value of your manure by spreading it in the most economical and efficient way.

Here are a few "reasons why:"

The mechanism which transmits the power from the axle to operate the apron and beater on I H C spreaders is simple and efficient. It requires little power to operate—does not get out of order.

The beater is strong and positive in its action. It thoroughly pulverizes the manure and distributes it evenly. It can be quickly regulated to spread manure as thickly or as thinly as desired. This adjustment can be made from the driver's seat while the spreader is in operation.

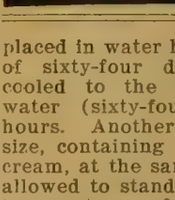
The wood in I H C spreader frames is hard, resinous, non-porous, very regular and narrow ringed. It is air-dried so that the sap is retained—cementing the wood fibres together. This prevents manure liquids from penetrating it and makes it proof against the action of the acids in the manure.

Wide-tired wheels and roller-bearings insure light draft, making I H C spreaders easy on the horses.

Cloverleaf spreaders have endless aprons. Corn King and Kemp 20th Century spreaders are of the return apron type. All can be furnished on special order with lime hoods for spreading commercial fertilizers, and drilling attachments for distributing manure in rows. All three styles are made in several sizes, so, when you choose from the I H C line, you are sure of getting just the machine that will meet your needs.

Call on the I H C local dealer and go over the matter with him, or, if you prefer, write direct for catalogue and full information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A



THE I-H-C LINE

LOOK FOR THE I. H. C. TRADE MARK. IT IS A SEAL OF EXCELLENCE AND A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

Shoo-Fly THE ANIMALS' FRIEND

KILLS EVERY FLY

it strikes when our gravity sprayer is used. Keeps insect pests off animals in pasture longer than any imitation. Used since 1885. Thousands of dairymen duplicate 10 to 50 gallons annually after testing imitations. Absolutely harmless; cures all sores

30 cents worth saves $10

worth of milk and flesh on each cow during fly season. **No Lice in Poultry House** or any place it is sprayed. If dealer offers substitute, send us his name and $1 for 3-tube gravity Sprayer and enough SHOO-FLY to protect 20 cows. Name express office. **$1 returned if animals not protected.** Free booklet. Special terms to agents.

Shoo-Fly Mfg. Co., 1305 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

Editor knows from experience that Shoo-Fly is O. K.

Afforestation and Reforestation.

Afforestation means the putting of forests where they have not previously been. Reforestation means the planting of forests where they have previously been. The work of afforestation and reforestation is engaging the attention of the nations as never before.

In much of this country it is a matter of afforestation. This is particularly true of the Prairie States, where only the buffalo and the Indian roamed before the coming of the white man. So far as we are able to find out, these prairies have been without trees for centuries; but ages ago, in the carboniferous age, they were covered with dense forests, which later became our great beds of soft coal. But for all practical purposes the land has never borne a forest, for the carboniferous age is so very far away that new land surface has been formed since its time.

Every state in the West is looking in the direction of afforesting the land along its water courses. There is no doubt that it is entirely feasible for the people to secure this land at low cost, for it is of little value to the owners. In most cases the water is making inroads at the outer angles and filling up the inner angles, thus constantly threatening or injuring the tillable land. For the state to secure it is an easy matter, as the inhabitants of each locality would like to see trees covering the banks of streams, that their roots might prevent the constant erosion going on.

Illinois has largely provided for this in her laws relative to the organization of park districts. It is possible for any lot of territory to be formed into a park district and this park district can purchase the streams and their adjacent banks or tops of hills or anything else they want. This work is even now progressing, and one such park district in Northern Illinois is preparing to reforest the banks of two noted streams. The forests so created will be serpentine in character—long, narrow and winding. It will thus be an ideal park, for it will pass near the homes of many people. It will cost less to care for it than the ordinary park, for wildness and thick woods will be its chief charm. The fire warden and the skilled forester will be the chief park officials. Thus pleasure, and, later, profit, will be the result.

As such areas can be purchased by bonding the park district and paying off the cost gradually, it is proving very popular, and many park districts are now bending their attention to the securing of areas to be put to use in the future.

We have not begun this work any too soon. The rise in the value of land makes it from year to year more difficult for the public to buy back what it sold for almost nothing; but every locality should be awake to the danger and delay and secure land to be reforested or afforested.

Prizes For Ayrshires.

The Ayrshire Breeders' Association is offering liberal prizes at Western State Fairs, consisting mainly of silver cups, valued at $25 each, to be won by registered Ayrshires. They are as follows: Springfield, Ill., best dairy record, test to conform to the rules of the Fair. National Dairy Show, three best cows in milk, owned by exhibitor. Minnesota State Fair, best female of any age. Iowa State Fair, best bull of any age. Ohio State Fair, best bull of any age.

Tomato preparations are being very largely imported from Italy. Canned tomatoes and tomato paste constitute most of the shipments.

Read! Reason! Reflect!

If all Live Stock Commission firms were alike
It wouldn't pay us to advertise.

But there is a difference
In favor of CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

Advertising cannot prove this;
It can only create a desire for the best service.

In the live stock commission business
The best service costs you no more than the poorest.

Why Not Have the Best?

In the majority of cases a trial of our firm
Means the making of a life-long patron and friend.

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago East St. Louis Kansas City South Omaha
South St. Paul Denver South St. Joseph
East Buffalo Sioux City Fort Worth

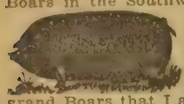
LIVE STOCK BREEDERS.

POLAND-CHINAS.

"Kirby's got the best." Not what we say but what our customers in nine different states say. Write for prices.
KIRBY STOCK FARM,
Marmaduke, Ark.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

Home of Royal Meddler (50,111) and Hutchinson Sensation (53,000), two of the greatest Boars in the Southwest. Hutchinson Sensation (53,000) was Grand Champion at Missouri State Fair, 1909. Weighs 750 at eighteen months old. I have a nice lot of Gilts bred to these Grand Boars that I am offering at a bargain; also a fine lot of Pigs that will please you. Write for catalogue—it is free.



JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
R. F. D. No. 1, Marmaduke, Ark.

POLAND-CHINAS.

CHINA PIGS, sired by Best Corrector, out of Perfection and Spellbinder Dams, at $10.00 each. Send in your order and get the best blood in the world. Address,
D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

POLAND CHINAS

Regenerated, long and heavy-boned. Sired by 1,000-lb Boars out of stretchy Sows.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM,

Importers of
SHIRE,
PERCHERON and
HACKNEY
STALLIONS.

Write for catalogue.

Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

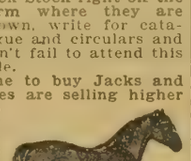
BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
WILLARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

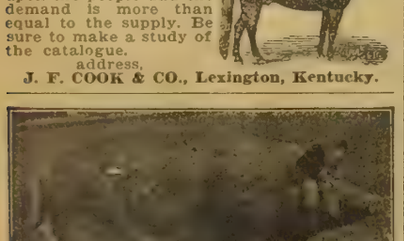
FIRST ANNUAL SALE.

The Cook Farms near Lexington, Ky., will hold the First Annual Sale FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th. The offerings will consist of 100 Saddle Mares, Jennets and Colts, all registered. If you wish to buy a Saddle Horse or Jack Stock right off the farm where they are grown, write for catalogue and circulars and don't fail to attend this sale.

This is the right time to buy Jacks and Jennets. The best Mules are selling higher than was ever before known in the history of the trade. The Kentucky Saddle Horse is also taking a new hold upon the people and the demand is more than equal to the supply. Be sure to make a study of the catalogue.



address,
J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Kentucky.



TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The Bacon Hog, the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs not akin from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won over 100 ribbons at four State Fairs the past year. A few choice Pigs from imported stock; sire and dam winners at Royal Show, England, 1907.
CHAS. FORD,
Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

Meats have advanced in price in Austria. The fact is, none of the European countries can feed themselves.

Litters of Pigs by Breeds.

"Dr. Rommel has compiled from records of the Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey Associations a fund of figures showing the fecundity of such a great number of sows of these breeds as to make their summing up thoroughly representative. Observations of 14,703 Poland-China litters in the five years, 1882-86, inclusive, disclosed an average of 7.04 pigs per litter. Observations of 39,812 litters of the same breed in the years 1898-1902 showed an average of 7.52 pigs. This was an increase in the latter five years of .48, or nearly one-half, pig per litter, a percentage of 6.81. From 1893 to 1897, inclusive, 3,762 Duroc-Jersey sows averaged 9.22 pigs each. From 1898 to 1902, inclusive, 17,890 Duroc-Jersey sows averaged 9.27 pigs each, or an increase of .054 per cent. Of the more than 76,000 sows of both breeds reported as under observation one Poland-China farrowed twenty pigs and two Duroc-Jerseys a like number."—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

Draft Horse Exhibit at the Missouri State Fair.

The Secretary of the Missouri State Fair is the authority for the statement that in the total of eighty-six (86) classes for draft and coach horses at the Missouri State Fair of 1909, there was a total of only seventy-six (76) entries and an average of less than one horse to each class.

A total of $780 in prize money was offered in the class "Open to the World" for draft and coach horses, and over $400 of this money was not competed for.

A total of $735 was offered in prize money in the class "Limited to Missouri-bred Animals" for draft and coach horses. Less than 10 per cent. of this money was competed for, leaving over $650. In the class of Percheron and French draft horses "Limited to Missouri-bred Animals" there was not one exhibit. This is also true of nearly all the other classes, "Limited to Missouri-bred Animals."

The $50 which was offered for grade draft horses remained with the Treasurer because there were no grade draft horses exhibited.

The $400 in the "Open to the World" class was not competed for, and much good advertising could have been had by Missouri horsemen if they had exhibited at the Missouri State Fair in 1909. The $650 not competed for in class "Limited to Missouri-bred Animals" was set aside for the special benefit of Missouri breeders.

The premiums on draft and coach horses have been increased for the year 1910 to nearly $2,000. The American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses offers $105 in special premiums and two gold medals valued at $100 for that breed of horses at the 1910 Missouri State Fair. The Percheron Registrry Company offers seventeen (17) silver medals for horses registered in that association to be competed for at the 1910 Missouri State Fair.

The time is ripe for a big exhibit of draft horses. The demand for this class of live stock is so great that such an exhibit will be very profitable advertising.

It is sincerely hoped that Missouri breeders will take advantage of the present opportunities to increase the volume of draft horse business within the state and to build up a permanent, lucrative business for themselves. If you have anything in this class of live stock that can be exhibited, such an exhibit should be considered.

The catalogue for the Missouri State Fair is ready for distribution and may be had by addressing a request to Secretary John T. Stinson, Sedalia, Mo.

Sheep Premiums Won.

Wm. Cooper & Nephews, of Berkhamsted, Engand, are manufacturers of the famous Cooper Sheep Dip. The firm is also engaged in breeding Shorthorn and Red Polled cattle and Shropshire sheep. So far this year the Cooper exhibits have won two championships, four reserve championships, one special prize, eighteen firsts, twenty-five seconds, twelve thirds and two fourth prizes. This is a record hard to beat with the season just becoming interesting.

Blooded Stock Notes.

Attention is invited to the card of J. F. Cook & Co., Lexington, Ky. The Cook farms are devoted to raising saddle horses, jacks and jennets, all registered. This firm wins a large number of prizes at the Kentucky Fairs, which is a guarantee of the quality of the stock. The annual sale will be held on Friday, September 30. Be sure to send in your name for a catalogue.

Walker Bros. & Co. have headquarters at 721 East Fifth street, Oklahoma City, Okla., and have on hand a fine collection of Percheron stallions, also coach stallions and mares. They would like you to inspect their stock after writing for price list. Many of our readers will find it to their advantage to pay this establishment a visit.

Mr. R. Breininger, of Woodland Herd of Duroc-Jersey Swine, is again advertising in this paper. He has young boars for sale that can safely be relied upon to sire first-class, growthy pigs.

Mr. Chas. Ford, of Mortonsville, Ky., writes that there is an ever-increasing demand for Tamworrth hogs. For this reason he is enlarging his herd by bringing in different strains, having recently bought some of the best ones from Canada. He is a great prize winner at the Fairs. See page 12.

Live stock breeders are reminded that The National Farmer and Stock Grower paper has averaged above one hundred thousand copies a month for the past seven years. It is the best medium for advertising pure-bred cattle, hogs and sheep, and rates are very reaonable.

Canned Meats For England.

The London representative of Libby, McNeil & Libby, American meat packers, announced from London, August 2d, that his firm had closed a big contract with the British Army at a ecord price, against Australian and Argentine competition. The firm is to deliver $5,000,000 worth of canned meats.

The contracts call for 346,000 cans of corned meat, packed in Welsh tin. British officers will go to Chicago to oversee the packing.

Pigeons and Squabs.

St. Louis quotations for country consignments, early in August—quote: Live pigeons at 75 per dozen. Squabs—Fancy homers, $2.50 per dozen for eight-pound; $3.00 for nine-pound; $3.25 for ten-pound; $1.50 for small; common at $1.00 to $1.25 per dozen.

The Illinois State Fair.

The premium list of the Illinois State Fair and the rules governing awards are now ready and can be had by applying to Mr. J. K. Dickerson, Secretary, Springfield, Ill. The Fair opens September 30th and closes October 8th.

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS.

Large enough for service, the big-boned, growthy kind, with plenty of quality. Price, $18 to $20.
R. BREININGER, R. R. 2, Monroe, Ind.

FOR SALE: FIFTY O. I. C. PIGS.

June farrow. They are all the good kind. For prices write ALVEY BROS.,
Meriden, Kansas.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS

Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstake and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.

SUNSET JERSEY CATTLE HERD.

For Sale: One full-blood Bull Calf, but not registered—a bargain.
One registered Bull Calf nine months old.
One registered Bull Calf two months old. These Calves will not last long. If you want one, write
ALBERT S. ENNIS,
712-21 Missouri Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Rams, Ewes and Ram Lambs of the best breeding. Ram at head of flock sired by an imported English Ram out of a Canadian Ewe. Have used Rams from the best flocks in the United States and Canada. These sheep are bred for wool and mutton. Prices reasonable.

C. J. SMITH & SONS, R.F.D. 4, Greenville, Ill.

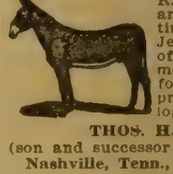
PERCHERONS
and
COACHERS
Cheap.

Send For Price List.

WALKER BROS.
& CO.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.



THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

The Wells Medicine Company, Lafayette, Ind., invite attention of our readers to Craft's Distemper Cure, by advertisement in our columns. It is an unfailing remedy for distemper, coughs, colds, pinkeye, shipping fever and it is a valuable treatment for "heaves." This is prized by thousands of horse owners who have used it, as well as by flock masters for sheep and dogs. All druggists should be able to supply this to the reader. Free literature may be obtained by writing to the above address.

Salesmen and Saleswomen Wanted.

Thousands of good positions now open, paying from $1,000 to $5,000 a year and expenses. No former experience needed to get one of them. We will teach you to be an expert salesman or saleswoman by mail in eight weeks, and assist you to secure a good position and you can pay for your tuition out of your earnings. Write today for full particulars and testimonials from hundreds of men and women we have placed in good positions paying from $100 to $500 a month and expenses. Address nearest office.
Dept 505, NATIONAL SALESMEN TRAINING ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, New York, Minneapolis, Atlanta, Kansas City, San Francisco.

PURE-BRED SEED WHEAT.

I have for sale this year an extra fine quality of "IMPROVED TURKEY RED" Seed Wheat. This seed is clean, very heavy, and it is as fine a quality as I have ever sent out. Prices are right. Send for free sample and prices, stating the number of bushels that you will want to buy this season. Address,
L. C. BROWN, Seed Farm Specialist,
LaGrange, Cook County, Illinois.

Earn $60 to $140 Month

Hundreds of positions open for steam railway Firemen and Brakemen, and electric railway Motormen and Conductors. Experience unnecessary. Write immediately for full particulars stating position desired.
RAILWAY ASSOCIATION,
235 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

William H. Collins Dies.

William H. Collins died at Quincy, Ill., July 29th, aged 79. He was born in Collinsville and graduated from the Illinois College, Jacksonville, in 1850. He took a post-graduate course in theology and philosophy in Yale, and then served as pastor of the Congregational Church at LaSalle for six years.

At the opening of the Civil War he was chosen Chaplain of the Tenth Illinois Infantry, but soon resigned to assist in raising another company. He was appointed Chaplain and distinguished himself, winning promotion to a position on the staff of Gen. John M. Palmer. From 1864 to 1865 he was Provost Marshal of the Twelfth Illinois District. In 1886 he established the Collins Plow Company in Quincy, which has become a leading industry. On different occasions he was elected as Alderman of Quincy and once served a few months as Acting Mayor to fill a vacancy.

He was a member of the Legislature from 1884 to 1886, and from 1880 to 1890. He received a complimentary vote for Lieutenant-Governor. For six years he was a member of the Adams County Board of Supervisors, and for several years was President of the Quincy Board of Education. He was a favorite public speaker and achieved distinction as a magazine writer. Above all, he was the farmers' friend and a successful plow manufacturer.

Flies the Cause of the Great Chicago Fire.

The great fire which swept over Chicago is numbered among the greatest conflagrations in the history of the country. The cause of this terrible calamity is said to have been due to a cow kicking over a lighted lamp. The animal was being milked in her stall after dark, and, being tormented by flies, grew restless and the accident followed.

Flies seem to take a fiendish delight in inflicting tortures upon horses and cattle, and it is a well-known fact that farmers and dairymen are robbed of a large part of their profits through worry and torment which their stock suffer from bites of flies an dother insects.

The protection of his stock from flies and other insects is an important matter, and one farmer who successfully solved the problem twenty-five years ago has been making this preparation ever since, and it is now used by thousands of farmers and dairymen everywhere.

He appropriately called his preparation Shoo-Fly and the success of the article has been so great that it is used in every state in the Union.

Shoo-Fly not only keeps flies and insects off animals in stable or pasture, but it cures all kinds of sores, barb-wire cuts, hoof ailments, etc., and there is nothing can equal it in keeping poultry and poultry houses free from lice and mites.

Every farmer and dairyman should at least give this preparation a trial. If your dealer does not handle Shoo-Fly, write to the Shoo-Fly Mfg. Co., 1305 North Tenth street, Philadelphia. On receipt of $1.00 they will send you a three-tube gravity sprayer and enough Shoo-Fly to protect 200 cows. We urge our readers to write for it.

Chlorophyl and Blood.

Chlorophyl is the green coloring matter in plants that gives the green color so universal in nature. Recent chemical investigations seem to show that there is a close relationship between the coloring pigments in chlorophyl and the red pigments of blood. In other words, rich green in plants is the correspondent of redness in the human form. Good, rich, red blood is synonymous of health in man and animals, while bright glossy green in plants always denotes health and thrift in the plant.

Both good, rich, red blood and glossy green indicate that the animals and plants have the power of overcoming disease germs. In blood certain qualities exist that make war on disease germs and destroy them The actual process of doing this has been studied out by the physiologists There is no doubt that the chloro phyl has in it germicidal power to a limited degree. This will account for the well-known fact that a thrifty plant is less likely to be attacked by insects or disease than a weak plant

The lice on a brood of chicks will often concentrate on the weakest chick. It is also well known that among human beings, to overwork and become run down is the surest way of opening the door to disease. Therefore to keep up the supply of rich, red blood is one way of warding off disease; and to keep up the supply of chlorophyl is one way of preventing diseases and sometimes even insects.

The fact that chlorophyl has germicidal qualities probably lies at he base of the development of disease-resisting plants. During recent years much has been done in the selecting of plants that have the power to resist of plants that have the powe to resist rust and other diseases arising from attacks of minute vegetable parasites. Out of hundeds of plants one will be found that does not go down under the attack. This one is used for the propagation of new hundreds of plants out of which a few will be found resistant to disease and even to insects. The cause is perhaps the abundance and high quality of the chlorophyl in the particular plants found resistant.

It therefore should be a hint to the farmer to give his plants all kinds of proper cultivation that the chlorophyl may be abundant and have in it a vigor such as is found in rich, red blood. The supply of plant food and the supply of water will help in the elaboration of this desirable element.

Speaking of the value of chlorophyl to plants, a professor of botany said to the writer: "The chlorophyl in plants is the only thing known in nature that has the power to take inert matter and change it into living tissue. Chlorophyl is in some mysterious way connected with life. By its power the plant lives. The supply of chlorophyl regulates the life element in the plant, though we do not yet understand just how."

In a general way it may be said that there is no better way to keep plants free from disease than to feed them well and water them properly. This at least is a great help in the battle against disease.

Easy Method of Handling Hay.

An old stockman who has long traveled the great agricultural section was recently reminiscing on modern farm progress. One of the things specially mentioned as typical of the clean, business-like farm method of to-day was the handling of hay.

This advance in hay handling has been largely due to the Collins Plow Company, of Quincy, Illinois. This progressive manufacturer early saw the great advantage such a machine would offer the farmer and became pioneers in its manufacture and stand to-day with leaders in this field.

The "Ell" line put out by them has long been recognized as one of the most popular and best machines on the market.

It is manufactured in eighteen styles, both horse and power, to suit every need. One of the distinctive features of this line is the new condenser with which all their power presses are equipped. This special device increases the capacity of each machine fully one-third and is being spoken of in the highest terms by many of our readers who have used it. In fact, they say that nothing could persuade them to return to the old method.

We would suggest than any of our readers who are interested in this up-to-date side of farming would write for catalogue and information to the Collins Pow Company, 2014 Hampshire street, Quincy, Illinois.

A RACING SCENE—Reminder of the Great St. Louis Fair. Under the present laws of the state of Missouri the sport of racing cannot degenerate into a gambling game. Racing is sucessfully conducted at the State Fair. At the Universal Exposition of St. Louis there will be aviation field, speed way for autos and track for harness and running contests.

ABSORBINE ONE OF THE BEST.

LeRoy Gaul, of Clinton, Iowa, reported September 26, 1909: "I am using your Absorbine on a curb and splint. I rub them down with a hard-wood stick and then put on your Absorbine. I do this every day and the curb and splint are going away nicely, and you can hardly tell that I have used any of it. It takes only a little, and I can say that Absorbine is one of the best remedies." Absorbine at druggists, $2.00 a bottle, or sent direct upon receipt of price, is an excellent preparation for treating bog spavin, thoroughpin, capped hock, sprung knee, swollen tendon, big knee, etc. Write for descriptive pamphlet, sent free. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 106 Temple street, Springfield, Mass.

Poultry and Farm Paper Club.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper in the United States, and the answer is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** There are other excellent poultry papers, but the one we take home to read and one the family is demined to read is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** We have made arrangements whereby we can send The National Farmer and Stock Grower and **The Reliable Poultry Journal,** both papers, one year, for fifty cents. This is a bargain that is good now, but this advertisment may not appear again. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

REMINDER OF THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR—The Coliseum where the greatest saddle horse contests were held. The picture represents the preliminary canter before a contest. The St. Louis Fair is to be revived and enlarged under the name of the Universal Exposition of St. Louis.

Mexican Agricultural Products For the United States.

Consul Alexander V. Dye, of Nogales, Mexico, reports that a writer and an authority on agriculture sent out by the Mexican government is delivering lectures in the principal towns of Sonora to induce the farmers of the state to raise products for the American market, especially early vegetables, lemons, dates, figs, etc. A National Chamber of Agriculture, to encourage such cultivation, was organized at Hermosillo on May 15, composed of the leading agriculturists of the state, convened by the Governor for this purpose. The idea is that eventually all agricultural products will be admitted by the United States government free of duty.

The Favorite Corn Husker.

This Corn Husker is more largely sold than any other on the market. We have therefore selected it as a seasonable subscription premium. It is made for the right hand. The hook sets at any angle, to prevent glancing. Opening or closing the

small end of the plate adjusts a fit to any size hand and prevents chafing. The improved shape of the plate and leather make this hook the favorite. We will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and one Favorite Corn Husker for 50 cents. The Corn Husker is a free premium. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Practical Farming and Gardening.

This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening**, postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

A Few Points on Roads.

The problem of road construction is not so simple now as it was before the days of the automobile. Before that time the macadam road with its top layer of fine stone dust was considered very good, and had only the objection against it that the dust sometimes blew into the houses of the people living on the road.

But the automobile has a large wheel tired with rubber. When this rubber tire presses the surface of the road it lies flat with it for a few inches at its point of contact with the road. As the rubber is pressed down on the surface it forces out the air, and when the rubber pulls up the air that is under the fine road material pushes up the said material to prevent a vacuum being formed. This operation is spoken of as "sucking." The dust and finely-broken stone are tossed into the air with great force and given to the winds to carry off. This fine material was placed on the road bed at the first to act as a buffer between wagon tires and the stones composing the major part of the macadam. The composition of macadam is largely of a soft lime rock that would be continually ground under the wheels of wagons if not protected by a fine surface.

But the auto wheel removes the protecting fine surface and exposes the lime rock to the work of multitudinous wheels. The result is that such a road soon wears thin and water collects in the low places and wheels dig through in wet weather.

In cities and villages the wearing out of this kind of road is very rapid, due to the necessity for frequently cleaning it. On the country road the droppings of horses do not amount to enough to cause the road to be cleaned. But in cities and villages the number of horses is so great that the droppings of horses accumulate to a point that creates a public demand for cleaning. Then the man with the broom gets to work and sweeps up not only the droppings, but at the same time a part of the surface of the road. This is carted off to be dumped in some out-of-the-way place. The writer has inspected several such dumping places and found the dumped material full of macadam, including broken stone of considerable size.

In places where mud is hauled onto the streets from unpaved roads, the cleaning has to be more frequent and the destruction of the road is more rapid.

In the building of village and city roads one thing should be always kept in sight. That is, the building of a road, the surface of which can be cleaned without at the same time beginning to destroy it. Among the materials that will stand cleaning are brick, cement and asphaltum in its various combinations.

On country roads the cleaning is a small factor and may be ignored. The question of cost is, however, the greatest one. Where large, coarse gravel unmixed with loam can be obtained it will greatly help the solution of the road problem. Although coarse gravel may be lifted by the sucking action of the automobile wheel, it will not, however, blow away or become a nuisance on the dinner table of the farmer whose house stands by the side of the road.

FARMERS' SONS EXCEL.

Boys From Rural Districts Have Much Advantage as Veterinarians.

The boy raised on the farm does usually far excel his brother from the city in the study of any profession. Perhaps this is because he is willing to give more time and real hard work to his studies.

In the study of one profession, however, that of veterinary science, the boy from the farm has a distinct advantage.

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By his close association he knows horses, cattle, sheep, etc., far better than the boy from the city, and, having a good understanding of the subject to start with, he gets to his work at the veterinary college quickly, and rarely fails to complete the full work and secure his degree in regular time.

Dr. S. Stewart, the Dean of the Kansas City Veterinary College, East Fifteenth street, Kansas City, Mo., said recently: "About sixty per cent. of our students come from the farm. The boys from the farm, as a rule, do well in general practice; they understand stockmen, the farmer, get acquainted quickly generally and do well. Some of our graduates make as much as $5,000 a year in general practice, and any number of them earn $2,000 or more."

Handling Fleeces.

An improved method of handling the fleece as it comes from the sheep's back has been much improved on at Killarney Station, in the Narrabri district, the property of Mr. W. F. Buchanan. Running almost the entire length of the shearing shed, one of the finest in the state, is a device known as a "creeper," a revolving table, constructed of wood on the principle of a windlass, which moves slowly in its frame. Its object is to carry fleeces down to the roller's table. The wool is placed upon the structure by employes, whose work was formerly to carry it to the tables ——sometimes the full length of the shearing board. This was very trying work on youths. Now a constant stream of fleeces is slowly carried down to the tables, and the picker-up's work is made much lighter, and the fleeces receive less handling and breakage. The structure is worked by belting attached to the machinery of the shearing plant.—Sydney Stock and Station Journal.

The ranch of Mrs. J. F. Ray, of Beeville, Tex., consisting of 12,763 acres, situated in Live Oak county, was sold, July 23, to Dr. B. D. Smith, of Cincinnati, and A. E. Foster, of Covington, Ky., for $172,287. The tract will be divided into farms and colonized.

Roasting pigs, twenty to thirty pounds, are selling at $1.75 to $3.00 per head.

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A cavalry horse is allowed twelve pounds of corn or oats and fourteen pounds of hay as the daily ration. At Fort Riley, Kas., a test will be made to improve on this ration. There are 884 horses which will be fed various rations that might be available in war time.

The army horse ration as now served out has stood many a test. Run-down horses have been fattened upon it and horses in garrison have been kept in excellent condition for service. The test will be made upon a bunch of horses having the same work, same exercise, same time of feeding, in fact all of them will be treated as nearly alike as animals can be treated by different individuals, leaving no chance for variation in results. The experiment will begin October 1st, 1910.

A Fifteen-pound Colt.

There was born on Col. Harry C. Trexler's pony farm near Allentown, Pa., what is claimed to be the smallest colt in the world. It weighs only fifteen pounds. In fact, many a baby is as big.

The colt, which is perfect in every way, began to kick up its heels in the liveliest fashion when it had reached the age of eight hours. Like all the ponies on Col. Trexler's farm, it is a standard-bred Shetland out of registered stock. It is not believed it will grow to be any larger than a setter dog.

Death of Allerton, 2:09¼.

Allerton died on July 5th at the age of twenty-four years. He was foaled in 1884 and was bred by C. W. Williams, of Independence, Iowa. His sire was Jay Bird, a son of George Wilkes, and his dam was Gussie Wilkes, granddaughter of Mambrino Patchen. Allerton was campaigned as a two-year-old, and his record of 2:09¼ was made in 1901. When he died he had 58 sons with 102 trotters and 52 pacers to their credit, and 19 of his daughters produced 29 trotters and 7 pacers. He was sire of Redlac, 2:07½; General Forrest, 2:08; Gayton, 2:08¼; Nancy Royce, 2:09¼; and Alves, 2:09½—all trotters; also Locanda, 2:02; Allercon, 2:05¼; and Charley Hayt, 2:06¼—pacers. During his turf career he went a mile to wagon in 2:15.

Belgian Horse Trade.

Consul-General Ethelbert Watts, of Brussels, in Belgium, in one of his reports to the Department of Commerce, says that the exportation of horses from Belgium to the United States has increased very much in the last decade, particularly in 1909, but these shipments have been mostly of the heavy Brabancon stock, which were so successfully shown at the St. Louis International Exhibition of 1904 and on account of which this demand in the United States fairly started. For the first eleven months of 1909, 1,909 horses were shipped to the United States, valued at $243,960, and to the United Kingdom 506 horses, valued at $117,678.

On February 12 and March 12 very successful Horse Fairs were held in Brussells. At the first about 3,000 horses were shown, most conspicuous among them being the native Brabant heavy draft horses, which were very fair animals. About forty car-loads of these were sold and shipped to foreign countries, principally to the United States and England. The prices realized for the best stock in Belgium were very satisfactory, ranging from $386 to $465; some lighter draft horses, principally for the local market, sold at an average of $288. At the second Fair buyers from various countries were present, and horses of the better class brought from $360 to $500 a head.

Italy to the Front.

When the American continent was unknown, and England an obscure province of the mighty Roman Empire, over two thousand years ago, there were horse races in Italy. The Romans were the first of the great nations to apppreciate the value of the horse, and the knights of the equestrian order were the elite of the army. In times of peace the chariot races were favorite amusements of the vast crowds at the coliseums.

To-day the trotter is decidedly to the fore in that classic land, and though they have imported a few Russian Orloffs, the tendency is to the American trotter. They have in a few years imported quite a few good sires, such as Elwood Medium, 2:24¾, by Happy Medium, Atlantic, 2:21. Later on Onward Silver, 2:05¼, Col. Kuser, 2:11¼, and Codero, 2:09½, and others followed. These have been bred in many instances to native mares, Orloff or American mares, and a trotting breed is being gradually developed. The champion three-year-old trotter in Italy last season was Glisner Kuser, who took a record of 2:15. She was by Col. Kuser, 2:11¼, out of a mare by Joktan, 2:19¼. This young champion started in thirty races, winning twenty-four, was second in one, fourth in two and unplaced in three.

The races in Italy are from a mile to a mile and a half. This is a market which should be cultivated.

Breeders should adopt an aggressive policy and they should not be content with the home market. The manufacturers of all classes of machinery invade all parts of the globe and sell their goods. The American sewing machine is on every continent and our agricultural implements are a close second.—The Horseman.

Successful Hay Farmers Give Up Their Secrets.

Just what would be the net result of interviews with fifty of the most successful hay growers in America ought to be of considerable interest to every farmer, whether he pays little or much attention to this valuable crop.

Such a book dealing with real, practical methods, employed by these king of hay growers, telling when they cut, how they cure their hay, how they take advantage of the market, and many other pointers, ought to be of the greatest value to other farmers, and yet at considerable cost Mr. E. P. Ross, of the Auto-Fedan Hay Press Company, has prepared just such a book, which he is givving free to all hay growers who ask for it.

It is full of live pointers told in a most attractive manner, how to rescue big hay losses. Write to the Auto-Fedan Hay Press Company, 1506 West Twelfth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Handling Range Horses.

A Missouri farmer with a horsey turn recently gave some figures showing that there is money at this time in feeding and partially breaking Western range horses in the corn belt. Last summer he bought a band of Colorado rangers at $27.50 per head, took them home, fed them until fat, partially broke them and put them on sale in a bunch. An Eastern man came along and took the outfit at $80 each, the cost at that time aggregating about $50. This left a margin of $30 a head, or around $850 a car. The horses gained 200 pounds apiece in the feeding process, the heaviest weighing 1,400 pounds when sold.—Drovers' Journal.

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Silver Creek, N. Y., Apr. 8, 1909.

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Your colts positively cannot have Distemper, Pinkeye, Influenza, Catarrhal Fever or other similar diseases if you use Craft's Cure in time. If the disease is started it will not fail to cure in any case. Safe at all times and under all conditions. Go to your Druggist get a bottle

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if it fails you get your money back. If he can't supply you write us. 3 valuable Horse Books. free. Write Wells Medicine Co 173d St., LaFayette, Ind.

Horse and Mule Notes.

The Saddle Horse Department of our Shows is rapidly gaining in importance, says an Eastern exchange. The saddle horse's future seems to be assured. At any rate, in almost direct ratio to the increase in motor-driven vehicles on highways we find new recruits on the by-ways and bridle paths far in excess of what we could boast of two or three years ago. The horseback-riding brigade is growing daily.

J. O. Singmaster writes from Paris, France: "The first-prize three-year-old Percheron stallion in the Paris Horse Show goes to South America, and the price paid was $5,000 in France."

An exchange says: "Probably the oldest horse in the world is a pony owned at Lancaster, N. Y. According to evidence in his owner's hands this pony is fifty years old. For the last two years he has lived almost entirely on soft feed and gruel."

Horse Secrets Disclosed.

This is a valuable book. It tells how to feed and fatten your stock in the cheapest, quickest way, how to rear an orphan foal by hand, the secret of silage feeding, how to break a horse of bad habits, and scores of other money making, money saving secrets.

This book is published by the FARM JOURNAL of Philadelphia, the foremost monthly agricultural paper of this country.

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does not sell this book, but offers it to its new subscribers. This paper has for thirty-three years been working for the prosperity of farmers and the happiness of farm homes. It is taken by 600,000 people who we call "our folks," and we believe you will be as fond of it as they now are. Everything in it is boiled down so that its twenty-four to sixty pages every month give you the most matter in the least space. It is ably edited by authorities and is a cheery and welcome friend in every home it enters.

"Horse Secrets" and The Farm Journal for two years, both for 50 cents. Address, FARM JOURNAL, 1068 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE LUNGS OF AN ENGINE.

Gasoline Vapor Instead of Air Breathed in by the "Mixer" or "Carburetor."

The mixer on a gasoline engine; the carburetor on an automobile, and the lungs on a man, are equally important, and in each instance fills the same office. That is, they supply the vital power machinery. The human being, of course, requires more air, and the lungs are called upon for more active service when working than in repose, and this supply is so automatically regulated that we seldom give it a thought. The same requirements exist with an engine. As the load is increased means must be provided for increasing quantity of fuel and air fed to it.

J. B. Seager, General Manager of the Seager Engine Works, has hit the nail square on the head with the mixer which he is using on the Olds Engines. This is a patented idea of his own and has the distinctive feature of supplying the proper proportion of gasoline and air to the engine without the use of a gasoline pump and without employing a single moving part. The mixer once set remains in adjustment, and the suction of the engine piston draws in its charge for each working stroke, so that the more numerous the strokes the greater the supply.

It is the nearest approach of any gasoline mixer in its operation to the human lungs. For catalogue address Seager Engine Works, 1075 Seager street, Lansing, Mich.

THE HEEL FLY.

The Torment of Cattle Which Produces the Grub in the Hide.

(By B. F. Kaupp, of the Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

The ox warble is the larval or worm stage of a fly known by various names, such as the heel fly, striped hypoderma, grub or warble fly, etc.

This fly is found most abundant in the Southern States, while in the extreme Northern States very few or none are found. This fly has four stages—the egg, or ova, the larval, or worm, the cocoon, or pupal, and the adult, or fly. It was thought by early writers that the fly layed the eggs in the skin of the back of cattle. This idea has long ago been proved to be wrong by Dr. Cooper Curtice. The writer has been able to confirm Doctor Curtice's story of the history of the various stages of this parasite, which is as follows: The fly lays the eggs, cementing them to the hair in the region of the heel of cattle, where, perhaps by the crawling of the minute larva, or worms, over the skin causes the animal to lick the part and thus gets the larva into the mouth. They now become lodged in the mucous membrane (lining) of the oesophagus and here pass a part of their worm stage. The part in which they are imbedded is not inflamed and no serious injury is produced at this point. The worm at this stage can be found in this locality during the summer months. At this point they never reach a size greater than about a half inch in length and three-sixteenths in diamter. After passing this part of the life, they leave the oesophagus and find their way between the muscles, through the loose connective tissue and become lodged under the skin in the region of the withers and down the spinal column. The question has often been asked: "Why do they lodge here?" I will answer that by asking: "Why a lung worm upon being swallowed and reaching the stomach finds its way to the lungs and will not develop in any other part of the body?" These tumors in the region of the back grow as the worm grows. At the summit of each tumor will be found a hole, which also grows as the tumor enlarges. In April and May (depending upon the latitude) they are fully developed and leave the tumor. This they are enabled to do from the fact that they are soft and contractible. It has been observed that most of them leave the tumors in the morning. They now burrow into the ground and form around them a cocoon in which they pass through the stage which brings them to the adult or fly stage again. The length of time they are parasite in the animal is about ten months. The length of time in the ground, from four to six weeks, and the length of the life of the fly from two to four weeks, making the entire life history about twelve months.

The warble in the back does not cause a great deal of injury to the animal. Some irritation is at times manifested. The warble can be easily squeezed out by gentle pressure at the base of the tumor. The injury to the hide industry (in those cattle slaughtered that are "grubby") is considerable. Everywhere there is a tumor there is a hole, and when the hide is tanned a larger hole results.

There is No Exercise to Equal Cycling.

Among all the sports or forms of exercise which have found any degree of favor with Americans, cycling is most ideally suited to American needs and American temperament.

It satisfies our passion for being "on the go" in a sane, health-building manner. There is no nervous tension to cycling, such as attends the swift ride on the speeding motorcycle, or in the whizzing auto.

Gliding along on a light-running wheel, one forgets he has nerves, or muscles. Instead of a rush of air in the face that renders breathing a difficult task, it seems second nature, when wheeling, to drink in long, sweet, soul-refreshing breaths of nature's ozone.

"Get out your bicycle and get the fresh air" has been many a physician's advice to the patient seeking relief from nervous strain, stomach disorder, or a long list of kindred ailments. That, too, is our advice to our readers.

An hour or two a-wheel each day will make a new person of you—will help the lungs carry away impurities from the blood, will clear the brain, quiet the nerves and bring the restful sleep of health.

If you have a bicycle, use it. If you haven't one, you will be surprised to learn how fine a wheel can be bought for a very few dollars. Write for catalogue to Mead Cycle Co., Dept. G 138, Chicago, Ill.

Spring Plowing For Corn.

A forty-acre field of corn, which was plowed last fall, disced and cross-harrowed twice before planting this spring, has completely grown away from a twenty-acre field which was spring-plowed. The fall-plowed field had a deep and well-pulverized seed-bed and moisture was retained at just the critical time. The spring-plowed ground was turned when the ground was rather wet, although the harrows did efficient work in reducing the clods and bringing the field into tolerably good condition. But the crop since July 1 has shown that much more moisture was lost in this field than in the fall-plowed. There is really nothing new in this, but it shows the wisdom of doing quick surface work on spring-plowed ground. A neighbor who is using dry-farming methods on a field of corn which was spring-plowed has kept one-horse drags going right along up to this time. That is helping some, and it will make many bushels per acre difference in the yield of his crop, but much more could have been accomplished had he put in more work on this ground right at plowing time. Once over with a harrow will not make the surface fine enough. Lapping half and then crossing as soon as the field as finished would have left the ground in better condition to withstand six weeks of hot, dry weather.

ADVANCE GUARD—A trotting-bred coach horse, owned by the Farm Department of the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

ADVANCE GUARD has been pronounced by good judges to be one of the greatest show stallions in America. He produces his type in his colts to a remarkable degree and breeds colts of good size. He has been a mile in 2:30 in his work, and should sire speed as well as show horses.

ADVANCE GUARD is a bronze chestnut, a scant fifteen hands high, weight 1,000 pounds. The foregoing half-tone picture is an exact reproduction of the horse taken in action. It shows his perfect, well-balanced action and his excellent conformation as a carriage type better than words can describe.

The following is a partial list of ADVANCE GUARD'S winnings:

First in class for best harness horse at Louisville Horse Show in 1907, open to stallions, mares or geldings.

First in championship class, Oak Park Show, 1907.

First in champion American carriage horse class, and in gig class, Iowa State Fair, 1909.

First in American carriage stallion class and in gig class, Minnesota State Fair, 1909.

First in American carriage class and champion heavy harness class, Kansas State Fair, 1909.

First in runabout class and first in championship stallion class for stallions under 15.1, Chicago Horse Show, 1909.

ADVANCE GUARD was sired by Inflator, 26,695, by Onward, 1,411, by George Wilkes, 519. Inflator's dam, Godiva, was by Egmont, 1,828. Egmont is grandsire of the famous show pair Lord Brilliant and Lord Golden. Godiva is the dam of Hubbett, 2:23½, and Alcolyte, 2:27¼. ADVANCE GUARD'S dam, Vernie Wilkes, is by Robbie Wilkes, 4,316, by Mambrino Boy, 844. Robbie Wilkes is out of Nora Wilkes by George Wilkes.

GOLD DIGGER—A Shorthorn bull, owned and exhibited by Wm. Smiley, of Malcolm, Iowa, a prize winner at Fairs of 1909. A reminder that all good farmers should lay by their crops and attend the Fairs.

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TIONAL STOCK YARDS,
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ORSE AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Horse and Mule consignments are icited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States. Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your rses and Mules on commission.

ORSE DEPT.—Nugent Bros., Maxwell Bros.
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Write us for market information.
Address,
HOLLAND, NUGENT MAXWELL BROTHERS.
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Sheep and Lamb Trade.

One lot of strictly good lambs ught $6.60 per 100 pounds, which s the top of the market, while er right good lambs sold from 25 to $6.50; fairly good lambs, luding a good many Southwest bs, sold from $5.75 to $6.00. ll lambs, and there were lots of m, brought from $3.50 to $4.50, a rule. Best mutton sheep went $4.50, with most of them selling $4.25 to $4.35. Breeding ewes d stockers sold on a steady basis. t ewes brought $4.50 to $5.00, d best stockers $3.00 to $4.00; ile the common old skin ewes fairly good stockres sold at $1.50 $2.75. Bucks sold at $3.00, the ne as for the past month. All ces quoted are tat the price stated r 100 pounds.

WESTERN
Range Horse Sales

will be conducted by

ampbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,

ATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,
usual, during the season of 1910.

The August Sales will take place

HURSDAY, AUGUST 11 and 25,

nd every two weeks thereafter until e close of the season. We will be ad to hear from Ranchmen having orses for sale. The demand is sure be good, especially for well-bred ares and Geldings in good condition.

Please address
J. J. SEARCY, Sale Manager,
ATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

The Hog Market.

On August 1st, at the St. Louis hog market, a few lights brought $8.85 per 100 pounds, which was the top of the market, while the bulk of the hogs of all weights sold frrom $8.15 to $8.50. Butcher hogs went from $8.30 to $8.50; good lights, $8.50 to $8.85; while the best of the heavy hogs sold at $8.05 to $8.15; and medium grade heavies, $7.80 to $8.00. Hogs with weight were the ones that showed the greatest loss. It will be seen from this that the Eastern shippers and butchers, and no tthe packers are furnishing the competition on the St. Louis market.

Clay, Robinson's Service.

By shipping cattle, hogs or sheep to Clay, Robinson & Co. at any market in which they are established, shippers obtain the benefit of a line of service that will advise them and protect them in their purchases. They issue combined reports, special reports and special circulars for cattle, hogs and sheep. The packers are not any better posted than the customers of Clay, Robinson & Co. See page 11.

The St. Louis Mule Trade.

Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., under date August 1st, advised their mule shippers as follows:

"The mule trade is about the same as it has been; very little change. There isn't any demand for anything but good miners and good, big mules. Don't buy any little outclassed stuff. There is no demand for anything but a good, big mule and a good, big miner at present."

St. Louis Beef Cattle.

On August 1st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, prime steers, 1,300 to 1,500 pounds average, were quoted at $8.00 to $8.25 per 100 pounds; choice steers, similar weights, at $7.00 to $7.85; medium to good steers at $6.00 to $7.00; choice to prime yearlings, high quality and fat, $7.50 to $8.00 per 100 pounds. Sales included twenty steers, 1,275 pounds, at $6.95; thirty-six steers, 1,265 pounds average, at $6.90; twenty steers, 1,253 pounds, at $6.60; sixty-eight steers, 1,228 pounds, at $6.75; steers, 1,228 pounds, at $6.75; twenty-one steers, 1,250 pounds, at $6.15; twenty steers, 1,250 pounds, at $6.00. These were representative sales.

Western Range Horses.

The season is on for the great sales of Western range horses and mules conducted at the St. Louis National Stock Yards by Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company. The sales take place every two weeks, and always on Thursday. The August sales will be held on Thursday, 11th, and on Thursday, 25th. These horses are put pp at auction and sell fairly at bidders' prices. The offerings range from colts and fillies to matured mares and geldings. The numbers at each sale range from 800 to 2,000 head. Further particulars can be had by addressing J. J. Searcy, Manager, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Southern Cattle Quotations.

The following quotations show the range of prices for Southern cattle at St. Louis, August 1st: Choice to prime corn-fed steers, $6.50 to $7.50; good to choice steers, $5.50 to $6.50; medium to good steers, $4.50 to $5.50; common to medium steers, $3.50 to $4.50; fair to choice heifers, $3.75 to $4.75; good to choice cows, $3.50 to $4.00; fair to good cows, $3.50 to $4.25; cutters, $3.15 to $3.50; canners, $2.50 to $3.15; bulls, $3.50 to $4.25; fair to choice heavy calves, $4.00 to $5.50; heretics, $3.75 to $4.25; yearlings, $3.00 to $3.75; vealers, $5.00 to $8.00—all quotations at the price stated per 100 pounds

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

The Great Horse Firm.

Horses are sold to be sorted and put in classes and shipped to new destinations; therefore the price of a horse is not tagged for public information on the halter. Commission firms protect their customers all they can. Mr. T. H. Holland says: "Let a horse buyer once ship us a load of horses for sale on this market and thereafter he will understand us, and no matter where he may be buying horses, he can be kept advised and

MR. T. H. HOLLAND, of HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROS., National Stock Yards, Ill.

prevented from buying and shipping horses that are bound to lose money.

The advice we give the shipper and our private messages are worth as much as our action in the market selling the horses. We have a good market here, as shippers in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska and other states will testify. Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., at National Stock Yards, Ill., will be glad to communicate with horse buyers and shippers with a view to representing them on the St. Louis market.

During 1909 the number of declared settlers who arrived in Canada was 152,071. Of this number 72,349 came from the United States, 47,580 from the United Kingdom, and the rest from other countries.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Evans-Montague Commission Company
Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL,

Diseases of the Horse.

During the present month, anyone who sends fifty cents to pay for one-year's subcription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can seiect as a premium a copy of Magner's book, Diseases of the Horse. This book is a standard work. It contains 116 pages, with articles on telling the age of a horse, methods of shoeing, and after the part devoted to diseases of the horse there are careful instructions as to their treatment. The book contains many illustrations. Send fifty cents to the Hale Publishing Co. to pay for The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and select this book. We will send it postpaid, safe deliery guaranteed. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ae., St. Louis, Mo.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

is a magnificent newspaper, containing all the latest home, foreign and political news. It is undoubtedly the best Democratic newspaper in the United States. We highly recommend this paper.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is a large, clean, general farm monthly publication, full of practical interesting and instructive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It comes useful to all real farmers, to vegetable and fruit growers and especially to stock men. Sheep, cattle and hogs are treated of by men who are not dealers, and if you have any questions to ask about your stock, you will get a reliable answer. It is published once a month, 12 times a year, or twice every day in the month.

Combination Offer.

Send us $1.40 in cash or postal note by mail to address The St. Louis Republic Twice-a-Week Edition for one year, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. Address EVANS SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY, 3551 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The new crop of broom corn is selling at $140 per ton for fair to $160 for choice. New arrivals are from Texas.

THE SEWING AWL.

A Most Useful Premium For Subscribers to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screw-driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World.

This great Atlas contains 107 pages, 6x8 inches, is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns: Every country in the world is shown by maps of the latest plates. We use this Atlas as a subscription premium. For sixty (60) cents paid in advance we will send one copy of **Hammond's Handy Atlas** post free by mail and credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

A Coyote-proof Sheep Pasture.

The enclosure of a sheep range within a coyote-proof fence has been tried in Colorado by F. H. Taylor, of Mancos, with highly satisfactory results. An experiment begun by the United States Department of Agriculture on the Wallowa National Forest, in Oregon, to discover whether sheep could be advantageously pastured within such an enclosure, led Mr. Taylor to give the new method a trial. The outcome is set forth in a letter to the Department, as follows:

"After reading the description of your coyote-proof fence in Oregon, I constructed a fence to enclose about 500 acres in the same manner. The fence was constructed during the fall of 1908, and in the springs of 1909 and 1910 one thousand head of ewes were lambed in this enclosure." In the vernacular of the herder, "one hundred per cent. of the lambs were saved," that is, a lamb to each ewe, "and one man did all the work. I think the percentage of the lambs would have been higher, but one animal, presumably a coyote, was inside when the fence was constructed. It was impossible to capture this animal even with hounds. Some of the herders thought the animal was not a coyote, but since coyote tracks were found in several places, I am of the opinion that it was. Whatever the animal was, it raised its young inside the enclosure."

Connecting his loss with the rapacity of this animal, Mr. Taylor says:

"A great many of the lambs were killed and a small hole eaten behind the foreleg and the remainder of the carcass was untouched. On the land outside of the enclosure it required the services of three men and a pack of hounds to care for one thousand ewes, and only 95 per cent. of the lambs were saved. This number could not have been saved without the assistance of the hounds.

"I consider this fence a splendid investment, since it easily pays for itself in three years. On the other hand, it is often difficult and sometimes impossible to get men during the lambing season. For this reason the money value of the fence can hardly be estimated."

The Department of Agriculture entered upon the experiment of enclosing sheep range within a fence which would turn stock-destroying animals, in the belief that this method would save forage as well as stock and wages. This belief has been fully justified by the results. The Oregon enclosure carried more sheep than an equal area of range of the same quality outside, produced a heavier lamb crop, heavier sheep and more wool and at the same time resulted in a better condition of the range itself. These advantages are due to the different behavior of sheep pastured within such an enclosure from that of sheep herded in the ordinary way.

When a band of sheep moves about in charge of a herder, it must be kept from scattering much. As a result, much of the forage is wasted through trampling. Within an enclosure, however, the sheep soon learn to spead out and shift for themselves. Under these conditions it is not to be wondered at that a given area supports more sheep, puts them in better condition and suffers less wear and tear. The success of the new method, however, depends on the extermination of all dangerous animals within the enclosure and on the maintenance of a fence which will keep off outside attacks.

Mr. Taylor believes that the Wallowa plan of construction is open to improvement in one particular. He advocates placing a barbed wire on the ground before the woven wire is unrolled and stapling it down. "I expect to build another enclosure soon," his letter concludes, "and will have a barbed-wire stretched around the enclosure and have the men place their foot on the wire and press it close to the ground and staple it. With the fence already constructed it seemed almost impossible to get the wire as close to the ground as is necessary on account of the uneven surface."

Origin of the Poland-China.

"The truth is, no one man can say he had more to do with the formation of the Poland-China breed than another. It was the result of the labors of many. It grew out of the introduction of the China hogs by the Shakers of Union Village, Ohio, their crossing with the Russian and Byfield, and the subsequent crossing with the Berkshires and with the Irish Graziers. After 1841 or 1842, these breeds ceased to exist in either Butler or Warren counties, and have had nothing whatever to do with the Poland-China breed for the last thirty-four years. Controversies as to the precise crosses and by whom and under what particular circumstances they were made, prior to the middle of the last century, to form the breed, may interest a few, but what is vastly more important to the practical swine breeder is the fact that there was produced a race of swine now bearing the name of Poland-China that has been able to hold its own for three-fifths of a century as the most popular and most widely-distributed pork-making machine in the foremost pork-producing region of the world." — From Coburn's "Swine in America."

The Sow and Pigs.

"Whether or not a sow is safely in pig will be known usually about twenty or twenty-one days after coupling, so that the probable time of farrowing may be known. The period of gestation is about 112 days from the date of service. Young sows are likely to carry their first litter for a slightly shorter period, not infrequently farrowing in 106 or 108 days, while old sows may take a longer time, extending to possibly 115 days. Instances are exceptional when any variation either way exceeds a week from the 112th day."—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

Results of Lamb Feeding.

In a lamb-feeding test at the Wyoming Experiment Station the average gain was .29 pound per lamb per day. The best gain, .35 of a pound daily, was produced on a feed of corn and alfalfa, .28 of a pound daily on barley and alfalfa, .29 of a pound daily on emmer and alfalfa, and .25 of a pound per day on corn and native hay.

The lambs averaged about 64 pounds each when put up to feed; were fed ninety-one days; weighed 89.1 pounds when shipped from Laramie, and shrank 8.3 pounds per head on the road to Denver.

A gain of 10 to 12 pounds a month in feeding lambs is considered very good. This experiment indicates feeding with the foods tested.

After having traveled across the continent from San Diego, Calif., behind a pair of Angora goats, Captain V. Edwards, owner of a ranch in California, called on the goat experts of the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., July 25. He came to receive and impart information about the angora goat industry and incidentally to show his fine goats.

THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.

There is one modern writer on Sheep industry who has made his mark. It is Dr. Henry Stewart. He has written a book entitled **The Domestic Sheep.** It is up-to-date in every particular. There are 384 pages, and besides going into the subject in a practical way there are illustrations of every breed and every subject belonging to the industry. For $1.50 we will send **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for one year and one copy of **The Domestic Sheep.** This is the time to study the sheep business. There is money in it. Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

Master Painting Post Cards.

Send us 50 cents and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. We will also send you as a free gift or premium **Fifty Illuminated Post Cards.** The fifty cards are put up in a telescope box with leatherette covering and gold embossed top, known as the Edition de Luxe. These cards are reproductions of the most famous paintings by the great masters and are an art course in themselves. They are called the **Master Painting Post Cards.** We have never seen a set of Post Cards before that in any way compare with these. There are fifty of them, every one a reproduction of the most glorious painting in the history of the world. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

MAGNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless gray is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK — To be Filled Out if Order is Given.

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National Farmer hat, color.....size.....

My name is.....

P. O. Box..... Rural Route.....

Postoffice.. .....

A Turkey District.

Cuero, Tex., now comes forward with the claim to be the largest turkey-shipping point. A news item says: "There are several concerns here which handle turkeys on an extensive scale. In order to be better equipped for the coming season's turkey business, the Cuero Dressing Company is enlarging its cold-storage plants. There are two large cold-storage plants and slaughter houses here that are devoted to handling turkeys. Great droves of turkeys are raised by the farmers all through this section. They are a big help in ridding the cotton fields of the boll weevil pest."

Keeping Dressed Poultry.

The keeping of dressed poultry is a matter that has long engaged the attention of scientists. It is not the simple matter it seems. It is not true that a tub of dressed poultry can be kept very long by putting in any amount of ice.

The mere freezing of poultry does not entirely stop decomposition. The freezing point is 32 degrees above zero, and that is the point of melting ice. The ice that is put into a barrel or tub affects the flesh only as it melts, and therefore does not reduce the temperature of the bodies much below the freezing point.

At the temperature of freezing, certain ferments continue to work, and even work vigorously. This fact is now being taken advantage of in the curing of cheese. It has become quite common now to cure cheese by keeping it below the freezing point. The curing is the result of the multiplication of minute forms of vegetable life in the cheese. The flesh of poultry and all meats are affected in the same way.

It is now a popular error to imagine that all life activity stops at the freezing point. If this were so, then frozen meat could be kept indefinitely, but a greater degree of cold must be secured before the development of germ life can be arrested.

Numerous experiments have already been made, and it has been ascertained that when a temperature as low as five degrees above zero is reached, bacterial action is almost wholly stopped, though not all bacteria are killed at that point. But for the keeping of meat and butter and cheese, this temperature of 27 degrees below freezing is sufficient for all ordinary uses.

Even when the temperature is lowered to 40 below the freezing point (eight degrees below zero), only a part of the bacteria is killed, and the ones left alive are ready to begin work as soon as the temperature rises. This is why frozen poultry decays so quickly after it is thawed out. If ice is present, the melting of the ice gives the moisture needed for bacterial development.

If poultry were frozen perfectly dry, the result would not be the same, for the bacteria would not have the moisture for its development. For this reason it is a bad plan to mix ice and the flesh to be kept, unless the flesh is to be used immediately after being taken out of cold storage or out of the ice in which it is kept.

Avoid dampness in the keeping of poultry. If the air is dry enough to dry up the surface of the flesh as soon as the fowl is dressed the meat will keep a long time, even without ice, if the temperature be not too high.

If poultry be drawn carefully and the intestinal cavity dried out, the flesh will keep sweet a much longer period than if the intestinal cavity be left moist.

Most of our ice chests and refrigerators are so constructed that the air is saturated with the moisture from the melting ice. This is a good arrangement to get away from.

Poultry Notes.

Perfection, a white Wyandotte male owned by George H. Rudy, a poultry fancier of Mattoon, Ill., died on May 28th. He had fourteen times won the blue ribbon at principal exhibitions, and was undefeated show bird, having competed with 1,000 of the best of the breed. One of his sons, Perfection,2d, sold last year for $150.

Commercial Poultry says: "One squab raiser at Morristown, N. J., last year sold $25,000 worth of these birds. Most of them went to the big hotels and restaurants of New York and to supply the great steamship lines."

The Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Poultry Association will be held at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., from August 15th to 20th.

Michael K. Boyer, authority on poultry subjects, says that one man on four to five acres suitably situated can find pleasant and profitable occupation and a better income than many hard-working people are making.

In a number of Eastern poultry yards, where 12,000 chicks are raised, the average percentage of live chicks from incubators was better than 75 per cent.

It is now said that the surest way to get 200 eggs per layer per year is to get Indian Runner ducks.

Hereafter, in New York state, the most popular breed of fowls will be the one that can lay the largest number of eggs to weigh an even pound.

The lawmakers who require eggs to be sold by the pound and not by count would find themselves in difficulties if they sold eggs at all. Eggs cannot very well be broken to make up an even pound any more than they can be stretched to make an even yard. It was always a sure thing that twelve eggs made a dozen.

Tuberculosis in Chickens.

Tuberculosis in chickens has been found in five cases this year by the State Hygienic Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin. In no case, however, has it been proven that people have contracted the disease through eating such fowls.

"It is quite evident that the chickens get the disease by pecking about in barn-yards where there are cows or people infected with it," said Dr. M. P. Ravenel, Director of the laboratory, recently. "We had a chicken sent us not long ago from the neighborhood of Janesville. We found the bird had tuberculosis, and upon visiting the farm it had come from, discovered nearly every animal in the entire dairy herd there badly infected.

"Few cases of the disease among fowls have been reported hitherto, only two or three having been known in the United States until this year."

Warning—Bad Eggs.

It is up to the farmer. The egg movement must be quicker. The hen lays the egg to-day and it ought to be on the road to market to-morrow. Every stop between the farm and the consumer endangers the product. After July 15 in Missouri there is close inspection of eggs. Eggs will be fresh when the hen lays them; will have to be fresh when the country speculator gets them; will have to be fresh when they are sold to the country store; will have to be good when they are shipped to the city market; will have to be O. K. when the retailer gets them, and have to be just so when the consumer buys them.

If the consumer receives bad eggs from the retailer, the retailer is up against it; but he in turn can charge the commission man with selling rotten eggs; the commission man can come back on the country store; the country store can have the farmer arrested, and he in turn can arrest the hen.

The law says: "The sale and keeping for sale or offering for sale of any food product that contains a poisonous or deleterious ingredient or substance, due to filth, putrescence, disease or decomposition, is prohibited. The sale, keeping for sale or offering for sale of tainted or rotten eggs is prohibited. The penalty for each offense is a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or both, and in addition be adjudged to pay all costs and expenses incurred in inspecting and analyzing such food or drug."

Low Wagons For Silage Hauling.

In a little while, at silage-making time, the low-down handy wagon will again demonstrate its great advantages. Hauling green corn is heavy work, at best. It is all foolishness to lift it onto a high-wheeled wagon. We suggest that readers who will be making silage take this as a timely note of warning and look into the merits of the low wagon for this purpose.

As a matter of fact, low wagons are great labor savers at all farm work. No reason why they shouldn't be used for hauling stone, manure, posts, wire, potatoes, grain, hogs to market, etc. Silage hauling is simply a more striking illustration of the advantages. The advantages for all farm hauling will be apparent when you look into the matter. If you are looking for a first-class wagon of that type, write to the Electric Wheel Company, P. O. Box 40, Quincy, Ill., and get particulars about their popular Electric Handy Wagon. If you desire, they will supply you with low steel wheels, to turn your old running gears into a "handy wagon."

Egg-shipping Clubs.

Poultry raisers in every community will find it to their advantage to form egg-shipping clubs. The unit of a shipment is a case of thirty dozen. One farmer may not be able to send a case to market every day or two, but an egg-shipping club can be organized by a community of farmers to do so. Every member of the club should take his turn as manager and be allowed so much per dozen for receiving and shipping. He or she should keep the books and pay over the actual net amount received. All eggs not distinctly fresh should be refused by the collector. Every shipment should catch the train that carries the case of eggs to market. They should be consigned to a commission firm and not to a buyer. The duty of a commission house is to sell the shipment to the best advantage and make honest returns therefor, charging a fair commission for services rendered. If a commission man does not rustle hard to sell the case of prime fresh eggs at a good price, try another commission firm. A trade can be worked up for every case of fresh eggs that farmers can send to market. There are plenty of markets to ship to.

Farmers who dump their eggs, a week or two weeks old, on a country store are not wise farmers. They think the country store is the market, but it is not. The country store fills up the egg case with doubtful eggs from everybody, and they do not sell high in market. The egg-shipping club is able to get more money for eggs than the country store.

Make good rules. The first is that a member who quits the club cannot come back again; that will hold the kicker and disorganizer; the other rule is, keep the club down to an economical working circle. Don't take in people too far away; let them start clubs of their own; furthermore, don't allow any eggs in the case that are not laid by the hens owned by the members of the club.

There are numbers of egg-shipping clubs. We would like to hear from some of them about their rules, their methods and the results.

POULTRY HOUSES, COOPS, ETC.

This is an up-to-date poultry book, written by H. A. Nourse, editor of the Poultry Herald. It was prepared during the past year and is the result of many years' study and experience. It is a book of newest plans for building poultry houses, with description of coops, fixtures and poultry utensils for the farm, village or suburban poultry keeper. It is a book of 100 pages, and is finely illustrated. It is worth its weight in gold. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the book Poultry Houses for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St.Louis, Mo.

FARM BLACKSMITHING.

Here is a book for the farmer. The book was written by A. J. Drew. It is a complete treatise on blacksmithing from the farm standpoint. This book teaches how to profitably spend stormy days. Many thousands of farmers will find it to their interest to own a copy. There are 100 pages. It is nicely and clearly illustrated and bound in cloth. We credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send one copy of this book by mail for 65 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR THE FRUIT GROWER.

Someone in the family ought to be a fruit grower; and yet it is very hard to interest the stockman in fruits. We will do our best, however, by placing a good fruit book in the hands of our readers. The book entitled Amateur Fruit Growing was written by Samuel B. Green, a practical man and one of the best authorities on the subject. There are 134 pages, written with special reference to the growing of fruits for the home and the market. We will send the book entitled Amateur Fruit Growing and The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year for 55 cents. Send a money order to Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St Louis, Mo.

THE 500 QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

This is all about swine, and is a book by [illegible]. There are [illegible] questions and [illegible] answered. [illegible] natural questions [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Helps For the Economical Girl.

"Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves," is a trite saying, and when a girl has learned to take proper care of her clothes she saves many a dollar, for they not only look better but last twice as long.

If your parasol is worn down the seams, sew narrow strips of velvet down each seam and sew three or four rows around the edge; and if the cover is worn, rip off the old cover and cut out one section for a pattern and make a new cover of sateen or any preferred material.

Clean your white shoes with gasoline and let them stand for an hour or two, then wash them with peroxide of hydrogen and place them in the sun.

White kid shoes may be colored black with any good dye by applying it warm with a brush, and, when dry, the shoes can be given a coat of black shoe polish.

You can have nice cuff links by buying four pretty buttons and sewing a small cord through the shanks of two of them and then working over the cord with thread to match the buttons, and one may have a pair of links for every shirt waist if desired.

Fine white waists last twice as long if they are rubbed lightly in the washing, and they need very little rubbing if they are put to soak in warm suds in which a little borax is dissolved, as this softens the water and whitens the fabric; and there is nothing better than this suds for washing chamois gloves. After washing them clean through this suds, they should be rinsed through a light suds, so a little of the soap can be left in the kid to keep it soft.

The borax suds is excellent for washing the pretty ginghams and muslins, as the borax helps to keep the color in the goods and it is fine for washing woolen dress skirts of any color.

I have seen summer waists made prettier than when new by setting in a vest when they had become too tight across the bust.

Artificial flowers and straw hats can be made to look like new by dissolving some water-color paint of the desired color in gasoline and painting them with a paint brush, and sometimes the addition of new leaves, which can be bought for a trifle, will give the flowers a fresher appearance.—Aline.

Table Rabibts.

(By A. V. Meersch, Poultry Specialist. Written for The National Farmer and Stock Grower.)

Amongst the various branches of small stock farming or useful adjuncts to poultry keeping, for which these series are written, there is surely none more profitable, less troublesome and quicker and more certain to bring in a good return than the production of rabbits for the table. There is in this country a surprising, great—one may say an enormous and daily increasing—demand for young, well-fed and tender rabbits which our home supply is at present quite incapable of satisfying. What the actual quantity of home rabbit flesh supplied to the various large markets and private customers throughout this land is, is impossible to ascertain. The quantity must be very great. Think of the thousands upon thousands of wild rabbits shot throughout the year, of which it is safe to say that not many are permitted to go to waste; think of the further thousands of tame rabbits which are killed for table purposes and try to imagine if you can what an amount of rabbit flesh consumed these represent? Yet in spite of these and of the millions of dead rabbits which we yearly get, a plump young table rabbit has no need to go a-begging for a purchaser.

And what is the quantity of rabbit flesh which we have yearly to get from our Western States to our Northern markets to help to satisfy our craving for this meat? According to the Board of Trade returns, we obtained in 1902 not less than 341,037 hundredweight of dead rabbits from far-away distances to the North, and 110,420 hundredweight from nearer-by states, making a grand total of 451,457 hundredweight. Think of the number of rabbits this weight represents and their value in dollars, a value which has been lost to the home producer. 1902, is it true, was a record year, but the average is not much lower. In 1903 we had great value of them in one month alone. In December, a month in which wild rabbits are plentiful, we spent $50,737 in wild rabbit flesh in our Northern markets, every cent of which might have gone to enrich the home producer, table rabbits being one of the few things which we could comfortably raise in sufficient quantity and of sufficient excellence at all seasons and in all kinds of weather, to be entirely indeper-dent of far-away states.

Given a plentiful supply of cheap green stuff, plentiful in comparison with the number of rabbits intended to be raised, rabbit-keeping pays and pays handsomely. Experience, of course, is necessary as fodder, but by beginning in a small way and increasing by degrees as knowledge is gained up to the limit to which accommodations, food and time permit, a very welcome addition may be made to the income. There are a few, yes, a very few in this country, and there might be many who look to rabbit farming for the greater part of their total earnings. There are many more who regard rabbit raising as a very profitable adjunct to their pursuits. The number of these might be vastly increased with benefit, and it is to this class of rabbit keeper that I would wish to appeal more especially.

The power of multiplying possessed br rabbits is proverbial. A rabbit properly housed and treated will breed at practically all seasons, and the litters are large and frequent. By using a suitable variety or cross, the young may be brought to a suitable size for killing in twelve weeks, and frequently even ten. The room occupied by the stock is small, the appliances are simple and may be inexpensive, and the food bill is or should be small. Even the purchase of the breeding stock requires no large outlay of capital. Here, then, are all the essentials for making a good profit, particularly as there is no difficulty in disposing of the product, and good prices are obtainable.

Table rabbits sold at eight cents per pound live weight pay. Rabbits at killing age should not weigh less than four pounds, and the cost of rearing and fattening them should not exceed eighteen cents each. It will be seen that there is a good margin of profit after deducting the cost of marketing and the percentage fro the cost of appliances, etc. In addition, there is the manure available for garden or field, and the paunches, which, if the rabbits are killed in any quantity, provide valuable food for pigs and may be retained as such. Eight cents per pound is, however, a low estimate, ten cents and thirteen cents being the usual price.

Warm-weather Hints.

With the return of hot weather extra care must be taken with the food products. Not all farm homes have ice, and some of the precautions of the season are not dependent upon cold storage.

The flour and meal bin is one of the great sources of trouble. Do not criticise your dealer for furnishing the damaged article when the trouble may really be due to carelessness on your part. If you flatter yourself that your bin is tight, remember that a very tiny crack wil admit an insect. It is safest to keep it in paper sacks in the bin and to tie them up carefully after using.

A bag carelessly tied is in reality little protection. Some of the dealers set us a good example in this respect. The sack is first folded over an inch across the top, and then the top is neatly gathered together and tied. This practically shuts out all chances for insects to enter providing there is no hole in the sack.

A pitcher of milk or cream may be kept delightfully cool without ice by wrapping it in flannel wrung out of cold water and kept constantly wet. The evaporation in drying keeps the temperature down. This same principle may be used in cooling a room, if there is no objection to the attendant dampness. Wring sheets out of cold water and hang them over doors and windows. You will be surprised at how much cooler this will make the room.

Keep all cereals carefully shut up. Avoid buying such food in bulk at this season of the year. It is cheaper to pay a little more than to take the chances of getting damaged goods.

When bread or cake becomes stale and you are not ready to use it, dry thoroughly and shut up in a tight can. It will then keep without moulding. But let it get cold before shutting up, or the heat will condense and form moisture within the can.—Bessie L. Putnam.

The steamships carrying meats from Australia to England have raised rates a second time—getting all the traffic will bear.

The BOOK of LIVE STOCK CHAMPIONS.

The Most Valuable Live Stock Publication Ever Issued. An Elegant Cloth-bound Book. 240 Pages. Pages Magazine Size.

CONTAINS 500 OF THE FINEST ENGRAVINGS OF FAMOUS ANIMALS.

DAN PATCH, 1:55.—One of 500 pictures in Book of Live Stock Champions.

THE BOOK OF LIVE STOCK CHAMPIONS.

Special Offer of the Complete, Cloth-bound, Up-to-Date Edition, With Two-years' Subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

This great work was first published in March, 1903, a paper-covered volume of 126 pages, containing 250 pictures. It was enlarged in 1904 to a volume of 190 pages, containing 400 elegant pictures. The present enlargement makes it a volume of 240 Pages, weighing 24 ounces, containing

500 Half-tone Pictures

Every picture in The Book of Live Stock Champions represents a champion in domestic live stock. There are first-prize, sweepstake and championship winners at State, National and International Fairs and Expositions. The pictures include every breed of dairy, beef and general-purpose cattle; running, trotting, pacing, jumping, coach and draft horses and ponies; fat swine and individual champions of every breed of sheep; also famous Angora goats.

The photographs bring back recollections of the Chicago Columbian and Pan-American Expositions, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the Chicago International and the principal State Fairs on this continent.

There is not a second-class animal or inferior picture in the book. Every animal is a record-maker, record-breaker, famous sire, mother of champions, or winner on the turf or in the prize ring.

Every picture is placed in the book without any charge whatever. No amount of money would buy a place in the book for an inferior animal, and the pictures of champions have to be worthy of the animals, or they are rejected.

This beautiful work is a Souvenir Supplement to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and cannot be purchased in any other way. Anyone who will send in One Dollar to this office by mail will be credited with any arrears now due and with two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and a copy of the complete, cloth-bound, up-to-date Book of Live Stock Champions will be sent by mail, postpaid.

Address, **THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

ew Method of Making Money on the Farm.

There is seldom a week passes ithout one finding new ways for aking money on the farm. The p-to-date farmer has long since bandoned the idea that his entire evenue lies in his crops, poultry and ock, and is continually on the look- ut for new plans to increase his rofits.

One of the largest roofing manu- acturers in the country now comes ut with some new steel shingles, hich actually pay back to the rmer from four or five times what pays for them.

The manufacturers claim that it sts less to shingle a roof with "Reo" eel Shingles than it does to shingle with wood shingles, and that the Reo" Steel Shingle Roof will out- ear at least four wood shingle roofs d six composition or tar roofs.

Furthermore, the "Reo" Steel ingles reduce insurance rates from to 20 per cent. Working on the eory that "A penny saved is a nny earned," these Steel Shingles ould certainly be good money akers on the farm.

By writing the Edwards Manu- cturing Co,. 847 Lock street, Cin- nnati, any of our readers can get ll particulars regarding these Steel ingles and the $10,000 guarantee nd which is furnished each pur- aser of "Reo" Steel Shingles.

The Popcorn Industry.

(By Arch T. Edmonston, Statistical Bureau of Labor of Missouri.)

To indicate how profitable pop- rn is, and to induce farmers to vote several acres to this grain in 11, the following facts are given show what has been accomplished a popcorn farm in Iowa.

One man with forty acres planted opcorn received $3,780 for his op last year. Out of this sum he id $5.00 an acre for the picking d harvesting. This, together with other expense, including inciden- ls and the rent of the place, totaled 3.50 an acre. His net profit on entire crop was about $3,240, hich meant a net profit of exactly 1 for each of the forty acres anted to popcorn. The average rnings, however, are $50 an acre, ove all expenses.

Pickers in the fields are paid out 15 cents a hundred pounds, nd a skillful picker can make about 3.00 a day. This work includes ard beside the wages. Popcorn ust be picked with great care and husks or silk left on the ears.

Popcorn Culture.

One of the strictest rules in the lture of popcorn is the handling of e grain after it has been harvested. o time is allowed to elapse after e picking until it is safe in a roofed rib, especially constructed for that se, for upon the thorough drying the grain rests its grading and its pping qualities.

The cribs are of strips of wood, uch narrower than those in the des of an ordinary corn crib, in rder that the air apertures may ccur with greater frequency. A mplete air circulation is estab- shed in many cribs by laying a line loose drain pipes through the opcorn.

Many cribs are fitted with drying ues at intervals of about six feet, nd various other means are taken insure a complete drying of the rop. Each kernel or grain must ry throughout. Popcorn that is amp on one side or in the center ill not pop freely and perfectly.

Many farmers hold their popcorn ntil late in the winter for a higher Seed popcorn is worth five cents a rice market.

ound. It usually takes five or six pounds of seed to the acre. A pop- corn farm on the outskirts of a large city, if properly run, pays well.

The Horse That Came Back.

Country Jay, the fourteen-year-old trotter, proved the wonder in harness history when he won the second heat of the 2:05 trot in Kalamazoo, Mich., July 29th. He made a new record for himself in the time of 2:05¼. Country Jay won this race, which broke the world's record for the three fastest heats ever consecutively trotted, the time being 2:04¼, 2:05¼ and 2:05½. Gus Macy drove Country Jay. Sonoma Girl won the first heat.

And the Cream Whipped.

This is an unjust world.

Yes; even the innocent egg gets beaten for other people's desserts. —Boston Transcript.

HARDY, EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

The Most Delightful Subscription Premium Offered by a Farm Paper.

The Coming Season We Will Help to Establish Rose Clubs and Offer Prizes For Competition in Rose Growing.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower will again offer rose plant premiums. It is rather early to begin advertising them, but it is our intention to introduce a new feature and to make rose growing an interesting contest, just as it is a delightful pastime.

The roses will be offered as a subscription premium, and it is by far the finest collection that can be obtained. There are eight varieties.

Collection of Roses.

No. 1. Rhea Reid. One that received the gold medal at the National Rose Society. The flowers are rich velvety red.

No. 2. The Bride. A rose that will thrive under most unfavorable conditions. The flowers are the purest ivory white.

No. 3. Etoile de Lyon. This is a most magnificent yellow rose, massive in size and beautiful in every stage of development.

No. 4. The Bridesmaid starts with the first warm days of spring and requires but little care. The flowers are an exquisite clear pink, beautiful in form and highly fragrant.

No. 5. The Papa Gontier rose is a grand variety for outdoor planting, producing double flowers of clear, glowing crimson and blooms from June to late in the year.

No. 6. Bessie Brown is a charming, pure snow-white rose. The flowers are very large and it blooms profusely.

No. 7. Champion of the World is a rich, ivory pink, and without it no garden selection is complete. It is unequaled for size of flower, fragrance or beauty.

No. 8. Crimson Rambler, the last of the collection, is a bright crimson flower that covers the entire bush. It is valuable for decorative hedges, arches and screens.

We cannot properly describe this beautiful collection, but we will guarantee them to please any lover of flowers.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

This special offer is a sixty-cent proposition. Each subscriber sends us 60 cents and each subscriber will receive: 1st. The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year; 2d. The set of Eight Hardy, Ever-blooming Roses. They are one-year plants, each plant with the name attached. 3d. A lovely picture by Paul De Long Pre entitled "American Beauties." This picture is 10½x14 inches and is a panel picture, reproduced from the original painting for which the artist received $2,500. This picture of American Beauties is truly unsurpassed in artistic excellence. The subscription to the paper will be credited as usual, the plants will be sent out at the proper time, and the picture will be sent on receipt of the subscription.

Club Membership and Prizes.

It is our intention to encourage the organization of rose-growing clubs by offering prizes to be competed for and awarded whenever twenty-five or more subscribers can be obtained in one community. If the club is formed, a flower show is the result, and we furnish premiums to be competed for by roses originally furnished by us. It will furnish a basis of a local flower show. We will furnish clubs of fifty the amount of $5.00 to be awarded in prizes. Clubs of 100 will receive $10.00 for prizes. Clubs of 150 will receive $15.00 for prizes, and in addition wherever a club is formed we will furnish the ribbons to be awarded—a suitable inscription on each. Rose clubs will make their own rules, set their time for exhibit, and are advised to connect with some other exhibit in their own community, and so enable them to include other flowers in the show.

The Rose Club Idea.

The rose-growing club idea has come to us just as we are issuing this edition of The National Farmer and Stock Grower. We hope our friends and patrons will help us to carry out the idea. We hope to start a thousand clubs. Don't wait to complete your club. Send in your own subscription and encourage others to do the same. It does not take long to get together a rose club. If it is impossible to raise a large club, we will make our prizes in proportion to the total membership. Whenever clubs are started they will be announced in the paper.

BLANK TO BE FILLED OUT.

The Hale Publishing Co.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find 60 Cents. On receipt of same please credit me with one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower; send me at once the picture "American Beauties" and put my name on list for the set of Eight Hardy Ever-blooming Roses to be sent as soon in spring as it is safe to do so.

Name.....

P. O. Address.....

State.....

YOU $5 TO $10 A DAY

EVEN if you never sold a dollar's worth of goods in your life, make $5 to $10 a day—selling our made-to-order suits and pants

We Prepay Express Charges.

This Is Your Chance To Make Money.

We sell suits from $3 to $10 less than other houses, give better tailoring, make better fitting clothes, with absolute guarantee. You can undersell others; no work to take orders for us. You can not fail—our line is the only line where you can give satisfaction or money refunded. It is a snap to sell Regal Tailoring.

BIG MONEY—EASY WORK.

We start you Free. Send for samples now. We will back you with our capital and experience—you do not need money—we will instruct you and you can commence making money at once. Send us your name and address now and an outfit larger than all others with newest samples, large fashion plate, tape measure and everything necessary will be sent you Free.

You Can Get Your Own Clothes At Inside Price to advertise us. Write today and receive exclusive territory. If not interested show it to your friends as this is too good a thing to miss. The biggest chance to make money.

REGAL TAILORING CO., 191 Market St Dept. 220, CHICAGO

The Farmer's Prize Ear.

"You took a vacation last summer?" he queried of the clerk in the music store.

"Oh, yes."

"Went to a farm house, probably?"

"I did."

"Seven dollars a week?"

"Just seven."

"Have any moonlight nights out there?"

"I can't remember."

"Any girls around to spoon with?"

"I have forgotten."

"Catch any fish?"

"Well, really, now—"

"Milk and vegetables all right?"

"Dear, dear me, but my memory is bad."

"Do any bathing?"

"Say, now—"

"Do you remember any one thing that happened to you?" demanded the questioner.

"Oh, yes. I worked an ear of corn out of the mattress of my bed and carried it to the farmer and asked what he thought of it, and he replied:

"'Gee whiz, but I lost that ear over five years ago, and have been looking for it ever since."—Joe Kerr, in Exchange.

"Mandy Lee" is Moving.

The year 1911 is to witness some important developments in the incubator world. One of the big concerns, shipping all over the country, is establishing a great plant in California to handle its Pacific coast and export trade. The George H. Lee Company, which is so well known to our readers, has outgrown the plant at Omaha. Mr. Lee has for some time been in California laying the foundation for future operations. He has established a permanent branch house at 225 West Second street, Los Angeles. The factory may go elsewhere. The exact location has not yet been determined. The probabilities are that it will be located at some good shipping point in the redwood country, from which car-load shipments can be made to the East and supplying his great California trade will be made an easier matter. We are informed that the 1911 Mandy Lee will make something of a sensation in the poultry world. Readers would do well to take notice and know the Mandy Lee before buying. In addition to improvements, two new large-sized incubators and a lamp-heated outdoor brooder are to be added to the line. The company sees a flood of business in sight, and is laying a good, broad foundation to take care of it. Particulars of 1911 Mandy Lee doings will be mailed to anyone writing to the Omaha or Los Angeles office.

I WANT A MAN

of good character in each city and town to act as my

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

No peddling, canvassing or other objectionable work required. Previous experience unnecessary. Duties need not, at first, interfere with your present employment.

E. R. MARDEN PRES'T

I will assist the right man to become independent for life.

If you are making less than $2,400 a year and are trustworthy and sufficiently ambitious to learn and become competent to handle my business in your vicinity, write me at once for full particulars, my bank references, etc. Address

Edwin R. Marden
90 Marden Building
Washington, D. C.

MY OWN BUILDING—where nearly 200 employees handle the office details of the immense volume of business transacted by my representatives

THE HORSE FAIR—BY ROSA BONHEUR.

Great Combination Subscription Offer.

Four Leading Papers One Year and Beautiful Picture of the Horse Fair All For One Dollar.

The National Swine Magazine is a splendid publication, issued monthly, finely illustrated and highly instructive. **The Reliable Poultry Journal** is just as reliable as its name implies, elegantly printed, edited by men who know how to help the beginner. **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** is a highly serviceable paper and fits in finely with the requirements of the stock farmer, dairyman, etc. **The National Fruit Grower** is a splendid monthly up-to-date paper; wastes no words; collects useful information, illustrates it and puts it before the people in a way that all may understand. For **One Dollar** we will send these four papers for one year, and we will send as a premium supplement the splendid 16x20-inch picture in grand colors entitled **"The Horse Fair."** This is a reproduction of the greatest horse painting in the world by the French female artist, Rosa Bonheur. The original cost fifty thousand dollars and was presented by Cornelius Vanderbilt to the Metropolitan Art Gallery. The picture that we are sending our subscribers is a pure lithograph, and there is a border round it in imitation of a frame of gilded oak. The picture can be tacked on the wall without framing and will remain in good condition for many years. Address, **The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Complete Tour of the World.

Send us 50 cents and we will credit you with one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. You can also select as a free premium to be sent post free by mail **A Complete Tour of the World on Post Cards.** One hundred actual scenes in colors—places of prominence and points of interest in all parts of the world, reproduced from original photographs taken in all parts of the world by noted travelers. These cards are equal to a book on geography and much more interesting. Don't miss this premium. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Making Worthless Lands Valuable.

Ignorance of what is in soil has been at the foundation of the discarding of large areas of land. It does not take long in any community for a certain type of soil to get the reputation of being worthless for cultural purposes. After that reputation has been obtained by a type of soil, it is possible to buy it at a very low price.

This fact has already been taken advantage of by some of the men that know the chemical constituents of soils. Recognizing the ease with which some of the discarded soils can be brought into the list of valuable soils, these gentlemen have from time to time made large purchases of cheap lands for the purpose of converting them into valuable lands.

One class of land generally considered valueless is that known as bog land, swamp land, and about all wet land rich in decaying vegetable matter. This land almost uniformly contains a large amount of nitrogen, most of it in a rather unusable condition, but enough of it immediately available to give all that can possibly be used by growing plants. It is well that such soil has in it the insoluble plant food, that it may not be wasted in drainage waters or by producing a too rank growth of plants.

All over the country such land is now being drained and treated with potash and lime, with some phosphates, to give it the proper balance for producing crops. The results have been remarkable in the eyes of the people who had not been able to grow any crops on such lands. Often such areas have been purchased at $10 per acre and less, to be made in a few years worth $50 to $100 per acre. It must be remembered that many of these redeemed lands are near cities where crops are doubly valuable on account of near-by markets

The steps by which such lands have been made valuable are few. First there has been the drainage, without which even the best soils will not produce anything of value. Second has come the testing of the soil, by chemical analysis or otherwise, to ascertain the composition for plant production. This has usually been followed by liming to neutralize the acid in the wet soil. The next step has been the application of one element lacking, most frequently potassium.

Another class of land being made valuable is the so-called worn-out land. A weedy farm is a prize in the eyes of the men that know what rank weeds mean. One of the best-known horticulturists in this country some years ago found a run-down farm that was covered with rank weeds. He was assured that the land had been worked out and had for years been allowed to run to weeds. He snapped it up at a low price and began to farm it on approved principles. Every foot of soil was turned under, and the weeds became fertilizer. Then he put on some fertilizer and brought the land into use again. It became one of the very good farms of that locality.

It is easy to make almost any land valuable if the process undertaken is right. There is very little land that cannot be made valuable by the application of methods well known to agricultural science.

In St. Louis, pecans at wholesale are selling at seven to eight cents a pound.

At St. Louis, peanuts continue to sell at three to three and one-half cents a pound. This refers to shipments on the market.

Grand Subscription Offer.

A MOST DELIGHTFUL PICTURE.

This glorious and beautiful picture is 6 x 8 inches and is mounted on a nice green mat which is 8 x 11 inches. It is just the right size for a panel picture. It is rich in colors and is ready to tack or hang on the wall. It is not necessary to frame this picture, but no picture in the world is better worth framing.

MOTHER AND CHILD.

The dark, warm colors of the room, enlightened by the glow of the candles; the chubby face; the restful, healthy, natural position of the child; his delicate, little hands, and the fond look of the mother, all go towards perfecting a picture that will be enjoyed and give happiness to any house it may enter.

We offer this picture as a subscription premium. Send us 25 Cents and we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for six months. We will also send one mounted copy of the MOTHER AND CHILD PICTURE, in colors, postpaid, and safe delivery guaranteed. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find Twenty-five (25) Cents to pay for six-months' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and one copy of the mounted MOTHER AND CHILD PICTURE.

My name is.....

P. O. Box..... **Rural Route**.....

Postoffice .....

State .....

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers. The price of the book alone is 50 cents.

For sixty cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

A bushel of seed corn will plant seven acres of ground, which may yield from $60 to $260 worth of corn. The Agricultural Extension Division is advocating strongly the observance of seed corn week, beginning September 12th next, during which time every farmer in Minnesota is urged to devote one day at least to the selection of seed corn.

Credit Subscriptions.

We desire to invite attention to our blank form at the end of this item, which can be filled out for subscriptions on credit. This is an invention of Uncle Piper, our subscription editor, who has guaranteed that every one of them will be paid when they are due. The subscription price of this paper is $1.00 for three years, and the bill for the subscription is sent to the subscriber at the end of the first year. When the bill goes out Uncle Piper generally slips in a list of handy premiums for the subscriber to select one, providing he pays the bill promptly, and the general result is that the bill is soon paid. When it comes to getting subscriptions from intelligent, high-class farmers, Uncle Piper is at the head of the class.

Uncle Piper.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay one Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

Name.....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

Postoffice.....

Top of the Chicago Cattle Market.

Clay, Robinson & Co.'s Live Stock Report of July 15th said: "F. W. Frost, the well-known farmer and feeder of Shabbona, Ill., was on the Chicago cattle market July 7th with cattle which Clay, Robinson & Co. sold at $8.25 per 100 pounds, the top that day by 25 cents per 100 pounds. In the shipment which made this price were nine head of 1,233 pounds average and ten head of 1,518 pounds average. The latter offerings were the tail-ends of the cattle which were bought by us as feeders for Mr. Frost at Chicago in November at $4.85 per 100 pounds. The first cut of these cattle were sold by us about two months ago on a very bad market at $8.00, averaging 1,523 pounds. The chief ration for the above cattle was shelled corn, clover hay, corn fodder and oil meal. Mr. Frost expressed his gratification with both the buying and selling of the cattle."

A. J. Lundegreen, near Amarilla, Tex., is reported as having 1,320 acres of broom corn in a thriving condition. Speaking of broom corn, Mr. Lundegreen is quoted as saying: "Broom corn is the one crop in which there is no waste. The brush has a value that runs readily into money, and the seed is classed with the leading feed products of the country, while the stalk and fodder are excellent feed for cattle."

Statuette of Allerton.

Spirit of the West says: "B. B. Cabell, of Chicago, Ill., a noted sculptor and modeler in clay, is at the Hopper Stock Farm, Indianola, Iowa, making a model in clay of the famous Iowa stallion, Allerton. 2:09¼, who died recently there. Mr. Cabell has a great reputation as a modeler and sculptor of animals, and the statuette he is making of Allerton will be about one-quarter life size, being seventeen inches high at the withers. Mr. Cabell went to the Hopper Stock Farm on July 4 and took many measurements of the horse before the death of Allerton, which occurred the following day, and has been there ever since. He will be at work there some two weeks longer on the clay model, which he will then take to Chicago to make a plaster of paris cast and this will be taken to New York City, where a bronze statuette will be made. Mr. Cabell is recognized as one of the leading modelers in clay in the West, and has been a prize winner with many of his works throughout the country, and those who are intimately acquainted with Allerton for many years pronounce the work as far as completed as a perfect model of the famous horse."

Pocket Knife Subscription Premium.

This is a splendid three-blade pearl-handle Pocket Knife, three inches long, superior steel, imported. No better knife on the market. Directly one is seen and examined,

everybody wants one. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is $1.00 for three years. Send us $1.00 and we will mail you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years, and in place of the third year we will give you this splendid Pocket Knife. This will please everyone who gets it. Uncle Piper, subscription editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, has undertaken to eat his own head off if we fail to send out ten thousand of these knives in one month, and we don't wish to lose Uncle Piper that way. Address, **The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE PICTURE FREE.

This illustration very indefinitely represents a most beautiful and delightful premium picture—a reproduction of a masterpiece. This magnificent picture is in the richest of color. It is 16x20 inches. It is finished equal to an oil painting. It will adorn and beautify any room in which it may be placed. If it is neatly framed it will be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Without framing it will last for several years. The illustration gives no idea of the size and beauty of the picture. We are using the AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE PICTURE for the purpose of introducing our National Farmer and Stock Grower. Send us 25 Cents for six-months' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and you can select the AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE PICTURE as a free supplement. We will send it in a tube, postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURE—"THE WOOING."

This is a most elegant and beautiful picture. The colors are delightful. It is the refinement of elegance in the treatment of the "Story of Love." Many of our friends and patrons saw the original of this picture at the St. Louis World's Fair. It was one of the great attractions of the Art Gallery. It portrays a courtship in the Revolutionary days, one hundred years ago, and as the subject never grows old, so the beauty of the picture never fades. We use the picture "THE WOOING" as a subscription premium to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Anyone who will send us 25 Cents for a six-months' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select the picture "THE WOOING" as a free supplement or premium. We will send it in a tube, postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A Bashful Bridegroom.

Some years since an Australian Justice of the Peace was interviewed by a woman of about forty-five years of age, who announced that she would be married on a certain night at her farm house, and that His Honor had been selected to come out and perform the ceremony. She asked how much the fee was, paid it, and took a receipt. Business concluded, she said: "You won't funk out of this?" she said, as she rose to go, after exhausting the contents of her pipe. "Oh, no; I'll be there, sure!" "So'll I—and so'll he, or I'll know the reason why."

"I hope nothing unpleasant will occur," observed the Justice.

"I hope so, too, but I'm going to be prepared for a scrimmage just the same. You always back the weaker sex, and I guess you'll be right! Don't forget the date."

His Honor went out prepared to perform the ceremony with promptness and good will. He found about a dozen persons assembled at the house, and the women looked gorgeous under the light of the kerosene lamps. The bride had her face covered with a bland smile as she shook hands and said: "Take a cheer. The old man isn't here yet; but I'll send for him." Then, turning to a boy in the room, she continued: "Samuel, go and tell the old man it's time to come in and be spliced."

Samuel departed on his errand, and, after the lapse of ten minutes, he returned and announced: "The old man is over to Martin's. He's got his boots off, and is whittling out a wooden cat, and I don't believe he cares two cents about being married to you or anybody else."

The widow then said to a long-legged farmer who seemed hungry for the bridal feast: "Moses, you go over and tell Noah I want him." Moses departed. He was absent ten minutes, and then lounged in and said: "Says he is quite comfortable where he is. Guess he isn't on the marry very much."

"Judge," began the woman, as she looked around for her bonnet, "you play a game of fox-and-geese with Moses while I go over and see about this thing. There's going to be a marriage here to-night, and I'll bet a new hoss-rake on it!"

She was absent about twenty minutes, and then returned in company with Noah. He had neither coat nor hat on, and only one boot, and both were panting for breath.

"G-go ahead, Judge!" she gasped, as he hauled the groom into the center of the room. "He heard me coming, and got out and ran four times round the orchard; but here he is!"

"Do you want to marry this woman?"

"Yaas!" was the blunt reply.

"Then why did you run away?"

"Suppose I'm going to give right in the first thing?" demanded the indignant Noah. "I'll go and fix up and come back."

"No, darling—no, you won't, my pet amethyst!" chuckled the widow. "We'll be married right here and now, boots or no boots."

She crowded him against the table. Moses stood behind the pair to render any needed aid, and the knot was soon tied. As soon as the ceremony was over Noah skipped out of the back door, but no one pursued. The widow called the guests to supper and remarked:

"Sit right down and don't worry about the groom. I've been nine years working him up to this; but he'll be a little bashful for a few weeks. Have some of this roast pig, Mr. Judge? Don't trouble 'bout Noah."—Exchange.

Beets.

We have always enjoyed beet greens, and the small plants usually need thinning out in order to let those left attain to their greatest size. But the revelations of a friend have spoiled this dish, and if her observations are true generally, it is safe to say that the taste for greens will be curtailed.

The blistered leaves are nests for insects, she declares. And certainly it is well for every lover of this form of vegetable to give the plants examination under the lens before again indulging.

When beets are tender in early summer, cook a few more at a time than you care to use. Heat vinegar to cover them, slice, season and seal. They are more tender in winter than the old beets, and those fond of beet pickles will readily favor this plan for having the prime article at all times of the year.

Those who do not like the vinegar on this vegetable will enjoy it with butter, pepper and salt, served hot.

Try baking beets for a change, serving as above. They have a rich flavor, and the loss of juice is not so great as in boiling.

Beets are one of the most attractive salad dishes, their bright color rendering them an object of real beauty on the table.

Still another form of service is to boil, remove the skin, cut in halves and serve very hot with a dressing made of one tablespoonful of butter, two of vinegar, pepper and salt.

Beets should be cooked with more care than most vegetables. The water must be boiling when they are put in and remain in the state of ebullition until they are done. Be careful about testing until you are sure they are done, as every cut or fork mark releases some of the rich coloring matter. Avoid breaking the skin in preparing them. They will usually cook in an hour in summer, though those kept until winter require at least three hours before they are tender.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Separator Notes.

In the hot, midsummer days there is no trouble because the "cream don't rise well." The separator wants it warm, and it separates better than skimming will do under the best of conditions.

It is so nice, too, to be able to get everything out of the way once for all. There is no tugging back and forth of pans and crocks; no long tableful of them to arrange, wash and scald. The parts of the machine may seem numerous to the uninitiated, yet they are small in comparison with the number of dishes which the old way requires. Then there are brushes which reach each part easily, and a dash of cold water, a rub of the brush in warm water and some good washing powder and a scalding with warm water, that does it all.

The cream is real cream, in July as well as in May. There are no lumps. No one will criticise it for being either too thick or too thin. It is smooth, even and velvety. The dish of cereal or berries which it combines with is always first-class. With such cream at hand one can readily evolve a sumptuous meal, even though company does come unexpectedly.

But do not think that this separator cream looks like the old-fashioned product. Until you have eaten it or churned it you will be disappointed. There is not the tinge of a leathery nature which the housewife thought she must have in order to skim well. Yet it is the pure stuff, well blended and in prime condition. If you want it thick or thin, set the gauge accordingly.

The calves enjoy the fresh, sweet milk, and it is much better for them than when skimmed and heated in the old-fashioned way. True, they do not get a part of the butter-fat as of old, but there are many substitutes quite as good for calves, yet much cheaper than butter. — Bessie L. Putnam.

A WONDERFUL NOVELTY.
THE ODOROUS FERN TREE.

A novelty beyond compare. One of the most charming and fragrant of all out-door plants, and one of the most delightful for pot culture. You can have beauty and fragrance all the winter.

These unique ferns are so attractive, their exquisite perfume is abundant, and they are so readily grown, certainly no lover of the beautiful can afford to be without them.

The incomparable fragrance of the leaves and bloom—in fact the entire plant (either green or dried) is perhaps the most wonderful—the most lasting, as well as the most pleasing of anything in the floral kingdom.

Sprays kept in a room or trunk will give out delightful fragrance for years.

The Odorous Fern is grown from seed. One single packet of seeds will produce many plants. Every plant has a selling value.

Plants are very hardy, succeeding everywhere—either in sunshine or dense shade. Blooms profusely first season. Height, four to six feet or more.

Plant for out-door culture any time up to July, and any time later for pot plants for winter.

We have adopted the seed of the Odorous Fern as a subscription premium to the Universal Magazine. Anyone who will send us 25 cents to pay for one-year's subscription to the Universal Magazine can select as a free premium one package of true, guaranteed seed of the Odorous Fern. Remember, the packet of seed will produce a large number of plants. Address, **THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Prize Packet Post Cards.

Send us 50 cents and we will credit you with one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will also send you by mail as a free gift one set of **Prize Package Post Cards.** The Post Cards constitute a complete assortment. They are all kinds, elegant, beautiful, and would cost $1.50 if bought at retail at city stores. The set was printed for our use in five million lots. There is double and treble value in this offer. The cards are practically a free gift, postage paid by us. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

China proper and Manchuria are establishing pork-packing houses with a view to shipping meats to England.

THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., manufacturers and mail order house, Chicago. This famous house has advertised automobiles in The National Farmer and Stock Grower. The machines are built in their own Chicago factory, and prices range from $370 up. Sears' Model "L," costing $495, complete, is specially recommended. We advise our readers to write Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, and ask for Automobile Catalogue No. 66 N 44, also mentioning this paper.

THE GENUINE MEXICAN

Resurrection Plant.

One of the Greatest Marvels of the Plant World.

The Mexican Resurrection Plant is one of the most wonderful novelties in the vegetable kingdom. It possesses the strange power of turning in a few minutes from an apparently dead, lifeless, dry herb to a beautiful living plant.

The Resurrection Plant grows in the wilds of the mountains of Mexico. It is called by the Mexicans the "siempre viva," which means about the same as our English word everlasting. This is because, although it frequently seems to be entirely dead, it quickly revives when it receives moisture.

Apparently Dead.

A Beautiful Living Plant.

It is a wonderful sight to see the marvelous transformation of the surfaces of rocks on which this plant grows during the summer season. In its normal condition in its hot, dry native country the Resurrection Plant is in a dormant state, for little rain ever falls. The traveler will see large surfaces of rock completely covered with what apparently are dried-up, dead, worthless, fern-like plants curled into a sort of a ball, the leaves brittle and dry as dust. If a summer thunderstorm comes up, there is an immediate transformation, which looks more like a miracle than a process of nature. Within a few minutes after the rain has begun to fall, the thousands of apparently dead plants on the rocks begin to open. Little by little the dry, brittle leaves of the plants seem to be imbued with life and gradually unfurl. Within a very short time—half an hour or thereabouts—the whole surface of the rock is covered with beautiful fern-like plants of a rich dark green color. As soon as the sun has dried up the rain, the plants dry up again to their former comparatively lifeless condition. This process of coming to life and apparently dying is repeated indefinitely with each rain that comes on.

Gathered at the right season and properly treated, the Mexican Resurrection Plant will retain these marvelous qualities indefinitely. Placed in a saucer of water, a plant will revive within a very few minutes, and shortly turns into a beautiful dark green, fern-like living plant. At any time it may be taken out of the water, put in a dry place on a shelf, and it will curl up into its dry or dormant condition, and can be kept for an indefinite length of time. The plant will last for years. It requires no soil, no nourishment, no attention, other than to put it in a saucer of water whenever it is desired to revive it.

The process of "resurrection" or coming to life which this plant goes through is so rapid that it is an excellent article for use at parties and similar occasions, as the change that takes place within a few minutes seems, to one who has never seen it before, more like an act of magic or a miracle than anything else.

We have adopted the Resurrection Plant as a subscription premium to the Universal Magazine. The magazine is most interesting and is published monthly. It is an illustrated publication, with genuine stories, splendid poetry and home reading. Send 25 cents for one-year's subscription to the Universal Magazine and we will mail you one of these genuine Resurrection Plants as a free premium. Address,

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Garden Notes.

If the cucumber vines turn yellow and incline to die as the season advances, the chances are that they lack nourishment. Dig a hole between each four hills and fill it with fertilizer; or a tin can with holes in the bottom may be sunk in the ground and filled with fertilizer. Water filled into the can will furnish plant food in an available form.

Keep the large cucumbers closely picked. If one escapes your eye until it is too large for ordinary use, pare, soak in salt water for a few hours and then make into sweet pickles. They should be cut in transverse slices half an inch or an inch thick before pickling.

Most members of the vine family will mix, the pollen from the one being transferred to the others through the agency of bees. If you discover that the melons planted near your squash vines have squashy flavor, do not save seed, but buy next year directly from the seedsman. The trouble would be transmitted, perhaps in an aggravated form. It is always wise to separate such kindred plants as much as possible in planting, though where the garden plot is small and the variety desired is large, the problem of separation becomes difficult.

Watch the cauliflower plants closely. They soon deteriorate in quality if left past a certain stage. Remember when preparing them for the table to soak in salt water for a short time as the intitial preparation. This disposes of the many insects which hover among the tender parts.

Because the most of the garden plants have reached maturity is no sign that they should be let alone. They may not need the cultivator, but they do need watchfulness that advances, the chances ahe that they no insect pests destroy, that the development is symmetrical, and that the harvesting is done at the most opportune time.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Obstacles.

The head of the house is often more responsible for the disrespect of the child than he is himself aware. He wonders why his wife cannot make the children mind the first time speaking. He has no trouble. They know better than to make pert replies to him.

But there are a few things which he forgets. "Familiarity breeds contempt" is an old saying. This is too true in the home. The mother must be the overseer at all times. Were she in charge during only a few hours of the day it would not be the old story. The restraining influence would be more easily given.

Then her patience would not be so continually strained, perhaps to give out entirely. The man who criticises his wife for losing temper should remember that while it is his part to curb his temper for a few hours, she must do it continually, no matter how great the stress of work.

Again, Johnny may have observed that mother is a sort of servant to father in many ways. He soon picks up the idea that it is manly to answer her in a gruff manner; to throw down his hat and coat when he comes in and leave them for her to pick up; to bring dust or mud in upon her clean floor. If she protests, more than likely the father chides her for "nagging," and Johnny's ideas of what is manly keep pace with the vantage gained. And yet father thinks it queer that she can't control him!

The obstacles are on her side of the house now. But for the child who fails to distinguish between manliness and insolence there will sooner or later come obstacles in various forms. The habit will grow. The father will some time find that the spirit of pertness tolerated will grow The woman who has the care of a family is entitled not only to their respect but to that of their father. Lack of this will fill the path with stumbling blocks for all concerned.—Bessie L. Putnam.

The Outlook.

"You were very cold last evening," 'phoned the young man to the girl he had called on. "What is the outlook for to-night?"

"Fair and warmer to-night," came the answer, promptly.—Rocky Mountain News.

Pattern Subscription Premiums.

In every issue of the Universal Magazine we publish a splendid line of patterns. This blouse or shirt waist is No. 6556. It is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure. The price of the pattern is 10 cents. We have made arrangements with the May Manton Pattern Company, whereby we can offer our readers two of these patterns as a free subscription premium to the Universal Magazine. The subscription price of the paper is 25 cents a year. Please send us that amount for a new or renewed subscription and you can select any two patterns as a free premium. The patterns can go to one address and the paper to another. This applies to embroidery or dress patterns. It makes no difference which patterns you select. Send subscriptions to Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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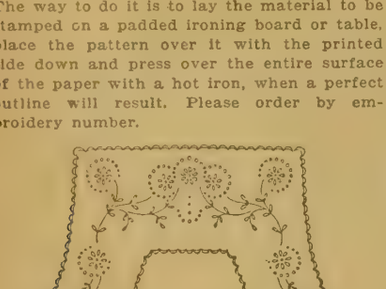

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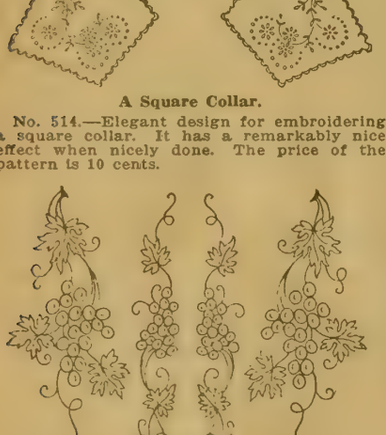
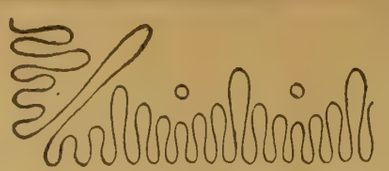
No. 514.—Elegant design for embroidering a square collar. It has a remarkably nice effect when nicely done. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



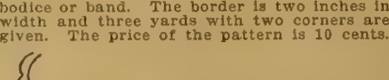
For Coat Collars and Cuffs.

No. 513.—A splendid design of grape clusters and bands suitable for embroidering coat collars and cuffs, shirt waists, blouses and lingerie waists, skirts and decorative objects. Patterns for stamping four separate sprays and two bands fifteen inches long are included. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



Braiding Design.

No. 512.—This is a design for braiding a bodice or band. The border is two inches in width and three yards with two corners are given. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



Simple Border or Edge.

No. 510.—Design for a scalloped border or edge. Five yards and five corners are given. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Please send all orders for these embroidery patterns to the **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Could Not Stretch the Farm.

The Assessor was doing the very best he could, but the farmer was shrewd and wary.

"How many acres of farming land have you?" he inquired warily.

"'Bout twenty, I guess," said Reuben.

"Twenty! Why, it looks to me like nearer 100. Come, now, can't you increase that a little? There are surely more than twenty acres in that tract. Suppose you stretch that a little."

"Say, feller," said the farmer, "this ain't no rubber plantation."—Harper's Monthly.

Linen Belts and Handbags.

Some ultra women this year have had handbags and parasols, as well as leather-finished belts, made of the same linen as their costumes. Belts, however, are often the sole point of color which is introduced upon the one-tone tailored gown, and all sorts of old favorites are coming back into favor again, including linked metal and fine leather, beaded and fancy elastic articles.

With linen tailored dresses, as with the soft, long, one-piece forms, a narrow silk underskirt is worn, generally of the same color as the gown. This skirt is made with a messaline top and ruffle, possibly, though not necessarily, of shot taffeta. Batiste or lawn skirts are made up with the same proportions and general shape, the idea being to have the garment as thin as possible and without a bit of superfluous fullness around the hips. —Harper's Bazar.

Farewell, Pompadour.

That the pompadour has gone out of fashion is a matter of congratulation to all artists. They realize what a trying style of coiffure this was for young girls. The new style of softly waved, parted front hair, with either a coronet braid or coils of hair at the back, is infinitely more becoming to a fresh young face.—Harper's Bazar.

Linen Walking Skirts.

The walking skirts in linen, as a rule, clear the ground by full two inches. Practically all of them are pleated. English models are rather conventional and are followed by the majority of American tailors. They are made with side-pleated skirts, the pleats turning back from a narrow center-front box pleat and meeting in the back, where they fasten.—Harper's Bazar.

An Intimate Portrait of Mark Twain.

The most notable article of the many now appearing about Mark Twain are the personal recollections of the great humorist, written by his life-long friend, W. D. Howells. In the August Harper's. Mr. Howells continues his "Memories of Mark Twain," which deal largely with the early seventies, when Mr. Howells was editor of the Atlantic, and Mr. Clemens, in the first days of his fame, was a prominent contributor to that periodical. The experiences which they shared as young men together are intimately and delightfully told. In recounting their life-long friendship, Mr. Howels has produced almost as much a life-story of himself as of the great humorist.

Canning Notes.

Discard overripe fruit, especially for jellies. It is surer of keeping if used before it gets dead ripe.

A teacupful of sugar to a quart of fruit is the average amount required; individual taste and extreme acidity in fruit, however, may render modifications necessary.

Tomatoes may be put up in glass cans, but they are somewhat uncertain. Those using tin cans rejoice that they never lose a can. The contents of the can positively must be removed as soon as it is opened, or corrosion will commence at once, rendering the tomatoes poisonous. Never use a tin can a second time unless the tin is perfectly good.

Have the fruit boiling hot when it goes into the cans, and sterilize cans, rubbers and caps thoroughly. If you use Lightning cans, the preferable ones for pickles, as the vinegar will corrode the metal caps, slip a piece of thick paper folded two or three times on top of the glass cover before adjusting the wires. If fruit has previously inclined to mould in these cans the plan will tighten them sufficiently to insure their keeping well.

After the cans are sealed and cooled, invert each for a few minutes to see if it is tight. Some keep them in this position for several hours. It seems like a more severe test than is practically necessary and one which will sometimes cause a can to become loose when if it had been handled in a less strenuous way it would have kept perfectly.

Save the bits that are left. Some delicious marmalades, jellies and other relishes are the result of these odds and ends. If you have not enough juice for a glass, cook a few apples and add the juice, which will insure a firm jelly.

It is poor economy to use poor rubbers.—Bessie L. Putnam.

A PRIVATE-LIGHT PLANT FOR THE FARM HOME.

At a Moderate Cost Coal Oil Lamps Can Be Replaced With Up-to-Date System.

At an initial cost of less than $300 and a nominal yearly expenditure, a farmer can replace the oil lamps in his home with a private lighting system which will compare favorably in convenience and economy to a city lighting service. How such a system can be installed and maintained is explained in a bulletin just issued by the Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Missouri. The bulletin is entitled "Acetylene For Lighting Country Homes."

Acetylene, as explained in the bulletin, is a colorless, tasteless gas, produced from a substance called calcium carbide. It is considerably less poisonous than the coal gas ordinarily used for illumination. When burned from a suitable burner, it gives a brilliant white light, especially adapted to domestic purposes. The gas may also be used for cooking or heating, having about two and a half times the heating value of ordinary coal gas.

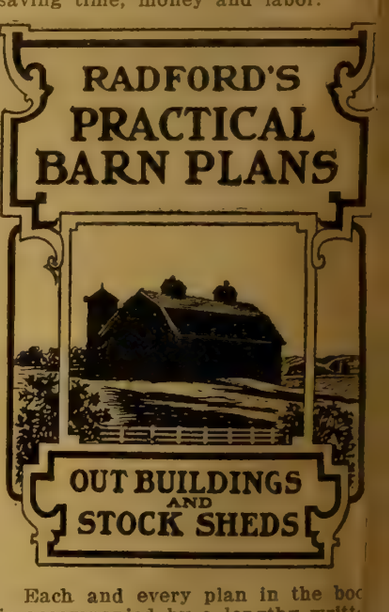
Private lighting plants of the kind described in the bulletin are to be found in the homes of many prosperous farmers throughout the country. They are finding favor also as municipal plants in small towns and villages that cannot afford expensive electric or gas lighting plants.

The bulletin gives complete plans for the installation of the plant, with diagrams showing the location of the piping and generator. A detailed estimate of the cost is made and directions are given for the care of the apparatus.

The Engineering Experiment Station was established at the University of Missouri last year. This bulletin, the first it has issued, is by J. D. Bowles, an assistant in the Station, who has made an exhaustive study of the subject. It will be sent free to anyone interested on application to the Director of the Engineering Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo. Anyone particularly interested will be placed on the regular mailing list to receive all bulletins.

Practical Barn Plans.

This is the name of the best book out. Every farmer needs it. It contains drawings, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house, ice house, silo, dairy barn or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor.



Each and every plan in the book is accompanied by a lengthy written description, explaining and giving the details of the drawings, and worded and arranged, numbered and indexed, that it must be readily understood by anyone who reads it.

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In the year 1852 the average price of wheat on the Chicago market was fifty cents a bushel, the lowest average in sixty years.

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Cleaning Black Goods.

Black alpaca can be freshened considerably by sponging on the right side with well-strained cold coffee and pressing on the wrong side as fast as dampened; and black silk can be cleaned by sponging with wood alcohol, or with stale beer.

When black materials begin to look gray or rusty, they can be brightened by rubbing on the right side with equal parts of alcohol and water and pressing on the wrong side while damp; and the best way to remove dine from black cloth is to rub with after made very blue with common ning and press.

Grease spots can be removed with alcohol and salt, and to avoid the unsightly circle that often appears when a grease spot has been removed, the oth should be rubbed lengthwise nd with the weave, and the rubbing ould be continued until the cloth is erfectly dry.

An excellent way to renovate black oods that are not soiled enough to e washed is to sponge on the right nd wrong sides with a cleaning fluid ade with one pint of soft water and ne-fourth pint each of ammonia and urified oxgall. Hang the pieces over ne line and press on the wrong side ithout wringing them.

There is no better way to clean all inds of black goods that are soiled nough to be washed than to put em through a strong Pearline suds ith a little ammonia added, as this ids cleans perfectly and leaves the oods soft and bright. The washing nd rinsing waters should be of the ame temperature, and the last insing water should be made very ine.

Black velvet can be freshened by rushing until clean and then holding er steam from a boiling teakettle, nd it is best to have an assistant rush the velvet with a stiff brush hile holding it over the boiling ater to raise the nap. Too much rushing with a stiff brush will wear e fabric and soon make a nice black arment become shiny, and the best ay to keep them clean and free from rinkles is to shake them well after ch wearing and put them away refully folded.—M. A. T.

Cleaning Laces at Home.

When laces are sent out to be eaned, they are often sent home oking beautifully new, but very uch injured by the use of cleaning ids, and all kinds of laces and lace-immed articles can be easily and safely cleaned at home. Fine laces that are only slightly soiled can be cleaned with calcined magnesia or with hot flour, taking care that it is not browned in the heating. Sprinkle the magnesia upon a smooth piece of white paper, lay the lace upon the paper and sprinkle more magnesia over it, then cover with another sheet of paper and place a light weight over this and let it remain for several days; then shake and brush the lace with a soft brush.

Some soiled lace collars and pieces of white lace are made to look like new by cleaning in this way.

A strong lather was made by cutting up nice white soap in hot, soft water, then a tablespoonful of ammonia and the same of turpentine was used for two quarts of water. The articles were placed in a large wash bowl and stirred and pounded gently with a wooden potato masher until perfectly clean, then this water was poured off and they were covered with clear, hot, soft water. They were lifted up and down and pounded through this water, then this was poured off and clear, hot borax water poured over the laces, and they were allowed to stand until this water was cold. The borax water whitens without injuring the fabric; and there is nothing better for cleaning Battenburg lace and crocheted articles than warm borax suds, and a little of the borax should be used in each of the rinsing waters, as they should all be softened alike.

The best way to dry the collars and pieces of lace is to pull them in perfect shape and baste while damp to a piece of stout muslin, then pin this smoothly and evenly over a board. Before they are quite dry, iron them over the cloth, then cut the basting thread, and if any stiffening is desired, sponge them on the wrong side with thin gum arabic water before pressing, and this is prepared by pouring boiling water over pieces of white gum arabic.—M. H.

The Bite of a Dog.

Especially during the summer months is there, and with reason, the dread of a dog bite. But the panic into which an accident usually throws people prevents them from using common sense in the matter. Some time ago I received a letter from a man, requesting me to find out from some indisputable authority whether hydrophobia might not develop in a person bitten by a dog that in after years became sick of rabies, even though at the time of the bite the dog was in good condition. Desiring to quote to the man an authority that would still all uneasiness, I obtained an interview with Dr. Lagorio, head of the Chicago Pasteur Institute.

"No," he said emphatically. "If the dog is well when he bites there is no more danger than would accompany any other wound of a like seriousness. It should be disinfected and kept clean, just as any cut should be. But you can no more get hydrophobia from the bite of a dog that has not rabies than you can take smallpox from a person who has not the disease. If the dog develops rabies some months after the bite is given, there need be no fear that you will contract smallpox because some months ago you may have been with a person who now has it."

Another authority says: "Dogs must be sick with rabies in order to give hydrophobia, and should one become so after the bite is inflicted, there is no danger in it. As foolish to say a person contracts fleas from a dog that has not fleas on him."

In all cases of a bite, the wound should be immediately cleaned and cauterized. Carbolic acid or some other powerful antiseptic may be used for the cauterizing; or the wound can be burned by pressing upon it a red-hot iron. If it is possible to get the patient to a Pasteur Institute or a very reliable doctor, the wound should be immediately cleaned and washed with a powerful antiseptic, and then the patient be taken to the doctor, who can tell if more stringent measures are necessary. Do not use a plaster on the wound.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

"PLAYING TWO GAMES AT ONCE."

That is the appropriate title of the picture. The young man plays chess with the father that he may have the opportunity to make love to the daughter. It is a most attractive subject, and our illustration very poorly represents the magnificent picture. The original is a painting in oil by one of the greatest painters. It was a World's Fair attraction and hundreds of thousands of people admired it. We have secured a beautiful colored reproduction of the great painting, and it is 16x20 inches. It will adorn and beautify any home. With a very inexpensive frame it can be made "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." We are using the picture "PLAYING TWO GAMES AT ONCE" as a subscription premium to introduce The National Farmer and Stock Grower into new homes. Send us 25 Cents and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for six months. You can also select this picture as a fee supplement or premium. We will send it in a tube, prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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The greatest horse painting in the world is the famous picture by the French female artist, Rosa Bonheur. The original cost fifty thousand dollars and was presented by Cornelius Vanderbilt to the Metropolitan Art Gallery, Central Park, New York, and it is the subject of many reproductions. The latest and probably the best reproduction is just obtained by us for use as a subscription premium. It is in eight colors, a pure lithograph, and there is a border round it in imitation of a frame of gilded oak. The picture can be tacked on the wall without framing and will remain in good condition for many years. It is sixteen by twenty inches and is a splendid adornment for any room. Anyone who will send us 25 Cents for a six-months' trial subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select a copy of "THE HORSE FAIR" as a free supplement. We will send it in a tube, postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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It is unsightly, uncomfortable, spoils the figure, causing wrinkles, flabbiness and loss of vigor.

Let me send you my Proof Treatment absolutely Free; you can safely reduce your fat a pound a day.

Note what my treatment has done for others:

Mrs. Eva M. Reynolds, Box 114, Lehigh, Webster Co., Iowa, writes: "When I commenced your treatment I weighed 285 pounds. I now weigh 165 pounds, and never felt better in my life."

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I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.

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Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It will make you feel better at once. I will also send you **Free** my **new book of advice,** together with testimonials from many well-known people. **Write to-day.**

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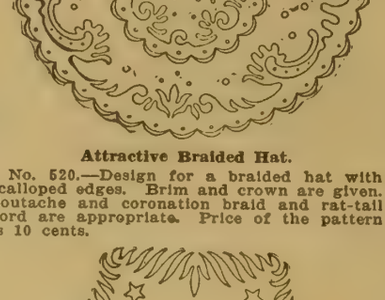
No. 520.—Design for a braided hat with scalloped edges. Brim and crown are given. Soutache and coronation braid and rat-tail cord are appropriate. Price of the pattern is 10 cents.

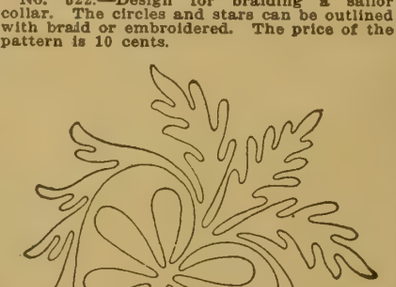


Embroidered Sailor Collar.

No. 522.—Design for braiding a sailor collar. The circles and stars can be outlined with braid or embroidered. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Corner for Cushion Cover.

No. 524.—Design for a braided corner. Suitable for cushion cover, pillow shams and other decorative objects and also for waists and skirts. Four corners are given. Four and one-half yards of braid will be required for each corner. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



One-piece Infant's Cap.

No. 521.—Design for embroidering a one-piece infant's cap. The crown and fronts are to be laced together through the eyelets. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

A Spray of Violets.

No. 523.—Design for embroidering sprays of violets. Suitable for a lingerie waist or for any object for which small flowers are appropriate. Patterns for three large and

four small sprays and for four separate flowers are given. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Please send all orders for these embroidery patterns to the **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Desserts.

Happy is the woman who has the knack of getting up a dainty desert with little time or material. And yet there are plenty of them who have the ability to do this every time.

As one gains in experience she relies less and less upon her cook book. As she does not go to her arithmetic for the variations in practical problems, but depends upon the different combinations of the fundamental rules, neither does she feel it obligatory to consult the cook book for the several changes required in the menu. An addition of fruit, whipped cream, custard or some similar dressing will convert a piece of stale cake into a delicious pudding.

A most acceptable rhubarb pudding is made by adding to an ordinary cream cake batter a teacupful of stewed rhubarb, as little water being used as possible. If you use soda and cream tartar, cut out half of the latter. The acid in the rhubarb will cause the soda to foam up light, and the latter neutralizes the sour taste of the rhubarb so that one is scarcely aware of its presence save for the feathery lightness and the distinctive flavor. Serve with whipped cream or any dressing preferred. Apple sauce may be substituted for the rhubarb; and some make a similar pudding by using blackberry jam.

Crackers browned slightly in the oven with a little butter and served with canned or fresh fruit are a quickly-made and wholesome dessert. Some like slices of stale bread, buttered and covered with fruit, cream and sugar. In fact, the number of changes which can be made with milk, cream and fruit insures a variety of the very best.

Make pies rarely. Those with one crust are more healthful than the two-crusted ones, besides being more quickly made. Nature calls for a light dessert to counteract the heavy meat dinner; but it may be simple and yet prove most attractive.—Bessie L. Putnam.

England is importing "black fat" tobacco from the United States and reshipping it to the Blacks of Africa.

There is a whole lot of talk about the scarcity of lumber, but houses are being constructed out of sawed number in Northern Mississippi at a cost of $10 per 1,000 feet.

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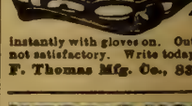

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ry Elegant Pattern Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

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Plain Fitted Corset Cover.

No. 6707.—The closely-fitting corset cover a necessity under closely-fitting gowns. is one is shapely at the same time that it simple. It can be made as illustrated or cut off at the waist line, as preferred, and the neck can be made round or in V-shape. Mercerized batiste is the material illustrated, and the trimming is lace with beading, but all the materials that are used or undergarments are appropriate for the corset cover. Cross-barred and embroidered muslins are liked by a great many women, but nainsook, lawn and batiste make the standard fabrics. Either lace or embroidery

n be used as trimming, or the neck or mhole edges can be embroidered with me dainty little design.

The corset cover is made with fronts, cks and underarm gores. The front edges e finished with hems and the closing is ade with buttons and buttonholes.

The quantity of material required for the edium size is 1 yard 36, ⅞ yard 44 inches de, with 1½ yards of insertion, 2½ yards beading, 3½ yards of edging.

The Pattern 6707 is cut in sizes for a 36, 40, 42, 44 and 48-inch bust measure, and ill be mailed to any address by the shion Department of this paper on receipt 10 cents.

Child's Dress.

No. 6671.—Simple one-piece dresses are ceedingly fashionable for the little folk, d this one is just as smart and charming it can be, while it represents the least possible labor. Both the front and back are tucked to give a double box-plait effect, but the plaits below the belt are pressed to position only, so allowing pretty flare and comfortable freedom for young legs. There is a distinctly novel collar finishing the neck, and the closing is made invisibly at the left of the front for little girls, at the right of the front for little boys. White pique is the material illustrated, and the collar is finished with embroidered scallops and dots, but the dress will be found just s well adapted to hinner materials of the warm weather as it is to

e heavier piques, linen and the like. It uld be very dainty made from white en or embroidered muslin, and it would very serviceable made from blue chamay or linen. It is smart made from white que, and the same material in colors is ually appropriate. With a colored frock e collar and sleeve-bands and belt could of white. Any pretty tie can be worn, as is tacked to position only and can be reoved when the dress is laundered.

The quantity of material requird for the edium size (four years) is 3¼ yards 24 or 2⅞ yards 32, or 2⅛ yards 44 inches wide, th ⅛ yard of banding for sleeves, 1 yard edging.

The Pattern 6671 is cut in sizes for chilen of two, four and six years of age, and ill be mailed to any address by the Fashion epartment of this paper on receipt of 10 nts.

Child's Rompers.

No. 6690.—The rompers that are made ith sleeves in one with the body portion e the latest and the newest. These are actical and attractive in effect and altogether desirable. The back portions of the drawers are attached to the belt and consequently are easily buttoned in the place. The little garment can be worn over a frock or in place of one, as liked. All the simple washable materials are appropriate, gingham, chambray, linen, percale, galatea and the like, and there are a great many of the inexpensive printed wash fabrics that serve such purpose admirably well. The rompers illustrated are made of blue chambray trimmed with the same material in blue and white plaid. At the front the body and leg portions are in one, but at back they are separate.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) 1⅝ yards 24 or 27, 1¼ yards 32, or 1⅞ ds 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 27 inches e for trimming.

he Pattern 6690 is cut in sizes for children of two, four and six years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Three-piece Walking Skirt.

No. 6708.—Skirts that are gathered at about knee depth are new and much liked. This one is among the prettiest to have appeared, and it can be utilized for combinations of material and for one throughout with equal success. It is very simple, and it is smart in effect. It means very little labor for the making, and it is absolutely up-to-date. In the illustration dotted material is combined with plain, but, as already stated, either one could be used for the entire skirt. The essential feature is to be found in the circular sides that are gathered at their lower edges and joined to the plain band.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is, for the front panel and flounce 2½ yards 24 or 27, 1¼ yards 32 or 44; for the side portions 2½ yards 24 or 27, 2 yards 32 or 44 inches wide. If one material is used throughout, 5 yards 24 or 27, 3¼ yards 32 or 44 inches wide will be needed. Width of skirt at lower edge, 2¼ yards.

The Patern 6708 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cnts.

Girl's Dress.

No. 6685.—Little girls are wearing a great many pretty dresses this season, the blouses of which are tucked to form their own yokes. This one is just as dainty as can be, yet it means very little labor. The straight skirt is finished with a wide hem and with a tuck, and in this instance trimming has been arranged above both, but it is only gathered at the upper edge. The blouse is laid in fine tucks that give graceful lines and provide fullness below, while it is joined to a shallow round yoke that is pretty and becoming. As illustrated, this yoke is made from strips of insertion, but any all-over material or plain linen or lawn embroidery would be pretty. The sleeves are novel and give exceptionally becoming lines. Embroidered muslin makes this dress, and it is trimmed with Valenciennes banding, but all the dainty thin summer fabrics are appropriate. With the trimming omitted and the round yoke made from the material or from all-over embroidery, the dress would become adapted to figured lawns and batistes and to similar materials of every-day wear, while as illustrated it suits the embroidered muslin, cotton, chiffon and the like very well.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is 4¾ yards 24 or 27, 4 yards 32, or 2¾ yards 44 inches wide, with 18 yards of banding, and 3½ yards of edging.

The Pattern 6685 is cut in sizes for girls of eight, ten and twelve years of age, and will be mailed to any address bytheFashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Pointed Tunic Skirt.

No. 6646.—Every variation of the tunic skirt is fashionable, but this pointed one is peculiarly smart and attractive. It gives becoming lines to the figure and is adapted to a great many materials. Bordered foulard makes this one, and the border has been cut off and stitched to the lower edge of the tunic, but any trimming can be used, or the tunic can be of a material to match the blouse, while the flounce is of something in contrast. Foulards with messalines are much used in this way, while wool material is combined with silk and checked and striped with plain, and there are, indeed, innumerable attractive effects of the sort that are in vogue. If washable material is used, the flounce can be gathered, as that treatment renders laundering somewhat simpler. Small buttons are much liked this season, and the row at the back of the tunic gives a distinctive touch; but it is not obligatory, for any preferred finish can be used.

The skirt consists of the five-gored upper portion, flounce and tunic. The flounce is straight and can be either gathered or plaited. The tunic is made in one piece and is fitted by means of darts over the hips.

The Pattern 6646 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

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I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that, it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial: and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies, Plumpness and health always results from its use.

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Please be sure to give the size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address plainly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

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Eliminating the Dish Towel.

Most of us think that we know how to wash dishes. Some of us are inclined to criticise the labor saver who is "too lazy to wipe them." And yet there is no quicker, easier or neater way than to dispense with the time-honored cloths. At best, they are apt to leave more or less lint. They make unnecessary work, and it is certainly a pleasure to see how the drained dishes shine. Go through the large institutions of any sort and you will see special racks for draining instead of wiping. If the work was not better as well as more quickly done, some of these institutions would not tolerate it.

In the newer houses there are similar provisions made in the building. Those less fortunate may easily improvise a substitute. A brush is largely superseding the dish cloth, being more effectual in its work and more easily kept in order. Even if you use the cloth for ordinary work, a small brush for cleaning in notches and creases is most useful. But avoid putting it into very hot water if you would prolong its life. Water as hot as the hands will bear is hot enough for the washing process. With a mop, of course one is free to use it hotter, though if there is delicate china this is not desirable, as it will surely cause it to crack.

Use soap or some washing powder in the first water. For finishing, pour on hot water, boiling, if the common ware is used, fold a cloth and place in the bottom of the sink if you have no rack, and place the cups inverted at one end; then place the saucers, plates, etc., on their edges, leaning against the cups. If the water is hot, they will soon be dry and shining. If preferred, two or three sheets of newspaper instead of the cloth will absorb the moisture. Wash and wipe the knives, forks and spoons before commencing with the china.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Indestructible Records.

There is no longer any need to have phonograph of graphophone records that will break. There are records that will not break. They are made by the Columbia Phonograph Company and they are guaranteed. No one need ever buy another wax record. Dealers are wanted. See page 32 and address Columbia Phonograph Company, 6 Frankfort street, New York City, N.Y.

St. Louis Peach Prices.

Fluctuations in the prices of peaches often take place. Early in August they were selling as follows: Four-basket crates, 70 to 95 cents; six-basket crates, $1.00 to $1.50; bushel baskets, $1.00 to $1.50.

$300 PRIZE TRY FOR IT NOW

IT MEANS $300 FOR SOME ONE!

These are not Egyptian Hieroglyphics as you might on first glance suppose, but are the characters taken from our great Ancient Code of secret writing, which enables you to communicate with your friends without danger of a third party knowing what you have written. THIS IS A BRAND NEW PUZZLE—the best you have ever seen. $300.00 REWARD FOR WORKING IT. Can you find out what sentence is above represented. It will pay you to work it out. All you have to do is to learn the secret code. Get your friends to help you if you cannot do it yourself. Some one will get the $300, why not you. The above secret sign writing makes a sentence which we will pay you to work out. $300 PRIZE will surely be paid without quibble or fail and if you have any use for money, you should not pass this by. You might just as well win the gold prize as the next one. We want your answer and send it to us today with 25 cents for a year's subscription to Everyday Life, our big illustrated monthly magazine that gives you live, up-to-date stories, miscellaneous, entertaining. Send us your answer to this puzzle at once, enclosing 25 cents for Everyday Life for one year, and you will find it the best investment you ever made. Contest will close Sept. 1st, 1910, prizes paid and winners names published at once. To the person who correctly reads the above sentence, we will pay $300. If there is more than one correct answer, we will divide the prize between the contestants. Every correct answer gets a cash prize. You must not miss this chance. Everyday Life one year, only 25 cents, and correct answer brings the prize. **EVERYDAY LIFE, DEPT. 32, CHICAGO, ILL.**

THE ANCIENT CODE OF SECRET WRITING

Learn this Code and you can decipher the sentence herewith shown

You take the alphabet and arrange it as follows.

AB	CD	EF									ST		
												UV	WX
CH	IJ	KL											
MN	OP	QR										YZ	

and the position of the straight lines that enclose the letters represents the letters. The second letter enclosed is represented by a dot. This is a great code for those to use who want to make sure their letters cannot be read by a third party, should it be lost or stolen. An example of how the letters are formed is shown opposite.

A is L
B is L
C is L
I is O
J is O

Hot Walking Hot Riding

You can't get away from the heat; but you can keep it from hurting. Whenever you're hot, tired or thirsty

DRINK

Coca-Cola

It refreshes mentally and physically—relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst. Wholesome as the purest water and lots nicer to drink. *5c Everywhere.*

Delicious---Refreshing---Wholesome

Send for our free booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola." Tells all about Coca-Cola, what it is and why it is so delicious, wholesome and beneficial. 2-F

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY. Atlanta, Ga.

The Water Question.

This is the season when typhoid reigns, and while science has discovered how to avoid her germs, lax methods in one of many directions may prove fatal.

Not long ago a family of five were reported dangerously ill with it. The house and surroundings were neatness personified. The query was, how was the disease contracted? There had been no case for months within a radius of several miles. Water from both wells was sent to chemists for analysis and pronounced pure. There was one death, and two others pronounced hopeless. Then came a revelation of the secret. It was in the milk.

Later, where the cows pastured was found rank with typhoid germs. The mystery was solved but the mischief had been done. No knowing how many miles the common house fly has spread the contagion. If this milk was sent to the factory, other lives are endangered.

It is not enough that you provide pure water for family use. This purity must extend to your stock, especially the dairy cattle. Every impure draught of water affects the milk as well as the general health of the animal. In the dry season too many think that any water that is wet may be substituted for the genuine aqua pura. But it will not do. Even bees will seek moisture from the most degrading filth if not cared for in this respect. Pure honey requires pure water.

Clean out the springs and sources of water. Drill wells if there is lack of pure water. The driller's bill will be less than the doctor's, and the results far more satisfactory.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Had He Been Company.

When Mrs. Baldwin heard the door bell ring she fluffed up her hair, smoothed her pretty white apron and opened the door with a sweet smile for whomever the caller might be. For a moment she stared at the boy on the porch, then a little frown replaced the smile and she said: "For pity's sake, Charley, what possesses you to ring the bell and bring me to the front door? Go 'round the back way and be sure you clean those dusty feet. I thought you were company."

"I wish I was," muttered Charley, and the half-mischievous, half-expectant expression that had lighted his face while waiting for an answer to the ring changed to one of sullenness. The mother watched him as he turned to go to the back door. There was a pathetic droop to the awkward figure that had almost outgrown the form of a boy and yet had not arrived at man's estate. The woman was pondering his words, "I wish I was company." Before he reached the corner of the house she called: "Charley, come here!" The boy retraced his steps and when he looked up into his mother's face her bright smile was there again. She held out her hand, saying: "Charley, dear, I am more glad to see you than any company that might have rung the bell. Forgive mother for thoughtlessly speaking as she did. I am really glad you came to this door, for it is such a warm day that every step seems to count. Now when you are cooled a little we will have a glass of iced lemonade, just what I serve my guests on such a day as this."

The boy's drooping form straightened and a new light shone in his eyes. He had come into his own. Then he answered his mother: "I think I'd rather be your boy, after all, mother."—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

The City Farmer.

While there are those who regard the city farmer as something of a joke, he is in many ways showing us business methods as applied to farming.

He may not know which end of the plow is designed for attaching the horse; but he can quickly learn this and the other details of the work. He may have been earning five or even seven dollars a day in the city where he came from. But does he complain that his wages are less, now that he is in touch with the soil? He glories, rather, that he can be near to nature; can get the pure air and food.

He may not know the details of agriculture or dairying; but he can learn the technical features in a marvelously short time and is ready to combine them intelligibly. He knows how to meet a business proposition in a business-like manner; and while the ordinary farmer is trying to make both ends meet he shows him that the little things are worth taking into account.

When a new point comes up, he at once seeks all available information. Instead of depending upon some old farmer who has stuck to the ways of his fathers, he asks: "Where can I secure some literature upon the subject?" He reads it. He posts himself upon modern methods, and his business drill is an excellent schooling for the up-to-date methods in farming.

Usually he has enough capital to go to his work properly equipped. He is accustomed to the new ways of lighting and heating, and his water system is on an improved plan.

While the old resident may smile at some of his mistakes, he eventually sees not only an improvement in his farm, but many lessons of real worth in business management are shown. The city man may come to him to learn how to hold the plow, but he finds himself in the end repaid by the impetus given along more advanced methods.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Hyacinths.

Hyacinths induce plant beggars quicker than almost any other plant, the fact that a single bulb produces only from one to three spikes of flowers, and that one must have a quantity of bulbs to have the number of blossoms the flower lover likes to scatter about, being evidently lost sight of. Yet by watching the club offers one may be independent without any great outlay and yet have a collection which it is difficult to surpass in beauty or fragrance. They are of such exquisite form, texture and fragrance, appropriate to all occasions, and may be forced to appear as needed.

For out-door planting they are best started in early autumn; but, like other hardy bulbs, they will still give a fine display the next spring if the planting is deferred until just before the ground freezes permanently for winter. The hyacinth is a liberal feeder and a rich soil will reward the grower with much larger stalks. An old chip yard furnishes an ideal soil, only the fine rich earth being used. If this is not available, well-decayed fertilizer from the barn-yard may be substituted.

For forcing during the winter months the same soil is necessary. After potting, keep the bulbs in a dark closet for a few weeks, that they may become well rooted. Then place in a sunny window and the buds will soon appear. If the flowers incline to open while the spike is still small, slip a paper tube over it and thus induce it to creep up toward the light before the blossoms open.

Hyacinths may be forced in water, a form of growth especially pleasing to children and at the same time giving them a practical lesson in plant life. Bulbs which have been forced should be planted in the garden in the spring, where they will eventually recover from the exhaustive process and aid in the increase of new bulbs.—Bessie L. Putnam.

The Crocus.

A bed of crocuses, coming as they do before the snowbanks have retreated, always commands attention. Every beholder wants some of the beautiful blossoms. Yet not one in ten realizes that such a display may be within their own reach another year by the investment of a few cents and a little labor.

The crocus is as easily grown as an onion, but one must commence the autumn previous. September and October are the ideal months for planting, though if for any reason this is not convenient the bulbs may be tucked into the ground as late as the holidays, if it is not frozen.

Give the bulbs rich ground. Ordinary garden soil is satisfactory. If fertilizer from the barn-yard is used, be sure that it is entirely decayed, otherwise it is almost sure to induce rot. When cold weather comes, cover the bed with leaves, using them about as nature does for her wildings. If the covering is too deep they will smother. A few branches of evergreen boughs will keep the leaves from blowing away and will still further protect the bulbs. When the warm days come in spring uncover the bed gradually, removing the dead leaves or working them into the soil.

Crocuses do nicely when planted in the grass of the lawn. With a sharp blade remove the sod and tuck in the bulb, carefully replacing the sod. The flowers bloom and the leaves die to the ground before the lawn mower is needed, so they do not interfere with that, and still the effect is pleasing.

The Mammoth Yellow is the earliest and the most liberal bloomer; but the white and lavender varieties, with larger flowers, should not be omitted from the list.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Danger in Empty Bottles.

Mothers may save themselves some anxiety and sorrow by warning children against playing with empty bottles they find lying about. Two children of a friend recently died a painful death from poisoning. It happened in this way: Several children playing together came across a pile of empty bottles in the yard. These they rinsed out at the well until they looked clean and shone brightly. Then they filled them with water, each child carrying one of the bottles with him and drinking from it occasionally. The bottles of the little girls in question had contained a deadly poison and no amount of rinsing would have made them safe containers for drinking water.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Hats For Young Girls.

Many flounced hats are being worn by young girls, the materials being lace or pleated chiffon over lace. The forms these hats take are extremely diversified, some of them being tall, inverted pot shapes, with seven or eight-inch lace flounces draped from the top of the high crown and falling an inch or more below the brim all round. Festoons of baby rosebuds not larger in diameter than half an inch are used around the tops of the crowns of such lace hats; or, a single tinted gardenia with foliage is placed at the left side of the front.—Harper's Bazar.

SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM — A POCKET COMPASS.

This is a true 1¾-inch Pocket Compass purchased from a reliable house. It is a fancy, nickel-plated, open-face, watch-shape Compass, with a silvered dial, and it weighs less than one ounce. Every farmer or ranchman should have one in his pocket. Send us One Dollar and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year, and we will also send you this Pocket Compass by mail postpaid. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Date Book History of Live Stock and Agriculture.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower has collected historical items relating to agriculture and live stock raising and arranged them in the order in which the incidents happened. It is a record which is intensely interesting to all earnest farmers and progressive stockmen. The events recorded include much that is ancient and is brought down through the ages of progress to about the year 1906. This material is all arranged in a handy booklet of 100 pages; it is nicely illustrated and is a handy useful publication. We will be glad to send a copy, postage paid, to any of our readers on receipt of 25 cents, or we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for 50 cents and we will send a copy of the Date Book History of Live Stock and Agriculture as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St Lopis, Mo.

MOTHER NATURE.

Good, kindly Mother Nature plays
No favorites, but smiles for all
Who care to tread her pleasant ways
And listen to the song birds' call.
The tulips and the violets grow
For all the world to gaze upon;
With beauty are hills aglow
Not for a few, but everyone.

Her grass grows green for rich and poor,
For proud and humble, high and low;
Beside the toiler's cottage door
Her morning glories sweetly grow;
In palace or in tenement
Her sunbeams just as gayly dance;
No special charm to one is sent
No favored few possess her glance.

Her skies are blue for one and all,
Her flowers for every mortal bloom;
Her rains upon all creatures fall,
For all the world is her perfume.
The rich man gets no sweeter smile
Than does the ragged, barefoot boy;
Yes, all who live and love the while
May Mother Nature's charms enjoy.

Ah, what a lesson we may learn
From kindly Mother Nature's ways;
A smiling face we seldom turn
To strangers when we meet their gaze;
A kindly word we seldom speak
Except unto a favored few,
And some return we often seek
For every kindly deed we do.
—Detroit Free Press.

LINES FROM AN UNCLAIMED RIB.

Oh, unknown man whose rib I am,
Why don't you come for me?
A lonely, home-sick rib I am,
That would with others be!
I want to wed—
There now, 'tis said!
(I won't deny and fib)—
I want my man to come at once and claim
His rib!

Some men have thought that I was theirs,
But only for a bit;
We found out soon it wouldn't do;
We didn't seem to fit.
There's just one place,
The only space
I'll fit—(I will not fib)
I want that man to come at once and claim
His rib!

Oh, don't you sometimes feel a lack,
A new rib needed there?
It's I. Do come and get me soon
Before I have gray hair!
Come get me, dear!
I'm homesick here;
I want—(and I'll not fib)—
I want my man to come at once and claim
His rib!
—New York Times.

HOW PA FIXED THE MOWER.

We got our old lawn mower out,
But it would hardly run a bit.
"We'll have to get it fixed," says ma,
But pa says: "I can tinker it;
It's wasteful, this extravagance,
So get some oil, a wrench, a file;
I'll fix it up the same as new
In only just a little while."

"Be keerful, now," says ma, but pa
Jest looked at her and kinder sniffed;
"I know what I am about," says he,
"At fixin' things I got a gift.
You just take Willie off to church,
And when you're home again you'll see
That I can do things mighty well
When no one's by to pester me."

I begged to stay a-helpin' pa,
Because I like to hear 'im cuss,
But had to go to Sunday school
And couldn't wait to see the muss.
I wouldn't stay there, though, but sneaked
Away and run for home like Ned;
I didn't dare go in, but peeked
At pa from round behind the shed.

And there was pa—his Sunday pants
Looked like he'd taken them to wipe
An engine with; he'd tore his shirt
And bit the stem from off his pipe;
He kicked the thing an' hurt his corn,
Then run and got the ax, and—vow!
When he got through he grinned and yelled:
"Doggone you, guess I've fixed you now!"
—New York Press.

THE FARMER TALKS.

Here's a letter from John in th' city,
Ain't heard from him now fer a year;
Yes, his handwritin's stylish an' pretty,
An' rounded an' wonderf'ly clear;
Says he hopes we are all well an' thrivin',
Remarks that June's been rather cool,
But I know jes' at what he is drivin'
When he says that the kids have done school.

Don't hear much from John through the winter,
Excep' when I go into town,
An' then he don't even begin ter
Warm up or git rid of his frown;
Guess he ain't fond of much entertainin',
An' thinks mebbe I am a fool,
But I know jes' why he's explainin'
The kids will soon be out of school.

Poor John ain't got much excep' trouble,
A mortgage or two an' some debts,
An' I sell one hog fer jes' double
The weekly amount that he gets,
But still John is given ter braggin',
In the city that's often the rule;
An' his wife is eternally naggin'—
So the kids will soon be out of school.

Well, I guess that I'll send fer 'em, Jenny,
Though I ain't got much use fer John,
An' I wouldn't favor him any,
But now that th' summer is on
Those youngsters need sunshine, I'm thinkin',
An' air that is fresh an' is cool;
I'm writin' him—darn me, I'm blinkin',
To send 'em when they's out of school.
—Edgar A. Guest, in Detroit Free Press.

IN REMEMBRANCE.

Sit closer, friends, around the board!
Death grants us yet a little time.
Now let the cheering cup be poured,
And welcome song and jest and rhyme.
Enjoy the gifts that fortune sends.
Sit closer, friends!

And yet, we pause. With trembling lip
We strive the fitting phrase to make;
Remembering our fellowship,
Lamenting Destiny's mistake.
We marvel much when Fate offends,
And claims our friends.

Companion of our nights of mirth,
Where all were merry who were wise!
Does Death quite understand your worth,
And know the value of his prize?
I doubt me if he comprehends—
He knows no friends.

And in that realm is there no joy
Of comrades and the jocund sense?
Can death so utterly destroy—
For gladness grant no recompense?
And can it be that laughter ends
With absent friends??

O scholars! whom we wisest call,
Who solve great questions at your ease,
We ask the simplest of them all,
And yet you can not answer these!
And is it thus your knowledge sends,
To comfort friends?

Dear Omar, should you chance to meet
Our brother somewhere in the gloom,
Pray give to him a message sweet,
From brothers in the tavern room;
He will not ask who 'tis that sends,
For we were friends.

Again, a parting sail we see;
Another boat has left the shore;
A kinder soul on board has she
Than ever left the land before,
And as her outward course she bends,
Sit closer, friends!
—Arthur Macy.

THE HEROES OF THE SCHOOL.

I used to think that Ned was quite
The smartest boy in all the land;
That fortune held in trust for him
The choicest gifts within her hand.

And when each Wednesday afternoon
Bruce spoke his "piece" in tones intense,
I pictured him an actor grand,
With laurels won by eloquence.

John's voice was liquid melody
That rippled forth in music sweet,
And when he played his old guitar,
My feet the measure softly beat.

Jim ran to art; his thin, rough hand
Could pencil pictures full of grace;
And Tom was great in history,
He knew when everything took place.

Joe had no gifts, but his old sled
Was quite the largest in the school,
And on the snow-packed coasting ground
He followed out the Golden Rule.

Ned drives a grocer's wagon now,
Bruce lies among the quiet dead;
John works and sings and taps old shoes,
And Jim paints houses for his bread.

Tom went to Congress once or twice;
He knew how all the laws should be;
But Joe he was the bravest one,
For he, oh, yes, he married me.
—Adella Washer.

GLAD SONGS.

Sing me a song of gladness,
Sing me no song of woe;
Life has enough of sadness,
Let all your dirges go;
Cheer me with merry laughter,
Rouse me with songs of glee,
Leave for the long hereafter
Wailing and misery.

Never a song bird swinging
Out in the apple tree
Wastes ever a moment singing
A sorrowful melody.
Always the notes are cheery,
Always his songs are glad;
Sing not your dirges dreary,
Sing me no song that's sad.

For life has enough of weeping,
And life has enough of rain,
And many a soul is keeping
A grief that's akin to pain.
So sing not a song of sorrow
That starts up our tears again,
But sing of the bright to-morrow,
And gladden the hearts of men.
—Detroit Free Press.

A William Morris Test.

Presumably we are all acquainted with the theory of William Morris, that whatever we have in our homes should be either useful or beautiful; which, of course, does not imply that a thing cannot be useful and beautiful at the same time. But suppose we study each article in a room according to this theory, asking: "Is it useful? Is it beautiful?" And when "No" must be given in reply to both these questions, why should the article remain as a part of the furnishing of the home? True, there may be some treasure of grandmother's or some other member of the family which will appeal to us as neither useful nor beautiful, but if it is giving real pleasure to any one member of the family, can we say it is not useful?

Then when we have decided that a piece of household goods is of neither use nor ornament, why should it be kept around the house? It is mere clutter if it serves no purpose. And a cluttered room not only shows extremely poor taste, but it entails such a needless amount of disagreeable dusting and cleaning. Does it not seem worth the while to apply the William Morris test to our home furnishings?—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

How to Buy Soda Crackers in the Country

Next time you go to the store buy enough Uneeda Biscuit to last till next market day. "But," you say, "will they keep that long?" Yes—

Uneeda Biscuit

are the soda crackers that come to you protected in sealed packages, so that you *always* have fresh soda crackers no matter how many you buy or how long you keep them.

5¢ (Never Sold in Bulk)

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

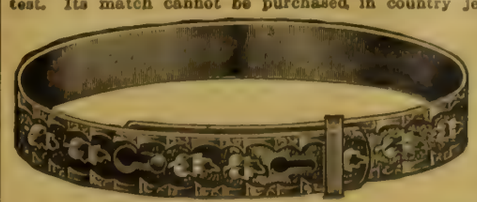
The National Corn Show.

The National Corn Show will be held at the Ohio State Fair Grounds, Columbus, from January 30th to February 11th. The premium list includes corn, small grain and grasses. All who are interested as exhibitors should send at once for premium list. Write to George H. Stevenson, Secretary, Columbus, Ohio.

Prime beeswax is selling in St. Louis at 28½ cents a pound.

The Universal Magazine Bracelet.

This is all the rage. And Adjustable Bracelet. The most elegant design and perfectly finished. It is not solid gold, but it is washed and plated and will stand the acid test. Its match cannot be purchased in country jewelry stores for any price. It is a duplicate of the latest Parisian creation made expressly for the purpose of using it as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine**. The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one elegant **Universal Magazine Bracelet**, postage free, as a subscription premium. Money returned if not satisfied. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3559 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**



Universal Magazine Bracelet.

Agricultural Blue Book.

This is our own publication, and is a copyright work of great merit and convenience. It is called **"The Agricultural Blue Book and Live Stock Breeders' Directory."** It is designed to be useful to farmers and to business men in all sections of the country.

The Farming Section.

The Agricultural Blue Book contains 128 pages devoted to names and addresses of live stock breeders, experimental and general farmers, dairymen, horticulturists, etc. This farm list numbers 150 to 180 to the page—about 22,000 in all. All the names and addresses have been carefully verified. In each instance the principal occupation and class of stock raised are stated. It is fully up-to-date and represents the owners of about twelve millions of acres of land, who conduct their own farming operations. In various lines of business the value of this **Agricultural Blue Book** cannot be overestimated.

The Business Section.

At the request of many of our patrons we have also included a Business Section, consisting of thirty-two pages. This contains a list of firms who do business with agricultural people. This list is arranged alphabetically by states. It gives the name, address, occupation and class of manufacture, etc. A general farmer, stock raiser, dairyman, poultry keeper, ranchman, fruit grower, will find this book to be valuable and interesting.

Ready For Delivery.

The Agricultural Blue Book is just out and ready for delivery. The size is 6x9½ inches, elegantly bound in blue cloth with gilt title. The price is $2.50 per copy. If the buyer is not satisfied he can return the book and the money will be refunded. **Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Cotton-picking Machine.

Another new cotton-picking machine is announced. This time the principle of the machine is a double row of bristle brushes about one and one-half inches in diameter and fourteen inches long, spinning rapidly in such a manner that the revolving brushes are introduced into the plants close to the ground and drawn up a vertical line through the plants, the brushes penetrating the bushes from both sides of the row. The ripe cotton adheres to the brushes, while the rest of the plant is not in any way affected, the brushes traveling to a receptacle, where they are stripped off the cotton and the operation is repeated. It may be that this invention is the long-looked-for machine. The best advertisement of it will be a few bales of cotton picked by the machine.

"Aberdeen-Angus Supremacy."

Mr. Chas. Gray, Secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, is issuing free to those who wish to know something about Aberdeen-Angus cattle a pamphlet entitled as above. It is the record of the breed at Shows and Expositions, adorned with splendid pictures of champions and grand champions of the breed. It is a booklet splendidly compiled with colored covers. Write to Chas. Gray, Secretary, 817 Exchange avenue, Chicago, Ill., and ask for a copy of "Aberdeen-Angus Supremacy" as mentioned in this paper.

A Record Shipment.

On Monday, August 1st, at the Union Stock Yards, a train-load of range cattle were received by Clay, Robinson & Co. for sale on the market. It consisted of forty-two cars, and each car was forty-four feet in length. There were twenty-five different owners and upwards of 1,100 cattle in the shipment. The Judith Mercantile Company, of Judith, Montana, and the Shonkin Stock Association, of Fort Benton, Montana, were the shippers. The run was 1,422 miles in 120 hours. This is the largest single shipment received by a commission firm.

That Canadian Trip.

If you had intended going to Canada for the purpose of purchasing land on which to establish a home and accompanying some land company, whose holdings you proposed to look over or to go on your own account, you should delay no longer. Reports at hand show that the crop prospects in Canada were never better than they are to-day. A great many who are going up this season expect to pay two or three dollars an acre more than they were asked to pay last year. Others who wish to homestead are prepared to go farther from the line of railway than would have been necessary last year. Still, it is worth it. So it will be with you. Next year lands will be higher-priced and homesteads less acessible. There is a wonderful tide of immigration to Central Canada now.

It is difficult to say what district is the best. Some are preferred to others because there are friends already established. The Grand Trunk Pacific, on its way across the continent is opening up a splendid tract of land, which is being taken up rapidly. The other railways—the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern — are extending branch lines into parts inaccessible a couple of years ago. With a perfect network of railways covering a large area of the agricultural lands it is not difficult to secure a location. Any agent of the Canadian government will be pleased to render you assistance by advices and suggestion and a good plan is to write or call upon him. The government has located these agents at convenient points throughout the states, and their offices are well equipped with a full supply of maps and literature.

Refreshing Coca-Cola.

For several months this paper has advertised the beverage called Coca-Cola, and glad to do so. We do not advertise liquors and would not advertise Coca-Cola if we believed it to be in the slightest degree injurious. Having drank it continually ourselves whenever in need of a refreshing and harmless tonic, we have no hesitation in recommending it to our friends.

Very Monopolous.

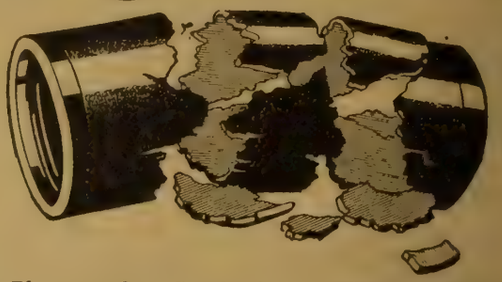
Senator Beveridge, discussing a certain monopoly, said, with a smile: "This company reminds me of the old man in the train who said to his neighbor:

"'Would you mind lending me your specs, sir?'

"'Why, certainly,' the neighbor answered, and he took off his spectacles and surrendered them with a courteous gesture.

"'And now,' said the old man, 'since you can no longer see to read your newspaper, I'm sure you'll be willing to let me run my eye over the sporting pages.'"—Washington Star.

Crash!!—another wax record gone to smash!



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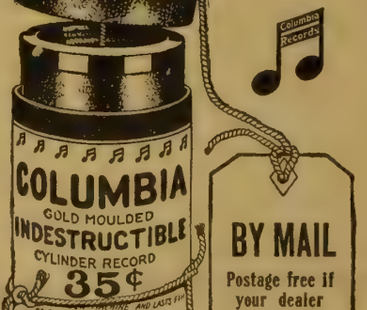
Or let us mail one to you;—35 cents (for the 2-minute) or 50 cents (fo the 4-minute), postage free, and a catalog with it. Give it the hardest pos sible test. Lend it to the youngsters. Toss it on the table. Drop it on th floor. Kick it across the room. Leave it in the sun. Then play it and hea a finer, clearer, purer, stronger reproduction—better music in every way— than your machine ever gave out before. Play it every day for ten years an you will still have it, good as new. Almost too good to be true? Try it Prove it! Send for one!



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1330 By the Light of the Silvery Moo (Soprano Solo)

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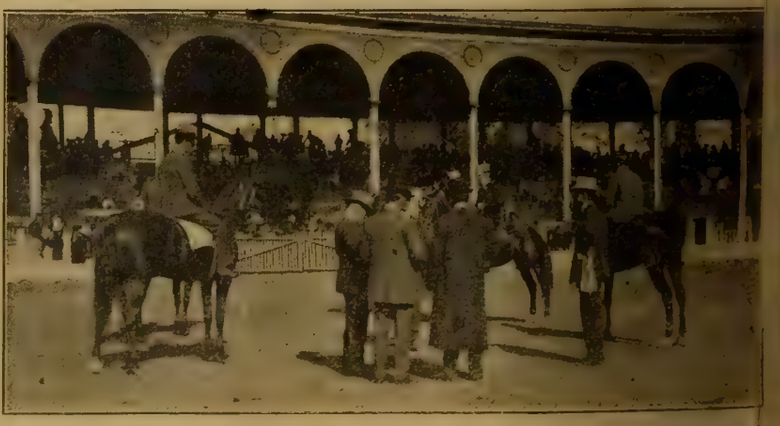

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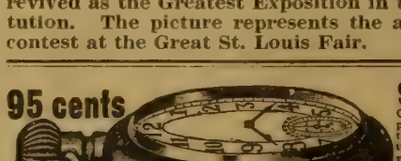

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National FARMER

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HEAD OF A SADDLE MARE, "MY LADY DAINTY"—From a photograph by Schreiber, the famous animal photographer. "MY LADY DAINTY" was a winner of many prizes, and the head is published as a reminder of the season of Fairs and Expositions. We have already started into the Fairs of 1910, and stockmen especially should not miss any one that they can possibly attend, not forgetting the good wife and other members of the family. Be sure to attend your own State and County Fairs.

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and Stock GROWER

Unexpected Large Yields.

Wheat crops and oat crops are turning out more than average yield; in many instances the yields are almost phenomenal. On account of the very dry, hot weather from the time when grain entered the milk stage up to the time it reached the dead-ripe stage many looked for poorly-filled heads and light-weight grain, so the threshing returns have set us to thinking about what really contributed to the unexpected results.

Quick, sustained early growth is the most important factor in growing a grain crop, and in order to get this growth the seed-bed or feeding grounds of the plants must be in perfect condition. Every factor was favorable last spring for getting this perfect seed-bed condition, and from the mechanical standpoint at least we had everything in our favor for starting the crops. Moisture, heat and porosity of soil make quickly available all the elements necessary to produce a vigorous crop, so that taking all the factors together seldom have we had a more favorable season for starting and pushing growth of small grain.

There are two very important things to bear in mind about the remarkable growth and the resultant crop. First, it is a matter of general knowledge that ground put into good condition for seed releases more readily the unspent fertility which may have been locked up for several years, and that as the largest proportion of the substance goes into the plant by the time it reaches the flowering stage it is essential that there be present sufficient stores of plant food to push the crop up to the flowering stage.

The hot, dry weather, coming on practically after the plants had completed their growth, tended to hasten maturity, and a far greater amount of the substances which were stored in leaves and stems passed into the grain than would have occurred had the growth not been checked by dry weather. This theory is borne out by the fact established by observation, that both wheat and oats have yielded a larger proportion of grain to straw this season than I have ever known. A Winnebago county, Illinois, farmer refers to this point and says he got about 1,800 pounds of straw per acre from wheat which yielded thirty-five bushels per acre. It is a matter of common observation that frequently a better quality of grain is secured when the growth of the plant is checked, although it also happens sometimes when the check comes too soon that yield is sacrificed for quality. This season, however, the crop was too far advanced to be injured by the check put upon it by the dry weather, and the crop ripened off under nearly perfect conditions.—L. C. Brown.

Why Some Farmers Succeed.

A Coles county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "We have some good farms in this neighborhood and we have some poor ones. I have always presumed that the difference was in the soil, but lately have about made up my mind that it is the farmer himself. I refer particularly to a 160-acre farm near me which for ten years has scarcely produced enough to pay the cost of operation. It was generally referred to as a "poor piece of land." This farm changed hands last year. I really do not know what the new owner did to that land, but he has the star crops of the whole township this season. I do know this, that man has almost incessantly worked his fields."

Very frequently the "run-down" condition is more in the man than in the soil. It simply is due either to lack of knowledge of proper methods of handling ground, or it is shiftlessness, and one is as bad as the other. Ground which has any substance in it will respond to proper handling, but some men seem to have the faculty of doing the wrong thing at the critical time, and this in soil management is very apt to put the ground in poor condition and perhaps make unavailable the ample stores of plant food. Seldom can a piece of ground, which has been scourged for several years by poor management, be brought into good heart again in one season. The instance which our correspondent cites was undoubtedly one due to poor farming, and the fact that the new owner has grown bumper crops shows that he has set to work the potentials of that land. The best land in the world will not produce bountiful crops under poor management.—L. C. Brown.

Disking Alfalfa.

"The foremost method of cultivating alfalfa is with the disk harrow, one of the most excellent farm implements ever invented. Alfalfa sown in the fall is almost invariably helped by disking the following spring, with the disks set quite straight, so as not to cut the crowns, but to split them. It is usually well to follow this disking with a tooth harrow, with its teeth set straight. Occasionally in a dry summer the disk may be used to great advantage after the second, and possibly the third, cutting also. Many disk their alfalfa fields every spring, and some after each cutting, others doing so only once in two or three years, owing to weather conditions and the condition of the alfalfa. In some instances the common harrow is used instead of a disk.

"The disking has several beneficial effects. It splits and spreads the crowns, causing more and consequently finer stems to spring up, affording hay of the most delightful quality, easily cured; it loosens the soil about the crowns, conserves moisture and destroys the weeds. There need be no fear of killing the plants if the disks and the harrow teeth are set straight and weighted or otherwise adjusted to give direct and steady forward movement. As an implement for the cultivation and invigoration of alfalfa the disk harrow has no equal, and its frequent use by those who know it best is deemed quite indispensable."—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

Permanent Increase in Crops.

A temporary increase in crops may come as an incidental combination of circumstances, such as a full year following a lean year, in which lean year nature elaborated in the soil more plant food than was taken out, and the following year the crop received the benefit of that plant food, combined with the amount of plant food naturally elaborated in the year of full crops. But an increase every year is what is wanted on American farms.

The first great factor in the increase of crops is the increasing of the amount of plant food in the soil. All other factors must take a relatively lower place. The European farmer long ago reached this conclusion, but American farmers, in the West, at least, have recognized this truth only as a theory. Otherwise much of their land would not have been cultivated without the application of fertilizers, till the yield had sunk to an unprofitable point.

If we compare our own yields with the yields of crops in the most thrifty European countries, we will see the possibilities in the increase of crop yields. There are several European countries in which the yields of the cereals are more than double the yields in this country, and this result is declared due to the greater profusion with which European farmers use fertilizers.

The European farmers not only use all the manures made in Europe, but import millions of dollars' worth annually from the United States and other countries. In this importation they have to pay much larger prices than the Americans would have to pay to secure the same kinds of fertilizers.

But the Europeans are working on very high-priced land and know that every square foot of their soil must be made to produce the largest possible amount of harvest. The American farmers have been hitherto working on cheap land and felt that they could afford to scratch over the soil to avoid the necessity for using purchased fertilizers.

But the time has come when the Americn farmer is using land that must produce more to make its culture profitable. It must be fertilized to prevent it even losing the profitableness it now has. A free application of fertilizers will help greatly in the increase.

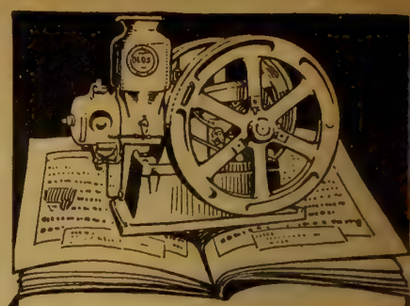
Commercial fertilizers are high-priced, but they must be used, in spite of the high prices. The farmers on the other side of the water have been figuring on this proposition for centuries and they have been able to discover no way to avoid the purchase of the fertilizers. They have simply made the necessary use of fertilizers a paying investment. It does not seem probable that we will be able to arrive at any solution other than that arrived at by the most intensive farmers in the world.

A permanent increase in crops can only be brought about by putting back into the soil all the fertility that is taken off in each crop, and by increasing the amount over that till the yield has reached a reasonable one. Good cultivation, the keeping down of weeds and the use of improved seed are great helps, but they can never be effective without the use of sufficient fertilizers.

Get Ready First.

With many the main thing is to sow wheat early. While early seeding is desirable, still it is by no means the prime essential. Put your ground into condition first. The seed-bed condition is the factor which makes the crop. Wheat requires a firm bed for its roots. Cloddy ground or loose ground will not do, and sowing seed under such conditions is more than likely to result in partial or total failure of the crop. Take ample time to fit the seed-bed so that the crop can start without any handicap. Never have I seen proper condition of seed-bed count so much as it has done this season. I have observed a difference in yields of wheat fields of fifteen to twenty bushels per acre, and so far as I can determine, due entirely to condition of ground. On one farm where it was simply impossible to reduce an eighteen-acre field to a fine condition the yield run nearly twenty bushels per acre under nearby fields.—L. C. Brown.

The best way to start sheep raising is to begin with a few, and the few to be inclosed in a pasture that is protected by a dog-tight fence.



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Automobiles and Prosperity.

Much has been written against the automobile as a sporting and useless luxury, and even asserted that farmers have been led into extravagance in order to buy them.

In reality the farmer has been the most sensible automobile buyer of all. He refused to purchase the early machines when they were too uncertain and too costly, notwithstanding he had use for them all the time. He has decided to purchase them now that the machines are practically reliable and reasonably cheap.

The automobile is a long-distance machine and the farmer is a long-distance rider. The farmer can build his own garage, he can be his own chauffeur, he can save time in his journeys, and for the first time in his life he finds his family no longer consider themselves outcasts from society.

Automobile manufacturers are now advancing the claim that to a great extent the manufacture of motor cars has furnished employment of such an army of men that they have been a considerable factor in advancing the value of farmers' products. On the theory that activity in one line begets activity in another, Mr. K. P. Drysdale, of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, says:

"The chain of activity is an endless one. Even the farmer is not exempt from the influences. Unemployed labor must economize in everything, including foodstuffs. The sale for products of the farm becomes lessened and prices fall accordingly.

The great prosperity of the farmer during the past few years has called forth universal comment. What has been back of that prosperity? Not only good crops resulting from advanced scientific methods of farming, but the fact that the farmer has awakened gradually to the realization that there is something in life besides drudgery; that he could avail himself of comforts and pleasures. He had been accustomed to hoarding what little cash he could scrape together instead of keeping it in circulation—keeping it working. When he began to spend his money for some of the things that helped to make life worth living, that cash soon commenced coming back to him an hundred fold because, in its travels, it had materially enhanced the value of what he himself was producing.

"The farmers are the subject of severe criticism for their extravagance in buying automobiles. Yet, the very fact that they are doing so is the underlying reason for their being able to buy them. More plainly speaking, the farmers are getting their automobiles, and in fact are getting them without cost. This statement, upon first thought, may appear absurd; but let us reverse the process of reasoning and see if it is not true.

"The farmers, by expending millions of dollars for the comforts and enjoyments of life—even for the luxuries if you will—are creating enormous opportunities for the employment of labor. The employment of that labor in turn increases the consuming and purchasing power of labor with the resulting increase in the value of what it purchases and consumes, the greatest items of which are the foodstuffs, the products of the farm.

"Take the farmers who to-day have the cash to pay for comforts, for automobiles and other so-called luxuries. Let them all suddenly stop and in less than a year it would be found that they would have no surplus to buy with. The whole country would quickly revert to the old order of things, the soup-house, low prices for farm products and the resulting depreciation of farm properties. The man who decries the spending of money which goes to pay for the products of labor, with the idea that such expenditures are detrimental to the industrial welfare of the people as a whole, does so either because he himself happens to be so situated that he can profit by the misfortunes of others or because he is not mentally broad enough to comprehend fully the process necessary to produce industrial well-being and general prosperity."

Waste Lands and Pastures.

We can show some very fine pastures that were once regarded as waste lands. They are not our own lands, but have come under our observation. It is very nearly the fact that all pastures were once useless and regarded as valueless, whereas many such are now at the highest value in agricultural properties. With waste lands in large bodies far away from farming sections we have nothing for the present to do. We refer to the waste lands of Missouri, of Arkansas, and of every state in the South. Did you ever see a pair of ten-year-old oxen voraciously attacking every undeveloped blade of grass on the open range, at the same time cutting down every hope of a stand of grass? If so, you know what we mean.

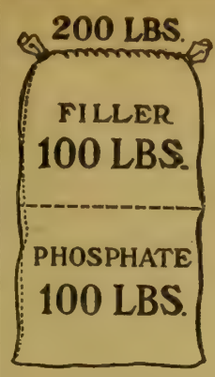
We have seen the same grassless, hopeless range that would not support one yoke of oxen one year support five yoke of oxen the next year, and not starve them, either. We have seen the open range starve hundreds of thousands of cattle to death, and we have seen hundreds of thousands of cattle keep in good condition, winter and summer, on the same amount of ground. This gain in forage was not caused by fertilizer, by cultivation, or by any extraordinary effort—simply by a little brush cleaning and a barb-wire fence. It does seem ridiculous when we attribute such benefits to the erection of a barb-wire fence, yet we have no hesitation in saying that there will be no lasting prosperity in any country while fifty to eighty per cent. of it is open range, furnishing a contest between the grass that is trying to grow and the other man's cattle that are busily engaged in keeping it down. We are told, and do not doubt it, that subdividing pastures will starve out the cattle tick; we are told that cattle cannot get fat while cattle ticks are feeding upon them, and we can add this to the combination, that in getting rid of the tick by rotation in pastures farmers at the same time multiply the yield of grass and redeem many an unprofitable farm.

At the Agricultural Experiment Station of the state of Mississippi quite recently some cattle were fed cotton-seed meal on a wild-grass pasture. The result was satisfactory but not remarkably so. The comparison would have been realistic if one bunch of cattle had been marked and turned on the open range to starve and another bunch had been turned into a pasture which had been fenced in before the grass started to grow in the spring. A comparison of the results would be interesting.

This for the present is enough of the subject. People who have waste lands ought to consider whether it will not be advisable to turn them into pastures by the liberal use of the brush knife and an investment in a barbed-wire fence.

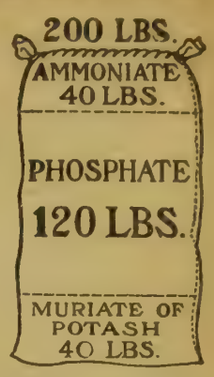
Sowing Wheat After Barley.

A Pulaski county, Indiana, correspondent writes: "Would you recommend sowing wheat on barley stubble?"



Permanent Agriculture

Cannot be Based on Phosphate and Filler



Field experience all over the world proves that sooner or later a well-balanced supply of plant food must be used. Clover and phosphate do not make a balanced ration for wheat.

POTASH

is needed—the longer bone or phosphate has been used, the greater the *present need of* **Potash.** We will sell you or your dealer a carload or a ton. Write us for prices. **Potash PAYS.**

Write for our new pamphlet on **Filler-Free Fall Fertilizer,** telling you just how to supplement your old brand with **Potash,** and how to *mix filler-free fertilizer at home.*

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Continental Building, Baltimore, Md.

This is not considered a good practice, although I have heard of instances where under such procedure phenomenal yields of wheat were made. On light soils, such as are common in Northern Indiana, it is doubtful whether the barley ground could be brought to a proper condition for wheat. Wheat does best when only two or three inches of the surface soil is mellow with the nether soil compact. Barley requires easy feeding ground as far down as its roots extend. It will be difficult to get proper conditions for wheat on light soil which has been prepared for barley and plowed twice within six months.

However, contrary to the general notion that wheat must not follow barley, a Clinton county, Iowa, farmer got 47½ bushels of wheat per acre this season from a field which was previously in barley. His soil is heavy, which no doubt was a factor in getting such a splendid crop. His ground was plowed and harrowed, and then double disced, and was put in good condition before seeding was done.—L. C. Brown.

Convict Farms of Texas.

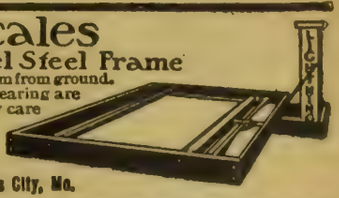
In Texas the government is to work convicts on state farms, and 56,000 acres of land are to be devoted to this purpose. With labor under control and that amount of good land available, the state farms ought to turn a million dollars a year into the treasury, thereby relieving the taxpayers of that much burden. This, if it is not a dream, is a good idea. The convict also learns a profession. It is like sending him to a practical college at his own expense.

It is not so easy to get into the habit of using concrete construction on the farm; but once the habit is formed it is never abandoned.

Lightning Pitless Scales

New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame

Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Toolsteel. This Scale will last a life time with ordinary care Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying.



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This valuable book—written by a man of 25 years' experience in hay—is full of live pointers: How to cure hay, when to cut, how to take advantage of the market to get top notch prices, etc.

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by using an Auto-Fedan Hay Press. We will prove this saving over any other press, right on your own ground, or take back the machine, paying freight both ways. Only two men required to run it. Three-stroke, self-feed, easy draft. Send today for free book No. 6. (5)
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OUR ROTARY WELL DRILL
A money saver, a money maker. One man and one team does the work. Drill turns its own rope and drill bit never strikes twice in same place. No cog wheels, friction wheels, belts, chains, springs or pulleys; no repair bills.
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Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Stover HIGH GRADE *Gasoline Engines*
From 1 to 60 h. p. Circulars & prices on application.
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JAS. G. BAILEY, Delavan, Ill.
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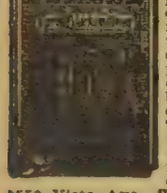
FARM BLACKSMITHING.

Here is a book for the farmer. The book was written by A. J. Drew. It is a complete treatise on blacksmithing from the farm standpoint. This book teaches how to profitably spend stormy days. Many thousands of farmers will find it to their interest to own a copy. There are 100 pages. It is nicely and clearly illustrated and bound in cloth. We credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send one copy of this book by mail for 65 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



Rice Polish—A Stock Food.

[From Farmers' Bulletin No. 412, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.]

Rice polish is the flour removed from the rice kernel in giving it a pearly luster that the trade demands. It contains less fat and protein than rice bran, but a higher percentage of starch. It is sometimes used as a stuffing material in the manufacture of sausage. A considerable amount of the polish made in this country is exported to Germany, where it is made into buttons. Recent analysis of rice polish showed a variation of 10.13 to 15.50 per cent. protein, 4.44 to 14.26 per cent. fat, 51.73 to 70.30 per cent. carbohydrates, 0.51 to 4.87 per cent. fiber.

Rice polish, when substituted for part of the cotton-seed meal in a ration for steers at the Texas Station, resulted in increasing the rate of gain, while the cost of the gain was slightly reduced. The following ration for a steer weighing 1,000 pounds is suggested: Cotton seed, eight pounds; rice polish, four pounds; alfalfa or pea-vine hay, five pounds; Johnson grass hay, ten pounds. In five experiments at the Alabama Station rice polish was found superior to corn meal in feeding pigs. One pound of gain required only 3.73 pounds of rice polish, as compared with 4.74 pounds of corn meal. Hence, 78.6 pounds of the polish are equal to 100 pounds of corn meal.

Nitrogen-fixing Bacteria For Alfalfa.

[By Walter G. Sackett, Colorado Agicultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins.]

As the time for sowing alfalfa approaches, inquiries are being received by the Colorado Agricultural College regarding cultures of nitrogen-fixing bacteria to be used with alfalfa and other leguminous crops for increasing the available nitrogen of the soil. In the first place, it should be clearly understood that these cultures are of direct benefit only to plants of the legume family, represented by alfalfa, clover, vetch, cowpea, field pea and soy bean. On the roots of such plants these germs produce nodules, and, living there as parasites, they take nitrogen from the air of the soil, store it up in the nodules and ultimately give a portion or all of it to the host plant. Other crops, such as wheat, oats, sugar beets, and potatoes, following alfalfa, produce better yields, not because of the presence of these bacteria, but because of the nitrogen contained in the root tubercles of the alfalfa, and which has become available for other crops by the destruction and decay of the tubercular outgrowths.

Experiments have been conducted with pure cultures of these bacteria, used for inoculating the seed, at many of the Experiment Stations, and while some have reported decided benefits, the majority are of the opinion that the increased good coming from their use is so slight and the results so uncertain that the doubtful benefit to be derived is not worth the trouble which one is put to in inoculating the seed.

A much more satisfactory way of introducing the germs is to secure soil from an old alfalfa field which is known to be inoculated, as shown by the presence of nodules on the roots of alfalfa, and scatter this over the field at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre. Soil inoculated by this means has given very satisfactory results, and is a much surer method of securing inoculation than the use of pure cultures on the seed. If the soil is already abundantly supplied with the proper bacteria for the desired crop, adding more germs will be of little value.

So far as the observations of the writer go, the majority of our Colorado soils that are adapted to alfalfa growing are already abundantly inoculated by nature with the alfalfa organism, and consequently a further application is unnecessary. In no case can the presence of nodule-forming bacteria be expected to counteract the influence of poor seed, inadequate drainage, unfavorable weather conditions, grasshoppers, unsuitable soil, or weed competition.

St. Louis Root Quotations.

Country consignments of roots to the St. Louis market were quoted as follows, September 1st—quoted by the pound: Golden Seal, $1.80; Ginseng—Wild at $5.50 to $5.75, and cultivated at $5.25 to $5.50—damp, less; Lady Slipper, 15c.; Seneca, 32c.; Pink, 18c.; Black (dry), 6c.; May Apple 4c.; Snake, 28c.—dirty, leafy and stemmy, 15 to 22c.; Kansas Black Snakeroot, 23c.; Angelica, 5c.; Wahoo—Bark of root, 14 to 16c.; bark of tree, 4c.; Blood, 4½ to 5c.; Blueflag, 5c.; Sassafras—Bark of root, 5c.; bark of tree valueless; Wild Ginger, 10c.; Spikenard, 3c.; Skullcap, 9c.

Dried Fruit Market.

One day (September 1st) report at St. Louis: Apples dull and weak, at 6c. for current make evaporated rings. This stock, made from inferior early fruit and indifferently handled, was undesirable—choice, if obtainable would bring more. Only small lots sun-dried arriving—these sell fairly from 4½c. to 4¾c. Peaches sold at 4c. for sun-dried halves. Sales: 82, 12 and 8 sacks evaporated rings and 27 and 13 sacks sun-dried quarters apples—all at quotations.

New Cement Block Machine.

In our July edition mention was made of a new machine for making cement blocks for building purposes, which originated in Switzerland but would be soon manufactured in the United States. The machine has revolving molds for shaping building blocks.

Brick, clay, various mixtures of cement, sand, gravel, slag, sawdust, cork, etc., may be readily pressed into compact blocks with exact measurements, sharp lines and edges. All kinds of mixtures have been experimented with, the machine molding them into blocks which have successfully withstood the severest tests. Several different sizes of bricks or blocks may be turned out at the same time, and in series of ten of uniform size, every half revolution of the press producing five blocks. It may be operated either by hand or motor power, without special skill and by one person. It is unlike any machine on the market, cheap in price, operates without the sudden jars usually incident to such machines, and is durable. It occupies small space, is easily adjusted and portable. In making bricks this machine dispenses with frames for drying, the process of molding hardening them.

The item in the July number naturally caused some inquiry, which for the time being we were unable to answer. We desire to say that we have since obtained information that the firm manufacturing this machine is taking orders for future delivery, and we will take pleasure in forwarding any inquiries that come to this office. We will send them to the manufacturer.

From the pictures we have of the Swiss machine it looks like a business proposition that will make blocks to build a city.

Always Successful BLIZZARD Ensilage Cutter
Cuts any feed dry or green and elevates any height. No waste power. Can't strain. Has the only knives adjustable while running. Belt fed. Mounted or unmounted. Every machine tested and GUARANTEED. A labor-saver and money-maker. Ask for free Book, "WHY SILAGE PAYS."
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For Sale Low Exceptionally Well Rebuilt TRACTION ENGINES.
1-10 h. p. Birdsall,
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Belting and Oils. Supply Catalogue Free.
We will quote prices to move these Engines quickly.
Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

FENCE *Strongest Made*
Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 256 Winchester, Indiana.

14½ Cents a Rod
For 28-in. Hog Fence; 15 3-4c for 26-inch; 18 3-4c for 31-inch; 22c for 34-inch; 25c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 33c. Sold on 30 days trial. 80 rod spool Ideal Barb Wire $1.55 Catalogue free.
KITSELMAN BROS.,
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CORN HARVESTER with Binder Attachment cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrow. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price $20 with Binder Attachment. S. C. MONTGOMERY, of Texaline, Tex., writes:—"The harvester has proven all you claim for it. With the assistance of one man cut and bound over 100 acres of Corn, Kaffir Corn and Maize last year." Testimonials and catalog free, showing picture of harvester. New Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kas.

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Thousands of good positions now open, paying from $1,000 to $5,000 a year and expenses. No former experience needed to get one of them. We will teach you to be an expert salesman or saleswoman by mail in eight weeks, and assist you to secure a good position and you can pay for your tuition out of your earnings. Write today for full particulars and testimonials from hundreds of men and women we have placed in good positions paying from $100 to $500 a month and expenses. Address nearest office.
Dept. 168, NATIONAL SALESMEN TRAINING ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, New York, Minneapolis, Atlanta, Kansas City, San Francisco.

THE SIMPSON COW POKE.
Found at last—a Poke that will HOLD and CURE any "jumper," "creeper," "rooter," or "pusher," even with only a two-wire fence. Built on entirely new lines—comfortable as a halter but "Johnnie on the Spot" to the unruly. Will save dollars on fence repairs. Money back if not satisfied. Price only $1.25, express paid. Sizes: Large, medium, small and Jersey. Circulars free. Agents wanted.
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Blacksmiths We can furnish you Knives, Sections, Guards, Rivets, Plates, etc., to fit McCormick, Deering, Plano, Milwaukee, and other Mowers & Binders.
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THE STUDY OF CORN.

By Prof. V. M. Shoesmith.

A most helpful book to all farmers and students interested in the selection and improvement of corn. Just the thing for the individual farmer, for corn schools, Farmers' Institutes and corn improvement associations. It is profusely illustrated from photographs, all of which carry their own story and contribute their part in making pictures and text matter a clear, concise and interesting study of corn.
Illustrated, 5x7 inches, 100 pages. Cloth.
Price, net, 50 cents.
ORANGE JUDD COMPANY,
439-441 Lafayette Street, - New York.

Milk Selling at Retail.

In the stylish saloons and restaurants of St. Louis buttermilk is sold at ten cents a glass. It is pasteurized and is kept on the counter in a can which is itself a refrigerator. This milk retailed at $1.60 a gallon does not at wholesale cost the distributing company ten cents a gallon delivered in St. Louis. There is another milk product called fermillac, which retails at ten cents a half pint or glass. We understand the retailer holds out half the money as his share, which gives the wholesaler eighty cents a gallon.

As a general proposition it would appear that farmers ought to take upon themselves the distribution of their product and make immense profits by doing so; but the trouble is that "all is not gold that glitters." The buttermilk trade requires a equipment for distribution, which includes the usual milk route for house-to-house delivery, from restaurant to hotel, and it also comprises the manufacture and sale of ice cream. The business of milk distribution is a great enterprise, yet it is subject to limitations. The retailers will not handle buttermilk unless they get as much out of it as they would selling beer.

Milk is the raw perishable product which is the foundation for the distributing enterprises. For every cent the farmer gets the ultimate consumer pays three cents. The city dealers of milk do not trust the milk producer to ship the milk to market; they go out after it and establish so-called dump stations, thereby getting the milk at their own price in as good condition as possible. There they pasteurize it and manipulate it and ship it into the city. The shipments to town in the hands of the producers are becoming less and less. That is the reason why the distributors can sell buttermilk and skim milk, and butter, and whole milk, and cream, and ice cream, all from the same establishment. They get the milk before it deteriorates, and then its care begins. The farmers, as a rule, have no control over the selling price. A Milk Producers' Association formed with St. Louis as the center is falling to pieces simply because farmers would rather lose ten dollars indirectly than pay fifty cents directly. This we regret very much. The association has done good work, but it is not supported as it ought to be. We are approaching the time for the annual meeting, and it looks as though it will be a great misfortune if something is not done to revive the association to its former strength and usefulness.

Too Many Peaches.

From Topeka, Kas., August 25th, reports indicated that thousands of bushels of early peaches were going to waste on account of lack of facilities for handling the yield. In years there has not been as prolific yield, and this in the face of the positive statements sent out early in the spring that the buds and blossoms were killed by unseasonable weather conditions.

The peach crop according to these reports wil be heavier than in many years past, and the grass under the trees in Central and Eastern Kansas is covered with decayed peaches worth thousands of dollars if they could be cared for. In many of the smaller towns as well as in Topeka it is next to impossible to get fruit jars and glasses with which to preserve the fruit crop.

Late peaches will be plentiful in the eastern and central parts of the state, where the trees are loaded beyond their capacity and where props are being used to save the limbs from breaking under their burden of fruit.

Grapes which were also badly damaged by the crop killers' reports sent out early this spring are just commencing to ripen, and the prospects for a bumper crop were never better.

September State Fairs.

September State Fairs include Nebraska, at Lincoln, 5th to 9th; Ohio, at Columbus, 5th to 9th; Minnesota, at Hamline, 5th to 10th; Kansas, at Hutchinson, 10th to 17th; Indiana, at Indianapolis, 12th to 16th; Kansas, at Topeka, 12th to 17th; Kentucky, at Louisville, 12th to 17th; Illinois, at Springfield, September 30th to October 8th; Oklahoma, at Olahoma City, September 27th to October 9th.

Feeding Meal on Pasture.

At the Mississippi Agricultural College, after conducting a cattle-feeding experiment and making $6.96 per steer, the conclusion was arrived at that: "It is a safer business proposition to make beef during the summer months by feeding cotton-seed meal upon pasture than by feeding cotton seed and hulls during the winter.."

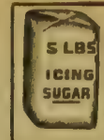
The Missouri State Fair opens at Sedalia, October 1st, and continues until the 7th inst. It opens on Saturday of one week and closes on Friday of the next. Jno. T. Stinson is Secretary.

You Can Live One Year
For What You Now Spend to Live 8 Months

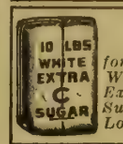
If you could buy all the groceries you need to last you an entire year for what it now costs you to live only eight months, that would mean a big saving to you. That is exactly what our proposition means to you, and we are very anxious to have you give us an opportunity of proving that we can save you at least one-third on all your grocery purchases. If you will write us a letter or a postal card today—right now—and say, "Please send me your grocery catalogue for September and October," the day your letter reaches us we will send this very valuable catalogue to you by mail, postpaid. No matter what you need in groceries, you are sure to find it listed in the pages of this free grocery catalogue and at a considerable reduction from the usual retail prices. We give you in this advertisement just a few quotations taken from our Chicago grocery catalogue which will show you the prices we regularly charge for these well known articles. Compare these prices with the prices you have been in the habit of paying and we are very sure you will find that the saving is well worth while.

Another interesting feature of this special grocery catalogue (which we will be glad to send you free) is the fact that we offer our very best values in other lines of merchandise in its pages from time to time. This grocery catalogue is issued new every sixty days because grocery prices fluctuate more or less, and oftentimes we find that we are overstocked on certain lines of seasonable goods, or the factories which have supplied us are unable to supply sufficient quantities for another season's cataloguing, and for many other reasons we frequently sacrifice the stock on hand, and when such occasions arise we offer these special bargains in our grocery catalogue. You will be surprised to learn how often you will be able to save even one-half or two-thirds of the usual prices on high grade, seasonable merchandise. It is therefore not only a valuable book because it quotes the lowest possible prices on high grade pure foods, but also because it brings you very unusual offerings on other lines of merchandise which you require from time to time.

34c *for 5 bars regular 10c size Ivory Soap. Lot A 6598.*



30c *for 5 lbs. XXXX Powdered (Icing) Sugar. Lot A 3446.*



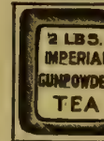
48c *for 10 lbs. White Extra C Sugar. Lot A3412*

35c *for 2 regular 25c pkgs. Gold Dust Washing Powder. Lot A 6694.*

19c *for 3 cakes kitchen Sapolio. Lot A 6670.*

22c *for six 1-lb. pkgs. M. W. & Co.'s Index Brand Pure Baking Soda. Lot A 450.*

69c *for 2 lbs. Choice Quality Sun Dried Japan Tea. Lot A 3.*



69c *for 2-lbs. finest quality Imperial Gunpowder Tea Lot A 34.*

20c *for 1-lb. tin M. W. & Co.'s Pure Ground Black Pepper Lot A 582.*

15c *for 2 regular 10c packages Elastic Starch Lot A 6802.*

22c *for 4-oz. bottle, full measure, M. W. & Co.'s Pure Lemon Extract. Lot A 991.*

98c *for 7-lb. Towel Sack Index Brand Roasted Coffee. Lot A 166.*

30c *for 4-oz. bottle, full measure, M. W. & Co.'s Pure Vanilla Extract. Lot A 1006.*

95c *for 12 pkgs., regular 10c size, "Quaker" White Oats. Lot A 5607.*

39c *for 10 bars regular 5c bar, Prof. Katz's Naphtha Soap. Lot A 6560.*

69c *for 1-gal. can Pure Rock Candy Syrup. Lot A 3160.*

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Our methods of buying and selling merchandise are unlike the methods employed by retailers generally. We buy our merchandise in the primary markets from the manufacturer, or the producer, or the grower, and then pass them along to you with just one small margin of profit added. As a consequence, you pay none of the expenses which are added in the selling price of goods sold by the average retailer who buys from jobbers and producers and traveling men, because there are no commissions or profits in our prices to wholesalers, jobbers, manufacturers' agents, no expenses to traveling men and their hotel bills and railroad fares. You have no idea how much our new methods of buying and distributing merchandise have reduced cost of the best merchandise. Our free grocery catalogue tells the story more eloquently than we can tell it here. Every page is filled with interesting price quotations. We number millions of customers who find it profitable and very satisfactory to send us their orders; and if you will spend one cent for a postal card and get this free book, we feel sure that it will show you a new and better way to secure groceries and other goods you need from time to time. Write us today and address us at the store nearest you, 19th and Campbell Streets, Kansas City, or Chicago Avenue Bridge, Chicago.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
113 **Chicago and Kansas City**

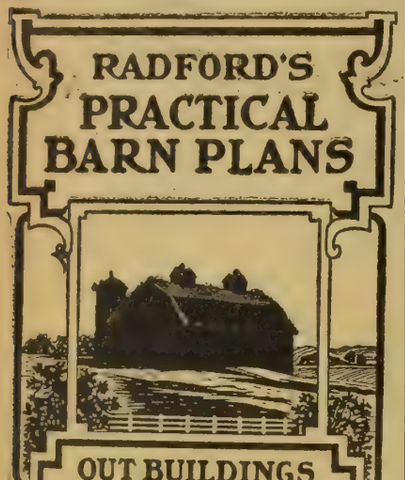
[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

MISSOURI-FED CATTLE WHICH BROUGHT A HIGH PRICE ON THE EAST ST. LOUIS MARKET.

On June 8, CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. sold these fifty-one native Missouri beef steers of 1,580 pounds average at $8.50 per 100 pounds for Wilcox & Littrell, of Renick, Mo. This price was within 10 cents per 100 pounds of the extreme top of the market that day, and 60 cents per 100 pounds higher than any other load of cattle sold by any other firm. The cattle, which brought $8.60, were handled by CLAY, ROBINSON & CO., and, barring this sale, the Wilcox & Littrell offerings sold as high as any cattle made on that market that far this year, only one car since January 1st equaling them in price. These cattle were put on feed in November by Wilcox & Littrell, and had been on a full feed of corn and clover hay. They were of fairly good quality and in good flesh condition. The picture shows something of cattle that when fat will weigh close up to 1,600 pounds.

Practical Barn Plans.

This is the name of the best book out. Every farmer needs it. It contains drawings, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house, ice house, silo, dairy barn, or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor.



Each and every plan in the book is accompanied by a lengthy written description, explaining and giving the details of the drawings, and so worded and arranged, numbered and indexed, that it must be readily understood by anyone who reads it.

The price of this book is One Dollar, and we include one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Our Good Friends, the Butchers.

Producers of cattle, hogs and sheep have been taught a lesson by the butchers. At a recent meeting held by the United Master Butchers of America, held very properly at Chicago, they explained away the high price of meat without saying anything about retail profits.

But the butchers asserted that the high price of meats was partly due to the tariff. Farmers are told that farming is not a protected industry, but the butchers know better. There was in fact a duty of two cents a pound on imported fresh meats, and while stockmen were asleep some one managed to cut away one-half cent a pound, so that the duty is now only one and one-half cents a pound. If meats come in from Argentine, from Canada, from Australia, or from any foreign country the import duty paid for the support of this government is one and one-half cents a pound. In other words, there is a tariff on foreign meats as stated, and the butchers wish foreign meats to come in without supporting the government, and they wish to reduce the price of cattle by making laws that will give the foreigner the advantage in our country over our own people.

Stockmen will naturally be shocked when they understand the attitude of the butchers, but they will stand another shock when they are told that the butchers went still farther and advocated the removal of the duties on live cattle, so that Canadian, Mexican and any other foreign cattle may come in tax free, in order that they, the butchers, may get the cattle cheaper and add another percentage to the enormous margins which a careful and thorough investigation on the part of the Agricultural Department revealed as being enormously high. The report referred to stated that there were too many butcher shops trying to make a living on one cow. The farmer may not object to supporting one butcher shop per farm, but there is surely a decided objection to the oversupply of meat-cutting butcher shops that serve no useful purpose and are obliged to charge extremely high prices in order to exist.

This paper is not disposed to find fault unless there appears to be a remedy in sight; indeed, we have never seen any sense in following the cry of "Wolf!" and we have at times become unpopular because we never believed and never said that the packers controlled the live stock markets, when of our own knowledge we were satisfied they did not. But we feel very sure that two-thirds of the retail butcher shops can be dispensed with to the advantage of the farmer on the one hand and the consumer on the other. The retail butcher is the father of the most extraordinary system of extravagance known to the human kind. In districts where there are people of very moderate means wagon deliveries for small parcels exist and a credit system is built up that perpetuates extortionate profits and results in the consumer getting fifty cents' worth of meat for one dollar; and here is where we are in full accord with the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture when he says that butcher shops are too many and that they are a considerable factor in causing high prices without any corresponding benefit to the farmer.

We did not bring the argument upon the butcher; he brought it on himself. If the butcher does not mend his ways we will have community butcher shops and dispense with his services. Since he became a meat cutter he is but the fifth wheel to the wagon, and the best advice he can take is to reform himself and not pick on the stockman who has fed him and kept him in affluent circumstances ninety years out of the hundred.

If we hear any more from the retail butcher in relation to removing the duties on fresh beef we will make another suggestion that will be in order and try to make it clear how the fifth wheel to the wagon can be dispensed with altogether.

Selecting Seed Corn in the Field.

Some have a notion that seed corn should be selected from the stalks just as soon as possible after the corn has passed the dent stage. This is a mistake, for if the seed ears are husked before they are fully matured their vitality is weakened. It is best to allow corn to fully mature on the stalk and to dry out as much as possible on the stalk. This is nature's method of ripening seed, and it is hardly probable that we can improve upon it. At the hard dent stage of corn there is still much substance left in the stalk. Two or three weeks later all this has passed into the grain, thus insuring stronger vitality. Another thing about seed ears selected early in the field is, they are hard to dry out and keep in good seed condition. When ears are left on the stalk they usually incline so that water does not run into them and the husks protect the grain from injury.

I do not wish to be understood as not recommending field selection. That is all right, but make the selection after the corn is well matured. Practical farmers now agree that continuous early selection will result in an earlier strain of corn, but they also agree that it is much more difficult to get seed of strong vitality from those immature ears.

Aside from getting the earliest-matured ears and putting away the seed supply early in the fall, there is this advantage from field selection: The seed ears may be taken from robust, well-rooted stalks, and some attention may be given to other characteristics, which may be more or less desirable.

But after all our work in making selection of splendid individual ears, the thing of supreme importance is the subsequent care of the seed ears. The experience of many last fall should show just what this means. Last fall at husking time many thought that almost any corn was good enough for seed. Corn contained an unusual amount of moisture last fall, and the result was disastrous to germination after the hard freezing weather which came in November. Careful selection is good, but the most important thing is to thoroughly dry the seed ears before they freeze.—L. C. Brown.

Getting Big Oat Yields.

We are getting some good, old-fashioned oat yields this season. Threshing returns are surprising everyone, and it seems that some of our old-stand-by sorts are giving us the biggest yields. An Ogle county, Illinois, farmer reports to me a yield of 83 bushels per acre of "Lincoln." The seed was brought down from Minnesota last spring, and it was fine and heavy. Another farmer in the same county has just threshed his early "Sixty-day oats. They run 81 bushels per acre. A Ford county, Illinois, farmer who has grown "Silver Mine" for several years had a crop this season of 93 bushels per acre, and another grower of Silver Mine, in Indiana, got 90 bushels per acre. These are all extraordinary yields, yet with one exception they were made under ordinary conditions and without any special fertilization. The fact of such heavy yields over all sections of the Northern oat belt indicates that yields were due to a favorable season, and were not due to the result of sowing any particular variety, nor to any particular method of seeding. While most farmers now drill in their oats, yet one of the farmers who got these heavy yields sowed his oats broadcast among stalks and merely shoveled them in. The only advantage that drilled grain had over broadcasted grain, so far as I have observed this season, has been merely in the seed saved.—L. C. Brown.

Clay, Robinson & Co.'s Live Stock Report says: "It was on August 17th that our South Omaha house handled a shipment of sheep and lambs for Lowry & Roth, of Washington county, Idaho. Included were two doubles of lambs that sold to feeder buyers at $6.40, averaging sixty-five pounds, the top of the day's trade and higher than anything else in that line has sold since early in the season. On the same day they sold for E. A. Van Sicklin, of Washington county, Idaho, 342 feeding lambs at $6.40, averaging sixty pounds."

The champion Lincoln ram at the Argentine International Live Stock Show, exhibited by Mr. Fred Miller, was sold at auction for $500 in American money. They are partial to Lincoln sheep in Argentine.

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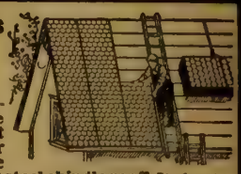

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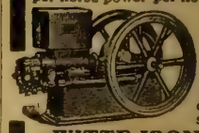

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Stop! Look! Listen!

[By C. R. Barnes.]

This admonition—so long used by the railroads as a cautionary signal against a possibly approaching danger—finds a new application in these days of improved methods in agricultural pursuits. On every hand the farmer hears the invitation to stop a moment as he follows the paths of outworn tradition; to look at the superior results achieved by totally different means; and to listen to those who are eager that he shall benefit by being put in the way of securing like results from his own toil on his own land.

Stop! Look! Listen!—to the story of the corn field! Compare the labor involved and the results achieved in and by the modern system of level and shallow cultivation, with those under the outworn system of high "hills" and deep cultivation. It is now seen that all the extra labor of "hilling up" was worse than wasted, as exposing the soil to evaporation on all sides as well as on the top of the hill; also that on level ground the roots of the corn spread farther and extract more nourishment from the soil. Also, that after the corn has fairly started in its growth, cultivation below a depth of about two inches is destructive, rather than beneficial. How much unnecessary labor have our farmers undergone in the past because they "did not know!"

Stop! Look! Listen!—to the story of the dairy herd! "Cows were cows" and "milk was milk" with the farmer, not long ago, regardless of breed or butter-fat. So he fed them all alike, season after season—losing on some the money he made on others—because he had not learned to test each cow's milk separately, or to keep an account with each animal as he would with each storekeeper to whom he sold his farm crops on credit. The new agriculture has taught him the unprofitableness of breeding animals of inferior quality, and to distinguish between profitable and unprofitable cows of whatever breed.

Stop! Look! Listen! The bulletins issued every few days from the Department of Agriculture at Washington and from the various State Experiment Stations may any one of them contain information as valuable to you as that which awoke you to the method of cultivating corn so that it yields the larger crops of recent years, or to the value of the "Babcock test" in determining the worth of a cow. You cannot afford not to read them—at least such of them as relate to your special branch of farming.

The rooster does the crowing, but it's the hens that meet the demand for eggs

I'm not knocking the rooster. I'm defending him. Somebody has to crow and surely it is better that it be done by a disinterested party.

My enthusiasm over Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes for the farm might seem like bragging if I made the goods.

But I don't. I do the crowing and the Sherwin-Williams Company meet the demand for the right paint and varnish for your house, inside and outside, your barns, your fences, your implements and your wagons.

You believe in keeping things painted, of course, but what I want to make sure of is that you know the importance of getting the right paint—paint that is pure, paint that is produced from accurate, time-tested formulas; paint that is thoroughly ground by modern machinery; paint that has great spreading and covering power and paint that is specially prepared for the kind of surface on which it is to be used.

That is Sherwin-Williams Paint—a product for every farm need, ready to apply and obtainable of any Sherwin-Williams dealer.

I have a book telling how to paint everything on the farm that needs painting and the paint, varnish or enamel to use. Want a copy free? Then

Address THE LITTLE PAINT MAN, care of

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When Economic Plants Are Weeds.

Someone has described a weed as a "plant out of place." That is, any plant may be a weed if it is in a place where it should not be, or in a place where it will decrease the size of the harvest. Too many strawberry plants may result in some of them being weeds.

The superfluous strawberry plant should be hoed as carefully as a weed. The life of the strawberry bed is often shortened by years because the plants are allowed to set too numerously. The common way of merely keeping the plants confined to rows helps some, but even in the rows so many plants set in the course of two years that the possibility of bearing large berries is destroyed. The plants become so numerous that no one plant can produce much fruit, and the bed is supposed to run out. It may require a good deal of work to keep the extra plants from setting, but so it requires work to keep out weeds of all kinds, and it must not be forgotten that he unneeded strawberry plant is a weed.

In the corn field are many stalks of corn that are weeds. The writer knew of one farmer that always went through his corn field and cut out the unproductive stalks as soon as the ears had set on the productive ones, so that he could tell the productive ones from the others. The unproductive stalks were cut out and carried to the cows and thus added much to the dairy ration. The barren stalks would have taken much nourishment from the ground. and that nourishment would have gone to make only forage for farm animals anyway. The extra stalks were thus eliminated from the rest of the weeds.

The writer remembers seeing a field of beans which were planted so thickly that most of them played the role of weeds. The land was an old garden that was very rich and had been manured and tilled for no one knew how long. The owner thought it would be a fine place in which to grow beans, so he drilled them in thick. The growth of foliage was prodigious, but no beans matured. The number of plants was so great that the effect was the same as if the plants, gradually reducing their size, of innumerable weeds. In the fall the farmer in despair did the only thing he could with these beans—he plowed them under.

One of the common ways of running out an asparagus bed is to permit the seeds that fall to take cover and produce plants. These plants grow up into plants large enough to steal substance from other asparagus plants, gradually reducing their size, just as weeds would do. When this is likely to take place, one of the best ways is to cut out the stalks that are producing the seed balls and thus prevent the sowing of the seeds.

Great loss in the size of crops is caused by permitting too many plants to grow on a certain area. The plants sometimes all play the part of weeds, disputing with each other the limited amount of plant food and moisture.

Better or Worse.

"Susannah," asked the preacher, when it came her turn to answer the usual question in such cases, "do you take this man to be your wedded husband, for better or for worse—"

"Jes' as he is, pahson," she interrupted; "jes' as he is. Ef he gits any bettah Ah'll know de good Lawd's gwine to take 'im; an' ef he gits any wusser, w'y, Ah'll tend to 'im myself."—Youth's Companion.

Press Bulletin No. 177 issued by the Oklahoma Agricultural College at Stillwater is devoted to broom corn. It gives the manner of planting, the method of culture, the process of harvesting, curing, with the yield and value.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

Published monthly by The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Subscription Price, 50 cents a year, or $1.00 for three years.

Entered at Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter in January, 1904.

We are offering a pocket compass as a subscription premium. Few people take notice of it, but it is really the most valuable premium we offer .

The excellent, smooth dirt road, 380 miles long, between Council Bluffs and Davenport, Iowa, is an example of what concerted effort will do when it comes to the use of the split-log drag. In this improvement the automobile was a considerable factor. It did not take long to establish the fact that a motor car could drag after a rain from eight to ten miles of the highway in an hour, thus leaving the road in excellent condition.

Bonding Commission Merchants.

There is a movement in New York state to require every commission firm receiving and selling farmers' products to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties, including making returns in a specified time.

In order to do this it is necessary to license the commission firm and to prohibit any unlicensed person from doing a commission business.

If there is any occupation in the world that requires government inspection, it is the business of produce commission merchant. Their transactions, their books and their returns should be open to inspection. They are trustees for other people. They receive consignments for sale on the market. The goods belong to the consignor; their compensation is the commission usually charged on the market. It is their duty to sell the consignment to the best advantage, sending the owner the proceeds of sale, less freight, commission and other legitimate charges.

The absolute want of regulation has been the means of bringing the produce commission business into disrepute. Many times the returns are accurate and sometimes they are not. Sometimes the commission firm sells to himself and then disposes of the goods a second time for his own profit.

We do not wish to convey the opinion that the produce commission firms are habitually dishonest—far from it. What we wish to say is that the opportunity for dishonest methods is there, and the want of supervision encourages them.

We decidedly object to a firm soliciting a consignment and then selling it to the firm to be resold, unless the owner understands it so. If a man is buyer and seller also, someone gets the worst of it. In the produce business there is no telling where the commission business begins and ends. Most of the produce firms are speculators on their own account. They send out buyers rather than solicitors; they will receive a consignment for sale on commission, or they will buy it outright, and both are perfectly honorable transactions; nevertheless the speculator and the commission man are different, yet they are badly mixed up.

Many firms apparently in the commission business are in fact very properly dealers on their own account and do not accept consignments. The license system would soon separate the speculator from the commission firm. This would be a good idea.

The commission business in cattle, hogs and sheep is already under regulation and inspection. It is done by the Live Stock Exchanges, which practically make regulation for the government of the trade requiring open books, every load or part of load to be sold separately and distinctly, so that every sale can be traced in books of buyer and seller. The produce firms have started trade organizations, but have not made and probably could not enforce some of the good rules that are easily enforced at a stock yard.

We hope to see the produce commission business under regulation, as much so as will give the consignor the same sureties that he has in the live stock trade.

Our Own Paper.

This is a paper that is issued only once a month, and all it costs is 50 cents a year. It is full of information that a farmer cannot very well obtain on his own farm except it be from a publication. It is clear, concise, practical. When read it is understood. There is no nonsense, no complaints, no flummery. We understand the troubles and vexations of farm life, and so far as it is possible for four cents and a fraction a copy we help the farmer to understand those things which we ourselves, in our own interest, are also trying to understand. We believe that the first, best and most lasting form of farming is stock farming, which includes poultry. We can find room for the orchard of large fruits, for the vegetable garden and for the small fruits, but when it comes to improving the farm, to keeping up the farm and getting back good money for products in substantial checks big enough to go to sleep on, we look to the cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, mules, poultry, etc., to bring in the results. The stock farmer must also be a grain farmer, but his pastures and meadows make up the right combination. The dairy farm is a branch of stock farming that has much to recommend it. In this paper we can be understood by all farmers, because stock raising is much the same the country over. We can help all alike, because we are all striving to earn an honest living and to enjoy the blessings bestowed upon us. The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower has for thirty-one years been a farm editor. For thirty-one years also he has been a stock farmer, and for twelve years he was a reporter of the market for live stock and agricultural products. He is, therefore, in a position to understand the drift of events and to write useful market articles. We have been led into this explanation because one farmer placed us in one class and himself in another, thinking that our interests differed. In this he was mistaken. If we did not own a farm to-night, to-morrow we go out and buy one, even if we have to borrow money to do so, because we need a farm for safety and independence. City life is rotten to the core. A few bright lights and then poverty. The taxes eat one up. People earning ordinary salaries pay eighty per cent. of it for food, clothing and rent. Wealthy people with large incomes are always in trouble —their children grow up with extravagant tastes and without ability to earn money. There is a contest in luxurious living, and yet in summer the cities are unbearable and the people drift to the pure and open life of the country to save their children. The country used to close down at nightfall. With the farmer it was work and sleep. Not so now; the farmer can have every luxury that a city man has, and, above all, he can carve out his own life and destiny, whereas the city man is dependent upon others, and is liable at any time to find his occupation gone. The day of the farmer is here. There are ninety-three millions of people to be fed, and more arriving daily. It is up to the farmer to feed them and to make them pay a fair price for their food.

The International Show.

The International Live Stock Show at Chicago for 1910 will open November 26th and close December 3d. The preliminary classification for all awards has been issued and is available. It contains new classes and full particulars of every award. All stockmen should remember that this is the greatest live stock show—the clearing house of the State Fairs and representing the perfection of live stock production—a contest of champions. Write to Mr. B. H. Heide, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and ask for copy of the premium list.

Farm Land Salesmen.

A call has been issued for a convention to be held at the Planters' Hotel in St. Louis, October 11, to form a permanent organization of real estate dealers who handle farm lands. There are 1,500 real estate agents in the state, buying and selling Missouri farms. Those who head the movement claim that it will be the means of bringing more capital to the state and benefit every member individually.

An Executive Committee making plans for the convention consists of R. F. Chew, President, Kirkwood, Mo.; J. B. Blakemore Secretary, Kennett, Mo.; B. H. Rucker, Rolla, Mo.; F. W. Low, Chaffee, Mo.; H. C. Schult, Caruthersville, Mo.; J. A. Parker, Parma, Mo.; and W. H. O'Brien, St. Louis, Mo.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower sent out several thousand pounds of pure-bred seed corn to subscribers last spring and offered premiums for prize corn raised from the seed furnished by us. Last year we paid some premiums and will be glad to do so this year.

Read about the Agricultural Blue Book and Live Stock Breeders' Directory. Every business house and every farmer and stock raiser should have a copy.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower, if read from beginning to end, will be of value on any farm—to the farmer, his wife, his family, and to his employes. It costs but a few cents a month, only fifty cents a year.

Our Animal Exports.

During the year ending June 30, 1910, we exported 139,430 cattle, against 207,542 the previous year, and 349,210 in 1908. This branch of trade is decreasing. We exported 4,410 hogs, 28,910 horses, 4,512 mules and 44,617 sheep during the year ending June, 1910. Last year Canada received from us 10,283 of the cattle exported; Mexico, 5,149, and Great Britain, 122,139. Of the 4,410 hogs exported, the West Indies received 3,216. Of the horses exported, Canada received 24,518; also 36,531 of the sheep. Canada also received most of the mules.

Tomato Industry in Danger.

Very important action is being taken to arrest the disease called the tomato leaf spot, and another disease called the tomato wilt, which is afflicting the tomato-growing industry in many sections of the country and particularly in St. Louis county, Missouri, where tomato growing is one of the largest truck-growing industries. A carefully-compiled list of questions is being sent out for tomato growers to answer, so that from a consensus of views satisfactory measures of relief may be obtained. This is a subject of considerable importance to tomato growers, who are requested to write to Mr. B. Greensfelder, R. F. D. No 2, Clayton, Mo., and obtain a list of the questions for the purpose of answering them at once.

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Detroit Engine Works, 383 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

THE SALT OF THE EARTH.

Jo Jenkins counted up his cash
And couldn't understand
Why he was near financial smash
With such a lot of land.

"I've worked and slaved for years," said he,
"My eighteen hours a day,
And yet I'm poor! It's up to me
To farm some other way!"

So Jenkins tried the potash plan
He'd often read about,
And how to be a wealthy man
He speedily found out.

For now he views his crops with pride,
And truthfully declares
That potash properly applied
Produces millionaires.

—N. P. Jones.

We are requested to mention the fact that the Illinois State Fair this year will be open for business and all exhibits in place on Saturday, October 1. There will be the largest crowd of the week on that day, Aero-Auto Day, and Sunday, when Mr. Bryan lectures, will be nearly as important.

During the month of August, at Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City, sheep receipts increased over former records by a total of 300,000 head.

Subscribe for The National Farmer and Stock Grower. It will pay you to do so.

FOR THE FRUIT GROWER.

Someone in the family ought to be a fruit grower; and yet it is very hard to interest the stockman in fruits. We will do our best, however, by placing a good fruit book in the hands of our readers. The book entitled Amateur Fruit Growing was written by Samuel B. Green, a practical man and one of the best authorities on the subject. There are 134 pages, written with special reference to the growing of fruits for the home and the market. We will send the book entitled Amateur Fruit Growing and The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year for 55 cents. Send a money order to Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St Louis, Mo.

Agricultural Blue Book.

This is our own publication, and is copyright work of great merit and convenience. It is called **"The Agricultural Blue Book and Live Stock Breeders' Directory."** It is designed to be useful to farmers and to business men in all sections of the country.

The Farming Section.

The Agricultural Blue Book contains 128 pages devoted to names and addresses of live stock breeders, experimental and general farmers, dairymen, horticulturists, etc. This farm list numbers 150 to 180 to the page—about 22,000 in all. All the names and addresses have been carefully verified. In each instance the principal occupation and class of stock raised are stated. It is fully up-to-date and represents the owners of about twelve millions of acres of land, who conduct their own farming operations. In various lines of business the value of this **Agricultural Blue Book** cannot be overestimated.

The Business Section.

At the request of many of our patrons we have also included a Business Section consisting of thirty-two pages. This contains a list of firms who do business with agricultural people. This list is arranged alphabetically by states. It gives the name, address, occupation and class of manufacture, etc. A general farmer, stock raiser, dairyman, poultry keeper, ranchman, fruit grower, will find this book to be valuable and interesting.

Ready For Delivery.

The Agricultural Blue Book is just out and ready for delivery. The size is 6x9½ inches, elegantly bound in blue cloth with gilt title. The price is $2.50 per copy. If the buyer is not satisfied he can return the book and the money will be refunded. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Small-yield Cows.

Don't discuss small-yield cows. Cut them out as fast as you can. Increase the average yield per cow as fast as you can. The 3,000-pound yielder will be a heavy loser, the 4,000-pounder will be a fairly large loser, the 5,000-pounder will be a small loser, the 6,000-pounder will bring her owner out about even, in the coming years. You should aim for 7,000-pounders at the very least, for only when that yield is reached can you be sure of a profit on your milk. Line up and breed up for big-yield cows. Your business is to make milk. The Hollanders show you how to do it with their 8,000 to 15,000-pound cows, whose yearly average is over 9,000 pounds of milk per year.

Cut out the small-yield cow, whose only claimed virtue is that she puts five to seven per cent. butter-fat into her milk. That class of cows is the favorite class of the middlemen, who can skim or water such milk down to the fool state "standards," and it is the ruination of the producers, once the 3,000-pound to 4,000-pound yearly yield of such cows is made at a cost of four to eight cents per quart, while the market price averages three to four cents a quart. —Minnesota Dairyman.

A Mammoth Cheese.

The National Dairy Show has entered into a contract with the N. Simon Cheese Company for a mammoth Cheddar cheese to be placed on exhibit in the Chicago Coliseum during the coming show. It is to be of extra fine quality and to weigh more than a ton. The National Dairy Show will be held this year at the Coliseum, Chicago, October 20th to October 29th.

A Transaction in Cotton.

A number of cotton dealers who had contracted to deliver cotton at a stated time had to buy it at three cents a pound advance in order to fill their contracts. They had to do it or fail in business, but they had to do it all the same. This is what is called gambling in futures. It is a contract and a delivery of the goods. If a farmer contracted to deliver twenty bales of cotton a a stipulated price, and when the day of reckoning came he was short three bales, he would have to do one of three things: One is to default upon his contract; the second is to buy cotton of someone else to fill the contract; or the third is to settle with the buyer by paying the market price for three missing bales of cotton. The Cotton Exchange dealer who was short was no more short than the farmer who was short three bales. The cotton dealer had the same mode of settlement as the farmer.

The Duty on Broom Corn.

We have read somewhere in free-trade literature that an example of oppression by tariff is the duty of three dollars per ton on broom corn.

Farmers who are raising broom corn may not know that raising broom corn is a protected industry, but it is. There is a duty on foreign-grown broom corn. If any broom corn is imported from foreign countries, each ton of it contributes $3.00 for the support of the United States government.

The United States broom corn growers support the government by taxation, and we see no reason why the foreign grower of broom corn should have the advantage over our own people. But there are some misguided persons who say: "Tax our own productions and let foreign productions in free." They say it some other way, but that is what they mean.

A ton of broom corn will make 6,000 whisk brooms. The tax is $3.00, which is one cent on every twenty whisk brooms, or one-twentieth of a cent on each whisk broom. In this we have one of the awful examples of the protective tariff. It is an actual fact that the broom-corn farmer is held up as an example of the benficiaries of an iniquitous tariff.

Last year tariff duties collected on foreign goods for the support of the national government amounted to three hundred million dollars. The free-trade idea is to take off these duties, let the goods come in untaxed, and then tax ourselves to make up the deficiency.

A Word About Land.

Land bargains are fast passing away Were it not that large tracts of land are being cut up for sale to settlers, prices would now be on a very much higher basis. Already most of the land north of the Tennessee river and east of the Mississippi is so high in price that to farm it profitably is something requiring rare ability. The West and the Southwest contain what are left of the opportunities for a man to buy land on a basis so that it can support the farmer and his family and pay for itself in a few years, and all these bargains will not last long, for population is increasing and the people must have homes, regardless of cost.

We have heard a new word lately. It is "conservation." It means a change of policy. The government used to open up every foot of land and let the people have it as homesteads, pre-emptions and timber claims. It used to be "free grass;" now it is forest reserves, and pay rent. We are not putting any argument against it, simply stating facts. We have reached the limit of good land free; hereafter lands will cost money. Ten years from now lands will be for sale, but the buyer will pay more and get less.

Farmers' sons who intend to get farms of their own had best get started towards land of their own. People who intend to become farmers had best not delay. The farmers who have farms had better hold onto what they have, unless they buy three for the one they sell. Twenty years from now all land owners will be rich, and the rich will all be land owners.

The West is cheap, because settlements began in the East. Western lands are worth as much, more productive, as near to market. The West will not be the West any more twenty years from now.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ALABAMA.—12,000 acres of cut-over pine lands in Baldwin county, Alabama, nearly thirty-five miles southeast of Mobile. Soil a sandy loam with clay subsoil. A colony now being developed on land adjoining, and the lands being sold at $20 per acre. Four or five miles distant, on apparently the same kind of land, a superior quality of tobacco is being grown, and the lands are selling at prices ranging from $20 to $30 per acre. Good water, delightful climate. Price, seven dollars and fifty cents ($7.50) per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

ARKANSAS.—Hundreds of bargains in improved farms. Nice, smooth land, rich and productive. Homeseekers' Guide mailed free. State map 10c. **L. E. Moore,** Searcy, Ark.

We Pay Your Fare Both Ways to Florida

If you buy Celery Farms property—ten acres—you get your railroad fare both ways. We have 60,000 acres in the finest section of Florida, a place where one crop of potatoes in 90 days will pay for the land and put money in the bank. Rail and river transportation, the best market, the earliest market, where the owners of the Colony help every man to success. We want 1,000 families in the next sixty days, and make concessions that will bring them. Don't wait to write to-morrow—

DO IT NOW!

FLORIDA HOMELAND COMPANY,
458 Atlantic National Bank Bldg.,
Jacksonville, Fla.

FLORIDA.—50,000 acres of moderately level land in Northwest Florida. Railroad passes through the tract, with location for a town on the property. It is within sixty miles of the city of Appalachicola and its fine harbor. Soil a sandy loam with a clay subsoil, adapted to the growing of truck garden, fruits, pecans, grapes, etc. Near to this property is one of the regions where is grown the famous Sumatra leaf wrapper tobacco, so there seems to be no reason why this same tobacco could not be grown on this land.

There is estimated to be now on the land about 3,500 feet per acre of yellow pine timber, or a total of about 175,000,000 feet. It is claimed that there are no swamps or wet land, except a small acreage along the creek.

This property is well located as to climate, soil and purposes for which it can be used for a subdivision and colonization proposition.

Price, six dollars ($6.00) per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSISSIPPI.—10,000 acres on two railroads, in Jackson county, Mississippi. A sandy loam soil with red clay subsoil; moderately level, yet sufficiently rolling to drain and cultivate well. Good water, delightful climate. Here can be grown cotton, corn, oats, potatoes, both Irish and sweet, and nearly all kinds of garden truck, besides figs, Satsuma oranges, grapes, berries of many kinds and the excellent and profitable paper shell peas. Some believe that this coast region of Mississippi, Alabama and Florida will rival California when it is developed. Price, ten dollars ($10) per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI.—Stock Farm of 680 acres on the southern slopes of the famous Ozarks, about 125 miles south of St. Louis. The clear, spring-fed Black river runs through the farm. About 390 acres of good bottom land, of which nearly 200 acres are in cultivation. Orchard of nearly 1,200 apple trees, probably 100 pear and 50 peach trees, besides some other fruits. Remainder of the land in pasture and timber. Good farm house and barn, hog and poultry houses. Healthful location. Good place to grow stock, fruit and poultry. Price, $25 per acre for quick sale. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI.—1,700 acres of "cut-over" hardwood timber lands, located in Reynolds county, Missouri, nearly 125 miles south of St. Louis. Not a solid body, but in tracts of 40, 80, 100, 200, 320 and 960 acres. About 25 to 40 per cent. can be used as farming land, remainder as orchard and pasture land. Some of it hill land, some rolling, some smooth. Excellent water; very healthful climate. Good land for growing poultry, stock and fruit, especially apples, peaches, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, etc. The timber is chiefly oak and hickory, and it is estimated that there can now be cut nearly 3,500 feet per acre. Price, $5.00 per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI.—4,120 acres of rich, cut-over, well-drained bottom land, within one mile of railroad station. Located in the rich, productive region of Stoddard county, Southeast Missouri. This is the locality where such great crops of cotton, wheat, oats, corn, timothy, red clover, alfalfa, potatoes, and, in fact, nearly all kinds of grains, grasses and fruits and vegetables grown in the United States are produced so well. The land is very rich and the region is developing rapidly. It will cost about $10 per acre to get the land ready for plowing. Good markets and shipping facilities. Will be sold in farm tracts at $25 to $30 per acre. Many consider this better than the rich lands of Illinois selling at $200 per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW MEXICO.—136,000 acres of slightly-rolling, well-drained land, in one body, now used as a good stock ranch. This is located about twenty miles from Roswell, New Mexico, and nearly ten miles east of the Pecos river. It is estimated that four-fifths of the land would be well adapted to agricultural purposes, it being about the same quality and characteristics of thousands of acres now in farms in the Pan Handle of Texas, and which is being sold at $10 to $20 per acre. Much of this land situated in the valley is a black, alluvial soil, well adapted to agricultural purposes.

This property is, however, now used and well adapted as a stock ranch. Since stock growing is so profitable, it certainly is a good proposition to so continue to use it. Nevertheless, it might be subdivided, sold into small farms and cultivated, especially following out the methods of dry farming.

The ranch is well supplied with water holes and a number of wells and windmills. It is also fenced with a substantial fence of five wires.

There are prospects of a railroad being built through the land.

Price, six dollars ($6.00) per acre. Reasonable terms. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

TENNESSEE.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and prices of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

TEXAS RANCH FOR SALE: 68,000 acres, 25 per cent. of which is first-class agricultural, the remainder is rolling and good grazing land, divided into fourteen pastures, watered by thirty-two wells, equipped with windmills, three large tanks and permanent running water, situated within five miles of the town of Del Rio, in the counties of Valverde and Kinney, bordered on the south for five miles by the Southern Pacific Railroad, with a large warehouse and loading pens in the ranch on the railroad. The Orient Railroad is building from San Angelo to Del Rio, and will run almost through the center of this ranch. There are adequate improvements for a first-class ranch Price, $5.00 per acre; $100,000.00 cash, and good time on the deferred payments at 6 per cent., interest payable annually. Address, **T. B. Jones,** Box 27, Del Rio, Texas.

TEXAS.—2,600 acres, 11 miles from Sabinal, Uvalde county; about half agricultural, balance excellent grazing. Price, $7.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Address, **Albert D. Evans,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

TEXAS.—A Great Bargain.—1,650 acres, 95 per cent. agricultural, in northeast corner of Red River county; 400 acres in cultivation and under hog-proof fence; 200 acres in Bermuda grass; eight houses and plenty of good water. Situated 11 miles north of Avery, on the T. & P. Railroad. Price, $25,000; one-third cash; deferred payments to suit purchaser. Address and mention this paper, **A. J. Martin,** Harris Ferry, Texas.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS,

No matter where you live. Write me today if you want to buy or sell any kind of Real Estate or business. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND,** 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

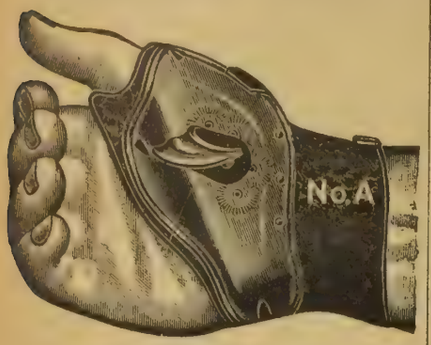
We can sell your property, send description. **Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.**

FREE HOMESTEADS

From 40 to 100 acres land in Ala., Ark., Fla., La. and Miss. **GIVEN AWAY** by **UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT** to successful applicants. Send 25c. for information and application forms. **DIXIE HOME CO., Box 53, Naranja, Florida.**

The Favorite Corn Husker.

This Corn Husker is more largely sold than any other on the market. We have therefore selected it as a seasonable subscription premium. It is made for the right hand. The hook sets at any angle, to prevent glancing. Opening or closing the small end of the plate adjusts a fit to



any size hand and prevents chafing. The improved shape of the plate and leather makes this hook the favorite. We will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and one Favorite Corn Husker for 50 cents. The Corn Husker is a free premium. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

EXTERMINATING TICKS.

A Pasture May be Freed of Ticks by Keeping All Stock Off of It From September 1 to July 1.

The months of August and September lend themselves well to the eradication of cattle fever ticks where a pasture rotation plan is used. By vacating a pasture and keeping it vacant until July 1 of next year it may be freed of ticks, and if no tick-infested animals are allowed to enter after July 1 the pasture will remain free. The United States Department of Agriculture advises farmers in the tick region to take advantage of this favorable time so far as practicable.

Pastures from which live stock is removed for a sufficient time becomes free of ticks by a process of starvation, as the ticks can not live to maturity if they are unable to get upon animals. The time required for all ticks to die after the stock has been removed from infested fields and pastures varies considerably, depending on climate, season and weather conditions. Experience has shown, however, that the period from September 1 to July 1 is sufficient, and this appears to be the most convenient time.

The advantage of vacating a pasture for the period named is twofold. Not only is the pasture freed from ticks, but its disuse during that time will probably cause less inconvenience and expense than at any other season, and it will be benefited by the rest and will have a better growth of grass the following summer. In some sections where pastures are utilized throughout the winter, to vacate would probably necessitate feeding the stock, unless the farmer is situated so that he can keep his stock on one pasture while another pasture is kept vacant. But it is also true that beginning with September there will be a more abundant supply of rough feed about a farm which can be utilized. August is a most favorable month for making a start toward freeing premises of ticks by the method suggested.

The animals should of course be free of ticks when they are again turned on the pasture in July. Where the owner has a small number of cattle, greasing or spraying them with Beaumont crude petroleum is a good way to rid them of ticks. When the number of cattle is large, or when a dipping vat is convenient, it may be more practicable to dip them.

Full information as to how to get rid of the ticks, including directions for the preparation of dips and sprays, may be obtained free upon application to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Ayrshire Records.

The report of the official test for Ayrshires in the Home Dairy Test for 1909-10 gives an average of 9,593 pounds of milk and 434 pounds of butter for the thirty cows comprising the six best herds in the test.

The six best cows in the test averaged 11,712 pounds of milk and 531 pounds of butter.

One cow gave 12,218 pounds of milk and 537 pounds of butter.

Another cow gave 11,784 pounds of milk and 566 pounds of butter.

While the above records may not be phenomenal, they are of value in showing the working daily ability of the Ayrshire cow, and her uniformity of production in the working dairy.

They are of value, too, as showing full-year work in the production of milk and butter for sale.

The test, too, is of value as showing the high average of the poorest cows compared with the yield of the best.

The lowest yield in the whole thirty cows was one cow which gave 7,512 pounds of milk and 337 pounds of butter.

The value of a breed for a working dairy is shown in the general average of the large number of cows, more than in an occasional cow of phenomenal ability.

Another thing of interest in the Home Dairy Test is, that it is made on the farms in different localities.

One of the above herds is located in Maine, and another in the state of Washington, with herds scattered all along between, all of them doing good, practical work in the dairy under diverse conditions.—C. M. Winslow, Secretary, Brandon, Vt.

No Sale of Prize Corn.

The management of the National Corn Association announces that there will be no sale of prize-winning exhibits at the Fourth Annual National Corn Exposition, to be held January 30th to February 11th, 1911, at the Ohio State Fair Grounds, Columbus, Ohio. This will be the first Exposition where the samples have not been sold at auction. At the last Exposition, which was held in Omaha, Neb., one sample of corn sold approximately at the rate of $2,345 per bushel, and a peck of wheat sold at a price that would make it bring $800 a bushel.

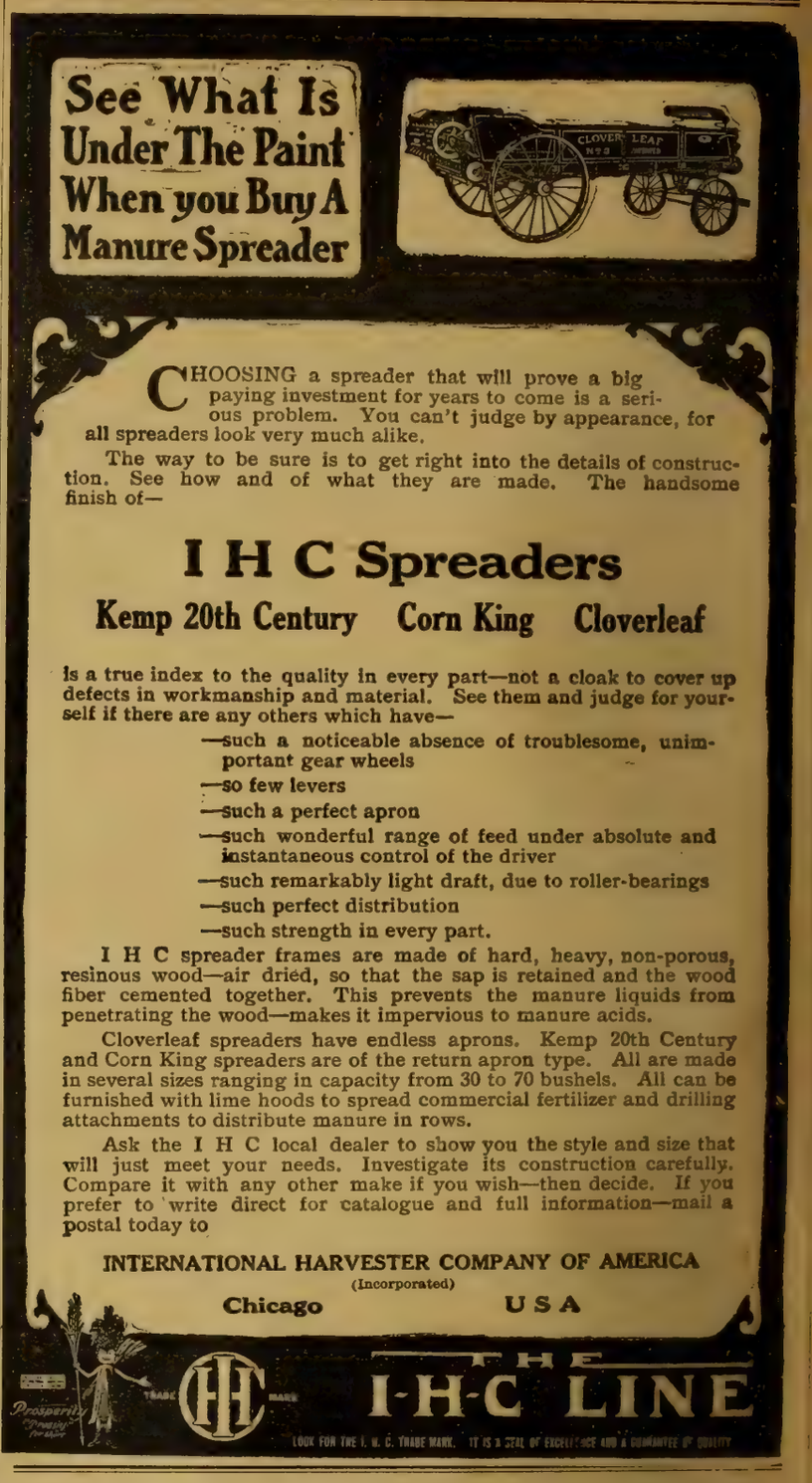
The only samples becoming the property of the Exposition this year are those winning the grand champion prizes, the balance remain the property of the individual exhibitor or state organization assembling the exhibits for the Exposition.

The Strawberry-raspberry.

The officials of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture are warning people against buying the so-called strawberry-raspberry.

Commenting upon this so-called hybrid fruit, Prof. J. G. Moore states that the plant is not a cross of the raspberry and strawberry, nor has it any of the qualities of the strawberry. It is really an inferior type of raspberry, being a small producer of inferior fruit, and is by no means as good as the common kinds of raspberry.

In the climate of Wisconsin the stems of the plant are not hardy and are killed down by frost each year. It is largely used as an ornamental shrub, and farmers should not buy it for fruit.


See What Is Under The Paint When you Buy A Manure Spreader
CLOVER LEAF
CHOOSING a spreader that will prove a big paying investment for years to come is a serious problem. You can't judge by appearance, for all spreaders look very much alike.
The way to be sure is to get right into the details of construction. See how and of what they are made. The handsome finish of—
I H C Spreaders
Kemp 20th Century Corn King Cloverleaf
is a true index to the quality in every part—not a cloak to cover up defects in workmanship and material. See them and judge for yourself if there are any others which have—
—such a noticeable absence of troublesome, unimportant gear wheels
—so few levers
—such a perfect apron
—such wonderful range of feed under absolute and instantaneous control of the driver
—such remarkably light draft, due to roller-bearings
—such perfect distribution
—such strength in every part.
I H C spreader frames are made of hard, heavy, non-porous, resinous wood—air dried, so that the sap is retained and the wood fiber cemented together. This prevents the manure liquids from penetrating the wood—makes it impervious to manure acids.
Cloverleaf spreaders have endless aprons. Kemp 20th Century and Corn King spreaders are of the return apron type. All are made in several sizes ranging in capacity from 30 to 70 bushels. All can be furnished with lime hoods to spread commercial fertilizer and drilling attachments to distribute manure in rows.
Ask the I H C local dealer to show you the style and size that will just meet your needs. Investigate its construction carefully. Compare it with any other make if you wish—then decide. If you prefer to write direct for catalogue and full information—mail a postal today to
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
Chicago USA
Prosperity
THE I-H-C LINE
LOOK FOR THE I. H. C. TRADE MARK.

The Good Brood Sow.

"Serenity, undisturbed by fretful restlessness, are characteristics of a good brood sow. Any breeder of experience will know just what is meant when it is said that a sow is 'motherly,' but the exact meaning is difficult to set down in words. This maternal manifestation has an important bearing on success with a litter, and the dam's promise in this regard should have weight in her purchase. In making a selection the teats should be examined to discover that there are a dozen well-formed, not too small or obscure, and giving indications of supplying abundant milk."—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

Misplaced Advertising.

The real estate firm of Solomon & O'Sulivan had lots for sale in a newly-planned suburban district.

O'Sullivan — young, enthusiastic and Irish—was writing the advertisement, the national eloquence flowing from his pen. He urged pending purchasers to seize the passing moment.

"Napoleon," he wrote, "not only met oppodturnity; he created it."

Mr. Solomon read this line in the advertisement slowly and carefully.

"This fellow Napoleon," he said, "what's the use of advertising him with our money?"—Answers.

The thoroughbred race horse and sire Kingston has been retired from further service in the stud, although apparently in the best of health at the age of twenty-six years. During his career on the turf Kingston started in 138 races, was first eighty-one times, second thirty-three times, third twelve times, and unplaced four times, winning a total of $142,562.

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS
First—Best—Cheapest
The original and for 32 years the leaders in the Dairy World
Nearly 1,300,000 now in daily use
The Most Perfect Centrifugal Separator Known
Send for a Catalogue
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
Chicago New York San Francisco
Montreal Winnipeg Seattle

New York Short of Milk.

On August 8th the New York milk market was mentioned by the Milk Reporter as follows:

"City milk dealers have had great difficulty in getting enough milk to meet the demands of their trade. More stock was wanted than came through their regular channels of supply, and in instances they bid as much on the platform for a little extra milk as it is selling to city consumers. The extra efforts to draw additional supplies this way have resulted in increasing the weekly receipts only 5,922 cans. The net price paid to farmers in the 26-cent freight zone is 3½ cents per quart."

From Dalhart, Texas, a large land deal was reported, in which the famous J. J. Cattle Ranch of 212,000 acres was sold by E. D. Neely to Pruitt Bros., of Kansas City, Mo., for $1,200,000 cash. The ranch is well watered with running streams and springs. Eventually it will be cut up in smaller tracts and sold out in smaller parcels.

Credit Subscriptions.

We desire to invite attention to our blank form at the end of this item, which can be filled out for subscriptions on credit. This is an invention of Uncle Piper, our subscription editor, who has guaranteed that every one of them will be paid when they are due. The subscription price of this paper is $1.00 for three years, and the bill for the subscription is sent to the subscriber at the end of the first year. When the bill goes out Uncle Piper generally slips in a list of handy premiums for the subscriber to select one, providing he pays the bill promptly, and the general result is that the bill is soon paid. When it comes to getting subscriptions from intelligent, high-class farmers, Uncle Piper is at the head of the class.

Uncle Piper.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay the Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

Name.... .....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

Postoffice.. ....

The Farm Cow and Farm Milk.

Milk has again jumped in price and is now selling in many of our cities at eight cents per quart and five cents per pint. This should mean more prosperity for the producer of milk, but in some localities the buyers of milk will continue to purchase at the some old prices paid to the farmers.

Milk should be clean enough to keep without putting chemicals into it. In some states there are now severe laws against the use of preservatives in milk, but where there are no such laws the conscience of the milk producer should ensure a product free from chemicals.

Don't believe the story of the druggist or agent of the milk preservatives, when he tells you that the preservative he has is absolutely harmless. There are no such chemicals known to the chemists, and they know all the chemicals being sold by druggists or agents. In the past it has been found that some of the most dangerous chemicals were sold in packages labeled to contain only harmless ingredients. By the use of such chemicals you may unknowingly sacrifice life.

Feed the old milk to the pigs and the chickens and do not mix it with the fresh milk. Old milk and new milk mixed together help both to spoil rapidly. This is because the old milk is full of germs and the new milk full of heat, and the two combined make a splendid opportunity for the further multiplication of germs.

The absolute cleanliness of the utensils will do very much to keep the milk from spoiling. The cans should be thoroughly cleaned, that they will have no disagreeable odor, even if kept shut up for hours on a hot day. But this shutting up should not take place. The mouth of the can should be open to the sun and the air up to the time it is in use for carrying the new milk to market.

If you are shipping your milk to some of our city markets you will not be allowed to use fermented feeds. But fermented feeds, if fed rightly, make good feed and are not detrimental to the quality of milk nor to its keeping power. Among the most valuable fermented feeds are silage and starch feed, both of which are very digestible.

The farmer's family should be the farm's best customer for milk in all its forms. It can be used in so many ways that it is often cheaper to use it on the table than to send it to the city. Some farmers actually lose money by selling most of their milk and leaving only a limited daily allowance for the family.

Buy a hand separator and be in shape to control the use and the sale of the milk. The farmer that is progressive enough for that will find the ways of utilizing his surplus milk increased in number.

A good many farmers just now are finding that it pays to cater to the cream trade. The sale of the cream brings in as much as would the butter, were it made, and the labor of buttermaking is avoided. In addition, the farmer has left the skim milk for many purposes of his own family and of the live stock, such as the chickens and pigs. Foster and encourage the cream trade.

The Use of Bacteria in Buttermaking.

[By Walter G. Sackett, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.]

Those who are engaged in buttermaking as a profession consider that the two most important factors in good buttermaking are clean cream and proper ripening. The former can be obtained only by the most scrupulous care on the part of those who are entrusted with the handling and the latter is accomplished best by the use of what is known as commercial starters. These are pure cultures of acid-producing bacteria capable of imparting a desirable flavor to the butter.

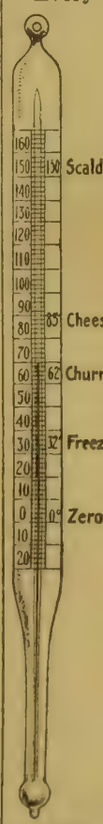
The bacteria that are normally present in the cream and in the end find their way to the butter, are in a large measure responsible for the flavor, and if it happens that filth germs dominate, which is apt to be the case in natural ripening, the butter will have a strong, rancid flavor and odor. When the commercial starter is used in ripening the cream, immense numbers of bacteria, capable of producing an agreeable flavor, are introduced; the growth of the undesirable is checked and many of the unpleasant flavors already produced are covered up, so to speak, either wholly or in part.

The cost of these commercial products is so small, and the method of using them is so simple in comparison with the benefits to be derived, that their more general use is to be recommended. The initial cost of a starter is about fifty cents, and by careful handling it can be propagated for an indefinite period.

Pure culture starters are put up by the different manufacturers in two forms—one, a powder, and the other, a liquid. They are for sale under trade names, such as Butter Culture, Flavorene, Lactic Ferment, etc., and can be procured either directly from the manufacturer or through any drug store or creamery supply house.

"Dazey" Dairy Thermometer.

This thermometer is offered as a subscription premium in connection with The National Farmer and Stock Grower. It is one of the discoveries of Uncle Piper, the subscription editor of this publication.



Every farm ought to have a dairy thermometer for home use. We have found one —the best of all. It is 8½ inches long. It is high grade, and with care will last for many years. The temperature of cream regulates to a great degree not only the time required in churning, but the quality of the butter. If the cream is churned when at the proper temperature, the result is generally nicely-granulated butter. When the temperature is wrong, the work is uncertain, troublesome, and the butter is inferior. Uncle Piper used to be on a dairy farm in Texas. He did not manage it, however. He would buy a dairy thermometer and demanded that it be used; but She Who Run the Ranch said No! Now Uncle Piper is trying to force the dairy thermometer on other people because he could not properly introduce it into his own family. Send us 60 cents and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. We will also send you, securely packed, postpaid, safe delivery and quality guaranteed, one "Dazey" Dairy Thermometer. Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Broom corn is selling at $140 per ton for fair to $160 per ton for choice.

Own your own farm!

The price of good, rich land in the Southwest is so low that you can own a big farm there without investing much money or mortgaging the place. The land will raise as big or bigger crops than you are now raising, and you will get better prices for what you raise.

Why don't *you* go

Southwest

now while good, fertile land is *still* cheap—where you can earn money *every* month; where your expenses are *lower*, your *living easier* and your *social* advantages as good or *better* than you have now. The Southwest is *no longer wild*—there are schools, churches, neighbors and modern towns *nearby* no matter where you locate there.

The *more* you look into the great Southwest, the *bigger* the opportunities *loom up*. My monthly magazine "The Coming Country" is *full of facts* and *actual results* in the Southwest—it will be mailed you *free* for *three months*. Send your name and address *today*.

136

W. S. ST. GEORGE, G. P. A.
124 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis

Reason For Buying a Roof That Needs No Painting.

In making a roofing, the problem of the manufacturer is chiefly a matter of getting a durable wearing surface. In the past roofing manufacturers have depended upon a heavy coat of paint for such protection. If kept properly renewed, a painted roofing will give satisfaction.

The objection to this type of roofing, however, was that the painting constituted a nuisance and expense. The average owner was fairly sure to neglect it, and when the paint wore off—and of course no paint could wear very long under the severe conditions of roof service—the water and frost began to do serious damage.

Of late years the roofing industry has been considerably changed by the appearance of Amatite, a mineral surfaced roofing which needs no paint. It is obvious that a surface which consists of small particles of mineral properly cemented upon the top surface of the roofing will not need any paint. The effect of weather upon the mineral surface is pratically neglible.

Amatite costs no more than the painted roofings, and the saving of work and expense has made it exceedingly popular.

A sample of it is obtainable on request from the Barrett Manufacturing Company at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City or New Orleans.

In Egypt the cotton acreage is increasing, but the crop does not increase in the same proportion.

Buckeye SAW MILL

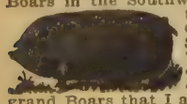
Simple in construction, economical in power, durable in every part and moderate in price. Guaranteed the Most Up-to-Date Saw Mill on the Market. ALSO, Engines & Boilers for Saw Mill work. Descriptive catalog free to interested parties. Write Weber Implement Co., 416 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

POLAND-CHINAS.

"Kirby's got the best." Not what we say but what our customers in nine different states say. Write for prices.
KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

Home of Royal Meddler (50,111) and Hutchinson Sensation (53,000), two of the greatest Boars in the Southwest. Hutchinson Sensation (53,000) was Grand Champion at Missouri State Fair, 1909. Weighs 750 at eighteen months old. I have a nice lot of Glits bred to these grand Boars that I am offering at a bargain; also a fine lot of Pigs that will please you. Write for catalogue—it is free.



JOHN McLAUGHLIN, R. F. D. No. 1, Marmaduke. Ark.

POLAND-CHINAS.

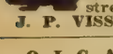
CHINA PIGS, sired by Best Corrector, out of Perfection and Spellbinder Dams, at $10.00 each. Send in your order and get the best blood in the world. Address,
D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM,

Importers of
SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Write for catalogue.

Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.



Of national reputation for size and bone. They are sired by 1,000-lb. Boars and are out of stretchy, prolific Sows.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE HOGS, all ages, from First Premium Boars at Illinois and Iowa State Fairs. 150 September Pigs, eight weeks old, at $10.00 each; three for $25.00. Very cheap. Send for free catalogue. **W. A. HINKLE, R. R. 7, Decatur, Ill.**

FIRST ANNUAL SALE.

The Cook Farms, near Lexington, Ky., will hold the First Annual Sale **FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th.** The offerings will consist of 100 Saddle Mares, Jennets and Colts, all registered. If you wish to buy a Saddle Horse or Jack Stock right off the farm where they are grown, write for catalogue and circulars and don't fail to attend this sale.

This is the right time to buy Jacks and Jennets. The best Mules are selling higher than was ever before known in the history of the trade. The Kentucky Saddle Horse is also taking a new hold upon the people and the demand is more than equal to the supply. Be sure to make a study of the catalogue.

Address,
J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Kentucky.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
WILARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The Bacon Hog, the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs not akin from best strains. My herd won over 100 ribbons at four State Fairs the past year. A few choice Pigs from imported stock; sire and dam winners at Royal Show, England, 1907.
CHAS. FORD, Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

ELECTROTYPES FOR BREEDERS.

A Valuable Premium For Our Friends and Subscribers.

Very few stockmen have good letter paper and envelopes, but every farmer or live stock breeder ought to be in style. It costs very little to have well-printed envelopes and letter heads, especially if we furnish the electrotypes.

Any farmer, breeder, stock raiser, dairyman or poultry fancier who will send us a dollar to pay for same will be credited with one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. We will also have set up in type his name address, class of stock raised, with one cut of cattle, hogs, horses, sheep or any breed of poultry, and we will have an electrotype made of same from which he can have any number of envelopes and letter heads printed in his own town at a very low price. The electrotype will last a lifetime and his printer will always be able to furnish a supply of letter heads and envelopes on short notice. We will send the electrotype properly mounted and ready for use.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

INDIAN LAWN HERD
J. W. WHEATLEY,
Proprietor,
Rural Route 5, Kempton, Ind.

This display explains what we mean. We have set up a sample card. The electrotype will do from which to print the letter head and envelope also. We will try to do as well for any farmer or live stock breeder. Send in one dollar and your full name, rural route, the class of stock raised, name of farm and correct postoffice address and we will try to please you. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Imported Shires For Illinois.

Mr. Geo. M. McCray, of Fithian, Ill., has recently received three Shire mares and a stallion from England. He already had a fine stud of Shires and ordered Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., to buy for him four of the best that could be procured. We understand Mr. McCray is very much pleased with the manner in which the order was filled. His consignment arrived with the Trumans' latest importation.

The Sheep Herder's Grave.

A story of the sheep herder's grave, commencing in the Cheviot hills of Scotland and ending at Wild Horse Canyon, Wyoming, is an interesting, true-to-life narrative of Western ranch life, and, written by John Clay, is at once pathetic and realistic. It is elegantly printed, with a center picture of a ranch in the West, and is sent out as a gift compliment by Clay, Robinson & Co. Write for a copy and address the firm at National Stock Yards, Ill., or any other market in which the firm is established. See page 13.

Death of Col. Oscar L. Miles.

With great regret we hear of the death of Colonel Oscar L. Miles, owner of Point Comfort Place, on the Petit Jean river, near Boonville, Ark. As a live stock breeder and improver he was one of the foremost and a leader in agricultural pursuits. He died on August 17th at the age of fifty-six years.

Wise Conduct of Louisiana.

The state of Louisiana by constitutional amendment has freed from taxation the money which may be invested in land mortgages. The land is taxed once, and that is enough. If the mortgages were also taxed the land would have to pay it, which would be double taxation. It is a wise provision on the part of the state of Louisiana.

Blooded Stock Notes.

Mr. J. P. Vissering, of Piasahurst Farm, near Godfrey, Ill., wishes attention called to his Poland-China hogs, which have a national reputation for size, bone and finish. He has some extremely stretchy young stock for sale now. See his card in this paper..

At the sale of pure-bred Berkshire swine held August 18th by W. S. Corsa at Whitehall, Ill., the highest price paid was $395 by Roycroft Farm, Sidnaw, Mich., for Masterpiece's Handsome Lady, 3d, farrowed September, 1909. At the sale forty-four bred sows averaged $177.

Mr. W. A. Hinkle, of Rural Route 7, Decatur, Ill., is again advertising his Jumbo strain of O. I. C. hogs in this paper. Although he sells pigs very cheap he is an excellent breeder and makes his mark in the show ring when he exhibits.

Mr. Charles Dorr, of Route 6, Osage City, Kas., has Duroc-Jersey swine of his own raising for sale. He has well-bred stock and sells fine pigs of his own breeding and raising at a evry reasonable price.

The grand sweepstakes prize for saddle horses at the Blue Grass Horse Show this year was Golden Butterfly, first called Bourbon Belle, 3,655, and registered as such. She is a splendid chestnut mare, star and hind feet white, bred by W. H. & M. Bridges, of Mount Sterling, Ky., and owned by Shropshire & Matlack. She was sired by Bourbon Chief, 976, and her dam was Annie King, 3,358.

At the Blue Grass Fair held at Lexington, Ky., most of the blue ribbons and both championships were won by our advertiser, Mr. Chas. Ford, of Mortonsville, Woodford county, in the Tamworth exhibit.

Attention is invited to the card of J. F. Cook & Co., Lexington, Ky. The Cook farms are devoted to raising saddle horses, jacks and jennets, all registered. This firm wins a large number of prizes at the Kentucky Fairs which is a guarantee of the quality of the stock. The annual sale will be held on Friday, September 30. Be sure to send in your name for a catalogue. At the recent Blue Grass Fair Messrs. Cook won prizes for best jack, any age, and best jennet, any age, besides other important premiums.

The Thirteen Superstition.

J. K. Fowler, a well-known shipper from Boston, Ky., says he used to be superstitious about the number 13, but it is all off now, and 13 is all right. He says last year he bought an old milch cow for $13; in 13 months and 13 days she had dropped four calves (two sets of twins) and all lived and did well. He sold the cow Monday with two of the calves and she netted him $26 (twice thirteen). — Farmers' Home Journal.

The KKK Medicine Company, Keokuk, Iowa, advertise in our columns for responsible men as salesmen to reperesent them in their own vicinity. The advertisement gives particulars.

The Arkansas State Fair will be held at Hot Springs, Ark., October 10th to 15th. Geo. R. Belding is Secretary.

Best Fox, Cat, Deer, Wolf and Coon Hounds. Send for free list at once. Prices low for quality. Address,
CATALPA KENNELS, Shelbyville, Ky.

40 Head of **PEDIGREED DUROC RED SPRING PIGS** cheap. **CHAS. DORR, Osage City, Kansas.**

FOR SALE: FIFTY O. I. C. PIGS.

June farrow. They are all the good kind. For prices write **ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kansas.**

PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS

Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstake and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.

SUNSET JERSEY CATTLE HERD.

For Sale: One full-blood Bull Calf, but not registered—a bargain.
One registered Bull Calf nine months old.
One registered Bull Calf two months old. These Calves will not last long. If you want one, write
ALBERT S. ENNIS, 712-21 Missouri Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

PERCHERONS and COACHERS Cheap.

Send For Price List.

WALKER BROS. & CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mill Creek Stock Farm.

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Sation, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

THAT GUARANTEE

Which does not mince words, and does not equivocate in any sense, and that is made by a firm amply able to "make good," is the guarantee that amounts to something. Such is the warranty put out by the manufacturers of Frazier's Distemper Cure. This remedy has been before the horsemen for a quarter of a century; it is guaranteed to give satisfaction in all cases of distemper, influenza, shipping fever, coughs and colds. Here is their guarantee: We guarantee to refund the purchase price, 50 cents for the small size, and $1.00 for the large size, holding three times as much as the 50-cent size, of each and every bottle of "Frazier's" that fails to cure one case. Send for our thirty-two-page booklet; it is free. Sold by all druggists. Binkley Medical Company, Dept. H, Nappanee, Ind.

PURE-BRED SEED WHEAT.

I have for sale this year on extra fine quality of "IMPROVED TURKEY RED" Seed Wheat. This seed is clean, very heavy, and it is as fine a quality as I have ever sent out. Prices are right. Send for free samples and prices, stating the number of bushels that you will want to buy this season. Address,
L. C. BROWN, Seed Farm Specialist, LaGrange, Cook County, Illinois.

The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., have just issued Catalog No. 117, which describes among others the "American Centrifugal Pump," the greatest money saver, dependable under every condition. Has had forty-one years of manufacturing experience behind it. Took all the Yukon-Pacific Exposition prizes in 1909. Made in both horizontal and vertical types, in any size. Our readers should not the announcement with beautiful illustration in our columns, and write for the catalog, if interested, to the general office and works.

The Missouri College of Agriculture has issued a very valuable circular entitled "The Principles of Mainaining Soil Fertility." It is Circular No. 38, by Prof. M. F. Miller.

The Market For Hay.

At St. Louis hay is sold on two sides of the river. The best way to give an idea of hay prices is to quote actual sales. On August 31st the following sales were made: St. Louis side: Part car no-grade at $10; three cars common clover-mixed also at $10; two parts of cars do. at $10.50; one car and part car do. at $11; one car do. at $11.50; one car light clover-mixed at $13.50. Timothy—Part car threshed at $11; part car at $13; two cars No. 2 (one old) at $15; one car No. 1 at $17; one car part No. 3 at $11 and part No. 1 at $17.50; one car No. 1 at $17.50; two do. at $18; two do. at $18.50; one old do. at $19. Prairie—One car No. 2 at $12.50; two do. at $13; one No. 1 at $14; one choice at $14.75. Alfalfa—One car No. 1 at $16; three choice at $17. On East Side: Two cars heavy clover-mixed at $11; one car clover-mixed at $13; one car do. at $13.50; one light do. at $14.50; two do. at $15; one car part clover-mixed at $13.50 and part timothy at $15 do; one car part heavy clover-mixed at $10 and part No. 1 timothy at $17 do.; one car part light clover-mixed at $14 and part timothy at $17 do. Timothy—One car No. 3 at $12; four scant No. 2 at $13; one do. at $13.50 do.; ten No. 2 at $14; part No. 2 do. at $14.50 do.; four scant No. 1 at $15; one do., two do. at $15.50; one No. 1 at $16.50; two do. at $17; one do. at $17.50; two do. at $18; one do. at $18.50 do. Clover—No. 2 quotable at $9.50 to $11.; No. 1 at $12 to $13.

The Trade in Oats.

From a farmer's standpoint the trade in oats is distressing. At St. Louis, on close of July, cash oats were selling at 41 to 41½ cents a bushel, and at the close of August the prices had declined to 34 and 34½ cents.

At Chicago, during August, the September option declined from 37⅜ cents to 33⅛ cents. The December option declined from 38⅝ to 36¼ cents, and the May option of 1911 declined from 41 to 39¾ cents.

Although oats are grown all over the world, it is not much of an export crop. Last year we exported only 1,685,474 bushels, and 15,538,535 pounds of oatmeal. We imported 1,034,511 bushels of oats.

The oats grown in this country are sold at home with very little speculation. The crop this year is estimated to be the largest ever grown, the quality is good, and after the farmer pays the freight bill to market it looks like there is very little left. Farmers can advance the value of the oats crop by not shipping or selling under present circumstances. Oats can be fed satisfactorily on the farm at present prices, and something else can be sold that will pay a better net return.

The Market For Corn.

Corn is raised in other countries, but it is not a world's crop. United States conditions control corn. Corn has been selling satisfactorily, but corn declined about five cents a bushel in the month of August. At St. Louis, cash corn declined from 65 cents on July 30th to 59 cents on August 31st. At Chicago the September option, which closed at 64⅛ cents the previous month, closed at 59 cents on August 31st. On the same day, December corn closed at 57⅝ cents and the May, 1911, option closed at 60¼ cents. The traders appear to believe there is plenty of corn, and that prices will do well to remain steady, or at a slight decline until the end of the year.

IT'S BETTER TO SHIP TO

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

THAN TO WISH YOU HAD.

In the selection of your commission firm be sure of at least two things: First, that you consign to a firm whose financial standing and responsibility is beyond any question. Second, that your stock is consigned to the firm that will get you most money for it.

These Requirements Are United in Clay, Robinson & Co.

Our firm, organized in 1886, has weathered all the storm and stress, droughts, depressions and panics of nearly a quarter-century. Failure, change or reorganization are unknown in the history of CLAY, ROBINSON & CO., who to-day stand as the largest, strongest and most efficient organization in the live stock commission business in the world.

If you are a shipper or prospective shipper you owe it to yourself to consider these unassailable facts, and to act upon them. Ask your banker about our financial responsibility, and ask any customer about our ability to realize top market value for all stock consigned to us.

Consider, also, our selling record for twenty-five years, our staff of over fifty of the best salesmen in the trade, at ten markets, our annual cash turn-over of upward of $75,000,000.00, and the thousands of unsolicited testimonials from pleased customers which you yourself have seen printed in these pages from month to month.

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NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

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Practical Farming and Gardening.

This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening**, postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

ALBERTA FIELD PEAS.

New Fattener For Beef, Pork and Mutton, Which is Supplanting Corn—Facts and Figures of Interest.

[By Herbert Vanderhoof.]

"Corn-fed" is still, the world over, the term that indicates the finest beef, pork and mutton. But the term has a rival now, and already there is a market for the "pea-fed" meat that is fetching top prices. In the land where the people are supposed to spend the most thought on the meat they eat, in the England that is the home of well-finished beef and choice salt-air mutton and well-flavored bacon, "pea-fed" bacon now brings at least $1.00 a hundred more than corn-fed.

This new rival of the time-honored finisher of live stock comes out of the land that is furnishing rivals to so many crop records and high-quality things. It is in Western Canada, chiefly in the province of Alberta, that the new fattener is being given the attention that is making the product famous.

Field peas as the finishing feed for market stock was an accident. A farmer in Colorado planted field peas to restore the nitrogen to the land that had been exhausted by the grain crops. The field peas grew so well that they got away from him, and to clear the land of them he turned in a flock of sheep.

The sheep fattened so well and the news spread so quickly that in the five years since that time the value of half a million acres of Colorado land has been doubled.

Yet agricultural experts all agree that the field peas of the United States hardly resemble those of Western Canada. The reason is, that in all but a few parts of the Northwestern States climate is too cloudy, the air too moist, and, above all, there are too many hot days, the first one of which blasts the field pea.

Warm winters and cool summers, the climate of the province of Alberta, make the field pea thrive as it does no place else. It remains green until fall. When a hard frost strikes it the vines are killed, the peas are matured and the vines are cured into a sweet hay. From fifty to a hundred bushels an acre of these peas are grown in the irrigated tract of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Bow River Valley, in Southern Alberta. Besides that crop there are several tons of the best feeding hay to balance the rich food of the peas.

It is a double-acting profit maker, is the field pea in Western Canada. Besides paying as well perhaps as either the far-famed "Alberta Red" winter hard wheat or the rich alfalfa with its three and four crops a year, the field pea is a land renovator that is rivaled only by alfalfa. It sucks the nitrogen from the air and stores it in the earth, making a rich humus, and in two crops restores land exhausted by continuous wheat to full grain-bearing power.

With these two profits for the farmer, field peas are certain soon to take rank as one of the best crops in Western Canada.

It takes one-third the labor to produce fancy fed stock in the pea fields that it does to turn out a similar grade of stock in the corn belt. Besides this the growing demand for the pea-fed meat has already created a special price for it. The $1.00 a hundred premium paid by the English market for a steady supply of pea-fed bacon shows the possibilities of the pea fields.

Prof. Shaw, one of the foremost of agricultural writers and formerly employed by both the American and Canadian governments as an expert, sees in the field pea one of the causes of Western Canada's agricultural greatness. He makes the future particularly bright by eliminating the United States from competition in that field. He limits the zone of the best pea country to that land north of a line drawn through Bangor, Me., St. Paul, Minn., and Salem, Ore., or, roughly speaking, the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude.

It is in the irrigated districts that the field pea grows to the best advantage in Canada. There it gets the needed moisture when it is needed, and yet the clear, dry, warm air keeps it sweet and clean from mildew and blight, and furnishes it with the sunlight that is its life.

And when the first frost kills the vines, curing them into hay, and matures the pods, there is still ahead of the farmer the mild fall that enables him to turn his live stock into the pea field and there let them harvest the crop and finish their fattening.

Yet with all this in its favor there is much more in the future of the field pea. Science has said that the field pea as now grown is but a feeble imitation of what it will eventually be. Experiments in seed selection have shown that the crop of shelled peas may be easily one hundred bushels to the acre, not as an exception, but as the rule on well-handled farms. This possibility is in a fair way to be realized through the efforts of the Dominion Government Experiment Stations, and when it is, it will add that much more to the already prosperity of the stock farmer who finishes his beef, pork and mutton on the pea field, the little, hard, round pea that already is crowding King Corn for first honors.

Get Your Potash Right.

Manufacturers of alleged complete fertilizers are going to drive farmers to do their own mixing. They are particularly interested in furnishing substitutes for potash. This does not apply to all, but it applies to five out of five that were tested at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. One sample guaranteed 3.00 per cent. potash, and they found 2.85; the second sample guaranteed 6.00 and they found 5.29; the third sample was guaranteed 5.00 and they found 4.84. These were reasonably within decency. One sample was guaranteed 5.00 per cent. and they found 2.06 per cent.; another sample was guaranteed 5.00 per cent. and contained 2.98.

The notation said: "The potash in these fertilizers is from manure ashes and is only partially soluble in distilled water when boiled for thirty minutes, as in the regular official method for the determination of soluble potash.

Potash is available by purchase in reasonable quantities direct from the mine owner. Address, German Kali Works, Continental Building, Baltimore, Md.

American Royal of 1910.

The American Royal Live Stock Show of 1910 will be held at the Kansas City Stock Yards, October 10 to 15. The horses and cattle will be judged in the big new pavilion, where the four-night horse shows and afternoon entertainment programmes will be given. The classifications this year embrace Hereford, Shorthorn, Galloway and Aberdeen-Angus breeding, feeding and fat cattle; range-bred feeding cattle; Percheron, Belgian, Shire and German and French Coach horses; mules; Berkshire, Chester White and Duroc-Jersey swine; Cotswold, Hampshire, Shropshire, Southdown and Oxford sheep; Angora goats; poultry. There will be the usual students' judging contest for young men, under the superintendence of W. L. Nelson, Columbia, Mo. Information as to entries in any department may be obtained from A. M. Thompson, Secretary of the American Royal, Nashua, Mo.

Special rates have been granted for the American Royal Live Stock Show, to be held in Kansas City, October 10-15, 1910. The fare will be two cents each way for visitors in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, with a minimum of $1.50 round trip in Missouri. Some of these states have two-cent fares, which is half fare compared with the old rates.

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Only $10. Cash.
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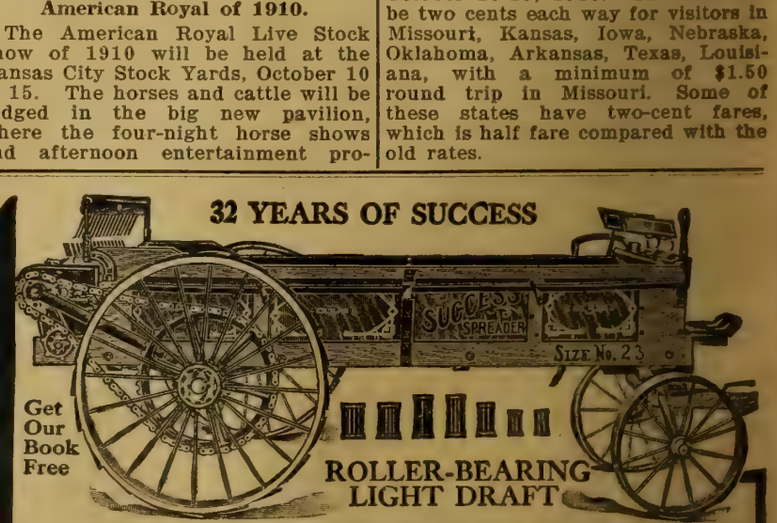

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DISEASES of the EYE successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

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for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), Conjunctivitis and Cataract, Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE; your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure. "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." $2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n., Dept. C, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS (Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St.Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and Stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1. Reduces Strained Torn Ligaments, Enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—allays pain. Book Free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 106 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Best veterinary book for farmers. Contains 192 pages and 69 illustrations. Durably bound in leatherette. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

DEATH TO HEAVES

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure.

The first or second $1 can cures heaves. The third is guaranteed to cure or money refunded. $1 per can at dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet.

20 years sale.

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO. TOLEDO, OHIO.

YOU NEED IT NOW!

ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON

With Low Steel Wheels

EZ wagon for a thousand farm jobs. Low, handy and strong. Saves high lifting, saves strength, saves horses. Wood tires, no nuts. Get it *now* for summer and fall hauling. We are ready to ship, 20 styles. Free book tells all. Also separate Electric Steel Wheels for old running gears, guaranteed to fit. Don't wait; the busy hauling season is on. Send for the book.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 40 Quincy, Ill.

Under the auspices of the National Mohair Growers' Association the fleece is selling at 25 to 35 cents a pound, according to quality.

The Useful Farm Horse.

The horse most useful on most of our farms will always be the medium-weight farm horse. The very heavy-weight horse may be of use on a few farms where the land is very level and near which the roads are paved, on which heavy burdens are to be carried. His great weight will then prove useful in drawing a very heavy load along the highway.

But on most farms the land is uneven and the horse of medium weight will be able to manage the inequalities better than a heavier animal. Big horses are very seldom fast walkers. "Big bodies move slowly" is an adage that is as true of horses as of things. The farm horse, to be efficient on the farm, must be a fast walker. He will be required to not only get over plowed ground at a good speed, but will be also required to make quick trips to market. It must be remembered that quick walking means the saving of valuable time on the part of the driver. In these days wages are high, and the farmer cannot afford to throw money away in hiring drivers for slow horses.

The well-fed, well-developed horse will prove to be a good worker. Some horses are lazy because of parentage. The way their parents have been fed will largely determine the amount of energy they possess for the work of the farm. In the selecting, therefore, of a good farm horse one is to be preferred from a line of ancestors that have had a well-balanced ration of protein and carbohydrates. A horse that comes from a line of ancestors that have been fed on corn grain and corn stalks for generations will not generally have the energy desired and will, therefore, not be a good worker. All the truly great firms of horse breeders now recognize this fact and feed their horses in a way to produce good bone, good muscle, and therefore a large amount of energy.

In these days the good farm horse must have had considerable training in passing automobiles and trains. The problem is greater to-day than previously, because the automobile has a dreadful appearance to the untutored horse. The man that breaks in a new horse must have this in mind and must seek opportunities to make his animal feel acquainted with automobiles. Trains are now a secondary consideration.

The modern farm horse must be a good roadster but no racer. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that the farm horse should be able to pass fast horses to demonstrate his worth. One does not need to have a race horse now under the plea that it may be necessary to use him in going for the doctor. The telephone has made it unnecessary to make the trip to the doctor's.

The farm horse is, however, an animal of no particular type. He may come from any of several breeds or from no breed. His value is determined at present by his performance rather than by his pedigree. But the time is coming when we shall have an American type of farm horse and that farm horse will have a pedigree.

Old "Claybank" Horse Traveled 80,496 Miles.

When you talk about the old-time, overland mail carrier, this section of the country once had one of those very essential characteristics whose record would compare with the most interesting or best of them. Not only so, but while speaking of him it would be almost criminal not to mention the faithfulness of the animal that did such long and faithful work under the "old leather" mail bags, such as were carried in those days.

Until the building of the Norfolk and Western Railroad through the southwestern part of West Virginia, the mail throughout all that section of the country had to be carried on horseback. For many years a man by the name of Goodwin Adkins, who resides at Wayne, seemed to have the inside on the mail contracts. He for years carried it on several of the routes whose terminations were at "Trout's Hill" or Wayne.

During this time he had an old "claybank" colored horse, a small-sized animal, not weighing much more than a thousand pounds, if that much. In fact, for about six years this seemed to be about the only horse he kept. During these six years Adkins had the following mail contracts:

From Wayne to Warfield, weekly, round trip, 140 miles.

From Wayne to Cove Creek, weekly, round trip, 50 miles.

From Wayne to Louisa, round trip, 28 miles.

From Wayne to Ceredo, round trip, 40 miles.

The total mileage for each week was 258. Thus it required the travel of 13,416 miles each year, and for the six years that he had those routes would require a travel of 80,496 miles, enough to circle the globe three times and go over to New York on a fourth start.

Be it remembered that "Old Clay Bank" did all this, with only a small exception, when he might have had a little sick spell or was given a short vacation. It would no doubt be true to say that this animal traveled farther than any other horse that ever lived on this continent.

The above story may be verified by numerous older people in this section, many of whom will remember Old Clay Bank.—Catlettsburg Tribune.

Plea For Low Wagons.

If the farmer will but stop to think of it, he will find he has the same reasons for using a low-down, handy wagon that he has for using a gasoline engine or a cream separator, or a harvesting or mowing machine.

It is simply a quicker, easier way of doing things. Manufacturers do not hesitate to discard old machines, even when they are yet good, when they find other machines that will do the work better or more economically.

Why should not a farmer do the same? At least when his old high-wheel wagon is wearing out. He is, in a very large sense, a manufacturer. The one tool he uses most, practically every working day, is his wagon. It is beyond question that the low handy wagon, such as is shown here, made by the Electric Wheel Company at Quincy, Ill., is a great labor saver. It enables the user to save his strength. Isn't that doing the work more economically? Isn't it something that in the course of a year you are enabled to lift heavy weights a thousand times, perhaps ten thousand

times, onto a low wagon instead of a high one? Go over in your mind the kind of work you do with your wagon during the year. You load and unload heavy boxes and barrels, sacks of potatoes and grain, you haul manure, stone, earth, fodder, hay, water, feed, etc. You find no good reason why this work can't be done just as well on the low wagon as on a high one. Then isn't it something that you can load and unload all these things from a low wagon instead of a high one?

Our advice is, look into this low-down, handy wagon matter. Farmers have the same right to take the short cut on their work that other people have. The Electric Wheel Company, Box 40, Quincy, Ill., will gladly mail you free a book giving all information.

Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of the Advanced Register for Holstein cattle, says that the Holstein is a handsome cow. This must be on the theory that "handsome is as handsome does."

KENDALLS SPAVIN CURE

Never failing cure for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, all Lameness. Also a great family liniment. $1 a Bottle; 6 for $5. Ask druggists. "Treatise on the Horse" free at drug stores or address Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY Enosburg Falls, Vt.

DISTEMPER IN COLTS

Your colts positively cannot have Distemper, Pinkeye, Influenza, Catarrhal Fever or other similar diseases if you use Craft's Cure in time. If the disease is started it will not fail to cure in any case. Safe at all times and under all conditions. Go to your Druggist get a bottle

CRAFT'S DISTEMPER CURE

if it fails you get your money back. If he can't supply you write us. 3 valuable Horse Books, free. Write Wells Medicine Co. 173d St., LaFayette, Ind.

Two Papers One Year For 50 Cents.

We have adopted **The National Swine Journal** as a companion paper to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and if so ordered we will send both papers for one year for fifty cents. The National Swine Journal is a first-class, up-to-date, special publication in the interest of swine raising. It is published in Illinois, where pigs are pigs, and is a finely-illustrated monthly publication. Our readers will do well to send us their subscriptions. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Horse Secrets Disclosed.

This is a valuable book. It tells how to feed and fatten your stock in the cheapest, quickest way; how to rear an orphan foal by hand; the secret of silage feeding; how to break a horse of bad habits, and scores of other money-making, money-saving secrets.

This book is published by the FARM JOURNAL of Philadelphia, the foremost monthly agricultural paper of this country.

THE FARM JOURNAL

does not sell this book, but offers it to its new subscribers. This paper has for thirty-three years been working for the prosperity of farmers and the happiness of farm homes. It is taken by 700,000 people whom we call "Our Folks," and we believe you will be as fond of it as they now are. Everything in it is boiled down so that its twenty-four to sixty pages every month give you the most matter in the least space. It is ably edited by authorities and is a cheery and welcome friend in every home it enters.

"Horse Secrets" and The Farm Journal for two years, both for 50 cents. Address, FARM JOURNAL, 1068 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Kansas City Veterinary College.

Nineteen years ago the Kansas City Veterinary College was a modest undertaking, with a big, definite object as a reason for its existence. There was, even at that time, a growing demand for men with more real knowledge of animal medicine and more skilled in animal surgery than the old-time "horse doctor" possessed. It was to supply this demand that the college was organized.

Long ago the college was past its experimental stage and has established a permanent place for itself. The graduating class of 1909 was the largest up to that time. It was composed of 117 men from all parts of the country, who had successfully completed the three-years' course required for graduation. The graduating class of 1910 was composed of 152 members, and the exercises were held in our big, new auditorium hall, capable of seating comfortably 1,000 visitors.

To date the college has graduated about 650 veterinarians, numbering among them men who have gained a nation-wide reputation in their profession.

The college now has the largest buildings, the finest-equipped and best faculty of any veterinary college in the world and offers exceptional facilities to young men to fit themselves for this profitable calling. Dr. Sesco Stewart, Dean of the Kansas City Veterinary College, will gladly furnish information regarding course of study, requirements, etc. Address, 1308 East Fifteenth street, Kansas City, Mo.

COUNTRY COLD STORAGE.

Refrigeration, Like Charity, Should Begin at Home.

Refrigeration is no longer a mystery, neither is it an expensive luxury, but the benefits of the process are usually obtained at the wrong end. When eggs are plentiful and prices are low they are shipped to market, and after considerable deterioration they are stored for better prices, whereas the storage should begin at home before deterioration sets in.

In many instances the fruit market is glutted, and yet the fruit comes piling in because there is no place to hold it except in the great cities, after it has passed far away from the ownership and control of the producer. The storage of fruits, like charity, should begin at home.

Refrigeration in the past was to most people an unknown quantity. Cold storage meant an immense investment, complicated machinery and difficulty in filling and operating the house. It began with direct ice cooling, which is now out of date, because of the better methods now in use.

Under the present circumstances refrigerator systems are introduced that are economical in small operations. We can as well store apples in the Ozarks as we can in New York City, the difference in the action being deliberation instead of haste in marketing, less glutted centers and better average net results at the original shipping points.

Refrigeration preserves meats, poultry, eggs, butter, fish and fruits. At this time there are over one hundred establishments engaged in the manufacture of ice and refrigerating machinery.

Recent inventions and developments indicate that the smallest towns can obtain benefits from cold storage. The creamery and cold storage and the slaughter house can all be provided with coolers under one roof. We have before us the pictures of the building for butter and egg storage of Kuoni & Littel, of Sauk City, Wis.; the egg storage of Geo. Moore & Co., Galt, Canada; the South Bend Cold Storage Company, of South Bend, Ind., capacity 36,000 cubic feet of refrigeration; cold storage of C. H. Swindell & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; cold storage of C. E. Udell, Sheboygan, Wis.; a single cold storage room for ice cream in plant of J. C. Vanderbie, St. Paul, Minn.; the beef cooler of the Provision Company of Minneapolis, Minn.; the fish and oyster cooler of Anderson Fish and Poultry Company, Cincinnati, O.; the Drummond Packing Company of Eu Claire, Wis.; and the packing house of J. T. McMillan Company, of St. Paul, Minn.

There is a farm cold storage plant in New York state which cost no more than $2,000. It holds 1,000 barrels of apples, and the owner made $3,000 by storing apples and pears of his own production the first year.

Hon. Seth Low, at Bedford, N. Y., conducts his own creamery and cold-storage plant on the farm. On Shimni Valley Farm, Nantucket, Mass., there is a small storage house which will hold 400 cases of eggs. At LaJunta, Colo., and at Lamar, Colo.; at Los Angeles, Calif., there are sample plants which are all comparatively small and all sucessfully operated.

We have ample evidence to prove that in the future the large cities will have no monopoly of refrigeration. Every farmer, or farmers' union, or farmers' association, can own combined plants which ten years ago were impossible.

Home cold storage will result in the farmer, or at least the farming communities, holding control of the sale of perishable products. There will be no dumping fruits in the river and drawing on the shipper to pay the freight bill, neither will the storage egg be a rotten egg before it is placed in storage.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower has many pictures and plans of cold-storage houses, and will be glad to hear from any communities contemplating improvements in that direction. It is surprising how simple the subject of refrigeration is in the hands of the modern expert.

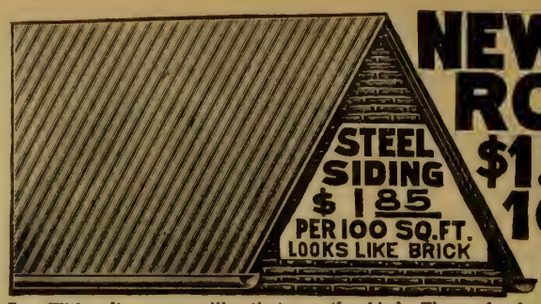
The Market For Wheat.

Wheat is a world's crop and sold upon the world's markets, and nothing else can be made of it. The United States grows wheat, but is not the only country. Russia is an equal wheat producer with the United States. Every wheat-growing country makes estimates of a wheat crop. The Hungarian Agricultural Minister estimates this year's world's crop to be 3,636,000,000 bushels, of which about 660,000,000 bushels are credited the United States. A Liverpool authority places the world's crop of 3,483,840,000 bushels, or 153,304,000 less than last year. All such items have an influence on trading. This year there is estimated decreased production in the United States, Canada, France and Russia. There is increased production in Hungary, Roumania and Argentina.

The speculative wheat market declined in August. The September option, which closed at $1.03¼ on July 30th, closed at 99¾ cents on August 31st, a decline of 3½ cents a bushel during the month. The December option declined about one cent in August, closing at $1.03¾, and the May option of 1911 gained about a cent, closing at $1.09¾ on August 31st.

Here we have the present situation—sufficient wheat to depress the market. The future expectation is, that before the next crop is available stocks of wheat may get rather low.

Gambetta Wilkes, 2:19¼, sire of speed horses, with 212 performers to his credit, died August 24th near Lexington, Ky., at the age of twenty-nine years. He was son of George Wilkes, 2:22, and gradson of Hambletonian, 10.



NEW STEEL ROOFING $1.60 PER 100 SQ. FEET

With ordinary care will outlast any other kind. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have proven its virtues. Suitable for covering any building. Also best for ceiling and siding. **FIRE-PROOF AND LIGHTNING PROOF.** Cheaper and more lasting than shingles. Will not taint rain water. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Absolutely perfect. Brand new. **$1.60** is our price for our No. 10 grade of Flat Semi-Hardened Steel Roofing and Siding, each sheet 24 in. wide and 6 or 8 ft. long. Our price on the Corrugated, like illustration, sheets 22 in. wide and 6 or 8 ft. long, **$1.85.** Steel Pressed Brick Siding, **PER SQUARE, $1.85.** Fine Steel Beaded Ceiling, **PER SQUARE, $1.85.** Also furnish Standing Seam and "V" Crimped Roofing. At these prices **WE PAY THE FREIGHT** to all points east of Colorado except Okla., Tex. and Ind. Ter. Quotations to other points on application. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.** We ship this roofing to any one answering this Ad., C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you send us one quarter of the amount of your order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your station. If not found as represented we will cheerfully refund your deposit. **ASK FOR 1000-PAGE FREE CATALOG No. 990.** Lowest prices on Roofing, Wire, Pipe, Plumbing, Doors, Household Goods, Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Groceries, etc.

Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

For 25 years the Reliable Balers.
Simple, Free from Breakage, Greatest Capacity and Best Work—Strong and Durable.
Consider these Facts for a Profitable Investment.
With our various styles can meet your requirements. Horse & **Belt Power. Self Feed Attachments.** Write for our Catalog.
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 425 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Only Remedy

Before the public that is guaranteed to Cure and prevent all cases of Distemper, Influenza, Pink-Eye, Shipping Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Nose and Throat Diseases. Ask your druggist for **FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE.** If he will not supply you, write the manufacturers. The new dollar bottle contains three fifty-cent bottles. Your money back if it fails. Send for free horse book.
BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Dept. H, Nappanee, Ind., U. S. A.

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New Model Steel Beauty

FINEST IN AMERICA
Yet costs no more than the ordinary kind
Also Power Ballers

Let us prove that our New Model is the Strongest, Most Durable, Most Economical and Simplest Hay Press in the World—does the best work—has greatest capacity—saves time, labor and trouble—contains exclusive feature found in no other press—with or without self-feed, pull back and hopper condenser—fully guaranteed—we also make largest line of Ballers in the world—write for illustrated catalog
THE WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, 6901 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

HARRY'S TANKS and CISTERNS.

Hay, Grain and Machinery Covers.

These Grain Covers are made of the best quality No. 24 Galvanized Corrugated Steel. They are double seamed together and Corrugated and Curved and can make any size Cover wanted. They are very convenient for covering Hay, Grain, Farm Machinery, Wagons, or anything which would need to be covered on a farm. They are easily handled and well made, and guaranteed first-class material and workmanship in every respect. WRITE FOR PRICES.

O. K. HARRY STEEL CO.,
2353 PAPIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

WOOL MEN!

We can interest you. Do you know that St. Louis is a **Spot Cash** market? In 20 years we have handled **more separate lots** of wool, each season, than any other commission house here. Over **40 years' experience** in the business, and your shipments receive our personal attention. We guarantee **top prices, quick sales** and **prompt cash returns.** Write for our 1910 Wool Circular, giving full particulars and points in regard to the preparation of wool for market. Wool Sacks, Shipping Tags, Market Reports, etc., sent Free upon request.
Write what you have to offer. Estab. 1874.
A. J. CHILD & SONS, St. Louis, Mo.
[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

HORSE AND MULE SALESMEN.

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.

ATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

IORSE AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Horse and Mule consignments are olicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States. Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your lorses and Mules on commission.

IORSE DEPT.—Nugent Bros., Maxwell Bros.
IULE DEPT.—Ed Conway, Lan Morris.
AUCTIONEERS—Tim Holland, Ike Howard.

Write us for market information.
Address,
HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Quality of Range Horses.

Messrs. Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company hold auctions of Western range horses every two weeks of the season at the National Stock Yards. They report as follows:

"The quality of horses now coming to these sales is better than ever before, and prices are no higher, notwithstanding the marked advance in the price of native horses."

During the year ending June 30, 1910, the United States imported 2,611 cattle duty free for breeding purposes, and 193,327 that paid duty for the support of this government. There were 7,867 horses that came in duty free and 3,753 that paid duty. Of sheep, 6,335 came in duty free and 119,817 paid duty.

WESTERN
Range Horse Sales
will be conducted by
Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,
As usual, during the season of 1910.
The September Sales will take place
THURSDAY, SEPT. 8 and 22,
And every two weeks thereafter until the close of the season. We will be glad to hear from Ranchmen having Horses for sale. The demand is sure to be good, especially for well-bred Mares and Geldings in good condition.

Please address
J. J. SEARCY, Sale Manager,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Basis of Hog Sales.

On September 1st the hogs sold on the St. Louis market sold at $8.90 to $9.80 per 100 pounds. The hogs at $9.80 weighed 182 pounds, and a load at $9.77½ averaged 174 pounds. The light weights sold higher per pound than the heavy weights. Packers bought real heavy hogs at $8.70 to $9.10; heavy hogs, weighing 240 to around 300 pounds, $9.20 to $9.55; while medium-weight hogs sold largely at $9.60 to $9.80; and light-weights sold on much the same basis.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

Sheep and Lamb Market.

At the close of August, on the St. Louis market, the best lambs were selling at $6.40 to $6.60 per 100 pounds; and medium to good grades at $6.00 to $6.25; fair lambs at $5.00 to $5.90. Culls sold largely at $4.25 to $4.75. Mutton sheep, fat, were seling at $4.25 to $4.35 per 100 pounds. Breeding ewes sold at $4.25 to $4.90; stock sheep, $1.75 to $3.90; and bucks at $3.00 per 100 pounds.

About Buying Breeding Ewes.

Clay, Robinson & Co. have made a specialty of purchasing breeding ewes. They are established at ten markets, and if there are any bargains, they can get them. They buy stock sheep and feeders in the West in behalf of their customers in the Eastern feeding states. They have issued a little pamphlet about buying breeding ewes. Write for a copy to Clay, Robinson & Co., National Stock Yards, Ill., or at any market in which they are established. See card on page 13.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Wool growers are complaining that the market is low, and when they do they naturally turn to St. Louis, which is a cash market and often starts the trading when other markets are stagnant. In the St. Louis wool trade A. J. Child & Sons are strictly commission agents. They are also strictly reliable in every respect. In addition to wool they make a specialty of selling consignments of grass seeds and grain from seed growers. Their office is at 511 to 513 North Main street, where they will be glad to see their customers, either buyers or sellers.

The Great Horse Firm.

The auction sales of horses at the St. Louis National Stock Yards every Monday and Tuesday in the year are conducted by the Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. Commission Company.

On September 1st they reported a good demand for Southern horses, also for chunks with weight, and draft horses. Ordinary work horses sold fairly well, the exception being common thin horses without anything to recommend them. This firm attends strictly to commission business and devotes a great part of its energies to bringing buyers to the market, which is a first-class recommendation for a commission firm handling horses. Shippers will find it to pay to consign to this firm. The address is Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., National Stock Yards, Illinois.

Western Range Horses.

The season is on for the great sales of Western range horses and mules conducted at the St. Louis National Stock Yards by Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company. The sales take place every two weeks, and always on Thursday. The September sales will be held on Thursday, 8th, and on Thursday, 22d. These horses are put up at auction and sell fairly at bidders' prices. The offerings range from colts and fillies to matured mares and geldings. The numbers at each sale range from 800 to 2,000 head. Further particulars can be had by addressing J. J. Searcy, Manager, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Refused $75,000 For Horse.

An offer of $75,000 for The Harvester, the champion trotting stallion, 2:02, was made at Boston, Mass., August 30th, by Wm. G. Bradley, the New York horseman, to August Uhleen, of Milwaukee, who refused to consider it. Mr. Bradley, it is said, then offered George Easterbrook, of Denver, $40,000 for Colorado E., 2:07¼, the champion three-year-old stallion, later advancing his price to $50,000. The deal was held in abeyance.

For Mule Shippers to Read.

"Mules are selling about the same as they have been, with the exception of cotton mules that are finished for selling some better. Get your mules with as much class as possible, sugar mules, miners, big mules and cotton mules. Leave common, plain stuff alone. We can sell some nice, tasty feeders on the cotton type if they can be bought cheap enough in the country."—From Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros.' advice to mule shippers, September 1st, 1910.

Mule Quotations.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, September 1st, medium to extra mules in car-loads were quotable as follows: 14 hands, $75 to $145; 14½ hands, $92 to $157.50; 15 hands, $117.50 to $192.50; 15½ hands, $135 to $225; 16 hands, $150 to $275 per head.

St. Louis Horse Quotations.

The following prices for horses were officially quoted at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, September 1st: Heavy draft, good to choice, $165 to $235; Eastern chunks, $115 to $165; Southern horses, good to extra, $125 to $165; Southern horses, fair to good, $75 to $115; Southern horses, common, $50 to $65; drivers, choice, $155 to $225; plugs, $15 to $25.

A Line on Beef Steers.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, September 1st, the quotations for native beef steers were as follows: Choice to prime steers, $7.65 to $8.10; good to choice steers, $7.00 to $7.65; medium to good steers, $6.00 to $7.00; choice to prime yearlings, $7.00 to $7.75; good to choice yearlings, $6.25 to $7.00; common to good yearlings, $5.00 to $6.25—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds. Sales included 1,383-pound steers at $7.60; 1,284-pound steers at $7.35; 1,287-pound steers at $7.25; 1,210-pound steers at $7.20; 1,335-pound steers at $7.15.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS
attained by a
SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK
depends largely upon
THE COMMISSION HOUSE
to which he consigns his
CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive
TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE,
and have your consignments
SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN,
you cannot do better
THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests
ARE OUR INTERESTS,
and our rapidly-increasing business
IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL
of our ability
TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Evans-Montague Commission Company
Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

The Horse Remedy That Every Drug Store Sells.

A very trivial thing oftentimes causes a horse to go lame, such as a slight wrench, a sprain, a cut, etc. These are things that are to be expected. They are liable to happen to any horse at any time. The lameness may cause inconvenience, but it is not otherwise serious. All that is necessary in many such cases is to be ready to treat promptly with some efficient remedy.

In this connection it is a suggestive thought that for over a score of years one could hardly speak or think of a horse remedy without calling to mind Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Perhaps no other single horse remedy has ever been so generally used or had so great a reputation. Almost everybody who owns a horse has heard of Kendall's Spavin Cure. Its popularity has not been confined to one locality or state. It is national, even world-wide. It is found on the shelves of well-posted horse owners in many countries.

It is worth while to remember that Kendall's Spavin Cure has been in use for nearly half a century, and its popularity is greater now than ever before. If it had not stood the test it would have been out of mind long ago.

This old favorite horse liniment is on sale at drug stores everywhere. The excellent horse book, entitled "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," can also be had free at drug stores or by writing for it to the publishers, the Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, at Enosburg Falls, Vermont. Kindly mention this paper.

THE SEWING AWL.

A Most Useful Premium For Subscribers to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screw-driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World.

This great Atlas contains 107 pages, 6x8 inches, is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns. Every country in the world is shown by maps of the latest plates. We use this Atlas as a subscription premium. For sixty (60) cents paid in advance we will send one copy of **Hammond's Handy Atlas** post free by mail and credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

CONCRETE ON THE FARM—Illustration showing mixing board and men at work mixing the materials.

CONCRETE ON THE FARM.

How to Select Your Materials and Mix Your Own Concrete.

On account of its cheapness, uniformity and quick development of strength, the only cement practically used at present is the kind called "Portland." There are almost as many brands of Portland cement as there are of wheat flour. For farm work choose some brand guaranteed by the local dealer to meet the standard specifications of the American Society For Testing Materials, which standards are approved by the National government.

Cement takes water so easily that care must be exercised in storing it. Upon the regular floor of a good building place timbers close together, as a support for a false floor, upon which the cement should be piled.

Keep the Cement Dry.

Cement is heavy; do not overload the floor of the building by piling it too high, and do not store it against the side walls. Keep it covered with canvas or roofing paper. Cement wet sets itself and is unfit for use. However, lumps due to pressure in the store house must not be mistaken for set-up cement. Such lumps are easily crumbled and may then be used.

What is Concrete?

Concrete is a mixture of Portland cement and particles of stone. The stone should vary in size from pieces one inch in diameter to sand grains. By so grading the stone, the smaller particles fit in the spaces between the larger pieces, thereby producing the most compact and the strongest mixture.

[See illustrations showing proportions of materials and the resulting concrete.]

The best stone for crushed rock is one which is clean, hard and breaks with sharp angles. Trap, granite and hard limestone are among the best; the use of shale, slate and soft limestones and sandstones should be avoided. The crushed rock should be screened on a one-fourth-inch screen to remove the fine particles. These small particles should be considered as sand, and, if sufficient in quantity to make the proper proportion of the concrete, enough sand should be added to them to produce the required amount.

Well-graded Gravel Good.

Gravel well graded in sizes is at least equally as good for concrete as crushed stone. Bank-run gravel, just as dug from the pit, seldom runs even and rarely has the right proportion of sand and pebbles for making the best concretes. The mixture most suitable has one part sand to two parts gravel, measured by volume, in which all sizes passing through a one-inch mesh screen and retained on a one-fourth-inch screen are considered gravel. As there is usually too much sand for the gravel, it is both advisable and profitable to screen the material and to remix them in the proper proportions. Gravel should have no rotten stone and should be clean, so that the cement may adhere to it tightly.

Sand Must Be Clean.

With dirty sand, no amount of cement will make strong concrete. Generally sand is clean, but if not, it can easily be washed by playing a hose or flushing water upon thin layers of sand placed on a tight-jointed inclined wooden board. In size of grain it should vary uniformly from fine to coarse. All particles passing a one-fourth-inch screen may be considered sand.

Any good-tasting drinking water is suitable for concrete.

No Great Expense For Tools.

The tools and equipment necessary for making concrete in moderate quantities are already at hand on a well-conducted farm, or will be useful afterward for other purposes.

The list:

[See illustration of mixing board and men at work.]

Two square-pointed "paddy" shovels, No. 3.

One round-pointed tiling shovel or one garden spade.

One heavy garden rake.

One sprinkling can or bucket or one spray nozzle for hose.

One water barrel or one length of hose.

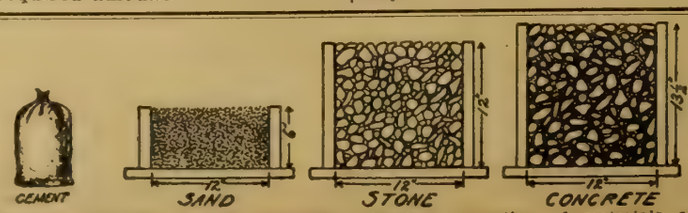
One sidewalk tamper or home-made wooden tamper.

One sand screen made of a section of one-fourth-inch wire mesh nailed to a wooden frame.

One measuring box or frame.

One mixing board.

Two wheelbarrows with steel trays.



CONCRETE ON THE FARM—Illustration showing proportion of materials and the amount of finished concrete.

Proper Proportions For Farm Work.

For farm work the following proportions are most suitable:

For concrete necessarily waterproof, 1 : 2 : 4 or 1 : 4.

For all other ordinary purposes, 1 : 2½ : 5 or 1 : 5.

Such proportions of three parts, as 1 : 2 : 4, indicate that the concrete is to be mixed one part cement to two parts sand to four parts screened gravel or crushed rock; and 1 : 4 that it is to be mixed one part cement to four parts bank-run gravel.

Measurement by counting shovelfuls is poor and uncertain practice. To avoid splitting of bags of cement, make as the unit of measurement one cubic foot, the amount of loose cement contained in one cement bag. Such measurements are made a very easy matter by gauging the wheelbarrows. For this purpose use a bottomless box holding one cubic foot. A shallow, bottomless frame is also a convenient means of measuring. Such a frame, when set on the mixing board and filled, should contain the full amount of sand or one-half the quantity of gravel, or crushed rock, required for one batch of concrete.

[To be continued in our next.]

St. Louis County Fair.

The St. Louis County Fair will be held at Upper Creve Coeur Lake, September 15, 16, 17 and 18, and promises to be the best ever held in the county. The officers of the Fair Association are: John Wotring, President; T. H. Lucas, Vice-President; George H. Bowles Secretary and Superintendent of Grounds; and Henry Heinemann, Treasurer.

MAGNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless gray is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK—To be Filled Out if Order is Given.

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National Farmer hat, color.....size.....

My name is.....

P. O. Box..... Rural Route.....

Postoffice.. .....

TABLE RABBITS.

A Profitable Adjunct to Poultry Keeping.

[By A. V. Meersch, Poulty Specialist. Written for The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Continued from the August number.]

Rabbits may be profitably bred and reared under three different methods, namely: (1) In a warren; (2) in stationary hutches; (3) in movable hutches; the latter is usually known as the "Morant System," in having been originally suggested and carried out by Major Morant.

Which of these three methods is likely to prove the most profitable and the most generally successful, is, of course, entirely a matter of accommodation. The first-named is the most pleasing and the least troublesome, but requires comparatively a large area of suitable ground; while the breeding, weaning, fattening and killing are not entirely under control. Returns from this source are also practically limited to the time of year when wild rabbits are in season, as the inmates of the warren must be severely left in peace during the breeding season; that is, from March to August, both inclusive. During this time the earlier litters will consume food and occupy space without in any way becoming more valuable as table rabbits.

It may be, however, that a natural wild-rabbit warren may be at hand, as on my land, or that a waste piece of ground or field may be available.

Either of these may be made profitable by stocking them with the right kind of rabbits. In the former case it will be necessary to improve the size of the rabbits by turning down a number of Belgian hares or Flemish Giants and to permit these to gradually gain the predominance. In the latter case it will be necessary to form an artificial warren and stock it with rabbits of the required kind. In either case, poultry may run with the rabbits, if desired.

A warren may be very cheaply and simply commenced by obtaining a few car-loads of brush wood and placing these in one or more heaps in the center of the available ground, after this has been suitably fenced in. The brush wood will provide a shelter and refuge for the rabbits when turned down until they have had time to construct their burrows according to their own inclinations.

A better warren is constructed by forming an earth mound in the center of the field, for which purpose the soil taken out in fixing the fence may be made use of. The procedure is as follows: Cut a trench from twelve to eighteen inches wide and from nine to twelve inches deep all around the ground to be enclosed, and with about half of the sod and soil thus removed form a pyramidal mound in the center of the enclosed area. Now, place around this and leaning against it in such way as to leave a free passage all around the mound faggots laid about nine inches apart. Over these lay another layer of faggots and brush wood in such way as to throw off the rain, and then cover the whole with an even layer of the remaining earth and sod from the trench.

The fence which should be placed around every warren, be it natural or artificial, should be made with four-feet-six-inch galvanized wire netting of one-and-one-half-inch mesh. One-inch mesh is better should there be any rats, stoats or other vermin in the locality. Thin netting must be placed in the trench above referred to and firmly pegged against its inner rim, being further supported by wooden uprights, such as stout tree branches, placed sufficiently near each other to keep the netting upright. The upper six inches of the netting must be turned inwards at right angles to prevent the rabbits climbing the fence. A little earth thrown against the netting in the trench will give greater solidity to the fence and further puzzle the burrowing ingenuity of the rabbits from within and the vermin from without.

In starting an artificial warren it will be advantageous to begin with wiring in only a small piece in the center of the field until the rabbits have become well established, as this will ensure an even distribution over the land subsequently allotted to them. They will there also be safer from their natural enemies, and these advantages will repay any additional trouble which may be incurred by having to provide the rabbits with green food, roots and hay during the time they are confined in the limited space.

The stocking of the warren should be done with young rabbits not over four months old, as older tame rabbits do not readily go to earth. One buck should be allowed to every seven or eight does, and the best time of year for turning them down will be in April or May. This will give them the spring and summer in which to grow and establish themselves, while breeding will probably be delayed until the spring following, when they will be at the most suitable age for that purpose.

No wild rabbit should be introduced to the warren, for although the cross is frequently recommended as adding a wild-rabbit flavor to the flesh of the progeny, the introduction of the wild rabbit has no other effect than to reduce the size of the warreners. Tame rabbits reared in a semi-wild state have precisely the same flavor as the wild rabbits.

When fully established and in full working order the warren must be well shot over during the winter months. If required for marketing alive, the rabbits must be trapped or netted. Both will provide good sport if the ground is not too limited.

[To be continued in our next.]

Fetzer Grain Drills.

Right in the heart of Illinois is an establishment said to be the most modern implement factory in the world. It is the factory of the William Fetzer Company, originally established in 1858 at Dayton, Ohio, and at Springfield, Ill., in 1908.

The company manufactures grain drills, fertilizer drills, seeding machinery, transplanters, potato planters, disc harrows rollers, etc.

In this paper on page 2 will be found the advertisement of the Fetzer Grain Drill with rollers. Many more dollars can be obtained from your field with a disc roller on your grain drills. This is easily demonstrated by using the roller on most of the field and leaving a strip without—the difference will be so great it will be surprising.

To fully appreciate the Fetzer implements, the best way is to write for a very instructive and practical pamphlet entitled "More Grain Per Acre." Address, Wm. Fetzer Co., Box 42, Springfield, Ill.

Selling Eggs by the Pound.

It is being discovered in New York City that selling eggs by the pound is an intolerable nuisance without having anything to recommend it; in fact, the difficulty in reaching an even pound, instead of being a protection to the buyer, is only an inducement for either the buyer or the seller to get the worst of it; whereas eggs sold by number represent a clean and honest transaction, which is fair to all parties. It seems, however, that there is no specific law requiring eggs to be sold by weight, but only the misconstruction of a "Jack-in-office," who, "clothed with a little brief authority," is trying to see how much discontent he can cause by straining a point which is hardly raised by the ordinance itself. Under the interpretation of the law which requires eggs to be sold by the pound, the ordinance just as clearly states that they can be sold by the yard. The fact of the matter is that the subject of selling eggs was left severely alone by the lawmakers, and they ignored the subect, to be fought out by the trade and inspector and finally decided by a Solomon on the bench, and it will take a Solomon to decide it. In the meantime the business of the public official is not disturbed.

Raising Layers.

[By W. E. Vaplon, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.]

Do not blame your pullets next winter when they are not laying; you should have been busy on the problem during the present winter. You should know which hens are furnishing the eggs from which these pullets will be hatched; the chances on the average farm are that the eggs from the poorer layers and slower-maturing pullets are being used for this purpose, and that the hens that have been laying all winter are being used to hatch these eggs. Culling, selection, elimination, kept constantly in mind, and continually practiced, will mean healthier fowls, livable chicks, earlier pullets, and eggs when they are most wanted.

Cull out the extra males and the weaklings; select the quick-maturing, early-laying pullets and the hens that laid well during their first laying year, and make up a breeding pen for producing eggs for hatching. With them, if possible, have a male or males whose dam was a vigorous, prolific hen. Do not set eggs from the whole flock, but dispose of all males not used in this breeding pen, and from the remainder of the flock gradually eliminate the drones. It is surprising how large a proportion of the average flock is useless, or worse than useless, for these non-producers are in the way of the workers and are preventing them from doing their best. If you cannot make up such a breeding pen this spring, try this for next season.

Next fall mark or band the first thrifty pullets to begin laying; also the yearling hens that are doing well this season. During the early winter carefully note their performance, and from these banded hens and pullets make up your next year's breeding pen. You will be surprised at the increased vigor and productiveness of your flock. If your hens are not responding to good treatment with a good average egg yield, try increasing that average by cutting out the non-producers. A well-bred, well-housed, well-fed and well-cared-for hen will lay sixty eggs during the three spring months, enough to pay her board for the entire year. There is money in hens; get it out!

Helps About the House.

Once or twice a week we rub all the wire screens on doors and windows with a cloth saturated with coal oil. This serves a triple purpose—it removes the dust, keeps the screens in fresh condition, preventing rust, and the kerosene odor is disagreeable to flies and insects, so they do not collect on the oiled screens.

An excellent sink strainer can be made from an empty lard or syrup pail. With hammer and an awl or a wire nail perforate the bottom of the pail so that the water will drain from it freely. Screw a hook into the corner of the sink just high enough so that the bottom of the pail suspended from the hook will hang a couple of inches into the sink. The practice of throwing all kitchen refuse into this strainer will keep a clean sink with little trouble. It will also help in keeping the drain pipe from clogging.

If the floor matting shows wear or discoloration, place it on the grass and give it a thorough sweeping. Then scrub it with tepid salt water, the salt being added in the proportion of one handful to a gallon of water. When the matting is dry, give it a coating of clear varnish. Renew the varnish a couple of times during the year. Not only will the matting look much better, but it is more easily kept clean, as the smooth, varnished surface does not hold the dust.

Many people find trouble in disposing of left-over mashed potatoes. An appetizing way to use them is given in this German recipe: Allow one egg, two tablespoons flour and a bit of butter for each cupful of mashed potatoes. Beat these together, then drop from a mixing spoon into hot fat consisting of half butter and half lard. Use about again as much fat as for ordinary potato frying. When the cakes are browned on one side, turn and brown on the other. The German name for these is potato noodles.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

POULTRY HOUSES, COOPS, ETC.

This is an up-to-date poultry book, written by H. A. Nourse, editor of the Poultry Herald. It was prepared during the past year and is the result of many years' study and experience. It is a book of newest plans for building poultry houses, with description of coops, fixtures and poultry utensils for the farm, village or suburban poultry keeper. It is a book of 100 pages, and is finely illustrated. It is worth its weight in gold. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the book Poultry Houses for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St.Louis, Mo.

FARM BLACKSMITHING.

Here is a book for the farmer. The book was written by A. J. Drew. It is a complete treatise on blacksmithing from the farm standpoint. This book teaches how to profitably spend stormy days. Many thousands of farmers will find it to their interest to own a copy. There are 100 pages. It is nicely and clearly illustrated and bound in cloth. We credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send one copy of this book by mail for 65 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

THE 500 QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

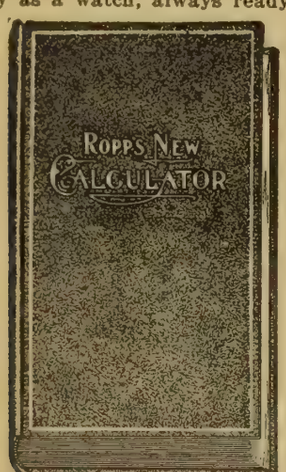
This is all about swine, and is a book by L. H. Cooch. There are 526 questions and 526 answers. They are natural questions and practical answers. The questions relate to breeding, mating, feeding, pasturing, fattening, management, diseases, etc., of swine. It is a complete veterinary authority on all swine diseases. The answers to questions on feeding alone, if properly attended to, will put enough pounds on one pig to pay for many books. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the 500 hog question book for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Poultry and Farm Paper Club.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper in the United States, and the answer is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** There are other excellent poultry papers, but the one we take home to read and one the family is determined to read is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** We have made arrangements whereby we can send The National Farmer and Stock Grower and **The Reliable Poultry Journal,** both papers, one year, for fifty cents. This is a bargain that is good now, but this advertisment may not appear again. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Ropp's Commercial Calculator.

This is a standard book and a revised, enlarged and improved edition. There are millions in use. **Ropp's Commercial Calculator** is especially valuable to farmers. By its regular use many hard problems become easy. It will prevent mistakes, relieve the mind, save labor, time and money, and do your figuring in the twinkling of an eye. As handy as a watch, always ready and



reliable. Anyone who will send 50 cents for one-year's subscription to this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, can select one copy of **Ropp's Commercial Calculator** as a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

How About Peaches?

On September 1st, at St. Louis, the peach market was quoted as dragging on Arkansas small and medium-sized Salways and White Heath clings, and receivers have trouble in cleaning up—some arriving in bad and worthless condition. Refrigerated Arkansas flat crates White Heath clings and small Freestones at 40 to 45 cents, delivered; flat crates Salways at 35 to 50 cents, and bushel baskets Salways at from $1.00 to $1.50 for selections down to absolutely nothing for badly-damaged stock—part car sold at 35 to 50 cents for flat crates and $1.00 for bushel baskets; another car in baskets at from nothing to $1.50, delivered, and a car flat crates Salways and Piquet late at 70 cents, delivered. Express receipts: Missouri and Arkansas flat crates Freestones at 40 to 65 cents, and White Heath at 40 to 45 cents, and bushel boxes Arkansas White Heath clings at $1.15 to $1.25.

How Cantaloupes Sold.

This market often changes. On September 1st, at St. Louis, the trade was dull; supply in execess of demand and movement dragging at relatively low prices; soft and overripe stock not worth charges. Arkansas standard at 25 to 75 cents, (two cars sold at 50 to 65 cents, delivered) and Ozark flat crates at 10 to 50 cents. Poag and Alton baskets at 15 cents. Home-grown sold at 15 to 40 cents per bushel, loose. Colorado Rocky Fords, standard crates, selling at 60 cents to $1.25 (car sold at 60 to 65 cents); flat crates Olney at 40 to 50 cents; flat crates Pink Queen at 75 to 85 cents; and flat crates Rural Gems at 75 to 85 cents.

I. H. C. Service Bureau.

Whosoever wants to know may ask and receive the freshest and most accurate information through the I. H. C. Service Bureau, recently established by the International Harvester Company of America.

Not only is the bureau designed to assist the farmer in a solution of his many and varied problems by answering directly questions regarding soils, fertilizers, rotation of crops, climatic conditions, irrigation, etc., but the aim is to give assistance to students of agriculture, to the agricultural, trade and general press, and to carry on a wide and popular campaign of education.

To do this experts have been engaged—men who have made a study of agriculture, fruit raising, dairying, animal husbandry, etc. They will co-operate with the United States Department of Agriculture, the government Experiment Stations and the Agricultural Colleges, and in addition will devote time to study and research along independent lines, thus making the bureau a center for the latest and most scientific information on any subject that directly or indirectly relates to agriculture.

News and agriculture data will be furnished the press and special articles will be prepared upon request of editors. Photographs of machines and agricultural products may be had for the asking. In short, editors, teachers, farmers and others will find the bureau ready and willing to answer any and all questions promptly and without charge.

Schools and Agricultural Colleges will be loaned lantern slides, as heretofore; but this service has been greatly enlarged and made more complete.

Illustrated lectures, presented by interesting lecturers, on subjects of general agricultural interest, are now being offered State and County Fairs, Land Shows, Farmers' Institutes, Teachers' Institutes, Granges, Chautauquas, etc.

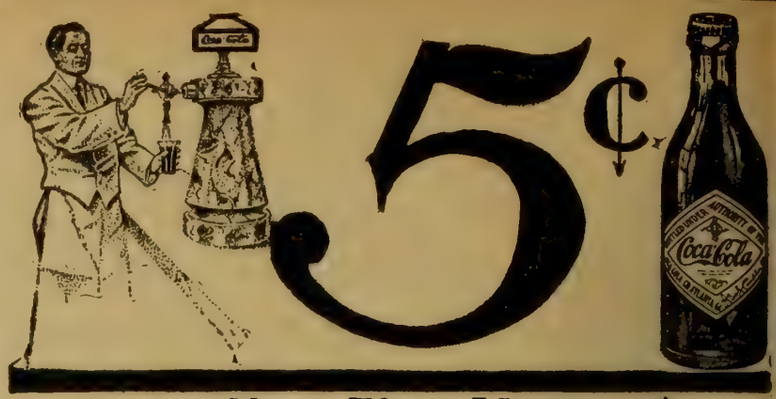
The only cheap thing about these lectures is the price. They are free. Beautiful colored slides and moving pictures have been made specially for the lectures, and no expense has been spared to make them as complete and entertaining as those for which a fee is charged.

The world is interested in agriculture as never before, for the reason that feeding the population is the paramount issue of the age. The struggle for enough to eat had no relief until the invention of the McCormick reaper in 1831. From that time dates all modern progress—the railroads, the telephone, the large cities, the comforts and the luxuries of life.

In the seventy-odd years that the world has had the reaper the world's population has doubled several times. These two factors have increased the number of farms and the number of acres farmed. And these have raised agriculture to a science, which, in turn, has made the farmer prosperous, and he has brought prosperity to all the people.

To further increase this prosperity is the idea the International Harvester Company of America had in mind when it established the I. H. C. Service Bureau. It wants to see more acres under cultivation and more bushels per acre raised. This can be done only through education, experimentation and scientific analysis and research.

In contributing this service to the cause of agriculture the International Harvester Company of America hopes to pay a small part of the long overdue debt every man owes to the inventor of the reaper, who was the real founder of the farm machine industry—the father of modern progress.



Next Time You Drive Into Town

you'll be wanting during your stay a real good drink. Something to quench your thirst to stay quenched.

Drink

Coca-Cola

No matter how thirsty you are, or how tired you are or how particular you are, you'll like Coca-Cola because it hits that dry spot —relieves fatigue and tickles the palate all the way down.

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"The Truth About Coca-Cola." Tells all about Coca-Cola, what it is and why it is so delicious, wholesome and beneficial.

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Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola

Indestructible Records.

There is no longer any need to have phonograph or graphophone records that will break. There are records that will not break. They are made by the Columbia Phonograph Company and they are guaranteed. No one need ever buy another wax record. Dealers are wanted. See page 25 and address Columbia Phonograph Company, Frankfort street, New York City, N.Y.

The Principal Vegetables.

On September 1st, on the St. Loui market, Early Ohios were selling loos from farmers' wagons at 68 to 7 cents a bushel; receipts in 621 sack by boat sold at 70 to 75 cents. Home grown cabbage selling at 35 to 4 cents per 100 pounds; kraut stoc was selling at 30 to 35 cents per 10 pounds; home-grown turnips at 5 cents a bushel; sweet potatoes, hom grown Bermuda, at 40 to 45 cent per half-bushel basket and $1.00 pe bushel box, loose; Nansemond $1.25 per bushel box, loose; Virgini yellow selling at $2.50 per barrel.

For a Jumping Cow.

A poke that will hold any cow advertised in this paper, and the sul ject is worth investigating, especial as agents are wanted. Send for pa ticulars and circular to Seeder Man facturing Company, Box L, Home Michigan.

You Can Lay It Yourself

Amatite ROOFING

AMATITE is a *mineral surfaced* roofing, waterproofed with Coal Tar Pitch, the greatest waterproofing material known. It is so put together that it *will not leak* and *will never need to be painted.*

Amatite comes in convenient rolls, ready to lay. *Anyone can do the work.* Liquid cement for sealing the laps, and large headed nails, are supplied free inside of each roll.

We want everyone, whether in need of roofing or not, to know what Amatite looks like, to be thoroughly familiar with its properties.

For this reason we are prepared to send free a sample to anyone sending name and address to nearest office.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.

New York Chicago Philadelphia
Boston Cincinnati Minneapolis
Cleveland Pittsburg New Orleans
Kansas City St. Louis

The Typhoid or House Fly.

[From Farmers' Bulletin No. 412, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.]

Much has been written during the last few years calling attention to the danger that lurks in the presence of that common household pest, the house fly. In order to emphasize the importance of this fly as a disseminator of disease germs, Dr.L.O.Howard, chief of the Bureau of Entomology of this Department, has given to it the name typhoid fly, which name has now come into quite common use. This fly of world-wide distribution is perhaps the one most important insect pest known to man. As a direct pest it is a source of great annoyance, necessitating, with the mosquito, an estimated annual expenditure in the United States alone of more than $10,000,000 for the screening of habitations. But the importance of this fly as an annoying pest is insignificant compared with its importance as a menace to public health through the dissemination of disease germs. In the maggot stage the fly thrives in all kinds of filth, and as adult it feeds upon similar materials, thus ingesting the deadly germs of enteric diseases, such as typhoid fever, cholera, cholera infantum, and tropical dysentery, to deposit them hours, or even days, later in fly specks, often on various articles of food, or these microscopic organisms may be collected on the feet of the fly and later adhere to some food supply over which the fly may crawl in its travels.

Typhoid fever is one of the most serious ailments to which man is subject. There are about 250,000 cases of this disease annually in America, about 35,000 proving fatal. Sixty per cent. of the deaths in the Franco-Prussian war and 30 per cent. of the deaths in the Boer war were caused by this disease. One investigator has found the bacilli of typhoid fever in the dejecta of house flies twenty-three days after feeding, while another records the presence of this bacillus in flies during a period of two weeks. The possibilities of transmitting typhoid fever are appalling to the layman, when it is remembered that the germs of this disease may be in the system several weeks before diagnosis is possible, continue in numbers six or eight weeks after apparent recovery, and in exceptional cases may be discharged from the system during a period of several years. There are authentic records of a patient distributing these germs for seventeen years and being the incipient cause of thirteen cases during fourteen years of that period. Other diseases conveyed by this fly are tuberculosis, anthrax, plague, trachoma, septicemia, erysipelas leprosy, yaws, and perhaps smallpox

No Cause For Alarm.

He walked into the editor's office as quietly as might a shddow, and when that busy man looked up, startled, he was in the act of laying upon the desk a circular roll of something done up in brown paper. It was about twenty-eight inches long and eight inches in diameter, and upon this roll the editor fixed his eyes, while the hair on the back of his neck began to rise like that of an enraged porker.

"I wish," said the visitor, smiling upon him, "that you'd look over—"

The editor arose with speed, kicking over his chair. With dramatic motion he pointed at the door.

"G'out!" he gulped hoarsely and brokenly. Then his lost voice came back to him on the wings of indignation, and he hopped up and down, pointing at the fat roll on his desk.

"What d'ye take me for," he screeched. "Take that thing away. Do you s'pose I haven't anything to do but wade through a bunch of guff like a thirteen-inch gun? Take it away." The visitor regarded him in some alarm.

"Say, old man," he said, "are you sick?" The editor waved his arms.

"Don't you 'old man' me!" he howled. "Get out!"

"Here," said the visitor, sternly: "I came in here to pay my bill, and if you don't want it—"

"Pay * * * bill?" said the editor, weakly, sitting on the edge of the desk.

"Yes, I did," said the indignant visitor. "I wish you'd look over your book and see—"

The editor seized him by the hand. With the other hand he pointed at the fat roll on the desk.

"Then," he gulped, "it isn't a poem?" The visitor scowled.

"No, it ain't a poem," he said. "It's a joint of stovepipe."—Galveston News.

A National Beverage.

Everywhere you can buy a glass of Coca-Cola, the refreshing and sustaining beverage. If it is does not come when called for it is because there are inferior substitutes, and the calculation is that you will accept one. Look for the sign Coca-Cola and it will be found. If you are an investigator, write to Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga., and ask for the booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola." The pamphlet will please you, and so will Coca-Cola.

A Suggestion For Getting Rid of Mice.

Some years ago an agriculturist in the north of Scotland, having suffered considerably from mice, put at the bottom, near the center, and at the top of each stack, as it was raised, three or four stalks of mint, with the leaves on, and never after that had any of his grain consumed. He then tried the same experiment with his cheese and other articles kept in store, often injured by the mice, and with equal effect, by laying a few leaves, green or dry, on the article to be preserved. From these results it must be inferred that mice have an antipathy to the smell of mint; if so, it may be worth the experiment to scatter a few drops of oil of peppermint in pantries and places that they frequent, as the effect will probably be the same. Peppermint seems to put forth new claims to utility every day, its properties as a disinfectant, a soother of pain, a preventive against cold, and a stomachic being only a few of its characteristics.—Farmer and Grazier, Melbourne, Australia.

HARDY, EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

The Most Delightful Subscription Premium Offered by a Farm Paper.

The Coming Season We Will Help to Establish Rose Clubs and Offer Prizes For Competition in Rose Growing.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower will again offer rose plant premiums. It is rather early to begin advertising them, but it is our intention to introduce a new feature and to make rose growing an interesting contest, just as it is a delightful pastime.

The roses will be offered as a subscription premium, and it is by far the finest collection that can be obtained. There are eight varieties.

Collection of Roses.

No. 1. Rhea Reid. One that received the gold medal at the National Rose Society. The flowers are rich velvety red.

No. 2. The Bride. A rose that will thrive under most unfavorable conditions. The flowers are the purest ivory white.

No. 3. Etoile de Lyon. This is a most magnificent yellow rose, massive in size and beautiful in every stage of development.

No. 4. The Bridesmaid starts with the first warm days of spring and requires but little care. The flowers are an exquisite clear pink, beautiful in form and highly fragrant.

No. 5. The Papa Gontier rose is a grand variety for outdoor planting, producing double flowers of clear, glowing crimson and blooms from June to late in the year.

No. 6. Bessie Brown is a charming, pure snow-white rose. The flowers are very large and it blooms profusely.

No. 7. Champion of the World is a rich, ivory pink, and without it no garden selection is complete. It is unequaled for size of flower, fragrance or beauty.

No. 8. Crimson Rambler, the last of the collection, is a bright crimson flower that covers the entire bush. It is valuable for decorative hedges, arches and screens.

We cannot properly describe this beautiful collection, but we will guarantee them to please any lover of flowers.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

This special offer is a sixty-cent proposition. Each subscriber sends us 60 cents and each subscriber will receive: 1st. The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year; 2d. The set of Eight Hardy, Ever-blooming Roses. They are one-year plants, each plant with the name attached. 3d. A lovely picture by Paul De Long Pre entitled "American Beauties." This picture is 10½x14 inches and is a panel picture, reproduced from the original painting for which the artist received $2,500. This picture of American Beauties is truly unsurpassed in artistic excellence. The subscription to the paper will be credited as usual, the plants will be sent out at the proper time, and the picture will be sent on receipt of the subscription.

Club Membership and Prizes.

It is our intention to encourage the organization of rose-growing clubs by offering prizes to be competed for and awarded whenever twenty-five or more subscribers can be obtained in one community. If the club is formed, a flower show is the result, and we furnish premiums to be competed for by roses originally furnished by us. It will furnish a basis of a local flower show. We will furnish clubs of fifty the amount of $5.00 to be awarded in prizes. Clubs of 100 will receive $10.00 for prizes. Clubs of 150 will receive $15.00 for prizes, and in addition wherever a club is formed we will furnish the ribbons to be awarded—a suitable inscription on each. Rose clubs will make their own rules, set their time for exhibit, and are advised to connect with some other exhibit in their own community, and so enable them to include other flowers in the show.

The Rose Club Idea.

The rose-growing club idea has come to us just as we are issuing this edition of The National Farmer and Stock Grower. We hope our friends and patrons will help us to carry out the idea. We hope to start a thousand clubs. Don't wait to complete your club. Send in your own subscription and encourage others to do the same. It does not take long to get together a rose club. If it is impossible to raise a large club, we will make our prizes in proportion to the total membership. Whenever clubs are started they will be announced in the paper.

BLANK TO BE FILLED OUT.

The Hale Publishing Co.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find 60 Cents. On receipt of same please credit me with one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower; send me at once the picture "American Beauties" and put my name on list for the set of Eight Hardy Ever-blooming Roses to be sent as soon in spring as it is safe to do so.

Name.....

P. O. Address.....

State.....

I WANT A MAN

of good character, in each city and town to act as my

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

No peddling, canvassing or other objectionable work required. Previous experience unnecessary. Duties need not, at first, interfere with your present employment.

C. W. HAROLD, PRES'T.

I will assist the right man to become independent for life.

If you are making less than $2,400 a year and are trustworthy and sufficiently ambitious to learn and become competent to handle my business in your vicinity, write me at once for full particulars, my bank references, etc.

Address

Edwin R. Marden
90 Marden Building
Washington, D. C.

MY OWN BUILDING—where nearly 200 employees handle the office details of the immense volume of business transacted by my representatives

Mrs. Gowdy's Fall.

Mrs. Gowdy is a deacon's wife, and if ever there was a woman foreordained to be a deacon's wife, it is Mrs. Gowdly, according to my thinking. She's got all of the gospel of St. Paul incorporated, according to my notion. I want it understood she is a lady and never uses a low expression of any kind. In view of what follows, remember that or I'll not tell my story, for it would be ill-fitting that I would seem to run down such a woman.

I am Aunt Sarah, the minister's wife, and that is how come I was at the dinner. It was Mrs. Gowdy's the deacon's wife's, dinner, and to it was invited the minister and his wife, the deacons and their wives, and all the church officers. If ever anybody did get up nice dinners, it's this same Mrs. Gowdy, and nobody ever happens to be engaged beforehand when they are bid to her table. So when we sat down to that dinner we were all there, and the men were so hilarious, any woman experienced in their ways would know that they scented a good dinner. And such it was— the best of its kind—but to my notion it's a sight too bad it didn't happen at the tail end of that scrumptious meal, which would have been more gratifying to our stomachs instead of happening at the very front end.

Mrs. Gowdy knows something about style and has 'Melia Barnstable (that's old Mary Barnstable's niece) to help her when she has extra people to dinner. I've always been used to having everything put on the table at once and everybody helping himself and passing it to his neighbor, and I can't deny that I like it some better than having just one thing at a time set in front of you. For then you never know what else is coming, and maybe you'll be eating too much of something you don't care extra much about and using up good space that you'll afterward begrudge when some special favorite of yours comes along. But mind, I don't mean no harm against Mrs. Gowdy.

Well, the first thing on the table was a biscuit wrapped in each of our napkins and a big bowl of soup in front of Mrs. Gowdy. Not expecting to find a biscuit in my napkin instead of heaped up on a plate in the middle of the table, I just naturally flirted open the napkin so as to get it all unfolded to spread over my bosom, and what should that biscuit do but shoot right across the table like a bullet and hit Mr. Dodge, the clerk. But that was nothing. In two seconds I'd clean forgot about my mishap, for Mrs. Gowdy had just started to dish up the soup and give it to 'Melia to pass around, when there was a crack of chinaware, and if that soup bowl didn't give clean away and break in two, and the soup pouring all over Mrs. Gowdy and the tablecloth. I s'pose 'Melia hadn't set up the bowl properly, and it was a thin bowl, too. Then I suspect Mrs. Gowdy had warned her to have the soup piping hot, for Mrs. Gowdy isn't the one to serve cold soup.

For a second time there was a stillness of the awful kind. And Mrs. Gowdy's eyes (they pop a little) kept getting poppier and poppier and then on that silence she exploded: "Blame it!" That bowl of soup breaking and pouring over the table may have been something of a surprise, but it wasn't a pinhead compared to that outburst. Then 'Melia came to her senses and began to sop up the soup and put on a clean cloth.

But all this time the deacon kept looking at his wife. He is something of a stern man, and finally he said: "Barbara, what did you say?" The deacon's wife looked him squarely in the eye. Her face was as red as any necktie there. It was her chance to crawfish, and I know the deacon was wishing she'd deny what she'd said; but there's nothing crawfishy about Barbara Gowdy. The deacon heaved a big sigh as if his heart was well-nigh broken, and I saw Mrs. Gowdy's lips began to tremble.

Then they all went on eating the things that 'Melia put on the table, and she did it helter-skelter without any directions from Mrs. Gowdy, for she just sat there, not paying attention to anybody and not touching a mite of food. None of the women ate much, either, but the men went right ahead making the most of everything and likely gaining by our lack of appetite. It wasn't till they were all waiting for her to adjourn then that she looked up and met all of the eyes, some condemning, some wondering and some sympathizing. Then she spoke up as sweet as ever:

"I want to ask all of you forgiveness for what I said when the tureen broke. I am surprised that such an expression could come from me. I've never in my life used it and I've never even thought it. It just said itself."

Then what one of the old deacons do but start to talk about the old Adam in the heart that made such words come forth, and I stopped him still.

"Maybe you've forgot, Deacon Blodgett," says I, "about the time our cows got in your corn field, before I was married to the minister here. If ever I heard anything plain it was some words you said, and the most mentionable among them was 'tarnation.' I won't soil my tongue nor the ears of the company with the worse ones. All I've got to say is, that any other one of us here, not excepting the minister himself, if he'd had his very best china bowl smash in his hands and pour over the finest tablecloth that it took Mrs. Gowdy full two hours to iron, to say nothing of spoiling her best clothes and having her hands burned and being all tired and nervous planning this elegant dinner for this company—there isn't a one of us that mightn't have said something as much worse than Mrs. Gowdy's expression as pitch is blacker than snow. All I have to say, there's nothing to forgive. So far as anyone here's concerned, she's never said it. And if ever anyone should feel like mentioning this to outsiders or even talking it over among yourselves, leave it to me to think up some worse words and actions on your parts."

And no one ever dropped a word. Mrs. Gowdy's name isn't Mrs. Gowdy at all or I wouldn't be telling this story."—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Grand Subscription Offer.

A MOST DELIGHTFUL PICTURE.

This glorious and beautiful picture is 6 x 8 inches and is mounted on a nice green mat which is 8 x 11 inches. It is just the right size for a panel picture. It is rich in colors and is ready to tack or hang on the wall. It is not necessary to frame this picture, but no picture in the world is better worth framing.

MOTHER AND CHILD.

The dark, warm colors of the room, enlightened by the glow of the candles; the chubby face; the restful, healthy, natural position of the child; his delicate, little hands, and the fond look of the mother, all go towards perfecting a picture that will be enjoyed and give happiness to any house it may enter.

We offer this picture as a subscription premium. Send us 25 Cents and we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for six months. We will also send one mounted copy of the MOTHER AND CHILD PICTURE, in colors, postpaid, and safe delivery guaranteed. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find Twenty-five (25) Cents to pay for six-months' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and one copy of the mounted MOTHER AND CHILD PICTURE.

My name is.....

P. O. Box..... Rural Route.....

Postoffice .....

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers. The price of the book alone is 50 cents.

For 60 cents we will credit one year's subscritpion to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the Cement Workers' Handbook. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

House on Fair Grounds.

Below is shown a cut of house that was erected on the Iowa State Fair Grounds by the Chicago House Wrecking Company last year. During the progress of the Fair it was visited by thousands of persons, who were surprised at the high-grade material and general appearance of the design. This house is what is known as No. 177 in this company's catalogue. It is twenty-seven feet in width by thirty-nine feet six inches in length, exclusive of porches. Considering the fact that they furnish the material complete for the exact duplicate of this house for $550, it is certainly an astonishing proposition and a remarkable bargain offering.

It contains six rooms and bath, which are as follows: Living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, three bed rooms and a bath room, and is in every way a complete and modern home on one floor. The fireplace in the corner of the living room adds cheerfulness to the surroundings. All the rooms are of easy access from the living room of the house. There are no waste spaces where not needed, and the whole plan has been developed not only for convenience and beauty but in harmony with the general character of the bungalow pattern. For a summer or suburban home this class of house offers many advantages not possible in designs of different construction, and they especially recommend this design to people of good taste and moderate means as an ideal home at a comparatively small cost.

The bungalow pattern of construction was at first employed only in houses intended for temporary use, but their beautiful outlines and great convenience soon brought them into rapid favor as suburban and city homes. In this design they show one of the most pleasing examples of this deservedly popular style.

The material they furnish is all brand-new stock, as described in their material specifications. They also furnish free plans, specifications and list of material for the construction of this design.

They will furnish a complete plumbing outfit for this house for $97.50. Paint for the entire job, including hard oil finish for interior, two-coat work (including porch floor paint but no other floor or roof paint) for $19.70. This building can be heated with furnace, steam or hot water, as desired. The hot-air furnace they quote ae $83.05. The steam-heating plant would amount to $147.84. Or, if you prefer hot-water heating plant, which is by far the best, it would cost you $176.21.

The Chicago House Whecking Company, Thirty-fifth and Iron streets, Chicago, Ill., will furnish the design for this house, together with brand-new stock for use in erecting it, for $550. More information that will interest builders of not only dwelling houses, but barns, etc., can be obtained absolutely free of charge. When writing them, advise that you saw this design described in this publication. They advertise continually in this medium and a careful study of their "ads" we are confident will prove of interest to you. Write to the Chicago House Wrecking Company, West Thirty-fifth and Iron streets, Chicago, Ill., and ask for Catalogue No. 990. It contains a number of house plans, designs and estimates.

Your Vacation.

If you are one of those self-sacrificing mortals who cook for harvest hands and entertain city company during the heated term, it is high time you planned a vacation yourself. If the company has converted your home into a house party, just take it as a matter of course that your friends expect you to return the compliment. You have added much to their pleasure; it is only fair that they should initiate you into some of the advantages of city life.

But if for any reason you do not feel like doing this, strive to plan some other way to get into a new channel. We get accustomed to the old things, the old ways, and dread the effort of changing. Even the local Fair, the same one, is attended every year, partly because we see so many old friends, but mainly because we know all the ways and dread the effort of branching out into a new field.

Yet this should be the great incentive for making a change. The flaming bedquilts are all very neatly done, but they are the same ones we have seen for ever so many years back. Much of the fancy work is familiar. Even the trees and grounds lack the stimulus of novelty. While it is well to patronize local displays, something else is needed to bring out our own best efforts, aims and possibilities. New scenes enthuse as with new blood. New methods confront us and we do better work because of the comparisons made.

By using a little forethought a trip to a neighboring city may be made with very little expense. Car fare is cheap, and the rest attending a ride of a few hours through new scenes does much toward paying the bill. It may be that some special attraction will induce excursions, thus reducing the expenses.

The dress problem is not so great a one as formerly. The average farmer's wife has at least one dress good enough to wear on ordinary occasions, and with a dainty waist and fresh neckwear one may be presentable for the ordinary function at small expense.

Watch the advertising columns of the city papers and note the bargains of the season. Make a list of the must-haves in the family during the next few months and strive to do the necessary shopping in such an economical manner that your car fare will be saved. You can do this in almost every instance if the family supplies are extensive.

Even in the home stores you know how easy it is to pick up a bargain in summer remnants at this season. The same holds good to a still greater extent in the large cities. Shoe sales are frequent, and the saving in the cost of footwear for a family of considerable size is certainly worth thinking about. If you do not feel like risking a purchase by number alone, and it is certainly risky, take the measure of the foot or an outline of it. In this way the size may be very nearly approximated and the reduction in price makes the trip really a money saver. Barefoot sandals and other summer goods may be picked up in good quality for almost nothing, as the up-to-date merchant does not want to carry the old stock over. Yet even if they are a trifle antiquated in style next season, they are just the thing for every-day wear.

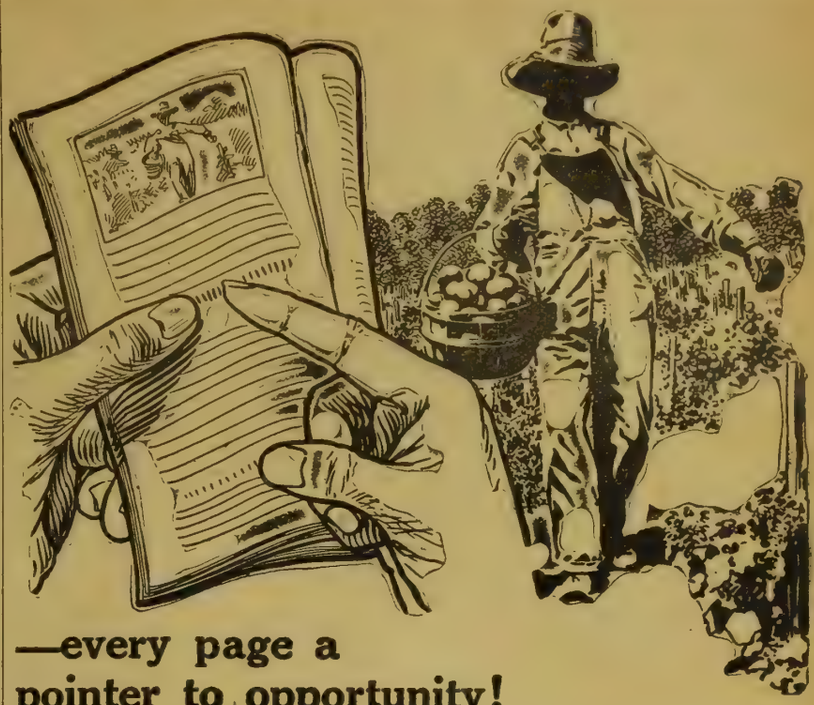
If a stranger in the city, get a map and study the streets. Find the location of the leading stores. Compare price lists and be able to shop to advantage. Look out for the special bargain sales, the clearing of the goods for a new season. And then study likewise the points of interest. If there are parks, learn their location and leading features of interest. Know in advance what you are to see. And then reduce your allowance of clothing to the minimum necessary, to avoid being overburdened. Throw aside thoughts of home duty. Resolve to enjoy yourself and to make the trip profitable in a two-fold measure. You can do it.—Bessie L. Putnam.

The Woman's Sphere.

Judge Bancroft Cox, in a recent speech in Cleveland against universal suffrage, concluded with this smiling peroration:

"Hail, then, to women—women, morning star of our youth, the day star of our maturity, the evening star of our old age. Bless our stars, and may they ever continue shining—in their proper sphere."

Look for paints on page 7.



—every page a pointer to opportunity!

This booklet is *bound* to interest every farmer who is looking for bigger profits, broader opportunities—a perfect story of a perfect opportunity land, so *completely* told that you'll have nothing to "guess" about when you've read it through. Its the *nearest* thing to being actually *on the ground* that you can do—and so *attractive* in the advantages that it shows, that you'll not be satisfied until you've *seen* this splendid country that it tells about. You'll be *glad* that you *wrote* for "Profitable Products of East Texas."

$365 grows to $12,000 in EAST TEXAS

Among the many interesting things told, for instance, is the story of B. E. Barber of Jacksonville, Tex. Just four years ago Mr. Barber bought 40 acres of land for $365 and started diversified farming. Last year he sold $340 worth of poultry. From an acre and a quarter he sold $246 worth of turnips. He had four and a half acres of Irish potatoes that netted him $724.50. These potatoes were planted in February and gathered May 20th. He had 3 acres of tomatoes that yielded from 600 to 700 crates to the acre, selling for 55c to $1.30 a crate. In these 4 years Mr. Barber has put *$12,000 in the bank.*

Why don't you go to this splendid country, where the ground is *good* to people—where soil, season and sunshine combine to *speed* you on the road to wealth; where land prices are *little* and profits are *big*. Take a trip down there on the low rate excursions offered twice each month via the Cotton Belt Route—that's the only way you can fully realize what an opportunity is waiting there for you. Write today for the free booklet and full facts about the low fares.

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THE BOOK OF LIVE STOCK CHAMPIONS.

This is a valuable book and is of graet interest to all stockmen.

Send us One Dollar and we will send you the National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years, and we will send you post free by mail one copy of the **Book of Live Stock Champions,** issued in the year 1905. It contains pictures of 500 individual animals, the greatest champions in live stock history. This book is nicely bound in cloth and is our own publication. Every stockman should take pride in owning a copy. It begins with the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893; contains the grand champions at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, and at International, State and American Royal Shows. It is a book of 240 pages, with pictures of one, two or three champions on a page. The pages are 6x9 inches. We have sold ten thousand of these books to stock farmers, breeders and Agricultural Colleges. To have a copy of this book on your table is a constant pleasure. Only a few hundred of these books remain on hand and it will not be printed again. Obtain a copy while you have an opportunity. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

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Every man or woman looking for a chance to make from $5.00 to $10.00 per day should write us at once. We have many hundred household specialties and new patented articles needed in every home. No previous experience necessary. The goods sell on sight. You make big money right from the very start. We ask no money, no deposit, no C. O. D. scheme. Send your name and address today sure. Address Royal Mfg. Co., 168 Royal Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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Send us 50 cents and we will credit you with one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. You can also select as a free premium to be sent post free by mail **A Complete Tour of the World on Post Cards.** One hundred actual scenes in colors. Places of prominence and points of interest in all parts of the world, reproduced from original photographs taken in all parts of the world by noted travelers. These cards are equal to a book on geography and much more interesting. Don't miss this premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

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GALL STONES or any LIVER DISEASE. Write me ALL about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Address ED. C. COVEY, R.F.D., Lansing, Mich.

$100 MONTHLY and expenses to trustworthy men and women to travel and deliver samples; big manufacturer. Steady work. S. SCHEFFER, Treas., A B 211, Chicago.

MASTER PAINTING POST CARDS.

Send us 50 cents and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. We will also send you as a free gift or premium **Fifty Illuminated Post Cards.** The fifty cards are put up in a telescope box with leatherette covering and gold embossed top, known as the Edition de Luxe. These cards are reproductions of the most famous paintings by the great masters and are an art course in themselves. They are called the **Master Painting Post Cards.** We have never seen a set of Post Cards before that in any way compare with these. There are fifty of them, every one a reproduction of the most glorious painting in the history of the world. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Different Qualities of Grain.

Cash grain sold at St. Louis by sample is sold on the tables of the Merchants' Exchange. The grain is in car-loads on track subject to orders for delivery.

One-day's transactions will usually show all the grades except No. 1, which is seldom seen. The standard grade is No. 2, which represents the quality which is required when bought, without a lower grade is specified.

On August 31st, at St. Louis, grain was sold on the following basis, the report showing the change from the previous day:

SAMPLE WHEAT, in bulk, on track—Soft in better demand; prices steady to 1c. up. Hard quiet and steady.

No. 2 red sold at 99c. to $1.03½.
No. 3 red sold at 94 to 98c., mainly 95 to 96c.
No. 4 red sold at 84 to 93½c.
No. 2 Hard—Quote at 99c. to $1.02½ for yellow; $1.02½ to $1.04 for dark; $1.05 to $1.06½ for Turkey.
No. 3 hard sold at 95 to 97½c. (Turkey more.)

Thus it will be seen that wheat actually delivered sold from 85c. to $1.03½ a bushel, according to quality.

SAMPLE CORN on track—½ to 1c. lower and slow.

No. 2 corn, 59c.
No. 3 corn, 58 to 58½c.
No. 2 yellow, 59½c.
No. 3 yellow, 59c.
No. 2 while, 60 to 60½c., local.
No. 3 white, 59½c., destination.

It will be seen that corn was pretty much up to grade, there being no No. 4 on the market.

SAMPLE OATS on track—White stronger to ½c. higher on selections; demand fair. Mixed easier to ½c. lower.

No. 2 white, 35½c.
Standard, 34 to 34½c.
No. 3 white, 33 to 34½c.—poor car at 32c.
No. 4 white, 28½ to 32½c.
No. 2 oats, 30c. for ordinary—select bid, 31c.
No. 3 oats, 29½c. mainly—select oats, 30c.
No. 4 oats, 29c.

This will show that even inside of one grade there is a difference in quality. Select grades were advancing and inferior grades declining.

During the month of August, at St. Louis, cash wheat declined two to three cents a bushel; corn declined about six cents a bushel; and oats declined about seven cents a bushel.

Southern Cattle at St. Louis.

At the opening of September in the Southern cattle division, large runs were arriving. Several loads of good, fat, wintered beeves, 1,150 to 1,200 pounds, went at $5.70; and good cattle of 850 to 1,100 pounds were plentiful at $5.00 to $5.50. A pretty good class of tidy steers went around $4.80 to $5.00; and bulk of medium beeves sold at $4.50 to $4.70; and plain killers at $4.30 to $4.40 per 100 pounds. Few lots of good killing heifers went at $4.00 to $4.35; and good cows at $4.00. Some pretty fair Oklahoma cows sold around $3.50 to $3.75, while bulk of the stuff and mixed cattle were Arkansas and Mississippi canners and fair killing kinds at $3.00 to $3.75.

Rich Lands Very Cheap.

A magnificent system is the M., K. & T. Railway. It is one of the pioneer lines of the Southwest. In 3,000 miles of road there is not an unhealthy spot, neither is there any waste land. There are cheap lands, but at the rapidity these lands are selling they will not last long. People who inspect the country of the M., K. & T. stay there and send for their families. Get yourself posted by writing to W. S. St. George, G. P. A., 124 Wainwright Building, St. Louis, Mo., and ask for a copy of "The Coming Country." It is full of valuable and reliable information .

The Market For Apples.

At St. Louis, September 1st, apples were arriving on the Burlington, Frisco and Rock Island Routes. Notwithstanding all there is in favor of marketing apples in boxes, the hampers, boxes and irregular-sized packages were relatively cheaper and more difficult to sell than stock in barrels. Fancy Eastern Duchess at $3.50 to $4.00—soft, speckled, etc., less; Illinois, Arkansas and Missouri mixed green and red-streak varieties at $2.00 to $2.50 for No. 1, and $1.25 to $1.50 for No. 2; Jonathan, Orange Pippin and Grimes' Golden at $3.00 to $3.50 for No. 1, and $1.25 to $1.50 for No. 2; fancy Maidenblush at $4.00 to $4.50—all per barrel; bushel boxes or baskets Red-streak, Green, Pippin, etc., at 40 to 60 cents—windfalls less; bushel baskets Jonathan at 75 to 90 cents. Irregular packages, (boxes, berry cases and other miscellaneous and undesirable packages) at 35 to 40 cents. Sales—Half car New York Duchess at $3.50 to $4.00 per barrel, delivered; one car mixed varieties (144 barrels) at $3.15, delivered; one car Eastern mixed at $3.00, delivered; one car Missouri mixed varieties at $2.92½, delivered; one car Jonathan and Grimes' Golden, delivered, including fifty barrels at $3.25, fifty barrels at $3.30, and twenty-five barrels at $3.50.

School Handkerchiefs.

In this day of cheap handkerchiefs and cheaper materials for making the same any mother can supply her children with plenty of nice handkerchiefs, and there is no better way to learn the little girls to sew neatly than to give them some of these small articles to hemstitch. The piece bag will usually furnish enough material for a number of these articles, as they can be made from old soft white cotton or muslin, and if the lawn is figured the color can easily be boiled out and the material will be left soft and white. Any dainty and sheer material may be put to this use, and nice handkerchiefs are often made from the best breadths of summer dresses.

Be sure to give each child a clean handkerchief every morning, for unless they have one of their own they may borrow the handkerchief of another child, and the other child may have sore eyes or some other infectious disease that is easily transmitted through the common use of these articles.

Have a certain place where all the handkerchiefs can be thrown and put them to soak over night in warm borax suds before washing them, as the borax not only softens the water but it purifies and disinfects. In the morning pour off this water and put them in clean suds with a little borax added and rub them clean through this suds and put them in a tub or wash basin. Dissolve a little borax in boiling hot water and pour this over the handkerchiefs and let stand covered until the water is cold, then rinse them and hang out in the sunshine. When they are washed in this way they need no boiling and very little rubbing and the fabric is left soft and white.

It takes only a short time to hem quite a number of these small articles on the machine, and mark each child's set with his or her own mark, and hold each one responsible for their own belongings.

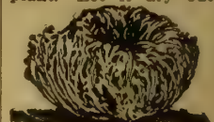
Every child should have its own handkerchief box, always in the same place in the drawer, and a little sachet bag put in will help to learn them to be dainty and neat.—Martha.

PRIZE PACKET POST CARDS.

Send us 50 cents and we will credit you with one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will also send you by mail as a free gift one set of **Prize Package Post Cards.** The Post Cards constitute a complete assortment. They are all kinds, elegant, beautiful, and would cost $1.50 if bought at retail at city stores. The set was printed for our use in five million lots. There is double and treble value in this offer. The cards are practically a free gift, postage paid by us. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

THE MEXICAN RESURRECTION PLANT.

This is a great and pleasing novelty. Without water it dries up and is apparently dead. Place it in a shallow tank of water and it revives to a beautiful, living, fern-like plant. Let it dry out again and it curls up like a ball and can be kept for years. It will revive again directly it is placed in water. It requires no soil, no nourishment, no attention.

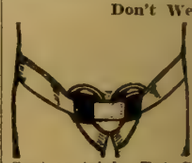


We have adopted the Resurrection Plant as a subsciption premium to the **Universal Magazine.** The magazine is most interesting and is published monthly. It is an illustrated publication, with genuine stories, splendid poetry and home reading. Send 25 cents for one-year's subscription to the **Universal Magazine** and we will mail you one of these genuine Resurrection Plants as a free premium.

Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

New Rupture Cure

Don't Wear A Truss.



Brooks' Appliance New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. **Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb.** No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial. Pat. Sept. 10, '01.

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Do away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them. Fasten instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents.

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DRINK Habit can be speedily, safely, lastingly cured with or without person's knowledge. I will mail you secret information free. **EDW. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Ave., 515 T, New York, N.Y.**

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Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Christmas Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE.

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WATCH RING & CHAIN **FREE**

FOR SELLING POST CARDS

We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED, Plated WATCH, of appearance to Solid Gold Watch, American movement guaranteed 5 years, and a beautiful Ring set with an Im. Diamond, for selling only 20 packages of beautiful high grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 20 packages, and when sold, send us $2, and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring & Chain. **WELLS MFG. CO., DEPT. 986, CHICAGO**

The Date Book History of Live Stock and Agriculture.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower has collected historical items relating to agriculture and live stock raising and arranged them in the order in which the incidents happened. It is a record which is intensely interesting to all earnest farmers and progressive stockmen. The events recorded include much that is ancient and is brought down through the ages of progress to about the year 1906. This material is all arranged in a handy booklet of 100 pages; it is nicely illustrated and is a handy useful publication. We will be glad to send a copy, postage paid, to any of our readers on receipt of 25 cents, or we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for 50 cents and we will send a copy of the Date Book History of Live Stock and Agriculture as a free premium. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CREAM ON THE FARM.

How to Take Care of It so as to Bring the Best Results.

The Blue Valley Creamery Company of Chicago, Ill., and St. Joseph, Mo., is entitled to credit for this article. The company is trying to improve the quality of their butter, and to do so is trying to get the farmer to improve the quality of his cream.

"With little or no increase in investment or labor it is possible for our patrons to increase their earnings by simply giving a little more attention to the care of their cream. The only practical method in the hands of the farmer for checking the growth of the small organisms in the cream called bacteria, which cause it to sour and decay, is by cooling it down to a low temperature immediately after it comes from the separator.

"To show the value of quick cooling upon the keeping quality, a sample of milk was kept at 98 degrees Fahrenheit (the same temperature at which it was drawn from the cow) and it curdled in eighteen hours. The same size sample of the same milk was cooled to 70 degrees Fahrenheit and it did not curdle until forty-eight hours had elapsed. Another sample was cooled to 50 degrees, and it kept for ten days without curdling. Although these figures would not be the same for all samples of milk, it brings out the fact that the bacteria which cause milk to sour grow very slowly at low temperatures.

"To bring out the fact that it is possible to cool the cream much quicker by placing the can in cold water than by allowing it to stand in the air, a four-gallon can of cream at 98 degrees Fahrenheit was placed in water having a temperature of 64 degrees. The cream cooled to the temperature of the water (64 degrees) in two hours. Another can of the same size, containing the same amount of cream, at the same temperature, was allowed to stand in the air, having a temperature of 45 degrees (19 degrees lower than the temperature of the water), yet it did not cool down to 64 degrees until 6 hours had elapsed.

"A box, such as is shown in cut, will easily and efficiently solve the problem of keeping hand-separator cream in the best possible condition. This should be placed between the stock tank and the well, so that all water that goes to the stock tank must pass through the cream box. The tall, narrow, shot-gun can, which is about eight inches in diameter and twenty inches high, is to be recommended for this purpose, as cooling will take place much more rapidly in such a can. The cover of this can is very close fitting, and, therfore, should not be placed upon the can until contents have had a chance to cool and the animal heat and gases found in fresh cream have passed off. By stirring the cream, cooling will take place much more rapidly and the gases will be more quickly removed. This box can be constructed of tongued and grooved yellow pine, one inch and a half in thickness. A little cotton and white lead should be placed in all joints before boards are fastened together, as this will do away with any possibility of leaking after the box has once become water-soaked. This should also be placed on the flat sides of the one-quarter round pieces before they are nailed in the corners. The box may also be constructed of cement. The size of this box will depend on your supply of cream. Note the arrangement which provide for the cans being held down in the water, although they may contain only a small amount of cream. For patrons who have ice, this should be modified. It would then not be advisable to run the water through the box, as this would cause a waste of ice. Merely place ice in the water around the cans. In either case the box should be wel covered. With this arrangement each separation of cream should be placed in a different can, at least until the fresh cream has become cooled to as low a temperature as is possible. The practice of mixing warm fresh cream with the cream of previous skimmings, which has been cooled, is one of the greatest causes of poor quality of hand-separator cream. The cold cream is warmed up and it soon sours. By the time it has warmed up in this way half a dozen times it becomes very undesirable. When the day for shipping arrives, stir the cream thoroughly and pour it into the shipping can. Rinse the shot-gun cans with warm skim milk. Use as little milk for rinsing as possible, as a large quantity would not only make the cream very thin, but would raise the temperature to such an extent that the cream would reach the factory in poor condition. When the empty shipping can returns, remove the cover and invert can in pure air and sunlight until it is again wanted for the next shipment. Before can is used again, rinse with fresh cold water to remove any dust that may have lodged on the inside. A stiff brush, washing powder and hot water should be used for washing all dairy utensils, as undesirable flavors in butter are often traced to wash cloths and greasy soap. Milk pails, strainers and separators should be washed each time they are used and rinsed with fresh cold water before they are again used. Keep in the sun as much as is possible when not in use.

"Keep your separator in a sweet, clean place where you would not be ashamed to have your neighbors or friends find any of your cooking utensils or where you would be willing to have your bread made.

"Skim a rich cream; cream that tests 35 or 40 per cent. is preferable. Rich cream is of much better keeping quality than thin cream, as it is the milk which sours and goes off flavor first. There will be more skim milk left at home on the farm for feeding purposes and transportation charges will be reduced. We can handle thick cream with less help and less expense, which will enable us to pay you a higher price. Thick cream is better for all parties concerned."

In conclusion, the creamery managers say that what they are able to pay for butter-fat depends entirely upon the amount they receive for butter, and the only way to insure the quality of the butter is to improve the quality of the cream. We regard this as one of the most valuable articles ever appearing in The National Farmer and Stock Grower. It is worth keeping.

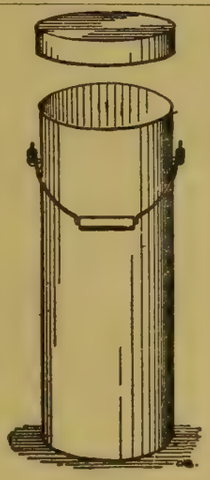

Fig. 1.
The cream can.

The cream box—outside view.
The cream can.

The cream box—interior view.

FREIGHT PAID PRICES ON NEW LUMBER

Here is a chance to BUY LUMBER at 30 to 60 per cent less than is usually asked for it. It is absolutely **brand new and first class in every particular and guaranteed grades.** We bought **50,000,000 feet** from lumber mills at half the usual prices and we are giving the public the benefit of it. There is absolutely no possibility for you to go wrong in this matter. **Never in twenty years has Lumber been offered at such low prices** as we name. If you do not take advantage of this chance, you are missing a splendid opportunity. We quote freight prepaid price.

SEND LUMBER BILL FOR ESTIMATE

Include in your list every single article you need to build or improve. It makes no difference whether you need a full carload or not, we will save you money. Our stock includes everything used in building, and it is good material too; nothing better made. **Every dollar's worth is covered by a binding guarantee.** Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere.

Our Capital Stock and Surplus is over $1,000,000. We have a complete stock of **Plumbing Material, Heating Apparatus, Hardware, Fencing, Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Office Furniture, Pipe, Culverts, Structural Iron, Machinery, Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Shoes, etc., etc.**

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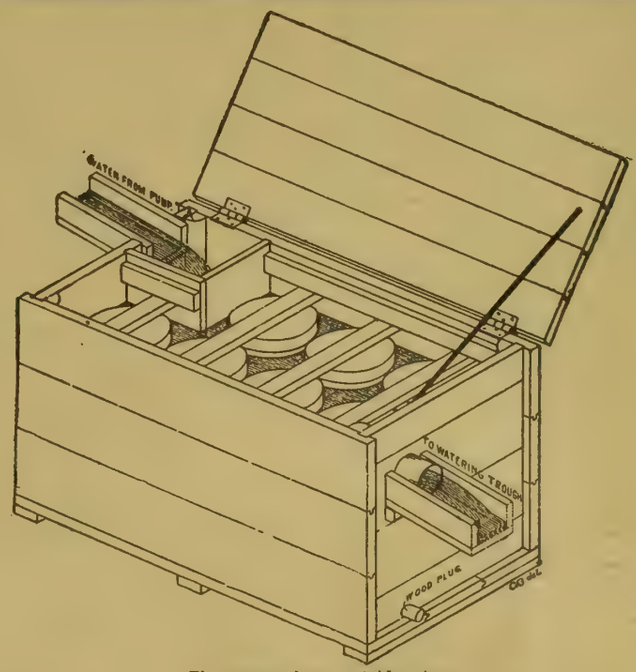

The cream box—outside view.

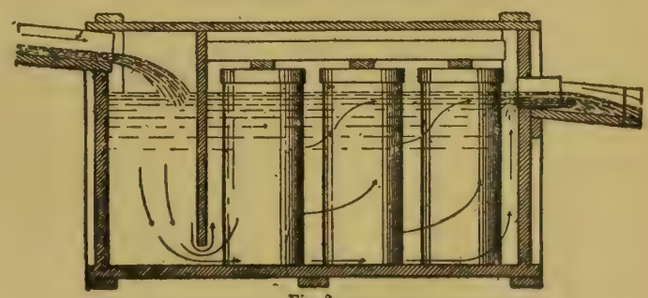

Fig 2
The cream box—interior view.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 87, issued by the College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo., gives results of cooperative variety tests of corn, also the tests at the college. To derive the fullest benefit therefrom the way to do is to write for a copy.

Simpson-Eddystone

Black and White Prints

have been the recognized standard calicoes since 1842. The way to realize what stylish dresses can be made of these pretty cotton dress-goods, is to put them to the test. They are made in numerous artistic designs, printed with a tub-proof black on fine quality, well-woven, durable cloth.

Show this advertisement to your dealer when you order, and don't accept substitutes. If not in your dealer's stock write us his name and address. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
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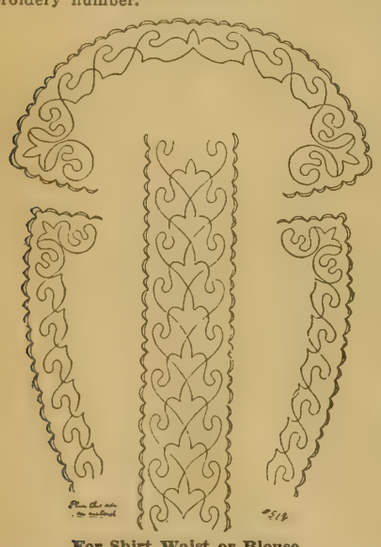
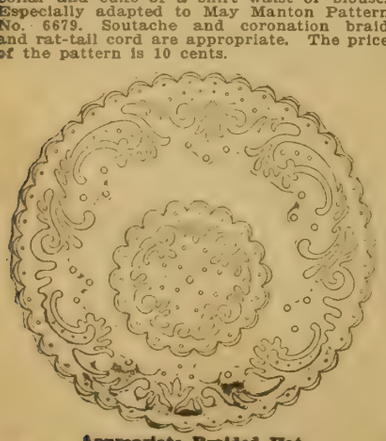
MAY MANTON EMBROIDERY.

These paper patterns require only a hot iron to insure a perfect transfer on cloth. The way to do it is to lay the material to be stamped on a padded ironing board or table, place the pattern over it with the printed side down and press over the entire surface of the paper with a hot iron, when a perfect outline will result. Please order by embroidery number.



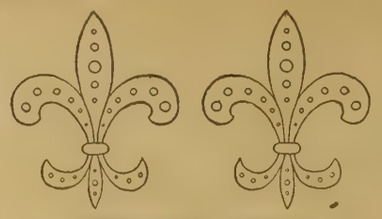
For Shirt Waist or Blouse.

No. 519.—Design for braiding the front, collar and cuffs of a shirt waist or blouse. Especially adapted to May Manton Pattern No. 6679. Soutache and coronation braid and rat-tail cord are appropriate. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



Appropriate Braided Hat.

No. 520.—Design for a braided hat with scalloped edges. Brim and crown are given. Soutache and coronation braid and rat-tail cord are appropriate. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



Attractive Panel Designs.

No. 516.—A Fleur de Lis design for the panels of a parasol or skirt or for any decorative object. The figures and dots can be worked in solid embroidery, or the dots can be embroidered and the figures outlined or braided with soutache, rat-tail cord or tubing. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

For Sleeves and Waist.

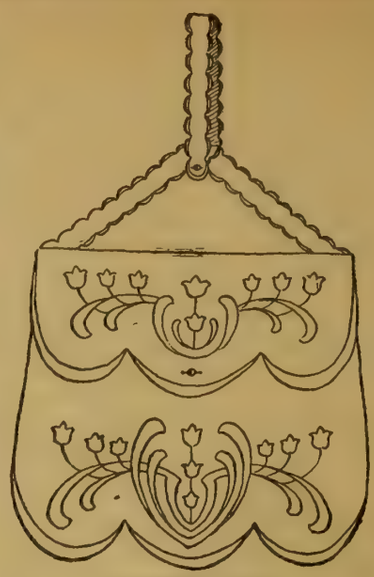
No. 530.—Design for embroidering the front and sleeves of a round-neck waist or overblouse. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Design For Braided Panels.

No. 527.—One panel twenty-three and a half inches deep and two panels eight and a half inches deep are given. Nine yards of braid will be required for the long panel and two yards for each shorter panel.
The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Braided Band or Border.

No. 526.—Design for a braided band or border two inches wide. Three yards are given and eight and three-quarter yards of braid will be required for each yard. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



Embroidered Pocket.

No. 529.—Elegant design for an embroidered pocket to be attached to the belt. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Wild Rose Sprays.

No. 548.—These sprays are very attractive when worked and can be used to ornament a variety of fabrics. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Please send all orders for these embroidery patterns to the **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Girls Who Talk and Sew.

One of the most graceful arts that a girl can acquire is to learn to converse and keep her fingers busy at the same time. There are girls who can talk well and girls who do needlework well, but they rarely combine the two acomplishments skillfully.

One of the secrets of the art is to avoid doing in public any piece of work which requires close attention. Be clever at accomplishing a good deal by always having on hand certain kinds of work, or work at certain stages, which admits of its being done more or less automatically, and let this occupy your fingers, which will busily do a lot for you, while you make yourself agreeable conversationally to one or more companions.

Remember that courtesy requires you to give the person to whom you are talking, or who is talking to you, your first interest and attention and that your work must be the secondary consideration. If you reverse the order you will be thought very stupid, will be avoided as an uninteresting young person, and had much better confine your work to hours especially set apart for it.

The first bale of new-crop cotton was received at St. Louis, August 29th, by express. The cotton was raised in the vicinity of Wetumpka, Okla.

Household Helps.

Children are more observing sometimes than adults, and the bits of household wisdom which they pick up here and there are worth listening to. Here is what one learned on a visit to a relative:

Sugar hastens the rising of bread and salt retards it. Consequently it is better to put the sugar in when you first set the sponge, but leave the salt out until nearly the last thing.

Instead of making the ordinary-sized bread pan full, divide the dough into two parts and place the small loaves side by side across the tin. They will finally run more or less together, yet will be lighter because of the division.

Cover the top of the loaf with milk before putting it in the oven, if you would have it brown nicely; cover with a coating of butter if you wish it to be especially tender.

When sweeping linoleum, use sawdust moistened with kerosene as an absorbent of dust. It will also clean and brighten the linoleum.

Sprinkle clothes with hot instead of cold water, and they will be more quickly of a uniform dampness.

Apple juice added to any fruit will cause it to jell more readily.

Corn and potatoes may be cooked in quantity in the roaster. They will be even more delicious than when boiled in the ordinary way.

In preparing sweet corn for the table, try turning back the husks and removing the silks, then replace the inner husks, examining to see that they are free from insects. Boil, and the flavor of the kernel will have an added richness.

If a granite kettle gets scorched, try heating some ashes and water in it. The food will usually be removed without scraping, a process which is always detrimental to the kettle.—Bessie L. Putnam.

A Fruit and Garden Paper.

Inquiries for a first-class publication devoted to fruit growing and gardening are answered by our adopting **The National Fruit Grower and Gardener** as a companion paper to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. The combination is a good one. We will send both papers one year for fifty cents. This is offering one as a subscription premium to the other. Don't fail to include **The National Fruit Grower.** It is very interesting, instructive and highly illustrated, partly in colors. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

To Launder Lace.

Only a delicate and experienced hand can successfully launder lace for it is one of the most troublesome and difficult things to wash and iron.

Never starch lace.

Wash it in tepid suds and rinse thoroughly in several clear waters. The last rinsing water which is used should be quite cold.

Never squeeze or wring lace dry but pat it out between the hands and then stretch out on some smooth surface, such as marble, glass or a mirror.

Iron it on the wrong side after placing a thin sheet of paper over it on a heavy flannel pad.

Press the lace heavily on the raised or heavy portion of the pattern, and work the small end of the iron into the various scrolls and designs.

Finish by running the iron lightly over the right side of the lace with a thickness of paper laid between the iron and the lace.—Exchange.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

Very Elegant Pattern Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Each pattern is new and original.

Fancy Yoke Blouse.

No. 6719.—The blouse that is made with a prettily-shaped yoke is always an attractive one. Here is a model treated in that way, but which can be tucked to the neck and shoulder edges, with the yoke omitted, if better liked; it can be made with the three-quarter sleeves illustrated, or with long ones, and it consequently is adapted to almost all waisting materials, both those of the odd blouse and those of the gown. The sleeves are tucked in an exceptionally pretty manner and sewed into the armholes, after which the yoke is applied over the waist. If a transparent effect is wanted, the material beneath can be cut away. The three-quarter sleeves are finished with pretty rolled-over cuffs that match the yoke, but the long ones are joined to deep-fitted cuffs of a plainer sort.

The blouse is made with front and backs. The sleeves are cut in one piece each, and the cuffs finish their lower edges. The yoke is without seams and the neck edge can be finished with or without the stock collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3¼ yards 24 or 27, 2¼ yards 36, or 2⅛ yards 44 inches wide, with 5½ yards of edging, 4 yards of insertion.

The Pattern 6719 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Boy's Suit.

No. 6703.—There is no suit that is better adapted to the small boy than this one made in blouse style with the big becoming sailor collar. It will be found appropriate for linen and for galatea, for madras and similar materials, and it also is well adapted to the suit of cooler weather made from serge, shepherd's check and similar materials. For dressy occasions the same model will be pretty made from silk, and ribbed silk is much liked, white for really formal occasions, dark color for those of more frequent occurrence.

The suit is made with blouse and knickerbockers. The blouse consists of front and back portions, the front being tucked to give the effect of a wide box plait, while the sailor collar is arranged over the shoulders. There is a standing collar at the neck edge. The sleeves are in one piece each, tucked at the wrists. The knickerbockers are made in regulation style, drawn up by means of elastic inserted in hems at the lower edges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) is 3⅞ yards of material 24 or 27, 3⅝ yards 32, or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide, with 4¼ yards of braid.

The Pattern 6703 is cut in sizes for boys of two, four and six years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Girl's Box-plaited Dress.

No. 6716.—The dress that is laid in box plaits for its entire length is always a becoming one to the younger girls. This one is held at the waist line by means of a belt and can be made with the long sleeves illustrated or with short ones. It is closed at the front and finished with a Dutch collar showing square ends, but this collar can be cut on a rounded outline, or the neck can be finished with a standing collar, if preferred. When made in this way the dress has the practical advantage of being easily slipped on and off without assistance, but the back closings are preferred by many mothers, and the dress can be finished in this way, if liked, with the neck either high with a standing collar or in Dutch style, as indicated in the small back view. All materials that are used for little girls' dresses are appropriate, for this model will be found a good one for the wool materials of the cool days as well as for the washable ones. As illustrated, however, it is made of pale blue linen and the edges are simply stitched.

The dress is made with front and back portions laid in plaits. The sleeves are cut in one piece each and the long ones are gathered into bands, while the short ones are left free. When the neck is made high it can be finished either with a Dutch collar or standing collar. When it is made half low it is finished with a narrow yoke.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (eight years) is 6 yards 24 or 27, 3 yards 36 or 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6716 is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight and ten years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Empire House Gown.

No. 6706.—Empire house gowns are always graceful and always attractive. This one is absolutely simple yet it gives exceptionally desirable lines. The sleeves and the side portions of the body are cut in one in conformity with the latest style, and the trimming is arranged to exceptional advantage. All the pretty materials that are adapted to house gowns are appropriate. Figured foulard makes the one illustrated, and the trimming is banding, but gowns of this sort are made from India silk, from challis, from light-weight albatross and the like, and also from the beautiful muslins, lawns and batistes of mid-summer wear. Embroidered muslin with bands of either embroidery or lace would be exceedingly dainty. Flowered organdie would make a most attractive summer gown, and there are almost innumerable suggestions that might be made.

The gown consists of a short body lining or deep yoke, the front and back portions, the sleeves and tucked piece at the center back. These are all joined on indicated lines and arranged over the lining, which serves to support them perfectly and to keep the various parts in place. The closing is made invisibly at the left of the front. When high neck is desired a yoke can be added.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9 yards 24 or 27, 7 yards 32, or 4¾ yards 44 inches wide, with 3½ yards of banding.

The Pattern 6706 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give the size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address plainly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Kindly address all pattern orders to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis. Mo.**

The School Clothes.

Never was it easier to evolve dainty frocks for little girls than now. The bits of embroidery which are picked up on the remnant counter have a place, portions of discarded waists and handkerchiefs supply charming figures in needlework for guimpes, and if one has the time and taste the crochet hook and tatting shuttle will quickly transform the bare thread into the most exquisite designs.

Gingham was never more popular than now, and certainly for everyday wear nothing gives better satisfaction. The plain colors trimmed with bias bands piped with a contrasting color are especially in favor. Those who can wear blue are exceedingly fortunate, for there are so many shades which combine with it. The linens in natural color are beautiful, but if one wants a cheaper material, and one which will wear even better, there are plenty of cotton goods in the natural linen color and finish. These with a piping of blue and a bit of blue embroidery are simply charming.

The white sailor blouses with collar and cuffs of blue are convenient for wearing with the skirt which has passed its duty as best, or one of your own discarded skirts may be cut over for the little one, redyed, if necessary, and no one will be the wiser. The miss who has one good school skirt with plenty of neat waists can always appear well dressed.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors, or Growths; also pains in head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney, and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that, it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies, Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H - - Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

If colored material is used for trimming a white waist, always give blue the preference. It is a permanent color; then if the color does come out, as it usually will slightly in even the best of goods, it simply gives the white part a clearer color; but if it is red instead, the pinkish hue assumed by the waist is not pleasing. We blue clothes to make them look white; but any other color fails to impart the desired fresh appearance.

One-piece suits are in some respects decidedly convenient. They are so readily donned and there is no fear that waist and skirt will during the romps of the day tend to part company. They are cooler, too, in hot weather.

Strive for variety in planning the school dresses. Children tire not only of the same dress, but of the same pattern. When buying a pattern, strive to select one which will not only be becoming to the one for whom it was purchased, but will admit of several changes. Thus one economizing woman used a round-neck waist pattern open at one side first, as originally planned. Then a dress was fashioned by it with Princesse front, the side front being made narrower and a corresponding pleat being laid on the other side; while still a third suit was made open in the back, yet cut from the same pattern.

Select material which is alike on both sides and has no "up and down," if you would save cloth. It cuts to much better advantage. Two remnants may combine daintily into a complete suit, or, by adding a yard or two for trimming, an old dress may be remodeled into the present styles.

If time is a scarce article, watch the bargain counters. Ready-made school dresses are a boon to the busy woman, and at the close of the season they may frequently be purchased for little more than the cost of the bare material.

If you wish to dye the material of remodeled goods, carefully consult the color guide. Some colors cannot be satisfactorily obtained over certain others, and the manufacturer's directions should be implicitly followed. It rarely pays to color cotton goods, as the colors are not strictly permanent in sunshine. Ribbons may be transformed into good school ribbons with a few minutes' work, and what child does not like to appear in a ribbon of different color occasionally?—Bessie L. Putnam.

At the West Texas Fair, held recently at Kerrville, Edwin Houston took first prize on his exhibit of Berkshire swine, one hog weighing 550 pounds at twenty-two months old.

Paris does not eat much foreign meat; in fact, Paris is not a meat-eating town except for chicken.

Cows that do not have regular access to salt are not generally profitable.

The Universal Book of Original and Selected Poetry.

This book consists of One Hundred Pages, containing three hundred and ninety beautiful, interesting, pathetic, descriptive, humorous and delightful poems. These poems have been selected from the very best of the ancient and modern authors and the occasional pieces which have attracted favorable attention. It is a book to be kept by the bedside to compose one to sleep, a book to carry in the satchel or to read on the train and street car. It is a book for all people at all times. This is our own publication. It is not sold by anyone else. We issued the Universal Poetry Book for the purpose of using it as a subscription premium in connection with our own new successful paper, the Universal Magazine. The Universal Magazine is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, patterns, fashions—a splendid publication. Anyone who will send us 25 cents to pay for one-year's subscription to the Universal Magazine can select one copy of the Universal Poetry Book as a free premium and we will send it prepaid. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Grass Seeds at St. Louis.

Grass seeds are sold at the price stated per 100 pounds. Offerings scant, hence no sales upon which to base values. Timothy had bids all the way from $7.25 up to $7.75, and real nice seed would probably bring $8.00, if obtainable. Redtop sympathetically high and firm, and dealers anxious for it—fancy would probably bring $12—or perhaps more if offered. Clover scarce and nominally firm at $5.00 for poor to $12 and $13.50 for good—only small lots of old offering. Anyone wishing to get up-to-date grass-seed quotations should write A. J. Child & Sons, Commission Salesmen, 311 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Town Fever.

On a recent visit to a farming section in which I had not been for a number of years, a marked change throughout the country struck me. Instead of the pretty, thrifty farm houses with which I had been familiar, there were either large, beautifully-equipped houses, built mostly after the style of city dwellings, or if there was an occasional farm house of former years, it had in most cases become neglected and had a general run-down appearance.

"What bad fairy had been at work here?" I asked in dismay.

My host laughed. "I knew you wouldn't like it," he answered Then went on: "You see when you stayed out here every farm in this neighborhood was lived in by its owner, and there wasn't a prettier bit of farming country in the United States. But Chicago folks took it into their heads that there was some style in farming and there begun the mischief for us. They'd come out and offer big prices, and if the first price didn't get it, they'd offer more. To most of the farmers it seemed a big figure, and when they got mostly cash down, they felt so rich that they retired from business and are down town now, most likely, helping to wear out the store benches. That accounts for the big houses. They belong to city folks who live here during the summer and keep hired help on the place the year 'round. The next thing you want to know is why some of the old places that are left are so shiftless looking. Their location not appealing to city buyers, they were continually passed by, and when the owners didn't get an offer, they just rented and followed their neighbors to town, for they had the town fever so bad they couldn't live any longer in the country. Most of these rented farms have changed hands every year or two, and so you see they get like this," nodding to one we were at that moment passing. In answer to my question concerning himself, he replied: "Oh, yes, I've had some of the best offers. You see the hills and valleys in my place are exactly what the city folks are looking for. But I've got a bit of an eye for beauty myself, and, besides, we've put our best into that farm for thirty years. Think I'd turn it over to anyone else now? It'd be helping to drive the nails in my own coffin. I'd be like all of my old neighbors—I couldn't rent a farm and I wouldn't go and buy another. I'd be eating my own head off from idleness.

"A couple of the fellows that have rented their farms are coming back to the country next year. They can't stand it any longer. There's Dick Prentiss owned as nice a farm as the most particular could want. He got a price that staggered him. He bought a house in town and put the surplus money away. Then he wanted to buy another farm. But his wife would have no farm at all unless it was the old one. So in sheer desperation he takes odd jobs by the day now—him that always did the ordering instead of being ordered. And Hank Miller has taken to working in the flour mill and kicking himself every day because he is doing such work when he might have been master of the best dairy farm about here. They're not working for money. They're working to keep from rusting. The others that haven't got even that much sense are twirling their thumbs and envying the farmers that drive into town. I tell you it was a violent epidemic of town fever they had around here, and I don't envy the ones that succumbed."—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Arabella Was True.

"Now, I wonder," thought Alphonso, "what Arabella is doing at this precise moment?"

(Arabella and Alphonso were married last May, and Alphonso, being a commercial traveler, was far from home.)

"I wonder," he repeated, "what she is doing?"

Then a brilliant idea struck him, and he visited the nearest spiritualist medium.

"What," said Alphonso, for the third time, "is Arabella doing?"

"She is looking out of the window," replied the medium, "evidently expecting somebody."

"That is strange?" said Alphonso. "Whom can she expect?"

"Ah!" continued the medium, "someone enters the house, and she caresses him fondly."

"It can't be!" cried the excited husband. "My wife is true to me."

"Now she lays his head on her lap and looks tenderly into her eyes."

"Villain!" roared the jealous husband.

"Now she kisses him."

"It's false!" yelled Alphonso. "I'll make you pay dearly for this!"

The medium saw that he had gone far enough.

"Now," he said, "he wags his tail."—Tid Bits.

What Napoleon Couldn't Do.

An incident connected with Napoleon when he was in exile at Elba is commemorated on the island to this day by an inscription affixed to the wall of a peasant's house.

A man named Giaconi was plowing, when the famous exile came along one day and expressed an interest in his work. Napoleon even took the plow handles and attempted to guide it himself; but the oxen refused to obey him and spoiled the furrow.

The inscription runs thus:

"Napolen the Great, passing by this place in MDCCCXIV, took in the neighboring field a plow from the hands of a peasant and himself tried to plow; but the oxen, rebellious to those hands which yet had guided Europe, headlong fled from the furrow."—Exchange.

Valuable Lands Cheap.

The Cotton Belt Route is advertising lands in Eastern Texas. These are not railroad lands, but the up-to-date, liberal management of the railroad company has helped to develop this country, and the result is happy and prosperous families in homes which cost but very little, and yet are producing good incomes. The railroad revenues are increased by the success of the farmers and will therefore be happy to send anyone a booklet entitled "Profitable Products in East Texas." Write for it to E. W. LaBaume, 1102 Pierce Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Make Money Selling KKK Goods

Live Man Wanted in Every County

Goods shipped on credit
Work year round
Good commissions
Pay every week

If you can furnish team and wagon and give bond, write to-day. A hustler can earn $100 to $150 per month. Illustrated book and full particulars free. Write quick.

KKK MEDICINE CO., 201 Main St., Keokuk, Iowa.

Feather Quotations at St. Louis.

September 1st: Prime white live goose in small sacks at 56c., and large sacks at 54c. a pound; prime gray do. at 41c. in small and 39c. in large sacks; old white, 36 to 38c.; x, 27 to 31c.; xx, 15 to 18c.; xxx, 7 to 10c.; xxxx, 3c.; tare, 10 per cent. on small sacks and 3 per cent. on large. Duck—White, 41c.; dark, 30c. Chicken — Prime dry-picked body, 4c.—wet, damp and quill-mixed, 2c.

Haussmann & Dunn Company, Chicago, Ill., place their announcement in our advertising columns to supply our readers veterinary instruments which apply to the requirements of horses, cattle, hogs and other live stock. The merit of their instruments is attested by high-class awards at leading Expositions of the world. In writing this advertiser, please mention the publication in which you read the advertisement.

To Buy Groceries Right.

On page 5 will be found an advertisement of Montgomery Ward & Co., relating to their pure-food grocery catalogue. This firm is well and favorably known as a strictly reliable house, and hundreds of thousands of farmers will testify to this from having bought of them for many years. To get this catalogue, all you have to do is to write a postal card, saying: "Please send us your grocery catalogue as advertised in The National Farmer and Stock Grower." Address, Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago Avenue Bridge, Chicago, Ill., or to Montgomery Ward & Co., Nineteenth and Campbell streets, Kansas City, Mo. The service is equally as good from either establishment.

Instruction in Painting.

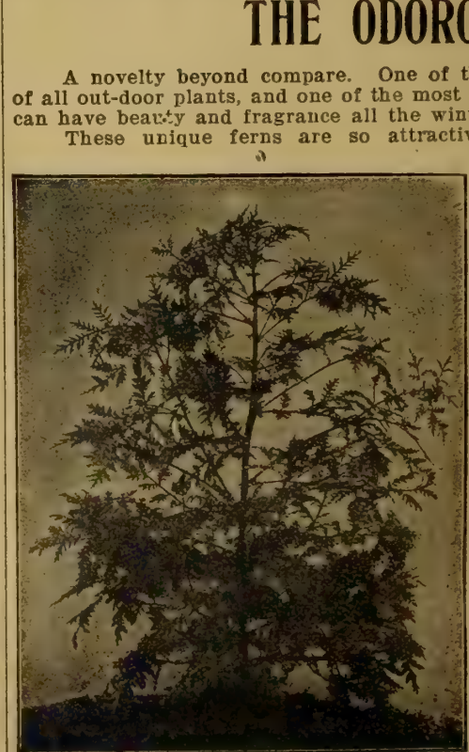
Sherwin-Williams paints are sold all over the United States, but a short cut to the house is to write to Sherwin-Williams Company, 689 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio, and get a copy of the instruction book entitled "How to Paint Everything on the Farm." Don't hesitate to write for the book It applies to house painting, inside and out; includes color designs and colors to use. It also instructs in painting barns and outbuildings and the implements. A choice of colors and the best paints for all purposes are fully described.

For house-building or house-furnishing materials write for Catalogue 990 to the Chicago House Wrecking Company, Thirty-fifth and Iron streets, Chicago, Ill.

A WONDERFUL NOVELTY. THE ODOROUS FERN TREE.

A novelty beyond compare. One of the most charming and fragran of all out-door plants, and one of the most delightful for pot culture. You can have beauty and fragrance all the winter.

These unique ferns are so attractive, their exquisite perfume i abundant, and they are s readily grown, certainly n lover of the beautiful ca afford to be without them.



The incomparable fragranc of the leaves and bloom—i fact the entire plant (eithe green or dried) is perhaps th most wonderful—the most las ing, as well as the most plea ing of anything in the flora kingdom.

Sprays kept in a room o trunk will give out delightfu fragrance for years.

The Odorous Fern is grow from seed. One single pack of seeds will produce man plants. Every plant has selling value.

Plants are very hardy, su ceeding everywhere—either sunshine or dense shad Blooms profusely first seaso Height, four to six feet or mo

Plant for out-door cultu any time up to July, and a time later for pot plants f winter.

We have adopted the seed the Odorous Fern as a su scription premium to the Universal Magazine. Anyone who will send 25 cents to pay for one-year's subscription to the Universal Magazi can select as a free premium one package of true, guaranteed seed the Odorous Fern. Remember, the packet of seed will produce a lar number of plants. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vis Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Among the Fruit.

Can your own fruit. There is a ge profit in canned goods, as you ll find if you depend upon buying. sides, the home-canned goods are uch more satisfactory. There is ways on a farm an abundance of ds and ends which will go to waste less care is taken. A quart of oice fruit one day and several an- ner—the fruit closet will soon be ed and the saving next winter ge.

When canning peaches and other uit in quantity, considerable juice bound to accumulate. Boil it wn to jelly, adding apple juice or me sour juice, as Damson plums, make it jell well.

Use only good cans. The Mason n, with a screw top, is preferred many. Others prefer the kind th glass cover and wire fastening. e latter is sometimes not strictly ht, but the defect can be easily medied by slipping a piece of ded paper under the wire which sses over the top of the cover fore adjusting the one at the side. has this decided advantage over e metal-top cover, there is no nger of corrosion. This renders especially nice for pickles and iced fruit.

Those who have grapes will find em delicious for pies or the pread" so much in demand for the nool lunch, if the pulp is first re- oved from the skin. Cook the pulp d pass through a colander to move the seeds, then add the skins d boil down with sugar until of the sired consistency.

Some prefer to can the grapes ole. Detach them from the stem, sh, and place in cans. Set the ns in a boiler of water, placing icks and cloths in the bottom to event breakage. It is better also wrap each can in a cloth, so that ey will not touch in boiling. Cover e grapes with a syrup, allowing a acupful of sugar to each quart of uit. Place the covers on the cans, t do not fasten them. Boil half hour and then seal. Grapes pre- red in this way retain the peculiar vor of fresh grapes.

If can rubbers are carefully shed and dried they can usually used with safety a second time for ything but tomatoes, which must ve new rubbers to insure safety.

Many prefer to use tin cans for matoes instead of glass, rarely, if er, losing a can. But when tin is ed, it must be a rule firmly ad- ered to, that the contents of the n should be removed as soon as it opened. Exposure to the air will duce corrosion at once, and that eans poisoning. Be sure that the ns are of good tin and the fruit ken out as soon as the can is pened.

Unless you have a dark closet, rap each glass can in brown paper keep it in darkness.

If the closet shelves are deep, it sometimes difficult to know just w much fruit of a certain kind you ve at all times. An ingenious ttle girl counted the number of arts of each kind of fruit, num- red and labeled the contents of ch shelf. And now when a can is moved she requires it to be cked off in the proper place. us at any time she can tell just w much of every fruit is still left.

Some advocate standing the cans an inverted position over night to t as to whether they are air tight. has sometimes seemed that this t was not only unnecessary, but so nnous that it started the seal, ich was originally air tight. In few minutes one should be able to l if the sealing is imperfect, and strain during that time will do no harm to the properly-sealed can.

If the cover of a Mason can puffs out in the center, you may be sure that it needs opening. A cover which has once done this can never be used again. Better get a new cover than risk a can of fruit in a defective receptacle.—Bessie L. Putnam.

A Girl's Influence on a Farm.

The girl had a father who found reading so difficult a task that he did little of it, while her mother, who loved reading, had even less time for it than the average farm woman. When illness compelled the girl to give up teaching, she devoted herself, heart and soul, to the work upon the farm. And she was needed there more than anyone realized. The farm journal that had been coming to the house for years and thrown away after the jokes were read, was carefully read by the girl, and it opened a new world to her. Her father never attended Teachers' Institutes or in any way gained new information along farming lines, unless he happened to glean something from a chance conversation with a neighbor. He had complained that the apple trees would have to come out, as he had had a poor crop for several years in succession. In the journal the girl found a probable reason and remedy. With her brother's help she dug up the ground around the trees and added fertilizer. Then following the directions her paper gave, she prepared a spray and gave the trees the first spraying they ever had. But it was not the last, for the trees bore that year, and the father was a convert, so that spraying now has its regular place in the farm work.

Then the girl decided that they could raise something in the fruit line besides apples. Even apples may become monotonous. But the family's verdict was that since they had done with only apples for twenty years there was no need of any addition to the orchard. The girl said nothing, but when she heard that a neighbor was looking for help with the house cleaning, she offered her services and received five dollars in payment. Then she got her nursery catalogue and sent to the nursery an order for four grapevines, two peach trees, two plum trees, two pear trees, two new apple trees, several red raspberry vines and fifty strawberry plants. When these were set out and had started to grow, the father became so interested in them that he refunded the girl her five dollars and she straightway invested it in more strawberry plants and some currant bushes. She made a specialty of her berry raising, and besides eating all they could every meal of the day during berry season and canning enough for winter use, she made a pretty penny from the sale of her fruit the first year the berries bore.

Cabbage, beans, beets, carrots, peas and potatoes were raised on the farm, but the girl saw no reason why they could not also have some of the less common vegetables, and so she raised oyster plant, egg plant, kohlrabi, cauliflower, head lettuce and celery. She also started an asparagus bed. When in doubt about the culture of anything new, she wrote to the farm journal and asked them about it, and you may be sure the journal gladly published an article along the line on which she was seeking information.

Then the poultry received her attention. The hens had been yielding enough eggs for the table and a surplus to be traded off for groceries. The mother became interested with the girl and they extended the poultry interests so that it was necessary to seek a new market for the eggs. The girl found it in a couple of hotels and several town families, who paid a high cash price for the large fresh eggs, buying them in most instances by the case. From spring up to June 1 of this year they have cleared one hundred dollars on eggs alone.

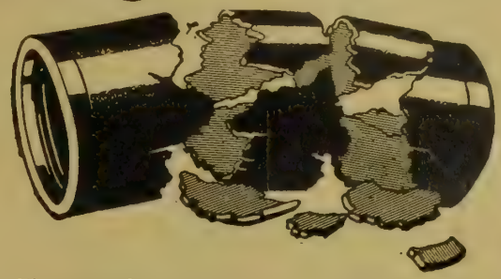
The girl has been doing just what any other intelligent girl with a little grit and energy can do. She knew things did not happen; that for every result could be found a cause. When there was a failure along any line, she looked for the cause until she found it and then applied the remedy. She knew if others raised fancy vegetables and made large sums of money from fruit and poultry, that she could do the same under right conditions. When conditions were not right, she strove to make them so. She reads and asks questions and puts into practical use whatever information she gains. Her life is one of the fullest, happiest, most useful lives of any woman I know.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

The Mile Trotting Record.

At Cleveland, Ohio, August 12th, driven by Charles Tanner, Mr. C. K. G. Billings' black gelding Uhlan established a new world's record by trotting a mile at North Randall track without a windshield in 1:58¾, beating Lou Dillon's without a windshield record by two and a quarter seconds and coming within a quarter of a second of equaling the record made by her with a windshield October 24, 1905, when she trotted a mile at Memphis in 1:58½. Uhlan's mile is considered the best yet made by a trotter to the sulky. Uhlan also went in 2:01 to a wagon.

At the Apple Growers' Congress, Edwin H. Riehl, of North Alton, exhibited a box of strawberries. The strawberries did not last long, because the apple growers like good strawberries, especially when strawberries are scarce and high.

Crash!!—another wax record gone to smash!



If you own a Phonograph or Graphophone (Edison or Columbia) never buy another wax record for it. Get one Indestructible Record from your dealer.

Or let us mail one to you;—35 cents (for the 2-minute) or 50 cents (for the 4-minute), postage free, and a catalog with it. Give it the hardest possible test. Lend it to the youngsters. Toss it on the table. Drop it on the floor. Kick it across the room. Leave it in the sun. Then play it and hear a finer, clearer, purer, stronger reproduction—better music in every way—than your machine ever gave out before. Play it every day for ten years and you will still have it, good as new. Almost too good to be true? Try it! Prove it! Send for one!

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We make this limited special offer so you can hear Columbia Indestructible Records on your own machine in your own home at your leisure. We know you will never buy another wearable, breakable wax record if you will play just one Indestructible Record on your own machine.

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1351 Tell Mother I'll Be There (Sacred Mixed Quartette)
1330 By the Light of the Silvery Moon (Soprano Solo)

4 Minute—50 Cents

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3060 Sextette from "Lucia" (Band Selection)
3062 Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming (Mixed Quartette.)

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Ladies' Handkerchiefs

Irish linen finish, hem-stitched, lace corner. Six in a box, quality guaranteed. Send us fifty cents and we will send you the nice, elegant, interesting monthly Universal Magazine for two years, and we will also send you by mail, postpaid, the box of handkerchiefs as described. The Universal Magazine is a nice, clean, thirty-two-page publication, three columns to the page, full of interesting stories, home reading, poetry, etc. Send us money order or new one-cent stamps. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3500 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

Very Elegant Pattern Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Each pattern is new and original.

Outing Blouse.

No. 6712.—The outing blouse made with soft rolled-over collar and cuffs is the newest and latest. It is smart and becoming and it is comfortable. This one is made of white linen, and the collar and trimming are of striped blue and white, but such a blouse can be made from a variety of materials; galatea and madras are liked for hard usage, lawns and batistes are preferred by many women, and handkerchief lawn with figures of color is a favorite of the season. For collar, cuffs and trimming can be used any contrasting material or the same material braided or embroidered would be pretty, but striped linen on white is smart and makes a feature of the season. The sleeves can be made as illustrated or extended to the wrists and finished with straight cuffs, as preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 24 or 27, 3¼ yards 32 or 36, 1⅞ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for trimming.

The Pattern 6712 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Kimono With Pointed Yoke.

No. 6720.—The kimono that is full below a smoothly-fitted yoke is one generally liked. It is graceful and becoming and it is easy to make. This one allows a choice of the short full sleeves or of long ones gathered into cuffs. In the illustration it is shown made of flowered oriental crepe with bands of India silk, but silks and plain crepes, crepe de Chine and challis, albatross and all materials of the sort are appropriate, while also lawns, batistes and the like are greatly in vogue. For the trimming can be used either contrasting material or ribbon.

The kimono is made with the yoke and the full portions that are gathered and joined to it. Both the short and long sleeves are cut in one piece each, but the long ones are gathered into bands. The trimming is applied over the neck, front and sleeve edges. If sacque length is preferred, the kimono can be cut on indicated lines.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9 yards 24 or 27, 7¾ yards 36, or 5 yards 44 inches wide, with 1⅞ yards of silk for trimming for the long kimono, 4¼ yards 24, 3½ yards 32, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide for the short kimono.

The Pattern 6720 is cut in three sizes—small, 32 or 34; medium, 36 or 38; large, 40 or 42 inches bust measure—and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Tucked-over Blouse.

No. 6711.—The overblouse with short sleeves that are cut in one with it is one of the prettiest garments of the season. This one can be utilized in a great many different ways, for it is equally well adapted to the gown made with skirt and blouse of one material and to the separate blouse to be worn with a coat suit and made from thin material in matching color, or from one of the favorite Persian silks, nets or chiffons. It is suited to all materials that are thin enough to be tucked, and it is exceptionally graceful and becoming, while meaning very little labor in the making. There is a peplum joined to the lower edge, consequently there is no bulk over the hips. In this instance China crepe is trimmed with oriental banding. Any guimpe that may be liked can be worn beneath.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2⅞ yards 24 or 27, 2 yards 36, or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide, with 1¼ yards of banding.

The Pattern 6711 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Costume For Misses.

No. 6701.—This costume is an exceptionally dainty and attractive one and includes all the latest features of the season. The skirt is drawn in at flounce depth but without exaggeration, and the waist gives the bib suggestion that is so well liked. The guimpe portions are cut in one with full draped sleeves. In this case the flounce and the bib are made of flouncing, the upper portion of the skirt and the guimpe are made from fine cotton chiffon, while the little undersleeves are of tucking, and there is trimming of banding around the neck edge and over the sleeves as well as on the skirt. Plain material could be used, however, with the edges trimmed to suit the fancy, or one material could be used for the skirt and the bib portions with another for the guimpe, and the pretty thin soft silks, such as foulard and the oriental sorts, are appropriate, as well as muslins. For a more dressy frock chiffon could be so made, and voile and marquisette are charming treated in such way with the guimpe only of contrasting material.

The costume consists of the waist portion and skirt. The waist portion is made with a short-fitted lining over which the guimpe portion with sleeves and the bib are arranged. There are undersleeves, which in this case are made of tucking, and which are sewed to the armholes of the lining. The upper portion of the skirt is five-gored and the flounce is straight. The closing is made invisibly at the back.

To make as illustrated for the sixteen-year size will be required 4¼ yards of material 24 or 27 inches wide, 3 yards 32, or 2⅝ yards 44 inches wide, with 4 yards of flouncing 18 inches wide, 6¾ yards of banding, and ½ yard of tucking. To make of plain material will be needed 6½ yards 24 or 27, 4¼ yards 32, or 3¾ yards 44 inches wide, with 1¼ yards 27 or 44 inches wide for the guimpe portions. For long sleeves will be needed 1¼ yards of tucking; for the yoke, ⅜ yard of all-over lace.

The Pattern 6701 is cut in sizes for girls of fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Girl's Dress.

No. 6692.—The younger girls are wearing a great many dresses that show the favorite drawn-in effect of the skirts, and this one includes that novelty, while it is eminently graceful and attractive. The model is made of handkerchief lawn, and the bertha and trimming are of embroidery, while there is a little yoke of embroidered batiste; but if a lower neck is liked, this yoke can be omitted and the neck edge finished with a little frill of lace or in any other way to suit the fancy. All the pretty soft materials that shirr so successfully can be utilized, cotton chiffon, mercerized mull, sheer batistes and lawns are equally appropriate, while chiffon and marquisette can be used for dresses of the more elaborate sort. For the bertha, embroidery of lace or the material embroidered or trimmed with lace or banding would be found pretty.

The dress consists of the blouse and the skirt. The blouse is gathered at both upper and lower edges and is joined to the yoke. The skirt is straight, finished with hem and tucks, and is shirred at the upper edge and gathered on indicated lines, then drawn up to the required size and held by the band of trimming. The joining is made invisibly. The sleeves are in one piece each, shirred at their lower edges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is 5¼ yards 24 or 27, 4⅜ yards 32, or 3 yards 44 inches wide, with 1¾ yards of embroidery 5 inches wide for the bertha, ⅜ yard 18 inches wide for the yoke, 1¾ yards of banding.

The Pattern 6692 is cut in sizes for girls of eight, ten and twelve years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Skirt With Pointed Tunic.

No. 6710.—The tunic that forms a point at the front and one at the back is one of the newest and prettiest. This one is arranged over a closely-fitted skirt that is finished with a straight flounce, consequently there is no bulk over the hips and the skirt gives just the long, slender, graceful lines that are essential to present fashions. This one is made of blue cotton voile that is woven with a border of blue and white dots, which makes the trimming, but every seasonable material is appropriate, for this skirt can be made from linen, from foulard, pongee or similar material, and it also can be made from lawn, batiste, marquisette and voile with equal success. For the heavier materials the skirt can be plaited; for the thinner and lighter it can be gathered. Bordered material can be used as illustrated, with the border cut off and applied over the tunic, or any banding can be made to take its place and applied over both tunic and flounce or over the tunic only with the flounce finished with a hem. Again, the skirt will be found an excellent one for two materials, for the flounce could be made of one material with the tunic of another and give an exceedingly smart result.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards of bordered material 36 inches wide, or 7¼ yards of plain material 24 or 27, 6 yards 36, or 4¼ yards 44 inches wide, with 2 yards 24 or 27, 1 yard 36 or 44 inches wide for the gored upper portion, 1½ yards 24 inches wide for the bands.

The Pattern 6710 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Boy's Suit.

No. 6717.—The boy's suit that is made in Russian blouse style is a becoming and fashionable one. This model will be found appropriate for every material adapted to boy's wear. It can be made from linen, from chambray or from madras or similar material; it can be made from shepherd's check or from light-weight serge and from all fabrics of a similar sort, and it is just as appropriate for the silk that is fashionable for occasions of greater dress. White silk of the bengaline sort is pretty for very elaborate occasions, and dark browns and blues are liked for those of lesser importance.

The suit consists of blouse and knickerbockers. The blouse is made with fronts and back and finished with a round collar and is held by a belt. The sleeves are made in one piece each, tucked at the wrists. The knickerbockers are of the regulation sort and are finished with hems at their lower edges, in which elastic is inserted to regulate the fullness.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) is 3¾ yards 24 or 27, 2⅝ yards 36, or 2 yards 44 inches wide.

The Pattern 6717 is cut in sizes for boys of two, four and six years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Plain Blouse or Guimpe.

No. 6702.—The plain blouse or guimpe is always a serviceable and desirable one. It can be cut from fancy material, it can be utilized beneath one of the fashionable overblouses and as a waist with equal success, and this one can be made either high or low, with round or square neck, so that it suits almost all needs. Again, many women like to tuck the material first, then to cut from a plain pattern, and this model serves admirably for such treatment. The sleeves are the new ones of moderate fullness that are gathered into cuffs, and these cuffs can be made as illustrated or extended to the wrists, as preferred.

The blouse is made with front and backs. When it is extended below the waist line it can be gathered and stayed or finished with a casing, in which tapes are inserted to regulate the size. When the peplum is used the blouse is cut off and gathered at the lower edge and joined to the peplum. The sleeves are cut in one piece each and the cuffs are plaited.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3⅜ yards 18, 2¼ yards 24, 1⅞ yards 36, or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide. For the peplum will be required ⅝ yard 36 inches wide.

The Pattern 6702 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give the size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address plainly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Kindly address al pattern orders to HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Maine Moon Farmers.

From Portland, Maine, on August 29th, it was reported that there was a good prospect of more than 5,000 acres of well-ripened wheat being a total loss near Skamokawa because the farmers who own the land and crops will not touch the grain until the moon has changed.

The farmers are known throughout the Northwest as Moon farmers, and it is because of their superstitions that they are letting their magnificent crop of more than 100,000 bushels stand in the fields until the moon has changed.

It is one of their beliefs, adhered to as religiously as they must have cheese for breakfast, that if wheat is harvested when the new moon is turned down that the plump kernels of wheat will shrimp and be reduced in weight.

In order to store their grain with the least possible chance of its shrinking, they are sitting idly by and watching for the change in the moon. The close study of the sky map for the coming month shows that the next change will be nearly two weeks so that it will least affect the grain. By this time the wheat will be so ripe that when the header touches the stems of the straw the kernels of wheat will fall from the heads and be lost.

(Note.—This is very interesting and may be true or not. If there is a river town, village or postoffice in Maine, the map does not show it. Skamokawa is in Washington county, on the Columbia river, where they are more likely to get salmon than cheese for berakfast.—Ed.)

Two Bull's Eyes.

Senator La Follette was talking about two corporations that had been attacking one another in the press.

"They both scored," he said. "They made me think of two prisoners in Atlanta, one of whom had been convicted of stealing a watch the other of stealing a cow.

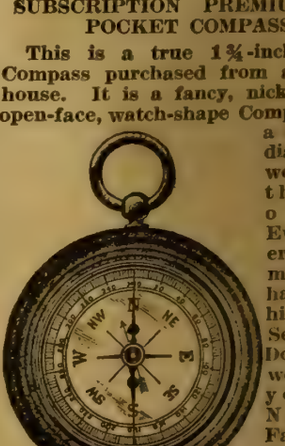
"These two prisoners hated each other, and as they passed one morning in the exercise yard the cow stealer said with a sneer:

" 'What time is it?'

" 'Milking time,' the watch stealer answered."

SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM — A POCKET COMPASS.

This is a true 1¾-inch Pocket Compass purchased from a reliable house. It is a fancy, nickel-plated open-face, watch-shape Compass, with a silvered dial, and weighs less than one ounce. Every farmer or rancher should have one in his pocket. Send us One Dollar and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year, and we will also send you the Pocket Compass by mail postpaid. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



THE MORTGAGE.

He bought in sixteen sixty-five a farm of stumps and stones,
His name was God Be Glorified, his other name was Jones;
He put a mortgage on the farm, and then in anxious pride,
"In twenty years I'll pay it up," said God Be Glorified.

The mortgage had a hungry maw that swallowed corn and wheat;
He toiled with patience night and day to let the monster eat;
He slowly worked himself to death, and on the calm hillside
They laid, beyond the monarch's reach, good God Be Glorified.

And the farm with its incumbrances of mortgage, stumps and stones,
It fell to young Melchizedek Paul Adoniram Jones;
Melchizedek was a likely youth, a holy, godly man,
And he vowed to raise that mortgage like a noble Puritan.

And he went forth every morning to the rugged mountainside,
And he dug, as dug before him, poor old God Be Glorified.
He raised pumpkins and potatoes down the monster's throat to pour;
He gulped them down and smacked his jaws and calmly asked for more.

He worked until his back was bent, until his hair was gray,
On a hillside through a snowdrift they dug his grave one day!
His first-born son, Eliphalet, had no time to weep and brood,
For the monster by his doorstep growled perpetual for food.

He fed him on his garden truck, he stuffed his ribs with hay,
And he fed him eggs and butter, but he would not go away;
And Eliphalet he staggered with the burden and then died,
And slept with old Melchizedek and God Be Glorified.

Then the farm it fell to Thomas, and from Thomas fell to John,
Then from John to Eleazur, but the mortgage still lived on;
Then it fell to Ralph and Peter, Eli, Absalom and Paul;
Down through all the generations, but the mortgage killed them all.

About a score of years ago the farm came down to Jim—
And Jim called in the mortgagee and gave the farm to him.
There's no human heart so empty that it has no ray of hope,
So Jim gave up the aged farm and went to making soap.

He grew a fifty-millionaire, a bloated, pampered nature,
He owned ten railroads, twenty mines and the whole State Legislature;
And thousands did his gruff commands and lived upon his bounty;
And he came home, bought back the farm, and the entire county.

—Sam Walter Foss.

A CHICKEN BOLD.

He was a fluffy yellow chick, not long out of the shell,
But oh! the wondrous deed he did you should have heard him tell.
When he was but a few days old, he wandered off afar
Beyond the coop, without once asking leave of his mamma.

In truth, a daring soul was he, for where a recent rain
Had left a pool he tumbled in—and tumbled out again,
And though a small log lay across and barred his way before,
He cried: "Oh, what a horrid hill!" and tried to scramble o'er.

Quoth he, when back: "I flew so far my head just fairly whirled;
I've climbed a mountain, sailed a sea and been most round the world."
Such news, be sure, quite startled his mamma and all her troupe,
But the traveler bold, that night, alas! was nursed for chicken-croup!

—Chicago News.

THE WASTREL.

Once, when I was little, as the summer dark was falling,
Among the purple upland fields I lost my barefoot way;
The road to home was hidden fast, and frightful shadows crawling
Along the sky line, swallowed up the last kind light of day;
And then I seemed to hear you
In the twilight, and be near you;
Seemed to hear your dear voice calling—
Through the meadows, calling, calling—
And I followed and I found you,
Flung my tired arms around you,
And rested, on the mother-breast, returned, tired out, from play.

Down the years that followed, though I trod strange paths unheeding,
Though I chased the jack-o'-lanthorns of so many maddened years,
Though I never looked behind me where the home-lights were receding,
Though I never looked enough ahead to see the inn of Fears;
Still I knew your heart was near me,
That your ear was strained to hear me,
That your love would need no pleading
To forgive me, but was pleading
Of itself that, in disaster,
I should run to you the faster,
And be sure that I was dearer for your sacrifice of tears.

Now on life's last summer time the long, last dusk is falling,
And I, who trod one way so long, can tread no other way,
Until at death's dim crossroads I watch, hesitant, the crawling
Night passages that maze me with the ultimate dismay.
Then, when Death and Doubt shall bind me—
Even then—I know you'll find me;
I shall hear you, Mother, calling—
Hear you calling—calling—calling;
I shall fight and follow—find you
Though the grave-clothes swathe and bind you,
And I know your love will answer:
"Here's my laddie home from play!"

—Reginald Wright Kauffman, in the Forum.

CARUSO ON THE FARM.

You wouldn't know the Desert Spring
These winter nights. It ain't the same
Ol' house o' mirth it was before
The phony-what-you-call-it came
The boys don't care for faro now,
Or poker, or for anything,
But jus' to set aroun' the horn
An' listen to Carusy sing.

"There ain't no doubt," says Pinto Pete,
"That this 'ere music has its charm
To subjigate the human breast
An' make an outfit stack its arms."
"The which is true," says Texas Jack,
"It's that puissant it appeals
To one until his cussedness
Jus' percolates through his heels."

There's one o' them selections where
Coyote says the girl is dead,
An' he is standin' by the grave,
His heart jus' like a chunk o' lead.
We can't quite savey what he says,
Our language bein' strange to his,
But you ought to see the outfit when
He tells them punchers how it is.

Jus' man to man with Alkali
A-settin' there agin the rim
O' that big horn, an' harrowin'
His bleedin' heart most out o' him;
The big tears rollin' down his cheeks,
An' human nature in the rough
Assertin' in a husky voice
He 'lows it must be awful tough.

An' Idaho, as had a some-
What similar bereavement once,
An' says to him he understan's
An' sad and melancholy grunts.
You wouldn't think as sympathy
Was in that hard an' seasoned crew,
But you ought to hear 'em when he says
He's got to blow his brains out, too.

Coyote says it is the tears
That's in his voice as makes it real,
Which may be true; at any rate,
It's wonderful to hear 'em squeal,
"Don't do it!" Alkali exclaims,
"Brace up, ol' man!" sob two or three,
An' Texas blubbers out about
There bein' others in the sea.

That's what has made the Desert Spring
Another place. The boys is tame,
It's nothin' like it was before
The phony-what-you-call-it came.
There ain't no shootin' now at all;
An' when some bad man comes along,
The boys jus' rope and hol' him while
Carusy tames him with a song.

—Clark McAdams, in Post-Disptach.

THE WEEDS OF WANDER LANE.

In Wander Lane the weeds grow tall,
And there I love to walk,
For somehow I do love them all
And love with them to talk.
They touch my hands as I go by;
They even touch my cheek;
Until on them I bend an eye
And with them stop and speak.

Down Wander Lane I often go,
And leave those flowers behind
That in my formal garden grow
And scent the squandering wind.
I love them all, but more I love
The weeds of Wander Lane,
That with their simple beauty prove
How queenly are the plain.

They rest the soul and rest the heart,
And strengthen both anew,
As one who, drinking long of art,
Doth yearn again for dew;
And, speeding back to brook and field,
In Nature's living might
Repowers himself, and finds unsealed
The fountain of delight.

In Wander Lane the weeds grow strong,
With no one's hand to rule;
They wear the dignity of song,
Untaught of any school;
Such dignity is theirs as bards
In Doric ages wore,
Content with sun and rain and shards,
And asking nothing more.

—C. G. Blanden, in Globe-Democrat.

SHE ONLY LOOKED.

She did not redden or deny
My entrance to her room;
She did not speak an angry word;
She did not fret or fume;
She did not frown upon poor me,
Her lover now as then;
She only looked at me the way
She looks at other men.

—Hindu Poem, translation by A. W. Ryder.

WOMEN'S EYES.

The world is full of women's eyes,
Defiant, filled with shy surprise,
Demure, a little overfree,
Or simply sparkling roguishly;
It seems a gorgeous lily-bed
Whichever way I turn my head.

—Hindu Poem, translation by A. W. Ryder.

Stock Up with Fresh Soda Crackers

Instead of getting a large package of ***loose*** soda crackers that soon grow stale—stock your pantry with small ***tight*** packages containing

Uneeda Biscuit

Fresh soda crackers every time you eat—the last as fresh as the first—because they are placed in moisture proof packages the moment they leave the oven.

5¢ (Never Sold in Bulk)

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

He Could Stop It.

Physician—"Have you any aches or pains this morning?"

Patient—"Yes, Doctor; it hurts me to breathe; in fact, the only trouble now seems to be with my breath."

Physician—"All right. I'll give you something that will soon stop that."—Good Housekeeping.

The City and the Country.

"There's one thing about your suburbanites that I never could understand," said the city chap.

"What is that?" queried the commuter.

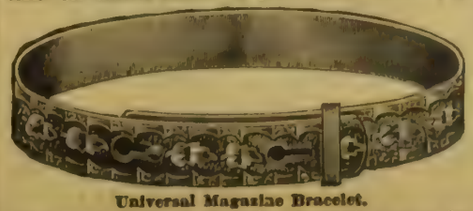
"I've noticed time and again," continued the city chap, "that when you fellows reach town in the morning, and again when you start for home in the evening, you have a happy look. Now, why is it?"

"Oh, that's easily explained," replied the other. "After the day's work in the city we are always glad to get out of it, and after a night in the country we are always glad to get back."—Chicago News.

The right way to start a flock of sheep is to buy a healthy lot of ewes when they can be bought cheap. They are selling cheap now.

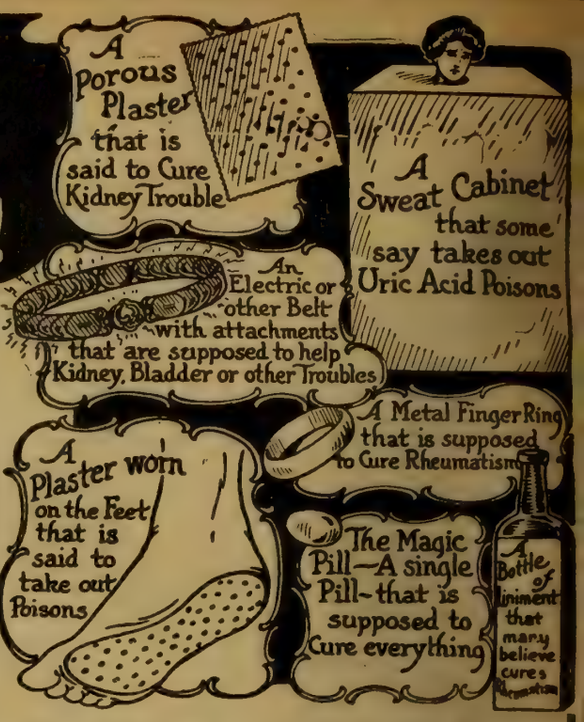
The Universal Magazine Bracelet.

This is all the rage. And Adjustable Bracelet. The most elegant design and perfectly finished. It is not solid gold, but it is washed and plated and will stand the acid test. Its match cannot be purchased in country jewelry stores for any price. It is a duplicate of the latest Parisian creation made expressly for the purpose of using it as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine**. The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one elegant **Universal Magazine Bracelet**, postage free, as a subscription premium. Money returned if not satisfied. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**



Universal Magazine Bracelet.

FREE TO VICTIMS
of KIDNEY TROUBLE, BLADDER TROUBLE AND RHEUMATISM.
FREE! FREE! Absolutely Free!


A Porous Plaster that is said to Cure Kidney Trouble
A Sweat Cabinet that some say takes out Uric Acid Poisons
An Electric or other Belt with attachments that are supposed to help Kidney, Bladder or other Troubles
A Metal Finger Ring that is supposed to Cure Rheumatism
A Plaster worn on the Feet that is said to take out Poisons
The Magic Pill—A single Pill—that is supposed to Cure everything
A Bottle of liniment that many believe cures Rheumatism

THE DAY OF WITCHCRAFT is passed. This is the 20th century. Throw away the idea of fetishes, mysterious contraptions, etc. If you have tried them you know they do not cure. Now try the common-sense, intelligent way. Place your case in the hands of a doctor of experience—who knows your trouble better than anyone else knows it—a doctor who is different from the doctors you usually know, the doctor of small practice who treats all diseases. Here is a doctor—Dr. T. Frank Lynott—a specialist in Uric Acid diseases. He is the doctor for you to have confidence and faith in. He makes a specialty of treating Kidney Trouble, Bladder Trouble and Rheumatism—Uric Acid diseases. He has spent his life in this specialty. He has the training in these diseases of a thousand ordinary physicians—**he has prescribed for over a quarter million sufferers** from these diseases. (Let him send you his Book of Cures giving names and addresses). Don't you want to benefit from this vast experience, this knowledge of **how you suffer,** how others like you were cured, and how **you** can be cured in your own home?

The way is easy — get in correspondence with this health-promoting man.

TEST THIS TREATMENT FREE AT DR'S EXPENSE

Dr. Lynott does not ask you to send him money. He does not ask you to pay him to TRY to cure you. He simply wants you to write him how you suffer so that he can send you a free treatment to test—a free proof treatment—by which you can soon enough tell if he understands your case and if he sent you the right remedies for your cure. THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO CHARGE FOR THIS.

This free proof treatment MUST prove to you that your case is curable at Dr. Lynott's hands. That is the one object of sending it—to prove to you that if Dr. Lynott takes your case it means that he believes you curable, and he accordingly sends you his remedies. These remedies have been sent to a quarter of a million people in recent years, and the fact that every day new patients write to Dr. Lynott, proves that they MUST cure or the sufferers would not recommend others.

These remedies—the result of a generation of study and effort—will prove to you by a few days' use **in your own home** that the painful kidney aches can be permanently stopped; that the urine can be cleared and made healthy-looking; that the too frequent desire to urinate will grow less and less, and that soon the bladder will work normally again; and that the grinding, racking pains of rheumatism will subside, then entirely vanish.

That is the doctor's aim—to prove to you that this can be done. And he will charge you nothing for the proof. All you have to do is to write him a letter describing how you feel, or, simpler still, read the symptoms and then fill out the coupon and mail it to him. He will then SELECT the remedies SUITED TO YOUR CASE. He will send you a treatment to test, free of cost or obligation. You owe him nothing for it either now or in the future.

We know Dr. Lynott and his methods, and we vouch for his word. He will send you the free proof treatment as promised. He will aim honestly and conscientiously to cure you. We could mention the names of dozens of people who had given up all hope of health, who wrote Dr. Lynott for a treatment to test free, took it according to the doctor's simple directions, and were ultimately cured at their homes.

If so many others, why not you? He makes a specialty of treating kidney trouble, bladder trouble and rheumatism, and we believe he understands these diseases better than anyone else, and has better remedies. It must be so or else how could he have so many cures to his credit?

Prove It to Yourself That You Can Be Cured

Take nobody's word for Dr. Lynott's ability or for the value of his remedies—FIND OUT FOR YOURSELF! Column upon column of testimonials could be given, but what would be the use? The question would still be, can he cure YOU? But it is easy to find out if he can—send for a treatment to try free of charge. This free test treatment that he gladly sends to any sufferer, will prove it better than words.

He will send you the free proof treatment just as soon as he receives your address, and he will also include the names and addresses of the many people who have written him that he cured them. You can write them if you want to, but you will then have the free treatment in your possession, which, when you use it, will be the best evidence of what can be done for you.

There is nothing like satisfying yourself by personal test. So send for the free proof treatment.

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If you want the best treatment for your disease that the worlds of science and chemistry have discovered, and vastly better than you can possibly obtain elsewhere; if you want simple, safe and easily used home remedies; if you want a common-sense method of treatment free from fetish, "charm," or witchcraft mystery; if you want an intelligent opinion of your case and an intelligent book to read, telling plainly about your disease, then write Dr. Lynott. All know his high professional standing, his special fitness for the cure of kidney, bladder and rheumatic diseases (he received a Special Diploma for Urinary Diseases from the great University College, city of New York, now Bellevue and Cornell Medical) and his financial honesty and his ability to do as he promises are personally vouched for by us. If you are in earnest about wanting to be cured, fill out the coupon and get a free test of the famous Lynott treatment. It will not cost you more than the two-cent postage stamp you put on the envelope to mail the coupon.

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Write Dr. Lynott Today — Send the Free Coupon

This offer to let you make a FREE HOME TEST OF DR. LYNOTT'S FAMOUS TREATMENT and his FAMOUS REMEDIES is open to any and every reader of the National Farmer and Stock Grower who has any of the symptoms given above. Any sufferer from a Uric Acid disease, such as kidney trouble, bladder trouble or rheumatism and its complications, does himself or herself a positive injustice not to take advantage of this liberal offer. It makes no difference what your age is, how many months or years you have suffered or how often you have tried before to be cured, you MUST try again. Submit your case to Dr. Lynott. You have no right to doubt until you have heard what he has to say—UNTIL YOU HAVE TRIED HIS METHOD OF CURE.

WRITE HIM TODAY. Address your letter or coupon to

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT
3809 Occidental Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

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These symptoms are important. They tell the exact degree of health or sickness. If you have one or more of them you ought to make a free test of Dr. Lynott's treatment. Which of the symptoms have you got? Fill out the coupon, give the numbers of the symptoms, and mail the coupon to Dr. Lynott today. He will select and send you a free treatment to test, he will write you a letter giving you his professional opinion of your case, and he will include his famous illustrated medical book, "How Can I Get Well?" which gives the ingredients of his famous remedies and his method of curing these Uric Acid diseases. There will be no charge for any of this. He does not send out one remedy only, but as many as are required, so in order to understand your case it is necessary for him to have either a letter explaining your case in your own words, or the coupon properly filled out.

THESE ARE THE SYMPTOMS.

1 Pain in the back.	10 Swelling in any part of the body.
2 Too frequent desire to urinate.	11 Palpitation or pain around the heart.
3 Burning or obstruction of urine.	12 Pain in the hip joints.
4 Pain or soreness in the bladder.	13 Pain in the neck or head.
5 Prostatic trouble.	14 Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
6 Gas or pain in the stomach.	15 Pain or swelling of the joints.
7 General debility, weakness, dizziness.	16 Pain and swelling of the muscles.
8 Constipation or liver trouble.	17 Pain and soreness in nerves.
9 Pain and soreness under right ribs.	18 Acute or chronic rheumatism.

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(Here put down the numbers.)

Please send me a Free Proof Treatment, your opinion of my case, any medical advice you want to give me, etc. I would also be interested to read your illustrated Medical Book, "How Can I Get Well?"

As I understand it, the above is to be entirely free, and I am to be under no obligations to you in any way. Please send to

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(Write plainly Mr. or Mrs.)

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*State*_____ *My Age is*_____

National FARMER

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A FIRST-CLASS LOAD OF HEAVY HOGS. These hogs were marketed by S. C. Saylor, of Oakwood, Ill., a prominent stockman of Vermillion county, near the Indiana line, and were shipped to the Buffalo market, where they were sold at $9.65 per 100 pounds by CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. to the Jacob Dold Packing Company. The sale was made on August 24th. At that time the hogs that usually sold at the top of the market were mixed hogs, 200 to 225 pounds average, suitable for the butcher trade, but the extraordinary quality of these heavy hogs enabled the salesman to make a record with them, these being the first heavy hogs on the Buffalo market this season to sell at the extreme top price for butcher weights. There is a lesson to be learned from this transaction. The picture of the hogs shows how fat, even and splendid they were; the other requisites to such a transaction are a good buyer, an active market and a capable salesman. Our readers are aware that CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. are established at ten of the leading live stock markets. At St. Louis the selling service in the hog department is especially efficient.

Choice Light Native Cattle.

Included in recent cattle sales at Chicago were forty yearlings, 1,170 pounds average, sold at $7.00 per 100 pounds; twenty yearlings, 896 pounds average, at $7.15 per 100 pounds; twenty-eight steers and heifers, 900 pounds average, at $7.15 per 100 pounds; twenty yearlings, 1,090 pounds average, at $7.25 per 100 pounds; and twenty-five head, 965 pounds average, at $7.45 per 100 pounds. All these light, native, fat yearlings sold on one day. This indicates a remarkably strong butcher demand. The heaviest and best cattle on the market the same day averaged 1,564 pounds and sold at $7.75 per 100 pounds. Some cattle averaging 1,300 pounds sold at $6.25 per 100 pounds.

Onions on the Market.

Onion prices at St. Louis, October 1st: Fancy Red Globe at 60c. per bushel in bulk to 65c. in sacks, delivered; poorer offerings, No. 2, small, etc., from 40c. to 45c.; fancy white at 70c. to 75c—heated and inferior less.

5 Cents a Copy. Published Monthly by The Hale Publishing Co. 50 Cents a Year.

and Stock GROWER

Care of Grazing Grounds.

American farmers have only begun to study the care of their grazing grounds. Farmers in Europe have always had a high ideal for their pastures; but the Americans have been spoiled by having for centuries such vast grazing grounds that they did not have to be careful to make each acre produce the uttermost. However, the increased cost of feed for farm animals is forcing everyone to pay more and more attention to that part of the farm that alone holds out promise to being an offset to the high prices of commercial feed products.

An observation of many of the pastures one goes through will be sufficient to suggest some of the things that need to be done to improve our grazing lands or even to hold them where they are in point of productiveness. In a trip through a part of Massachusetts the writer was struck with the fact that some of the pastures were being greatly reduced in capacity by the increase of second-growth trees, which were in most cases only very small saplings. Yet they were growing in such numbers that they were taking absolute possession of considerable areas. That they would never be of value as forest trees was demonstrated by the fact that they were of inferior varieties. The same is true of many Western pastures which have been neglected. It is a small matter to grub out a new tree when it is a foot high; it is a difficult thing when it has grown for several years. One tree is not such a factor as are many hundreds, as we find in some pastures. In the early stages of sapling development a man can go over the pasture with a scythe and destroy a tree with a single clip of the implement he carries.

A little ditching will greatly improve some of our pastures. It is common to find the pasture including the wet parts of the farm, because the wet parts were the least easy to bring under cultivation. So to-day our pastures have in them a far larger proportion of undrained land than other parts of the farm. Running a ditch here and there through the wettest part will work wonders. If the ditches can be tiled, so much the better; but the open ditch is least objectionable in the pasture than elsewhere on the farm. Better an open ditch than nothing.

The rotating of pastures is a great step toward their improvement. A movable fence thrown across one corner of a pasture enables the piece of land enclosed to be put into some farm crop that requires the working of the ground. When in a few years the land goes back to pasture, a good has been accomplished that will show for many years. The gradual working over of the whole pasture area is possible under almost any system of farming.

Keeping the stock off the pasture in the early spring and the late fall, when the ground is soft, is one of the requisites for the preservation of the pastures in their best condition. An ordinary rain in summer does not soften a pasture sod very much, but in late fall and early spring the ground often becomes so soft that every footprint of a farm animal is an injury to it.

Health on the Farm.

People should be more healthy on farms than it cities; but this is not always the case. In fact, some of the most contagious of diseases have had larger runs in the country than in the cities. This is due to the better sanitation of cities.

It seems strange that where populations are dense the people should be able to create conditions of health superior to those existing in the country, where there is plenty of room for the disposal of sewage and the securing of pure water and pure food.

Now the farmer must imitate the citiizen in sanitary matters. What the citizen has had to work out in the science of sanitation the agriculturist can lay hold of and take without further effort than learning the trick.

The citizen has learned that bathrooms are a great help to the comfort and health of his family. He has made the bathroom possible by combining with others and building great water systems to supply an abundance of water for the bathroom. But the farmer can often accomplish the same result with less trouble. He often has a windmill or some other way of getting water into an elevated tank, from which it is distributed to his barns and his water tanks. It takes but a little extra piping to convey the water to his house and his bathroom, where it will be always available by merely turning a faucet.

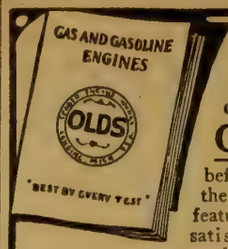
This makes it possible for the farmer to have in his kitchen the same kind of a hot-water tank as is found in the home of the citizen. The medicinal value of a big supply of hot water is very great. Every doctor makes use of it.

After the water supply is secured, the indoor closet and the private sewer come naturally. The writer knows of one farmer than has an admirable arrangement of this kind. His indoor toilets are on two floors. The water is supplied from an elevated tank and a special windmill. The sewer is a private one, running off into an adjacent field, and the sewage goes into a good-sized box, where the solid portions rise and form a thick sludge. In this the sewage-destroying bacteria live and work, and the organic matter is destroyed. The water from this box is comparatively clean and flows into the soil of a plowed field without injury to it, and without offensive odor. The amount of water used per day by one family will not exceed fifteen cubic feet, even in summer time, and a small plat of ground will absorb that amount without appreciable effect except to improve it.

Farm sanitation requires attention to the well, where the well is used as a source of water supply, either for the people or the live stock. Observe how many of the wells near farm houses are so near barn-yards and privies that they are contaminated by the latter. It has been determined by investigations that usually a well within 100 feet of a privy or barn-yard receives some of the washings from those places, especially in times of heavy rains. Contaminated farm wells are great spreaders of disease.

Live Stock Scarce in Italy.

Writing from Genoa, Consul-General James A. Smith says that the Chamber of Commerce at Turin recently decided to invite the attention of the government to the shortage of live stock for slaughtering in Piedmont. While formerly this region was an exporter of live stock, the city of Turin alone is importing cattle to the extent of nearly $5,000,000 annually. The rapid growth of the cheese industry is given as the cause of this, the cattle raisers in that department finding it more remunerative to sell the milk for cheese making than to dispose of their stock for slaughter. The result is a rapid rise in the price of meat and consequent hardship imposed upon the citizens of that region, who find it increasingly difficult to provide for themselves and their families. The government is asked to adopt measures to render the raising of live stock for slaughter more remunerative. This is from the Consular Reports of the Department of Commerce.



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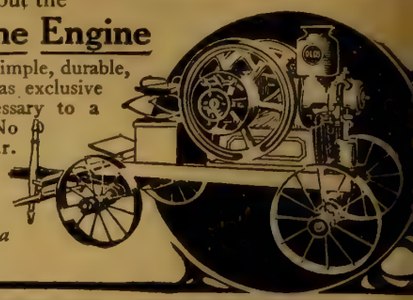

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Feeding Oats to Stock.

Stock-raising farmers should not ship oats to market if they can help it. Oats are more valuable on the farm than in market. At the time this article is written, September oats are quoted at 33½ cents a bushel, and it costs a freight bill to put oats in market.

This subject is brought up by reading about sheep feeding in South Dakota, and the result was that lambs fed a ration of oats while on rape pasture made a larger gain than did lambs fed a grain ration of corn on rape pasture, and oats were also superior to barley under similar circumstances.

We are also reminded of the statement made by Prof. Henry, in Feeds and Feeding, that horses nurtured on oats show mettle which cannot be reached by the use of any other feeding stuff. The same professor usually prescribes in horse feeding eight pounds of oats to each four pounds of corn.

In feeding hogs the ration is reversed, good results being obtained by using one-third oat meal and two-thirds corn meal.

In the dairy, ground oats in competitior with bran have been known to cause a production of 10 per cent. more milk, and to-day oats on the farm are cheaper than bran can be bought and delivered.

One thing is certain concerning oats at present, which is, that oats dumped on the market will bring low prices, whereas if oats are used everywhere it is possible to feed to advantage, there will be a better chance for the oats market to recover.

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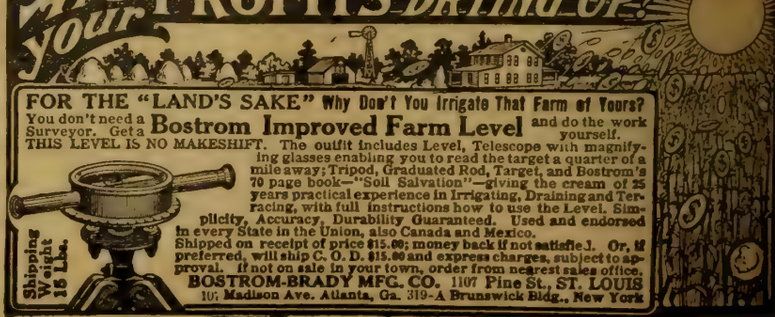
From Clay, Robinson & Co.'s Live Stock Report: "Claude Bowen, of Newton county, Missouri, was on the East St. Louis market, September 5th, with a deck each of lambs and ewes, and our house sold the former offerings at $6.40 and the latter at $4.35, the top for the respective classes. On the same day they sold for W. W. Kastor, of Schuyler county, Missouri, lambs at $6.40, and mixed ewes and wethers at $4.50 per 100 pounds straight."

Farmers and stockmen who have unproductive lands will find it to their advantage to read the article entitled "Care of Grazing Lands" on this page.

Are Your PROFITS DRYING UP?



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Paying Crops and Weeds.

The weed question is uppermost in the mind of Prof. Alvin Keyser, of the Colorado Agricultural College, who says:

"Did you ever stop to think of the tax you are paying to keep up the weed crop? If the state should levy a tax on your crops, equal to 25 per cent. of the value, you would rebel in righteous indignation. Wouldn't you? Yet a good many of us permit a stand of 25 per cent. of weeds to occupy our fields and think we are doing pretty good farming, too.

Why not grow grain or alfalfa, or sugar beets or spuds, or some other good crop where that weed tax is now growing? The weeds give no return. They draw more heavily on the water supply and plant food supply than paying crops. Paying crops and weeds cannot occupy land at the same time. Let us grow paying crops and gets profits rather than pay taxes.

Pound for pound, the plant food required by crops and by weeds is almost the same, but weeds are better food gatherers. The greatest difference comes when the question of water arises. Weeds not only require more water but are able to get it. From 300 to 700 pounds of water are used in producing a pound of dry matter in our common crops. Weeds require even more. If it comes to a contest as to which will get it, the weeds win.

It is estimated from careful study that Colorado's crop was reduced over 25 per cent. in value last year through weeds alone.

Reform the weed."

Where Oats Are Raised.

Illinois cultivates 13 per cent. of the United States acreage in oats, and Iowa 12½ per cent.

Minnesota cultivates 8 per cent.; Nebraska, 7.6 per cent.; and Wisconsin, 6.7 per cent.

Indiana comes next with 5.5 per cent.; Ohio. 5.1 per cent.: North Dakota, 4.7 per cent.; Michigan, 4.4 per cent.; and South Dakota, 4.3 per cent.

Other states worth mentioning as producing oats are New York, 3.8 per cent.; Kansas, 3. 4 per cent.; and Pennsylvania, 2.9 per cent.

The average condition of the oat crop when harvested was 83.3 per cent., against 81.5 per cent. last month, 93.8 per cent. when harvested in 1909, 69.7 per cent. in 1908, and a ten-year average when harvested of 79.5 per cent., which indicates that we have raised the largest crop of oats and the best crop ever raised in this country.

The condition of Iowa oats when harvested was 100 per cent.

Parcels Post Wanted.

Generally speaking, we do not like monopolies, neither do we wish to see the United States government engaged in business in competition with the citizen; but there is one business which by common consent is conducted by the government, and that is the postoffice, and we believe in this country the postoffice is not yet fulfilling its mission.

We have urgent need of a parcels post system that will carry a package from one end of the country to another. From every city to every individual on a rural route, and from every rural route to every city. The rural free delivery only needs the parcels post to make it a paying branch of the postoffice instead of a losing one; therefore the sooner the parcels post system is inaugurated the better.

Much has been said about the Express Companies in this connection, but the fact remains that in countries where the parcels post systems are such as we desire, the Express Companies get along very well. What we need is the same service for American parcels that our own postoffice freely accords to citizens of foreign nations sending goods to this country. There are good parcel post rates from England, France or Germany to any part of the United States, and what we need is the adoption of these or favorable rates for our own citizens. The foreign rates were established in the belief that the American charges would soon be reduced, and it is very nearly time the change was brought about.

The farmers of this country have been begging for parcels post these many years—not a limited affair for a few miles, but a broad-gauge one from ocean to ocean. Let us have the parcels post at once—that is the cry that is going up from all farmers' organizations.

A Poor Policy.

Buying goods of foreign countries instead of buying from our own citizens and letting the foreign goods come in free of duty without contributing to the support of our government and adding taxes on our own people to make up the deficiency, is poor policy, no matter who advocates it, and the result is disaster; and that is what many people are advocating in their cry for more and more tariff revision downward. Last year, for no reason at all, the government took off the duties on hides, and we would certainly like to see a photograph of the American citizen who derived any benefit therefrom.

Organic Matter of Soils.

[By D. W. Frear, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.]

All cultivated soils and most virgin soils contain plant and animals' remains, called organic matter.

When in the last stages of decay, organic matter is called humus. Humus is dark in color and imparts that color to soil when present in sufficient quantities.

Organic matter is very light in weight. When partially decayed, and especially in the form of humus, it has the power to absorb and hold larger quantities of water than even the finest clays.

Humus is more plastic (sticky) than sand, and less plastic than clay, consequently it is very valuable in binding together sandy soils and loosening up clayey soils.

When organic matter decays, substances called organic acids are produced which act on the soil mineral matter and help to make it soluble, so that it is available to other plants. The food material which the organic matter contained is also broken down to its original form, and much of it is again built up into plant tissue.

Organic matter is gotten into the soil by crop rotation, by plowing under green crops, by manuring and by raising crops with extensive root systems. When added to soils in arid regions it should be well rotted. It is one of the most important soil constituents. The lack of it in soil is largely the cause of the decreased yields under the single, continuos cropping syetem.

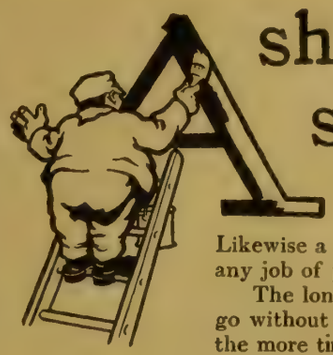
Proportion of Crop Land to Grass Land.

For every dollar that is made from cultivated crops there are two dollars made on grass. Grass alone, however, will not fatten for market, and cultivated crops alone will not be used profitably for raising stock. A stock-farm proposition that will not fail is three acres of grass to one of cultivated land.

Had No Witnesses.

"You are charged with stealing nine of Colonel Henry's hens last night. Have you any witnesses?" asked the Justice sternly.

"Nussah!" said Brother Jones humbly. "I 'specks I'se sawtuh perculiah dat-uh-way, but it ain't never been mah custom to take witnesses along when I goes out chicken-stealin', sah."—Central Law Journal.



A short horse is soon curried

Likewise a small job of painting is soon finished, and any job of painting is a small job if taken in time.

The longer your house and barns are allowed to go without repainting, the more paint it takes and the more time to apply it.

That's why delays are costly.

And also buildings, wagons and machinery needing paint and not getting it, soon need more than paint to make them right.

The moral is—keep things painted and use good paint in doing so. By good paint I mean paint that covers well, sinks in and stays on. Select your paint as you do your seed or your fertilizer—it is just as important. Find a name in the paint field that stands out, that has made a reputation on quality, that was making paint when you were a boy and is still at it and that has become the largest paint house in the world, and you can come pretty near trusting its products.

There is such a house and to save your time I'll mention its name—The Sherwin-Williams Company. You can get every kind of paint or varnish that your farm requires from a Sherwin-Williams dealer near you. Just mention the thing to be painted and you'll get the right paint—the kind that will last and protect.

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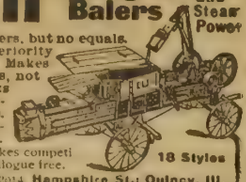

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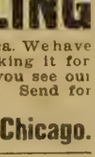

This valuable book—written by a man of 25 years' experience in hay—is full of live pointers: How to cure hay, when to cut, how to take advantage of the market to get top notch prices, etc.

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Corn and Wheat Compared.

From a circular issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Missouri, signed by F. H. Demaree, we take the text, which gives comparison in cost of growing wheat, also of growing corn, and in addition thereto the results of rotating crops instead of growing the same crop on the same land each year. We quote as follows:

"Because of the comparatively large profit in the corn crop and the certainty of some return, we have had for several years past an excess in the corn acreage which has resulted in a general reduction in yield and injury to the ground by continuous cropping. The excess in corn acreage can also be accounted for in the fact that the depredation of the chinch-bug and Hessian fly a few years ago caused our farmers to lose interest in the wheat crop. Also very few men have stopped to figure the cost of production of the two crops and the returns from each.

From many figures the cost of producing an acre of corn is approximately $12 and wheat $8.00 per acre. The average production of wheat in this state for the last five years has been 12.7 bushels per acre, and corn 30.7 bushels per acre. The average price of wheat during the same period has been 86 cents and corn 47 cents per bushel. At these prices the value of an acre of wheat has been $10.92, and an acre of corn $14.42. which leaves a profit, when the cost of production is taken out, of $2.92 per acre for wheat, and $2.42 for corn, showing that, as a money crop. the wheat growers of this state have really made more money than those growing corn. The profit in either case is little enough, it is true, and could be greatly increased by growing a rotation of crops rather than either of these continuously.

At this Station, the two methods of cropping have been thoroughly compared, and in the past twenty years those plots growing corn continuously barely paid expenses, while those growing corn in rotation with other crops produced 80.2 per cent. more than the continuous-cropping ones. Wheat yields increase 28.4 per cent. during the same time due to rotation."

"Don'ts" For Farmers on Land Drainage.

Some of the bad methods often followed by farmers in draining land are outlined in a series of "Dont's on Drainage" by Prof. E. R. Jones, of the Soils Department of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin, as follows:

Don't dodge the wet spots in cultivated fields. A few dollars spent in drainage will make these spots yield valuable crops, and will make the cultivation of the whole field more convenient.

Don't be content with raising marsh grass on muck and peat marshes. Drainage is the step that begins their adaptation to tame grasses and other farm crops.

Don't condemn the muck and peat marshes on which timothy has died out once. Drain thoroughly and then apply barn-yard or commercial fertilizer. as is done on uplands. In other words, give the marshes a square deal.

Don't wait for nature to drain the wet lands without assistance. Nature alone did not remove the stumps and stones from the wooded, stony lands. Neither does she irrigate the arid lands of the West without the aid of man.

Don't let damaging water get onto land, if it can be prevented. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in drainage.

Don't think it takes a wizard to lay tile properly. Have a survey made sufficient in detail to show that there is sufficient fall. An intelligent use of this fall will then insure success.

Don't install a part of a drainage system to which the remainder of the system cannot later be joined with advantage.

Don't let the waste banks of ditches grow up to weeds. Get them sodded and make them both valuable and attractive.

Don't let outlet ditches remain idle when they should be working. Have surface ditches and tile to keep them busy.

Don't spend a dollar for small ditches or tile on a marsh until an outlet is assured.

Don't fail to give land drainage the attention and thought it deserves.

Fertilizer For Wheat.

The Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station recommends for wheat the application at seeding time of about 300 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing two per cent. nitrogen, eight per cent. available phosphoric acid and two to four per cent. potash. Fertilizer can best be applied to wheat by using a drill with fertilizer attachment. The above formula is one that can be obtained from almost all fertilizer companies.

If the farmer wishes to mix his own fertilizer and thus save several dollars per ton, the Station recommends the use of 200 pounds per acre of the following mixture: 900 pounds steamed bone meal, 900 pounds high-grade acid phosphate and 200 pounds muriate of potash. These materials can be purchased from practically all fertilizer companies and can be easily mixed with a shovel on the barn floor. This mixture makes a considerably higher grade fertilizer than the 2-8-2 formula mentioned above, hence less is required.

When clover has been turned under for corn and the wheel follows the corn, there is quite often not enough nitrogen in the above fertilizers for the best results. A farmer should in this case use more nitrogen in his fertilizer, or, better still, top dress his wheat in the spring with 50 to 100 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda.

Corn Shipments From Africa.

The shipment in one vessel of 6,400 tons, or 67,000 bags, of corn from Durban to Mexico in August indicates the extent to which the export of maize has increased in South Africa.

During the first six months of 1910, 163,780,225 pounds of maize were exported, valued at $1,654,371, as compared with 16,222,578 pounds. valued at $182,708, in the corresponding period of 1909. It is expected that the calendar year 1910 will far surpass any previous year for the export of maize from South Africa.

The average price at which maize is being purchased in the principal producing sections of South Africa—the Orange Free State and Transvaal—is $1.70 per bag of 200 pounds for round yellow and $1.82 to $1.85 per bag for white flat.

In addition to the shipment mentioned. some very large cargoes are being sent to England.

This is from the report of the Vice Consul General Geo. L. Foster, at Cape Town, South Africa, to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Ropp's Commercial Calculator is necessary, and it is profitable to carry in the pocket. We offer it as a subscription premium. See page 20.

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This Corn Husker is more largely sold than any other on the market. We have therefore selected it as a seasonable subscription premium. It is made for the right hand. The hook sets at any angle to prevent glancing. Opening or closing the small end of the plate adjusts a fit to

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The National Farmer and Stock Grower is a little different when it is compared with all other farm papers. A farmer can read all the others and then turn to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and obtain considerable information that the others do not contain. We deal with real facts, obtained results and up-to-date methods. A millionaire farmer can derive some benefit from this paper, and so can the poorest farmer who is struggling hard to make an honest living.

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To fully appreciate the Fetzer implements, the best way is to write for a very instructive and practical pamphlet entitled "More Grain Per Acre." Address, Wm. Fetzer Co., Box 42, Springfield, Ill.

Revenue From the Tariff.

Last year the tariff duties collected for the support of the national government amounted to three hundred million dollars. Every cent of the money was collected upon foreign goods, and every cent was necessary for the support of the government.

People who wish to do away with the tariff and establish what is called free trade do not understand that they would also have to raise this three hundred millions of dollars some other way after admitting sufficient foreign goods free and untaxed to cripple our own industries. They do not understand that we have either to collect revenue from goods and materials produced in foreign countries, or on goods and materials produced by ourselves.

The revenue has to be collected one way or another. We pay taxes here to city, county and state, and indirectly we pay the internal revenue taxes. The foreign producer and foreign manufacturer pay none of these taxts, and the only way they can be made to pay is to collect at the port of entry.

Those who are in favor of doing away with tariff duties should be made to understand their responsibilities, and they ought to state upon what plan of taxation the three hundred millions of dollars should be raised after admitting foreign goods free of duty.

Buying Grain on Grades.

Some grain growers insist that there is too wide a margin between prices paid at country elevators and those paid at central markets, since country grading was put in force. I am a firm advocate of the grading of all grain when it is offered for sale, and I believe that rule will ultimately result in much higher quality of grain being grown.

The pocketbook is a vital point with most people, so when from three to five cents per bushel is knocked off the current price on a wagon-load of grain, the grower immediately sits up and takes notice. The sooner all elevators adopt the rule to grade everything, so much the better for those growers who do produce good, clean grain. Last winter, and in fact all through the shipping season, farmers thought that they were being robbed when buyers told them that not much corn would grade above No. 4. The matter was carried so far that some grain buyers bought individual cars of grain subject to grade after the cars reached central market. As returns came in, grading sheets showed such uniformly low rates that growers became disheartened, but it opened their eyes as to the real quality of the corn they were growing.

There has not been much complaint about awarding grades this season on small grains because the quality has run uncommonly high, and the condition is such that not much is lost in deterioration. The objection to grading comes most strenuously when quality is poor, but this is precisely the time when handlers must protect themselves. I am in favor of sharp grading at country elevators. The thing for growers to do is to be able to identify established grades. If they will do this, they can keep the market practically under their own control; and cleaner and better supplies will have a tremendous influence in fixing prices in both home and export markets.—L. C. Brown.

Keyless Locks Are O. K.

Nine-tenths of the common key locks in use can be worked with a button hook, piece of wire, horseshoe nail and with many other appliances, but the keyless locks manufactured by the J P. Miller Keyless Lock Company defy the skill of the local expert. See card on page 4.

Buying Young Hogs.

A Livingston county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "I have a big crop of corn this season, and am thinking of buying young shotes and feeding them out. Do you think it would pay?"

Long ago I got over thinking I was capable of offering advice on feeding operations. Too much depends upon the feeding quality of the young stock and much depends upon the feeder himself. However conditions now are on the side of the feeder. A big crop of corn is in sight; prices for hogs alone should show a nice profit, if the young hogs can be bought at right prices. But if young hogs can be bought, why not feed cattle and let the hogs follow the steers? The thing in the way of heavy feeding operations this season is the scarcity and high price of feeding stock. Were there large supplies in the country there would be a general resumption of feeding of both cattle and hogs all over the corn belt. In Central Illinois the new crop of corn is now selling around 45 cents. It certainly looks as if there was a comfortable margin for feeders this season if the right kind of young stuff can be had.—L. C. Brown.

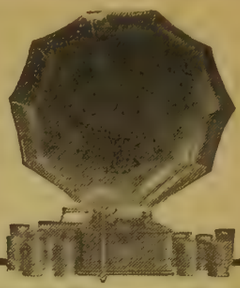
Weevils in Grain.

A subscriber in Adams county, Illinois, writes: "For two or three years I have found weevil in my wheat bins. Is there any way to get rid of them?"

All bins in granaries where weevil have worked should be thoroughly cleaned out and fumigated every year before new grain is stored; but if this is neglected and weevils are found working in the grain, then the best thing to do is to kill the weevil by fumigation. Use bisulphide of carbon by simply pouring the liquid on the grain. Use one pound for every fifty bushels of wheat, and pour the liquid into the corners of the bins. No matter how deep the bins may be, the fumes from this liquid will penetrate clear to the bottom, providing blankets are spread over the grain for three or four hours. Ths stuff will explode, so one should be careful not to have lanterns or pipes around while the fumigation is going on. The bisulphide can be had at most any drug store in one-pound cans. All insect life will be killed within three or four hours, after which the blankets may be removed and the building well aired.—L. C. Brown

Going Some on Hogs.

"Twenty per cent. of the hogs on sale this week have been consigned to Clay, Robinson & Co. What's doing this? We have topped the market seven days out of eight. Perhaps that is the reason."—Clay, Robinson & Co., National Stock Yards, Ill., September 27th.



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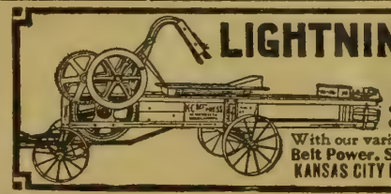

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140 17th Street, Centerville, Iowa

Care of Fall Pastures.

Pastures and meadows have killed out this season to an alarming extent, and in many regions the seeding done during the fall of 1909 and last spring has either failed altogether or given only partial stands. Under the stress of such conditions it will not do to overstock pastures this fall, thus laying the fields open to further disastrous winter damage. After the long dry siege fresh growth is springing up in pastures, and under the stimulating influence of warm fall rains stands in these old fields will thicken up and stronger and thicker growth will be had next season, providing injury is not done to the plants this fall. Stock attack this fresh fall growth ravenously, frequently biting deeper than is good for the plant. For this reason the very energy which is stored in all plants during late fall growth is destroyed, and weakened plants must take their chances with winter and early spring conditions. Fall pasturing is a menace to good pastures or meadows, and it should be permitted only in a limited way.—L. C. Brown.

Fall Plowing of Corn Lands.

Most people recognize the value of fall plowing for grain crops; but very few, however, follow the practice with their corn crops. Many feel that they must leave the corn land until spring in order to be able to get onto the land the manure that is made during the winter. It has been found, at the Minnesota Experiment Station, that from twelve to fifteen loads per acre of barnyard manure, taken directly from the barn, can be applied to fall-plowed land and disced in in the spring, so that it will not interfere in any way with planting or cultivating the crop. This makes it practical to plow corn land in the fall and still get the manure made during the winter onto the corn crop.

There is a great advantage in this practice, especially in dry years. Plowing the coarse manure under, so that the straw lies between the furrow slice and the subsoil, makes it very difficult for moisture to move up from the subsoil to the furrow slice. On this account, land that has been manured and plowed in the spring, the manure plowed under, is very likely to dry out. By manuring on top of the land, and discing manure into the surface, the manure helps to form a surface mulch and to check evaporation of moisture, and when it does rain, the elements of fertility in manure are washed down into the furrow slice, where the plant roots can get them, instead of being washed down into the subsoil out of reach. The experts at the Minnesota University Farm heartily recommend fall plowing of the land for corn.

"Better Wheat" Campaign in Oklahoma Means Millions to Farmers.

The enthusiastic reception accorded the "Better Wheat" train which is being operated in Oklahoma by the Rock Island Line's Agricultural Commissioner, Professor H. M. Cottrell, in conjunction with the Oklahoma Agricultural College, marks an epoch in modern agriculture.

At each station large crowds await the coming of the train with samples of seed wheat to be tested by the experts.

Lectures are given by Prof. Cottrell and a corps of able experts on every phahe of wheat growing. At some points more than a thousand people were in attendance pledging the planting of pure wheat.

The use of mixed seed last year resulted in a loss of more than $2,000,000 in Oklahoma.

Boards of trade, grain dealers, bankers, merchants, in fact every interest, has co-operated to avoid a repetition of this condition, and the estimate that the campaign will have the direct result of adding several millions to the value of next year's wheat crop in Oklahoma is conservative.

Professor Cottrell announces somewhat similar campaigns with reference to other crops and sections for the future, and this "Better Wheat" plan has served as a stimulus for the sort of wide-spread co-operation that means far-reaching benefit.

Corn Exports to Mexico.

Mexico has a duty of 25 cents a bushel on imports of corn from foreign countries, which went into effect October 1st. In order to save the duty, 40,000 bushels were bought on the St. Louis market and left September 22d on a special train to arrive before the duty went into effect. Last year, out of a total of 36,802,374 bushels exported from the United States, Mexico received 3,258,158 bushels. It is expected that the duty imposed will have the effect of reducing corn exportation to Mexico; but that is by no means certain. In any event, Mexico collects the duty for the support of the Mexican government, and there is no opportunity for advocates of free trade to change it.

The Grading of Oats.

The crop of oats is selling low, probably because the crop is large and of superior quality. At St. Louis, 75 per cent. of the arrivals grade as No. 2. Then there is 10 per cent. of oats classed as standard, a grade that is better than No. 3 but not good enough for No. 2; of No. 3 grade there is about 10 per cent., leaving about 5 per cent. to class as No. 4, or no grade. This is a remarkable showing for oats. This information is obtained from official sources.

Grading of Corn.

Of the old corn now arriving at the St. Louis market, about 75 per cent is graded No. 2, 20 per cent. is graded No. 3, and about 5 per cent. is graded No. 4, or called sample grade, it being practically an inferior no-grade corn and is only sold by sample.

No. 2 white corn is often sold higher than yellow corn when bought by the mills to grind to make high-grade corn meal; but yellow corn is preferred by the feed dealers.

Coyotes Eating Melons.

It is reported from Pierre, South Dakota, that melon fields are being raided by coyotes, these animals beaking the rind and taking a few bites out of the heart of the melon. One farmer explains that the raids occur because the late frost killed all the wild fruit along the Missouri river, including the plums, of which the coyotes are very fond. This South Dakota country is famous for wild grapes, plums and rose bushes.

Seed Ears Should First Be Nubbed.

The first operation in properly shelling seed corn is the removal of the small kernels from the tips of the ears and the round thick kernels from the butts. The former are less productive than the other kernels of the ear. The round butt kernels are as productive as the other kernels of the ear, but do not plant uniformly in a planter.—From Farmers' Bulletin No. 415, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

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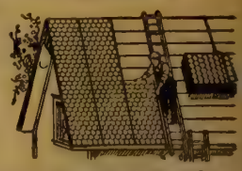

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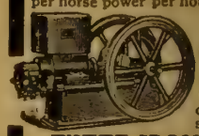

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Pasturing Fall Grain.

An Adams county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "Do you advise pasturing off, during October, grain sown in September? Recent rains will insure a quick and heavy growth of both pastures and fall grain."

I do not recommend turning stock onto growing grain during the fall. The very object of early fall seeding is to get a heavy and vigorous growth. This insures a well-spread root system and besides sufficient top growth to afford a winter protection. When for any reason fall growth is meager, the plants are slow to start in the spring and conditions are not nearly so favorable for getting a strong foothold early, which is so essential to the crop. True, I have seen fields which had been pastured moderately come out all right, but it is placing an unnecessary hazard upon the crop. If pasturing is done at all, let it be done during the early spring. Even this practice is not common and should be allowed only under the most favorable conditions. —L. C. Brown.

Stick to Heavy-yield Sorts.

It is surprising how some farmers stick to certain varieties of grain, even when such varieties are outclassed by others, and repeatedly proved so by near-by fields. For instance, in one region in Northern Illinois, Swedish Select oats are grown almost exclusively. In this particular region the highest yield of this variety was 55 bushels per acre, while a field of Silver Mine, grown in the same region, yielded 80 bushels per acre. In an adjoining county, Swedish Select made 70 bushels per acre, while other sorts made as high as 102 bushels per acre, and the average yield of all the fields in one threshing run was around 60 bushels per acre. Swedish Select is rather a hardy sort; it possibly will do better under hard conditions than some other sorts, but in many regions it was outyielded this season by "Silver Mine," "Big Four," and "Lincoln" by 20 to 30 bushels per acre. The point is this: Most varieties of grain do best under certain conditions; these conditions may vary, even in different townships. But when we find a variety of grain which is especially adapted to these conditions, why not fall into line? Never have I observed so great a difference in the yield of small grain crops as I have this season. And so many of them have been grown under such comparable conditions that results, as measured by yields, should be a pretty safe guide for future crops.

On one farm five varieties of wheat were grown. Soil fertility, drainage and other factors were as nearly uniform over all the fields as could be made. The preparation of seed-bed and time of seeding were practically the same. The yield of these five crops proved (under the ideal conditions of the season at least) which one was best suited.

I believe it is time we paid more attention to these outstanding results, observing especially which varieties do best under normal conditions and which are most likely to do best under adverse conditions.—L. C. Brown.

The Nurse Crop and Alfalfa.

"The theory that a nurse crop will prevent the weeds choking the alfalfa is apparently, as a rule, not well founded. In the first place, alfalfa should not be sown on foul land; and in the second place, proper disking and harrowing, at near intervals for four or six weeks before sowing, will disturb or kill far more weeds than can any nurse crop. Besides, the oats or barley sown as a nurse will when cut leave weeds in good growth, or dormant and ready to spring up as fast or faster than the alfalfa. No nurse crop is ever used with fall sowing. When ground has been thoroughly prepared for the preceding crop, and then properly cared for and made ready for alfalfa by the preliminary weed destruction, it will be found advisable to sow alfalfa alone, even in the spring."—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

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You can't buy such groceries as we sell from day to day anywhere else in the world at such low prices as are quoted by us. You can't get better qualities anywhere, no matter what price you pay. We can save you one-third on the prices you pay in the average retail store, and at the same time give you better goods, more satisfactory groceries than you can possibly get of the small retail dealer.

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The enormous volume of our business insures freshness in every article sold by us. Groceries of every description pass through our hands so rapidly that there is no opportunity for them to become stale or shelf worn. Our volume of business being so large, we go to the first sources of supply and therefore get the goods direct from the producer or manufacturer, which is also an insurance of freshness and quality. Much of the merchandise sold by us, especially in manufactured articles such as baking powders, flavoring extracts, sodas, washing powders and many others of this character, are put up by us in our own modern laboratories. Goods not manufactured by us are subject to analysis by our chemists and so you see we surround the sale of groceries with every safeguard which makes for quality and purity.

We Have No Open Stocks

Our groceries are not kept in open bins, boxes, barrels and cases sitting around the floor as you are accustomed to see them in the country grocery store. Instead our grocery department is operated on the package basis and almost all bulk goods are put up by automatic weighing, packing, bottling and boxing machinery. The original packages as they come from the producer and manufacturer are emptied into great hoppers and pass through automatic weighing machines into sacks, boxes, cans or bottles without being touched by human hands. Receiving merchandise of guaranteed quality it is so handled in our house that it passes on to you in the same fresh, wholesome, sanitary condition. Ask any customer of our grocery department about the kind of goods we send on our orders and they will unite in telling you that they never bought better groceries anywhere at any price.

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"One of the marvels of our competitors has been the rapid strides made by our house at above market and its steadily-increasing trade since established less than twenty months ago. The secret, however, is easy to understand when you consider that our East St. Louis branch is a part of the Clay, Robinson & Co. organization, which exists solely for the purpose of furnishing the best service in the selling of live stock that can possibly be provided. We wish we might impress upon every shipper to above market the fact that the facilities provided by our house there for converting your consignments into the largest possible amount of cash and getting the proceeds to you without loss of an hour's time cannot be excelled. With full confidence that you will join with hundreds of other well-pleased patrons in expression of satisfaction we invite consignors to the National Stock Yards to put their business through Clay, Robinson & Co."—Live Stock Report.

Hand Shelling is the Best Method.

Shelling seed corn carefully by hand is profitable. The greater the acreage planted the greater the profit. Into a shallow pan or box each ear should be shelled separately, rejecting any worm-eaten or blemished kernels. If the supply from the one ear appears good and contains no poor kernels, it is poured into the general supply and another ear shelled in the same way. —From Farmers' Bulletin No. 415, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Deceitful Snake.

Pietro had drifted down to Florida and was working with a gang at railroad construction. He had been told to beware of rattlesnakes, but assured that they would always give the warning rattle before striking.

One day he was eating his noon luncheon on a pine log when he saw a big rattler coiled a few feet in front of him. He eyed the serpent and began to lift his legs over the log. He had barely got them out of the way when the snake's fangs hit the bark beneath him.

"Sun of a guna!" yelled Pietro. "Why you no ringa da bell?"—Everybody's.

TRAPPER'S GUIDE FREE

Tells you when, where and how to trap. Tells you of Animal Baits that are as important to a trapper as traps. Reveals trapping secrets and gives methods that will increase the catch of any old trapper and quickly make successful trappers of the inexperienced.

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Packers Not in Control.

At a meeting of the National Live Stock Exchange held recently at St. Louis, the President delivered an address in which he stated that he was surprised that there was so much hostility to the packers and that very much of it was misrepresentation.

The point we wish to call attention to is the one wherein he stated that the commission interest representing the stock grower is an important factor in determining the price of cattle, hogs and sheep. He said:

"We are the equal in every particular of the packers' agent and in many battles come out victorious. No one knows better than the commission man that the packer cannot arbitrarily fix the price. How often have we seen the packers on the wrong side of the market? How often have we seen them start out bears and wind up bulls? How often have we seen them in a scramble to fill orders at much higher prices than prevailed a few hours earlier in the day? Would these conditions exist if the packers could arbitrarily determine the value? I do not hesitate to say that so long as the open market is maintained and the commission man has the confidence of the producer as he has today, the packer will never be able at his caprice to determine the price."

That is the exact situation. There are numbers of elements that go to make up the market, and the great packers, as distinct from smaller packers; the shippers on orders, and the local butchers, are a considerable element, but not all of it. There are so many and more independent elements in the market today as there ever were in the history of the trade. We are glad to see that the President of the National Live Stock Exhange has spoken by authority. The packers do not control the live stock markets of the country, and they are not able to maintain any combination that can do it successfully.

Feeding Hogs in the South.

A farmers' bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture is entitled the same as the heading to this article.

It begins by saying that pork can be made as cheaply and perhaps more cheaply in the South than in any other section of the country. And yet we could name one shipping point in Illinois that ships to market in one year more hogs than are shipped to market by the states of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi collectively. In fact, we have just read of an Indiana farmer who sent seven car-loads of choice steers and seven car-loads of hogs of his own feeding to market in one day, realizing $22,000 for the shipment.

Corn, however, is too high in the South to profitably feed it alone; but the corn ration can be cut down and forage crops be substituted. The hogs can be raised on grazing alone and finished on corn. The bulletin contains so much readable and instructive matter which can be read and studied by all who are interested. We advise our friends to send to Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy. It is Farmers' Bulletin No. 411.

Cold Storage and Refrigeration.

In the field of refrigeration recent inventions have greatly simplified matters. For many years all available ice machines were only suitable for large operations. It was either a large plant or none; either the first cost of the plant or the operating expenses after it was erected was sufficient to prevent profitable operations. Refrigeration began by cooling all the products with ice, whereas to-day in the commercial field cooling directly with ice is a back number.

Formerly, when a creamery was constructed, refrigeration used to be one of the difficulties and large expenses to overcome, whereas to-day the cost of cold storage is practically nominal after the improved system is installed.

If a fruit grower desired to have cold storage on his own farm, or if a co-operative company of fruit growers desired to construct cold storage for their own benefit, a few years ago, they were unable to see any economy in the operation expense, whereas to-day modern refrigeration is so simple and inexpensive that fruit storage houses are being erected at railroad stations in the fruit-growing centers and conducted with profit, simply by holding fruits off a glutted market.

It is the same with nursery goods. The temperature in their storehouses is absolutely under control wherever there is any occasion for it. A farmer can store eggs for himself or for a community.

It is the same with meat-packing plants. The refrigerator system began in the great centers, because it had to be conducted on the extensive basis entirely unsuitable to small operators, whereas to-day the country meat packer is multiplying in numbers, simply because the system has been improved in efficiency and at the same time reduced in cost.

This subject involves such variety of construction it is not possible to explain it satisfactorily in a newspaper article. We have made arrangements for a cold-storage and refrigerator information to be furnished any of our subscribers who may desire to have it, providing they will mention the purpose for its application. Anyone desiring such information should address Information Department, National Farmer and Stock Grower, 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Fort Worth Reporter said: "A bunch of Texas wagon hogs, twenty-three in number, was sold on the Fort Worth market at a price that brought the owner over $34 per head. They averaged 352 pounds. Mr. Winslow, a farmer living near Anneta, in Parker county, fed them, and, according to his figures, made a big profit."

Cash Grain at St. Louis.

On September 30th the grain at St. Louis was sold at the prices given below. This is for actual grain sold either by grade or sample and paid for in real money:

Cash oats—White easier and mixed ½ cent lower; in poor demand from local and outside shippers.

Quote No. 2 red wheat, $1.00 to $1.04; No. 3 red, 95 to 99½ cents; No. 4 red, 85 to 93½ cents; No. 2 hard, 95 cents to $1.00; No. 4 hard, 85 to 95 cents.

Quote No. 2 corn, 51⅛ to 51¾ cents; No. 3, 51¼ to 51⅛ cents; No. 2 yellow, 51½ to 52 cents; No. 3 yellow, 51 cents; No. 2 white, 51½ cents; No. 3 white, 51 cents; No. 4 white, 50 cents (nominal).

Quote No. 2 oats, 31 to 31¾ cents; No. 3, 29½ to 30 cents; No. 4, 29½ cents; No. 2 white, 35 cents; No. 3 white, 33½ to 34½ cents; No. 4 white, 31½ to 33¼ cents.

The Market For Wheat.

The wheat market is declining in the face of statistical conditions which favor higher prices.

On September 30th, 1910, No. 2 cash wheat sold at St. Louis for $1.00 to $1.04 a bushel, against $1.20 a year ago.

On September 30th, at Chicago, in the speculative market, the September option closed at 93½ cents, against $1.20 a year ago.

On September 30th, at Chicago, the December wheat option was quoted at 97⅞ cents a bushel, against 99⅞ cents a year ago.

On September 30th, at Chicago, the May option of 1911 was quoted at $1.02⅛ at the close, against $1.02¼ a year ago.

These figures speak louder than words. The indications are that the world's supply of wheat is considered sufficient for all purposes, or, what is equally important, the world is unable to pay a strong price for it. Later on we may see a change for the better; there is no certainty, although the market has been boomed before with less reason than the present statistical position warrants. The better movement when it comes will be in the May option.

Announcement was made at El Paso, Texas, on September 24th, by Morris & Co., the beef packers, of the purchase in Mexico of one and a quarter million acres of land, which is to comprise one of the largest ranches within a few miles of that city on the Mexican side of the river.

An Alfalfa Bulletin.

Press Bulletin No. 178, issued by the Oklahoma Experiment Station at Stillwater, Okla., contains a condensed lecture on alfalfa. It has four headings: "Why Grow Alfalfa?" "Choice of Soil." "Preparation of Seed-bed." "Fertilizing Alfalfa, Seeding, etc." This is intended for free circulation in Oklahoma, but they generally favor farmers in any state, providing there are any remaining on hand.

Growing More Rye.

In regions where rye will do well I believe that farmers have not always made the most of the crop. Prof. Boss, of Minnesota, has been making careful comparisons of barley and wheat, and has found that the farm value of rye in Minnesota for ten years has been $10 per acre, as compared with $9.85 for wheat. This covers the grain only. The rye straw is worth $2.00 to $3.00 per ton more than wheat. Minnesota is preeminently a wheat-growing state and likewise most of it is also adapted to rye. For this reason farm values of the two crops covering so long a period is worth careful consideration. Rye does not prosper in all regions, besides many still sow low-grade varieties. Most failures of the rye crop may be traced to one of these causes. Rye can be grown with profit on a much larger acreage in Illinois. Yields in the Northern region of the state have run up as high as forty-five bushels per acre this season, and the crop has sold at profitable prices.—L. C. Brown.

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FOR THE FRUIT GROWER.

Someone in the family ought to be a fruit grower; and yet it is very hard to interest the stockman in fruits. We will do our best, however, by placing a good fruit book in the hands of our readers. The book entitled Amateur Fruit Growing was written by Samuel B. Green, a practical man and one of the best authorities on the subject. There are 134 pages, written with special reference to the growing of fruits for the home and the market. We will send the book entitled Amateur Fruit Growing and The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year for 55 cents. Send a money order to Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON MILK AND MILK TESTING.

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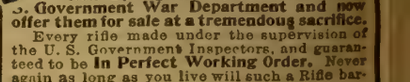
$25 SPRINGFIELD RIFLE FOR $1.95



We purchased all the regulation Springfield Rifles from the U. S. Government War Department and now offer them for sale at a tremendous sacrifice.

Every rifle made under the supervision of the U. S. Government Inspectors, and guaranteed to be In Perfect Working Order. Never again as long as you live will such a Rifle bargain come your way.

These rifles cost the U. S. Government $18 a piece to manufacture.

The Springfield Rifle is a marvel of accuracy. Every rifle has a long range adjustable sight and is equipped with bayonet and cleaning rod. Shoots a 45-70 caliber cartridge. Just the thing for big game. With a Springfield rifle you can bring down a deer at 300 yards. The accuracy of the sight makes it possible to draw a bead as fine as a hair. Excellent Shot Gun. Every gun is well oiled, bright and free from rust. Sent by express on receipt of $1.95. Ammunition: 45-70 Caliber Cartridges, ball 40c; scattered shot, 50c; packed 20 in a box. Write for Catalog illustrating hundreds of money-saving government goods bargains.

Sol Hirsch & Sons, U. S. Dept., 101 St. Louis, Mo.

Agricultural Blue Book.

This is our own publication, and is a copyright work of great merit and convenience. It is called "The Agricultural Blue Book and Live Stock Breeders' Directory." It is designed to be useful to farmers and to business men in all sections of the country.

The Farming Section.

The Agricultural Blue Book contains 128 pages devoted to names and addresses of live stock breeders, experimental and general farmers, dairymen, horticulturists, etc. This farm list numbers 150 to 180 to the page—about 22,000 in all. All the names and addresses have been carefully verified. In each instance the principal occupation and class of stock raised are stated. It is fully up-to-date and represents the owners of about twelve millions of acres of land, who conduct their own farming operations. In various lines of business the value of this Agricultural Blue Book cannot be overestimated.

The Business Section.

At the request of many of our patrons we have also included a Business Section, consisting of thirty-two pages. This contains a list of firms who do business with agricultural people. This list is arranged alphabetically by states. It gives the name, address, occupation, and class of manufacture, etc. A general farmer, stock raiser, dairyman, poultry keeper, ranchman, fruit grower, will find this book to be valuable and interesting.

Ready For Delivery.

The Agricultural Blue Book is just out and ready for delivery. The size is 6x9½ inches, elegantly bound in blue cloth with gilt title. The price is $2.50 per copy. If the buyer is not satisfied, he can return the book and the money will be refunded. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Death of Col. Isaac Elwood.

During the month of September Colonel Isaac Elwood died at his residence in DeKalb, Ill., at the age of 77 years. He was a well-known pioneer in agriculture and live stock raising, being at the same time an Illinois farmer, a Texas ranchman and a fence-wire manufacturer. He was born at Salt Springville, New York state. As a young man he went overland to California, and on his return settled in DeKalb. In 1874 he began the manufacture of barbed wire and from that time became known throughout the West. Colonel Elwood was a leader of men in many good works for the betterment of mankind, especially in educational institutions. He was a member of the leading agricultural societies and live stock associations.

The Market For Corn.

The high cost of living should not be charged to corn. On September 30th, at St Louis, No. 2 cash corn was selling at 51¾ cents, which is 11¼ cents lower than cash corn sold or at this time last year.

The September Chicago option for 1910 was closed out at 49¾ cents a bushel, against 59 cents a month ago and 61½ cents a year ago.

The December corn option closed at at 48⅝ cents on September 30th of this year, and last year the price was 58 cents.

The Chicago people on September 30th closed the May, 1911, option at 51⅝ cents, against 60¼ cents a year ago.

These figures show that for the present it is better to feed corn to stock than to ship it to market.

The Market For Oats.

As stated elsewhere in this issue, oats are selling too low to pay back to the farmer the cost of cultivation, let alone a profit. A year ago, on September 30th, the September, 1909, option at Chicago closed out at 48 cents a bushel, and this year the September, 1910, option was closed out at 31½ cents a bushel. Last year, on September 30th, cash oats sold in St. Louis at 40 cents, and this year at 31½ to 31¾ cents a bushel.

As to the future, there is little encouragement. On September 30th the Chicago option for December was quoted at 31¼ cents, which looks as though the trade believes prices will stay low. The quotation for May, 1911, delivery was 34 cents, and even this quotation has declined 7 cents a bushel in the past two months.

Preference For Mares or Geldings.

"Remember that the Southern buyers demand horses that are young, serviceably sound and broken to single hanress when they pay high prices, and will pay from $10 to $15 more for mares than geldings. Just the reverse obtains with the Eastern buyers at this season of the year, as they will pay more for geldings."—Extract from circular of Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company, National Stock Yards, Ill.

The Mule Trade.

"The mule trade is about the same as it has been the past three weeks. Nice, tasty, cotton mules are selling readily on arrival; good sugar mules and miners from 15 to 15½ are selling good. Plain, thin mules are selling bad, and big mules that are common are selling bad. Be very careful and get your mules with class and you will have no trouble in selling them to advantage."—Extract from Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros.' circular.

Cement Block Machines.

The simple cement block machines first put upon the market were extravagant in cost, far beyond any excuse for the prices asked, and this had the effect of turning away the minds of many people who wished to use concrete in simple ways. Others who were ingenious made their own cement block machines, and so the work has progressed.

Builders and contractors do a large majority of their work by first constructing the moulds and filling them in with concrete. But there yet remained the demand for a machine that would manufacture cement blocks of all moderate sizes economically and turn them out rapidly. This want has been supplied by a Swiss machine which, being manufactured in the United States, is recommended by the United States government as being the most complete and satisfactory cement block machine made. Any of our readers having cement construction in view will be placed in communication with the manufacturer by addressing this office.

Dried Fruit at St. Louis.

Offerings light; market dull and steady in price. Apples—Evaporated rings at 6 to 6¼ cents for prime to 6½ cents for fancy, and poor stock 4½ to 5½ cents; waste, 1½ cents; chops, 1¾ cents. Sun-dried—Prime quarters at 4¾ cents; poor to fair do. at 4 to 4½ cents. Peaches—Sun-dried halves, 4 to 4½ cents.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ALABAMA.—12,000 acres of cut-over pine lands in Baldwin county, Alabama, nearly thirty-five miles southeast of Mobile. Soil a sandy loam with clay subsoil. A colony now being developed on land adjoining, and the lands being sold at $20 per acre. Four or five miles distant, on apparently the same kind of land, a superior quality of tobacco is being grown, and the lands are selling at prices ranging from $20 to $30 per acre. Good water, delightful climate. Price, seven dollars and fifty cents ($7.50) per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA

The Land of Opportunity and Plenty

California Farm Land set to deciduous fruits pays back the original cost and yields a profit in five years. Mild climate, no sunstroke and thunder storms. You can work out of doors all the year round; even eat strawberries in December.

Write for free information about any part of the State to the

California Development Board,

San Francisco, California,

It is a State Organization, with the Governor as President,

and has nothing to sell.

Address your letter to Bureau No. 30.

FLORIDA.—50,000 acres of moderately level land in Northwest Florida. Railroad passes through the tract, with location for a town on the property. It is within sixty miles of the city of Appalachicola and its fine harbor. Soil a sandy loam with a clay subsoil, adapted to the growing of truck garden, fruits, pecans, grapes, etc. Near to this property is one of the regions where is grown the famous Sumatra leaf wrapper tobacco, so there seems to be no reason why this same tobacco could not be grown on this land.

There is estimated to be now on the land about 3,500 feet per acre of yellow pine timber, or a total of about 175,000,000 feet. It is claimed that there are no swamps or wet land, except a small acreage along the creek.

This property is well located as to climate, soil and purposes for which it can be used for a subdivision and colonization proposition.

Price, six dollars ($6.00) per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSISSIPPI.—27,000 acres on two railroads, in Jackson county, Mississippi. A sandy loam soil with red clay subsoil; moderately level, yet sufficiently rolling to drain and cultivate well. Good water, delightful climate. Here can be grown cotton, corn, oats, potatoes, both Irish and sweet, and nearly all kinds of garden truck, besides figs, Satsuma oranges, grapes, berries of many kinds and the excellent and profitable paper shell peas. Some believe that this coast region of Mississippi, Alabama and Florida will rival California when it is developed. Price, six dollars ($6.00) per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI.—1,700 acres of "cut-over" hardwood timber lands, located in Reynolds county, Missouri, nearly 125 miles south of St. Louis. Not a solid body, but in tracts of 40, 80, 100, 200, 320 and 960 acres. About 25 to 40 per cent. can be used as farming land, remainder as orchard and pasture land. Some of it hill land, some rolling, some smooth. Excellent water, very healthful climate. Good land for growing poultry, stock and fruit, especially apples, peaches, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, etc. The timber is chiefly oak and hickory, and it is estimated that there can now be cut nearly 3,500 feet per acre. Price, $5.00 per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI.—4,120 acres of rich, cut-over well-drained bottom land, within one mile of railroad station. Located in the rich productive region of Stoddard county, Southeast Missouri. This is the locality where such great crops of cotton, wheat, oats, corn, timothy, red clover, alfalfa, potatoes, and, in fact, nearly all kinds of grains, grasses and fruits and vegetables grown in the United States are produced as well. The land is very rich and the region is developing rapidly. It will cost about $10 per acre to get the land ready for plowing. Good markets and shipping facilities. Will be sold in farm tracts at $25 to $30 per acre. Many consider this better than the rich lands of Illinois selling at $200 per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW MEXICO.—136,000 acres of slightly rolling, well-drained land, in one body now used as a good stock ranch. This land located about twenty miles from Roswell, New Mexico, and nearly ten miles east of the Pecos river. It is estimated that four-fifths of the land would be well adapted to agricultural purposes, it being about the same quality and characteristics of thousands of acres now in farms in the Panhandle of Texas, and which is being sold at $10 to $20 per acre. Much of this land situated in the valley is a black, alluvia soil, well adapted to agricultural purposes. This property is, however, now used and well adapted as a stock ranch. Since stock growing is so profitable, it certainly is a good proposition to so continue to use it. Nevertheless, it might be subdivided, sold into small farms and cultivated, especially following out the methods of dry farming.

The ranch is well supplied with water holes and a number of wells and windmills. It is also fenced with a substantial fence of five wires.

There are prospects of a railroad being built through the land.

Price, six dollars ($6.00) per acre. Reasonable terms. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The Call of the Southeast

To the man looking for a home, where productive lands, favorable climate and abundant rainfall make the best paying farm locations in America the Southeast is now the unequalled section. Land from $5.00 to $40.00 an acre near to the heart of the country and close to the best markets. The largest returns from alfalfa and other hay, wheat, corn and all truck crops. Lands unsurpassed for stock and poultry raising, and dairying. For fruit growing no region is more profitable. The Southeast has opportunities for every kind of farming. **The Southern Railway** will help you to find the desired location. Send for publications to.

M. V. RICHARDS
Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway
1344 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.

TENNESSEE.—Send for booklet on farming and full description and prices of lands for sale in the valley of East Tennessee, the healthiest climate and best lands in the country. Address, **East Tennessee Real Estate Company,** Morristown, Tenn.

TEXAS RANCH FOR SALE: 68,000 acres, 25 per cent. of which is first-class agricultural, the remainder is rolling and good grazing land, divided into fourteen pastures, watered by thirty-two wells, equipped with windmills, three large tanks and permanent running water, situated within five miles of the town of Del Rio, in the counties of Valverde and Kinney, bordered on the south for five miles by the Southern Pacific Railroad, with a large warehouse and loading pens in the ranch on the railroad. The Orient Railroad is building from San Angelo to Del Rio, and will run almost through the center of this ranch. There are adequate improvements for a first-class ranch. Price, $5.00 per acre; $100,000.00 cash, and good time on the deferred payments at 6 per cent., interest payable annually. Address, **T. B. Jones,** Box 27, Del Rio, Texas.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS,

No matter where you live. Write me today if you want to buy or sell any kind of Real Estate or business. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND,** 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

We can sell your property; send description. **Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.**

WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS

Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will be from 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United States. Wonderful opportunities remain for those who intend making Canada their home. New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will net, this year, $10 to $15 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of old settled countries are there. Good schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent railway facilities. See the grain exhibits at the different State and some of the County fairs. Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions; other districts are as favorably spoken of:

They Sent for Their Son

Maidstone, Sask., Canada, August 5, 1910.

My parents came here from Cedar Falls, Iowa, four years ago and were so well pleased with this country they sent to Coeur d'Alene for me. I have taken up a homestead near them, and am perfectly satisfied to stop here. LEONARD DOUGLAS.

Wants Settlers' Rate for His Stock

Stettler, Alberta, July 31, 1910.

Well, I got up here from Forest City, Iowa, last spring in good shape with the stock and everything. Now, I have got two boys back in Iowa yet, and I am going back there now soon to get them and another car up here this fall. What I would like to know is, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate back again, and when we return to Canada I will call at your office for our certificates.

Yours truly, H. A. WIK.

Will Make His Home in Canada

Brainerd, Minn., August 1, 1910.

I am going to Canada a week from today and intend to make my home there. My husband has been there six weeks and is well pleased with the country, so he wants me to come as soon as possible. He filed on a claim near Landis, Sask., and by his description of it it must be a pretty place. My brother-in-law, Mr. Frank J. Zimmer, lives there and it was through him that we decided to locate in Canada.

Yours truly,
MRS. RICHARD HENRY EBINGER.

Send for literature and ask the local Canadian Government Agents for Excursion Rates, best districts in which to locate, and when to go. Address

J. S. Crawford
125 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.
C. J. Broughton
412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Amatite ROOFING

It has a rough surface of *real mineral matter* on the weather side. It is evident to anyone that it is no more necessary to paint such a surface than it is necessary to paint a stone wall. Stone needs no paint; neither does Amatite. It is strong enough in itself to bear the brunt of rain and wind and sun without a coat of paint.

To paint Amatite would be a waste of time and trouble.

Amatite will last for many years without any care whatever. It is made to be *trouble proof* as well as *weather proof.*

No paint is good enough to make a durable roof; a thick layer of pitch, faced with a real mineral surface, is far better—*and that means Amatite.*

A Free Sample will be sent on request to nearest office.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburg, New Orleans, Kansas City.

To Avoid the Hessian Fly.

A timely circular relating to the Hessian Fly has been issued from the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, and it applies equally to other states. The circular goes into the life history of the fly, the nature of injuries to wheat caused by it, for which we have not space in this issue, but we will state the preventive measures and advise farmers to study them carefully for the reason that the Hessian Fly is due to be in greater force next year unless very considerable work is done to prevent it.

Prevention of Injuries.

1. If volunteer wheat appears on the farm, plow it up and cover it well, rolling if necessary, when it is three or four inches high, and avoid disturbing this buried wheat for a fortnight thereafter.

2. Burn chaff, screenings and other waste left from threshing wheat grown in infested fields this year.

3. Choose for wheat, wherever possible, ground not in that crop last year.

4. Put the soil in the best possible condition for a thrifty growth of the wheat plant, fertilizing as may be necessary.

5. Select for sowing varieties of wheat with a hard straw, and especially those which will stool or tiller freely from the root.

6. Sow as late as in the general judgment of the region is safe in view of the possibility of winter-killing.

7. Burn the stubble of fields which have been infested by the fly, mowing it first, if necessary; or plow the stubble under in summer as soon after harvest as practicable.

Resources of California.

To answer inquiries concerning the development of California and to explain the wonderful opportunities and resources of the Golden State there is an institution called Bureau 30 of the California Development Board, of which the Governor of California is President. See page 9, and, if interested, write for free information, and do not hesitate to ask direct questions. Address, Bureau 30, California Development Board, San Francisco, Calif.

Won the Sweepstake Prize.

In February of the present year The National Farmer and Stock Grower received a subscription from Mr. J. T. Boyd, of Rardin, Coles county, Ill., and we sent him as a premium two pounds of Johnson County White Seed Corn raised by the grand champion corn grower, Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana.

Mr. Boyd sowed the seed and from the resulting harvest he selected twelve ears, which he exhibited at the County Fair. With these ears he won first prize in class and the sweepstakes prize also. The actual cash money won was $13. We have requested Mr. Boyd to exhibit them at the Illinois State Fair, and, if winning there, to carry them forward to the National Corn Show. It will be remembered that we offer substantial awards if these win prizes at any State, Interstate or National Show.

From Our Premium Corn.

In April, 1909, Mr. Hiliary Downs, of Hunter's Depot, Ky., paid us one dollar for subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, which paid for two years. We sent him one single pound of Pascal's Yellow Dent Grand Champion Corn as a premium, which he planted. With the corn raised therefrom last year he won first premium at his County Fair.

In the year 1910 he did not receive any seed corn from us, but from the seed of his own raising, originating with the single pound of Pascal's corn, he reports that he won first prize and sweepstakes prize at the County Fair of 1910, also a second prize at the Kentucky State Fair of 1910.

This is a grand record for prizes won in two years by ears of corn originating from one pound of seed.

The Favorite Cow.

Mr. J. H. Monrad, expert journalist, representing the sterling market paper, the New York Produce Review and American Creamery, writing from the Hamburg Dairy Show, said:

"The red Angler cow from which the red Danish has been evolved was represented with some very fine heads, but the favorite is now unquestionably the heavier Friesians (Holstein-Friesians), weighing from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds and averaging a yield of 8,000 pounds of milk a year (but often doubling this); they seem to fill the German craving for dual-purpose cows."

Highest at South Omaha.

On Wednesday, September 7th, the South Omaha house of Clay, Robinson & Co. sold for D. R. Whitaker, of Cheyenne, Wyo., seventy-nine steers, averaging 1,295 pounds, at $6.80 per 100 pounds. This was the highest price ever paid for grass beef cattle on the Omaha market.

Sire Not "Half" the Herd.

This is one of those old chestnutty sayings that has been with us so persistently that we have come to believe it, notwithstanding the fact that it is not true, says Pacific Dairy Review. The fact is that when we speak of herds, the sire is the whole herd. As the sire is, so must the future be. There is no half-way business about it. The man who breeds to poor sires will have a poor-bred herd, just as sure as the man who breeds to good sires is sure to have a good herd. The sire may be half of the first generation of his descendants, depending upon his prepotency, but a dairy herd is not a matter of keeping everlastingly at it, and sooner or later the whole herd must be like the sire, either all good or all bad.

Barbed Wire and Fencing

SPECIAL SALE AT WRECKING PRICES

A great opportunity. Now is the time to buy. Save 30 to 50 per cent. We bought the contents of a large boat disabled in Lake Huron, containing 20,000 kegs of Wire Nails, 500 tons of Barbed Wire, many cars of Fencing and other Wire Products. We give our customers the benefit of our wonderful operations. The Barbed Wire and Fencing is the best manufactured. It is unimpaired except that it may be somewhat dulled, but it is not damaged; practically as good as you get from high-priced dealers.

Galvanized Barbed Wire, 2 and 4 point, put up on reels, per 100 lbs., **$2.00;** painted, **$1.60.** Galvanized Barbed Wire, 80 rods to the reel, per reel, **$1.50;** painted, **$1.43.** **Electric Weld Square Mesh Fencing.** The best on the market. 26 in. high, 6 in. stays, heavily galvanized, per rod, **18½c** 12 in. Square Mesh Poultry Fence, per rod, **7c.** 12 in. Graduated Diamond Mesh Fencing, per rod, **8c.** Other heights at proportionate prices. **Smooth Galvanized Fence Wire,** No. 9 gauge, per 100 lbs., **$2.00;** No. 11, **$2.25;** No. 12, **$2.50;** No. 14, **$2.75.** Poultry Fence Staples, per 100 lbs., **$2.50;** Galvanized, per 100 lbs., **$2.75.**

MIXED WIRE NAILS, PER KEG, $1.00

5,000 kegs of Mixed Wire Nails that are rusty but are sold just as they come, no guarantee as to assortment. Per keg, **$1.00.**

New Regular Wire Nails; 8D, per keg, **$2.00;** Boat Spikes, per 100 lbs., **$1.50;** Railroad Spikes, per 100 lbs., **$1.75;** **Mixed Iron Bolts,** good assortment, new, per 100 lbs., **$3.00;** **Mixed Rivets,** per 100 lbs., **$2.00.** **B. B. Phone Wire,** per 100 lbs., **$2.85.**

Ask for Our 1000-Page Illustrated Free Catalog L. F. 990.

Here's the Great "Price Wrecker." 10,000 illustrations. Shows everything from a needle to a locomotive. Tells about our wonderful purchases at **Sheriffs', Receivers'** and **Manufacturers' Sales.** Quotes marvelously low prices on Furniture and Household Goods, Clothing, Plumbing, Heating, Groceries, Sporting Goods, Machinery, Lumber, Roofing and everything manufactured. It's free.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

The mammoth cheese which is to be made for the National Dairy Show will weigh nearly 4,000 pounds, instead of 2,000, as previously announced. It will be made on a flat car and taken to Chicago with appropriate ceremonies. It will be the largest cheese ever pressed.

Visitors at the National Dairy Show will this year be able to purchase dairy products there. This will prove a novel feature to city people who can see the articles produced and then carry them home as souvenirs.

The dairy buttermakers and market milk and cream producers should communicate with the National Dairy Show Association, 1305 Unity Building, Chicago, for premium lists on dairy butter and milk and cream.

Cheesemakers will be interested in learning that the prizes on cheese at the coming National Dairy Show have been greatly increased. Premium lists will be mailed on application to the National Dairy Show Association, 1305 Unity Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Buttermaker and the National Dairy Show.

The buttermaker in the local creamery can do his patrons no greater educational service than to inform them about the National Dairy Show to be held in Chicago, October 20th-29th, and to advise them to attend. There is no other place where they can get so much valuable information in so short a time. The buttermaker also serves his creamery well in doing so. Increase in knowledge on the part of the patrons of a creamery is conducive to closer co-operation and harmony of effort.

AMAZING DETROIT KEROSENE ENGINE STATE FAIR EXHIBIT.

One of the great attractions secured by the management of the Missouri State Fair is the unique exhibit of the Amazing Detroit Kerosene Engine in use as a Farm Power Plant. This extremely simple and economical engine runs as successfully on common lamp oil (kerosene) as on gasoline.

No engine in recent years has aroused such widespread interest as the Amazing Detroit, the Kerosene Wonder.

One of the smallest Detroit Kerosene Engines will be shown performing eight different operations, viz.: Running a cream separator, a barrel churn, a water pump, a wood saw, a corn sheller, a food mill, an electric light storage battery outfit and a washing machine.

Every farmer, stockman and dairyman, and all the women folks, will find this exhibit a remarkable object lesson as to the almost unlimited uses to which the Detroit Engine can be applied. The Detroit Kerosene Engine is manufactured by the Detroit Engine Works, 383 Bellevue Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

The Dairy Calf and the Dairy Cow.

Whether born in the spring or fall, the calf that is to grow into a dairy cow needs special attention. She will not thrive on the same kind of treatment the beef calf should receive. Or, if she does thrive on it, she may thrive too much and develop beef-making qualities rather than milk-producing qualities.

There are only a few calves that are born fit to become dairy cows. These are usually from the pure-bred dairy lines of cattle or from some of the other lines having special outcroppings with dairy attainments.

The greater number of calves should be made into veal soon or into beef later. It is a waste of time to develop a calf into a milch cow merely because it is a female of the cattle race. There are millions of cows now that have been produced from such calves, and they are worse than no cows, as they produce no profit but entail a large amount of labor on the people caring for them.

The owner of the dairy calf should know enough about forms of dairy cows to be able to determine the probable result of raising and properly feeding the animal out of which he proposes to make a dairy cow. That being done, the matter of proper feeding is next.

The owner can afford to feed whole milk to the calf he is raising for the dairy, for a good start counts for a good deal. After a few weeks he may substitute oil meal for the butter-fat in the milk, but he should not attempt to do this till the digestive processes of the calf are working to perfection.

Overfeeding must be avoided, and a limited supply of milk is better than giving all the milk a calf will drink. Even old farmers spoil calves by giving them too much milk at each feeding, especially if the milk is cold. As soon as the amount of milk fed is greater than the calf can digest, it goes through undigested, and a case of scours is present that it will be difficult to cure. Scours kill multitudes of calves every year. The surest way to prevent scours is to feed milk sparingly and have it warm enough not to interfere with the digestive processes in the stomach.

A growing calf should be encouraged to eat oats and clover hay. The stomach of the calf is better adapted to digesting grain than is the stomach of the cow. Grain that would pass through a cow whole is fully digested in the stomach of the calf. This is because in calfhood the food does not have to go through four stomachs to be utilized, as it does in the case of the cow, which must have a digestive apparatus suitable to digesting large quantities of dry hay.

The dairy calf must never be stunted. If she is stunted, this stunting will show its effects for a long time, and its effects may never be overcome. The growth habit should be made continuous, for this means a rapid development of the calf into a cow of large capacity.

The breaking of the cow to milk should be gradual, and the calf while still young should be accustomed to the pressure of the hand as if in the act of milking. This will be a great help later on when she begins to give milk.

Credit Subscriptions.

We desire to invite attention to our blank form at the end of this item, which can be filled out for subscriptions on credit. This is an invention of Uncle Piper, our subscription editor, who has guaranteed that every one of them will be paid when they are due. The subscription price of this paper is $1.00 for three years, and the bill for the subscription is sent to the subscriber at the end of the first year. When the bill goes out Uncle Piper generally slips in a list of handy premiums for the subscriber to select one, providing he pays the bill promptly, and the general result is that the bill is soon paid. When it comes to getting subscriptions from intelligent, high-class farmers, Uncle Piper is at the head of the class.

Uncle Piper.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay One Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

Name.... .....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

Postoffice.. ....

Buying Canadian Creameries.

It is reported that an American Syndicate is buying up Canadian creameries with a view to shipping the cream to the United tSates under the reduced duty of five cents a gallon. To do this, however, it is not necessary to buy the creameries; all they have to do is to buy the milk, separate the cream and feed the skim milk to the Canadians.

Changing the Milk Standard.

The Milk Reporter calls attention to the reduction of the milk standard by the New York authorities in regard to solids in milk. Formerly any milk showing under 12 per cent. solids was considered adulterated, and milk dealers were tried and convicted whenever solids in milk were shown to be less. The new standard is 11½ per cent., and the Milk Reporter argues that as the state experts were wrong in the first instance, and that many innocent men have been convicted of adulterating milk who were innocent and blameless, the fines should be refunded and the convictions set aside.

The New York experts set the standard at 12 per cent. total solids, when Prof. H. C. Sherman, of Columbia University, New York, is authority for the statement that: "The milk of a single healthy cow in normal condition may sometimes contain as little as 10 or as much as 18 per cent. of solids, while in extreme cases even these latter limits may be passed."

An Educated Cheese.

Andrew Carnegie, while eating with appetite and courage the dishes cooked by the young girls of a cooking school, said:

"I have no fear before the experimental dishes. He who has eaten in France learns to eat boldly.

"Think of the French cheeses alone!

"Why, one afternoon in a restaurant in the Boulevard des Italiens I heard a guest shout angrily:

"'Waiter, look here; this cheese is walking all over the table!'

"'Ah, have no fear, monsieur. It won't escape,' the waiter replied. 'If it goes too far, just call 'Jules, Jules!' It always answers to its name.' "—Exchange.

Dairy and Creamery.

A co-operative creamery at Sheldon, Ill, in which about sixty farmers were interested, has failed for want of milk. If this is the only reason, it don't say much for the farmers who took stock in the enterprise.

William Peterson, of Jersey City, was convicted in Special Sessions, Staten Island, last week, of selling oleomargarine for butter and sentenced to pay a fine of $300 or go to jail for six months. He was caught by State Detectives in the restaurant of J. Adams, in New Brighton, where he sold ten pounds of the olemargarine for butter at 23 cents a pound.

Particular attention has been given by the management of the National Dairy Show this year to the question of prizes, medals, diplomas, etc. Cash prizes are larger in nearly all departments, and the medals and diplomas will be real works of art. A high standard of excellence is aimed at, so that the recipients will prize them for their intrinsic worth as well as for the honor which is associated with them.

The Carmine Creamery Company, of Carmine, Fayette county, Texas, has been incorporated by Joe Wagner and others. Carmine is splendidly situated in a good dairy country, on the Houston and Texas Central Railway, and if the surrounding farmers will do their duty and provide a nice quality of cream, they may be assured of the result.

During the month of July, 1910, Consul Paul Lang states, 30,510 gallons of cream, from the Sherbrooke district, Province of Quebec, were imported at the United States Custom House at Derby Line, Vt. The shipments were for manufacturing into butter. The price of butter in Canada in July was 22 cents a pound, while in the United States it was 29 cents. The duty on cream is five cents a gallon, and the duty on butter is six cents a pound.

At the New York State Fair, the gold-medal butter exhibited by S. H. Northrup, of Richville, St. Lawrence county, was scored 97.66 points out of a possible 100; and the silver-medal butter exhibited by Jno. W. Hooker, of Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, was scored at 95.66. The packages exhibited were made from milk received from not less than five individual dairymen.

A crusade against adulterated milk by City Chemist Buckland and State Food Inspector Meyer is stirring up the milk sellers of St. Louis and will produce good results. The adulteration of milk by chemicals is indefensible, and we hope all offenders will be convicted.

The Union Dairy Company of St. Louis, Mo., has opened another creamery and receiving station at Troy, Ill. This method of establishing stations wherever there is a supply of milk is cutting down the shipments on the open market to the larger cities.

At the New York State Fair, the exhibit of cheese winning the gold medal was scored 99.07 out of a possible 100, and was exhibited by Leslie R. Wells, of Hannibal, Oswego county. The silver-medal award went to O. N. Heath, of Rodman, Jefferson county, on a score of 99.04.

Choosing a Milker.

Choosing a good milker requires some care and a careful study of the cow all around. There are several essential points to be considered. It is not so much the breed as it is the other good points of the animals. The cow with widely-spaced ribs, an authority says, is one of the signs of a good milker. And strange to say, look for evidences of refinement. The milk-giving capacity, a large udder, is also one of the things to give attention to. The cow with a soft skin, and a silky coat of hair, is generally a good milker.—Exchange.

In a hotel in Montana is the following notice: "Boarders are taken by the day, week, or month. Those who do not pay promptly are taken by the neck."—Lippincott's.

TWO KINDS OF
CHEAP
CREAM
Separators

There are two kinds of cheap cream separators.

One is the **seemingly** cheap kind; cheap in first cost, cheap in design, cheap in construction, cheap in efficiency, cheap in durability, and cheap in everything but merit.

The other is the **really** cheap kind; cheapest in proportion to actual capacity, orginal in design, ideal in construction, perfect in efficiency, lasting for twenty years, and barely beginning where the other kind leaves off.

That's The
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Simple in construction, economical in power, durable in every part and moderate in price. Guaranteed the Most Up-to-Date Saw Mill on the Market. ALSO, Engines & Boilers for Saw Mill work. Descriptive catalog free to interested parties. Write Weber Implement Co., 416 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

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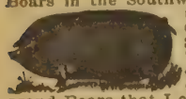
"Kirby's got the best." Not what we say but what our customers in nine different states say. Write for prices.
KIRBY STOCK FARM,
Marmaduke, Ark.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

Home of Royal Meddler (50,111) and Hutchinson Sensation (53,000), two of the greatest Boars in the Southwest. Hutchinson Sensation (53,000) was Grand Champion at Missouri State Fair, 1909. Weighs 750 at eighteen months old. I have a nice lot of Gilts bred to these grand Boars that I am offering at a bargain; also a fine lot of Pigs that will please you. Write for catalogue—it is free.



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CHINA PIGS, sired by Best Corrector, out of Perfection and Spell binder Dams, at $10.00 each. Send in your order and get the best blood in the world. Address.
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Write for catalogue.

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J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

POLAND CHINAS — Of national reputation for size and bone. They are sired by 1,000-lb. Boars and are out of tretchy, prolific Sows.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS

For Sale: Male, $7.00; female, $5.00; also a yearling dog, all good ones, eligible to register. C. H. MILES, Lawrenceville, Ill.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE HOGS,

all ages, from First Premium Boars at Illinois and Iowa State Fairs. 150 September Pigs, eight weeks old, at $10.00 each; three for $25.00. Very cheap. Send for free catalogue. W. A. HINKLE, R. R. 7, Decatur, Ill.

BIG HORSE SALE.

November 15th and 16th, 1910.

Sixty Head of High-class Registered Saddle Stallions, Mares and Geldings.

Among this number will be two sons of the great Bourbon King, No. 1,788; two by the great Highland Gay, No. 1,149; one by Highland Denmark, No.730; one by Chester Dare, No. 10, and many others of like breeding. We will offer a number of extra fine, well-broke, combined Geldings and Mares, also some fine registered Saddle Brood Mares and Fillies. The sale will also include ten fine large Mule Jacks, well broke, and guaranteed workers. This is an extra fine lot of Jacks.

Write for catalogue. It will be ready October 25th.

This is a rare opportunity to buy what you want at your own price. Defects and blemishes will be pointed out.

BARHAM & BUTLER, Milan, Tenn.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The Bacon Hog, the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs not akin from best strains. My herd won over 100 ribbons at four State Fairs the past year. A few choice Pigs from imported stock; sire and dam winners at Royal Show, England, 1907.
CHAS. FORD,
Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

ELECTROTYPES FOR BREEDERS.

A Valuable Premium For Our Friends and Subscribers.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower does not engage in job printing, and all work of that kind is sent out. We can help our friends and patrons by furnishing an electrotype, by which they can have their printing done at home.

Very few stockmen have good letter paper and envelopes, but every farmer or live stock breeder ought to be in style. It costs very little to have well-printed envelopes and letter heads, especially if we furnish the electrotypes.

Any farmer, breeder, stock raiser, dairyman or poultry fancier who will send us a dollar to pay for same will be credited with one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. We will also have set up in type his name, address, class of stock raised, with one cut of cattle, hogs, horses, sheep or any breed of poultry, and we will have an electrotype made of same from which he can have any number of envelopes and letter heads printed in his own town at a very low price. The electrotype will last a lifetime and his printer will always be able to furnish a supply of letter heads and envelopes on short notice. We will send the electrotype properly mounted and ready for use.

Maple Shade Stock Farm,

E. D. ROBINSON,
PROPRIETOR,
R. F. D. 1,
Minersville, Ohio.
BREEDER OF
S. S. Polled Durham Cattle.

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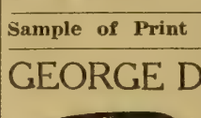
GEORGE DANFORTH,



BREEDER AND DEALER IN
HOGS.
"The Good Kind."
GRASMERE, N. H.

Sample of Print From Electrotype.

This display explains what we mean. We have set up a sample card. The electrotype will do for the letter head and envelope also. We will try to do as well for any farmer or live stock breeder. Send in one dollar and your full name, rural route, the class of stock raised, name of farm and correct postoffice address and we will try to please you. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Registered Boars by the Car-load.

The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter says: "The biggest sale to one man of registered boars ever made in the United States at one time was made in Sherman, Texas, when James D. Hestand, of that city, sold a car of registered Duroc-Jersey boars to Col. Cecil A. Lyon, to be shipped to the latter's hog ranch at Damsite, Hardeman county. All of the boars are young stock, and the cost of the car-load will approximate $2,000.

Dan Patch Electric Railroad.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of the Dan Patch Electric Railroad, of which Mr. M. W. Savage, of Minneapolis, Minn., is President. Mr. Savage is well and favorably known as the owner of the International Stock Food Company, and of the greatest breeding farm for light harness horses in this country. The Dan Patch Electric Railroad is already in operation from Rochester to Minneapolis, 130 miles. Mr. Savage wishes you to understand all about this project and to join him in it. He offers to send you two books, which will be found mentioned on page 19.

Blooded Stock Notes.

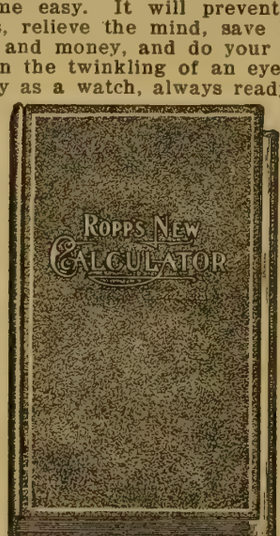
Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm are just receiving thirty-six magnificent Shire horses, which arrived direct from England on S. S. Minneapolis. They will be offered at an auction sale to be held October 27th, when they will place before the American public the most select lot of Shire mares ever offered in this country. Send for catalogue at once and address at Bushnell, Ill.

Messrs. Barham & Butler, of Milan, Tenn., will hold a special sale of saddle horses, mares and geldings by auction on November 15th and 16th. This sale will include some of the very best saddle stock on this continent. They are breeders who are well and favorably known for excellent quality of stock and honorable dealings.

Mr. Elmer Gimlin, of Taylorville, Ill., a breeder of White Wyandotte fowls, who is one of the leaders amongst poultry specialists, is very much pleased that the St. Louis Fair is to be revived and enlarged. He was a winner at the last St. Louis Fair.

Ropp's Commercial Calculator.

This is a standard book and a revised, enlarged and improved edition. There are millions in use. **Ropp's Commercial Calculator** is especially valuable to farmers. By its regular use many hard problems become easy. It will prevent mistakes, relieve the mind, save labor, time and money, and do your figuring in the twinkling of an eye. As handy as a watch, always ready and



reliable. Anyone who will send 50 cents for one-year's subscription to this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, can select one copy of **Ropp's Commercial Calculator** as a free premium. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Aberdeen-Angus Herd Book.

Volume 19 is out. To members the price is $1.00; to non-members, $3.00. Charles Gray is Secretary, 817 Exchange avenue, Chicago, Ill. Volume 19 contains 12,000 pedigrees and is very completely indexed, including a list of all members up to date, arranged alphabetically and by states as well as by counties. This volume contains obituaries of Turlington W. Harvey, B. R. Pierce and John Evans, Jr., eminent members of the Aberdeen-Angus fraternity, recently deceased. It contains the Standard of Excellence of the breed and very much other valuable information.

Honey Sold at St. Louis.

The various grades of honey on the St. Louis market were quoted as follows, October 4th: Comb, choice, 15 to 16c.; amber, 13 to 14c.; extracted or strained, choice Southern, in barrels, 6½c., and in cans, 7 to 7½c.; California, in cans, 8c. for amber, and 8½ to 9c. for water white; all old or candied, 1c. per pound less.

Best Fox, Cat, Deer, Wolf and Coon Hounds. Send for free list at once. Prices low for quality. Address,
CATALPA KENNELS, Shelbyville, Ky.

40 Head of PEDIGREED DUROC RED SPRING PIGS cheap. CHAS. DORR, Osage City, Kansas.

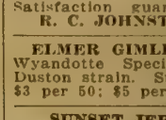
5,000 FERRETS FOR SALE. Write for price list; it's free. De Kleine Bros., Box 13, Jamestown, Michigan.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS

Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstake and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.

ELMER GIMLIN, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte Specialist. Exclusive business. Duston strain. Stock, $2 each; 15 eggs, $1; $3 per 50; $5 per 100. Catalogue free.

SUNSET JERSEY CATTLE HERD.



For Sale: One full-blood Bull Calf, but not registered—a bargain.
One registered Bull Calf nine months old.
One registered Bull Calf two months old. These Calves will not last long. If you want one, write
ALBERT S. ENNIS,
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PERCHERONS and COACHERS Cheap.

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WALKER BROS. & CO.,
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Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

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(Son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
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BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
WILARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

The Land of Goshen.

In a copyright article by Frank G Carpenter, the noted traveler and descriptive writer, he commences an article upon the Land of Goshen as follows: "I write from Zagazig Egypt, September 10. Come with me this bright Sunday morning for a look at the old land of Goshen, where the Israelites settled when they first came into Egypt. I am writing this in the center of it, not far from the road down which Joseph was carried by the caravan of Ishmaelites, or Bedouins, who had bought him of his brothers and were on their way to sell him to Potiphar. It was over that same road that the ten sons of Jacob, Benjamin having been left at home, came down here to get corn: and it must have been about here that they had their dealings with Joseph, who was then the chief officer of Pharaoh and the premier, as it were, of his administration. You all know how he came into Egypt and grew to be the greatest man of the country. He was so influential that he was able to give Goshen to Jacob and his family, and it was at his advice that they all moved here and settled. That was the beginning of the Israelites in Egypt, and they remained here in Goshen for generations before they were finally enslaved and forced to make bricks by the Pharaohs.

The land of Goshen is to-day one of the finest parts of the Nile Valley. I came here from Cairo, and my whole way was through rich crops of cotton, sugar cane and clover. There was green to be seen everywhere, and I could ride from here twenty miles more to the eastward before reaching the desert. The railroad from Cairo to the Suez Canal goes directly through Goshen. It strikes the canal at Ismalia and then branches off north and south, running along the line of the canal to Suez on the Red Sea and to Port Said on the Mediterranean. The first section is over the road which led from Arabia to Memphis and Heliopolis, which cities have since been replaced by Cairo, the capital and metropolis of Egypt. The town of Zagazig, where I am stopping, is one of the chief cities in the delta. It is on the fresh-water canal and on a big irrigation canal which leads to the Nile. It is famous as a cotton port and to-day camels are coming into the town with bales on their backs, and long trainloads are starting out for Alexandria and Port Said, from whence the cotton will be shipped off to Europe.

This cotton is a feature of the landscape which was absent in the days of the Pharaohs. When Joseph came down into Egypt, the only cloth that the people had was made of flax and wool. The cotton plant was not known to exist, and it was as late as the middle ages when the people gave credit to a story that cotton of India came from a sheep which grew on the end of a bush, and which now and then bent down to eat the grass which grew all around. That cotton plant was supposed to thrive in Hindustan, and it was not until centuries later that the real cotton seeds were planted in Egypt. To-day Goshen is covered with cotton. There are many plantations near Zagazig, and I have seen thousands of acres of this crop throughout different parts of the Egyptian delta. It is the chief money crop of the country, and it will bring in upwards of one hundred million dollars this year."

R. C. Sacra, of Purcell, Okla., died at the Ardmore Sanitarium on September 9th. He was an old-time cattle raiser and had a ranch in the Indian Territory in what is now Johnston county, Oklahoma. He was one of the organizers of the Round Up System under the auspices of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.

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is an accurate knowledge and correct judgment of live stock and market conditions throughout the country. Having our own houses at the ten leading markets, North, South, East and West, we are at all times reliably informed upon conditions everywhere.

This enables us to advise you how, when and where to ship in order to realize most money for your stock. Each week our views of market conditions and prospects, current quotations, etc., and all news from every source that we consider likely to benefit raisers, feeders or shippers of live stock, appears in condensed form in our sixteen-page illustrated weekly paper

The Live Stock Report

In addition to the markets the paper contains a great deal of instructive miscellaneous matter. It is well printed on book paper and freely illustrated with halftones from photographs. It has been called "The greatest aid to the profitable feeding and marketing of live stock in existence." The fact that the paper has attained an average circulation of over 30,000 speaks for itself, as does also our guarantee printed blow.

We want you to have this paper--for your good and ours. We want it enough so that we are willing to stand most of the expense of furnishing it to you. If you will pay the postage only--50 cents per year--we will do the rest. Fair enough, isn't it?

GUARANTEE If after receiving the "Report" one month you are not more than satisfied, we will cheerfully refund your 50c. upon demand. *You Can't Lose--Except By Not Subscribing.* SPECIAL--Every subscriber to the "Live Stock Report" will receive free our beautiful "Flower Girl" Souvenir Calendar for 1911--to be distributed in December.

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Practical Farming and Gardening.

This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening**, postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Sow and Her Value.

It does not do to make money too easy on the farm, but it is well once in a while to show that with a few hogs money can be made on small capital.

W. E. Durkee, a Logan county farmer in the great state of Oklahoma, believes he has made a top-notch record in raising hogs. Fourteen months ago he paid $12 for a sow that shortly afterwards brought a litter of nine pigs, three of which later on were killed for meat and six were sold for $105. From a second litter of nine pigs Mr. Durkee sold eight for $116.47, keeping the extra hog. The sow now has a third litter of nine pigs, weighing about fifty pounds each and worth not less than $4.00 apiece.

Counting the sow's progeny that he did not sell as being worth as much as those that were sold, Mr. Durkee has received in fourteen months $324.45 from an original investment of $12. The sow has brought him a gross income of $23.17 for each of the fourteen months.

There is a feed bill, but not a large one, to come off this gross total, but the showing will stand it and leave a good profit besides.

Asking Questions of Brood Sows.

"In considering the efficiency of brood sows, Henry Wallace gives the following advice: "Go over those that have had pigs the present year and ask them the following questions: How many pigs did you have this year? Were they even in size and form? Were they all good ones, or did you have two or three choice pigs and were the rest quite inferior? How did you take care of these pigs? Are you a good suckler? Are you good-natured? Are you a good mother, or are you of the nervous, fidgety kind, always worrying and fretting for fear somebody will hurt you and your precious piglets? If the brood sow, on being interrogated, cannot give satisfactory answers to these questions, it is not worth while to scold her or give her a moral lecture. Just turn her into the fattening pen, for there is where she belongs."—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

Who Robs the Farmer?

"The farmer who makes a practice of raising grain exclusively, hauling it to the elevator and selling it, is robbing himself, or, in other words, depleting the fertility of the soil.

"Every year as the crop is gathered and sold off the place it is left with decreased productive power for the future. It is like mining or digging out the value of the soil and shipping to the market. It is selling your farm virtually through the elevator.

"Soiling the corn by the hog route or through any other live stock is retaining the fertility. By a proper stream of diversified farming and rotation of crops you can build up and improve instead of destroying the productiveness."—American Swineherd.

Methods of Feeding Hogs.

In feeding hogs, strange to say, the Agricultural College experts are discovering that the farmer knew the best methods of feeding hogs in the first place. Hogging down corn, feeding cattle whole corn with hogs following, and feeding dry-ear corn, are three methods that are hard to beat, and were discovered on the farm.

A Real Service.

In discussing the work of the I. H. C. Service Bureau, recently established by the International Harvester Company of America, M. R. D. Owings, the advertising manager, in whose department the Bureau is located, said:

"The Bureau is to render real service—broad, general and beneficial. I believe that the work will gradually cause the farmers to put more thought into the raising of crops. This thought is sure to lead to many new and complicated problems, questions will be asked that were never asked before. This, in turn, will cause our experts, the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, to tackle real and complicated mysteries, the final solving of which will benefit agriculture more than can be estimated.

"You may remember the pupil who gave the teacher a problem the teacher could not solve. But the teacher took the problem home, sat up with it all night, and in the morning brought the answer to the pupil. 'Gee! I didn't think you could do it,' exclaimed the pupil. 'The whole neighborhood, and teacher, too, tried it last winter and had to give it up.'

"There was a wiser pupil, and a wiser teacher; in fact, the whole neighborhood was wiser. We grow by doing things that never have been done. The Service Bureau undoubtedly will make all of us wiser—farmers, professors, and citizens generally. And we hope that all will send in their problems with even more freedom than the pupil carried his problem to the teacher. The Service is free and for everybody, and when I say free, I mean free absolutely. There are no strings attached."

Address Service Bureau, International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.

Feeding Lambs For Market.

At Brookings, South Dakota, in winter feeding of lambs that averaged 87½ pounds when put up to feed, they made a gain of 31⅓ pounds per head in sixty days, or .51 of a pound per head per day—that is over a half pound gain per head per day. The lambs were fed with a grain mixture consisting of 100 pounds of oats, 100 pounds of shelled corn and 25 pounds of linseed meal. Of this mixture the lambs at first were fed one pound per lamb per day, which was increased to two pounds per day. They did not consume more than two pounds of prairie hay per lamb. The result was that these lambs gained 23.4 pounds per head in the sixty days, which is .38 of a pound of gain per lamb per day.

The gain made by the hay-fed lambs was good, but the gain by the alfalfa-fed lambs was extraordinary.

With the alfalfa hay and grain mixture the cost of each pound of gain was only 4.2 cents, and with the prairie hay and grain mixture the cost of each pound of gain was 5.3 cents.

The alfalfa-fed lambs gained 79 pounds more than did the ten lambs fed on prairie hay. The figures derived from this experiment, if studied and remembered, will help many a lamb feeder to compound his ration.

The experimenters say that alfalfa hay with a grain mixture and a little linseed meal was markedly superior to any other grain or forage ration.

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The annual meeting of the Na tional Mohair Growers' Association will be held at El Paso, Texas, Octo ber 29th to November 6th, 1910 during the El Paso Fair. All entrie must be made with F. C. Knollen berg, 518 Trust Bldg., El Paso Texas, before October 15th.

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Great Horses of History.

An article on this subject appears in the October Scrap Book, published monthly by the Frank A. Munsey Co. It is for sale in all book stores at 10 cents a copy.

The Scrap Book mentions two horses which were sacrificed on the field of battle during the Wars of the Roses in England. The great Earl of Warwick, familiarly known as the King-maker, sacrificed his war charger to indicate that he would rather die than retreat. This had been done in the earlier battles of the world. The first time the Earl of Warwick did so was at the battle of Towton, where his opponents, the Lancastrians, were gaining the upper hand. The Earl, after hearing that his uncle was slain and his men defeated, cried out in prayer for the souls of those who died in the battle; and then, drawing his sword and kissing the cross at the handle, said to his men: "Whoever chooses to return home may, for I shall live or die this day with such as like to remain with me." After this speech he dismounted and killed his horse with his own sword.

The second time was at Barnet, his last field, when he rode his favorite black Saladin, an animal of great size and beauty. Lord Lytton gives a dramatic account of the incident in his romance, "The Last of the Barons:"

"He kissed the horse on his frontal, and Saladin, as if conscious of the coming blow, bent his proud head humbly and licked his lord's steel-clad hand. So associated together had been horse and horseman that, had it been a human sacrifice, the bystanders could not have been more moved. And when, covering the charger's eyes with one hand, the Earl's dagger descended, bright and rapid, a groan went through the ranks. But the effect was unspeakable! The men knew at once that to them, and them alone, their lord entrusted his fortunes and his life, and they were moved to more than mortal daring."

In history the place filled by the horse has been second only to that of man. One of the most famous horses in the world was Alexander's celebrated charger, Bucephalus, which was purchased by Philip, Alexander's father, for thirteen talents—about $12,500. He was so wild and unmanageable that Philip was about to send him away, when the young prince offered to tame him, agreeing, in the event of failure, to forfeit the price of the horse.

He began by turning his head to the sun, as he had remarked that the horse was frightened at his own shadow. He tamed him completely, although his wild spirit would never allow any but Alexander to ride him. He would kneel for his master to mount, and the love and sympathy between the man and the horse were perfect. Alexander built the city of Bucephala as his mausoleum when Bucephalus died, at the age of thirty.

Horses Watered in Boston.

Boston horses to the number of 79,667 were watered in July at one watering station by the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The men stand near a hydrant with buckets of water ready for the passing teams of two, four and six-horse teams and single horses without any delay, but a great refreshing kindness to the heavily-loaded horses that look for the water as they pass by. Of course, many of these horses were watered over and over again, making a larger total, yet it is stated on good authority that work horses are increasing in Boston and other cities.

Horse and Mule Notes.

Recent Boston horse quotations were as follows: "The best heavy draft horses at $350 to $475; medium-weight drafters at $250 to $350; coach horses, drivers and combination horses at $125 to $300."

The Chicago Drovers' Journal announces the death of Mr. H. D. Snyder, of Millersburg, Ohio, who was a professional buyer, dealer and feeder of market horses. On February 17th, 1907, he offered a consignment of twenty-one head of top-finished heavy drafters at auction at the Chicago market that sold at a range of $385 to $530, and matched pairs at $720 to $940, the offerings making a new high market average of $422.15 per head. This record still stands as the best sale of twenty-one head of drafters ever made under the hammer for commercial use.

General Farm Notes.

In Greece, near Thessaly, the farmers are trying to raise Egyptian cotton with a fair measure of success. Greece usually imports 2,500 bales of good middling American cotton, 5,000 to 7,000 bales Turkish, and 500 bales Egyptian.

The Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce reports that the cotton crop of Adana, Turkey, will amount to 100,000 bales this year, as against only 60,000 bales in 1900. The average weight per bale is 200 kilos, or 440 pounds, though bales pressed by the new presses of a German company weigh 315 kilos, or 693 pounds.

At the Dry Farming Congress held at Spokane, Mr. Anders L. Mordt, of Guymon, Okla., will deliver an address upon "The Dry Farming Situation in the Southwest."

Uhlan's Wagon Record.

On September 9th, the world's trotting record in an exhibition mile by a horse to a wagon and without windshield was broken by the gelding Uhlan, 1:58¾, driven by C. K. G. Billings, of New York. Uhlan was paced by a runner and negotiated the mile in 2:01¼. The time by quarters was as follows: First, :30¾; second, 1:00½; third, 1:32½; fourth, 2:01¼. This is considered a better performance than when Uhlan made his sulky record of 1:58¾ at Cleveland under more favorable conditions.

Stallion Trotting Records.

The recent lowering of the mile trotting record of stallions is an interesting incident and causes some inquiry. The following data we believe to be correct, and it shows the lowering of the record from the first to the last:

Year.	Name of Stallion.	Time.
1858	Ethan Allen	2:28
1859	Geo. M. Patchen	2:23½
1868	Fearnaught	2:23¼
1868	Geo. Wilkes	2:22
1871	Jerry Gould	2:21¼
1874	Smuggler	2:20¾
1874	Mambrino Gift	2:20
1876	Smuggler	2:15¼
1884	Phallas	2:13¾
1884	Maxie Cobb	2:13¼
1889	Axtell	2:12
1890	Nelson	2:10¾
1891	Allerton	2:10
1891	Nelson	2:10
1891	Allerton	2:09¼
1891	Palo Alto	2:08¾
1892	Kremlin	2:07¾
1893	Arion	2:07¾
1893	Directum	2:05¼
1900	Cresceus	2:04
1909	Cresceus	2:02¼
1910	Harvester	2:01¼

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Make Seed-corn Gathering a Special Task.

At corn-ripening time, drop all other business and select an abundance of seed corn. The process is too important to be conducted incidentally while husking. When selecting seed corn, give the process your entire attention. Get the very best that is to be had and preserve it well, and your increased yields will return you more profit than any other work you can do on your farm.

The only proper way to select seed corn is from the stalks standing where they grew, as soon as ripe and before the first hard freeze.—From Farmers' Bulletin No. 415, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON BUTTERMAKING.

By CHAS. A. PUBLOW, A. B., M. D., C. M., Assistant Professor of Dairy Industry in the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

This book is entirely different from the usual type of dairy books, and is undoubtedly in a class by itself. The entire subject of buttermaking in all its branches has been most thoroughly treated, and many new and important features have been added. The tests for moisture, salt and acid have received special attention, as have also the questions on cream separation, pasteurization, commercial starters, cream ripening, cream overrun, marketing of butter, and creamery arrangement.

The arrangement of the contents in the form of questions and answers makes the book particularly valuable. Practical buttermakers, short course students and all persons interested in buttermaking, especially those who wish to prepare themselves for civil service examinations, will find most useful help in the questions and answers contained therein.

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Clever Horse Trade.

It was night. Wild cries of "Fire!" Fire!" affrighted the peaceful neighborhood. A blaze had broken out in a barn. "There's a horse in there!" yelled somebody.

"You go and turn in an alarm," said a stranger, who seemed to have discovered the fire. "I'll take the horse out."

The stranger rushed into the barn, whipped off his coat, threw it over the animal's head, and led it out into the alley. Presently the Fire Department appeared and put out the flames, and the obliging stranger led the horse back to its stall. But it was discovered subsequently that it was a different horse. The police were looking for the stranger.—Chicago Tribune.

At the Chicago market recently J. A. Shaw, of Gibson City, Ill., marketed three head of 1,800-pound draft horses of his own feeding, which sold for an average of $333 per head, or $1,000 in all. He had others on sale, but these three were the best.

The Clearing House Show.

While attending the American Royal and the different State Fairs held during the month of October and early in November, remember that the greatest show of all remains in the International Live Stock Show to be held at Chicago from November 26th to December 3d. All the best exhibits at the State and Interstate Shows will be there—a contest of champions. All the prizes are listed in the preliminary classification, which can be had by addressing B. H. Heide, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Sheep Market at St. Louis.

On September 30th, best lambs brought $6.75 per 100 pounds, while other good ones sold at $6.25 to $6.65; fair to medium grades at $5.50 to $6.15; best culls at $4.25 to $5.00, and little common ones at $3.00 to $4.00. There was but little demand for the poorer grades of lambs. Most of the mutton sheep sold at $4.00 to $4.15 per 100 pounds, and breeding ewes at $4.25 to $4.75; best stockers at $3.25 to $3.75; fair offerings at $2.25 to $3.00; and common, old, cull sheep at $1.25 to $2.00. Bucks are still selling at $3.00 per 100 pounds.

Clay, Robinson's Service.

By shipping cattle, hogs or sheep to Clay, Robinson & Co. at any market in which they are established, shippers obtain the benefit of a line of service that will advise them and protect them in their purchases. They issue combined reports, special reports and special circulars for cattle, hogs and sheep. The packers are not any better posted than the customers of Clay, Robinson & Co. See page 11.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattte, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

WESTERN
Range Horse Sales

are being conducted by

Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,

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The successful fall season of 1910 will be closed by sales on

THURSDAY, OCT. 6 and 20,

and a final sale on

THURSDAY, NOV. 3.

Consignments are already secured for these sales, and buyers will find an excellent supply of Mares, Geldings, Colts and Fillies and a few carloads of Mules at each sale.

Please address
J. J. SEARCY, Sale Manager,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Hog Market and Prices.

At the St. Louis market, on September 30th, good shipping hogs sold largely at $8.05 to $9.20 per 100 pounds; butcher hogs at $8.95 to $9.10; light-weight mixed packers at $8.90 to $9.10; heavy packers at $8.50 to $8.85; plain heavy hogs on the rough order at $8.25 to $8.50; and old, rough sows and stags at $8.00 to $8.50. What little pigs weighing around 100 pounds and less arrived sold rather slow, as there was not much of a demand for them.

The Great Horse Firm.

The auction sales of horses at the St. Louis National Stock Yards every Monday and Tuesday in the year are conducted by the Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. Commission Company.

This is a first-class commission firm, and they have made extraordinary sales. In an interview with Mr. T. H. Holland, held recently, he said: "We occupy more time and devote more energy and solicitation to bring buyers to the market than we do to soliciting consignments. That is the secret of our success in business. When the right kind of buyers are in the market the shippers are sure to be satisfied with the results." Address, Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Horses at Auction in Russia.

The American horseman, Frank Caton, recently held the most successful auctions of trotting-bred colts and fillies ever known in Russia. It consisted of twenty-three head of two-year-olds and five other horses, twenty-eight in all, which fetched an average price of 1,385 roubles ($692.50) per head. Of the twenty-three two-year-olds fifteen were half-bred (American-Orloff) and eight pure-bred Orloffs. The half-bred ones averaged 1,827 roubles ($913.50) per head, while the pure-bred Orloffs averaged only about half as much—951 roubles ($475.50). The top price of the sale was 4,250 roubles ($2,125) for one of the half-bred two-year-olds.

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THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS
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American Awarded Medal on a Rupture Device.

Mr. F. J. Stuart, an American in St. Louis, was recently awarded a medal and diploma showing certificate of merit of the first class by a London institute. Mr. Stuart is the inventor of the STUART PLAS-TR-PAD for rupture. Letters patent have been granted by many governments on this form of Hernia support, and medicine applicator. The purpose of this support is to securely hold the rupture in place, and also supply a soothing and healing remedy thereto, which will be taken up and absorbed by the pores to heal and relieve the parts of pain. When patent was granted in Great Britain, Mr. Stuart also obtained the Medal and Diploma. Truss wearers will no doubt appreciate an invention of such exceeding worth as to merit such notice. By addressing Mr. F. J. Stuart at St. Louis, Mo., those interested will probably be furnished full information.

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Western Range Horses.

The season is nearly over for the great sales of Western range horses and mules conducted at the St. Louis National Stock Yards by Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company. The sales take place every two weeks and always on Thursday.

The October sales will be held on Thursday, 6th, and on Thursday, 20th. The November sale on the 3d will close out the season. The horses offered for sale are put up at auction and sell fairly at bidders' prices. The offerings range from colts and fillies to matured mares and geldings. The numbers at each sale range from 800 to 2,000 head. Further particulars can be had by addressing J. J. Searcy, Manager, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Whole Milk and Sweet Milk.

For feeding hogs skim milk is better than sweet milk. This has been demonstrated a number of times, but seldom so well as it was by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Nebraska.

A number of pigs were divided into three lots. Lot number one was fed on skim milk. Lot number two was fed on milk containing 3.5 per cent. fat. Lot number three was fed on milk containing 5 per cent. of fat. Lot number one, or those receiving skim milk, averaged a gain of 36 pounds in thirty days. Lot number two, or the ones receiving about 3.5 per cent. fat, averaged a gain of 28 pounds in thirty days. Lot number three, or those fed on milk containing 5 per cent. fat, averaged a gain of 25 pounds in thirty days. For longer periods of feeding results were much more in favor of skim milk. In many cases where the feeding period was long there was a loss in weight on those fed on milk rich in fat.

In an experiment carried on by another Experiment Station it was found that on corn meal alone it required 416 pounds of dry matter to produce 100 pounds of gain. When skim milk was fed in conjunction with corn it only required 293 pounds of dry matter per 100 pounds gain. The cost of feed per 100 pounds gain was $5.80 when corn meal alone was fed, and when skim milk was fed in conjunction with corn meal the cost of 100 pounds gain was only $4.60. The Ottawa Experiment Station found the value of 100 pounds of skim milk equal to 54.6 pounds of corn for hog feeding purposes. With dressed pork worth seven cents per pound, 100 pounds of skim milk were found to be worth thirty-eight cents. At the present price of corn and hogs it is very evident that skim milk is one of the principal sources of revenue from the dairy cow.

In feeding skim milk the proportion of grain to milk should be increased as the hog gains in weight. For hogs weighing twenty to sixty pounds the mixture should be one part of grain to seven to ten parts of skim milk. For hogs weighing sixty to one hundred pounds the ration should be one part of grain to about five parts of skim milk. For hogs weighing one hundred to one hundred eighty pounds the ration should be one part of grain to about two or three parts of skim milk. If the supply of skim milk is limited, the proportion of skim milk may be reduced and good results still be had. It was impossible to get satisfactory results under the old whole-milk creamery system where the skim milk was returned to the farm sour and cold and when it was fed cold at one time and warm another. Scours and unsatisfactory gains are the results from such feeding. The milk should be in the same condition from day to day. This is made possible only by the use of the hand separator. Not only does the hand separator remove all of the butter-fat from the milk, but the skim milk may be fed in the best possible condition, warm and sweet.

Trumans' Horses Home.

Under date of September 23d, Mr. J. G. Truman, of Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm Bushnell, Ill., wrote the editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower as follows:

"Our horses arrived home from the Wisconsin State Fair apparently none the worse for their trip. We won in addition to several first prizes no less than three championships on Shires and one on Hackney stallions.

"We have had a very nice trade the last few days, selling an imported Shire stallion to Edward Grimm, North English, Iowa; two imported stallions to Mr. G. W. Wilson, Wilbur, Washington; a pair of imported Percheron mares to Al. Dean, Hume, Illinois; and the Hackney mares, Trumans' Beauty and Trumans' Nancy Connaught to Mr. William DuPont, Montpelier, Virginia.

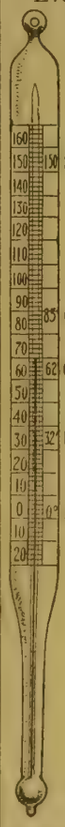
"Our last importation of Percheron stallions are now in first-class condition, as are also our Shires, and we were never in a better position to supply our trade with first-class stallions at reasonable prices than at the present time. We are making attractive prices in order to move a lot of horses next month to make room for our regular September and October importation.

"Our catalogue will be mailed to any of your readers upon application."

"Dazey" Dairy Thermometer.

This thermometer is offered as a subscription premium in connection with The National Farmer and Stock Grower. It is one of the discoveries of Uncle Piper, the subscription editor of this publication.

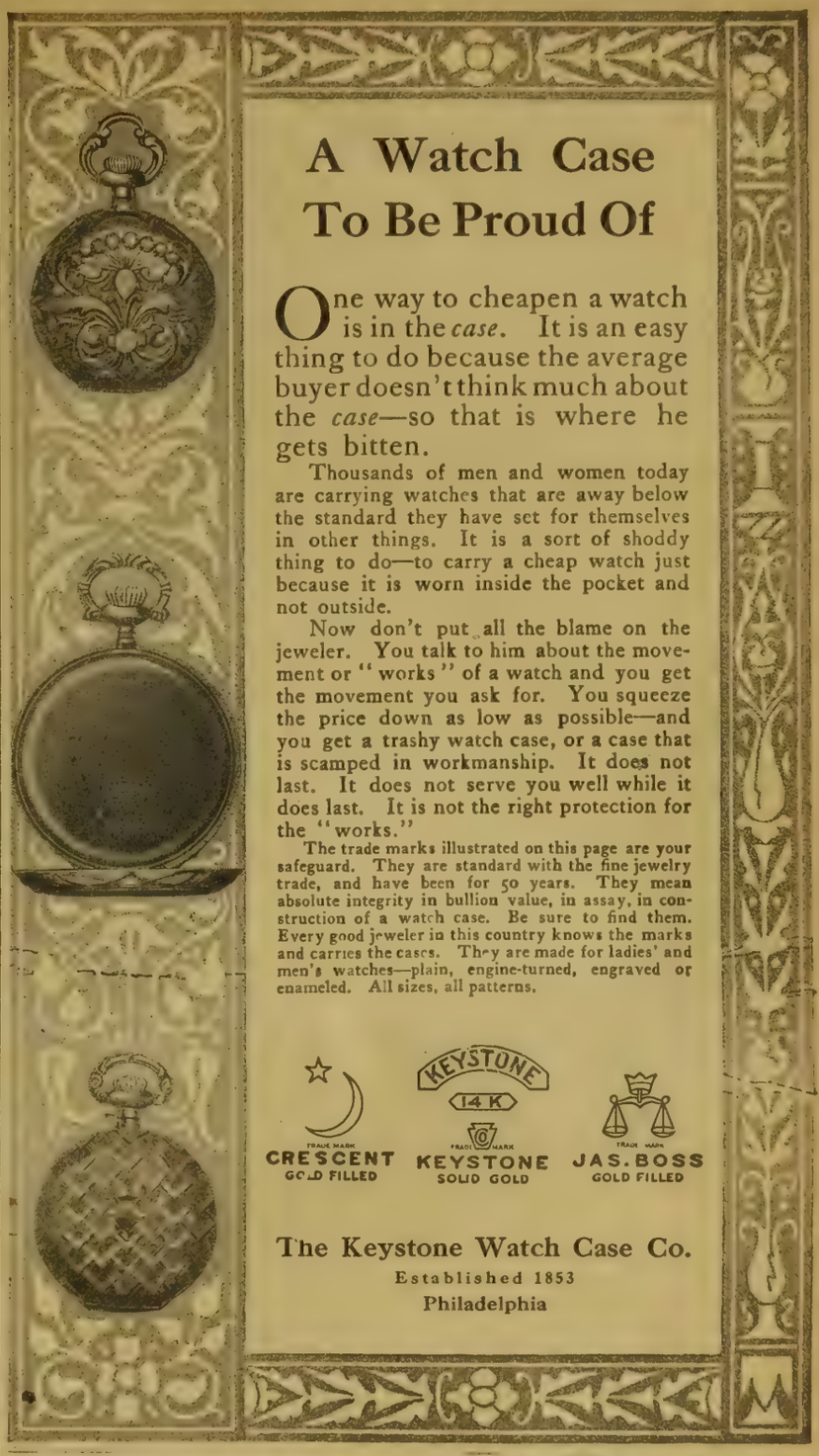
Every farmer ought to have a dairy thermometer for home use. We have found one —the best of all. It is 8½ inches long. It is high grade, and with care will last for many years. The temperature of cream regulates to a great degree not only the time required in churning, but the quality of the butter. If the cream is churned when at the proper temperature, the result is generally nicely-granulated butter. When the temperature is wrong, the work is uncertain, troublesome, and the butter is inferior. Uncle Piper used to be on a dairy farm in Texas. He did not manage it, however. He would buy a dairy thermometer and demanded that it be used; but She Who Run the Ranch said No! Now Uncle Piper is trying to force the dairy thermometer on other people because he could not properly introduce it into his own family. Send us 60 cents and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. We will also send you securely packed, postpaid, safe delivery and quality guaranteed, one "Dazey" Dairy Thermometer. Address, The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



The Railroad Claim.

Up in Minnesota Mr. Olsen had a cow killed by a railroad train. In due season the claim agent for the railroad called.

"We understand, of course, that the deceased was a very docile and valuable animal," said the claim agent in his most persuasive claim-agentlemanly manner, "and we sympathize with you and your family in your loss. But, Mr. Olsen, you must remember this: Your cow had no business being upon our tracks. Those tracks are our private property, and when she invaded them she became a trespasser. Technically speaking, you, as her owner, became a trespasser also. But we have no desire to carry the issue into court and possibly give you trouble. Now, then, what would you regard as a fair settlement between you and the railroad company?"


A Watch Case To Be Proud Of
One way to cheapen a watch is in the case. It is an easy thing to do because the average buyer doesn't think much about the case—so that is where he gets bitten.
Thousands of men and women today are carrying watches that are away below the standard they have set for themselves in other things. It is a sort of shoddy thing to do—to carry a cheap watch just because it is worn inside the pocket and not outside.
Now don't put all the blame on the jeweler. You talk to him about the movement or "works" of a watch and you get the movement you ask for. You squeeze the price down as low as possible—and you get a trashy watch case, or a case that is scamped in workmanship. It does not last. It does not serve you well while it does last. It is not the right protection for the "works."
The trade marks illustrated on this page are your safeguard. They are standard with the fine jewelry trade, and have been for 50 years. They mean absolute integrity in bullion value, in assay, in construction of a watch case. Be sure to find them. Every good jeweler in this country knows the marks and carries the cases. They are made for ladies' and men's watches—plain, engine-turned, engraved or enameled. All sizes, all patterns.
KEYSTONE
14 K
CRESCENT
GOLD FILLED
KEYSTONE
SOLID GOLD
JAS. BOSS
GOLD FILLED
The Keystone Watch Case Co.
Established 1853
Philadelphia

"Vall," said Mr. Olsen slowly, "Ay bane poor Swede farmer, but Ay shall give you two dollars."—Everybody's.

The St. Louis Seed Market.

When farmers ship seeds to market, with the exception of cow-peas, they are usually sold at a price per 100 pounds. Recent prices paid at St Louis were as follows: Prime timothy seed, $8.00 to $8.25 per 100 pounds; choice bright recleaned timothy, $8.50 to $9.00 per 100 pounds; fair grade red clover, $9.00 to $9.50 per 100 pounds; prime red clover, $11.50 to $12 per 100 pounds; choice recleaned red clover, $14 to $14.50 per 100 pounds; prime alfalfa, $15 per 100 pounds; choice recleaned alfalfa, $18 per 100 pounds; fancy blue grass, $18 to $20 per 100 pounds; choice orchard grass, $16 to $17 per 100 pounds; German Millet, $1.50 to $1.60 per 100 pounds; cane seed, $1.40 to $1.50 per 100 pounds; New Era cow-peas, $1.25 per bushel; Whippoorwill peas, $1.50 per bushel.

This list of prices was furnished us on September 30th by A. J. Child & Sons, of 511 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

A Reliable Remedy

FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures and prevents Distemper, Influenza, Pinkeye, Coughs, Colds and all Nose and Throat Diseases. No remedy acts the same, no treatment the same. $1.00 bottle holds three times the quantity of the 50 cent size. Send for our free 32-page horse booklet. Sold, guaranteed and recommended by all druggists.

BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Sole Owners, Dept. H, Nappanee, Ind.

THE SEWING AWL.

A Most Useful Premium For Subscribers to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screw-driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World.

This great Atlas contains 107 pages, 6x8 inches, is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns. Every country in the world is shown by maps of the latest plates. We use this Atlas as a subscription premium. For sixty (60) cents paid in advance we will send one copy of **Hammond's Handy Atlas** post free by mail and credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

A Few Egg Observations.

The waste from the spoiling of eggs runs into the millions of dollars every year, in the United States alone. In other nations the loss is even greater, owing to the ignorance of cold-storage methods.

The use of water glass by every farmer that produces eggs for market would result in much saving of eggs. They should be treated as soon as laid.

The men that own cold-storage warehouses and those that rent space of them make great fortunes every year by purchasing millions of dollars' worth of eggs in the summer and selling them in the winter. The time will come when every farmer will have his cold-storage facilities and will save that profit to himself.

It has been found by investigation that some eggs are infected with bacteria when laid. Ovaries of hens were opened and a small proportion found to contain bacteria of different species. The infection began as early as the secretion of the white of the egg and before the shell was secreted. Therefore the shell did not keep out the bacteria. This occurred only in diseased ovaries. Most ovaries of fowls are germless.

It is a mistake to suppose that eggs cannot be entered by bacteria. The bacteria are smaller than the pores in the shells. The pores are minute holes, so small that liquids will not pass through them, but germs will. The fowls in producing the eggs secrete a sort of mucilage that covers the eggs, fills the pores and keeps out the germs.

It is desirable to let an egg dry with the mucilaginous coat on it, as in that case the germs will not get in for a long time. Dirty eggs have to be washed. The washing takes off the mucilaginous covering. This opens the pores for the entrance of germs. Therefore, a washed egg spoils more quickly than an egg that has not been washed. Moral: Keep the nests and eggs clean or use the dirty eggs in the family.

Cold is the greatest factor in the keeping of eggs. An egg kept just above the freezing point will remain good for a long time. The bacteria in eggs do not multiply at that temperature, or do so very slowly.

The scientists have fixed fifty-five degrees Fahrenheit as the point at which the bacteria in eggs begin to multiply. With the increase in temperature comes increased multiplying of bacteria, till about 100 degrees is reached. At that point it does not take long for an egg to spoil.

Bacteria can be kept away from eggs to some extent by frequently renewing the nest material. Many times has the nest material of old nests been submitted to bacteriologists for examination. Frequently they have been found swarming with bacteria, some of which find their way through the pores of the eggs. It is not a difficult matter to keep this nest material always fresh and clean. A broken egg left in a nest is a disease breeder.

A Few Remarks on Poultry.

Luck hovers around a clean poultry house. Your poultry is your capital; better take care of it and it will take care of you. There is money in chickens. Yes, in spite of many words to the contrary, and the busy housewife can add quite a little to her stock of pin money by the care of a few hens. I am not talking about the large poultry ranches, where hundreds of thousands are kept, but the average farm flock, where 50 or 100 hens may be kept very profitably and where the care devolves upon the women of many duties. The good hen always does her best. She may not be bred right to do as well as some other good hen or she may not be fed as well or attended as intelligently as the other, which are all of course factors in well doing; but none of these are chargeable to her; she does the best she can under the circumstances. If she falls short of our expectations, it is up to us to investigate and see if the fault lies in her or in something out of her province and perhaps in ours.

Everyone cries at the poultryman that the hens must be tested in order to determine which are paying; but the testing will be done blindly and often at a loss if first the hens are not well and abundantly fed. It is impossible that we may tell what may come out of a hen unless we have made liberal provisions as to what has gone into her. The hen is an investment The amount we shall be able to make out of her depends entirely upon how much of feed and care and hen sense we put into her. She may be bred ever so well and be capable of doing a great and profitable work; but if her ways have fallen into the hands of an ignorant, stingy or careless person, her birthright of royalty is reduced to scrub conditions.

One of the duties of the poultryman is to find the difference between hens. You will find weeding to do in the flocks as well as in the fields. It's a mistake to imagine that the good hen is going to be profitable with haphazard, indifferent care. The poultryman who knows what each hen is doing usually takes better care of each hen. Close attention to details is the secret of profitable poultry raising to-day. We must always keep this in mind: The large producing hen is the result of unceasing effort. Those people who are not well acquainted with the poultry conditions as they exist to-day do not appreciate the possibility of the laying hen from a financial standpoint.

This is an age of large records. Scarcely a week passes that does not herald the remarkable performance of some poultryman's flock. These records are very important. They show the inherent capacity of the hen, the ability of her owner in feeding and caring for her. They also show the purchasing possibility of her product. The last is often overlooked. When the yearly income from any of these flocks is computed in groceries, musical instruments, clothing, college education, or any other luxuries or necessities in the home, it makes no mean showing. The laying hen is certainly a factor worthy of consideration.—Mrs. B. F. Wilcoxon, Hillsdale, Wyo.

Poultry Notes.

A member of the American Poultry Association was suspended from membership for one year because he exhibited a Columbian Wyandotte at the Chicago Show and it was discovered that the tail feathers had been colored artificially.

At a show held at Utrecht, in Holland, there were 2,650 exhibits in all, and Wyandottes with 268 entries far exceeded all other breeds on exhibition

Six hundred new members were admitted to the American Poultry Association at the meeting held at St. Louis, August 16th to 18th.

The Uneeda Biscuit.

The invention of the moisture-proof packages has saved many a housekeeper money and trouble. Soda biscuits as now put up by the National Biscuit Company are a staple article of diet and fill out the refined table requirements with a crisp article that never deteriorates. The Uneeda Biscuit is sold in five-cent packages which contain as many of this quality if sold by the pound. They are always fresh and always enjoyable, and now you know why it is that no market basket is filled to perfection without a package or two of Uneeda Biscuit.

EYES CURED

WITHOUT THE KNIFE

Grateful Patients Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and All Eye Diseases—many have thrown away their glasses after using this magic remedy one week. Send your Name and Address with full description of your trouble to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 4455 Home Bank Building, Peoria, Ill., or fill out the coupon below, and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy that has restored many almost blind to sight.

FREE. This coupon is good for one trial bottle of Schlegel's Magic Eye Remedy sent to you prepaid. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 4455 Home Bank Building, Peoria, Ill.

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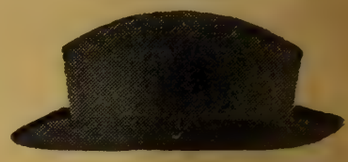
MAGNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.



The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless gray is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK — To be Filled Out if Order is Given.

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National

Farmer hat, color.....size.....

My name is.....

P. O. Box..... Rural Route.....

Postoffice.. .....

Gains in Chicken Feeding.

In the Petaluma Poultry Journal of September 14th, J. W. Shade, of San Bernardino, gave the following as his results on feeding poultry in crates. He said:

"Below is our scale of gain in weight of our crate-fattened stock. We fatten about 150 birds a week:

"White Leghorns average a gain of eight pounds to the dozen.

"Brown Leghorns average a gain of ten pounds to the dozen.

"Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes average a gain of twelve to fifteen pounds to the dozen.

"We use 40 per cent. rolled barley. I had, as an experiment, four birds in the crates for thirty-seven days, and they gained two pounds seven ounces to the bird.

"I put a White Wyandotte in the crate at 1¼ pounds, and in twenty-one days it weighed 2¾ pounds."

Extremes in Fruit Results.

We have in mind a small fruit farm which did not return to the owner the cost of pruning, spraying, gathering, shipping, freight and commissions. In the first place, the frost injured what it did not destroy; the rains delayed ripening until the glut set in, and the little shipments of selected fruit did not result so well as the culls sold at home at a nominal price for canning purposes.

On the other hand, we learn upon very good authority that one Oscar Wotring, a superintendent of a Portland cement plant in Pennsylvania, allowed himself to plant twenty peach trees in his front yard, at a cost of a cent each. He wanted to see whether, if they were sprayed, they would die, as all the peach orchards of the neighborhood then were under the ravages of San Jose scale. The trees this year bore their second big crop.

An enterprising young milkman offered Wotring $100 for his crop, the offer being accepted cash down in advance. Since then the milkman has picked 284 baskets of choice fruit, which he has sold at an average of $1.06 a basket, or a total of $293.16. Last year, when the peaches were scarce, and netted more than double this year's prices, Wotring got $140 for his crop, and the man who bought them picked 222 baskets.

The English Customs Duties.

So much has been said of English free trade it is often assumed that all articles are admitted duty free. Tariff duties are levied on cigars, cocoa, coffee, fruits, condensed milk, confectionery, sugar, tea, tobacco, etc., some of them being United States products. England raises by tariff (customs duties) $170,450,000 a year, whereas the customs duties of the United States amount to $300,000,000 a year. England admits wheat, corn, oats and beef, mutton, pork, free of duty, but taxes tea, coffee and sugar as these commodities enter the country.

Sex of Geese.

The book "Money in Broilers and Squabs" says of the sex of geese:

"When six or seven months old, or at maturity," says Mr. Newman, "you can usually, by observation, tell the ganders from the geese. The male, in most cases, grows some larger than the female. The goose is deeper in the body, a trifle slimmer in neck and smaller in head. The call of the gander is loud, long and shrill, while that of the goose is merely an answer to it.

"There is a curious plan to determine sex adopted in Cambridgeshire. All the geese are shut in a stable or a pig stye; a small dog is then put in. It is said, and we believe with truth, the geese will all lift their heads and go to the back of the place, while the ganders will lower and stretch out their necks, hissing all the time."

Electric Railroads are Proving to be Big Money-Makers

I Am Building the Dan Patch Electric Line and Offer You This Opportunity to Invest With Me in This Great Enterprise

The First Electric Line to Tap the Wealth of Our Golden Northwest.

M. W. SAVAGE, Pres.

I Will Give You $1000 in the Voting Stock, Absolutely Free, in Addition to a 10 Share Investment, and I Believe this Free Stock Will Increase to Over $2000 Cash Value. Smaller Investments Will Receive Same Proportion of Free Stock.

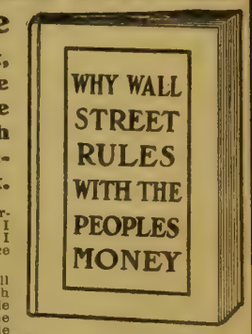
I BELIEVE I can show you the best electric investment opportunity that ever came to your notice—I firmly believe it and I have backed up my belief by a $100,000 investment myself. I don't want you to say "yes" or "no" until you give me a chance to talk with you a little while.

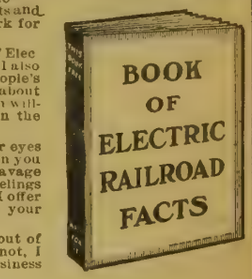
If you've got some money that you want to place where it will bring you big returns, or if you want to invest a little each month out of your income, give me your careful attention for a little while until I can lay before you an investment proposition that strikes me as a great big money maker for the people, and the indisputable facts bear me out in my judgment—I want you to have all the facts and then I believe you will want to put your money where it will work for you and you only.

Now, the first thing to do is to send you my big 40-page "Book of Electric Railroad Facts," which I'll mail you free and at the same time I also send you my other book called "Why Wall Street Rules With the People's Money." When you get these two books which contain all the facts about the Dan Patch Electric Railroad and about me, personally, then I'm willing for you to sit in the quiet of your home and pass judgment on the whole proposition.

I just want you to have these two free books that will open your eyes about banks and Wall Street and investments in general; and when you get these two books I'll stake my chances on whether you'll say "Savage is wrong" or "Savage is right," and it won't interfere with our feelings or friendship if you never invest a dollar or never write me again. I offer you these two books free—I want to show you how you can make your money work and earn for you.

Now just a minute, while I give you a few facts. Perhaps nine out of ten readers of this paper know me already, but to those who do not, I want to say that I've been doing a national and international business out of Minneapolis for the past 22 years.





My business is now the largest of its kind in the world—made so by the continued patronage of nearly three million, thinking, progressive, hard working farmers and stock-raisers. These people are my friends and customers—thousands have already invested in my new enterprise—some from your own State and from every State in the Union and every Province in Canada. I have built up a number of big enterprises here in the Northwest and now I'm building the biggest of them all. It is known as the People's Electric Railroad, owned and controlled by the people.

Dan Patch Electric Railroad

The Dan Patch Electric Railroad runs from Minneapolis to Rochester, and back from Lakeville to St. Paul—130 miles.

I am not merely "thinking" of building this Railroad, I am really building it now. The Northern Section is now in successful operation—great crowds tax the capacity of our magnificent cars—3000 tons of steel rails are being delivered and laid on the Northfield Division and grading has commenced on the last division south.

I am working to make this the best constructed and biggest dividend-paying Electric Railroad in the country. High-class Electric Roads from New York to Spokane are great money-makers. I tell you all about it in my Big Book. This is the second time I have given the people a chance to share with me—my other new enterprise paid 8 per cent the first nine months and 10 per cent again this year.

Now is your chance to share with me in this enterprise—the greatest of them all. I will give you $1000 in voting stock in addition to a small investment. I want to send you the estimated net profit statement, showing how your investment can rapidly increase in cash value. This information is contained in my Big Book of Electric Railroad Facts. I want you to have it even though you never invest a dollar, and I am especially anxious for you to have my new Book, "Why Wall Street Rules With the People's Money."

Don't be backward about sending for these books. I want you to have them and they won't cost you a cent—they are free—some of these Wall Street secrets will open your eyes. I want you to see how the people's money works for Wall Street. I want to show you how to make your money work for you and for no one else.

M. W. Savage, President Dan Patch Electric Railroad Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Savage:—I don't know whether I'll invest any money or not, but would like to have you send me your two Books—without any obligation on my part—"Book of Electric Railroad Facts" and "Why Wall Street Rules With the People's Money."

Send For The 2 Books Now.

MAIL ME THIS "FREE BOOKS" COUPON

I personally guarantee to protect your stock equally with my own and that it will make exactly the same per cent of profit. This is truly a people's road that is owned and controlled by the people.

I have just published a splendid photograph, 15x21 showing our splendid cars crowded with people arriving at Washburn Park Station. I will send you one free with the books—I want to tell you about this investment opportunity and how 4000 small investors have made it possible to build and operate this line without the help of Wall Street.

Name.....

Post Office.....

State.....

M. W. SAVAGE, President

Minneapolis, Minnesota

National Farmer and Stock Grower.—Oct.

Real Thing.

Fred, aged three, had been a naughty boy, and his mother had punished him. He felt very much hurt and complained to his auntie about his mamma's spanking him. Auntie said: "It is not you that mamma spanks, but a little devil inside of you, who makes you do naughty things."

After sitting very still for five minutes he said: "It beats all how it hurts me when that devil gets spanked."—The Delineator.

Cotton Boll Weevil in Alabama.

The Mexican cotton boll weevil entered the state of Alabama about August 20th, being surely recognized in the fields of Mobile county near Wilmer. The movement may continue until November, unless atmospheric conditions are unfavorable. There will be no damage to crops this year, but look out next year!

Poultry Notes.

Eggs of American breeds average about twenty-four ounces to the dozen; the Mediterranean class from twenty-two to twenty-six ounces; and the Asiatics from twenty-four to thirty ounces.—Produce Review.

The Petaluma Poultry Journal says: "Selling other people's eggs to your own private trade is often like retailing other people's tales. The eggs are often unfriable as the stories are often unreliable.

England and France have many great shows where only eggs and dressed poultry are exhibited. It is time for poultrymen of this country to follow suit, as such are here seen only at certain Experiment Stations.

For house-building or house-furnishing materials write for Catalogue 990 to the Chicago House Wrecking Company, Thirty-fifth and Iron streets, Chicago, Ill.

"A busy writer estimates that, if all the school children in the country were placed in line, there would be 11,000 miles of them. Not to speak of a few hundred miles of boys who are supposed to be in school, but who in reality are 'playing hookey.'"—Denver Republican.

I WAS A Heavy Drinker

Consumed quart of whiskey every 24 hours.

CURED IN 3 DAYS

If you know anyone who drinks alcohol in any form, regularly or periodically, let me send my FREE book, "Confessions of an Alcohol Slave."

I drank beer at first, then gradually developed into a drinker of strong liquors. When drinking heavily I wouldn't hesitate to pawn my coat or break a saloon window to get spirits. For long periods I would drink over a quart of whiskey, rum or gin daily. And some mixed drinks and beer additionally!

I damaged business, health and social opportunities, made family miserable, lost real friends and became an unworthy, unwelcome burden upon all except the saloonkeepers, who cheerfully took my money for the poison they gave me.

For 16 years I kept it up, and I was regarded as a hopeless case. Various "cures" did me no good. But now I have **a joyful message** for drinkers and

Mothers, Wives, Sisters

While drifting from bad to worse, as all slaves of King Alcohol do, I unexpectedly **found a true cure.** It was (and is) genuine. It saved my life. **My health was quickly restored.** I became and am a respectable man, enjoying every benefit of freedom from the accursed alcohol. I speedily and naturally lost all desire for drink. I took less and less. I began to prefer tea, coffee, and other non-alcoholic liquids; the **craving for liquor ceased,** I could sleep perfectly, my stomach became well and I recovered from other ailments which I now know were due to my indulgence in strong drink.

WONDERFUL

My cure lasted 3 days; if I had relied upon will power or faith I would still be a drunkard, because an alcohol slave has **no will power while drinking.** I rejoiced so greatly at having found a true cure that I decided to devote my life to removing the curse from others. My success has been marvelous. During eight years **I have personally attended to over 6000 men and women who were addicted to drink;** the list includes very many persons notable in all walks of life, including those of brains and those of physical energy. If I were permitted to mention names of those who have been saved through this *quick, permanent cure* the public would be astonished. They include senators, congressmen, public officials, great lawyers, bankers, clergymen, noted merchants, skilled mechanics, trusted managers and clerks, farmers and others in all vocations.

I tell about the secret in my book, which I send FREE to every person (or relative or friend) who takes alcohol in any form to excess. My one purpose in life is to **cure the drunkard.** I rejoice in every cure, each victim has my sympathy. What I promise is absolutely guaranteed. My remedy is for either **steady or periodical drinkers.** Think of it—**a complete and permanent home cure between Friday night and Monday night**—or any other 72 hours!

Men or Women, Any Age, Quickly Cured.

To relatives, friends or employers I say—if you want to cure a drinker in the quickest time and permanently, with or without his knowledge and with absolute safety, read my book—changes despair to joy.

ABSOLUTELY FREE

I will send you my book, in plain wrapper, promptly, postpaid. It tells of my own career and the wonderful discovery and gives valuable advice. No other book like it. I especially appeal to those who had wasted money on treatments or remedies which have no lasting effect. Remember, **it costs nothing** and you will always be glad that you wrote. Correspondence strictly confidential. Cut this out if you cannot write to-day. **Address:**

EDWARD J. WOODS,
534 Sixth Ave., 515 A, New York, N. Y.

Could Not Talk French.

In the dining room of a hotel at Nice, on a huge placard posted over the mantelpiece, you can read the following:

"Our English visitors are kindly requested to address the waiters and servants in English, as their French is not generally understood."—Tit-Bits.

Broom corn is now selling at $70 to $100 per ton.

CONCERNING FENCE POSTS.

Results of Experiments and Investigations in the State of Iowa.

Washington, D. C., September 20.—The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the farmers of the single state of Iowa use every year $1,400,000 worth of new fence posts, which cost the equivalent of $600,000 for setting them in the ground. Further, the Department's officials believe that a part of this expenditure might be saved.

The opportunity for economy is found, first, in using the kinds of posts which, taking into account both cost and durability, are cheapest in the long run; and, secondly, by treating the posts to prevent decay, particularly those which decay most quickly. When a farmer sets a post which will have a comparatively short life, he loses not only through having to buy a new post, but also because of the additional labor involved in setting it. It is true that in both cases no money outlay may be involved, for he may set the posts himself, after getting them from his own wood-lot. Of the posts used last year in Iowa, seventy per cent., it is estimated, were grown on the farms where they were used, or were obtained from other farmers or wood-lot owners, and only thirty per cent. were bought from lumber dealers. Nevertheless, the farmer is out his labor and the part of the product of his wood-lot which is used up, even though he does not pay out any cash.

The facts concerning the use of fence posts in Iowa were brought out by an investigation which the Department of Agriculture has been making through inquiries sent to farmers. Several thousand replies have been used in compiling the figures, which, combined with statistics issued by the Iowa State Board of Agriculture as to the number of farmers and the acreage, furnished the totals. According to these totals about 10,000,000 posts are called for yearly to build and repair fences on 209,153 farms, of an average size of 158½ acres each.

The average life of a fence post is stated to be fourteen years, and the average cost 13.7 cents. There is, however, a great difference in the lasting properties of different woods. Osage orange lasts more than five times as long as willow does, and for length of service it heads the list of post timbers in the state. The comparative life of other posts is shown in the following list, ranging from the longest period to the shortest: Red cedar, locust, white oak, Northern white cedar (or arborvitae), catalpa, black walnut, butternut, red oak and willow.

The average cost of posts varies for different woods, and for the same woods in different localities. Red cedar is most expensive, at an average of 26¾ cents each, and willow, the cheapest, at 6 cents.

Taking into consideration the time a post will last, and the cost of buying it and setting it in the ground, the conclusion must be drawn that the osage orange post is the most economical in Iowa, followed by white oak, locust, catalpa, red cedar, black walnut, butternut, willow, white cedar, and red oak, in the order named.

Comparatively few posts of some of these woods are used. Catalpa and butternut together do not constitute one per cent.; while white oak exceeds forty per cent. From white oak, the highest, the numbers used range down in the following order: White cedar, osage orange, red cedar, willow, black walnut, locust, butternut and catalpa. A few posts are cut from other woods. Nearly or quite one-half of all the posts were round, indicating that most of the trees cut were too small to split.

The low place attained by black walnut and butternut, generally rated high in lasting properties, is probably due to the fact that the posts were round and small, and therefore largely sapwood, which decays quickly. The life of such posts would be much extended by giving them preservative treatment. Preservative treatment increases the life of all wooden posts and more than doubles the period of usefulness of those which are mostly sapwood. The two million dollars spent yearly by Iowa farmers in buying and setting fence posts might be materially lessened by putting into practice the well-known methods of wood preservation. It costs much less to treat a post than to buy a new one and set it in the ground, and in addition much wood could be saved for other purposes. The Department of Agriculture has made a special study of practical methods of preserving farm timbers, so that it is able to inform interested inquirers how to do this for themselves.

OUR ROSE PREMIUMS.

This is only a reminder of our rose premiums. We have contracted for a half million one-year plants true to name and to be delivered at the proper time. We therefore keep our patrons in mind of them.

Our Special Offer.

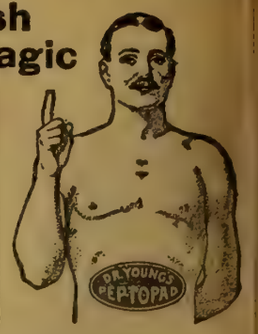
This special offer is a sixty-cent proposition. Each subscriber sends us 60 cents and each subscriber will receive: 1st, The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year; 2d, The set of Eight Hardy, Ever-blooming Roses. They are one-year plants, each plant with the name attached. 3d. A lovely picture by Paul De Long Pre entitled "American Beauties." This picture is 10½x14 inches and is a panel picture, reproduced from the original painting for which the artist received $2,500. This picture of American Beauties is truly unsurpassed in artistic excellence. The subscription to the paper will be credited as usual, the plants will be sent out at the proper time, and the picture will be sent on receipt of the subscription. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Sale of Grapes.

At St. Louis there appears to be a liberal supply of grapes. In the wholesale market they were selling as follows. October 3d: Climax baskets New York Concords at 24 to 25c. and Niagara at 26c.; pony baskets Delaware at 15c. and pony baskets Niagara at 11 to 12c. Sale: One delayed car New York Concords (three days overdue) at 22c., delivered.

Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic

FREE to Every Man or Woman



Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to, when you want to, without a chance for trouble in your stomach?

Would you like to say **farewell** for the rest of your life to Dyspepsia, **Indigestion,** Sour Stomach, Distress after eating, Nervousness, **Catarrh of the Stomach,** Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and **Constipation?**

Then send me 10 cents to cover cost of packing and I will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They regulate the bowels, relieve soreness, strengthen every nerve and muscle of your stomach, relieve you at once and make you feel like a new man or woman. So write today, enclosing 10 cents for the postage, etc., and get one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts that are celebrated because they cure where medicines fail. Write Dr. G. C. Young, 419 National Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

Paints For the Farm.

Nothing can be mentioned that a farmer can buy which has a wider range in quality than paint. The best way in buying paint is to obtain it from a first-class manufacturer, thereby securing that which is guaranteed to be the best. Sherwin, Williams & Co., 689 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio, will send you something worth reading about paint and will tell you the name of the dealer in your nearest town who handles their paints. You can safely trust your painting to their hands. Write them a card at once.

Fall pastures are very fine in Missouri, and if cold weather will stay away a reasonable time, grazing will be remarkably good.

I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you.

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today.

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,
Box 613 Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

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Address.....

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FREE--
Vacuum House Cleaner

To Quickly Introduce in Every Locality in the U. S. One Given Free in Each Town or Village.

Send Name and Address At Once.

The day of brooms and dust rags are gone forever. The new Giant Vacuum House Cleaner is a marvel. You simply push it over carpet and rugs, clean davenports, pictures, hangings, draperies, curtains, etc., and all dirt, dust and small particles of litter are sucked in by the wonderful and powerful action of this marvelous appliance that weighs only a little over four pounds. A child makes play of what millions of women have suffered as back-breaking, nerve-racking drudgery.

To Clean With This New House Cleaner is Like A Pleasant Summer's Dream.

Write at once. Hundreds of ladies have taken it up as a pleasant diversion, it sells on sight, makes brooms and carpet sweepers look like instruments of torture. But to let it be seen, used, admired and fully appreciated for its wonderful and thorough work we propose to place one free in each town or village for demonstration, so write today without fail.

This is by far the greatest, grandest household triumph of the age and will revolutionize household work, reduce it to play and make each home a dustless, dirtless, healthful place in which to live, breathe and prolong life.

Our free plan will be snapped up quick, so get in your application today without fail.

Address, without delay, Giant Exterminator Co., 146 Pulsifer Bldg., Chicago.

FREE COUPON

For Giant Vacuum House Cleaner

Giant Exterminator Co.,
146 Pulsifer Building, Chicago, Ill.

I desire to secure a Giant Vacuum House Cleaner and herewith send you my name and address.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

(Write Distinctly.)

Improving Table Poultry.

[By A. V. Meersch.]

For some time I have been urging the importance of encouraging the improvement of table strains by adopting some of the methods that have brought the laying strains into such prominence. Frankly, I think it must be admitted that outside a small corner of the matter of our table poultry we do not produce enough of the right stamp and we do not make the most of our opportunities. You will hear one man declaring he has killed chickens weighing four pounds each at the age of twelve weeks, and you wonder how on earth he manages it, because if his statement be true, there must be something profitable about chicken production on these lines. Possibly his feeding may have a good deal to do with the weight attained; but the real solution of the problem is to be found in that word "strain," which means a family of special merit inside a pure breed of fowls.

See what it has done for egg production! Has it not helped considerably to improve and level up the productiveness of our flocks? Has it not, indeed, truly revolutionized the business of egg production and enabled us to say: "Keep pure-bred fowls for egg production, because you will find among them strains that have been bred for laying?"

But there is little of this in the table-poultry branch. There is the Houdan breed, of course, which in one particular country is bred expressly for table purposes; but even now over here they are turning it into an exhibition fowl, and its fair fame may be sacrificed to appearances, unless something is done to encourage the breeding of table strains. It is rather for the sake of beginners, the inexperienced and the little breeders that some effort should be made to bring the table strains more into prominence, for one finds people trying to produce early table chickens with all manner of unsuitable breeds and strains. A public growing competition, designed to show which are the best breeds, crosses and strains for growing first-class table chickens in the shortest time and at the lowest cost would do for the table business what the laying competitions have done for the egg business.

Poultry Notes and Notions Then and Now.

[By A. V. Meersch.]

I was turning over the pages of a very old poultry journal the other day and found considerable amusement in some of the advice given to correspondents, which, in view of our advanced ideas and superior advantages, seem sadly out of date, as indeed it was, for it was in the middle of the last century, when there were no Wyandottes, Leghorns and Orpingtons and laying strains and trap nests. One man was advised to keep Spanish as the best breed for egg production, and though such advice may seem outrageous in the present year of grace, it was no doubt accurate enough at the time, for in those days Spanish were good layers, not so consistent perhaps as our modern White Wyandottes and White Leghorns, but quite good enough to encourage their owners to write to the papers and brag about their laying records.

I have no doubt many people will regard this as an example of the fancier's depravity in spoiling a useful breed, and I do not think anyone can deny that the modern Spanish fowl is the result of persistent breeding for some particular exhibition point. But I would ask what were the utility men doing all this time to let the fancier spoil this and other useful breeds? Nothing whatever, and for the very good reason that there were no utility men as we know them at the present day. Then the utility men used castoffs and supported the belief that cross-bred or mongrel fowls are best. The real utilitarian who breeds pure stock for utility purposes is a comparatively modern development. Had he been in existence sixty years ago we might still have had the first laying strains of Spanish and Cochins and Hamburgs; but as he only came in with the Wyandottes, the Leghorns and the Orpingtons, he has naturally started to work on the best available material. The birth of the modern utility breeder was a more important event in the poultry industry than most people imagine. It made the market poultry keeper independent of the fancier, and the latter can do as he likes with his own now, and no one need grumble, for the utilitarian has thoroughly learned the significance of that little word "strain."

The corn husker we are advertising is the best in the market. It also helps to place The National Farmer and Stock Grower in the hands of the men who do the work—"the men behind the plows." See page 5.

On page 4 we are advertising a book entitled "Farm Blacksmithing." It is a cloth-bound book and well worth having.

Poultry and Farm Paper Club.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper in the United States, and the answer is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** There are

other excellent poultry papers, but the one we take home to read and one the family is determined to read is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** We have made arrangements whereby we can send **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** and **The Reliable Poultry Journal,** both papers, one year, for fifty cents. This is a bargain that is good now, but this advertisement may not appear again. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

I Guarantee to Cure ECZEMA TO STAY CURED!

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, THE DOCTOR WHO TREATS NOTHING BUT ECZEMA.

It is also called SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, TETTER, ITCH, WEEPING SKIN, MILK CRUST, PRURITUS—these are different names, but all mean one thing—ECZEMA.

I prove every word that I have said—I give to every sufferer

A FREE TRIAL

Just to show you that you need my treatment. It is yours for the asking. If you have been to other Doctors, if you have taken patent medicine, and used lotions and salves till you are disgusted, write to me—I will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, A TRIAL TREATMENT. There are no strings to this statement. There is not one cent to pay—not a penny accepted. I know what my trial treatment will do; I know that it will convince you more than anything else on earth that you need my treatment.

Don't Miss This Chance for a Cure

If you are SUFFERING FROM ECZEMA you can only be cured one way—REMOVE THE CAUSE. What is the cause? ACID IN THE BLOOD. How do you remove it? By cleansing the blood of the ACID.

My treatment is soothing—relieves the dreadful itching at once and cures the disease quickly. You don't have to take treatment for months and months. ONLY ONE CASE IN TEN needs the second treatment—ONE IN FIFTY needs the third—think of that!

What Eczema Is

Eczema is a disease of the blood and affects all parts of the body—the face, lips, ears, hands, feet, genital organ, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Yellowish red eruption; the pimples or patches may swell and the itching is so great the person will scratch the top off, then they bleed and dark scales form; there is an oozing of matter. In some the skin cracks and bleeds. Itching is terrible; a person suffering will scratch till they bleed. Scales form on parts of the body, where the clothing comes in contact.

Ten Years Guarantee

I positively Guarantee that every case cured by me will stay cured 10 YEARS! It must be good or it could not be sold this way.

Strong as Rock of Gibraltar

I am a graduate from two leading medical schools. I am the holder of a GOLD MEDAL taken in Competitive Examination. Does this not show that I am fully qualified? I will send you my book, showing endorsements of business men of all classes. Also testimonials and pictures from cured patients everywhere. Some of them may be YOUR NEIGHBORS.

MY BOOK

Is the most complete book ever sent out. I explain every form of the disease plainly and fully. I show pictures of many severe cases, which are extremely interesting. I send you names of thousands who have been cured and are grateful.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY
969 Park Square
Sedalia, Mo.

Reliable Beyond Question

This is a statement from the bank of my home town, where I have done business for years.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,

SEDALIA MO Jan. 4-1910.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

Dr. Cannaday, of our city is a physician, making a specialty of ECZEMA. We have handled his business exclusively for one year and eighty four days. His patients deposit their money with us, in their OWN NAME, to be paid to the doctor, if his treatment is satisfactory. If we remember correctly, we have been called upon by only FOUR of his patients for their money, and it seemed then, that the fault was more with the Express Companies than with the treatment failing.

Considering the number of cases he treats, we regard his success as remarkable. We consider him perfectly reliable, and assure those placing their money with us a fair, square, business deal.

Yours truly,

FREE OFFER—CUT HERE

Dr. J. E. Cannaday,
969 Park Square
Sedalia, - Mo.:

Please send without cost to me prepaid Free trial treatment, also copy of your Free Book.

Name.....

Address.....

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Treatment and literature sent in plain wrapper.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs

Irish linen finish, hem-stitched, lace corner. Six in a box, quality guaranteed. Send us fifty cents and we will send you the nice, elegant, interesting monthly **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will also send you by mail, postpaid, the box of handkerchiefs as described. The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, clean, thirty two page publication, three columns to the page, full of interesting stories, home reading, poetry, etc. Send us money order or two one cent stamps and address HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis.

Farmers' consignments of peanuts still selling at 3 to 3½ cents a pound.

I WANT A MAN

of good character, in each city and town to act as my

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

No peddling, canvassing or other objectionable work required. Previous experience unnecessary. Duties need not, at first, interfere with your present employment.

E R MARDEN, PRES

I will assist the right man to become independent for life.

If you are making less than $2,400 a year and are trustworthy and sufficiently ambitious to learn and become competent to handle my business in your vicinity, write me at once for full particulars, my bank references, etc.

Address

Edwin R. Marden
90 Marden Building
Washington, D. C.

MY OWN BUILDING—where nearly 200 employees handle the office details of the immense volume of business transacted by my representatives

The Essence of Good Table Manners.

Some years ago I was at a farm house for dinner. There was a little fellow about five or six years old at the table. When the dessert, which was apple pie, was brought on, George lifted up the top crust of his piece, lowered his head and licked out the filling with his tongue, cat-and-dog fashion. "Now, Georgie," said his mother, "that isn't the way to eat pie." Georgie grinned and said: "Gimme another piece, ma." The second piece he ate as he did the first, with the same faint remonstrance from his mother. A short time ago I again came in contact with George, now a six-footer. He is a fine-looking fellow until he gets at the dining table and then he is awkwardness personified. He uses knife and fork as though they were the hardest instruments in the world to wield. And as I look back and remember the pie scene the blame seems to fall upon his mother. George was a loving, tractable little lad, and if his mother had said: "Let me help you, dear," and then guided him in the eating of pie until it became an easy performance to him, he would then and there have learned how to manage it. Like a little animal he took to the easiest way, and though she told him it was not the right way, she did not take the trouble to show him a better way. Now George is a decidedly unpleasant addition to any dinner table, for his manners are shocking, to say the least.

Some people say there is too much "fuss" about table manners. Perhaps there is. Perhaps there are a needless number of forks and spoons and frills used at elaborate dinners. But because a person is not quite sure how to handle the various courses and the different pieces of silver at an elaborate dinner, he is not set down as an ill-bred or ill-mannered person. It is when the diner makes himself offensive to other guests that such adjectives are applied to him. In our eating, perhaps more than in any other part of our daily routine, we are closely related to other people, and our manner of eating affects them. So it is essential that every child should be taught the first principles of right eating. In brief, teach him to cut his food in small particles and carry it in small quantities to the mouth. Teach him to masticate the food with the lips closed and to allow what he already has in his mouth to be swallowed before taking a second mouthful. Instruct him not to talk while his mouth is full of food. Lead him to chew quietly and without smacking of the lips or clicking of the teeth. Show him how to eat his soup noiselessly from the side of the spoon, and do not allow him to scrape the soup plate or to hit the spoon against the teeth. Forbid him to sop his bread or cake in a cup of milk or coffee. There is no need of it while he has good teeth. It is only a habit, but hard to break, and disgusting enough to those who sit at the table with him. If he is given tea or coffee to drink, teach him to drink it from the cup, first removing the spoon, and keep him from pouring tea or coffee into his saucer. Train him to hold the knife and fork between the thumb and first fingers instead of grabbing them between the fists, as though they were ball bats. Tell him if there is occasion to blow his nose or attend to his person in any manner, that he must excuse himself from the table while doing it. Get him into the habit of placing his knife and fork neatly on one side of his plate when he has finished his meal. Once a boy or girl has acquired these table habits, which take into consideration the comfort of his fellow-diners, there need be no fear that his manner of dining will be offensive at any table to which he may be asked.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Work For the Child Who Does Not Go to School.

The opening of school takes from many homes all of the children except one who is too young to begin school work. This little stay-at-home, bereft of his playmates, and, as the late fall and winter advances, compelled to give up many of his out-door sports, is apt to wander forlornly about the house at a loss for something to do all by himself. In response to this need I have made out a little plan of work which will interest children at the same time that it leads them to constructive thinking. The plan consists of a number of devices, each of which may be tried on a different day when the child is in need of entertaining. Provide a pad of paper, a pencil, a box of colored crayons, a blunt shears, a twelve-inch rule, a box of toothpicks, a box of shelled corn, a ball of cord and a coarse needle. Do not allow the child to play with these things at any and all times, but keep them together in a box or drawer and have them taken out only when he is working out some of the devices planned for his lonely moments.

1. Give him a page from an old magazine and have him prick with a pin all the letters "c."

2. Arrange the corn in piles, putting three grains in each pile. Vary this and on different days have him count the grains into piles of four each, five each, etc.

3. Trace circles, using a spool or a cent as a guide. Write 1 in the middle of each circle. Cut out and use for pennies when playing store.

4. Soak corn until it becomes soft, then string until you have a chain twelve inches long.

5. Select a perfect maple leaf and trace the outline, then color as nearly as possible the color of the leaf.

6. Make a fence of toothpicks, putting the picks about an inch apart.

7. Prick with a pin the letters "a" in the page of an old magazine. Follow this out with other letters on different days.

9. Cut a piece of cord three feet long and knot it every four inches.

9. Find an oak leaf, trace its outline, then color in natural colors.

10. Draw a ladder twelve inches long and draw the rounds one inch apart. Draw other ladders on different days and put the rounds at different distances apart.

11. Cut out a large picture from some advertisement. Paste it upon cardboard. When dry, cut into irregular pieces. Place these pieces in a box or envelope. This makes a cut-up puzzle which will furnish the children much amusement in putting it together. On other days use other pictures for the same purpose, but be careful to keep each cut-up picture separate.

12. Draw a square eight inches each way and divide into one-inch squares.

13. Tie the toothpicks in bundles of five each, then count the bundles.

14. Copy the face of the clock and place the hands at six o'clock.

15. Trace an outline of your hand, then draw in the fingernails and color all a flesh color.

16. Trace an outline of the sole of the shoe or of the bare feet. Then fill in and color.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

All Free

This Beautiful Doll's Fur Set included in the BIG FREE OFFER

Six Different Presents

Completely Dressed Life Size Doll
Doll's Push Cart
Fur Muff Fur Cap Fur Stole
and Doll's Chatelaine Watch

WILL MAKE ANY LITTLE GIRL SPEECHLESS WITH DELIGHT

NOT ONE BUT ALL SIX ARTICLES GIVEN AWAY NOW

IF you have a little girl who wants a beautiful Doll, imported from Germany, and the other five presents, now is your opportunity. Our Bisque Doll is nearly two feet high, jointed legs and arms, curly waxen hair, trimmed hat, with large plumes, ribbons and lace, opens and closes her eyes, stylish sateen dress with yoke. Complete underwear, stockings and slippers with buckles. The Go-Cart is just right for Dollie to sit in and runs smoothly. Dollie's fur set is a dream of delight—three pieces: cap, muff, stole. The little imitation chatelaine watch is also very pretty. Think of the good times a girl can have dressing Dollie and taking her out riding.

NO MONEY

If you want these six presents just send us your name and address and we will send you by return mail 12 beautiful Gold Embossed Art Pictures in 12 colors, size 16x20 inches. You distribute these beautiful pictures free on a special plan—collecting 25c with each picture. Then you send us the $3.00 and the same day received we will ship you this Doll, Go-Cart, 3-piece Fur Set and Doll's Chatelaine Watch. Just send us your name. If you do not care to distribute our pictures after receiving them, all well and good. We will send you postage for their return. Our capitalization is $2,500,000.00, and we will show you when you reply that we do just as we agree.

O. C. FINNEY, Treas., 107-111 Clinton St., Dept. 30 CHICAGO, ILL

"No man ever invented anything as intricate as the bung-hole in a barrel without pausing to figure what he would do with an income like Thomas A. Edison's."—Exchange.

THE 500 QUESTIONS ANSWERED

This is all about swine, and is a book by L. H. Cooch. There are 526 questions and 526 answers. They are natural questions and practical answers. The questions relate to breeding, mating, feeding, pasturing, fattening, management, diseases, etc., of swine. It is a complete veterinary authority on all swine diseases. The answers to questions on feeding alone, properly attended to, will put enough pounds on one pig to pay for many books. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the 500 hog question book for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers. The price of the book alone is 50 cents.

For 60 cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the Cement Workers' Handbook. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Conservation Idea.

On September 21st it was reported from Washington that President Taft had withdrawn from settlement 70,383 acres of public land in two states.

California lands withdrawn, approximating 1,327 acres, are believed to be valuable for power purposes. Those in Colorado are in the Glenwood Springs land district and amount to about 69,055 acres. They are coal lands. Heretofore, except in mining regions, it mattered but little what was under the land; the settler acquired the title. At the present time the policy is different. We are practically at the end of the distribution of public lands. In other words, the crop of land is exhausted. Hereafter to obtain land it will be necessary to buy it. In this great undeveloped country there are some cheap lands remaining, becoming less and less in quantity and higher and higher in price. At this time it is most important to investigate the surroundings fully and clearly before starting out to find a home. Many a man has expended the money that would buy a farm by starting out first and investigating afterwards. At this time all the cheap lands are being advertised and full particulars can be obtained. The railroads do the work. They wish to fill up their country, they ascertain full particulars, and anyone can go direct to the right spot without wasting his substance. These railroad immigration departments are serving a useful purpose by economizing the time and the money of the investor.

The Cost of Flour.

According to the St. Louis Republic, in the year 1835, which is seventy-five years ago, flour declined in price and was sold at $6.00 per barrel in stores and at $5.75 from wagons. Just at this time, in the year 1910, a splendid article of flour can be bought at $4.00 to $5.00 a barrel.

The Price For Range Cattle.

On Wednesday, September 7th, Wallis Huidekoper, of Twodot, Mont., marketed seventeen head Western range grass cattle at $7.35 per 100 pounds. These steers were marketed at Chicago; the sale was negotiated by Clay, Robinson & Co., and the price obtained was the highest of the season for a load of range cattle. The cattle were dehorned grade Shorthorns. A sale like this requires the grand combination, good stock, superior salesmen and a first-class market.

Horticultural Notes.

The Oregon Hood River Apple Growers are reported to have sold to a New York firm about five hundred car-loads of apples, or 250,000 to 300,000 boxes, a transaction involving an outlay of $450,000. The sale was announced September 10 as being the largest apple deal on record.

In the year 1860 fire nearly destroyed Landreth's Seed Store, on Main, near Walnut, street, in St. Louis. This is from the Missouri Republican of that time. The Landreth store is not at St. Louis in the year 1910.

On September 10th unfavorable crop reports were sent out from Paris in regard to the vintage prospects of the Burgundy region, also from Haute Garonne, a well-known wine district in the south of France. The trouble this year is mildew, and if unfavorable weather continues next year's crop will not mature.

Mr. E. S. Osborne, of Rochester, N. Y., advances the idea that there are too many varieties of apple trees. In his own catalogue there are 116 varieties, and 95 per cent. of the sales were from fifty varieties.

A New York nurseryman mentions Baldwin, King, Northern Spy, Northwestern, Greening, Styman's Winesap, Wealthy and Yellow Transparent as the seven leading varieties of apples.

The National Nurseryman says: "It appears as a result of the season's experience that the Fruit Producers' Exchange was a material aid in handling in a profitable manner the large peach crop harvested in Georgia the past season. Lime-sulphur, too, played an important part in warding off rot and curculio. Georgia peach growers are feeling encouraged."

The Edison Concrete House.

A complete set of moulds for the Edison Concrete House will be exhibited at the Real Estate and Building Show to be held at the Coliseum, St. Louis, Mo., October 24 to 31. It is also stated that a house made of poured concrete constructed by use of moulds will be exhibited also. Farmers who can arrange to come in to this show will find that the time is not wasted.

PLAN FOR ORCHESTRA IN EVERY COMMUNITY.

Lyon & Healy Start a Nation-Wide Movement of Importance in Musical Development.

The music house of Lyon & Healy, Chicago, has started a movement to establish in every community, however large or small, an amateur symphony orchestra, fully equipped with high-grade instruments. The plan is to arrange that the instruments pay for themselves, thus relieving the individual members from any obligation.

The movement has the hearty approval of Frederick Stock, Director of the Thomas Orchestra, of Chicago, and other men of high attainment, who acknowledge the amateur orchestra to have been a stepping stone to success in their art.

These master musicians realize that the famous orchestra leaders of the future must come from the ranks of the amateurs of to-day. They recognize that Lyon & Healy's plan to encourage the establishment and support of amateur symphony orchestras throughout the country may mark an epoch in the history of music in America. The keynote of the plan is organization. The details have been worked out with care and thoroughness.

A booklet entitled "Delightful Evenings," which outlines the plan, has been published by Lyon & Healy, and it will be sent free to anyone interested. Address, Lyon & Healy, Dept. Z 3137, Chicago, Ill.

as high as a man's head

and thicker than wheat—that's the way rice grows on the Grand Prairie of Arkansas. From a single stool a dozen stalks will spring, each bearing a plump head of grain. One seed planted in the soft earth multiplies three and four hundred times. One acre of rice there produces more bushels and more money than *four acres of wheat* elsewhere. Men who never grew rice before in their lives—have gone down there and now are making fortunes in

Arkansas Rice

41 acres makes $3,936

A. D. Bunn—a Doctor of Stuttgart—last year planted 22 acres of Honduras Rice and 19 of Japan. The Honduras made 81 bu. to the acre. In his own words: "I sold a part of this for seed at $1.25 and the rest at 96¢ per bu., averaging $1.10. The Japan made 114 bu. an acre, which sold at 90¢. My total income was $96 per acre from the 41 acres."

Arkansas Rice is raised on high, healthful land, by the same method used for wheat—the only difference being that for a part of the time the land is flooded with water; this difference makes it the *surest* staple crop, for you are *independent* of weather—neither a dearth of rain nor a deluge can effect your yield.

The best way to judge an opportunity is to look into it yourself. Take advantage of the low fares offered twice each month via Cotton Belt Route to *go down there*. Nothing that you can read will *convince* you as will the things you'll *see* when you get there. Land values have almost *doubled* since last year but in the *newer* districts you can still buy good land at a price that the *first year's* crop will *pay* for.

"The Rise of Rice" tells you everything that can be told in a booklet—gets to the bottom of things. Brimful of facts and chuckful of pictures—interesting from first to last. Write for *your* free copy today.

COTTON BELT ROUTE

E.W.LaBeaume, G.P.&T.A., St.L.S.W.Ry., 1302 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis.

Roofing Guarantees.

When a maker guarantees his roofing, it merely means that he puts his claims for it in writing, and if there is any dispute afterwards, there are thousands of ways in which the maker can evade responsibility if he chooses.

The makers of Congo Roofing, however, have devised an interesting plan which gives the buyer absolute protection. With each roll of roofing is furnished a Surety Bond issued by the National Surety Company of New York, guaranteeing the faithful performance of the guarantee by the manufacturers. This gives to any possible complainant a Court of Appeals to which he can go, over the head of the manufacturer. In fact, this guarantee bond so pledges that if the manufacturers of Congo Roofing should go bankrupt or close out their business, the Surety Company would still continue to guarantee the reliability and satisfaction of Congo Roofing. The guarantee on the three-ply is for ten years.

A copy of the Guarantee can be obtained by addressing the United Roofing and Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco.

A Tip To Horse Owners.

The horse with a clear eye and good sight has a full marketable value, but the animal that suffers from moon-eye or other defect in vision is not worth much. This any good horse breeder or dealer can testify to. Look up the advertisement of the Visio Remedy Association appearing in this issue. Order a bottle of their guaranteed remedy and see if it won't make your blind or half-blind horse worth twice as much as he is at present.

The KKK Medicine Company, 201 Main street, Keokuk, Iowa, advertise in our columns for responsible men as salesmen to represent them in their own vicinity. The advertisement gives particulars.

THE BOOK OF LIVE STOCK CHAMPIONS.

This is a valuable book and is of great interest to all stockmen.

Send us One Dollar and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years, and we will send you post free by mail one copy of **The Book of Live Stock Champions**, issued in the year 1905. It contains pictures of 500 individual animals, the greatest champions in live stock history. This book is nicely bound in cloth and is our own publication. Every stockman should take pride in owning a copy. It begins with the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893; contains the grand champions at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, and at International, State and American Royal Shows. It is a book of 240 pages, with pictures of one, two or three champions on a page. The pages are 6x9 inches. We have sold ten thousand of these books to stock farmers, breeders and Agricultural Colleges. To have a copy of this book on your table is a constant pleasure. Only a few hundred of these books remain on hand and it will not be printed again. Obtain a copy while you have an opportunity. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure. We furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1627 Detroit, Mich.

COMPLETE TOUR OF THE WOLD.

Send us 50 cents and we will credit you with one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. You can also select as a free premium to be sent post free by mail **A Complete Tour of the World on Post Cards.** One hundred actual scenes in colors. Places of prominence and points of interest in all parts of the world, reproduced from original photographs taken in all parts of the world by noted travelers. These cards are equal to a book on geography and much more interesting. Don't miss this premium. Address **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis.**

PILES, FISTULA, BLEEDING, RECTAL, ULCER, Etc. Cured without surgical operation. Cures guaranteed. All protruding stopped in one or two treatments. Do not continue to suffer when you can be cured without an operation. Consultation free. Call or write, inclosing 2c. stamp for 172-page Book on Rectal Diseases. **DR. M. NEY SMITH, 302 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.**

GALL STONES or any LIVER DISEASE. Write me ALL about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Address **ED. C. COVEY, R.F.D., Lansing, Mich.**

$100 MONTHLY and expenses to trustworthy men and women to travel and deliver samples, big manufacturer. Steady work. **S. SCHEFFER, Treas., A R 211, Chicago.**

Helping the Cook.

"Have you a young chicken? I am rather green at cooking."

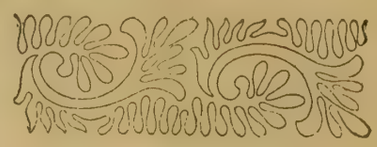
"Such being the case, madam," said the green grocer, "don't you think you'd better have an old, experienced fowl?" — Courier-Journal.

St. Louis cantaloupe market, October 1st: Fresh car Colorado Burrell Gems sold at 85 cents to $1.10 per flat crate, and clean-up of car Rocky Fords standard crates at $1.75, delivered in jobbing way. Home-grown dull at 15 to 25 cents per bushel, loose.

The grain movement is heavy; hence the reduction in prices.

MAY MANTON EMBROIDERY.

These paper patterns require only a hot iron to insure a perfect transfer on cloth. The way to do it is to lay the material to be stamped on a padded ironing board or table, place the pattern over it with the printed side down and press over the entire surface of the paper with a hot iron, when a perfect outline will result. Please order by embroidery number.



A New Braided Border.

No. 536.—Design for a braided border, six inches wide. One and one-half yards are included in each pattern. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Athletic Sofa Pillow.

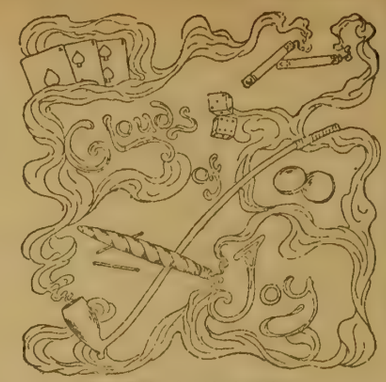
No. 537.—A design for embroidering a sofa pillow. This will give great satisfaction. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Beautiful Sprays in Embroidery.

No. 534.—Design for embroidering sprays of clover leaves. Five sprays and five separate leaves are given. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Elegant Center Piece.

No. 533.—Design for a center piece twenty-two inches in diameter. The scalloped edges are to be buttonholed, the design can be outlined or couched with coronation or rat-tail cord. Price of the pattern is 10 cents.



Joy Ride in Embroidery.

No. 535.—Design for an embroidered cushion cover or pillow top, seventeen inches square. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Naval and Military Emblems.

No. 532.—Design for embroidered emblems and chevrons. The eagles are two inches long; the anchors with single stripes are two and a quarter, the anchors with three stripes two and a half inches long; the stars are two inches wide, the separate chevrons one and a half inches in depth. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Please send all orders for these embroidery patterns to the **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Thunder and Lightning.

A bishop came to visit a church where a colored minister was presiding. Loudly and with much gesticulation the preacher proclaimed Salvation. When he had finished, he approached the bishop and asked how he liked the sermon.

The bishop answered: "Why, pretty well; but don't you think you spoke too loud?"

"Well," said the preacher, "it's this way: What I lacks in lightning I tries to make up in thunder."—Ladies' Home Journal.

A FEW FACTS.

Frazier's Distemper Cure is a remedy of proved merit. It has been used with remarkable success for a quarter of a century. A business of such dimensions cannot be built up alone upon advertising. The remedy must possess real merit to stand the test of time. The drugs used in its manufacture are very costly, the best and absolutely pure. We believe in the policy of honest goods and for this reason have never lowered the high standard of excellence or changed in any degree the original formula to meet the advanced cost of production. We have held steadily to maintaining the virtues of "Frazier's." This remedy is absolutely pure and does not contain any poisonous or narcotic drugs mentioned in the pure food and drugs act. Send for our free thirty-two-page horse booklet. Binkley Medical Co., Dept. H, Nappanee, Ind.

USED MANY YEARS, SPLENDID RESULTS.

594 E. Chester St., Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 1, 09.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Dear Sirs:—Please mail me your valuable book, Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases. I have used your Spavin Cure many years with **splendid results.**

Very truly yours,
W. J. WILDE.

The high cost of living is not so high as it was, and the farmers were the first to find it out.

LADIES WATCH HUNTING CASE. Gent's Watch with Ring & Chain, 31-piece Dinner Set, 6 Triple Plated Tea Spoons, 9-inch Kitchen Set with rack, 60 inches wide Lace Curtains, Willow Chair, Rings, etc., given for selling the handsomest line of Post Cards shown at 10c per pkge. Write us what you want and we will send you 20 packages Cards by return mail. We trust you. Premiums sent promptly when earned. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. Write for 20 pkges. Cards and large colored Premium List today. **ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 721, CHICAGO**

WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE FOR SELLING POST CARDS. We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED, Plated WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch, American made, guaranteed 5 years, and a beautiful Ring set with an Im. Diamond, for selling only 20 packages of beautiful high grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 20 packages, and when sold, send us $2, and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring & Chain. **WELLS MFG. CO., DEPT. 086 CHICAGO**

PRIZE PACKET POST CARDS.

Send us 50 cents and we will credit you with one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will also send you by mail as a free gift one set of **Prize Package Post Cards.** The Post Cards constitute a complete assortment. They are all kinds, elegant, beautiful, and would cost $1.50 if bought at retail at city stores. The set was printed for our use in five million lots. There is double and treble value in this offer. The cards are practically a free gift, postage paid by us. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

THE MEXICAN RESURRECTION PLANT.

This is a great and pleasing novelty. Without water it dries up and is apparently dead. Place it in a shallow tank of water and it revives to a beautiful, living, fern-like plant. Let it dry out again and it curls up like a ball and can be kept for years. It will revive again directly it is placed in water. It requires no soil, no nourishment, no attention.

We have adopted the Resurrection Plant as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine.** The magazine is most interesting and is published monthly. It is an illustrated publication, with genuine stories, splendid poetry and home reading. Send 25 cents for one-year's subscription to the **Universal Magazine** and we will mail you one of these genuine Resurrection Plants as a free premium.

Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

New Rupture Cure

Don't Wear A Truss.

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial. Pat. Sept. 10, '01.

CATALOGUE FREE.

C. E. BROOKS, 3221 Brooks Building, Marshall, Mich.

TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information FREE. **DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist, Office, 302 N. 12th St., - ST. LOUIS, MO.**

MAGIC NEEDLES BODA, Goldenday, Chronometers, etc., for best made. Interesting booklet for 2c. stamp. Millions of wealth under your feet. Guaranteed the FREE transfer to centers. Mines. **F. & M. AGENCY, PALMYRA, PA.**

AGENTS 200% PROFIT Handy, Automatic **HAME FASTENER** Do away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them. Fasten instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents. **F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 831 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio**

DIRECT FROM CALIFORNIA

Dried Fruits, Canned Fruits, Nuts, Honey. Delivered free to your railway station. Write for new price list. **CALIFORNIA FRUIT PRODUCTS CO. AVE. 20, COLTON, CALIFORNIA**

DRINK Habit can be speedily, safely, lastingly cured with or without person's knowledge. I will mail you secret information free. **EDW. J. WOODS, 584 Sixth Ave., 515 T. New York, N.Y.**

Christmas Post Cards Free Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Christmas Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE. **E. T. MEREDITH, 38 Success Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa**

Piles Quickly Cured At Home

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

The Pyramid Smile.

Many cases of piles have been cured by a trial package of Pyramid Pile Cure without further treatment. When it proves its value to you, get more from your druggist at 50c. a box, and be sure you get the kind you ask for. Simply fill out free coupon below and mail today. Save yourself from the surgeon's knife and its torture, the doctor and his bills.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON

PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 266 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Kindly send me a sample of Pyramid Pile Cure, at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

ABSORBINE AMONG THE TRAINERS.

Absorbine is a great favorite among the trainers and is in constant use by them. Whenever they need a remedy for getting the horse in condition for the race, relieving inflammation of any kind, or treating bruised, swollen tendons, they apply Absorbine and the horse goes to the race sound. Harry Benedict, of East Aurora, N. Y., reported under date of June 5, 1910, as follows: "I have used Absorbine for a long time; in fact, ever since it has been on the market, and I think it is one of the very best remedies known to veterinary science. It does all it claims to do. I use quite a little of it." A splendid preparation to use in case of bog spavin, big knee, bruised and swollen tendons, capped hock, etc. On sale at druggists, $2.00 per bottle, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for descriptive pamphlet, sent free. W. F. Young, P.D.F., 206 Temple street, Springfield, Mass.

DEAFNESS CURED.

"I have demonstrated that deafness can be cured."—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

The secret of how to use the mysterious and invisible nature forces for the cure of deafness and Head Noises has at last been discovered by the famous Physician-Scientist, Dr. Guy Clifford Powell. Deafness and Head Noises disappear as if by magic under the use of this new and wonderful discovery. He will send all who suffer from Deafness and Head Noises full information how they may be cured, absolutely free, no matter how long they have been deaf, or what caused their deafness. This marvelous treatment is so simple, natural and certain that you will wonder why it was not discovered before. Investigators marvel at the quick results. Any deaf person can have full information how to be cured quickly and cured to stay cured at home without costing a cent. Write today to Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 6953 Bank Building, Peoria, Ill., and get full information of this new and wonderful discovery, absolutely free.

WATCH, RING & CHAIN

GIVEN FOR AN HOUR'S WORK

We positively give both a famous Alton Watch, Stem Wind, handsomely designed case, American movement, factory tested guaranteed five years, also a nice Ring set with a Congo Gem, sparkling and fiery, for selling 20 high grade jewelry novelties at 10c each. Order jewelry today, when sold send us $2 and we will send you the watch, ring and chain. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 838, CHICAGO.

Development in the Southeast.

Those who have followed the trend of agriculture in the Southeastern States are aware that a very great advance is taking place there along all lines. This advance is especially marked in some directions and is showing that the Southeast is not merely a country for cotton growing or for some special line of farming, but compares most favorably with any portions of the country for farming of all kinds. Mr. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent of the Southern Railway, is quoted as saying in all his observations there has never at any time, in any section, been such a forward movement in agriculture as that which has been made within the last few years there and is in progress today. "There is not a state in my territory in which steadily greater attention is not paid by the state governments and by the people to advancing the interests of the farm, to the promotion of the best class of agriculture. Every state has now the most efficient Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, several have adopted the District's Agricultural College System, the institute work is thorough and is having practical results. We have run during each year the last few years from four to a dozen special farmers' trains, and have found that in every locality farmers not only came out to the meetings in large numbers, but were thirsting for information, and that the teachings of the practical men with these trains, and also the instruction of the colleges and stations of the workers of the United States Demonstration Farm Bureau are eagerly followed. The result is that where formerly farming was of a careless character the best methods are being adopted, and that the yield of all crops is growing better and better.

Where commercial fertilizers were depended on entirely the growing of legumes and the making of pastures and the keeping of stock are being introduced. You have seen what an advance has been made in corn production. Something of the same kind of an advance is under way in wheat growing. We are able to make as large crops of corn and wheat as any region, and as our lands are much cheaper than those of other sections, we have special advantages to growing these crops. We have found that we can make the best pastures, and that the cost of making beef and pork is so low that we should be able to control much of the market of the land. We shall certainly soon be feeding our own part of the country. In every state alfalfa has been introduced with the greatest success and the yields and profits from growing it are so great that I hesitate to name them, lest the story look ridiculous. We have probably some millions of acres of good alfalfa land that is not now utilized to any great extent. The apple districts of the Southeast are coming into their own. Our people are learning that by proper packing of their splendid fruit, grown on lands that cost but a few dollars an acre, their market and their profits are as good as those of any fruit district.

"With the advance in agriculture by better methods among our own farmers and the tendency to cut the big pastures into small farms, there has come a great movement of people from the North. They are coming from every Northern State, scattering throughout the Southeast. Fortunately we have the lands, and at the prices which give them the opportunity they are seeking. It has been slow work to convince the Northern farmer of the really great, unusual value of the most Southern farm lands, but it seems that they are now convinced in large numbers."

For full particulars concerning opportunities in the Southern States address M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, 1344 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.

Hints For the Needleworker.

Many lovers of fancy work feel that they cannot spare the time to embroider waists, sofa pillows, etc.

How many know that any Wallachian or braiding design, and many others, can be quickly worked by outlining in fine chain stitch, using crochet or knitting silk? A Wallachian design for a pillow recently seen was made upon plain linen colored gingham and had the flowers worked with No. 538 red Corticelli knitting silk and the cover in No. 554 green. Plain colored gingham makes lovely centerpieces worked in white and colors.

A daintily-embroidered towel can be quickly made by marking groups of three or four disks upon the ends of a fringed or hemstitched damask or huckaback towel. Use a No. 50 cotton spool for the only edge of the disk and a small pearl button for the center. Work the smaller disks in Wallachian stitch in pink or blue knitting silk, and from the outer edge of this to the edge of the larger disk work in a shade lighter.

Knitted or crocheted lace made from Barbour's linen thread, No. 40, makes an elegant finish for plain towels. Crocheted in the old-fashioned "black" patterns, it is "up-to-date" just now. Remnants of table linen make handsome towels at a slight cost. A yard and a quarter of 72-inch table damask that was purchased at the bargain counter made four fine towels.

The sides were narrowly hemmed by hand and two had five-inch borders of Battenburg lace. The other pair had four-inch crocheted lace.

Upon one end of each towel was worked a large initial.

Drawn work is not to be recommended upon towels, unless it is the closely-woven work, as it soon wears out. Where notches or scallops are worked upon towel ends, often they are cut out. Work over the edge again in buttonhole stitch, or in single crochet. This makes a permanent edge.—Mrs. H. L. Miller, Circle, Mont.

Mule Feeding at Chicago.

Mule feeding is becoming popular with several of the Chicago Stock Yard folk who have farms and operate them as side issues. They find the fattening of mules for market a profitable venture and are going into this line on a big scale. Harry W. Keil and George M. Nicoll are conspicuous among the mule feeders, and both have made a success of it in the past. A load of mule colts arrived at the yards, October 3d, consigned to George M. Nicoll, and they attracted wide attention from friends of the latter. These colts will be shipped to Mr. Nicoll's farm at Glen Ellyn, Ill. Mr. Keil also bought two loads recently, which he will feed at his farm at Harrodsburg, Ind.

October 1st, at St. Louis, home-grown sweet potatoes were selling as follows: Bermuda at 40c.; Yellow Nansemond at 40 to 50c.; and Red Nansemond at 50 to 60c. per bushel box, loose.

On October 1st, at St. Louis, one car-load of Colorado Elberta peaches sold at $1.00 to $1.10 per crate.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES FOR STOVES AND RANGES

You Save $18.00 to $22.00 on

Hoosier Heaters and Ranges

Why not buy the best when you can buy them at such low, unheard-of Factory Prices. Hoosier Stoves and Ranges are delivered for you to use in your own home 30 days free before you buy. A written guarantee with each stove backed by a Million Dollars. Our new 1911 improvements on stoves absolutely surpass anything ever produced. Send postal today for free catalog.

HOOSIER STOVE FACTORY
169 State Street, Marion, Indiana

GRAND SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

A Most Delightful Picture.

This glorious and beautiful picture is 6x8 inches and is mounted on a nice green mat which is 8x11 inches. It is just the right size for a panel picture. It is rich in colors and is ready to tack or hang on the wall. It is not necessary to frame this picture, but no picture in the world is better worth framing.

Mother and Child.

The dark, warm colors of the room, enlightened by the glow of the candles; the chubby face; the restful, healthy, natural position of the child; his delicate, little hands, and the fond look of the mother, all go towards perfecting a picture that will be enjoyed and give happiness to any house it may enter.

We offer this picture as a subscription premium. Send us 25 cents and we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for six months. We will also send one mounted copy of the **Mother and Child Picture**, in colors, postpaid, and safe delivery guaranteed. Address, **The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find Twenty-five (25) Cents to pay for six-months' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and one copy of the mounted **Mother and Child Picture.**

My name is.....

P. O. Box..... Rural Route.....

Postoffice.....

YOU CAN INTEREST HIM.

Any Man Over Fifty.

You can interest any man over fifty years of age in anything that will make him feel better, because while he may not as yet have any positive organic disease, he no longer feels the buoyancy and vigor of twenty-five nor the freedom from aches and pains he enjoyed in earlier years, and he very naturally examines with interest any proposition looking to the imprrovement and preservation of his health.

He will notice among other things that the stomach of fifty is a very different one from the stomach he possessed at twenty-five. That greatest care must be exercised as to what is eaten and how much of it, and even with the best of care, there will be increasing digestive weakness with advancing years.

A proposition to perfect or improve the digestion and assimilation of food is one which interests not only every man of fifty, but every man, woman and child of any age, because the whole secret of good health, good blood, strong nerves, is to have a stomach which will promptly and thoroughly digest wholesome food, because blood, nerves, brain tissue, and every other constituent of the body is entirely the product of digestion, and no medicine or "health" food can possibly create pure blood or restore shaky nerves, when a weak stomach is replenishing the daily wear and tear of the body from a mass of fermenting half-digested food.

No, the stomach itself wants help and in no round about way either; it wants direct, unmistakable assistance, such as is given by one or two Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal.

These tablets cure stomach trouble because their use gives the stomach a chance to rest and recuperate; one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contains digestive elements sufficient to digest 3,000 grains of ordinary food, such as bread, meat, eggs, etc.

The plan of dieting is simply another name for starvation, and the use of prepared foods and new fangled breakfast foods simply makes matters worse, as any dyspeptic who has tried them knows.

As Dr. Bennett says, the only reason I can imagine why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not universally used by everybody who is troubled in any way with poor digestion is because many people seem to think that because a medicine is advertised or is sold in drug stores or is protected by a trade mark must be a humbug, whereas as a matter of truth, any druggist who is observant knows that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have cured more people of indigestion, heartburn, heart trouble, nervous prostration and run down condition generally than all the patent medicines and doctors' prescriptions for stomach trouble combined.

Is It a Joke?

A friend has just been telling me about a joke (?) played on a newly-married couple. After the wedding ceremony the bride and groom succeeded in escaping to their carriage and eluding the crowd of young people who were waiting to "do all sorts of things" to them. Foiled of their prey, a few of the more reckless led the way to a small flat that the couple had partly furnished and to which they expected to return in a few days. By means of a skeleton key the crowd let themselves in and played havoc with everything on which they could lay hands. The carefully-pressed and folded drsses of the little bride were tossed about, the sleeves knotted and in general made unpresentable. Trunks were upacked and contents strewn about or hidden in impossible places. Everything they could lay hold of the crowd put out of place. There was probably no irreparable damage done, but when the couple returns to their new home. what a sight will meet their eyes! And they had so carefully put their house in order. The young marauders who did the work undoubtedly call themselves friends of the newly-married couple. They think they have played a clever trick, and will laugh over it for months to come. In reality they have done something that any boor could think of. They have taken something away from the sweetness of this great occasion in the life of these two young people. So is there really anything funny about it? Is bringing unnecessary burdens and tangles into the lives of other persons a joke? Would we relish having the tables turned on ourselves? It seems that the person who can see the wonderfully funny side to it must have a distorted sense of humor.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Not to be Trusted.

J. Curtis Sturtevant, at a dinner at Palm Beach, illustrated with a story the modesty of children, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"One warm February morning here in Florida." he said, "I was motoring with a young lady, and by a stream we got out to gather flowers. After a while a boy came up and said:

" 'Hey, mister, is that your girl over there?'

" 'Yes, I suppose so,' said I.

" 'Well, tell her to go home,' said he. 'Us fellers wants to go in swimmin'.'

"I told the young lady of this odd request, but she had not yet finished her bouquet, and she said, with a laugh, I must tell the boys she wouln't look. She'll shut her eyes.

"This they were duly told. And they consulted gravely on it. Then the spokesman returned to me and said:

" 'The fellers says they dassent trust her.' "

Egg Preservation.

[By R. M. West, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.]

The primary principle to be observed in the preservation of eggs is the protection of the interior from contact with the air. The most effective way of doing this is to immerse them in a water solution of sodium silicate, usually known as "water-glass." Sodium silicate can be obtained from any druggist at from 45 to 60 cents per gallon. One gallon should be sufficient for about fifty dozen eggs.

Mix one part of the sodium silicate with from ten to twelve parts of water. Some water-glass is so thick that, with this dilution, the eggs will float. In such a case, add enough more water to make them settle to the bottom of the liquid.

Use only clean water, from which the air has been removed by boiling. Be sure that it is cold before mixing it with the water-glass.

Pack the eggs in a jar or clean wooden keg, and add the preserving solution in sufficent quantity to cover the eggs. No part of the shell should be exposed to the air.

The packed eggs should be kept cool. The cellar is the best place for storing them. Pack only strictly fresh eggs. Stale eggs will not keep for any length of time under any conditions, and they may affect the fresh eggs which are packed with them.

Do not wash eggs before packing them. Washing removes from the shell the mucilaginous coating which nature provides for their temporary preservation.

Eggs preserved in this way retain their original fresh flavor perfectly; they are not discolored; the yolk retains its normal consistency for several months.

Other methods of preservation, though less satisfactory in their results, will keep eggs for from three to four months in such condition that they may be used for cooking purposes. A preserving mixture which has given fair results is made up of 3½ pounds of fresh lime mixed with 4¾ pounds of salt, and the whole dissolved in eight gallons of water.

Eggs may also be preserved fairly well for a few months by packing dry in a mixture of equal parts salt and sawdust.

Children's Clothes.

The economical mother watches the remnants of woolen fabrics in the stores, and thus is often able to buy short lengths of goods at very low prices, and combinations are so much worn it is impossible to be out of date. If the mother understands renovating and remodeling, and money is not plentiful, the school dresses can always be managed from old garments of their own or from those of an older member of the family, and it is a thrifty, praiseworthy economy. Unless the small girls wear aprons to school, it is better to make their dresses to be worn with a guimpe made of wash material, and often a dress that is entirely outgrown can be made over so it can be worn with a separate waist.

A little woolen dress that was still quite good but entirely outgrown was ripped apart and all the pieces carefully pressed and a new waist and sleeve lining were cut and made to fit the little girl. The skirt was cut apart six inches from the bottom and enough plaid goods inserted to make the skirt the right length, and a new yoke, belt and cuffs were made of the plaid, and it looked as nice as a new dress.

Woolen garments that are worn to school soon become soiled, and boys' coats and pants and woolen dresses can easily be cleaned and the colors brightened by putting them in warm borax suds and allowing them to remain for half an hour before rubbing them out, and it is best to make a strong lather and stir in enough borax to soften the water before putting in the garment. There is nothing better than the borax suds for washing their flannels, hose and yarn gloves and hoods, as it leaves the goods soft, and they can be cleaned with very little rubbing.

When you buy new shoes for the children, rub them with a dressing made of equal parts of beeswax, tallow and pitch, which is applied warm to the leather and renders it waterproof, and put patches of stout muslin on the heels and toes of their new stockings, and they will last twice as long, and these patches will not be uncomfortable to the feet if they are put on smoothly and cross stitched without turning under the edges.—M. A. H.

French Wheat Crop Short.

On September 22d the French goverment report estimated wheat 262,899,748 bushels, against 355,573,052 in 1909; rye, 44,576,896 bushels, against 51,7773,994 last year. Market experts figure that France will be compelled to import 82,350,000 bushels of wheat to meet the home deficiency.

Lyon & Healy

PIANO

Pure in Tone

IT'S A WONDERFUL STORY—the determination of Lyon & Healy, the world's largest music house which had already conquered the world with the Lyon & Healy Harp, to produce in their own factories a piano that would fittingly represent them:

FIRST—Came the rearrangement of the great Lyon & Heal factory, opposite Union Park, Chicago

SECOND—Came a long series of private tests of the new model Lyon & Healy Pianos.

THIRD—Came the public introduction of the new scal Lyon & Healy Piano.

Such a triumph!

Here is a piano on which the cost of labor is double that of an ordinary piano; the cost of materials is 50% more than on ordinary pianos. Here is a piano that 180 dealers in all parts of the world secured the representation of in less than one year, a record without parallel.

There is really nothing like the Lyon & Healy Piano.

It bears a world-standard name.

It represents the experience gained conducting for 46 years the world largest music house. It is sold like Lyon & Healy products, at such a small margin that it practically sells itself. bears the strongest guarantee writte

Prices of the Lyon & Healy Piano

$350, $375, $400

Write today for a superb Piano Catalog

Coupon to be filled out.

Messrs. LYON & HEALY, Dept. Z3137, Chicago
Gentlemen:—Please send Lyon & Healy Piano Art Souvenir catalog containing easel-back illustrations.

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Town and State _____

Rice Culture.

Farmers who are becoming interested in rice culture should write the United States Department Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No .417. This is by Mr. S. Knapp, Special Agent of the Department, and it is a very satisfactory presentation of the case. With the bulletin and the article entitled "Rise in Rice," which can be obtained free by addressing E. W. LaBeaume, 1302 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., the entire rice situation is before him.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

ery Elegant Pattern Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and e are very much pleased to obtain it for ur friends and patrons. Each pattern is ew and original.

Semi-Princesse Dress.

No. 6676. — Semi-Princesse gowns are uch in demand and are always pretty and ttractive. This one includes a novel flat ertha and sleeves that are among the newest and prettiest. Flowered organdie is the material illustrated, and it is trimmed with lace banding and made with yoke of net, but every seasonable material that can be made full is appropriate, and the list includes silks and light-weight wools as well as cottons. Foulard so made would be exceedingly smart and useful, and marquisette and voile are charming treated after such a style, while lawns and batistes are just as well adapted to the treatment as is the organdie illustrated.

The gown consists of the blouse and skirt, with the panel that is cut in one with the bertha. The blouse is slightly full with a yoke that is joined to its upper edge. Also the flounce is straight, but the upper portion of the skirt is cut in ix gores, and the panel is joined to the ront edge of the skirt and arranged over he blouse. If low neck is liked, the yoke an be omitted. The sleeves can be made ver linings that serve as a foundation to eep the puffs perfectly in place, or without, as liked, and they can be made either three-quarter or full length.

The quantity of material required for the edium size is 10½ yards 24 or 27, 9 yards 2, or 6¼ yards 44 inches wide, with ⅛ ard 18 inches wide for the yoke, 1 yard if ng sleeves are used, 14 yards of banding; idth of skirt at lower edge, 4 yards.

The Pattern 6676 is cut in sizes for a 32, 4, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and ill be mailed to any address by the ashion Department of this paper on receipt f 10 cents.

Boy's Blouse.

No. 6649.—A great many boys prefer the ouse to the outing shirt for general wear. is comfortable and it is becoming, and it altogether desirable. This one can be made from flannel or from cotton or from linen. It is absolutely simple and plain, genuinely masculine in effect, and is finished with the patch pocket that is always both useful and smart. Madras is the material illustrated, and the blouse is finished with a collar of the same, but whether the collar shall be in contrast or to match is entirely a matter of individual preference.

The blouse is made with fronts and back and is finished with a box plait, at the center of which buttonholes re worked to effect the closing. The patch ocket is arranged over the left front. The leeves are made in regulation shirt style, ith overlaps and straight cuffs. The lled-over collar finishes the neck edge. The quantity of material required for the edium size (fourteen years) is 3⅝ yards 4 or 27, 2¼ yards 36 inches wide.

The Pattern 6649 is cut in sizes for boys twelve, fourteen and sixteen years of age, nd will be mailed to any address by the ashion Department of this paper on eceipt of 10 cents.

Plain Fitted Corset Cover

No. 6707.—The closely-fitting corset cover a necessity under closely-fitting gowns. his one is shapely at the same time that is simple. It can be made as illustrated or cut off at the waist line, as preferred, and the neck can be made round or in V-shape. Mercerized batiste is the material illustrated, and the trimming is lace with beading, but all the materials that are used for undergarments are appropriate for the corset cover. Cross-barred and embroidered muslins are liked by a great many women, but nainsook, lawn and batiste make the standard fabrics. ther lace or embroidery can be used as rimming, or the neck or armhole edges can embroidered with some dainty little sign.

The corset cover is made with fronts, cks and under-arm gores. The front edges finished with hems, and the closing is de with buttons and buttonholes. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 1 yard 36, ¾ yard 44 inches wide, with 1½ yards of insertion, 2½ yards of beading, 3½ yards of edging.

The Pattern 6707 is cut in sizes for a 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Boy's Suit.

No. 6703.—There is no suit that is better adapted to the small boy than this one made in blouse style with the big, becoming sailor collar. It will be found appropriate for linen and for galatea, for madras and similar materials, and it also is well adapted to the suit of cooler weather made from serge, shepherd's check and similar materials. For dressy occasions the same model will be pretty made from silk, and ribbed silk is much liked, white for really formal occasions, dark color for those of more frequent occurrence.

The suit is made with blouse and knickerbockers. The blouse consists of front and back portions, the front being tucked to give the effect of a wide box plait, while the sailor collar is arranged over the shoulders. There is a standing collar at the neck edge. The sleeves are in one piece each, tucked at the wrists. The knickerbockers are made in regulation style, drawn up by means of elastic inserted in hems at the lower edges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) is 3⅞ yards of material 24 or 27, 3⅜ yards 32, or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide, with 4¼ yards of braid.

The Pattern 6703 is cut in sizes for boys of two, four and six years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Seven-gored Tunic Skirt.

No. 6675.—The tunic skirt takes many variations. This one is exceptionally graceful and attractive. It is lapped at the front edges to give the one-side effect that is so much liked, and includes a full-length box plait at the back. One of the pretty striped linens is the material illustrated, but the skirt will be found appropriate for almost all seasonable ones, for the thinner silks, such as foulard and pongee, and many of the light-weight, washable materials are made in such style, as well as the heavier linens, poplins and wool fabrics. It can be finished, as illustrated, with a few buttons, or the tunic portion could be trimmed with banding or with braid applied over a stamped design.

The skirt is made with seven gores, the tunic and the box plait. The tunic is cut in one piece and arranged over the skirt, while the box plait conceals the edges at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 12½ yards 24, 9 yards 27, 8¼ yards 32, or 5¾ yards 44 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge, 3 yards.

The Pattern 6675 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Child's Dress.

No. 6671.—Simple one-piece dresses are exceedingly fashionable for the little folk, and this one is just as smart and charming as it can be, while it represents the least possible labor. Both the front and back are tucked to give a double box-plait effect, but the plaits below the belt are pressed to position only, so allowing pretty flare and comfortable freedom for young legs. There is a distinctly novel collar finishing the neck, and the closing is made invisibly at the left of the front for little girls, at the right of the front for little boys. White pique is the material illustrated, and the collar is finished with embroidered scallops and dots, but the dress will be found just as well adapted to thinner materials of the warm weather as it is to the heavier piques, linen and the like. It would be very dainty made from white linen or embroidered muslin, and it would be very serviceable made from blue chambray or linen. It is smart made from white pique, and the same material in colors is equally appropriate. With a colored frock the collar and sleeve-bands and belt could be of white. Any pretty tie can be worn, as it is tacked to position only and can be removed when the dress is laundered.

The dress consists of front and back portions that are tucked on indicated lines. The collar is cut in four sections and joined to the neck edge, and the sleeves are in one piece each, gathered into bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) is 3¼ yards 24 or 27, 2⅞ yards 32, 2⅛ yards 44 inches wide, with ⅝ yard banding for sleeves, 1 yard of edging.

The Pattern 6671 is cut in sizes for children of two, four and six years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give the size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address plainly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Kindly address all pattern orders to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors, or Growths; also pains in head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney, and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that, it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial: and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies, Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H - - Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

End of the Chicken Hawk.

A chicken hawk that hovered over the Demarest Farm, near West Livingston, N. J., August 20th, finally descended in a flock of Plymouth Rock and Bantam fowl that were eating a pick-up supper. The hawk clutched a young bird and was about to carry it off when the head of the house, a game roster, engaged it in battle.

The hawk held its own with the rooster until a turkey gobbler came wobbling to the fight and pitched into the hawk. At that moment also a lame Maltese cat, Gimp, streaked across the yard and grabbed the hawk by the back of the neck. Presently the hawk was dead.

The rooster did a war dance. The cat took itself off for dry cleaning. The gobbler stalked back to his harem. John Demarest, the farmer's son, carried the rumpled hawk to the village grocery store for exhibition.

To Buy Groceries Right.

On page 7 will be found an advertisement of Montgomery Ward & Co., relating to their pure-food grocery catalogue. This firm is well and favorably known as a strictly reliable house, and hundreds of thousands of farmers will testify to this from having bought of them for many years. To get this catalogue, all you have to do is to write a postal card, saying: "Please send us your grocery catalogue as advertised in The National Farmer and Stock Grower." Address, Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago Avenue Bridge, Chicago, Ill., or to Montgomery Ward & Co., Nineteenth and Campbell streets, Kansas City, Mo. The service is equally as good from either establishment.

Winter Skirts.

Dance frocks for the debutante, and those for the theatre, are made with short skirts. Skirts for the older woman touch the floor, or train slightly, but both classes preserve the effect of the "shackle." Some smart houses have put out skirts with eight or ten narrow gores, and an occasional "picture" skirt is shown which is full and gathered into a corded and round or pointed waist. But these are the exception. —Harper's Bazar.

Six Different Presents.

These are advertised by O. C. Finney, Dept. 30, at 130 Clinton street, Chicago, Ill. It is perfectly safe to answer this advertisement, especially as Christmas is approaching and a bisque doll nearly two feet high comes in good for little girls. Mr. Finney will do everything he promises. See page 22.

The Game Laws.

Anyone who will write to the Remington Arms Company, 229 Broadway, New York, can obtain a handy copy of the game laws of 1910. He will also receive description of the famous auto-loading shotguns and cartridges to match. The Remington guns win the prizes.

SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM — A POCKET COMPASS.

This is a true 1¾-inch Pocket Compass purchased from a reliable house. It is a fancy, nickel-plated, open-face, watch-shape Compass, with a silvered dial, and it weighs less than one ounce. Every farmer or ranchman should have one in his pocket. Send us One Dollar and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year, and we will also send you this Pocket Compass by mail postpaid. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Advance Issue of
The Coca-Cola Girl
Calendar for 1911
We will send you this beautiful Calendar lithographed in colors on receipt of 2c postage
And just remember—whenever you see a beautiful girl—whenever you see an arrow, think of
Coca-Cola
Delicious—Wholesome
Thirst-Quenching
5c
Everywhere
Our Free Booklet
gives analyses made by scientists and chemists, proving its purity and wholesomeness.
THE COCA-COLA CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Root Quotations at St. Louis.

For farmers' consignments to the market: Golden Seal, $1.85; Ginseng—Wild, $5.50 to $5.75, and cultivated, $5.25 to $5.30; damp, less; Lady Slipper, 15c.; Seneca, 32c.; Pink, 18c.; Black (dry), 6c.; May Apple, 4c.; Snake, 24c.—dirty, leafy and stemmy, 15 to 22c.; Kansas Black Snake root, 23c.; Angelica, 5c.; Wahoo—Bark of root, 14 to 16c.; bark of tree, 4c.; Blood, 4½ to 5c.; Blueflag, 5c.; Sassafras—Bark of root, 5c.; bark of tree, valueless; Wild Ginger, 10c.; Spikenard, 3c.; Skullcap, 7c.

Home-grown Early Ohio potatoes are selling wholesale in St. Louis at 50 to 60c. a bushel; white, very fine quality at 75 to 80c. a bushel.

6 HALLOWEEN THANKSGIVING Cards 2c

These beautifully colored, gold embossed post cards, given for 2 cent stamp to introduce our cards in your locality.
A. PORTER, 107 Clinton St., Chicago. Dept. 121.

QUICK HAIR GROWTH
Box Free To You.

Result of a Few Weeks Koskott Treatment.

TRUE METHOD DISCOVERED

Let us prove to you that the Koskott Method of hair growing is the genuine, scientific one. We will send you a DOLLAR BOX outfit—Koskott Treatment FREE. We guarantee to grow hair on any bald head, under rush of fortune. EITHER SEX Our method is directed at removing the cause. *dermodex follicularum*—microbes—& opening the closed follicles so that the hair roots which are not dead, but dormant, (like a tulip bulb, or grass seed in a bottle) are given fertilize & a chance to grow. Ours is the treatment that MAKES GOOD or you can use it WITHOUT COSTING YOU A CENT. Koskott is for men's, women's & children's heads, to clear scalp of dandruff, stop falling hair & to promote growth of new hair. We especially want you to answer this adv. if you have wasted time & money in liquids, washes, soap, etc., which accomplish nothing. We want to surprise & delight you. Send only 10 cents, silver or stamps, to cover actual mailing & adv. cost & we will send a $1.00 Box absolutely free, postpaid, plain wrapper. None sent unless 10 cents is enclosed. $1. BOX FREE Only one box sent to a person free. Address KOSKOTT LABORATORY, 1269 Broadway, 515 A. New York, N. Y.

Don't Wear a Truss

FREE TRIAL OF PLAPAO

STUART'S PLAS-TR-PADS are different from the painful truss, being made self-adhesive purposely to hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Process of cure is natural, so no further use for trusses. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write TODAY. Address—PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 57, St. Louis, Mo.

Carrots For Insomnia.

Eat carrots for insomnia. A large, properly-cooked carrot for supper will induce sound and refreshing sleep.

That was the opinion given recently by a well-known London doctor.

"Carrots differ from other vegetables in that they contain a large amount of various sugars," he said. "Properly cooked, they are sweet and pleasant to the taste; they are also carminative—that is, they promote digestion.

"In its sleep-producing qualities the carrot is closely allied to the onion, and as a supper dish for insomnia patients it is to be strongly recommended.

"It has also been averred that the carrot is excellent as a nerve tonic and a mental stimulant. There can be no doubt as to its peculiar properties for inducing sleep, but they should not be eaten raw. They are very indigestible uncooked."

A lady who is an enthusiastic vegetarian gives one of the best recipes for cooking this vegetable.

"Carrots are best cooked 'conservatively,'" she said. "By this I mean they should be cut in strips and allowed to simmer, with butter, in a double cooker. No water should be added.

"By this method all the valuable juices and properties of the carrot are retained instead of being thrown away with the hot water, as is done when they are boiled.

"For supper this dish is most appetizing—a poached egg is a tasty addition. It is a meal which I know from experience induces slumber.

"The many good qualities of carrots are overlooked by the public. They not only induce sleep, but are excellent for the complexion, as a consequence of their tonic effect on the blood."

Arkansas Rice the Best.

A few years ago Arkansas rice was unknown, and but for the enterprise of the enlightened management of one of the great railroads one of the richest and most prosperous farming sections would have been held back many years. Arkansas rice, irrigated by wells owned by farmers, is one of the sure things in agriculture. Arkansas rice is not raised in swamps, but on high, rolling and healthy land, near to market, with good transportation. There are low rates offered twice a month. Farmers are paying for their lands with the first-year's crops. See card on page 23 and write for a copy of the booklet "The Rise in Rice." Address, E. W. LaBeaume, G. P. A., 1302 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Instruction in Trapping.

The fur trade has been built up by fur dealers instructing hunters and trappers how to treat and handle their skins. The Trappers' Guide sent free by F. C. Taylor & Co. has done wonders in this direction. Every trade has its secrets, and how to obtain the most for furs is no longer a secret when you have their Trappers' Guide in your possession. Write for it, addressing F. C. Taylor & Co., Fur Exchange Buiding, St. Louis, Mo.

Apple Sales at St. Louis.

At the St. Louis market the opening October sales were as follows: Per barrel: Virginia mixed varieties at $2.50 for No. 2 to $3.25 and $3.50 for No. 1; fancy Eastern 20-ounce Pippin at $4.00 to $4.25; Missouri and Arkansas mixed varieties at $3.00 to $3.25; Ben Davis at $2.00 to $2.25 for knotty and poor to $3.00 and $3.50 for fancy; fancy Gano and Missouri Pippin at $3.00 to $3.50; York Imperial at $3.50 to $3.75; Jonathan at $3.50 to $5.00; Orange Pippin and Grimes' Golden at $3.50 to $4.25 for choice to fancy, and $2.25 to $2.50 for No. 2; bulk Ben Davis at $1.60 per 100 pounds on track, or $2.00 to $2.25 per barrel measure delivered for orchard run. One cargo bulk Ben Davis (34,000 pounds) sold at $1.60 per 100 pounds on railroad track.

Examine Your Watch Case.

The interesting advertisement of the Keystone Watch Case Company tells a true story. A good watch lasts a lifetime providing it is in a case that is equal in standing and quality to the works. See page 17.

St. Louis Hay Sales.

At St. Louis, on October 1st, about fifty cars of hay were on the market. Sales on St. Louis side: One car clover-mixed at $14;. Timothy—part car No. 2 at $14.50; one car good do. at $16; one No. 1 at $18. Prairie—Two cars No. 3 at $11.50; one No. 2 at $12; one do. at $12.50; two do. at $13; two No. 1 at $13.50; one do. at $14; one choice at $15. Alfalfa—No. 2 quotable at $14 to 15; No. 1 at $16 to $16.50; choice at $17. On East Side: One car clover-mixed at $12, delivered to St. Louis; two light do. at $15, do.; one do. at $15.50 do.; one do. at $16 do.; one car part clover-mixed at $13.50 and part timothy at $15. Timothy—One car No. 2 at $14; one do. at $14.50, delivered to St. Louis; one No. 1 at $16.50; two do. at $17, delivered to St., Louis; one do. at $17.50 do; one do. at $18 do.; one do. at $18.50 do. Clover—One car No. 1 at $13.50, delivered.

Packing in the West.

The model abattoir and packing plant recently completed in Spokane, Wash., for the E. H. Stanton Packing Company began operations October 3d, giving employment to several hundred men. The plant cost half a million dollars and starts with facilities for handling 1,500 hogs, 350 sheep and about 400 cattle daily.

According to the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, the hogs are in good condition, but they are only 7(per cent. of what there ought to b in numbers.

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Goods shipped on credit
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A MONTH'S FREE TRIAL.

Send us your name and address. We will send you postpaid a Vulcan Razor. Shave with it for 30 days. If at the end of that time you're satisfied that it's the best razor you ever put to your face send us $1.75. If not, just send back the razor and there will be no charge. But you can't help liking this fine English crucible steel, oven tempered and bevel edge razor because it's made right—tempered right—ground right—sold right. State whether you want round or square point; wide, medium or narrow blade, whether your beard is stiff, medium or soft and how often you shave. Isn't it worth while to find a razor that just suits your beard?
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It seems impossible but we mean just what we say. A genuine solid gold filled watch for $4.95. Both case and works fully guaranteed. Double hunting case guaranteed by the manufacturer to wear for ten years. Genuine 7 seven ruby jeweled Movement of Standard American make, quick train lever escapement, fully guaranteed for 20 years. SEEING IS BELIEVING. Let us send this watch to you by express for examination, so that you can see it with your own eyes before you buy it. We take all the risk, you are to be the judge. Put this out and send it to us with your name and address (and your nearest express office) and watch will be sent at once by express. If satisfactory after examination pay express agent our bargain sale price $4.95 & express charges & it is yours. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We furnish this watch in Gents Size or Ladies 6 size. State kind wanted, Gents or Ladies size. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 352-360 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

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The Real Estate Business offers greater opportunities to the man without capital than any other line. The field is unlimited and there is plenty of room for you. I will teach you the business by mail and appoint you my Special Representative and I will give you splendid chances to make money from the start. You can work all or part of your time. One of our representatives made $600 in one month. Another wrote:

"I Made $2400.00 in About Two Months."

A. E. Andrews, an Iowa farmer boy, made $5246.00 in eight months. We have on file hundreds of similar letters from our representatives in all parts of the U. S., copies of which we will gladly send you. Most of these were inexperienced until they became my representative. My company is handling some of the best real estate propositions in America, and no matter what you are doing now, I can help you make money if you will join my big co operative force. This is the greatest real estate organization in the world, and if you would like to know all about our splendid plan, write for my book, which tells you how you can start a successful real estate business. This Book is Absolutely FREE. Write me today.
Address Herbert Hurd, Pres., GRAY REALTY CO., 676 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A DAIRY FARMER'S HOME—Picture of the home of Mr. F. D. Graves, proprietor of Kinker Farm Dairy at Villa Ridge, Ill. The residence s lighted throughout by acetylene and the barn also is illuminated with the ame light. See article below and the advertisement on page 30.

A Most Satisfactory Light For Country Homes.

The most perfect light of to-day or illuminating country homes is cetylene. A few years ago home wellers considered the usual conenience of city homes beyond them. ut to-day nearly every city convenince is within the reach of the odest farm house, as well as the ost expensive country seat, and not he least among them is the cheering low of acetylene.

The engraving shows the residence f Mr. F. D. Graves, proprietor of the Kinker Farm Dairy at Villa Ridge. llinois, which is lighted throughout y acetylene, and to use Mr. Graves' wn expression as to the satisfaction f this wonderful light, we quote as ollows:

"My light plant was installed June 4th, 1908, and has given excellent atisfaction. In fact, I consider it he most dependable light on the narket."

Mr. Graves also lights his barn rom the same plant which is used or lighting his residence, and is nore than satisfied with the results.

We have investigated a number f country homes in which acetyle•e s being used, and in every instance ve have been advised to the effect hat the owners would not think of iving up the lighting system for a reat many times the original cost if hey could not purchase another.

Acetylene is also used to some xtent for cooking purposes, and for hat reason is especially desirable or summer use, as the housewife an eliminate the hot kitchen to a rge extent by installing a cooking pparatus suitable for cooking a ght meal, such as breakfast, lunch, c.

The apparatus is usually put in ne basement and connected with gular gas pipe, leading to wherever e lights are wanted. Any meanic can conceal the piping in old ildings, as well as in new buildgs, and the work can be done thout materially inconveniencing e occupants.

Artistic brass gas lamps are aced in the various rooms, the me as are used in cities where tificial or natural gas is available. fact, acetylene affords the same nvenience as city gas for the ason that it is ready for use at all nes. It is merely necessary to rn on the burner key and apply a atch. Or, for a small additional pense a spark-lighting system can be attached to the lamps, eliminating the match entirely. Where this is done, acetylene affords the same convenience as electricity, although the light is far superior, resembling sunlight more than any other form of illuminant known.

We heartily recommend to our readers who are interested in securing a better light for their homes to investigate acetylene at once.

In this connection we invite attention to the article entitled "A Light Making Machine," on page 30, and after reading it to write for free booklets to Union Carbide Sales Company, 157 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill., Dept. O-56.

A Woeful Calf Tale.

The Gainesville Bugle, of Georgia, presents the following:

"If you owned the yard that had brought the prize in a recent Chautauqua as being the prettiest and most neatly kept in the city, wouldn't you, like the proverbial handsome man, who sat up all night to nurse his face, dream of how you would safeguard the aforementioned yard?

Well, there is a citizen in Gainesville, who owns just such a yard, and who is as proud of it as a young and prosperous father is of twins. He dreams of it, and is always thinking and arranging some new idea with which he will improve and keep it. Now, the beginning of the humorous situation of our tale happened a night last week during the wee, tiny hours when the milkman is assorting his bottles and preparing for his unearthly-hour trip. This gentleman who owns the yard was awakened by the loud and unceremonious bawling of a gentle calf—accent on the 'alf—and with a bound he was out of bed. Fearing that if he turned on the light he would be discovered and the trespasser flee from justice, he refrained from doing same, and crept cautiously down stairs in his pajamas or whatever kind of night clothes adorned his personality. About half way down the flight he stumbled over a chair carelessly left in the way, and with unuttered curses against said obstacle he pulled his toe back into joint and once more bent his footsteps in search of the midnight marauder. As the night was rather dark, he also stumbled against another cruel chair placed on the porch, and this is what did the damage, for the calf, hearing the commotion, started in a brisk run down the most fashionable thoroughfare. The citizen, not wanting to lose a valuable piece of stock, immediately set in pursuit, and after chasing the crafty animal for the distance of three blocks, he finally managed to hang onto its tail, and thereby hangs another minus the i but plus the e. Quickly grabbing the horns, he started the calf towards home.

For it must be borne in mind that he was the proud owner of a highly-pedigreed calf just this size and color.

It seemed to be IT all right.

With blistered feet, sore toes, worried mind, and with dank, dark revenge upon the calf in his mind, the yard-calf owner arrived at the small cow-lot in the rear of his home about 2:30 a. m. The crestfallen calf was placed inside and was bidden good-night with a fond kick from the sore toes of its supposed-to-be owner, and with that affectionate farewell he turned his tired footsteps toward the hay, in which he reposed himself until morning.

Now, in the morning is where we conclude our little drama of the cow lot—or whose calf ate the grass: Upon arising that morning, the citizen went into the cow-lot to see if the treacherous calf was still safely stowed away as he left him, and he did, but what a scene greeted him when he stopped at the barn-gate, for there was his next-door neighbor leading out a brindle calf by a rope, his calm and serene brow covered with an expression of anger, which took on more play as he saw the near-calf thief's approach.

"You're a nice one, ain't you?"

"Why, what's the matter, neighbor?"

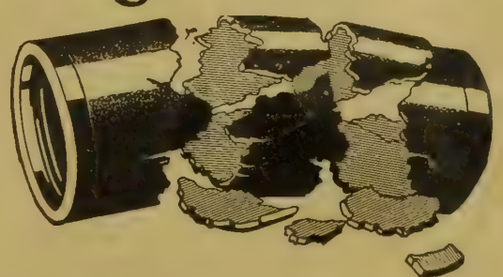
"Matter, hell, why on earth didn't you let me know you had my calf locked up here, and kept me from running all over the neighborhood hunting the blasted heifer?" After which the successful calf-chaser went into his breakfast with a look like the little boy that fell off'n the house.

"He ain't goin' to do it no more."

Hogging Off Corn.

One of the features of economical pork production is "hogging off corn." Results at the Minnesota Experiment Station show that more pounds of pork can be produced per acre when corn is hogged off than when the corn is husked and fed to hogs in a yard. There is also a saving of labor by following this practice, as the hogs can husk the corn more cheaply than can the farmer.

Crash!!—another wax record gone to smash!



If you own a Phonograph or Graphophone (Edison or Columbia) never buy another wax record for it. Get one Indestructible Record from your dealer.

Or let us mail one to you;—35 cents (for the 2-minute) or 50 cents (for the 4-minute), postage free, and a catalog with it. Give it the hardest possible test. Lend it to the youngsters. Toss it on the table. Drop it on the floor. Kick it across the room. Leave it in the sun. Then play it and hear a finer, clearer, purer, stronger reproduction—better music in every way—than your machine ever gave out before. Play it every day for ten years and you will still have it, good as new. Almost too good to be true? Try it! Prove it! Send for one!

Six Good Records!

Here are six splendid records, selected from the big 40-page Indestructible Record Catalogue. We will mail them to you—postage free—if you mention this magazine.

We make this limited special offer so you can hear Columbia Indestructible Records on your own machine in your own home at your leisure. We know you will never buy another wearable, breakable wax record if you will play just one Indestructible Record on your own machine.

2 Minute—35 Cents

1348 Two Little Brown Eyes (Tenor Solo)
1351 Tell Mother I'll Be There (Sacred Mixed Quartette)
1330 By the Light of the Silvery Moon (Soprano Solo)

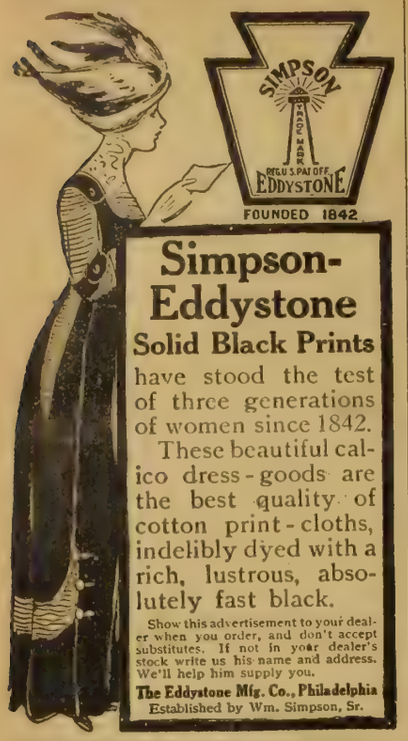
4 Minute—50 Cents

2032 Summer Reminds Me Of You (Tenor Solo)
3060 Sextette from "Lucia" (Band Selection)
3062 Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming (Mixed Quartette)

Send for big 40-page catalogue listing all Columbia Indestructible Records—free.

Dealers Wanted—Exclusive selling rights given where we are not properly represented.

Columbia Phonograph Co., Box 251, Tribune Bldg., New York City.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Show this advertisement to your dealer when you order, and don't accept substitutes. If not in your dealer's stock write us his name and address. We'll help him supply you.
The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

A Fruit and Garden Paper.

Inquiries for a first-class publication devoted to fruit growing and gardening are answered by our adopting **The National Fruit Grower and Gardener** as a companion paper to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. The combination is a good one. We will send both papers one year for fifty cents. This is offering one as a subscription premium to the other. Don't fail to include **The National Fruit Grower.** It is very interesting, instructive and highly illustrated; partly in colors. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Our Country School Teachers.

The prosperity of our country schools is the greatest factor in American rural life. The foundation of the country school is the country school teacher. The quality of the teacher determines the value of the country school.

In this respect conditions are very much against the country school. The personnel of the teaching force in the country is very much poorer in equipment than is the case with city and village schools. This is due to the factors that enter into the case and not to a difference in the moral or mental qualities of the teachers. In fact, many of the teachers now teaching country schools will ultimately be found in the city schools.

The men in the cities that employ teachers refuse to accept teachers without experience, and this experience cannot be gained in the city schools. Therefore, the inexperienced go out into the country schools and make their mistakes there. Sometimes these mistakes are very serious, but they have a good reflex influence on the teacher when she finds out that they are mistakes. But the country children pay the penalty. One of these penalties is that often the country child drops out of school years before it should.

Most of the country teachers are girls. They do not expect to stay in the country school, but plan to leave it in two or three years, as soon as they have the two or three-year experience required by the city School Board. It is no wonder then that the country school teacher never comes to feel that she is a fixture and that she is the one that is destined to shape the educational ideas of the community in which she is teaching.

In country schools teachers are changed often. This is the despair of County Superintendents, for it makes good consecutive work very hard to get. The work is demoralized most of the time, and much of the possible progress of the pupils is lost because of the large amount of aimless teaching. In the city schools there is a definite programme that is followed year after year, under the close supervision of a superintendent, who watches always to see that there is no break in the steady forward movement of the students as they progress from grade to grade. But in the country schools the harm resulting from the frequent change of teachers is not neutralized by a vigilant superintendent always present to direct the teaching programme of the new teacher. The aggregate loss to the country children from this cause is something enormous.

Under existing laws the simplest way to improve conditions is to strengthen the offices of the County Superintendents of Schools wherever that system exists. There should be more Assistant Superintendents to make sure of a better co-ordination of all the teaching work being done in the country schools. But consolidation of country schools offers a more effective means of improvement.

In the Garden.

If some of the cucumbers have eluded your watchfulness and become ripe, do not discard all save those used for seed as worthless. They make the nicest of sweet pickles.

Pare, cut in transverse half an inch thick, and soak in salt water over night. Allow two teacupfuls of brown sugar to each quart of cider vinegar used, adding cinnamon and other spices to suit taste, tied in a cloth so that they will not come in direct contact with the fruit. Cook until clear and tender yet still firm enough to retain their shape perfectly. Seal in the usual manner.

Leave the parsnips in the ground as long as possible. Just at the last of the pleasant weather before winter sets in they should be gathered and stored, being careful not to bruise them.

Keep the strawberry bed free from weeds and soil light A wheel hoe is excellent for this, if they have not become matted.

Train the runners in the way they should go and you will have a nice promise for next year. There is no fruit more tempting than the strawberry; no reason why every land owner should not have at least an abundance for family use.

Cover the rhubarb well with horse manure at the beginning of winter. This will keep the roots warm, and when the spring days come the mulch can be raked away and the soil will be enriched for a strong, tender and speedy growth.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Among the Flowers.

Geranium slips for winter blooming should have been started in August; but if this has been neglected, cut some off now and place them in a glass of water in a sunny window. They will root quickly and may then be transferred to the soil.

Coleus also root readily by this method. And if you have a magnificent scarlet salvia which you dislike to see a prey of the frost, start a few slips for window plants.

A Light Making Machine with a Strange Appetite

Crushed Stone and Water Once a Month

and it will supply you with enough home-made gas to run thirty-five lights. Just the thing for a farm or a country place of any sort.

Makes a cheap exceptionally brilliant light—more economical than kerosene and quite as convenient as electricity. Already there are 185,000 of these machines furnishing light for as many homes.

* * *

You can set one in one corner of your cellar or in an out-building. Then all you need to do is to feed it the curious crushed stone known as "Union Carbide," —a few pounds once a month.

The machine does the rest—automatically it brings the carbide a little at a time in contact with plain water.

The water liberates genuine acetylene gas stored in the carbide. This it does only when the lights are burning. Makes just enough acetylene to supply the lights in use and stops working when the lights are shut off.

* * *

You can have a cluster of lights in every room in the house—one in the cellar,—one in the attic,—one on the front porch,—one at the back door,—one in the shed,—one in the barn yard,—two in the horse barn (or garage, if you have one), and four in the cow barn.

With an installation of this kind, you would have positively the most efficient and safest light equipment money can buy.

The "Union Carbide" which comes to you in sheet steel hundred pound drums won't burn and can't explode.

The fixtures are permanently attached to walls and ceilings—the light flame is so stiff, wind does not affect it.

Every burner can be equipped to light with the pull of a chain—no matches required; and in addition to all this, the gas is not poisonous.—You could sleep all night in a room with an open burner and suffer no harm.

* * *

Considering these advantages, is it any wonder that the engineers of the National Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters have pronounced modern Acetylene Light Safer than any of the illuminants it is displacing?

The cost of a plant depends upon the number of rooms, barns and buildings you wish to light.

Write us how many and we will send you an estimate free, together with an intensely interesting booklet telling all about the light for home use and how it has been used successfully by Cornell University to grow plants—same as sunlight. Just address Union Carbide Sales Co., 157 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill., Dept. O-56.

Cover the bulb bed with a covering of thoroughly decayed fertilizer from the cow stable; that is, if you do not reset the bulbs. They do better if separated once in two or three years, and the surplus will make some friend happy or be sufficient to establish another bed. Just before winter, cover the bed with leaves or evergreen boughs. This will save them from the alternate freezing and thawing, so detrimental to plant life.

Be chary of enriching the soil about the roses now. It is likely to start a new growth, which will readily succumb to the cold weather.

The marigold is so hardy that if protected from the first frosts it will continue to bloom long after the other annuals have faded.

Keep the tuberose bulbs where there will be no danger of low temperature. A very little chill will destroy the embryo flower stem already formed in the mature bulb. And as the same bulb never blossoms a second time, being valuable thereafter only for producing new bulbs, success in growing blossoms demands careful attention to this point. —Bessie L. Putnam.

Barbed Wire and Fencing.

For bargain prices on barbed wire and fencing save 30 to 50 per cent. by writing to Chicago House Wrecking Company, West Thirty-fifth street, Chicago, Ill., and asking for Catalogue No. 990. The firm is strictly reliable.

SELECTED POETRY.

THE STRANGER.

Serious-minded little maid,
Wondering and half afraid,
Half inclined to speak with me,
Half disposed to let me be;
Hesitating yet, and shy,
Half a twinkle in your eye,
Half in doubt and half in fear,
Staying neither far nor near.

How I wonder what you see
With those eyes that question me;
What the instinct bids you know
If I may be friend or foe;
Fawnlike, full of grace and sweet,
Ready with fast flying feet
In the orchard's deepest shade
To find cover, little maid.

Grave and curious little lass,
Like a wild bird in the grass,
Still intently watching me,
With your wings half spread, to see
If my smile bodes good or ill.
Willing to make friends and still
Undecided if to stay
Here and near or fly away,

Serious-minded little maid,
When, with smiles and unafraid,
O'er the lawn you come to me,
Stranger to you though I be,
When your curious eyes have tried
Soul with mine and, satisfied,
Looked still into mine and smiled,
Blessed am I, litle child.

Blessed am I to be just
Worthy of your childish trust,
More than conqueror of kings
When the wild bird of your wings
Bids you fly not forth, but see
Something tender, kind, in me;
Oh, the gladness you have laid
At my heart's gate, little maid!
—J. W. Foley.

ST. PETER AT THE GATE.

(Reprinted by request.)

St. Peter stood guard at the golden gate
With a solemn mien and an air sedate,
When up to the top of the golden stair
A man and a woman ascending there,
Applied for admission. They came and stood
Before St. Peter, so great and good,
In hopes the City of Peace to win—
And asked St. Peter to let them in.

The woman was tall, and lank, and thin,
With a scraggy beardlet upon her chin;
The man was short, and thick, and stout,
His stomach was built so it rounded out.
His face was pleasant, and all the while
He wore a kindly and genial smile.
The choirs in the distance the echoes woke.
And the man kept still while the woman spoke:

"Oh, thou who guardest the gate," said she,
"We two come hither beseeching thee
To let us enter the heavenly land,
And play our harps with the angel band.
Of me, St. Peter, there is no doubt—
There is nothing from heaven to bar me out;
I have been to meetings three times a week,
And almost always I'd rise and speak.

I've told the sinners about the day
When they'd repent their evil way;
I have told my neighbors, I have told them all
About Adam and Eve, and the primal fall;
I've shown them what they'd have to do
If they'd pass in with the chosen few;
I've marked their path of duty clear—
Laid out the plan for their whole career;

I've talked and talked to 'em loud and long,
For my lungs are good and my voice is strong.
So, good St. Peter, you'll clearly see
The gate of heaven is open to me;
But my old man, I regret to say,
Hasn't walked exactly the narrow way—
He smokes and he swears, and grave faults he's got,
And I don't know whether he will pass or not.

He would never pray with an honest vim,
Or go to revival, or join in a hymn,
So I had to leave him in sorrow there,
While I, with the chosen, united in prayer.
He ate what the pantry chanced to afford,
While I, in my purity, sang to the Lord;
And if cucumbers were all he got,
It's a chance if he merited them or not.

But, oh! St. Peter, I love him so!
To the pleasures of heaven, please let him go!
I've done enough—a saint I've been—
Won't that atone? Can't you let him in?
It's my grim gospel, I know 'tis so,
That the unrepentant must fry below;
But isn't there some way that you can see,
That he may enter who's dear to me?

It's a narrow gospel by which I pray,
But the chosen expect to find some way
Of coaxing, or fooling, or bribing you,
So that their relations can amble through.
And say, St. Peter, it seems to me
This gate isn't kept as it ought to be;
You ought to stand by that opening there,
And never sit down in that easy chair;

And say, St. Peter, my sight is dimmed,
But I don't like the way your whiskers are trimmed.
They're cut too wide and outward toss;
They'd look better narower, cut straight across;
Well, we must be going our crowns to win,
So open, St. Peter, and we'll pass in."

St. Peter sat quiet and stroked his staff;
But spite of his office he had to laugh;
Then said with a fiery gleam in his eye:
"Who's tending this gateway—you or I?"

And then he rose in his stature tall,
And pressed a button upon the wall,
And said to the imp who answered the bell:
"Escort this lady around to hell!"

The man stood still as a piece of stone—
Stood sadly, gloomily, there alone;
A life-long settled idea he had,
That his wife was good and he was bad.
He thought if the woman went down below,
That he would certainly have to go—
That if she went to the regions dim,
There wasn't a ghost of a show for him.

Slowly he turned, by habit bent,
To follow wherever the woman went.
St. Peter, standing on duty there,
Observed that the top of his head was bare.
He called the gentleman back and said:
"Friend, how long have you been wed?"
"Thirty years" (with a weary sigh),
And then he thoughtfully added: "Why?"

St. Peter was silent. With head bent down,
He raised his hand and scratched his crown;
Then, seeming a different thought to take,
Slowly, half to himself, he spake:
"Thirty years with that woman there?
No wonder the man hasn't any hair!
Swearing is wicked, smoke's not good.
He smoked and swore—I should think he would—

Thirty years with that tongue so sharp!
Ho, Angel Gabriel! Give him a harp!
A jeweled harp with a golden string,
Good sir, pass in where the angels sing!
Gabriel, give him a seat alone—
One with a cushion, up near the throne;
Call up some angels to play their best;
Let him enjoy the music in rest;

See that on finest ambrosia he feeds,
He's had about all the hell he needs;
It isn't just hardly the thing to do,
To roast him on earth and the future, too."

They gave him a harp with golden strings,
A glittering robe with a pair of wings,
And he said, as he entered the Realm of Day:
"Well, this beats cucumbers, any way!"
And so the Scriptures had come to pass,
"The last shall be first and the first shall be last."
—Joseph Bert Smiley.

AN ADVERSE CRITICISM.

We read the blamedest book last week, and
wife and I agree
It didn't show a grain o' sense, so far as
we could see.
And we've decided, after this, to have a
keerful look
At that there "finis" chapter, before we buy
a book.

'Twas all about a common chap whose
weekly pay was small,
Who seed a gal he fancied, and went around
to call.
And 'stead o' being headed off, he found it
all O. K.—
Her parents said: "Good evenin'!" and the
gal, she let him stay.

He went along and courted, for a year, or
mebbe more.
And didn't do no great things, like we'd
seen in books before.
We looked to see him harm the gal, or leave
her in the lurch,
But, no—in chapter 21 he went with her to
church.

And then he got a little raise and bought a
house and lot,
And worked along, like you or me, a-
keeping on the trot.
And wife and I said: "Now look out—a
mortgage will appear!"
But, no, he kept his payments up on time
from year to year.

And then we thought a villain would step
in and wreck their lives—
But, no, the gal turned out to be the very
best of wives.
And children came, and promised well, and
started in to school,
And nary one was sinful, nor humpbacked,
ner a fool.

And then we said: "The man some day will
be a millionaire,
And won't know how to entertain, ner dress,
ner comb his hair."
But, no, he just did fairly well, and chapter
43
Told how, at 70, he died—the same as you
or me.

The wife had got too old to be a heroine,
we thought.
And yet, she might do something rash, as
story people ought.
But, no, in just a year or so, although she
seemed right brave,
She pined away, and followed of her hus-
band to the grave.

And nothin' in the story told of scandals er
of shame,
Ner shortages, ner suicides, ner men and
maidens game.
And when we read to "finis," I just
grumbled to my wife:
"The blamed thing ain't a book at all—it's
nothin' more than life!"
L. D.

THE UNRETURNED.

O the ships go out to the farthest shore,
And the ships come home again;
The dew that dries on the morning rose
Returns in a drop of rain—
But the joy of a day that I smiled away,
I call to it in vain!

O the primrose hides, in a cup of rust,
Her gold on the winter lea;
And comes, her pilgrim staff abloom,
With flowers that used to be—
But the golden smile of a little while
Will never came back to me!

O the stars go out with the break of dawn,
And the stars are full and bright
When the sun has turned his face away,
And the world has need of light—
When the glad world beamed I dreamed—
I dreamed;
And now the night—the night!

O the birds forsake the coloring wood,
And the birds come home to sing;
The breath of the fallen rose returns
On the wind of the swallow's wing—
But the harps I know of the long ago
Lie mute in the soul of spring!

O rose that blooms in a garden wild,
O bird in a lonely tree,
I know the gifts of my heart lie deep
In your far-off mystery,
And bloom and sing in eternal spring—
Though they never come back to me!
—Alpysius Coll, in Appleton's Magazine.

HE'S SO CARELESS.

He'll leave his boots and shoes around
With mud and dust bespattered;
His papers I have always found
About the carpet scattered.
His ties and collars strew the room,
His shirt studs he'll deposit
With care where they will meet my broom
In sweeping out the closet.

His pipes are simply everywhere;
My furniture he scratches.
And really does not seem to care
Where he may throw his matches.
My sewing basket holds his keys,
And we have had some clashes
Because in spite of lectures he's
So careless with his ashes.

He's no exception, I suppose;
I've heard of other cases.
It's pretty hard, though, goodness knows,
When things aren't in their places.
There's only one thing that he can
Take care of, and it's funny,
But I have never known that man
To leave around his money.
—The Ragtime Muse.

Haste and Waste

Stop and think for a moment the next time you are about to buy soda crackers.

Instead of hastily buying soda crackers that go to waste because broken, soiled or soggy, buy

Uneeda Biscuit

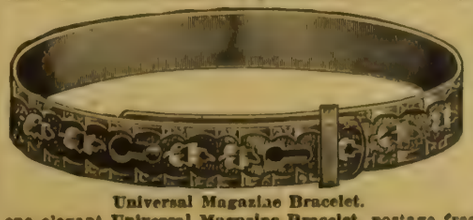
in separate five-cent packages. Soda crackers in large packages soon become broken, stale and unpalatable. On the other hand, Uneeda Biscuit in handy, moisture proof packages are *always* fresh, clean, crisp and whole—*not one wasted.*

(Never Sold in Bulk)

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

The Universal Magazine Bracelet.

This is all the rage. And Adjustable Bracelet. The most elegant design and perfectly finished. It is not solid gold, but it is washed and plated and will stand the acid test. Its match cannot be purchased in country jewelry stores for any price. It is a duplicate of the latest Parisian creation made expressly for the purpose of using it as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine.** The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one elegant **Universal Magazine Bracelet,** postage free, as a subscription premium. Money returned if not satisfied. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO.,** 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



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Stomach and Lung Troubles

Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Troubles

Weak Circulation and General Debility Have Been Cured By Magnetic Shields

In Hundreds of Cases After All Other Treatment Had Failed.

We Prove It To You

By the Words of Those Who Say They Have Been Cured With Magnetic Shields

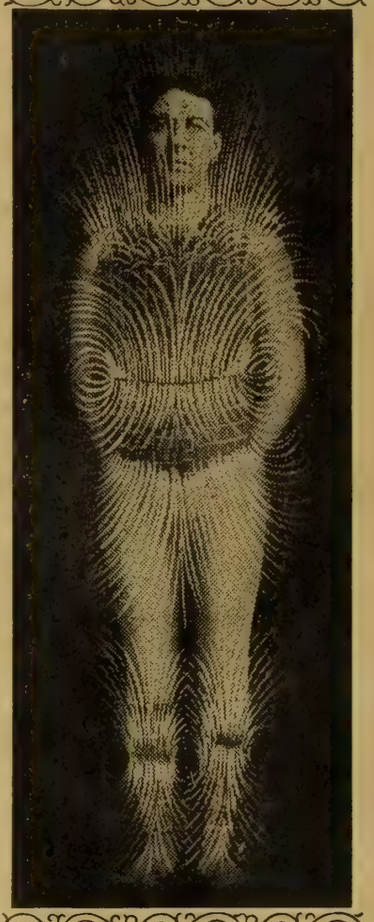
All we wish is an opportunity to show you the evidence, and after you have seen what wonderful work has been accomplished by Magnetic Shields, **YOU ARE TO BE YOUR OWN JUDGE** as to whether or not you want to use Magnetism in your own case, the same as others have. We do not urge anyone to buy Magnetic Shields; we simply give you the facts, and after considering the facts you follow your own inclination. It is your duty to investigate. It will cost you nothing to get the facts, and you will obtain much valuable information, free of charge, upon the subject of Magnetism, if you send statement of your case.

You Have Everything To Gain

By a careful, thorough investigation, for Magnetic Shields have done all we claim for them and a great deal more, or we certainly would not ask you to make an investigation and use the result of that investigation as the basis from which to judge of the merit of Magnetic Shields as a curative agent.

We Make Shields For Every Part of the Body For the Treatment of Every Form of Disease

The accompanying cut shows how Magnetism is radiated from the Lung Shield, Belt and Lower Leggins into all the vital organs, as well as lower extremities, giving new life and activity to the circulation from head to foot, thus strengthening all the vital organs and large nerve centers and assisting nature in the work of eliminating diseased conditions by reason of the better circulation of blood that is established as soon as the Shields are applied. This set of shields contains over eight hundred powerful Magnetic Storage Batteries, that are guaranteed to hold their power and will never have to be recharged.



Read the Truth

More Forcibly Expressed in These Letters Than Any Statements We Could Make

"GOD BLESS DR. THACHER!" PARALYSIS OF LOWER HALF OF BODY OF SIXTEEN YEARS' STANDING

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Sirs: It would take a large amount of space to give a history of my case from start to finish, but for the sake of suffering humanity I will give a few words to help along, if possible, the great work you are doing for the afflicted. In 1883 I was taken with malarial fever of typhoid form, causing complete muscular paralysis. By the aid of the best medical skill in the East, I became, after several years, able to sit up and use my arms, but my lower limbs remained paralyzed until after I put on the Magnetic Shields in 1899, sixteen years afterward. My case is a noted one in New York State, and all the medical fraternity decided I would never be able to walk again. Dr. C. I. Thacher said I could and would walk again, and he was right and all the rest were wrong. It is needless to say that I had spent money freely all these years without receiving results, until I found the Magnetic Shields. We who have been restored by its wonderful power begin to realize the great work being accomplished by Dr. Thacher, and we would be unjust to our Creator and to our fellow-beings, as well as being very ungrateful, if we did not use all our efforts and powers in spreading the grand truth, bringing greatest joy and hope to the chronic invalid, deliverance from disaster, transition from the old life to the new. I am one of the thousands who, with all my heart, can say fervently: "God bless Thacher and his great work." All personal letters, inclosing stamp for reply, will be promptly answered for those wishing minute data of my case. Yours truly, CLARENCE D. SMITH, R. F. D. No. 6, Rome, N. Y.

SERIOUS COMPLICATION OF LUNG, STOMACH AND KIDNEY TROUBLE. A MARVELOUS CHICAGO RECOVERY

DR. THACHER:

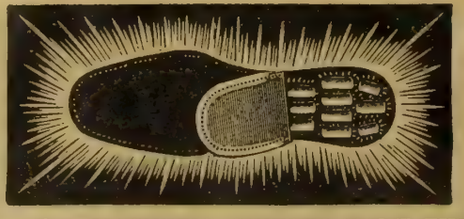
Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to testify to the perfect cure I have gained by using your wonderful Shields. After suffering fifteen years with stomach troubles, although doctoring the greater part of the time, I kept getting worse until I was the victim of a severe complication of stomach and kidney trouble, which a year and a half ago all seemed to go to my lungs. Had dreadful pains, lost my appetite, could not sleep, became so very weak I could hardly walk across the floor, and not able to do my work. At times when my pains were not so severe I would try to read, but could not for more than five minutes at a time, as I was very nervous. My family and friends thought I could not live another month. I was getting tired of taking medicine. Nothing helped me. I happened to see your advertisement in the paper, which read: "Magnetism Cures Without Medicine." I thought "While there is life there is hope." So just one year ago today I put on your wonderful Magnetic Vest, Leggins and Insoles. The result was a miracle, for in two days I felt relieved; in a week very much better; in three weeks entirely cured.

Words cannot express how thankful I am to you for your kind advice; also for the treatment, to which I owe my life. May you live long for suffering humanity's sake. May your great and sure cure be known a great deal better than it is today.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. O. RAY, 2316 Ridgeway St., Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU MUST SEE WITH YOUR OWN EYES, AND MUST HAVE PROOF ON YOUR OWN BODY BEFORE YOU CAN BELIEVE—

TRY THESE FOOT BATTERIES



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They will convince nearly any living person that MAGNETIC SHIELDS MAKE THE BLOOD CIRCULATE. They are regular little blood pumpers. They do what all the medicine on earth cannot do. THEY WARM THE FEET and keep them warm. They are the greatest comfort and luxury of modern days, though they are the smallest MAGNETIC SHIELDS we make. They cost the least of any Shield we make, but they do splendid work. They are good for rheumatism, sore or tender feet or any unnatural condition in the feet, and can be worn on any part of the boly to test their power and relieve pain. Foot Batteries are $1.00 per pair or three pairs for $2.00 for single power, or $2.00 per pair an three pairs for $4.00 for compound or double power, postpaid. Send size of shoe when ordering Foot Batteries. Send for information and proof of the value of FOOT BATTERIES and all other Shields. It will cost you nothing to investigate. Our Book, "Plain Road to Health," Free.

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., Inc., Suite 272, 169 Wabash Avenue CHICAGO, ILL.

National FARMER

Vol. XXIV. St. Louis, Mo., November, 1910. No. 5.

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International Live Stock Exposition

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International Horse Show of Chicago

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A SEASON OF ENTERTAINMENT AND A TRIP TO CHICAGO.
DAILY AUCTION SALES OF PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29th, 10 A. M.
100 Choice Shetland Ponies.
For Catalog, write
SALE COMMITTEE.
CHAS.E.BUNN, Chairman, Peoria, Ill.
A. G. LUPTON, Hartford City, Ind.,
or T. S. SIMPSON, Aurora, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30th, 1 P. M.
50 Choice Aberdeen-Angus.
For Catalog, write
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Chicago.

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For Catalog, write
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FRIDAY, DEC. 2d, 1 P. M.
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For Catalog, write
C. R. THOMAS, Secretary,
American Hereford Association,
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Kansas City, Mo.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29th, 1 P. M., will be held the RAMBOUILLET SHEEP SALE.
For Catalog, write to DWIGHT LINCOLN, Secretary, Milford Center, O.

LOWEST RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

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and Stock GROWER

Won a Frisco Scholarship.

James A. Partney, of Chilton, Mo., was the winner of the first prize in the Frisco Corn Contest for Carter county. This entitles him to the $100 scholarship of the Fourteen-weeks' Short Course in Agriculture at the University of Missouri offered by the Frisco Railroad Company.

The seed from which the corn winning this scholarship was grown was one pound of Johnson County White, bred by Mr. L. B. Clore, the great champion of all corn growers, and was furnished James A. Partney as a subscription premium by The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Won a Second Premium.

Last spring Clarke Reibel, of Arbela, Scotland county, Mo., received one pound of Johnson County White Corn from the office of The National Farmer and Stock Grower as a subscription premium. This seed came from the farm of Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana, the grand champion seed corn grower of America. With this one pound of seed corn the young man grew a fine stand of corn, and,, exhibiting ten ears of it at the Missouri State Fair, he won a second premium. Under the terms of our offer Mr. Clarke Reibel has received an additional premium of $10 from this office. The National Farmer and Stock Grower will be glad to hear from any other exhibitor who has won State Fair prizes with corn raised from seed furnished by this office. We are anxious to pay any and all premiums to which our subscribers are entitled.

Decreased Exports.

Exports from the United States which are falling off include many farmers' products; for instance, the report shows a decrease in the value of exports of wheat, flour, corn (including corn meal), oats, barley, cattle, sheep, hogs, fresh beef, pickled pork, bacon, hams, shoulders, lard, oleo oil, oil cake and oil-cake meal; and while cotton shows an increase in value, the quantity shows a decline of nearly one and one-quarter billion pounds when compared with last year.

All this need not agitate the farmer. When exports are greatest it is because prices are so low there is no profit to the farmer. The people of the United States will soon be able to buy, eat or manufacture all our farm products, providing there is no detrimental change in tariff laws.

The English Wheat Crop.

The outlook for the wheat crop of England is not bright. Heavy downfalls of rain during July and August blighted the crops materially. The average rainfall for an English summer is 6 inches, but for 1910 it has been 8.15 inches. While the average sunshine is six hundred hours, this year it has been four hundred and twenty-six hours. The average warmth is 60 degrees, and this year it was 53.3 degrees. The crop has suffered from these disadvantages.

Influence of the Manufactures.

Our attention has been invited to the fact that 52.8 per cent. of all exports from this country were manufactured goods. This is the first time that manufactures have led raw materials, but it will not be the last. The exports of raw materials cannot keep pace with manufactures.

In eight months ending with August, manufactures contributed 15 per cent. of the exports in 1880; 21 per cent. in 1890; 35.5 per cent. in 1900; 44 per cent. in 1908; 48 per cent. in 1909; and, as already mentioned, over 52 per cent, in 1910.

The rate of progression is significant. This increase is under the often-condemned protective tariff, which is supposed to put up prices at home, whereas they are lower abroad. That is one of the misrepresentations of the free trader. If a manufacturer seeks a new market and makes a mistake and has to sell his goods at a sacrifice, the sacrifice is mentiontd as a crime, whereas the loser is simply taking his medicine. All trade and all extension of trade is done through enterprise and sacrifice. When trade is built up, foreign prices are our prices with freight added, and more, if possible.

What we wish to say, especially at this time is, that the farmer really depends for his prosperity upon the prosperity of the manufacturer who is a producer like himself. Farmers should be advocates of the tariff, first upon their own raw materials, and then upon manufactured goods. The manufacturers have a selfish policy, which is free admission of raw materials and a duty on foreign manufactures, and they work as hard for one as the other. The result was free hides, which has done no American industry any good unless it be the so-called Leather Trust, but it did do lots of good for the foreign hide dealers who put up the price the 15 per cent. that was taken off in duty. The United States government was deprived of the revenue for the benefit of the foreigner.

The position of the farmer politically is not a good one. In some states he cannot vote for the party advocating protection because of other issues. Furthermore, the farmer when he advocates free trade gets the duties taken off raw materials, which in the end will place the farmer at a disadvantage.

What we need is a National Farmer Protective Association to act with manufacturers to perpetuate the tariff policy and then to counteract the influence of the manufacturers in their desire and intention to admit competitive raw materials, such as grain, cotton, hides and wool, untaxed.

Think of the Old Man.

After we get through trying to keep the boy on the farm and trying to send him to college, at the same time it will be a good idea to try and make the farm attractive to the old man. The old gentleman has the town fever and is getting awful tired of running the farm short-handed.

Bees and Alfalfa.

"Alfalfa-raisers find it to their advantage to have a few stands of bees. As the original cost in slight and the bees provide their own food, go after the raw material for the manufacture of honey, demand but slight attention and make such bountiful returns, bee culture has come to be a valuable 'side line' for the farm. As blooms are to be found in alfalfa districts every day from early May to late October, the bees have a constant opportunity for service.

"Alfalfa honey is white and clear, in an extremely delicate comb, has a delicious flavor and an aroma that is delightful. One authentic report from a Western Kansas county is of a single hive that contained nearly two hundred pounds, and of another having ninety-six pounds. The owner of these had twenty-five acres of alfalfa, which in one year yielded him over one hundred tons of choice hay, besides the honey. The next year he increased his apiary to fifty stands.

"While the average yield per hive elsewhere varies from fifteen to thirty pounds, the average in the alfalfa-growing territory is far higher. Thus the financial returns of alfalfa may be greatly increased and in some instances doubled by having, say, two colonies of bees for each acre. Or, if only a part of the alfalfa-raisers in a neighborhood kept bees this ration could be trebled by those who do. Unlike other trespassers on neighbors' fields, the bees do the neighbors a distinct favor by fertilizing their alfalfa." — From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

No amount of care and cultivation will make a crab tree bear pippins

It's the same with paint. All the formulas, fine machinery and painstaking care in the world will not make good paint unless the ingredients are pure and of the best quality.

My people do not have to take anybody's word on raw material—they produce it. They have their own linseed oil plants, lead mines and zinc mines. They are paint makers from start to finish—not mere assemblers—and when they say their paint for your house, barns, machinery, fences, wagons and every other farm purpose is the best for you, it isn't a guess. They know.

Have you a copy of our Farm Book? It gives just the paint or varnish for everything about a farm that needs paint and tells how to apply it. You had better send for a copy of this book and then locate a Sherwin-Williams dealer. The book has the information, the dealer has the right paint and you have the time and the ability to do the work. The result will be a farm in the pippin class.

Address THE LITTLE PAINT MAN, care of

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

689 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio. In Canada, 639 Centre Street, Montreal

English Sale of Hackneys.

At Howden, in Yorkshire, on September 12th, fifty-six head from the stud of W. Burdett-Coutts brought $15,775, an average of about $280. Most of the animals sold were undeveloped colts and fillies, of which twenty were weanlings and yearlings, and for some of these the prices were particularly gratifying. One filly foaled this year brought $500, while the average for ten head was $200. For one of the yearling colts the high bid was $1,400, and the average for ten head was $320. Fragility, a fourteen-year-old brood mare, topped the sale at $1,800. These are paying prices for young stock, and the high bidding for brood mares is evidence that English breeders so regard them.

"Neither wealth nor rank will ensure happiness. Without love and charity, and peace of mind, you may be rich, and great, and powerful, but you cannot be happy."—Lord Avebury.

"If a man write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better basket than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."—Emerson.

TURN THE MUD INTO DOLLARS

FOR THE "LAND'S SAKE" Why Don't You Drain That Farm of Yours?

You don't need a Surveyor. Get a

Bostrom Improved Farm Level and do the work yourself

THIS LEVEL IS NO MAKESHIFT. The outfit includes Level, Telescope with magnifying glasses enabling you to read the Target a quarter of a mile away; Tripod, Graduated Rod, Target and Bostrom's 70 page book—"Soil Salvation"—giving the cream of 25 years practical experience in DRAINING, TERRACING and IRRIGATING, with full instructions how to use the Level. Simplicity, Accuracy, Durability GUARANTEED. Used and endorsed in every State in the Union, also Canada and Mexico. Shipped on receipt of price, $15.00; money back if not satisfied. Or, if preferred, will ship C. O. D. $15.00 and express charges, subject to examination. Shipping weight 15 lbs. If not on sale in your town, order from nearest address.

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107 Madison Ave. ATLANTA, GA. 319-A Brunswick Bldg. NEW YORK

Grading Seed Grain.

A Ford county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "In cleaning oats for seed, is it necessary to grade out all the small grains? I understand that these small oat grains will grow and produce as good crop as the large berries."

One of the best oat growers in Illinois tells me that he always grades out all the under-size berries, and usually it causes a shrinkage of about 20 per cent. This grower produces uncommonly heavy crops, and some part of his success no doubt is due to the high-grade seed used. Some varieties of oats produce a larger percentage of small berries than others. I do not consider this a good feature. Large, uniform berries are desirable, and all seed stocks should be graded until nothing else remains. In fact, all seed stocks should be critically graded, and only the heaviest and largest berries used. —L. C. Brown.

The Crop of Oats.

For the first time in the history of the oats crop it makes a grand total of 1,096,396,000 bushels, against 1,007,353,000 bushels last year. Excepting these two years, the average crop of oats has not exceeded 800,000 bushels. The honors of the 1910 oats crop belong to the state of Illinois, with an average of thirty-five bushels per acre and a total production of 170,088,000 bushels. The next is Iowa, with an average of 37.5 bushels per acre and a total production of 162,540,000 bushels. No other state raised half as many oats as either one of these two.

Notwithstanding the alleged high cost of living, oats are selling low. In the history of the United States oats have sold as low as 14¾ cents a bushel, in 1896, but oats look low to us in 1910 at 31½ cents a bushel.

So far as the farmers' influence on the market is concerned, the entire situation is in the hands of the owners of the oats in Illinois and Iowa. These are stock-raising and stock-feeding states. Oats fed to any kind of stock at a cent a pound is far better than selling to the speculator to be dumped on the grain market. The quality of the oats crop is good; it ought not to be sacrificed. The farmers are not helpless in this matter. It is expensive to keep oats in elevators, and, as a matter of fact, the right thing to do is to feed it to stock. The Board of Trade figuring the consumption of oats to be as usual is at time of this writing quoting oats at 32 cents a bushel for next December delivery, and for May, 1911, delivery at 35 cents. If they know their business on the Board of Trade, the farmer who has oats to sell had better figure in some other direction for the disposal of his crop.

Our Cotton Imports.

The raw cotton that is imported does not pay any duty. In other words, the sixteen million dollars' worth of raw cotton that was imported from foreign countries into the United States of America in the fiscal year 1910 did not pay anything towards the support of this government. In actual figures, this country imported 86,037,691 pounds of cotton that was valued at $15,816,138.

Most of the cotton imported was from Egypt; but cotton also arrives from Peru, British India, China, Hayti, Mexico, Dutch East Indies, Java, Sumatra, Venezuela, Santo Domingo, Panama and Nicaragua.

If The National Farmer and Stock Grower had sufficient influence to bring it about, every pound of foreign cotton imported into this country would pay a duty of two cents a pound to the United States Treasury, thereby, as the saying is, "Killing two birds with one stone." Our government would be supported that much and incidentally the American cotton grower would receive an amount of protection to which the industry is entitled.

We are aware that the United States produces 11,649,000 bales of cotton, against 7,863,000 bales produced in the balance of the world. these being official average figures for five years; but we are also aware that strenuous efforts are being made in all countries where cotton can be grown, and eventually the United States will receive much larger imports. It will not be an easy matter to get Congress to place a two-cent duty on foreign-grown cotton, but in our opinion it certainly ought to be done. The American cotton grower pays taxes for the support of county, state and federal governments. Why the foreign-grown cotton should come in untaxed has not been made clear to us.

Where Cotton is Manufactured.

In an article published by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, the conclusion refers to cotton consumption, saying:

"American cotton consumed in our own markets is rapidly increasing, having grown from 1,100,000 bales in 1870 to a little less than 2,000,000 bales in 1880, 2,600,000 bales in 1890, 3,600,000 bales in 1900, and over 5,000,00 bales in 1908 and 1909; while the share which Southern mills take of this total has increased from less than 10 per cent. in 1870 to practically 50 per cent. in 1909, and figures published by the Bureau of Statistics indicate that the amount of cotton consumed by Southern mills in the cotton year 1910 actually exceeded that consumed by Northern mills."

Take Care of the Fodder.

An unusually large acreage of corn has been put in shock this fall. R cent rains have revived the pastures, so altogether there will be an abundance of feed for winter. Corn has gone into shock in excellent condition. I never could see any economy in allowing fodder to stand out in shock all winter, and hauling it in as it was wanted for feeding, threby losing anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent. of its feeding value. Nice, well-cured, sweet-smelling fodder will take the place of $15-a-ton hay. Put the fodder under cover, either in shed, barn or stack. Get it in before the leaves become so weather-beaten that much of the feeding value is lost. Never have I seen as leafy and as well-cured fodder. Now take care of it.—L. C. Brown.

Frosted and Soft Corn.

"Untimely severe frosts sometimes damage the corn crop so that its marketable value is considerably lowered; but in this event, as in other cases, the hog comes to the rescue. Soft corn is considered excellent for swine, and especially for the young; in fact, many breeders believe they can obtain better gains from soft corn than from the sound, hard grain. In soft corn the maturing of the grain has been checked, thereby arresting the development of the starch content or fat-producing element. When used, it is advisable to add, for finishing, some corn that is well matured. Immature corn that is frozen and even somewhat soured may be fed to hogs; but if there is on hand a greater quantity in that condition than can be used on the farm before warm weather sets in, it should be disposed of while the weather is cold. Ordinarily it may be used in cold weather without danger, but it should not be carried over into the warm season, as it will ferment and become unfit for use."—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

"Work is not man's punishment. It is his reward and his strength; his glory and his pleasure."—George Sand.

"Habit is habit; not to be flung out of the window, but coaxed downstairs a step at a time."—Mark Twain.

Get this Genuine Alectride Tool Grinder on Free Trial

Sharpen your tools at my expense. I want to show you that the ancient grindstone is a back number and that the emery wheel is a menace. I want you to try positively free this genuine Alectride Farm Tool Grinder. Alectride is the only true abrasive. **It will not draw the temper from steel;** it will sharpen the dullest tool in from 3 to 5 minutes, when the grindstone would take half an hour. Alectride **never** wears out. It does not glaze over. I want to send a few of these machines out on **Free Trial** in every part of the United States. I want to put one in every locality. I want you to clip off and send the coupon at the upper right hand corner of this announcement and I will mail at once circulars explaining every detail of the ofier I am making here.

I Don't Want You to Send Me a Cent of Your Money. I Don't Want Any Promise

I merely want to place this Genuine Alectride Grinder on your farm for a few days. Sharpen your dull axe, your dull scythe, your dull corn knives, your dull cold chisels, or hatchet, or any dull tool you have. See how quickly and how easily it is done. See how Alectride (made of the substance of precious stones) sharpens your tools in from one-fourth to one-twenty-fifth of the time required by a grindstone and does not heat nor draw the temper. Do all this—give this machine the most severe tests—then unless you think that you positively cannot get along without this Alectride Tool Grinder, send it back at our expense. We'll ask no questions. We'll take it back without a word, and we'll pay the transportation charges. Now send the coupon. Let us tell you all about this wonderful abrasive and our free trial offer.

Remember—Alectride is really manufactured precious stones. It is even *harder* than the hardest diamond. Alectride will scratch a diamond and cut glass like a knife cuts an apple. Send the coupon today and get full explanation of our **Great 10 Day Free Trial Offer.** Do this now. Do not delay.

Harman Supply Co., 160 Harrison St., Dept. 3138 , Chicago, Ill.

10 MACHINES IN 1
1 One Sickle Grinder Wheel (Improved)
2 One Fine Grinding Wheel (Improved)
3 One Coarse Grinding Wheel (Improved)
4 One Harman Special Oil Stone (Improved)
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6 One Sickle Holding Attachment
7 One Scythe Stone (New)
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10 One Tool Rest

Harman Supply Co., 160 Harrison St., Dept 3138, Chicago
Please send me free and prepaid booklets explaining your free trial offer of your Alectride Tool Grinder.
Name.....
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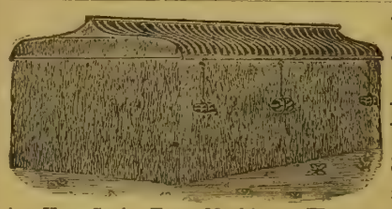
No letter necessary; merely send the coupon.



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Hay, Grain and Machinery Covers.

These Grain Covers are made of the best quality No. 24 Galvanized Corrugated Steel. They are double seamed together and Corrugated and Curved and can make any size Cover wanted. They are very convenient for covering Hay, Grain, Farm Machinery, Wagons, or anything which would need to be covered on a farm. They are easily handled and well made, and guaranteed first-class material and workmanship in every respect. WRITE FOR PRICES.

O. K. HARRY STEEL CO.,
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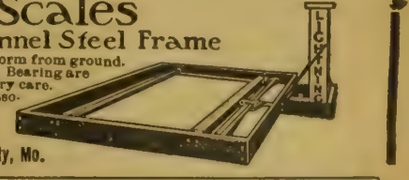
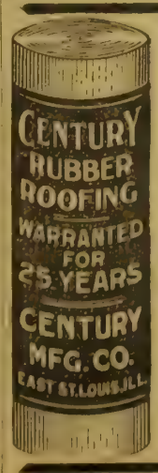
Lightning Pitless Scales

New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame

Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Toolsteel. This scale will last a life time with ordinary care. Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying.



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 425 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.



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WARRANTED FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FREIGHT PAID

To any station East of the Rocky Mountains.

One Ply weighs 35 lbs., 108 square feet, $1.10 per roll.
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TERMS CASH.

We save you the wholsalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

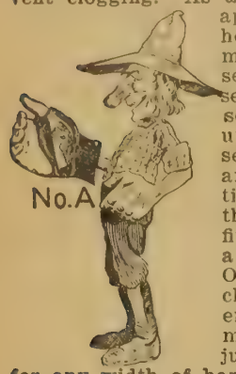
INDESTRUCTIBLE BY HEAT, COLD, SUN OR RAIN.
ANYBODY CAN LAY IT.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to the Southern Illinois National Bank.

Century Manufacturing Co. **East St. Louis, Ill.**

Favorite Corn Husker.

Clark's Corn King with its new self-shedding hook. The spear point enters the husks easily. The slant bend turns the husks for shedding, and the rounded, curved and beveled edges throw out the husk and prevent clogging. As this is the most approved husker hook on the market, we have selected it as a seasonable subscription premium. The hook sets at any angle; two positions for a thumb hook and five positions as a palm hook. Opening and closing the small end of the plate makes the adjustment perfect for any width of hand and prevents chafing. The strap passes through the leather tongue and the first ring and over the hand to the opposite ring and back through the first ring. Be sure and have the strap enter the ring from the outer side. It brings the pulling strap underneath, forms the sinch draw and gives you the full benefit of the sinch lock, which is the same as a half-hitch. The strap then passes to the last ring and then to the buckle; the half-hitch forms one fastening and the buckle holds the end of the strap. We will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and Clark's Corn King Husker for 50 cents. The Husker is a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**



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WELL DRILLING MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our New Illustrated Catalogue No. 44. Send for it now. It is FREE.
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Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

BELTING — OF ALL KINDS — AND LUBRICATING **OILS**
Ask for very low prices and our Free SUPPLY BOOK.
Weber Implement Co. 415 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

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Give size needed & weight of canvas, for close prices
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SELF-LOADING HAY-RACK. No one owning a loader can afford to be without. A boy can put on a load quicker than two men the old way. Send for circular.
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From 1 to 60 h. p. Circulars & prices on application.
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VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.
$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all, satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.

"As high as we have mounted in delight,
In our dejection do we sink as low."
—Wordsworth.

General Farm Notes.

At Abilene, Kas., municipal bonds were selling slowly when offered to the bankers, so the authorities split them up in two-thousand-dollar lots and sold them to farmers, who took them quickly.

Parlin & Orendorff Machinery Co. have a six-story fire-proof building under construction at St. Louis to cost $250,000. This leading machinery manufacturing company have always had a branch establishment at St. Louis of considerable proportions. The new location is on the east side of North Broadway, near Benton street. There will be a driveway through the building, and the rear abuts on the railroad tracks.

Mississippi this year will have corn to sell. Heretofore the state of Mississippi has imported corn, but the crop of 1910 is the largest in the history of the state. Some plantations have reached 100 bushels per acre on small areas. For the first time the Railroad Commission has been asked for rates for outward corn shipments.

The wheat growers of the East Indies centering on Karachi, an important seaport, are agitating for the construction of elevators. They received $1.35 per 100 pounds last year, say 81.6 cents a bushel, and they are now disposed to hold wheat but cannot do so very well by their present method of keeping it in sacks covered with tarpaulins.

Farmers who do not believe they have enough land to cultivate are informed that near San Diego, in Southern California, there is a colony with an average land ownership of 2½ acres, and if you will take their word for it they are not doing badly. It is the extreme southern settlement of the United States.

The members of the Boys' Club in Louisiana are getting great results by using scientific methods in corn raising. A Liberty Hill lad in Bienville Parish got first prize for 117¾ bushels from one acre. A member of the Lincoln Parish Boys' Corn Club raised 129 bushels to the acre, and L. A. Shaw, Jr., of Union Parish, beat them all and got first prize by securing a yield of 143.14 bushels per acre.

Reliable Stump Puller.

Last year Mr. Lewis Brown, of Bewelcome, Amite county, Miss., purchased a Triple Power Stump Puller of the Hercules Mfg. Co., as advertised on page 10. Upon being

asked how he was getting along with it, he said: "I find the stump puller to be exactly what is represented. I have no trouble in pulling stumps, trees or anything else I hitch to if I get the machine anchored sufficiently." Signed Lewis Brown, Bewelcome Miss.

National Live Stock Association.

The annual meeting of the American National Live Stock Association is called to meet at the Byers Opera House, Fort Worth, Texas, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 10th, 11th and 12th, 1911. Quite a number of important subjects will come before the meeting, especially in regard to railroad rates, which are likely to be advanced all along the line. Full particulars in the matter of railroad rates to the convention can be had of T. W. Tomlinson, Secretary, 909 Seventeenth street, Denver, Colo.

The Corn Situation.

From a farming standpoint the corn situation is unsatisfactory except that it has put a stop to the "back-to-the-farm" clatter. Nobody wishes to go back to the farm to raise 45-cent corn. It takes a farmer to do that.

Corn has declined about 16 cents a bushel since July 30th. The large crop is working down the price. A year ago, December corn was quoted at 59¼ cents; this year 46¾ cents. A year ago, May corn was quoted at 61¼ cents; this year, 49½ cents. A year ago, July corn was quoted at 60¾ cents; this year 50⅛ cents. There you have the present and the future. We give the closing quotations October 31st of each year.

There is nothing more to be said except that buyers do not expect to pay more than 46 to 49½ cents for corn at Chicago for the next two months. They may be mistaken, but not much. There is a disposition on the part of farmers to hold corn and feed it. It is a good disposition.

The Market For Apples.

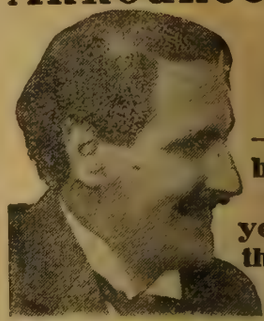
At St. Louis, November 1st, apples were being sold as follows, per barrel: Eastern mixed varieties at $2.00 to $2.25 for No. 2 to $2.75 to $3.00 for No. 1. Western mixed varieties at $1.75 to $2.50 for No. 2, to $2.90 to $3.35 for fancy; Ben Davis at $2.00 to $2.25 for No. 2 to $3.00 for fancy. Winesap at $2.25 for No. 2 to $3.00 to $3.50 for choice to fancy; fancy Gano and Missouri Pippin at $3.00 to $3.25; fancy Roman Beauty at $3.50 to $4.00; York Imperial at $2.25 to $2.50 for No. 2 to $3.50 to $3.75 for fancy; Baldwin at $2.25 for No. 2 to $3.50 for fancy; and No. 1 Greenings at $3.25 to $3.75; Jonathan and Grimes' Golden at $3.50 to $4.50 for choice to extra fancy, and $2.25 to $2.50 for No. 2; fancy Kings and 20-ounce Pippin at $4.15. Bulk Ben Davis, York Imperial, Winesap, etc., at $1.00 to $1.25 per barrel measure for drops, and at $1.75 to $2.25 for hand-picked, and by weight at 75c. to $1.00 per 100 pounds for drops to $1.25 to $1.50 for hand-picked. Arkansas Black selling at $1.35 to $1.50 per box. Northwestern boxed apples sold at auction thus: Grimes' Golden at $1.15 to $1.75; Jonathan, $1.35 to $2.15; Lawyer, $2.25 to $2.40; King David, $1.60 to $2.55; Hoover at $1.55 to $2.30; Aiken Red, $1.25 to $1.45; Rome Beauty, $1.20; Winter Banana, $1.15 to $2.25; Bellefleur, $1.10 to $1.20; Greenings, $1.15.

Expediting Wheat Growth.

It is reported that by treating the seed in a manner not yet explained wheat in England has been matured in nine weeks from seeding, whereas eighteen weeks usually elapse between planting and harvest. The process is the invention of Mr. J. J. Melville,a scientist. It is secret for the present but arrangements are being made to treat seed for farmers. The information, so far given, appears to be well authenticated. A farmer sent his own seed to be treated and received it back after treatment, sowed it three months after the usual planting season and caught up with the usual harvest. Mr. Melville is reported as claiming that he can treat any seed with beneficial results.

"Great geniuses have the shortest biographies."—Emerson.

I Want to Send You My Personal Announcement for 1911



—"Please be sure to send me your name this time."

SPECIAL, extraordinary propositions, such as I've got for you right now, don't come but once a year—the first farmer in each neighborhood to write me gets a big 1911 opportunity—worth while in most practical money saving ways. Don't stop to think it over now. But take your own time and use your own best judgment after you give me the chance to tell you my propositions and send you just the books you want.

Which One of these Four Big Books Do You Want—Or You Can Have them ALL?

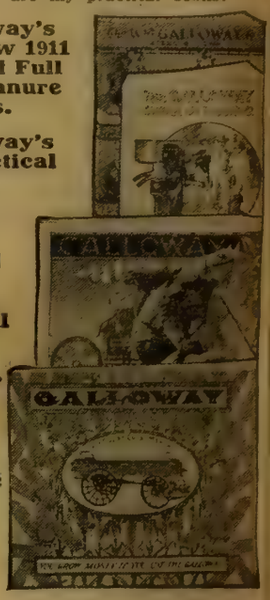
Let me tell you how the Farmers and the Law of Volume and a lifetime of actual farm and manufacturing experience have made it possible for me to divide the profit-melon squarely in half with you—make prices based on over 40,000 factory capacity—and do the biggest direct-selling business in implement history. Here are my practical books:

1. Galloway's Grand New 1911 Catalog of Full Line of Manure Spreaders.

2. Galloway's Most Practical Gasoline Engine Catalog Ever Published

3. Galloway's "Oil Bath" Cream Separator Catalog

4. Galloway's Divide the Profit-Melon General Line Catalog.



I don't have to include in my prices to you the expense or salaries of big boards of directors—nor of traveling salesmen—nor brokers', jobbers' and retail agents' profits, or commissions. No middlemen at all come between you and me. All of that is cut right off the top of my prices on all Galloway Machines of highest quality, longest guarantee. My profits are small on every sale, but the Law of Volume is my friend as well as yours. These books and advertisements are my only salesmen. But this is the cheapest way for you and for me to get together. So just write me today, the most convenient way. A pencil does it all. Put it up to me by sending me your name. That's the idea. Will you do it—now?

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13¼ CENTS A ROD
FOR A 18 INCH HIGH HOG FENCE

14½c for 22-inch; 15c for 26-inch; 18¾c for 32-inch. We show and price 60 styles and heights of Farm and Poultry Fence

25c A ROD
for 47-inch high farm fence; 23½ cents a rod for a 48-inch Poultry Fence; 10-foot Farm Gate, $3.00 3-ft. Lawn Gate. $2.20.

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Return at OUR EXPENSE if not satisfied.
IDEAL BARBED WIRE $1.55 A SPOOL
contains 80 rods Made of two No. 14 galvanized Bessemer Steel Wires. Barbs 3 inches apart. Lowest Prices ever made. Catalogue free.

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FENCE *Strongest Made*
Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.
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BROWN FENCE
STOUT—STRONG—DURABLE—CHEAP
Brown Fences will outlast any other because of heavier wires and thicker galvanizing. Investigate before you buy. 160 styles for all purposes.
Bargain Prices-14c Per Rod Up
delivered at your railway station. Send today for catalog and free sample for test.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.,
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SAMPLE FREE

13¼ Cents a Rod
For 18-in. 14 2-4c for 22-in. Hog Fence; 15c for 26-inch; 18 3-4c for 32-inch; 25c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 48-inch Poultry fence 28 1-2c. Sold on 30 days trial. 80 rod spool Ideal Barb Wire $1.55 Catalogue free.
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8 to 20 Ft. Steel and Wood Pumping & Power Mill. For description and price address
Leach Windmill Co.
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DITTO FEED GRINDER
An honest mill sold in an honest way. Try it. Keep it if satisfied, if not, send it back at my expense. No money down. I trust you. The fastest and best grinder made. A few bushels of corn buys it. It saves twice its cost every year. Get my free catalog.
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Leads them all in speed, good work, safety, convenience.
Come to headquarters.
We make 18 styles of Horse and Steam Power presses. Get an "Eli" and be sure of being right. Send for free catalog today.

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Buckeye SAW MILL
Simple in construction, economical in power, durable in every part and moderate in price. Guaranteed the Most Up-to-Date Saw Mill on the Market. ALSO, Engines & Boilers for Saw Mill work.

Descriptive catalog free to interested parties. Write Weber Implement Co., 416 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

How to Drain Farm Lands.

In addition to other necessary elements, soil must contain a certain percentage of water in order to yield the largest possible returns. A perfectly dry soil is dead, and worthless for producing crops. On the other hand, a soil completely saturated with water will produce nothing but aquatic plants, and hence is worthless for cereals and other valuable products.

Surface drainage is accomplished by open ditches, which in addition to receiving and removing water from the surface of land contiguous to them, may, if sufficiently deep, act as receiving drains for water which percolates through a porous substratum through which the ditches are excavated, and under such conditions facilitate underdrainage as well as carry off water from the surface.

Underdrainage is that which directly affects the soil and puts it in condition for plant production. The use of drain tiles for this purpose introduced in England about the year 1810 has increased to such an extent, and the art of using them has been so perfected, that the tile drain is now regarded as the best type of underdrain. Well-burned clay pipes of circular form, one to two feet long, are laid through the soil in a continuous line upon such a grade that any water which finds its way into them will be carried by gravity to some lower point, thus conveying the surplus away. The water enters the lines of tile through openings left between the ends of the "joints," as they are commonly called.

The drain being surrounded by soil, the spaces of which are filled with water, the water in the soil flows by gravity through the crevices between the ends of the tiles, thus entering the drain, and passes off more or less rapidly, according to the grade upon which the line is laid. The process does not leave the soil without moisture, but only removes the surplus, leaving just enough moisture to keep the soil in a fertile condition.

In order to get the best results in a system of drainage, the work should be laid out with a leveling instrument. No one can be relied upon to guess a grade correctly, nor can any one arrange a system of grades with economy and at the same time get the best possible work out of the system, without first knowing the facts as determined by a dependable leveling instrument. The slight grades upon which lines of tiles may be laid with satisfactory results are a surprise to many; indeed, they were regarded as entirely impracticable until the experience of recent years proved the contrary. Lines of drain tiles laid on a grade as low as one-half an inch per 100 feet in firm soil will operate successfully, providing the lines are not too long, while drains laid on grades of one to two inches per 100 feet may be counted by the hundreds of miles, and their successful operation is attested by thousands of acres of cultivated lands. It is not difficult to impress upon the mind of anyone who will give the matter attention, the fact that such work must be laid out with accuracy, and this can not be done without the aid of a dependable telescope farm level.

The success of thousands of farmers in draining their lands with modern methods emphasizes the fact that every farmer should by all means have a dependable farm level. This little instrument will pay for itself in the saving effected by eliminating several-days' fee for the surveyor or civil engineer, and the owner will be equipped for life with an instrument which will enable him to do his own terracing, ditching, irrigation work, drainage work, road building, leveling, house foundation work, running fences, laying out orchards, etc.

We are glad to be able to advise our readers that the market now affords an absolutely reliable telescope farm level at a price within the reach of all, thus filling a long-felt want among land owners.

Iowa Farm Census.

The Census of 1910 announces that there are 216,807 farms in Iowa, against 228,622 reported at last census, ten years ago. The total land in farms is 33,905,000 acres. Of the farms, 105,698 are cultivated by owners, 1,918 by managers, 26,531 by part owners, 621 by owners and tenants, and 82,039 by tenants. In ten years farms operated by owners decreased 10,490, and farms operated by tenants increased 2,303. The farms, including buildings, are now valued at about $96 per acre, against $43 ten years ago. The land, without considering value of buildings, is estimated about $82 an acre, against about $36 per acre ten years ago. According to the estimate of Director of the Census Durand, Iowa land has advanced 117.3 to 122.7 per cent. in ten years; the value of buildings increased 88.8 per cent.; value of farm machinery increased 64.4 per cent.; and expenditures for labor increased 51 per cent. The land reported in farms constitutes 94.7 per cent. of the area recorded in the state. Farms purchasing additional feed for live stock were 81,269, indicating the great extent that Iowa is a stock-feeding state.

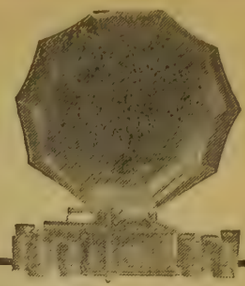
Cement Block Machines.

The simple cement block machines first put upon the market were extravagant in cost, far beyond any excuse for the prices asked, and this had the effect of turning away the minds of many people who wished to use concrete in simple ways. Others who were ingenious made their own cement block machines, and so the work has progressed.

Builders and contractors do a large majority of their work by first constructing the moulds and filling them in with concrete. But there yet remained the demand for a machine that would manufacture cement blocks of all moderate sizes economically and turn them out rapidly. This want has been supplied by a Swiss machine which, being manufactured in the United States, is recommended by the United States government as being the most complete and satisfactory cement block machine made. Any of our readers having cement construction in view will be placed in communication with the manufacturer by addressing this office.

The Subject of Furs.

Hunting and trapping has always been a side proposition to farming, and just at this time furs and skins are good property. This is evidenced by the fact that on page 16 we have cards of seven fur dealers who wish to communicate with shippers of furs and skins; furthermore, they wish to receive the furs in such condition that consignments will justify being paid for as goods properly prepaid for market. Considerable education is necessary for the trapper, or he will find that his offerings are not in market condition, and that is the great point in securing a good price. Our readers who write to these firms will receive instructions in trapping, instructions in preparing skins for market, also price lists for all merchantable skins in any part of the United States.



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"Feeds and Feeding."

A new edition of this famous work by Prof. W. A. Henry is just issued. It is a great authority on all methods of stock feeding. The publisher's price is $2.25 per copy. This office will sell copies at the publisher's price, send the book prepaid and include a year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis Mo.

Rabbits in St. Louis market are selling at $1.50 per dozen, which looks as though living is cheap.

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Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

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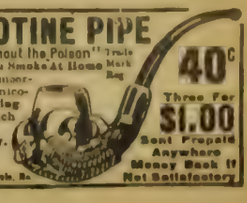

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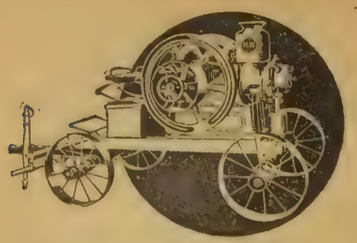

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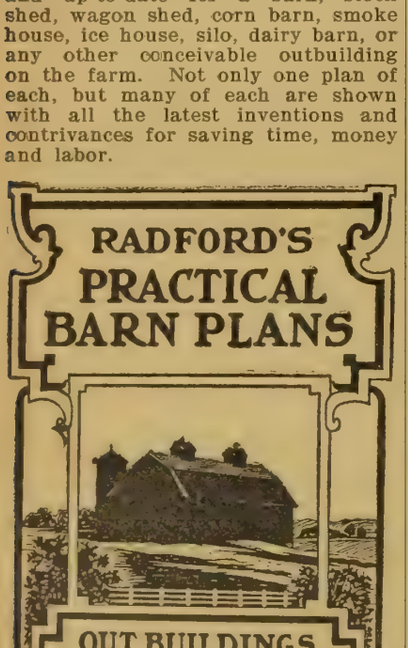

Each and every plan in the book is accompanied by a lengthy written description, explaining and giving the details of the drawings, and so worded and arranged, numbered and indexed, that it must be readily understood by anyone who reads it.

The price of this book is One Dollar, and we include one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Better Seed Grain.

The discriminating demand for seed grain this last season indicates that growers are paying more attention to high-class quality as well as adaptability to particular regions. Too frequently we conclude that because a particular variety does well in a given region that it should do well in other regions where conditions may or may not be similar. Practical grain growers now recognize that several factors enter into the production of a grain crop, and of these factors none is perhaps more important than the adaptability of the seed.

Show corn or show wheat or oats are usually beautiful samples, and they demonstrate what is possible through improvement; but for the purposes of seed stock one should be governed by field results rather than by the physical appearance of a dozen or more ears, or by the appearance of a few quarts of hand-cleaned wheat or oats. I believe, just as I have stated many times, that different sets of conditions are met with on nearly every farm, and there is always more or less risk in using fresh seed from whatsoever source; but whenever it is advisable or necessary to buy fresh seed, then the sensible thing to do is to use seed grown under as near similar conditions as your own as is possible. This reduces the chances of failure, at any rate. This very matter of adapted seed was strikingly illustrated this season in the oat crop. Many growers have brought in fresh seed during the last two or three years, trying to find something superior to the common sorts. The results of the crop show that the old stand-by sorts, such as "Silver Mine" and "Big Four," because of many years of adaptation, outyield the newer sorts in many regions and produced grain of superior quality. With these results before them many will sow larger acreages of these older sorts next season in Northern Illinois.—L. C. Brown.

Permanent Crop Plants or Annual Crop Plants?

The crops grown on the farm naturally resolve themselves into two classes: The crops that have to be produced from the seed annually and those that come from the plants that live for more than one year. Some farmers can grow one kind best, while other farmers can grow the other kind best. Some of the failures in farming come from a mistake in this matter. It is not so much a matter of taste as of equipment and of capital.

Science and knowledge are now required in the growing of almost any kind of a crop. But it is probable that the crops that are produced on plants not annuals give a greater chance to the farmer to make his own work go a long way.

Among the farm crops produced on plants living for more than a year are several varieties of vegetables. Thus, a horseradish bed will produce cheerfully and largely every year with proper manuring and thinning out. It generally takes care of the weeds itself. There is no one moment when the crop must be harvested or be lost. It gives considerable latitude in this matter.

There is rhubarb, which will also take care of the weeds in its vicinity if it is but given a chance to get its leaves above the weeds. It will shade them so much that they disappear. The harvesting of its stalks depends largely on the convenience of the grower. But it needs to be well supplied with manure and moisture.

All kinds of fruit trees present an opportunity for the farmer to develop a kind of production that will go on from year to year, and that will not be too exacting of the farmer as to the exact amount done each year. He can fertilize a little each year or put on a good amount once in several years. Also he can do his pruning in the winter, when work with field crops is at a standstill.

Every farm should have some of the permanent crop features unless there are excellent reasons for not having them. One of the strong reasons why they should be grown more now than ever before is the uncertainty of being able to secure extra farm help. The permanent plants go right on growing whether there is a hired man in sight or not.

The writer realizes that the taste of some farmers does not lie in this direction, and such will follow their inclinations in spite of all advice. But changing market conditions are making it more and more necessary for the farmer to have more than one line of crop production.

In addition, it may be said that the market price of the products of the permanent plants has increased more of late years than have the prices of the crops produced by annual sowing and harvesting. This is especially true in the farming localities near the great centers of population.

This is not a plea against the field crops, which must continue to be the main products of many of our farms. But it is a plea in favor of more attention to perennial plants on the farm, which will prove often to be a reserve when the annual crops fail, as they sometimes do, for lack of suitable weather at planting time or lack of help at harvest time.

The Spring Wheat States.

Out of a total of 233,475,000 bushels of spring wheat, four states raised 192,458,000 bushels. Washington averaged 14.5 bushels per acre, producing 12,006,000 bushels, falling down from 20.6 bushels per acre the previous year. North Dakota produced this year only 5.5 bushels per acre and a total of 39,716,000 bushels, against 13.7 bushels average and a total of 90,762,000 bushels last year. Minnesota this year averaged 16.0 bushels to the acre, with 94,080,000 bushels total; and South Dakota with an average of 12.8 bushels per acre produced 46,656,000 bushels. The decrease in the United States wheat crop this year is 45,420,000 bushels, and the decrease is more than accounted for by the decrease of 51,046,000 bushels in North Dakota.

New Zealand Clover.

Says the Farmers' Union Advocate of Wellington, New Zealand:

"A fine crop of clover has been threshed out in the Doric district, upon the farm of Mr. G. T. Smith. In 11½ hours the threshing plant shelled out one ton 11 cwt. and 12 pounds, the produce of 12½ acres, which averaged 278¾ pounds an acre, which at the present price of seed would work out at about $33.60 in United States money."

FOUR BIG PAPERS 80 CENTS.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower; Twice-A-Week Republic of St. Louis, the best semi-weekly in the Southwest; Farm Progress, the biggest semi-monthly farm paper printed; and Woman's World, a monthly woman's paper, sent to any address, a year, for only 80 cents. Regular subscription price, $1.50—bargain price, 80 cents. Send orders to the **St. Louis Republic, St. Louis.**

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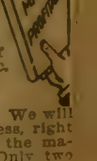

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The New York Farm Colony.

The Poor Farm of New York, in the Borough of Richmond, Staten Island, won twenty-seven first prizes and twenty-three second prizes in vegetables at the Richmond County Fair, in competition with the farmers of Staten Island. The Poor Farm is now called the New York City Farm Colony.

The farm consists of 160 acres, most of it being cultivated in vegetables. Of the 500 inmates of the Farm Colony, most of whom are men, seventy-five are able to work. The only outsiders who are employed in the farm operations are a farmer and two hired men. The work of cultivation is performed, and that efficiently, by the "old guard," who delight in doing all that they are able.

The total farm expenses for the year 1909 were $6,380.32, while the value of the produce, including that which was shipped to the other institutions and that which was consumed, was $10,602.93, appraised at market rates.

The following amounts of fruits and vegetables were raised in the year:

Cabbage, pounds	125,400
Corn, dozen	2,403
Swiss chard, pecks	2,476
Potatoes, barrels	250
Peppers, quarts	1,528
Green peas, quarts	3,176
Tomatoes, quarts	18,768
Lettuce, heads	8,281
Parsley, bunches	22,465
Turnips, pounds	12,130
Cucumbers, by count	10,188
Kale, pecks	881
Egg plant, by count	1,534
Pumpkins, by count	760
Spinach, pecks	1,286
Carrots, pounds	6,720
Turnips (white) pounds	1,200
Onions, pounds	2,850
Beets, pounds	2,435
Lima beans, quarts	256
Squash, by count	258
Rhubarb, bunches	1,000
Strawberries, quarts	1,000
Parsnips, pounds	7,000
Melons, by count	708
Celery, bunches	1,140
Leeks, bunches	700
Radishes, bunches	2,796
Hay, tons	45
Straw, tons	20
Field corn, bushels	60
Corn-stalks, acres	10

Aside from the material results which come from the cultivation of the lands of the City Farm, the effect of the toil upon the dwellers there who are able to work is inspiriting. The old men who do the hoeing and the weeding take a deep interest in "our vegetables."

Agricultural Graphics.

The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture has issued Bulletin 78. We have never seen anything like it before. It is prepared by Middleton Smith, who has shown every class of live stock and crops produced in every country by charts. A great black circle exhibits the total number or quantity and smaller black circles scattered over the map make up by their size the information desired, which is quickly understood. The exact figures are also given. It is a very valuable and comprehensive work.

Husking Corn Too Early.

Field husking began around October 15 in some of the early corn fields. I believe that is too early to crib corn, and grain buyers say that much of the trouble they have had with corn during the last four or five years has been due to early cribbing. Corn dries out better right on the stalk than any other place, and around November 1 is none too late to start to crib even early corn. But when early husking is done, then by all means store in narrow, well-ventilated cribs, and shift the elevator dump occasionally so that too much packing will not be done in any one place in the crib. The deep, eight-foot-wide cribs are not good keepers, and early storage in them is almost sure to turn out some poor corn. Most corn is of good quality this season. The thing now is to crib it in such condition that it will keep good.—L. C. Brown.

Harvest of Legumes in Spain.

United States Consul Charles L. Hoover at Madrid reports to the Bureau of Commerce that the Bureau of Agriculture of Spain has published an advance bulletin showing that there has been a considerable falling off in the legume crop (beans, peas, chick peas, etc.) of 1910 as compared with 1909. The total production in 1910 was 3,121 metric tons, against 3,578 metric tons for 1909.

Legumes play an important part in the dietary of the people of Spain, and the production is never equal to the demand. In 1908, the last year for which complete statistics are available, the importation of chick peas, called "garbanzos," amounted to $1,358,391, of which 10,369 tons, valued at $1,000,536, came from Mexico. At this price of a little over four cents per pound it would seem that chick peas could be grown profitably in the United States for the Spanish market.

Wanted to Know the Market.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in an address at Washington, said of farming:

"The successful farmer loves his work. Every detail of it interests him. Thus Squire Plowlands proved himself a poor theologian but a good farmer when he met one Sunday morning his tenant Hodge.

"'Where have you been, Hodge?" said the Squire.

"'I've been to church, sir,' Hodge replied.

"'What was the sermon about, Hodge?'

"'It was something about Joseph going down to Egypt to buy corn, Squire.'

"The Squire brightened.

"'Did the parson say what corn is worth down there?' he asked."—Minneapolis Journal.

Swine Notes.

Hogs are heavy in market because pigs are scarce on farms. At Chicago, during the week ending October 1st, the full supply of hogs averaged 264 pounds, this being the heaviest average since November, 1893. Farmers are feeding hogs longer than they would do if pigs were plentiful.

The decrease in the supply of hogs is well indicated by three figures. Three years ago up to a certain time 20,500,000 hogs were received at eleven markets; last year in the same time 17,390,000 hogs were received, and this year in the same time 14,500,000 were received.

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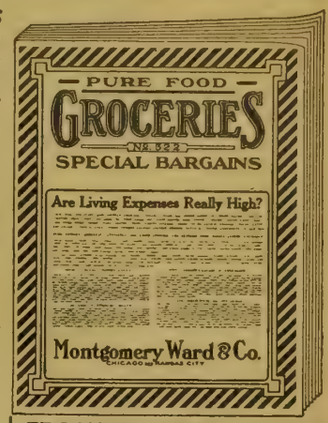
NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER ARE TWO MONTHS WHEN CHOICEST VIANDS ARE IN DEMAND. Nothing else than the best will do for your table at Thanksgiving and from then to the Holidays. It was once necessary to pay "fancy" prices to secure the foods of the highest grades for these and other festive occasions. You can still pay high prices if you continue in the old way, but by the Montgomery Ward & Co. way, as now put into practice by some two million epicures, the same results as to *qualities* can be secured at *a saving of about one-third the cost.*

We Buy Direct from the Producers, *in large quantities,* and sell direct to the consumer in any quantities desired. We employ experts in *qualities* as well as in *prices.* Few wholesalers and certainly no other retailer buy and sell the quantities of groceries that we do.



THIS CATALOGUE WILL BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS. WRITE FOR IT TODAY.

These Facts Account for Our Low Prices

About the Quality of Our Groceries: **Do not hesitate to put us to the test.** Secure a copy of our November and December Grocery List, order from it what you like, and if not found to be the best groceries to be had, return to us and get your money back.

WE WELCOME TRIAL ORDERS FROM NEW CUSTOMERS

IT IS THE WAY WE BUILD UP OUR GROCERY BUSINESS. The saving is so obvious and so large, and the qualities prove so much better than usual, that one who tries us once is anxious to remain a permanent customer.

Note the Sample Prices Here. **THEY ARE NOT CUT PRICES, but are our regular quotations.** We sell many lines of groceries not obtainable in usual stores, and the staples as well. To save enough in eight months' purchases of groceries to be able to supply your table for the remaining four months of the year without cost, is what our "one-third saving on groceries" means to you.

Thus to buy groceries of us is to unite economy and high quality, and we think this should appeal to every one in these days of the "high cost of living." **SEND TO THE NEAREST ADDRESS,** as below, and say "Please send me free and postpaid your November and December Grocery List." This implies no obligation on your part. **We will send the Grocery List as soon as issued.**

Montgomery Ward & Co. 126

19th and Campbell Sts., KANSAS CITY **Chicago Avenue Bridge, CHICAGO**

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

THE 500 QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

This is all about swine, and is a book by L. H. Cooch. There are 526 questions and 526 answers. They are natural questions and practical answers. The questions relate to breeding, mating, feeding, preparing, farrowing, management, diseases, etc., of swine. It is a complete veterinary authority on all swine questions. The answers to questions on feeding alone, if properly attended to, will put enough pounds on one pig to pay for many books. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the 500 hog question book for 50 cents. Address, Hide Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

Published Monthly
By THE HALE PUBLISHING CO.
Philip H. Hale, Managing Editor.
Claude A. Cour, Advertising Manager.

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Entered at Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter in January, 1901.

Subscription Price in the United States, 50 cents a year, or three years for one dollar.

Office of Publication, 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Bell Phone: Grand 400.

With December wheat quoted at 90½ cents, corn at 46¾ cents, and oats at 30⅝ cents a bushel, it is time to stop talking about the high cost of living. These were the closing quotations, October 31st, for December delivery.

It is always refreshing to read the editorials in daily papers congratulating the city people that crops are large and prices are sure to be lower

The award for the best display of oats at the Dry-farming Congress, the competition being open to the world, was won by John Forster, of Greycliff, Sweet Grass county, Mont.

On October 31st, 1910, the Chicago Board of Trade quotation for December wheat was about 15 cents a bushel lower than a year ago.

One of the recent contributions to live stock literature is the White Breeders' Companion, a monthly journal published in the interest of the Chester White hog. It is issued by the Moore Bros. Company, of Rochester, Ind., at 50 cents a year.

On October 31st, 1910, the Chicago Board of Trade quotation for December corn closed 12½ cents a bushel lower than last year.

The Fifth Dry Farming Congress was held at Spokane, Wash., October 3d to 6th, and 1,200 delegates attended. A very fine and large exhibit of dry-farming products was shown, and liberal prizes were awarded. The next annual meeting will be held at Colorado Springs, Colo.

On October 31st, 1910, the Chicago Board of Trade quotation for December oats was 9⅛ cents a bushel lower than a year ago.

Know Not What They Do.

The great market for farmers' products is to be found in the prosperous manufacturing cities of the United States, and the way to kill that market is to destroy or disable or reduce the usefulness of these manufacturing centers. The way to do it is to buy manufactured goods abroad, admit them duty free, thereby crippling our own factories. There are many people advocating this very thing in so-called tariff reform; but they know not what they do.

Short Winter Course.

The Short Winter Course in Agriculture at the Missouri Agricultural College, Columbia, Mo., includes four terms, extending over a term of two years. The first began November 1 and will continue until December 23, and the second begins January 3 and continues to February 23. Students who failed to enter November 1 may enter January 3. Tuition is free; board, books and a college fee will make the total cost of each term about $50. This Short Course is intended for boys sixteen years old and upwards. It is also open to farmers of mature years. Further particulars published in the Short Course Bulletin can be had by addressing Prof. F. B. Mumford, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo. The usefulness of the Short Course in Agriculture is attested by the increased attendance year by year.

The National Corn Show.

We hope our readers will remember that the National Corn Show will be held at Columbus, Ohio, January 30 to February 11, 1911. This is the National Corn Show for the crop of 1910. In the spring of the year The National Farmer and Stock Grower sent out many pounds of seed corn grown by breeders of prize-winning corn, and we offered certain prizes if corn raised from our seed won any prizes at State or Interstate Fairs, State Corn Shows or at the National Corn Show. Several prizes so far have been won by corn growers from our seed and some are eligible for exhibit at the National Corn Show. We hope to be called upon to pay several prizes upon prize-winning exhibits at the National Corn Show. Anyone desiring to obtain a premium list of the National Corn Show should address the Secretary at Columbus, Ohio.

The Lesson of David Rankin.

It is proper for every farm paper to mention with approval the career of Mr. David Rankin, of Tarkio, Mo., who has just passed away full of years and honors. He was born in the year 1825 in Sullivan county, Indiana, and died at Tarkio, Mo., at the age of 85 years.

Mr. Rankin was born a farmer and endured every hardship of pioneer life, having to work in the field at the age of 11 years. At his death he was the owner of the largest piece of rich cultivated farm land on the continent.

We have read his life as written by himself, and the entire success of his career was due to the fact that he was only a farmer in order to be a stockman. He marketed his crops on foot. He used the stock yards to buy and sell on. He believed in the hog; he believed in keeping up the fertility of his farm, and he enjoyed his vocation. He built up his own community, and was generous in establishing beneficial institutions. A farmer who raised one million bushels of corn in one year will always be remembered as a winner of peaceful victories.

Notable Sale of Range Cows.

On October 19th the Catlin Land and Cattle Company of White Sulphur Springs, Mont., had twenty cars of cows on the market, and the principal bunch consisted of 320 head, averaging 1,110 pounds, which sold at $5.75 per 100 pounds, which is a record price, considering the number. These cattle were sold by Clay, Robinson & Co.. Mr. Edwin H. Catlin, who arrived with the cattle, said: "The owners are pleased, the salesmen are pleased and the buyer is pleased. It was a most satisfactory deal throughout, and much credit is due Clay, Robinson & Co. for the high price the cows brought."

The Oats Situation.

As previously stated in this paper, there is, comparatively speaking, very little speculation in oats. With oats selling at 31 cents a bushel in market, the farmer's net result does not pay the cost of production. The crop is the largest and best ever grown in this country, and, being cheap, one would suppose that it would move rapidly; but it does not.

If oats are to sell at a decent price, farmers themselves will have to bring it about. With oats on hand farmers are independent; they can feed it in the sheaf or in the grain. It should be used in place of corn. Oatmeal ought to come into more general use as food for man. Oatmeal is healthier and better food than either corn or wheat flour. People who get into the habit of eating a dish of oatmeal and milk in the morning never give it up. It is the healthiest food the world has knowledge of. In any event, it is to-day the cheapest food for stock, and every bushel that is profitably consumed on the farm brings about the condition which advances the price of oats in market.

There are so many influences affecting prices of food stuffs that no hard-and-fast rules can be set down to control prices; but if farmers agreed that no oats should leave their farms at less than 45 cents a bushel, they could get it. Accumulating a crop in farmers' hands is not usually the way to sell it; but with oats it would not be an accumulation, because a certain amount of consumption would be going on which in time would have its effect.

At the present outlook (November 1st) No. 2 oats delivered in December at Chicago are worth 30⅝ cents; 34¾ cents in May, and 34⅛ cents in July. We would see them all in Jerusalem before they would get any oats at any such prices.

South Africa does not permit the exportation of ostriches or eggs, on the ground that African supremacy in the feather market would be endangered thereby.

This is the publisher's harvest time for subscriptions, and renewals will be appreciated.

MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting to be Held at St. Louis on Monday, November 28.

The November meeting of the Milk Producers' Protective Association of Missouri and Illinois will be held at St. Louis on Monday, November 28th, at one o'clock, p. m. The members will assemble at the office of the Secretary, 409 Franklin avenue, and proceed to the place of meeting, which will depend upon the size of the attendance. This is the regular annual meeting, and the principal object is to elect officers for the ensuing year. This election is especially important for the reason that several officials have retired from the milk-producing industry, and vacancies will have to be filled.

All milk producers are invited to attend, especially if they are in good standing, or if they have belonged to the association heretofore.

During the month of November, members on each railroad centering on St. Louis should hold meetings and appoint a Delegate to represent them during the year. If they have good men reperesenting them there will be an active association worth considerable in wealth and standing to the members.

This association has a splendid record for services rendered and has been the means of preventing many injurious measures taking effect. All that is necessary is to keep up-to-date, united for the interest of the milk producers.

D. I. FURBECK, President.
W. A. FISCHER, Secretary,
409 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Indian School at Carlisle.

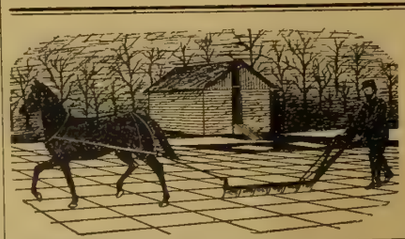
Supt. M. Friedman, of the United States Indian School at Carlisle Pa., shows that for every dollar of government appropriation the students produced nearly a dollar in return. Out of 514 graduates who are living, 300 are successfully engaged in business activities outside of the reservation. The total enrollment is 1,083 at the present time. The annual report is very interesting and gratifying. The writer of this item had a part in encouraging Indians of the Sioux Reservation to agree to sending their young people to Carlisle. This was thirty-three years ago.

A Beneficial Institution.

The L. C. McLain Sanitarium of 916 Aubert avenue, St. Louis, is devoted to the correction of deformities, as will be seen by reference to page 28. This is probably the best of its kind in the United States, and has performed wonderful cures. A letter to the Sanitarium will bring a booklet on the subject that is worth reading.

Barbed Wire and Fencing.

For bargain prices on barbed wire and fencing save 30 to 50 per cent. by writing to Chicago House Wrecking Company, West Thirty-fifth street, Chicago, Ill., and asking for Catalogue No. 990. This firm is strictly reliable.



HAVE ICE AND KEEP COOL.

IT COSTS BUT LITTLE AND IS A GREAT LUXURY. WRITE FOR PAMPHLET A M, "HOW TO CUT ICE."

Gifford-Wood Co.

HUDSON, N. Y. ARLINGTON, MASS.
123 No. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Avoid Harmful Drugs and Dope

It is a well-known fact that many horses recovering from Distemper or other complications of Influenza are left with a weak heart or thickened glands, and, consequently, impaired wind as an after effect of the treatment given them. Such results are impossible when FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE is used. All druggists sell this remedy on a strict guarantee or refund the money. $1.00 bottle holds three 50-cent size bottles. Send for free horse booklet.

BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Dept. H, Nappanee, Ind.

VIRGINIA FARMS

You can buy fertile farms with timber, fruit and water for $10.00 per acre and up. Annual Rainfall 45 inches. Splendid country for fruit growing, dairying, stock raising and general farming. Fine climate, abundant water, convenient Eastern markets, excellent schools, good neighbors. Write for our illustrated Quarterly, maps, Homeseeker's Excursion rates and other information. They tell WHY Virginia land is so low in price.

F. H. LaBaume, Agr. & Ind. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry. Box 2044, Roanoke, Va

$10 AND UP PER ACRE NOW BUT PRICE RAPIDLY ADVANCING

Agricultural Blue Book.

This is our own publication, and is a copyright work of great merit and convenience. It is called **"The Agricultural Blue Book and Live Stock Breeders' Directory."** It is designed to be useful to farmers and to business men in all sections of the country.

The Farming Section.

The Agricultural Blue Book contains 128 pages devoted to names and addresses of live stock breeders, experimental and general farmers, dairymen, horticulturists, etc. This farm list numbers 150 to 180 to the page—about 22,000 in all. All the names and addresses have been carefully verified. In each instance the principal occupation and class of stock raised are stated. It is fully up-to-date and represents the owners of about twelve millions of acres of land, who conduct their own farming operations. In various lines of business the value of this **Agricultural Blue Book** cannot be overestimated.

The Business Section.

At the request of many of our patrons we have also included a Business Section, consisting of thirty-two pages. This contains a list of firms who do business with agricultural people. This list is arranged alphabetically by states. It gives the name, address, occupation and class of manufacture, etc. A general farmer, stock raiser, dairyman, poultry keeper, ranchman, fruit grower, will find this book to be valuable and interesting.

Ready For Delivery.

The Agricultural Blue Book is just out and ready for delivery. The size is 6x9½ inches, elegantly bound in blue cloth with gilt title. The price is $2.50 per copy. If the buyer is not satisfied, he can return the book and the money will be refunded. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Fairs and Expositions.

The attendance at the New York State Fair was 200,000 people, and the price of admission was 50 cents. It was held at Syracuse, a town with about 125,000 population.

The annual Exposition held by the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria, Australia, resulted in an attendance of 150,000 people, and the profits amounted to $25,000. They now contemplate holding an International Exhibition three months in the year.

At the South Australian Agricultural Show the cow that carried off the gold medal for best cow, any breed, returned 2.6 pounds of butter as the result of two milkings. What breed she was the report sayeth not.

A Hundred Years Ago.

About a hundred years ago this country was busily engaged in importing Merino sheep from Spain and Portugal.

In the year 1810 the making of cheese as a business began in Herkimer county, New York.

About a hundred years ago the first American cigars were made in the United States by Mrs. Prout, wife of a farmer of South Windsor, in the Connecticut Valley.

In the year 1810 the invention of Nicholas Appert was used in England for canning fruits and vegetables. In this year also an English patent was granted to one Peter Durand for a can made of tin to be used in hermetically sealing food, the patent also covering the use of glass, pottery and other fit material.

In the year 1810 Mr. Seth Adams, of Zanesville, O., sold a pair of Merino sheep to Judge Todd, of Kentucky, for $1,500.

Just about a hundred years ago Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, introduced fine jacks into that state from Spain.

In the year 1810 a sale of Shorthorn cattle was held by Charles Colling at Ketton, England. The average for forty-seven head was $757; top price for the bull Comet, $5,000. This was the dispersion of one of the greatest and earliest herds of cattle in Shorthorn history. The brothers Charles and Robert Colling had separate herds, and this was the first to be dispersed. The Collings were the first great improvers of modern Shorthorn cattle and famous as first-class advertisers.

One of the earlist, if not the earliest, representative of the Shorthorn breed received in the state of Kentucky was the importation of one bull by Captain William Smith, of Fayette county, in the year 1810.

The present year can be considered the centennial of the cranberry, which was first cultivated from wild bog fruit in the vicinity of Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

In the year 1810 Albert Gallatin said of American household manufactures: "By far the greater part of the cotton, flax and woolen goods are manufactured in private families, mostly for their own use and partly for sale."

Butcher Cattle Quotations.

On November 1st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the following were quotations for stock cattle: Choice to fancy corn heifers, $6.25 to $7.00; good to choice heifers, $5.25 to $6.25; good to choice grass heifers, $4.50 to $5.25; common to medium heifers, $3.50 to $4.40; fancy cows, $5.00 to $5.50; medium to good cows, $3.75 to $4.10; canners, $2.75 to $3.15; medium to good cows, $3.65 to $4.10; cutters, $3.25 to $3.60; fancy bulls, $4.75 to $5.00; good bulls, $4.25 to $4.75; half-fat bulls, $3.85 to $4.00; sausage bulls, $3.25 to $3.75—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

"It is not poverty that helps a man; it is the effort by which he throws off the yoke of poverty that enlarges the powers."—David Starr Jordan.

Root Quotations at St. Louis.

Quoted by the pound: Golden Seal, $1.95; Ginseng—Wild, $5.75 to $6.00, and cultivated $5.50 to $5.75—damp less; Lady Slipper, 15c.; Seneca, 32c.; Pink, 18c.; Black (dry), 6c.; May Apple, 3¾c.; Snake and Kansas Black Snake, 24c.—choice late dug worth more; inferior less; Angelica, 5c.; Wahoo—Bark of root, 14 to 16c.; bark of tree, 4c.; Blood, 4¼ to 5c.; Blueflag, 5c.; Sassafras—Bark of root, 5c.; bark of tree valueless; Wild Ginger, 10c.; Spikenard, 3c.; Skullcap, 7c.

L. E. Keyser, in the Petaluma Poultry Journal, says: "It seems to be the rule that the size of the egg increases and the number decreases with the age of the hen. This is due to the fact that the egg organs become expanded, and as it takes longer to grow a large than a small egg, they are deposited with less frequency. Another reason for the decreased production of old hens is that they take longer to molt and rest longer after the molt. They do not recuperate and get to laying as quickly as young hens. This makes their period of production shorter each year."

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ALABAMA.—GET A HOME IN ALABAMA. A limited amount of very fine land in South Alabama is offered for sale by the owner to desirable settlers. The land produced crops this year worth over $600.00 an acre. Write for full information now, as there is not much of this land offered. **H. K. Milner,** Hawthorn, Ala.

ALABAMA.—12,000 acres of cut-over pine lands in Baldwin county, Alabama, nearly thirty-five miles southeast of Mobile. Soil a sandy loam with clay subsoil. A colony now being developed on land adjoining, and the lands being sold at $20 per acre. Four or five miles distant, on apparently the same kind of land, a superior quality of tobacco is being grown, and the lands are selling at prices ranging from $20 to $30 per acre. Good water; delightful climate. Price, seven dollars and fifty cents ($7.50) per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FLORIDA.—50,000 acres of moderately level land in Northwest Florida. Railroad passes through the tract, with location for a town on the property. It is within sixty miles of the city of Appalachicola and its fine harbor. Soil a sandy loam with a clay subsoil, adapted to the growing of truck garden, fruits, pecans, grapes, etc. Near to this property is one of the regions where is grown the famous Sumatra leaf wrapper tobacco, so there seems to be no reason why this same tobacco could not be grown on this land.

There is estimated to be now on the land about 3,500 feet per acre of yellow pine timber, or a total of about 175,000,000 feet. It is claimed that there are no swamps or wet land, except a small acreage along the creek.

This property is well located as to climate, soil and purposes for which it can be used for a subdivision and colonization proposition.

Price, six dollars ($6.00) per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSISSIPPI.—27,000 acres on two railroads, in Jackson county, Mississippi. A sandy loam soil with red clay subsoil; moderately level, yet sufficiently rolling to drain and cultivate well. Good water; delightful climate. Here can be grown cotton, corn, oats, potatoes, both Irish and sweet, and nearly all kinds of garden truck, besides figs, Satsuma oranges, grapes, berries of many kinds and the excellent and profitable paper shell peas. Some believe that this coast region of Mississippi, Alabama and Florida will rival California when it is developed. Price, six dollars ($6.00) per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSISSIPPI.—For Rent: Plantation in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, eight miles from Woodville, thirty miles from Natchez; 800 acres open; 1,700 acres pasture lands and canebrake. Considered finest place for stock raising in South. Ready market for all live stock at Natchez at full market prices. Rental, $1,500.00 per annum. Apply **I. Lowenburg & Co.,** Natchez, Miss.

680 Acres
3,280 Acres
6,500 Acres

BARGAINS worth looking up. Use your sense and money. Will sell much below productive value. Market value over present price will quadruple on all these in less than ten years. Much more than interest on investment while waiting.

The 680 acres is a high-class farm near Ft. Scott, Kansas. Close to railroad station. 500 acres rich creek bottom land, balance rough pasture land. The bottom land was originally part prairie and heavy walnut, oak and hickory timber land along the creek. No overflow. Rich limestone soil with porous clay subsoil. Corn, wheat, oats, timothy, clover and alfalfa land; well improved and fenced. Finely watered by well, spring branch and creek with gravel and rock bottom. A clear little running stream. Worlds of timothy, clover and corn. The best alfalfa field of 20 acres in Kansas. Seventy tons of alfalfa on the farm now, cut from this 20 acres in three cuttings. A heavy fourth crop ready to cut. Ten acres more sown this spring on oats ground, and the stand of alfalfa now is perfect. This year's growth is now 18 inches high. The oats made 50 bushels to the acre.

Price $60 an acre, or leave out the rough 160 acres pasture land and take balance at $65 an acre. EASY TERMS.

7,350 acres on main line of Rock Island, between Kansas City and St. Louis. Fine, improved, Station in the center of farm, at $100,000. Is worth now $50 an acre. Will sell for $100 shortly.

The 6,500 acres just west of Topeka at $27.50 per acre. Every 160 acres will make a good farm home. As pasture it paid $8,000 this past summer. It is worth $50 an acre now. Be wise. Secure the certain great profit on any of these.

J. H. LIPSCOMB,
306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI.—1,700 acres of "cut-over" hardwood timber lands, located in Reynolds county, Missouri, nearly 125 miles south of St. Louis. Not a solid body, but in tracts of 40, 80, 100, 200, 320 and 960 acres. About 25 to 40 per cent. can be used as farming land, remainder as orchard and pasture land. Some of it hill land, some rolling, some smooth. Excellent water; very healthful climate. Good land for growing poultry, stock and fruit, especially apples, peaches, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, etc. The timber is chiefly oak and hickory, and it is estimated that there can now be cut nearly 3,500 feet per acre. Price, $5.00 per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI.—4,120 acres of rich, cut-over, well-drained bottom land, within one mile of railroad station. Located in the rich, productive region of Stoddard county, Southeast Missouri. This is the locality where such great crops of cotton, wheat, oats, corn, timothy, red clover, alfalfa, potatoes, and, in fact, nearly all kinds of grains, grasses and fruits and vegetables grown in the United States are produced so well. The land is very rich and the region is developing rapidly. It will cost about $10 per acre to get the land ready for plowing. Good markets and shipping facilities. Will be sold in farm tracts at $25 to $30 per acre. Many consider this better than the rich lands of Illinois selling at $200 per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW MEXICO.—136,000 acres of slightly-rolling, well-drained land, in one body, now used as a good stock ranch. This is located about twenty miles from Roswell, New Mexico, and nearly ten miles east of the Pecos river. It is estimated that four-fifths of the land would be well adapted to agricultural purposes, it being about the same quality and characteristics of thousands of acres now in farms in the Pan-Handle of Texas, and which is being sold at $10 to $20 per acre. Much of this land situated in the valley is a black, alluvial soil, well adapted to agricultural purposes.

This property is, however, now used and well adapted as a stock ranch. Since stock growing is so profitable, it certainly is a good proposition to so continue to use it. Nevertheless, it might be subdivided, sold into small farms and cultivated, especially following out the methods of dry farming.

The ranch is well supplied with water holes and a number of wells and windmills. It is also fenced with a substantial fence of five wires.

There are prospects of a railroad being built through the land.

Price, six dollars ($6.00) per acre. Reasonable terms. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Southeastern Apple Districts

Have the advantage of location near to consuming centers. None give better returns or surer crops. Apple orchards have paid $200 to $1,000 an acre. Best growers and shippers command selected markets. One Virginia tree last year yielded $124 worth of apples, a Georgia tree $57. Lands in best districts as low as $10 an acre. Best peach and berry districts. Locations for pecans where they produce large and finest crops. Fruit and general farming go together in the Southeast. Low rate railroad fare. Write

M. V. RICHARDS
Land and Industrial Agent, **Southern Railway**
1344 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.

TEXAS RANCH FOR SALE: 68,000 acres, 25 per cent. of which is first-class agricultural, the remainder is rolling and good grazing land, divided into fourteen pastures, watered by thirty-two wells, equipped with windmills, three large tanks and permanent running water. Situated within five miles of the town of Del Rio, in the counties of Valverde and Kinney, bordered on the south for five miles by the Southern Pacific Railroad, with a large warehouse and loading pens in the ranch on the railroad. The Orient Railroad is building from San Angelo to Del Rio, and will run almost through the center of this ranch. There are adequate improvements for a first-class ranch. Price, $5.00 per care; $100,000.00 cash, and good time on the deferred payments at 6 per cent., interest payable annually. Address, **T. B. Jones** Box 27, Del Rio, Texas.

TEXAS. For Sale: 1,200 acres; fenced dog and wolf proof. Splendid goat and sheep ranch. **J. E. McCarty,** Dublin, Texas.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS,

No matter where you live. Write me today if you want to buy or sell any kind of Real Estate or business. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

FARMS WANTED! Don't pay commission. We find you direct buyer. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyer locate desirable properties FREE. **AMERICAN INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, 55 Palace, Minneapolis, Minn.**

We can sell your property, send description. **Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.**

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED.

YOU CAN MAKE YOUR OWN WILL at home perfectly legal, no lawyer necessary. Write today for instructions, showing you how. **BENEDICT SUPPLY CO., Box C 327, Long Beach, Calif.**

Protect Plants by Vigor.

Giving plants the right conditions in which to live and thrive is one way of protecting them against disease. It is not always effective in the case of vigorous plant diseases, but it is nearly always effective in the case of some of the minor diseases.

The vigor theory is not a new one, but it has been chiefly held by farmers, who had no good scientific reason to give for believing in it. But now and then some Experiment Station comes out with a report that tends to corroborate it.

One of these reports is from Germany, which investigated a disease which was destroying different kinds of fruit trees. The disease caused the dying of the heart and the tap root, and the infected and diseased condition passed to the branches. The trees died by piecemeal, in spite of the fact that the roots, except the tap roots, were sound.

The best men at the call of the Experiment Station made a study of the conditions and discovered that the bacteria doing the destructive work were of a rather weak character and could not possibly injure a tree that was growing under conditions productive of thrift. They declared that the way to prevent the trees dying was to drain the soil and then feed the trees by putting plant food into the soil. It is probable that there are many kinds of bacteria that are able to develop in plants whose life power is small. In fact, we know it is so, from long experience. Mold grows on dead wood, and old and decrepit trees are frequently moss-grown. While they are vigorous there is something in them that prevents the moss from using them as a foundation.

Life, whether in animals or plants, has a certain power to prevent the growth of parasites, and all disease germs are parasites. To keep them away, the first protective measure is vigor.

But the giving of vigor cannot be done by the administration of a nostrum. The writer has known of men that coined money by going through the country and selling at so much a tree a treatment that consisted of boring a hole in the tree and putting a combination of chemicals into it. This was supposed to give such a remarkable vigor that neither fungus nor insects could assail the tree. Such things are but methods of producing a vigorous bank account in the name of the exploiter.

Vigor cannot thus be purchased at so much per tree. It must come in the form of attention to the requisites of the plants that need invigorating. Manuring the ground and cultivating it will prove the most common means of giving vigor. Here and there water must be supplied, while in some cases the plant is being injured by too much water.

The study of what is required to make vigor in plants is the science of agriculture. It is a study that has many sides and cannot be successfully displaced by something purchased of a traveling agricultural quack.

HOG CHOLERA SERUM.

Government Demonstrates Its Value in Test at South Omaha.

A successful demonstration of the value of the new government serum for preventing hog cholera has just been concluded at South Omaha, Neb., by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The efficiency of the serum has been proved many times in the past, but in order that its value might be brought more strikingly before the people of Nebraska a demonstration was arranged for at the Union Stock Yards at South Omaha in co-operation with the Union Stock Yards Company of Omaha.

The Stock Yards Company purchased thirty pigs, weighing from forty to sixty pounds each, from a farm which had been free from cholera for several years. These pigs were brought to the stock yards, and on July 23, 1910, four of them were injected with blood from hogs sick of hog cholera. These inoculated pigs were placed in a pen by themselves, and within five days they had become sick, at which time eighteen of the remaining pigs were each given one dose of the serum, while the other eight pigs were not treated in any way. The eighteen serum-treated pigs were then placed in the same pen with the four pigs which had been made sick by inoculation.

The four pigs which were first given hog cholera all died, and the eight untreated pigs all contracted disease from them. The eighteen pigs which were given serum and which were confined in the same pen with the four original sick pigs and with the sick untreated pigs, remained perfectly well, and were finally turned over to the officials of the Stock Yards Company upon the completion of the experiment, September 17, 1910.

The experiment was witnessed by representatives of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station and of the Nebraska Swine Breeders' Association, as well as by representatives of agricultural papers published in Nebraska.

The Department of Agriculture does not distribute this serum to farmers, but is endeavoring to bring the value of this method to the attention of the stock-raising interests in order that they may arrange to secure state funds for the manufacture and distribution of the serum. The government authorities consider that this new serum treatment, if properly applied, will result in the saving of millions of dollars.

"Semi-invalidism is the curse of women of the present day. Many a one is not satisfied unless she is continually consulting a specialist about something or other. Much of this impaired health is due, in the absence of organic disease, to want of proper rest from excitement, proper holiday from work, and often also to insufficient food."—Phoebe Wardell.

"Courage is an essential of high character."—Froude.

-All Steel —Triple Power

Pull Your Stumps Free for 30 Days at Our Risk

—Guaranteed for 3 Years

TRY a Hercules right on your own land at our risk. If it isn't just the stump puller you want, or if it fails to do all that we claim, send it back. We pay the return freight. If you keep it we guarantee every casting on it for three full years against breakage, from any cause whatever. It is impossible to put a Hercules to too great a strain. We prove this by agreeing to replace free any broken castings at any time within three years from the date of your purchase. That is our flat guarantee to you. No strings. We know what the only genuine steel pullers will do and we are not afraid to back them up. Of course this does not limit the life of the Hercules to three years. It proves our confidence in the only genuine all-steel puller made, and in the superior workmanship that goes into every Hercules Genuine Steel Puller that leaves our factory. There is no reason why these pullers won't last a lifetime.

HERCULES Stump Puller

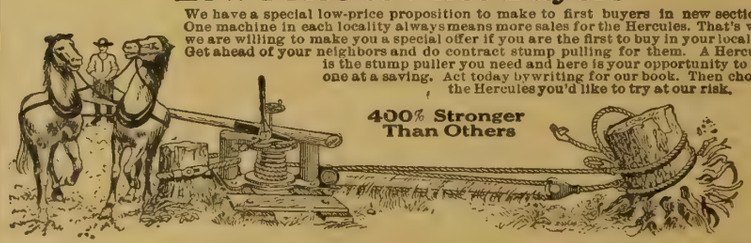
There is no more excuse for stumpy fields. We want you to try a Hercules All-Steel Triple-Power Stump Puller for 30 days Free, so that you can prove to yourself how easy and how sure and economical it pulls the largest stumps as well as the small ones, green trees and hedge rows.

DON'T risk dynamite. Dynamite is costly and inefficient. Dynamite shatters the roots. Hercules pulls them out. Dynamite leaves the roots in the ground to grow again, so you are worse off than you were before. Pull the stumps out and get rid of them once for all. Besides dynamite is dangerous. Why take chances?

You may have had trouble with the old style cast iron grubbers breaking, but the New Hercules Genuine Steel Triple Power pullers are in a class by themselves, entirely different from anything you ever saw before. They are 60% lighter in weight which makes them handy, quick, easy to handle, nothing like the heavy, cumbersome, unwieldy, cast iron grubbers you have been used to. They are 400% stronger than the old fashioned iron machines, which make them absolutely safe under all conditions. That's why we can let you try them on your land for 30 days at our risk.

Low Price to First Buyers

We have a special low-price proposition to make to first buyers in new sections. One machine in each locality always means more sales for the Hercules. That's why we are willing to make you a special offer if you are the first to buy in your locality. Get ahead of your neighbors and do contract stump pulling for them. A Hercules is the stump puller you need and here is your opportunity to get one at a saving. Act today by writing for our book. Then choose the Hercules you'd like to try at our risk.



Look at These Convincing Figures

They show the relative strength per square inch of different metals that can be used in building stump pullers. They prove that iron is the poorest and steel the best metal from which a Stump Puller can be made, that Iron Stump Pullers must be large and heavy to get the strength. They show why the Hercules genuine all-steel pullers can weigh half as much as the iron pullers and at the same time be 400 per cent stronger.

Cast Iron 16000 lbs.

Copper 19000 lbs.

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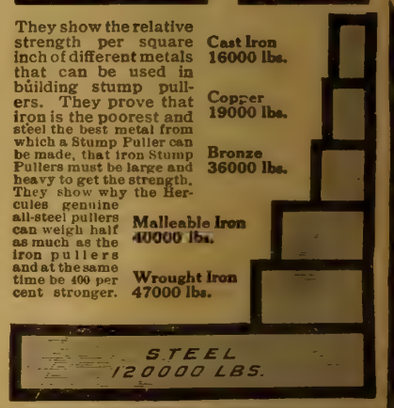

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Let us prove to you that you can't afford to get along without a Hercules Stump Puller, that it's different from all others and in a class by itself. Let us tell you why it is different than every other stump machine and why we are safe in guaranteeing it for three years. That it is the only Stump Puller with double safety ratchets, which make it doubly safe, the only puller having all working parts turned, finished and machined, reducing friction, increasing power, making it extremely light running. The United States Government has condemned iron stump pullers as being heavy, unwieldy and unreliable. Find out all about root formations and get other valuable information from our books. Also proof of what the Hercules has done for others. Send the coupon or a postal now to

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Gentlemen: Please send me all free books about the only All-Steel Triple-Power Stump Puller. Also your 30-day free trial and low-price-to-first-buyers proposition.

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of good character in each city and town to act as my

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No peddling, canvassing or other objectionable work required. Previous experience unnecessary. Duties need not, at first, interfere with your present employment.

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I will assist the right man to become independent for life.

If you are making less than $2,400 a year and are trustworthy and sufficiently ambitious to learn and become competent to handle my business in your vicinity, write me at once for full particulars, my bank references, etc. Address

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MY OWN BUILDING—where nearly 200 employees handle the office details of the immense volume of business transacted by my representatives

Light For Farm Homes.

Farmers can have their homes brilliantly lighted far cheaper than is usual in cities. The acetylene light is brighter than gas or incandescent electric light and cleaner. It is a splendid system and is recommended by the authorities at the Missouri Agricultural College. See page 30 and write to Union Carbide Sales Co., 157 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Dept. O-56, and ask for their booklet.

Credit Subscriptions.

We desire to invite attention to our blank form at the end of this item, which can be filled out for subscriptions on credit. This is an invention of Uncle Piper, our subscription editor, who has guaranteed that every one of them will be paid when they are due. The subscription price of this paper is $1.00 for three years, and the bill for the subscription is sent to the subscriber at the end of the first year. When the bill goes out Uncle Piper generally slips in a list of handy premiums for the subscriber to select from, providing he pays the bill promptly, and the general result is that the bill is soon paid. When it comes to getting subscriptions from intelligent, high-class farmers, Uncle Piper is at the head of the class.

Uncle Piper.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay One Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

Name.....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

Postoffice.....

St. Louis Milk Prices.

Milk dealers are charging families in St. Louis 32 cents a gallon for milk. They sell milk at 8 cents a quart. By the pint they sell milk at twenty-five pint tickets for a dollar. This, of course, does not represent the price charged to restaurants, hotels and other large consumers, which costs less to sell and distribute.

In St. Louis retail prices vary but little; it is either twenty-five or twenty-eight pint tickets for a dollar, and just now it is twenty-five. There has also been an advance in the price of cream. The dairy managers claim that farmers are not producing as much milk as formerly, because it pays a farmer better to feed hogs than it does to feed and milk dairy cows. Farmers themselves know the reason why they quit milking cows, and that reason is, because it costs more than a pint of milk to sell another pint. Distribution and freight absorb about 60 per cent. of the actual money finally received for the product. Farmers should feed their skim milk to hogs and ship their cream to creameries after separating it by hand cream separators. By so doing they will gradually get a better share of their own money.

WINTER DAIRYING.

The Advantages Thereof—An Article by a Tennessee Authority, Reproduced From the De Laval Monthly.

The general custom among the dairy farmers of to-day is to breed their own cows, so that they will freshen in the spring of the year, thus having them fresh during the grass season. They figure that this is the most profitable time to produce milk, since the pastures are good and the cost of feed low, but they figure without reckoning the various disadvantages of summer dairying.

In the first place, the cost of ice and the trouble of cooling and caring for the milk is something to be considered. Secondly, the selling price of milk and butter is much lower in the summer than in the winter. Neither do they think about labor being more plentiful during the winter than the summer months, nor about the decreased production of milk due to the worry of flies and heat during that time, and the loss of butter-fat due to churning the cream too warm, etc.

When we figure the decreased selling price for butter, the loss of butter-fat in churning and the cost of cooling with ice, etc., the difference in the cost of producing butter from a herd of about thirty cows would be from $35 to $50 per month more in summer than in winter. To this can be added the decrease in milk flow due to the worry of heat and flies during the summer months, as well as the trouble in keeping labor during that time, and also the fact that the lactation period is generally shorter when a cow calves in the spring than in the fall, besides numerous other small details that count up in the aggregate.

Moreover, when cows are bred to freshen in the fall the total milk flow will be greater, because of the fact that they go through winter on their fresh period and when grass comes in the spring they increase in milk almost like freshening again, besides it also lengthens the lactation period. This alone should convert the farmer to winter dairying without counting the many other advantages.

Calves dropped in the fall go through the winter on skim milk and other feed and are generally large enough to subsist on pasture by spring, while calves dropped in the spring are hardly large enough to go on pasture before the grass season is gone and have to be fed on through to the next spring before they can be turned on pasture. This makes the summer calf cost more than the winter calf.

Furthermore, there is more manure saved during the winter months than through the summer, and the value of this manure depends very largely upon what the cow eats. When the cow is in full milk flow and being fed amply, as is always the case in winter, the manure is very valuable. The summer manure generally goes where it is not wanted and does but little good, being scattered over the hills and through the woods. Consequently there is a decided advantage in the saving of the manure and along the line of soil building.

There is no time during the year when it is as profitable to make butter as during the winter months, not only from the fact that butter brings more during that season, but winter dairying affords employment for the farm hands and enables the farmer to make yearly contracts with them, thus being able to keep a better class of labor all the year, and, considering the present trouble in getting good farm labor, this consideration should be quite an item with the farmer.

Again, there is no trouble or expense in keeping the milk cool in winter, and by the use of a good cream separator the ripening can be easily controlled and a better class of butter made. Besides, there is a great economy in marketing the product, as it does not have to be delivered so often.

The cream separator affords many advantages in dairying, as the milk can be separated and the skim milk fed to calves and pigs while warm and sweet, which is quite an item, as there is no time when such food is needed more than in the winter. A great deal of trouble is always obviated by the use of a good separator. It saves all the fat as well as much trouble in handling the milk, besides increasing the feeding value of the skim milk. The cream separator and the thermometer are very essential items in winter dairying.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

The present wholesale price of milk in England is on a basis of 3¾ cents per quart, and the milk producers are contending for another ½ cent a gallon.

The De Laval Cream Separator won the grand prize at the Brussels, Belgium, Universal Exposition, which is now drawing to a close. This is the most important World's Exposition that has been held since that at St. Louis in 1904, where the grand prize was likewise awarded to the De Laval machines.

At the Iowa State Fair last month L. P. Anderson, of Algona, scored 96 points on butter made from cream delivered by users of farm cream separators, as against the highest score of 95½ in the whole-milk butter class. This is quite a jolt for those who say that hand cream separator butter is not as good as it ought to be.

It is reported that another milk-condensing plant is to be erected in St. Louis milk-shipping territory, this time at Edwardsville. An active line of condensary competition is a good thing; in fact, the only influence that will give a milk producer an assurance of a good market.

At the Brockton, Mass., Fair, in the dairy contest, the winning Holstein-Friesian made 2.61 pounds of butter in one day; the best Jersey 1.93 pounds; the best Guernsey 1.90 pounds; the best Ayrshire 2.47 pounds.

At a consignment sale of Holstein cattle, all ages, held at Syracuse, N. Y., October 11th, the result was an average of $200 per head for 177 head, the total proceeds being $35,440. A cow with a record of twenty-seven pounds of butter in a week was sold for $1,225. A bull calf sold for $500.

The St. Lawrence Farms, at Gouverneur, N. Y., the local branch of the International Milk Products Company, gave out their schedule of prices per hundred for six months, commencing October 1, which are as follows: October, $1.90; November, $2.10; December, $2.15; January, $2.00; February, $1.90; and March, $1.50. These prices are the highest ever paid in this section for the same period.—New York Produce Review.

Chicago Milk Prices.

The Chicago Milk News reports that by an agreement between the Milk Shippers' Union and the Milk Dealers' Union the price of milk received at Chicago from November to April is as follows: November, $1.60; December, $1.60; January, $1.55; February, $1.50; March, $1.45; and April, $1.40. The average is $1.51⅔ for the six-months' period. This we understand to be per eight-gallon can, F. O. B. Chicago, which means that the shipper pays the freight.

No matter what cream separator you purchase now

SOONER OR LATER you will buy a

DE LAVAL

The more you come to know about cream separators the better you will understand the overwhelming superiority of the DE LAVAL.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165-167 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 42 E. MADISON ST. CHICAGO.

Let SANDOW Run It!

Wonderful Work Engine

"Eats Work"

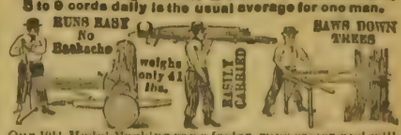
Farmers and Shop Owners, Stop Sweating! A few dollars gets this grand little work engine, complete and ready to run Cream Separators, Corn Shredders, Grist Mills, Feed Mills, Dynamos, Printing Presses, etc., etc. Gives a lifetime of steady service! All Sizes, 2 to 20 h. p. No cranking! No cams! No gears! Only 3 moving parts. Finest construction. Thousands in use. Guaranteed 5 years. Write for Special Introductory Proposition. (66)

DETROIT MOTOR CAR SUPPLY CO., 86 Canton Ave., Detroit, Mich.

SAWS { ANY WOOD IN ANY POSITION ON ANY GROUND 4 in to 5 ft. Through

1 Man with a Folding Sawing Machine Beats 2 MEN with a Cross-cut Saw

5 to 9 cords daily is the usual average for one man.

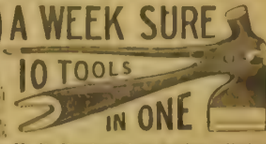


Our 1911 Model Machine saws faster, runs easier and will last longer than ever. Attached in a minute to engine by 15-year-old boy or strongest man. Ask for catalog No. M73 and low prices. Print order gets agency.

Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 158 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

$18 to $30 A WEEK SURE

Farmers "Ever-Ready" Tool Kit does it. Agents going wild over it; sold 47 in 9 hrs. Joseph Pine took 65 orders in two days. M. D. Finch sold 42 in 9 hrs. Had no experience. You can do it. To show it means easily. FREE SAMPLE to workers. Foote Mfg. Co., Dept. 793, Dayton, O.



POLAND-CHINAS.

Come and see our great herd for yourself. We can show you Sows with litters that will wake you up to your interest. Come and see us or write.
KIRBY STOCK FARM,
Marmaduke, Ark.

Buy right-type, low-down, deep-bodied, compact Angus of leading families. **J. P. VISSERING,**
Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

BEST STRAINS OF POLAND-CHINAS.

Everything sold. Will have a fine bunch of Spring Pigs. Will book orders now for them at $10.00 each. All buyers are well satisfied.
D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM,

Importers of
SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Write for catalogue.

Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

POLAND CHINAS

Of national reputation for size and bone. They are sired by 1,000-lb. Boars and are out of stretchy, prolific Sows.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS

For sale, from trained workers. Male, $7.00; female, $5.00; also a yearling Dog; all good ones; eligible to register.

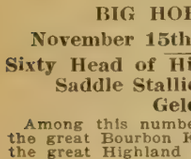
C. H. MILES,
R. F. D. 3,
Lawrenceville, Ill.

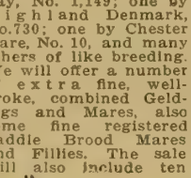
O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE HOGS,

all ages, from First Premium Boars at Illinois and Iowa State Fairs. 150 September Pigs, eight weeks old, at $10.00 each; three for $25.00. Very cheap. Send for free catalogue. **W. A. HINKLE,**
R. R. 7, Decatur, Ill.

BIG HORSE SALE.
November 15th and 16th, 1910.
Sixty Head of High-class Registered Saddle Stallions, Mares and Geldings.

Among this number will be two sons of the great Bourbon King, No. 1,788; two by the great Highland Gay, No. 1,149; one by Highland Denmark, No.730; one by Chester Dare, No. 10, and many others of like breeding. We will offer a number of extra fine, well-broke, combined Geldings and Mares, also some fine registered Saddle Brood Mares and Fillies. The sale will also include ten fine large Mule Jacks, well broke, and guaranteed workers. This is an extra fine lot of Jacks.





Write for catalogue. It will be ready October 25th.

This is a rare opportunity to buy what you want at your own price. Defects and blemishes will be pointed out.

BARHAM & BUTLER, Milan, Tenn.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The Bacon Hog, the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs not akin from best strains. My herd won over 100 ribbons at four State Fairs in 1909. Only made two exhibits in 1910, winning thirty-eight ribbons. Imported stock owned by me were winners at Royal Show, London, England, 1907. Mature Sows will fatten from 600 to over 700 pounds; Boars 1,000 to 1,200 pounds.
CHAS. FORD,
Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

Blooded Stock Notes.

At the American Royal Show the auction sale of Shorthorns realized an average of $181.18 for thirty-eight head; the forty-eight Herefords averaged $169.48; the Aberdeen-Angus, fifty-two head, averaged $111.83; and the fifty-nine Galloways averaged $88.30.

D. F. Beauchamp, breeder of Poland-China swine at Meredosia, Ill., has very superior breeding stock, and by selling them young keeps down the price, so that the buyer can raise stock at a profit. We believe Mr. Beauchamp does most of his advertising in The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Prof. Roland J. Kinzie, of the Kansas Agricultural College, was elected Secretary of the American Hereford Record Association, to succeed Mr. C. R. Thomas, who declined re-election after twenty-seven-years' service. The President of this association is Mr. C. N. Comstock, of Albany, Mo.; R. E. Edmondson, Vice-President; and W. B. Waddell, Treasurer.

Nine herds of Galloways made a fine exhibit at the American Royal Show. The senior champion bull was Captain, 4th, of Tarbeoch, exhibited by Straub Bros., of Avoca, Neb. The junior champion bull was the junior bull calf, Fearnot of Maples, exhibited by C. S. Hechtner, of Chariton, Ia. The senior champion cow was Hechtner's Floss, 2d., and the junior champion female was Straub Bros.' junior yearling Ladylike.

Chas. Ford, of Mortonsville, Woodford county, Ky., has a fine lot of Tamworth swine. His winnings at Fairs testify that as a herd it is hard to beat.

Six exhibits of Chester White swine were at the American Royal Show. Three championships and two grand championships were won by D. H. Lewis, of Geneseo, Ill.; and H. L. Bode, of Friend, Neb., won the other championships. The grand championship boar was St. Elmo, exhibited by Lewis; and the female grand championship went to Lewis on Marion.

At the American Royal Show held at Kansas City, the grand champion bull was the two-year-old Ringmaster, owned by White & Smith, of St. Cloud, Minn.; and the grand champion female was the junior yearling, New Year's Delight, exhibited by Tomson & Sons, of Dover, Kas. These are young champions, and it was generally conceded that a finer lot of young Shorthorns never was shown.

Take a run to the farm of J. P. Vissering at Godfrey, Ill. It is but an hour's ride from St. Louis. He has a fine collection of Aberdeen-Angus cattle of his own breeding. He will give you the glad hand and you will not have to be a millionaire to buy stock of him you will be proud to take home.

At the American Royal Show the Hereford senior yearling, Gay Lad, 6th, exhibited by O. Harris & Sons, of Harris, Mo., won the grand championship for males; and Scotch Lassie, a senior yearling heifer exhibited by Dr. J. E. Logan, of Kansas City, won the female grand championship. There were twenty-six exhibitors, and it was a most satisfactory show.

The grand champion Aberdeen-Angus bull at the American Royal Show was the full-aged Oakville Quiet Lad, exhibited by O. V. Battles, of Maquoketa, Ia.; and the grand champion female was the famous Barbara McHenry, 24th, exhibited by W. A. McHenry, of Denison, Ia. There were twenty-four exhibitors.

The two grand championships for Berkshires at the American Royal Show went to C. A. Steward, of Fox, Kendall county, Ill. The boar was Handsome Lee's Model; the sow was Lady Mina, 41st. The exhibit was small, but all were superior animals.

Of Duroc-Jersey swine exhibited at the American Royal Show McFarland Bros., of Sedalia, Mo., won three championships; and W. T. Hutchinson, of Cleveland, Mo., won the fourth. The Duroc-Jersey breeders had the most creditable exhibit at the show.

The Kirby Stock Farm of Marmaduke, Ark., invite visitors to examine sows with litters and purchase on the ground. Mr. J. W. Kirby has a fine string of great Poland-China pigs for the fall and winter trade. He has shipped pigs the past season to New Mexico, also to North Carolina, and from Texas north to Illinois and Indiana, with much success. His pigs are good enough for any country.

Mr. E. L. John, of Broadway Stock Farm, Broadway, Maries county, Mo., is again before us as an advertiser. He is a breeder of English Berkshire swine of the robust kind. He has the finest lot of young pigs for sale that he ever owned. They are in the best of health, in good growing condition. Mr. John is very reasonable in the matter of prices and will give good value to a buyer of Berkshires.

Remember that J. F. Cook & Co., of Lexington, Ky., breed jacks and jennets, saddle horses, Hampshire and Tamworth swine. In the prize ring this breeding company has won many ribbons. It will pay any stockman to keep in communication with this firm and write for catalogue. A visit to the farm to look over the stock will be appreciated by the firm.

Sheep and Lamb Notes.

Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. bought 5,800 feeding sheep on the Omaha market in the interest of W. F. Gieseke, of the Marshall Milling Company, of Marshall, Minn. They were all bought in two days—September 28th and 29th. Mr. Gieseke is a lamb feeder on a large scale, and this is far from being his first purchase.

On Monday, October 3d, the Chicago market received a total of 66,160 sheep. This number was a record breaker. The previous Monday 60,323 head had been received. These are extraordinary figures, but they were not all fat sheep, there being a majority only fit for feeders.

On Monday, October 3d, with 61,000 sheep and lambs on sale, Chicago sold top lambs, 97 pounds average, at $7.15 per 100 pounds; the best range lambs, 1,800 head of them, 68 pounds average, sold at $6.95 per 100 pounds; Western wethers sold up to $4.40, and fancy Idaho yearlings sold at $5.50 per 100 pounds.

Weil Bros. & Co., the old established fur house of Fort Wayne, Ind., begin their season's advertising with us with this issue. It would pay readers of this paper to look up this advertisement and write them and get their new price list and their free Trappers' Guide, which they send without charge to all who enquire. This house has been in business since 1871. They employ a large capital, and they are offering some special prizes to hunters and trappers, which are fully explained in their circular which they will send if you write them. We hope our readers who are interested will do so. Ask for Price List A K, and write to Weil Bros. & Co., Box 62, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
WILARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

BRED ON THE COOK FARMS.

Registered Kentucky Mammoth Jacks Jennets, Saddle and Harness Stallions. We have more good big Jacks and Stallions than ever before. A guarantee back of every one that is as solid as the hills. Write for prices or come to see us before you buy.

Breeders of Tamworth and Hampshire Swine. Stock, all ages, for sale.
J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.

Best Fox, Cat, Deer, Wolf and Coon Hounds. Send for free list at once. Prices low for quality. Address,
CATALPA KENNELS, Shelbyville, Ky.

5,000 FERRETS FOR SALE. Write for price list; it's free. **De Kleine Bros., Box 13, Jamestown, Michigan.**

PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS

Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstake and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE: Splendid Angora Bucks, 300 Angora Nannies. **J. E. McCarty,** Dublin, Texas.

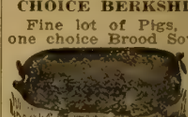
ELMER GIMLIN, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte Specialist. Exclusive business. Duston strain Stock, $2 each; 15 eggs, $1; $3 per 50; $5 per 100. Catalogue free.

SUNSET JERSEY CATTLE HERD.

Registered yearling Jersey Bull; splendid breeding and a grand individual. Price, $60.00. Satisfaction guaranteed.
ALBERT S. ENNIS,
712-21 Missouri Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CHOICE BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE.

Fine lot of Pigs, September farrow; also one choice Brood Sow to spare. These Pigs are of the Masterpiece breeding, and are the best I have ever raised. Will be sold worth the price if taken before the 1st of January, 1911.



Call on **E. L. JOHN, Owner Broadway Stock Farm, Broadway, Maries County, Mo.**

PERCHERONS and COACHERS Cheap.

Send For Price List.

WALKER BROS. & CO.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mill Creek Stock Farm,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

International Live Stock Exposition and Horse Show at Chicago Union Stock Yards.

These combined exhibitions, which take place at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, on the dates of November 22d to December 3d, inclusive, bring together the greatest aggregation of live stock that can be produced in any country in the world. The Horse Show this year occupies the dates of November 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th, and the Live Stock Exposition, commencing on the same day that the Horse Show is brought to an end and extending to December 3d, gives exhibitors at both, as well as the general public, an opportunity of witnessing these two extraordinary exhibitions without extra expense or loss of time.

Chicago, as the greatest live stock market of the world, during the dates, is the most interesting place on this continent to visit, while the International Live Stock Exposition is in progress, for not only does it bring together by far the greatest number of cattle, sheep, swine and horses that could possibly be accumulated anywhere else, but it reveals the finest specimens of every breed represented, as well as all the champions of the respective domesticated animals. By attending this exhibition the breeder, feeder, stockman and farmer, as well as others who are interested in the live stock industry, can obtain more information and practical knowledge of live stock during the thirteen days of its continuance than is possible for them to obtain in any other way.

The most renowned judges from the old country, and the most expert in this, come together for the purpose of displaying the combined talents of both, and pronouncing judgment upon the various classes, that is supreme and beyond appeal. The ordinary breeder has his ideas in regard to live stock, but when he stands near and sees the various classes pronounced upon by the best judges and greatest experts the world can produce, and is able to ascertain upon the spot why such judgments have been returned, he will be the first to acknowledge wherein he has failed on so many occasions, and how easy it is for him to make amends, and turn failure into success of the most pronounced form, redeem the ground he has lost, and make amends in the future that will not only make his name as a breeder famous but lengthen his bank account to a degree that hitherto seemed impossible.

A pound of practice is worth a ton of theory, and in no industry can this be turned into more gratifying results than it can in the live stock world. The breeder living at some distance from Chicago may say, I do not see how I can afford the expense, much as I should like to make the trip and greatly as I feel its need. Let this good fellow cut down expenses in some other direction and attend the show at all hazards, for it will pay him, and pay him doubly and trebly, for he will go back, not only full of enthusiasm, but with a practical working knowledge in his head wherewith he can right the wrongs of former methods and start on the straight road to success.

In this connection we desire to invite special attention to the sales of pure-bred stock which will be sold during the Exposition, as advertised on the first page of this paper. There is ample time for our readers to write for the catalogues and to study the merits of each animal. The sales include Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, Shetland ponies and Rambouillet sheep. All stock sells at auction and the buyer makes the market.

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The Better We Like It

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Any Banker
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And You Will Decide To

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO

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Here is a Real Help For Every Feeder or Shipper

To anyone sending our **Chicago Office** 50 cents (to cover postage) we will send for one year our weekly illustrated live stock and market paper, **"THE LIVE STOCK REPORT,"** which has been termed the greatest aid to the profitable feeding and marketing of live stock published. We also send you (when issued in December) our beautiful **"Flower Girl Souvenir" Calendar For 1911.**

Recognizing that many persons might not care to send even so small a sum as 50 cents for a paper they have not seen, we always publish in connection with this offer the following

GUARANTEE — Anyone sending 50 cents for the Report, who, after receiving it four weeks, is not fully satisfied, can have his money back cheerfully and without any question upon demand.

Therefore, you can't possibly lose anything, except if you fail to send for the paper and read it regularly you lose a lot of information that you ought to have.

Live Stock Report Dept.

Clay, Robinson & Co., Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO.

Enclosed find 50 cents for which please send

The Live Stock Report

for one year to the following address, also your "Flower Girl Souvenir" 1911 Calendar when ready for distribution. It is understood that I can cancel subscription (the Report is published [illegible]). I am not fully satisfied, you are to refund my 50 cents upon demand.

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Practical Farming and Gardening.

This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening,** postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Necessity For Farm Experimentation.

Experiment Stations are good, and they are doing a great work; but their work can never take the place of experimentation on the farm. In our alphabet there are but twenty-six letters, but from those twenty-six letters we have in the language over one hundred thousand words, and yet the combinations that can be made with the letters are not exhausted. We have for our symbols in numbers only nine characters that mean anything when taken alone, but with those characters and a zero sign we can make 999,999,999 different combinations, or about a billion. And every combination is different from every other combination.

So it is with the agricultural conditions on our farms. The possibility of variation is so great that it is safe to say that no combination of conditions is exactly the same on one farm that it is on another.

A farmer said to the writer the other day: "They have had a frost down my way. It didn't hurt my corn, because all my land is quite high; but some of my neighbor's corn is in low places and that got hit." There happened to be a few low places on his neighbor's farm, but not on his, and the difference in yield of corn will be considerable. That is but one kind of factor that enters into the possibility of variety making on the farm.

Where we have nine positive characters in number making we have more than that in agricultural conditions. For instance, take the soil. It may be composed of 99 per cent. sand and one per cent. clay, and there may be innumerable gradations between that and the soil that is 99 per cent. clay and one per cent. sand. But sand and clay are but two constituents of the many that a soil may contain, and that means variation that is infinite, in the soil alone.

Then there is the question of the fertility that is in a farm naturally. One farm will never contain the exact quantity of virgin fertility that another farm does. The amount of fertilizing that has been done by one farmer is never the same as that done by another farmer. On one farm a dozen cows have been kept and their manure applied to the ground. On another only six have been kept. One farmer has bought high-priced food, like oil cake, to feed to his stock, and this has made a richer manure. The next farmer has not. One farmer has fed most of his crops on the farm, selling things that carried off little fertility. His neighbor has been selling off all his crops, and they were crops taking with them large amounts of fertility. There is more chance of two human beings being alike exactly than there is of two farms being exactly alike in the amount of fertility contained in their soil.

There is, too, the very important matter of drainage. No two farms are alike in their drainage, unless they are in an arid country. The drainage differences between any two farms is very great. We can see what lies at the surface of the ground, but it is a wise farmer that knows much about the drainage processes under the surface. The water table stands at all kinds of distances below the surface, and a man can only guess what those distances are. Yet the height of the water table at different times of the year has a very important bearing on the production of crops. Moreover, the height in one soil does not prove what it should be in another soil, because capillarity is greater in one soil than in another and water will rise higher in one soil than in another.

These are but a few of the resaons why every farmer should carry on experiments on his own farm.

FRUIT GROWERS' CREED

Proposed by the Fruit School of the Extension Department of the West Virginia University.

He who plants a fruit tree professes his faith. It is as if he should say: I believe.

I believe!

I believe in God and in the orderliness of His Universe.

I believe in the regular procession of the seasons—spring and summer and autumn and winter.

I believe in the sure succession of youth and maturity.

I believe in the unfailing order of blossom-time and fruit-time.

I believe in the permanence of human needs.

I believe in the perpetuity of human institutions.

I believe in the steadfastness of Mother Earth, whose promise of food for her faithful children is a pledge that will not fail.

I believe in work as a divine gift.

I believe in myself.

I believe!

And in this abiding faith I work.

In this faith I plant this tree.

In this faith I will dig about its roots and nourish it.

In this faith I will protect it from vermin and disease.

In this faith I will wait for the early and the latter rain.

In this faith I will guard the blossom and the green fruit.

In this faith I will watch for the first blush of the ripening peach and the early tints of the maturing apple.

In this faith I will gather the first fruits with a thankful heart.

Potash For Small Fruits.

In a recent issue of the Puyallup Valley Tribune, W. H. Paulhamus, in an open letter to berry growers, said: "The past raspberry season has taught me more forcibly than ever that sulphate of potash is the cheapest fertilizer that we can get, and I, therefore, expect to continue its use for all time to come. As most of our growers know, and our last season's potash was very late in arriving, on account of which fact quite a few of our growers decided not to use it." He then went on to state that the association had purchased ten tons that would be available for berry growers.

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Buggies
Only $10. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

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We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for our free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO.,
Dept. 870, East St. Louis, Ills.

Spraying is Profitable.

"Spraying a Profitable Investment" is an attractive 120-page booklet recently published by the Sherwin-Williams Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, makers of high-grade insecticides and fungicides. It is full of information which will not only be of value to the large grower, but which is especially valuable to the small grower who has a few fruit trees or a little garden and vegetable plot.

This is a free book, issued by a firm interested in selling spray mixtures; but of all books on the subject it is far the best. There are 120 pages, illustrated and indexed throughout, covering the entire field of spraying for all plants and trees and for all purposes, and supported by government authorities.

Every grower, big or small, should have one of these books, "Spraying a Profitable Investment." It is put up in handy form and can be slipped in the outside pocket of your coat ready for reference. Write to Sherwin-Williams Co., 689 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio, and ask for a copy.

Horticultural Notes.

The most popular tomato in England is the small, round kind, preferably not more than two to three inches in diameter. Tomatoes of the suitable kind cost 12 cents a pound in England, and are seldom used, except in salads and garnishing dishes. They are all hot-house grown.

The United States Department of Agriculture has conducted a series of experiments to find out the amount of cold fruit blossoms will withstand. Some of the results were: Apples, pink, 20 above zero; apples in full bloom, 26 above zero; pears, showing pink, 20 above zero; pears in full bloom, 27 above zero; peaches, showing pink, 23 above zero; peaches in full bloom, 28 above zero.

Frances E. Parker, a lady artist from Iowa, owned a four-acre potato patch in Eastern Washington, raising over 1,000 bushels on the four acres. In addition to being a potato artist she is a portrait painter.

Speaking of the Colorado peach orchards, the editor of the National Nurseryman says: "Of peaches, Elberta is the standard, the most popular and the most profitable. The season is opened with Champion, Carmen and Belle, or other kinds of their period, and practically closed with Elberta."

A telegram to the New York Herald from Tacoma, Wash., announced that "an apple tree planted twenty years ago by an Indian, near the shore of Lake Chelan, is now worth $30,000, that offer being made by an Eastern orchard syndicate that desires to propagate the variety. It was refused by the nursery company, which will itself develop the fruit. The tree produces a golden yellow apple called the 'Chelan.' It is different from any other Washington apple, possessing exceptional keeping qualities." This is considered as being a sample of good advertising.

The Northwest Pacific Farmer says that Howard Walton, of Newberg, Ore., raised in 1910 a tomato that weighed thirty-three ounces.

In the wholesale peanut market the price for farmers' consignments remains at 3½ cents a pound.

"KNODIG" PITLESS SCALES AT LOWEST PRICE EVER NAMED

SAVE $20 TO $40 on this famous high grade scale. Company has changed management and to rapidly sell 100 scales in 30 days will quote an amazingly low price. We will name this price only in direct letter to you. Here's the **greatest opportunity** you ever had to own a fully guaranteed high grade scale at **actual factory cost.** The "Knodig" is the best known scale in America. Used by U. S. Government. Best made, most economical and useful. **Unlimited guarantee.** Write us **quick** for special 30-day bargain price and full descriptive literature free.

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You Can't Cut Out

A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but

ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. $2.00 per bottle at d'lers or deliv'd. Book 4D free.

ABSORBINE, JR. for mankind. $1 bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays pain quickly.

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No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

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Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Not used on splint, curb or soft bunches. Write for

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Best book on blemishes, and we send it free. Read it before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. 192 pages, 69 illustrations, durably bound in leatherette.

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DEATH TO HEAVES

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure.

The first or second $1 can cures heaves. The third is guaranteed to cure or money refunded. $1 per can at dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet.

20 years sale.

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO. TOLEDO, OHIO.

DICK'S FAMOUS **Feed Cutters** Excel All and Are LOW IN PRICE. All sizes, for hand or power. Illustrated book free Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main street, St. Louis, M

In the East, prize-winning Shetland ponies are being conveyed from their homes to the shows in their automobiles. Brownie, Jim and Morgiana, three pet ponies owned by the children in the family of John S. Phipps, of Westburg, Long Island, N. Y., set the fashion. At one of the shows so many ponies were entered the judges had to divide them into two divisions and award two sets of ribbons.

"Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets."—Matthew vii, 12.

MINOR HEIR, 1:59, IN A RACE.

Editorial From Horse Review, Chicago, September 10, 1910.

"At Indianapolis, day before yesterday, Monday, September 12, on the opening day of the Indiana State Fair for 1910, was witnessed the most extraordinary exhibition of extreme pacing speed ever known. The quartette of champions which M. W. Savage, of Minneapolis, Minn., had collected and been touring the country with this season in races against time, gave the performance—and it was worth crossing the continent to see. The contestants were Minor Heir, 1:59¼; Hedgewood Boy, 2:01; Lady Maud C, 2:02½; and George Gano, 2:03¾, who raced a mile dash for blood and a new world's record, if possible. At Galesburg, Ill., three weeks before, Minor Heir had beaten Hedgewood Boy and lowered the world's light-harness race record to 2:00 flat, under not the most favorable circumstances. The following two weeks were trying ones on the combination. Going first to Des Moines, Ia., rain there made the track so slow that after the first day they were unable to display anything like their true form. From Des Moines they were shipped to Kalamazoo, Mich., where rain prevented them from appearing at all. They were then sent to Bethlehem, Pa., where they raced over the half-mile track on Thursday. Retracing their steps back westward, to Indianapolis, under the conditions it would not have been strange had their exhibition there on Monday not been marked by anything especially remarkable—instead of which they gave the most wonderful one on record.

Press dispatches state that Hedgewood Boy drew the pole, but that Minor Heir paced around him and took the lead before reaching the quarter, which point was passed in 29¾ seconds. The son of Heir-at-Law, 2:05¾, and Kitty Clover, by Redwald, 2:23½, was never afterward headed. Keeping on at record-breaking speed, he passed the half in 59 seconds, was at the three-quarters in 1:29¼, and, coming on through the home stretch steady and true, flashed under the wire, going strongly and without a touch of the whip, in the unprecedented time of 1:59, not only lowering his world's race record of 2:00 a full second, but establishing a new world's record for pacers "in the open," the previous one having been 1:59¼, made against time, and held jointly by Star Pointer, Audubon Boy and himself.

This was sufficiently marvelous, but it was only part of what was done. The other three starters finished so closely behind Minor Heir that all of them paced in two minutes or better! The dispatches state that Lady Maud C., who was second, paced the mile in 1:59½. That George Gano, third, was timed 1:59¾; and that Hedgewood Boy, who was fourth, despite the fact that one of his sulky tires received a puncture in the last quarter, finished in flat two minutes.

The possibility of such a performance as this, if hinted at in advance, would have been considered not only extravagant, but ridiculously so by 999 out of every 1,000 critics, we venture to say—or, rather, by 1,000 out of every 1,000. It so completely eclipses every past standard of light-harness racing speed as to render it beyond all precedent. We regret that we could not have been present to witness the performance, and we congratulate the thousands who were present upon their having seen what will remain one of the epochal performances of turf history. Incidentally, we would also state that the entire speed-loving public is under heavy obligation to Mr. Savage for his enterprise and courage in purchasing and otherwise bringing together these champions and making possible such a spectacle.

Minor Heir was driven by Harry C. Hersey; Lady Maud C. by Hal. Erwin; George Gano by Levi Turner; and Hedgewood Boy by Dick McMahan—to each of which reinsmen we also tender our congratulations."

Horse and Mule Notes.

Lou Billings, the three-year-old daughter of Lou Dillon, 1:58½, and John A. McKerron, 2:05¾, gained a trotting record of 2:08¾ in an exhibition against time at the Grand Circuit meeting in Columbus.

Under the auspices of the Morgan Horse Club, one hundred and forty-six horses of Morgan descent were exhibited in the various classes for the breed at the recent Vermont State Fair at White River Junction.

The New York Herald mentions a closing-out sale of livery horses in that city, saying: "Horses that cost Mr. Carr $150 apiece seven or eight years ago and that he had worked steadily were sold, in many instances, for $200 and $250, so aggressive was the bidding for everything in the sale. Prices for horses ranged from $40 up to $305. Eleven of the best ones brought $2,685, an average of $244, while the average for all, including good, bad and indifferent, was $140."

It was reported early in October that Fletcher Afflick, of Shelby county, Missouri, had sold to Mr. Crump, of Clarence, Mo., a span of mules at 20 cents a pound. It was a contract for future delivery, and the seller was still feeding the mules when last heard from.

The United States Consul-General at Tientsin, China, reports to the Department of Commerce that in the provinces of Chihli and Shantung there are three grades of mules as classified for export. The first embraces animals 13½ to 14 hands high, weighing about 800 pounds, four to seven years old. These can be delivered free on board for $65 to $75 American gold; second grade, 11 to 12 hands high, some 13 hands, about 700 pounds, same ages, $50 to $60; third grade, smaller than above, about $42.

Colorado E., 2:04¾, the three-year-old champion trotter, is said by The Horseman to represent the highest and latest finished product of the American turf. Colorada E. descends from Hambletonian, 10, by George Wilkes, Baron Wilkes and The Bondsman. His dam was Flossie McGregor, sired by Jay McGregor, 2:07¼, a grandson of Jay Bird.

From a practical standpoint, the record made by The Harvester of 4:15¼ for two miles, beating Cresceus' record of 4:17, is most gratifying. His first mile was in 2:08½ without a pace-maker, and the second mile was in 2:06¾. The Harvester now holds all the stallion trotting records.

The champion mule, any age, at the American Royal Show was exhibited by J. D. Jones, of Faucett, Buchanan county, Mo.; and the champion mule under two years was exhibited by E. S. O'Connor, of Lexington, Lafayette county. There were over twenty exhibitors.

The champion Percheron stallion at the American Royal Show was the two-year-old Ibsen, exhibited by Taylor & Jones, of Williamsville, Ill. The champion mare was Huchepie, a three-year-old, exhibited by Geo. B. Ross, of Alden, Kas. There were eight good breeding and importing establishments exhibiting.

Remington PUMP GUN

Over 50% of the Interstate Handicap winnings for 3 years have been made with Remington Guns.

They have thereby proven their title as "best at the traps"—you can demonstrate for yourself that they are also best in the field.

Remington Pump Gun—best in three important features—hammerless, solid breech, and *bottom ejection of shells;* the only pump gun on the market having these indispensable features. The solid breech protects the shooter's face in case of defective shells, and at the same time keeps dirt and foreign substances from the working parts located within the solid breech.

Look it over at any dealers.

Catalogue free.

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A Treatise on the Horse, FREE

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Thurmont, Md., Jan. 27, 1909.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Dear Sirs:—I had a horse with Bone Spavin. It was so serious that I could hardly get her out of the stable. Used two bottles of your Spavin Cure and she is as sound as a dollar. Chas. J. Powell.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Beats them all for Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Swollen Joints and all Lameness.

$1 a bottle, 6 for $5. Buy at your drug store and ask for free book, "A Treatise on the Horse," or write to—

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Your colts positively cannot have Distemper, Pinkeye, Influenza, Catarrhal Fever or other similar diseases if you use Craft's Cure in time. If the disease is started it will not fail to cure in any case. Safe at all times and under all conditions. Go to your Druggist get a bottle

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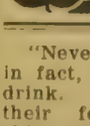


If it fails you get your money back. If he can't supply you write us. 3 valuable Horse Books, free. Write Wells Medicine Co 17 3d St., LaFayette, Ind.

"Never give ducks buttermilk, or, in fact, any other kind of milk, to drink. It may be used to moisten their food, however. Buttermilk, skim milk and 'clabber' are all valuable in duck feeding, but they should be used only for moistening the feed, and not as as a drink."—Anna Gallagher, in Farm World.

THE BOOK OF LIVE STOCK CHAMPIONS.

This is a valuable book and is of great interest to all stockmen.

Send us One Dollar and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years, and we will send you, post free by mail, one copy of **The Book of Live Stock Champions**, issued in the year 1905. It contains pictures of 500 individual animals, the greatest champions in live stock history. This book is nicely bound in cloth and is our own publication. Every stockman should take pride in owning a copy. It begins with the World's Fair in Chicago in 1903; contains the grand champions at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, and at International, State and American Royal Shows. It is a book of 240 pages, with pictures of one, two or three champions on a page. The pages are 6x9 inches. We have sold ten thousand of these books to stock farmers, breeders and Agricultural Colleges. To have a copy of this book on your table is a constant pleasure. Only a few hundred of these books remain on hand and it will not be printed again. Obtain a copy while you have an opportunity. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Buying Feeding Cattle.

Every year it becomes more difficult to buy feeding cattle in the country; that is to say, the class of cattle a good farmer ought to feed. This turns us from the country to the stock yard markets, and even here it is becoming more difficult to buy feeding cattle to the best advantage unless one can turn to all the markets at one time; this, however, he can do by communicating with a well-equipped live stock commission house. A well-equipped firm in the year 1910 has to be established at more than one market. The fat cattle may be finally sold in the East, and it is usually necessary to buy them in the West. About the first live stock commission firm to enter heart and soul into the business of buying stock cattle and feeders for their customers is Clay, Robinson & Co. This firm is established at Denver, Sioux City, St. Paul, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Chicago, East Buffalo and East St. Louis. This firm has just issued a pamphlet entitled "About Buying Feeding Cattle." It is good reading for cattle shippers and cattle buyers. Write for a copy to Clay, Robinson & Co., National Stock Yards, Ill., or to either of their establishments.

Market For Potatoes.

On November 1st, at St. Louis, potato consignments were selling in car-loads on track, per bushel: Sacked Wisconsin White at 46 to 48c. for ordinary to fair; fancy, well-matured more; Michigan sacked Rural at 50 to 53c.; bulk Iowa at 38 to 40c., delivered, and do. Michigan sacked Rural at 90c., delivered; nearby Illinois and Missouri (mainly Early Ohio) were selling in sacks and barrels at 40 to 50c. per bushel.

SHIP YOUR HIDES & FURS

direct to E W Biggs &Co. and you will get the highest prices and save all commissions. A square deal and quick returns. Full Weights and honest grading. One hide, one skin or a car load. No matter whether you are a trader or trapper, farmer or dealer we can do you good and make you money. It will pay you to write us for price list and FREE ship ping tags. Fur shipments held sep arate on request, and your furs back if our returns are not O. K. "Trappers Guide" free to shippers. Write today for catalogue of Trappers Supplies.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.
1496W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Largest hide and fur house in Southwest. Estab. 1882

The Wheat Situation.

The statistical situation in regard to wheat is strong, but the market movement does not correspond. The cloud on the future is the Argentine surplus. At this writing (November 1st) it is an unknown quantity. Millers are not selling flour very fast or very high. This applies to all markets, and the legitimate wheat market depends absolutely upon that one outlet—the flour barrel. If one man owned the wheat crop of the world, it could be sold at $1.20 a bushel, Chicago basis; but with the thousands of owners and current demands from average sources the future says 96¾ cents for May wheat. Hand to mouth is the market of to-day. Many experts are watching close with a view to sustaining an advance in prices; but the day and the hour have not yet come. If millers were making large profits, they could be made to divide with the holder of wheat, but the large margins are not for the miller; they are between the baker and the ultimate consumer. The only friend of the farmer is the cold weather to come that encourages the appetite and increases consumption. Only one crop of wheat can be raised in a year, and it is a long time between crop and crop. The December quotation at 90½ cents may be slightly advanced before it is closed out, but between now and May 31st, 1911, almost anything is possible with the May option, and July prices will take example by May.

On October 31st, at St. Louis, cash wheat, soft red, No. 2, was selling at 95 to 97 cents, the highest cash market in the country. The December option at Chicago closed on same day at 90½ cents; May, 1911, at 96¾ cents; and July, 1911, at 94¾ cents.

It is often said that the farmer does not know what he is going to get for his crop. We regret to say that except for changes that may or may not take place the figures represent what the farmers' wheat crop is worth, and the information is rather too plain.

Several Great Farms.

Mr. J. H. Lipscomb, of Kansas City, has a card in our Land Department on page 9. He handles but few properties which he thoroughly investigates, and they have to be good and well located. Mr. Lipscomb is offering three farms, respectively 680 acres near Fort Scott, Kas.; 3,280 acres on the Rock Island Road in Missouri; and 6,500 acres near Topeka, Kas. These are princely properties for first-class farmers to operate, and they are capable of profitable subdivision. Address, Mr. J. H. Lipscomb, 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg. Kansas City, Mo., if you are interested.

Feather Quotations at St. Louis.

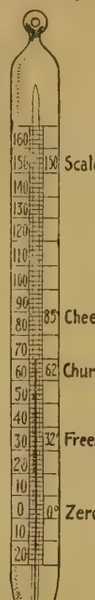
Quoted at wholesale in terms used by the trade: Prime white live goose in small sacks at 56c., and in large sacks at 54c.; prime gray do., 41c. in small and 39c. in large sacks; old white, 36 to 38c.; x, 27 to 31c.; xx, 15 to 18c.; xxx, 7 to 10c.; xxxx, 3c.; tare, 10 per cent. on small sacks and 3 per cent. on large. Duck—White, 41c.; dark, 30c. Chicken—Prime dry-picked body, 4c.—wet, damp and quill-mixed, 2c.

The Hog Market and Prices.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, good butcher and shipping hogs of light and medium weight brought $8.75 to $8.90; light-weight mixed hogs at $8.60 to $8.75; good, heavy hogs, $8.35 to $8.65; while plain grade heavy hogs sold largely at $8.00 to $8.30. Real heavy hogs with quality were scarce. Rough sows and stags sold from $7.00 to $8.00, most of them at $7.50—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

"Dazey" Dairy Thermometer.

This thermometer is offered as a subscription premium in connection with the National Farmer and Stock Grower. It is one of the discoveries of Uncle Piper, the subscription editor of this publication.



Every farmer ought to have a dairy thermometer for home use. We have found one—the best of all. It is 8½ inches long. It is high grade, and with care will last for many years. The temperature of cream regulates to a great degree not only the time required in churning, but the quality of the butter. If the cream is churned when at the proper temperature, the result is generally nicely-granulated butter. When the temperature is wrong, the work is uncertain, troublesome, and the butter is inferior. Uncle Piper used to be on a dairy farm in Texas. He did not manage it, however. He would buy a dairy thermometer and demanded that it be used; but **She Who Run the Ranch said No!** Now Uncle Piper is trying to force the dairy thermometer on other people because he could not properly introduce it into his own family. Send us 60 cents and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. We will also send you, securely packed, post-paid, safe delivery and quality guaranteed, one "Dazey" Dairy Thermometer. Address, **The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Southern Cattle Quotations.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, October 31st, the following were Southern cattle quotations: Choice to prime corn-fed steers, $6.25 to $7.00; good to choice fed steers, $5.50 to $6.25; fair to good caked steers, $5.00 to $5.75; medium to choice grass steers, $4.60 to $5.35; common to medium steers, $3.75 to $4.60; fair to good heifers, $3.50 to $4.60; fair to choice cows, $3.65 to $4.25; cutters, $3.25 to $3.65; canners, $2.85 to $3.15; bulls, $3.25 to $3.90; fair to choice heavy calves, $4.25 to $6.00; heretics, $3.50 to $4.25; yearlings, $3.00 to $3.25; fair to choice veal calves, $6.00 to $8.00—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

Two Prizes to Canada.

At the Dry-farming Congress held recently at Spokane, Wash., the wheat prizes were open to the world. The three prizes were awarded as follows: First, to Wilson Creek Commercial Club, Wilson Creek, Wash.; second to Macleod District, Macleod, Alberta, Canada; third to Lethbridge Board of Trade, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

Cash for Raw Furs

Why sell your skins at home when you can send them to us and save all middlemen's profits? New York is the best market in America. We pay cash for hides of Skunks, Minks, Coons, Opossums, Foxes, etc. Thirty years in the business. No commission charged. We stand express charges. Write for price list.

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When, Where and How to Trap

OUR new illustrated Trappers' Guide—yours free for the asking—is the biggest and most reliable guide published. Reveals valuable trapping secrets and the carefully guarded methods of successful trappers. What we tell you on Animal Baits is as important to any trapper as traps. Full directions on preparing skins for shipment and how to get the most money for them. This book will increase the catch of experienced trappers as well bring success to the inexperienced. The Game Laws of all the States and Canada are given in concise, unmistakable form, with the information you want shown at a glance. We will send you this book free if you write us before all the books are gone.

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Drop the Middleman. Deal with the House that's DIFFERENT, (Our circular tells why,) that charges no commission, pays expressage, exports direct to London, England, and Leipzig, Germany, the greatest Fur Markets of the World. Send for it, also our latest price list, ILLUSTRATED OUR TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE AK containing information that will be worth a fortune to you. DON'T SHIP a skin till you hear from us. Tags and valuable information as to PRIZES offered, free. Write.

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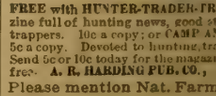
FREE BOOK OF GAME AND FUR LAWS



A 64 page book worth hundreds of dollars to hunters, trappers and campers. Gives all fur and game laws—tells how to make more money. We give you a copy FREE with HUNTER-TRADER-TRAPPER—A big 100 page magazine full of hunting news, good stories and valuable facts for trappers. 10c a copy; or CASH AND TRAIL, a 24 page weekly—5c a copy. Devoted to hunting, trapping, fishing, raw furs, dogs, etc. Send 5c or 10c today for the magazine you want and get the book free. **A. R. HARDING PUB. CO.,** Box 912, Columbus, Ohio.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Bigger Profits From Your Furs

WE want to prove to you at our expense that we pay you higher cash prices than any other house in America. We want to show you where our price list quotes the **very highest prices** you can get. We save you the money that your furs are actually **worth**—not visionary values—but the **very highest prices**. You won't have to worry about the market. We do that and pay you exactly what our price list shows regardless of the condition of the market, even if there is a big slump on the day we receive your shipment. We guarantee the price list we send you.

We Guarantee Our Grades

We sort your furs honestly. We not only guarantee **the prices**, we also guarantee the **grades**. Don't sell your furs to the first firm that offers to buy them, but get our latest price list and see the difference. We will tell you the honest truth about what your furs are worth, and what you can actually get for them. Our price list is **free**, write at once—today.

MYERS-BOYD COMMISSION CO.
220 N. Main St. St. Louis, Mo.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE, and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

A Letter From Trumans.

To the Editor National Farmer and Stock Grower: Dear Sir—Owing to a train being one and one-half hours late at Peoria and missing the connection for Bushnell, some fifteen of our old customers and friends who were on their way to attend our sale were disappointed in not reaching here. The outcome was that we suffered a loss of fully $200 per head on the average of our thirty-nine fillies that were sold yesterday at an average of $585 a head, but the financial loss to us is nothing as compared to the gain that our customers will receive, and it is a well-known fact that we never advertise to sell Shire mares at auction but what we always sell them. One of the principal buyers at our sale was Mr. Cocroft, representing Mr. John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, who made several purchases for his Lake Geneva farm. Another old customer, George M. McCray, at Fithian, Ill., bought no less than ten, and the outcome has been, we have accomplished what we started to do, and that was to distribute the best Shire mares possible to obtain in England.

We have at the present time forty-eight of England's best Shire mares on the ocean. They are due to arrive at New York on the 31st, and include twenty aged Shire mares that we expect to show at the International, and the whole consignment will be sold at public auction by us on December 14th. These mares have been selected from all our purchases the past year and will be the greatest offering of draft mares ever attempted in the history of this country, or in any other country, for that matter.

We shall be very pleased to mail our catalogues to any of your readers interested, and hope to have all our old subscribers with us again on December 14th. Very Truly Yours, Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., October 28th, 1910.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

Auction Sale of Mules.

Messrs. Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company announce that on Thursday, December 8th, they will hold a special auction sale of about four hundred and fifty head of three and four-year-old Texas mules. They are in breeeding, growth, conformation, size and quality the equal of Missouri and Kentucky mules. They were raised on limestone soil and on good mesquite grass. They are in excellent shape to be bought and handled by mule feeders in car lots. These mules will be sold at public auction without reserve. Study your interest and remember the date, Thursday, December 8th, at the Horse and Mule Market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. It will do you good to come and bid on these mules. If you wish to know anything further about this sale, write J. J. Searcy, Sale Manager, National Stock Yards, Ill.

International Horse Show.

Remember that the International Horse Show opens at the International Amphitheatre at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, November 22d, and continues until Saturday, the 26th, when the International Live Stock Exposition opens and continues until December 3d. Mr. O. T. Hinkle is Secretary of the Horse Show. This show is held in the greatest arena in the country, and there will be a magnificent display. The prize list includes 116 classes. The front entrance of the Amphitheatre is on Forty-third and Halstead streets, as seen on the first page.

St. Louis Sheep and Lambs.

On October 31st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, mature mutton sheep, 90 to 108 pounds average, sold at $4.00 to $4.15 per 100 pounds; inferior sheep, hardly fit to kill, sold at $3.75 to $3.90. The best lambs on the market averaged 70 pounds and sold at $6.75 per 100 pounds, and others at $6.35 to $6.65 per 100 pounds; and Southwest lambs at $5.75 to $6.25, with culls at $3.25 to $5.00. Best stock sheep sold at $3.00 to $3.75; fair at $2.00 to $2.75, and culls at $1.00 to $1.75. Bucks, 130 to 150 pounds, sold at $3.00 per 100 pounds. Included in sheep sales were 226 head, 107-pound Utah wethers, sold at $3.80 to go out to the country to be fed.

Fifty-five head of thoroughbred mares, colts and fillies were shipped by Mr. James R. Keene, of Castleton Stud Farm, Kentucky, to South America and sold at auction at an average of $950 per head, and seventy-four colts and fillies consigned by Mr. James B. Haggin, of Elmendorf Farm, averaged about $500. These prices are not considered satisfactory.

PANHANDLE TEXAS MULES.

We will hold a Special Auction Sale of Three and Four-year-Old Texas Mules consigned to us as a sample of what Texas can do in raising f-i-rst-class Mules. There will be about four hundred and fifty head in all and will be sold in bunches to suit buyers. The sale will take place on

THURSDAY, DEC. 8th,

at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the greatest Horse and Mule Market in the world.

Remember the sale of PANHANDLE TEXAS MULES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1910.

Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL

HORSE AND MULE SALESMEN.

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

HORSE AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Horse and Mule consignments are solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States. Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

HORSE DEPT.—Nugeut Bros., Maxwell Bros.
MULE DEPT.—Ed Conway, Lan Morris.
AUCTIONEERS—Tim Holland, Ike Howard.

Write us for market information.
Address,

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Stock Cattle Prices.

The following represent the St. Louis trade on November 1st for cattle that are sold to go out to the country to be fed: Selected heavy, fleshy feeders, $5.00 to $5.25; good to choice feeders, $4.75 to $5.10; fair to good feeders, $4.40 to $4.75; good to choice stockers, $4.25 to $4.50; fair to good stockers, $4.75 to $4.25; Arkansas and Western steers, $3.25 to $3.75; good stock heifers, $3.40 to $3.75; fair to medium heifers, $3.25 to $3.40—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

Beef Cattle Quotations.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, November 1st: Choice to prime steers, $7.25 to $7.75; good to prime steers, $6.25 to $7.25; medium to good steers, $5.40 to $6.25; choice to prime yearlings, $7.00 to $8.00; good to choice yearlings, $6.00 to $6.75; common to good yearlings, $5.00 to $6.00—all prices at the quotation per 100 pounds.

AUCTION OF HORSES AT THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Mr. T. H. Holland, Auctioneer for HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROS., selling a pair of dapple grey geldings shipped by Crandall & Son, of Rushville, Ill., at $710 for the pair to Wheeler & McIlvain, of Boston. These were a magnificent pair of grade Percherons, weighing about 3,300 pounds to the pair.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

A CURE FOR ALL.

Not a Patent Cure-All, Nor a Modern Miracle, But Simply a Rational Cure For Dyspepsia.

In these days of humbuggery and deception, the manufacturers of patent medicines, as a rule, seem to think their medicines will not sell unless they claim that it will cure every disease under the sun. And they never think of leaving out dyspepsia and stomach troubles. They are sure to claim that their nostrum is absolutely certain to cure every dyspeptic and he need look no further.

In the face of these absurd claims it is refreshing to note that the proprietors of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have carefully refrained from making any undue claims or false representations regarding the merits of this most excellent remedy for dyspepsia and stomach troubles. They make but one claim for it, and that is, that for indigestion and various stomach troubles Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a radical cure. They go no farther than this, and any man or woman suffering from indigestion, chronic or nervous dyspepsia, who will give the remedy a trial will find that nothing is claimed for it that the facts will not fully sustain.

It is a modern discovery, composed of harmless vegetable ingredients acceptable to the weakest or most delicate stomach. Its great success in curing stomach troubles is due to the fact that the medicinal properties are such that it will digest whatever wholesome food is taken into the stomach, no matter whether the stomach is in good working order or not. It rests the overworked organ and replenishes the body, the blood, the nerves, creating a healthy appetite, giving refreshing sleep and the blessings which always accompany a good digestion and proper assimilation of food.

In using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets no dieting is required. Simply eat plenty of wholesome food and take these Tablets at each meal, thus assisting and resting the stomach, which rapidly regains its proper digestive power, when the Tablets will be no longer required.

Nervous Dyspepsia is simply a condition in which some portion or portions of the nervous system are not properly nourished. Good digestion invigorates the nervous system and every organ in the body.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at 50 cts. per package.

Poultry Notes and Items.

During a week in which the Hebrew New Year figures as an important event the city of New York received 125 cars of live poultry by freight and 15 cars by express. This was a record in chicken receipts. The commission firms advanced the price on heavy fowls and held steady on medium weights.

"You cannot profitably raise chickens and fleas in the same house. If the fowls have body fleas, dust them with some good insecticide, renovate and fumigate the house thoroughly, paint the roosts, nest-boxes and furnishings with a good flea paint, sprinkle a generous amount of air-slaked lime on the dropping-boards. Provide new litter and nesting material, and your efforts will be rewarded in increased egg production and general thrift of your fowls."—Farmers' Advocate, New Zealand.

A Belgian company has an ostrich farm near Cairo, Egypt, where they have about 160 birds of all ages, valued at $35,000. This is nearly $220 a bird.

Commercial Poultry says: "One man should be able to take care of a thousand hens. The argument against poultry farms carrying five to ten thousand hens has been that so many could not be properly taken care of. If one man can take care of a thousand hens, why not divide a ten-thousand hen plant into ten units, or separate farms, each under the supervision of a successful poultryman?"

In the American Poultry Advocate Dr. N. W. Sanborn, authority on poultry raising, says: "The egg farm with scattered houses and free range has little use for fences. All that will be required is a few small pens for breeding stock. The egg flocks will need no cockerels, as it never pays to ship fertile eggs for table use. Infertile eggs will keep for months under any fair method of keeping and housing."

At the New York State Fair, with 6,000 birds on exhibit, there was a revival of the American Dominiques, White Langshans, White-faced Black Spanish and Black Leghorns. The birds of these breeds were a surprise to all who attended. It is said that the American Dominiques are in a fair way to have a boom.

The keeping of eggs is always a new subject. A writer in the American Poultry Advocate says that fresh eggs packed in oats will keep longer than in anything else, providing they are kept dry and in a cool place.

"Satisfactory results can never be secured by handling turkeys like cage birds or hot-house plants. Avoid overdoing the care and attention. Treat them like turkeys, and use common sense in looking after them. Their native home is in the woods and fields; in their present semi-domestic condition they need more shelter and care, but they should never be shut in so close as to deprive them of plenty of light, room and air."—Farmers' Advocate, New Zealand.

"Oats make an excellent grain for laying hens. They furnish the essential food elements without increasing the fat on the hen."—Connecticut Farmer.

Substitute For Animal Food.

Although skim milk in itself is very bulky, being 90 per cent. water, to concentrate it make into "cottage cheese," thus all the food value is without the bulk. In this form fowls will consume sufficient to render the feeding of animal food unnecessary. The Dairy Department of the Oregon Agricultural College recommends the following:

Set a can of skim milk in a place having a temperature of 75 to 80 degrees. In eighteen to twenty-four hours the milk will coagulate (thicken). Then break it up into small pieces the size of large peas or smaller; set the can in a pail of hot water, stirring the curd until a temperature of 90 to 95 degrees is reached. Hold at this temperature for fifteen or twenty minutes without stirring. Then pour the contents of the can into a cotton sack and hang up where the whey can drain off.

The protein content of cottage cheese is very high. In fact, it is nearly as high as fresh meat, therefore it makes an excellent substitute for grasshoppers and worms. You will observe that by Prof. Dryden's method the clabber milk is not allowed to come even as high as "blood" heat, it is not cooked hard like a bit of rubber, not even as hard as in making cheese at the cheese factory.

THE SEWING AWL.

A Most Useful Premium For Subscribers to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screw-driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Storage-egg Trade.

A fair idea of the storage-egg trade is given in the New York correspondence of the Egg Reporter of October 6th, which we quote:

"Weather has been against the sale of storage eggs, and, while the movement from the coolers up to the present time has been satisfactory, exceeding that of a year ago, the trade is longing for a little steady cool weather. New York went into the season with nearly 100,000 cases more eggs than last year, and the movement has been so free that this excess has been considerably reduced. One feature of the held eggs this year is their general good quality for the early production. Never in the history of the trade has there been such a concerted action on the part of the receivers to clean up their summer or short holdings without touching the Aprils. When eggs got down to 15 and 16½ cents during the summer receipts were so heavy that it was impossible to consume them. The receivers were forced to put this stock away, uncandled or ungraded, and in every instance such stock has made money. Eggs which went in at 16½ cents have been taken out as high as 19½ cents and occasionally 20 cents. The great bulk of these short-held eggs has been used up. There are two reasons for this: One because they were cheap eggs and could be sold at a profit, and another that the early stock cost so much it could not be taken out at quotations and make the owner even. Just now there is a firm feeling on early-stored eggs, but at present quotations there is barely ½ cent margin above original cost and carrying charges."

How to Do It.

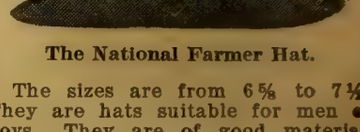
A young gentleman with a very plain face was rather annoyed because his view of the stage was obstructed by the hat of a pretty girl who was sitting in front of him in the gallery.

Wishing to get a glimpse of the performance, he picked up courage and in a nervous voice exclaimed:

"See here, miss, I want to look as well as you?"

"Oh, do yer?" she replied, in a rich Cockney accent, as she turned round and looked at him squarely in the eye. "Then you'd better run home and change your face."—Tit-Bits.

MAGNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM.



The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless gray is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK — To be Filled Out if Order is Given.

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National

Farmer hat, color.....size.....

My name is.....

P. O. Box..... Rural Route.....

Postoffice.. .....

INTERNATIONAL JUDGES.

Full List of Those Selected to Award the Ribbons at the Great Stock Show.

A complete list of the Judges and Superintendents selected for the 1910 International Live Stock Exposition is given herewith. Our readers will bear in mind that this is the greatest live stock exhibition of all—the great clearing house of all the prize-winning exhibits at earlier shows.

Cattle Judges.

Shorthorns — Breeding Classes — C. E. Marvin, Payne's Depot, Ky.; T. N. Robson, London, Ont., Canada, and E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo. Fat Classes—J. E. Robbins, Horace, Ind., and John R. Tomson, Dover, Kas.

Aberdeen-Angus—Breeding Classes—Stanley R. Pierce, Creston, Ill.

Hereford — Breeding Classes — S. W. Anderson, Blaker Mills, W. Va.; J. A. Shade, Kingsley, Ia., and Robert H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kas. Fat Classes—One of the above.

Galloways — Breeding and Fat Classes—Prof. R. J. Kinzer, Manhattan, Kas.

Red Polled—Breeding and Fat Classes—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa.

Polled Durham—T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo.

Grade and Cross Breds and Champion Steers—Richard G. Carden, Fishmoyne, Templemore county, Tipperary, Ireland.

Fat Car-load Classes—Tim Ingwersen, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Short Fed Specials—Jas. Brown, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Car-load Feeder Cattle — Chas. Brown, Flora, Ill.

Steers Entered For Slaughter—J. G. Imboden, Decatur, Ill.

Carcass Cattle — Samuel White, Chicago, Ill.

Carcass Swine — David Pfaelzer, Chicago, Ill.

Carcass Sheep — John Childs, Chicago, Ill.

Sheep Judges.

Shropshire — Breeding and Fat Classes—J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y., and L. Kammerer (Alternate), Brodhead, Wis.

Hampshire—P. W. Artz, Osborne, Ohio.

Southdown—H. Noel Gibson, Millbrook, N. Y., and J. C. Duncan (Alternate), Lewiston, N. Y.

Oxford Downs—Prof. E. L. Shaw, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Cotswold—J. Hal Woodford, Paris, Kentucky.

Lincolns—Prof. E. L. Shaw, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Continental Dorset—Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario.

Cheviot—Breeding Classes—F. R. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Leicester — Fat Classes — J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ontario.

Rambouillet — Nace Burnham, Woodstock, O.; John E. Webb, Southport, Ind., and C. H. Lockwood, Washington, Mich.

Grade and Cross Bred and Champions—David McKay, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Car-load Sheep — Geo. Meyers, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Swine Judges.

Berkshires—Breeding Classes—S. C. Hollingsworth, Shreveport, La. Fat Classes—Prof. R. S. Shaw, University of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

Poland-Chinas—Breeding and Fat Classes—John Harcourt, New Augusta, Ind.

Duroc-Jersey—S. E. Morton, Camden, Ohio.

Hampshires—Breeding and Fat Classes—Harry O. Booth, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Chester White—H. E. Newburn, Hennepin, Ill.

Tamworth—Frank Thornber, Carthage, Ill.

Yorkshire—Prof. R. S. Shaw, Lansing, Mich.

Grade and Cross Bred—Prof. D. A. Gaumnitz, Minnesota Agricultural College, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

Champion Swine—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho.

Car-load Hogs—Felix Gehrman, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Horse Judges.

Percheron—John De Lancy, Northfield, Minn.; Wm. Bell, Wooster, O., and Jos. Watson, Lincoln Hotel Building, Lincoln, Neb.

Clydesdale—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho; Andrew McFarlane, Polo, Ill., and Prof. M. A. Trowbridge, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Shires—A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Ia.; Jos. Watson, Lincoln, Neb., and O. B. Sizer, Fisher, Ill.

Belgian—Ely Sprunger, Decatur, Ind.; Robert Graham, Claremont, Ontario, and Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho.

Draft Horses in Harness—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.

Judges For Students' Judging Contest.

Horse Division—Charles Coleman, Wayne, Ill.; Jas. Z. McLay, Janesville, Wis., and Prof. W. B. Richards, Agricultural College, North Dakota.

Cattle Division—O. E. Bradfute, Xenia, O.; Prof. W. A. Cochel, University of Pennsylvania, State College, Pa., and Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn.

Sheep Division — David McKay, Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. Noel Gibson, Millbrook, N. Y., and Prof. W. D. Faville, Wyoming Agricultural College.

Swine Division—Prof. H. G. Fuller, Madison, Wis.; Ed. Klever, Bloomington, O., and C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill.

Block Demonstration—Prof. D. A. Gaumnitz, Minnesota Agricultural College, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

Feed and Forage Classes—Dr. G. Howard Davidson, Millbrook, N. Y.

Clay-Robinson Classes—Cattle—Richard G. Carden, Fishmoyne, Templemore county, Tipperary, Ireland. Sheep—David McKay, Fort Wayne, Ind. Swine—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho.

Best General Exhibit—Richard G. Carden, Fishmoyne, Templemore county, Tipperary, Ireland; David McKay, Fort Wayne, Ind., and Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho.

Committee on Judges—W. E. Skinner, Denver, Colo.; Dr. G. Howard Davidson, Millbrook, N. Y., and A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.

Superintendents.

Cattle—Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill., and I. M. Forbes, Henry, Ill.

Sheep—Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ontario, and Prof. W. C. Coffey, Assistant, Urbana, Ill.

Swine—A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill., and Chas. Kurtz, Assistant, Indianapolis, Ind.

Horses—R. B. Ogilvie, Chicago, Ill., and Col. John S. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.

Carcasses—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.

Car-loads—J. W. Martin, Gotham, Wis., and Emil Ingwersen, Chicago, Illinois.

College Division—Prof. H. Shepard, Agricultural College, North Dakota. (See first page.)

Silver Cup to Alberta.

At the Dry-farming Congress held recently at Spokane, Wash., the $250 silver cup awarded for the best collective exhibit by state or province (the state of Washington being barred from competition), was won by Alberta, British Columbia; and the second award went to the state of Colorado.

Fashions Change in Watch Cases

You usually know an old or out-of-date watch by its case—not always because the case shows wear but because it is out of style. As a rule, the better the case the better the design and the longer it stays in style. It is the worst possible economy to buy a cheap or a trashy watch case. It is not fair to a good movement to put it in a poorly made case. Then, too, the case represents a substantial part of your watch investment—and if you want your money's worth you must know who made the *case* as well as the movement.

The trade marks illustrated on this page are your safeguard. They are standard with the fine jewelry trade, and have been for 50 years. They mean absolute integrity in bullion value, in assay, in construction of a watch case. Be sure to find them. Every good jeweler in this country knows the marks and carries the cases. They are made for ladies' and men's watches—plain, engine-turned, engraved or enameled. All sizes, all patterns.

TRADE MARK CRESCENT GOLD FILLED

KEYSTONE 14 K TRADE MARK KEYSTONE SOLID GOLD

TRADE MARK JAS. BOSS GOLD FILLED

The Keystone Watch Case Co.

Established 1853

Philadelphia

The Reliability of Paints.

Many a man has industriously painted his house and barn to find after the work is done that the first storm makes his house look almost the same as it did before. We paint for appearances and to preserve the wood or metal, and inferior paints do not preserve and rely altogether on appearances. These appearances last but a short time, and the supposed preservation is a delusion and a snare. The only right way in selecting paints is to buy a standard brand. Communicate with the manufacturers and have them direct you to a dealer selling reliable paints. If our readers will write to Sherwin-Williams Co., 689 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio, and ask for a copy of their Farm Paint Book they will receive a surprising amount of information concerning paints and be on the right road to get attractive and lasting paints, besides obtaining expert assistance in the artistic blending of colors. Well-painted buildings add value to a farm and pleasure to the home.

Didn't Come Back.

"So she doesn't return your affection, eh? Well, I shouldn't get mad about that. What's the use of bothering about a girl?" said Watkins.

"I don't mind her not returning my affection," said Dobbleigh, "but, confound it, she won't return my diamond ring, either!"—Harper's Weekly.

The Australian high-jump record for a hunter appears to be six feet ten inches. Two horses, Sunshine and Lubra, have cleared this height.

We Treat You 30 Days FREE

Blood Poison can never be cured with mercury or potash. You might as well know this first as last. Medical authorities say so. The most these drugs can do is to drive the blood poison back into the system and smother it for several years. Then when you think you are cured, pitiful mercury symptoms will break out, and you find that your bones have been rotting all the while. Your teeth will begin to loosen and your tissues, glands, brain and vital organs will show the terrible destructive power of the mercury and potash. Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Imbecility and Premature Death are then almost inevitable. Any medical authority will corroborate these statements. The remarkable vegetable Obbac Treatment does not drive in the

Blood Poison

but drives it **out.** It positively contains no mineral poisons whatever, so that once cured by the Obbac Treatment you never run the terrible risk of having your bones soften, your nerves collapse, your teeth fall out, your kidneys degenerate or your brain weaken. The Obbac Treatment is a marvel, producing remarkable changes in only 30 days. This is why we offer to any blood poison victim living, no matter how bad a case, a

30-Day Treatment FREE

You want to be cured and cured quick—not poisoned with mercury and potash for years. A 30-Day Treatment is yours for the asking. You will open your eyes at what it will do for you in a month. We treat you free for a month. Just write to us and get the treatment free. Then if you are satisfied it is the most remarkable treatment you ever took, you can continue if you wish. Never in your life will you ever again have such an opportunity for a complete cure, as is given you by this

Great Obbac Treatment

This is a square deal. You sign nothing, no notes, make us no promises, except to take the treatment.

The wonderful Wasserman Test, the only blood poison test known to scientists, proves that the body is completely purified by the Obbac Treatment, and that mercury and potash do not cure blood poison. Sit down and write to us, giving a full history of your case in detail. We will treat your letter as a sacred confidence. Consultation and advice free. We will send you also the remarkable book, "Driving Out Blood Poison" free.

THE OBBAC CO.

1194 Obbac Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

A Fruit and Garden Paper.

Inquiries for a first-class publication devoted to fruit growing and gardening are answered by our adopting **The Fruitman and Gardener** as a companion paper to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. The combination is a good one. This is offering one as a subscription premium to the other. This is a splendid clubbing arrangement. The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year and **The Fruitman and Gardener** one year, both papers for 50 cents. Send orders to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Newest Sleeves.

With the exception of the sleeve of the plain shirtwaist or the tailored coat form, there is no such thing as a plain sleeve in the fashionable dress of to-day. Nor is there any one style of sleeve trimming which predominates over all others. Every effort is for individuality. Try for this and you will succeed in having a stylish sleeve, provided, be it understood, you follow the general lines now in vogue. These require, first of all, that the sleeve be much trimmed, but that it give not the least suggestion of bulkiness. Like the skirt of the year, the sleeve effect must be narrow, yet easy and well-trimmed.

Three-fourths of the indoor dresses have sleeves in which two, three, or four materials are used. Beginning at the wrist, a transparent material, either plain or tucked, or possibly open-worked (fine laces are much used also), is likely to be employed, but even this may be banded with silk, velvet, or figured material.

Somewhere between the wrist and the elbow, or at the latter exactly, the material in the forearm ends and another is introduced. This may or may not be carried up to the armhole, but it may be combined here of a slashed or laddered oversleeve or drapery, or a shadow "classic" sleeve of silk, cut in one with the waist. This is, of course, the prevailing upper form. The innovations are the Raglan form, or those seamed ones which continue the seamless effects.—Harper's Bazar.

Have a Plan.

The man who is satisfied with what comes to him unsolicited answers few knocks at the door.

The stay-at-home misses daily opportunities that pass at the next corner.

Get away from the desk—get out of the chair-tilting class. Opportunities are in perpetual motion. Get after them.

Don't let custom dictate the boundaries of your business—don't let convention hold you down.

Lay out a plan, a campaign for new business—then go after it. Exhaust every resource, swing every prospect into line.

Don't be satisfied with the business that you have—get more.—System.

The Incubator Season.

In a little while the incubators and brooders will be advertised in farm papers. Many farmers and their families have not yet decided whether the incubators are successful or not; but the advanced poultry raiser has forgotten the time when that question was decided in favor of the incubator.

For over ten years incubators have ceased to be playthings. They have become larger and larger. We have before us a picture of an incubator that turns out 14,000 chicks at one hatching. Another page shows a 6,000-egg incubator, which is only one of many of the same size.

In the Petaluma district of California last year eighty million eggs were produced. On a hundred-acre farm in that district from chickens and eggs the income, over all farm and family expense, was $5,000. Whichever way we turn we see people going into the business of raising poultry on a commercial basis. A few days ago a young lady came into the office of The National Farmer and Stock Grower who was soliciting family custom of city people for eggs produced on an Ozark poultry farm that delivers fresh eggs direct to the consumer. In every direction we see that the incubator and the brooder are increasing in reliability, and the evidence of it is the increase in the sale of one-day-old chicks.

The city poultry raiser is nearest to market, but the farmer poultry raiser has cheaper feed and more land. There are some poultry systems advocated for city use, but none compare with the colony houses on good-sized farms, where an acre can be given over to 500 hens. Every hen will pay for feed at a fair price to the farmer and pay a dollar or more profit per hen per year. This requires good-size incubators and someone looking after them. The step from the usual fifty to a hundred hens, to five hundred or a thousand hens, requires the implements of the poultry farm, of which the incubator is the great machine. Study the incubator subject; there is money in it on the farm.

An Entertainment Help.

To help furnish entertainment where there is a gathering of young people, distribute copies of the following rigmarole. The numbers indicte the number of letters in each word, and where hyphenated it signifies that two words or a compound are used. The fillers are all names of some kind of flower or blossoming plant. Limit the guests to twenty or thirty minutes and reward the one who has filled most blanks with some little souvenir. And if you are not going to have a "party," just try it among yourselves around the evening lamp.

The Lover's Delay.

As the girl finished mending a pair of 9--8, she 4 and going to the window she saw that the 6-4 had faded from the west and 5 of birds were homeward flying; a pale 8-4 leaving its trail behind it across the sky told her that soon complete darkness would fall.

"Gone is the 3-7, have closed their petals, not to open till the 7-5 is upon us. Since 4-6 I have waited for 5-7. Last night when he picked up my little sandal and said: 'This tiny 5-7 belongs to my own true love!' I knew he was the 3-2-3-5 for me. But why does he tarry? My 8-5 will break and he will 3 it to his dying day."

At last a man came in sight, crying, as he aproached the girl in 4-4, "dearest—"

"5-2-3," cried Bell, "until you have explained your long delay. I'm 6 than a hornet."

"'Tis quickly done," the youth replied as he tossed his 9 from his head. "First, I got a 8 in the neck; then I passed some 5 on the way to water, and I saw a 7 on a bit of ice, so I stopped to get her up. Your cheeks are so 4, dear Bell! So that you may 6-2-3, I have brought you a hand 7-3 to add to your set and a box of chocolate 11. Will you kiss and forgive?"

Then Bell held up her pretty face and puckered out her 6 for the kiss.

Dutchman's Breeches, Golden Glow, Phlox (Flocks), Shooting Star, Sun Flowers, Morning Glory, Four O'clock, Sweet William, Lady's Slipper, Man-of-the-Earth, Bleeding Heart, Rue, Blue Bell, Touch-Me-Not, Madder, Monkshood, Snowball, Stock, Cowslip, Pink, Forget-Me-Not, Painted-cup, Peppermints, Tulips.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

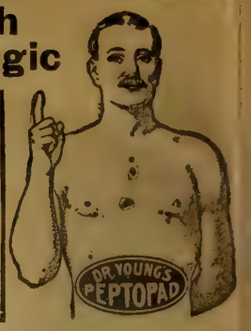
A Nice Apology.

Deacon Washington, colored, says the Detroit Free Press, was holding a meeting in the Nolachucky Chapel, and, being wrought up to a high pitch of excitement, he cried out: "I see befo' me ten chicken-thieves, includin' Calhoun Clay!"

Instantly Calhoun Clay rose and left the church. He was very angry. He brought several powerful influences to bear, and the deacon promised to apologize. So at the next meeting the old man said:

"I desire to retract mah last night's remark when I stated that I see befo' me ten chicken-thieves, includin' Calhoun Clay. What I should have said, dear brethren and sistern, was —I see befo' me nine chicken-thieves, not includin' Calhoun Clay."

Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic



Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to without having distress in your stomach?

Would you like to say **farewell to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Nervousness, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heart Flattering Sick Headache and Constipation?**

Then send me 10 cents to cover cost of packing and I will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They relieve the bowels, remove soreness, strengthen the nerves and muscles of the stomach, and soon make you feel like a new man or woman. Suffer no longer but write today enclosing 10 cents for postage, etc., and get one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts that are celebrated because they have cured where medicines alone failed. Write Dr. G. C. Young, 419 National Bank Building, Jackson, Mich.

Complete School Outfit.

Every boy and girl should read the card on page 27 in regard to the complete school outfit which can be earned in a few minutes of spare time. The advertisement clearly states what it is and all about it. The time to attend to this important matter is right now.

What It Caught.

Hiram paused at the door, and, holding up a steel trap, said:

"Mariar, when you see this trap agin it'll have a skunk in it."

Fifteen minutes later he reappeared.

"Mariar," he yelled. "You come here and loosen me outen this all-fired trap!"

Mariar's strongest efforts couldn't keep back an expansive smile.—The Early Bird.

"We twain have met like ships upon the sea,
Which hold an hour's converse so short, so sweet,
And then pass on, to meet no more."
—Alexander Smith.

I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you.

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,
Box 613 Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Clatter About Cattle.

On Tuesday, October 4th, the firm f Clay, Robinson & Co. received orty-four car-loads of range cattle one shipment from Montana. hey were on the Chicago market. this shipment were twenty-one eef steers, 1,482 pounds average, hich Clay, Robinson & Co. sold at 7.10 per 100 pounds, the highest aid on the Chicago market for beef ttle in three weeks. The forty-four ars constituted a record shipment to ne commission firm on the Chicago arket. The top cattle were shipped y J. D. Waite, of Lewistown, Fergus ounty.

The last sale of wheat straw at ast St. Louis in October was at 7.00 per ton.

GRAND SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

A Most Delightful Picture.

This glorious and beautiful pict-re is 6x8 inches and is mounted on nice green mat which is 8x11 nches. It is just the right size for panel picture. It is rich in colors nd is ready to tack or hang on the vall. It is not necessary to frame his picture, but no picture in the world is better worth framing.

Mother and Child.

The dark, warm colors of the oom, enlightened by the glow of he candles; the chubby face; the estful, healthy, natural position of he child; his delicate, little hands, nd the fond look of the mother, all o towards perfecting a picture that vill be enjoyed and give happiness o any house it may enter.

We offer this picture as a sub-cription premium. Send us 25 ents and we will send The National armer and Stock Grower for six onths. We will also send one ounted copy of the **Mother and hild Picture**, in colors, postpaid, nd safe delivery guaranteed. Ad-ress, **THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 350 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

he Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find wenty-five (25) Cents to pay for x-months' subscription to The ational Farmer and Stock Grower d one copy of the mounted **Mother d Child Picture.**

y name is.....

O. Box..... Rural Route.....

ostoffice.....

Horticultural Notes.

The report comes from Elma, Wash., by way of the Northwest Pacific Farmer, that Mr. Joseph Kane, one of the leading horticulturists of that vicinity, who, some years ago, planted a large orchard of chestnuts and walnuts, will have a crop this year whose value is $100 per tree.

Niagara county, New York, is where a large number of apples are grown. The county has produced 1,421,796 bushels in one year. The proportion of apple orchards is forty-six acres to each square mile. The income is said to be $100 per acre per year. Bulletin No. 262 by the New York College of Agriculture contains a full statement in regard to this famous orchard district, and it can be obtained by addressing Mailing Clerk, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

OUR ROSE PREMIUMS.

This is only a reminder of our rose premiums. We have contracted for a half million one-year plants true to name and to be delivered at the proper time. We therefore keep our patrons in mind of them.

Our Special Offer.

This special offer is a sixty-cent proposition. Each subscriber sends us 60 cents and each subscriber will receive: 1st, The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year; 2d, The set of Eight Hardy, Ever-blooming Roses. They are one-year plants, each plant with the name attached. 3d, A lovely picture by Paul De Long Pre entitled 'American Beauties." This picture is 10½x14 inches and is a panel picture, reproduced from the original painting for which the artist received $2,500. This picture of American Beauties is truly unsurpassed in artistic excellence. The subscription to the paper will be credited as usual, the plants will be sent out at the proper time, and the picture will be sent on receipt of the subscription. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

In Regard to Classified Advertising.

The advertising rate of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, issued monthly at St. Louis, Mo., is 50 cents per Agate line per month. This applies to classified advertising. The only classified advertising in the paper is land advertising, arranged by states. We expect advertising to be paid for in advance unless the order comes through an advertising agent in good standing. For the purpose of facilitating country orders we will accept payment in advance at the rate of **five cents a word.** This is allowing considerable discount for cash.

$30 corn from $10 land

Mr. Hurd, who went to Arkansas from Logansport, Ind., says "After 3 years I am willing to try it *another* three. I am in love with this fine climate. I have a field of Fall sown oats and one of rye ready to cut (April 30th) and can then raise a crop of corn and *sow again* in the fall. This land will make $100 per acre in potatoes, $200 in strawberries, $100 in watermelons and $30 in corn. And then think that it can be bought for $10 to $25.00 per acre or *even less*." If you would read the many interesting examples told in our booklet it would open *your* eyes to the big opportunities in

ARKANSAS

COTTON BELT ROUTE

It tells of a splendid land that has been almost overlooked in the rush Southwest—a normal section, like yours, with a normal climate and normal conditions—where everything is normal except the *high* yield of crops and the *low* cost of land. Right now, cleared and cultivated land, whose richness has hardly been *scratched* can be had at $10 to $25 per acre, within a few miles from good towns and close to markets that pay *city* prices for country produce. Sounds good? *It is* good—so good that you'll not be satisfied until you've *seen* the country it tells about.

Arkansas is no longer *undiscovered*. Its big advantages have been *found out*. *Get there* before places and prices are *boomed*. Hundreds of farmers are taking advantage of the low round trip fares twice each month via Cotton Belt Route to look around. Why not you?

Your free copy of "Arkansas"—our splendid book on this splendid land—is ready to send the moment we hear from you. Write *to-day* for the book and full facts about the low fares.

E. W. La Beaume, G. P. & T. A., St. L. S. W. Ry., 1202 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is a first-class advertising medium for substantial properties and is in the habit of obtaining for the advertiser the largest amount of substantial inquiry and the least possible amount of trash. The National Farmer and Stock Grower is widely advertised as a land-selling medium and is furnishing its own advertisers excellent results. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Time to Buy Ice Tools.

The time to look up ice tools has come. Ice is a farmer's necessity and a means of profit. The dairy farmer especially is able to use ice to the greatest advantage. Write to Gifford-Wood Co., at Hudson, N. Y., for pamphlet A M, "How to Cut Ice." It will assist you.

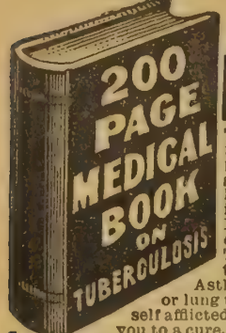
"Choose the way which seems the best, however rough it may be."—Pythagoras.

UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE BABY SPOON.

This is the attraction of the present day. An elegant baby spoon. This spoon is finished with velvet handle in a beautiful carnation pattern and is guaranteed to be heavily plated with silver on a German silver base, something real good that will be kept a lifetime. We have adopted the Baby Spoon as a **Universal Magazine** subscription premium. The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three column to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one elegant Baby Spoon in a beautiful box, postage free, as a subscription premium. Money returned if not satisfied. Address,

HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Tuberculosis Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Tuberculosis can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Tuberculosis, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Company, 4409 Water Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free, and also a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Practical Gifts.

When doing up preserves, relishes, jams and jellies, prepare a few extra glasses and set them aside to be used as Christmas gifts for invalids, persons living alone, who have no chance to do up fruit, or people who have not the fruit to do up. The woman who has an abundance of fruit to work with cannot understand how a gift of a couple of glasses of jelly or a jar of fruit will be appreciated by those who have not the skill, the strength or the money to do such things. Besides, fruit freshly picked, even when cooked, tastes better than anything a city woman can buy.

Another happy thought is, when making the Christmas fruit cake and plum pudding, to bake several tiny fruit cakes and boil several tiny plum puddings to be sent to girls or boys who are rooming in cities, or to old people who have no opportunity to taste such goodies unless they come as gifts.

Town friends will also appreciate a small basket filled with bright red Christmas apples or a basket of ear popcorn or nuts far more than many a gift that a country woman will spend time and money in preparing. I have heard country women complain that they could not give Christmas gifts because they could not get to the stores to buy them, when all the while "the fruits of the earth" are theirs to bestow. And how much more appreciated is a gift when it seems in some way to be peculiarly connected with the life of the giver. When one little woman was reminded of that she said: "How stupid of me! I'll take Mary Chase a dozen eggs and slip a pine branch into the carton. I'll do the same for Mrs. Reeves. To Mrs. Piper I'll send a gill of cream. They always send me books or something that I couldn't get for myself. I always thought I couldn't remember them, but I see I have the same chance to give them something they canot get for themselves."—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Fashion Chat.

There is no reduction in the size of hats, and the plumes used to decorate them are simply immense. There is one thing in favor of these great plumes: They always remain in style for more than one season. They may be dyed, if desired, and a first-class one will really do much service. They are almost universally becoming.

The latest breezes from Paris indicate that the skirts are growing wider. This will be regarded as good news by many, for the fashionable hobble skirt is certainly not popular with either sex. Wherever it goes, the wearer is subjected to keen criticism as well as personal inconvenience. A few days ago one was seen on a Pittsburg street car and a seemingly well-bred man remarked: "Any one who would wear such a thing as that ought to be tarred and feathered and ducked in the Allegheny river," to which his comrades emphatically assented.

And now comes the thought that there are more people every year who dress according to what is becoming rather than what is modish. The style of wearing the hair is largely determined by the contour of the face and head. The collarless neck is among the new things, but it is not in favor unless becoming to the wearer.

While the hobble skirt may have admirers, it really has few wearers, the inconvenience attached being sufficient to hold the fair sex aloof; the new scant skirt with the flare of two or three inches at the floor line may be popular in society circles, but the short walking skirt cannot be crowded out from the circle of general utility.

Velvets are favorites, and the rich trimmings of fur are artistic, if expensive. But for the modest purse there are the velveteens, quite reasonable in price.

Sleeves are short or long, according to fancy or the size of the cloth, but they are uniformly small.

Contrasts in color are now favored. The skirt, waist, hat and gloves are no longer of the same shade, but there must be no clash in the harmony of the color scheme.

Large Dutch collars are still worn, though there are numberless other neck garnitures, so many that one can scarcely go astray in style, and many a worn handkerchief has in it one or two good corners of lace or embroidery which may serve in part or as a whole for the stylish jabot.

Piping is still a favorite dress trimming for children. If the dress is of a solid color, the trimming may be of plaid silk cut bias, the prevailing color matching that of the dress.

The school dress for the young girl still shows the pleated skirt, while the waist may be embroidered or show almost any kind of trimming. If open in the back, the trimming on the front may simulate the side opening.

Those fortunate enough to have an old-fashioned crepe shawl are using it to drape the front of a dress, the point being used in the front and the shawl uncut. Steel trimming for this sort of drapery is also seen on some of the fancy dresses.

Embroidery and other needlework show no signs of waning in popularity, and the owner of a slender purse may add much to her attraction by making use of some of the many variations which they offer.

Study your own tastes, your purse and your figure, as well as the fashion sheets and do not be tempted to wear something which you do not like and which you know is not becoming just because it is the style. The most elegantly-dressed women now regard fashions as flexible enough to be bent to suit the figure. —Bessie L. Putnam.

Hunter and Hunted.

A near-sighted sportsman strolled into a little hotel on the shores of Loch Carron, and, complaining, said: "Just seen a seal, shot at it three times, and missed it each time."

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- Do you have any diseases of the digestive system?
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- Are you constipated?
- Is your liver torpid?
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- Do you have rheumatism or neuralgia?
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ANSWER the FOLLOWING QUESTIONS in a LETTER to me.
Have you ever taken treatment?
What do doctors say your ailments are?
Describe in your own words your principal trouble.
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Use this coupon—mark your symptoms—sign your name and address and you will receive absolutely free a 60-cent package treatment, postage prepaid.

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and sympathy for her own sex prompt her to devote her life to relieve their sufferings.

If you are sick, let her send you this 60-cent Package Treatment

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Dr. Luella McKinley Derbyshire, perhaps the most widely known lady physician in the world, now offers to you, sick and suffering sister, a FREE trial treatment, and the benefit of her long years of experience in scientifically treating diseases of women.

A suffering woman unconsciously proclaims her condition to all eyes. Her emaciation, her dull, heavy eyes, her sallow skin, the dark circles under her eyes, her repugnance for the joyous things of life, declare her loss of beauty and loveliness and publish the wreck of her womanhood.

If you are suffering, dear sister, let the doctor help you. **It costs you nothing to try her home treatment**—write today describing your case fully. "A valuable medical pamphlet FREE to every woman applying for the Free treatment."

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Do not delay but mark your symptoms. Sign your name and address on the coupon and mail to me at once

Write me a Letter. Tell Me All About Yourself. I Wish to Help You. Send the Coupon

FREE FREE

At dinner, an hour later, he sat next to a tourist who had a bandage round his head.

"Had an accident?" asked the sportsman.

"Accident!" growled the other. "Attempted murder, you mean. I was having a bath about an hour ago, when some lunatic with a gun fired at at me three times from the shore and shot part of my ear off. I don't know why such animals are allowed out without a license."

Then silence reigned supreme.—London Telegraph.

Shirts and Shirts.

She was a dear old lady, but she lived at Hardscrabble, and was a bit behind the times. She had been reading the advertisements in a city newspaper chance had brought her way.

"Father," she asked her husband, "what is these here negligee shirts they talk about?"

Father, being a man, was equal to the occasion.

"Don't know what they be?" he grinned. "Well, you are a back number. Negligee shirts ain't quite so stiff and choky as a b'iled shirt—I mean a regular hard-b'iled shirt. A negligee shirt is something you might call a soft-b'iled shirt."—Many Clever Chestnuts.

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Seems impossible, but we mean just what we say, a genuine 17 jeweled Elgin watch for $8.95. Regular men's size, worth $25 to any man who requires a perfect timekeeper and a watch that will last a lifetime. Manufactured by the Elgin Nat'l Watch Co., stamped and guaranteed 17 jewels. Breguet hair-spring, compensation balance, micrometric patent regulator, patent safety pinion, patent dust band, jewels in settings, double sunk enamel dial, quick train lever escapement. Fitted in heavy or medium weight solid ore-silver dust proof screw case, both case and works guaranteed for 20 years. **SEEING IS BELIEVING.** Let us send this watch to you by express for examination so that you can see it with your own eyes before you buy it. We take all the risk, you are to be the judge. **Cut this out** and send it to us with your name and address (and your nearest express office) and watch will be sent at once by express. If satisfactory after examination pay express agent our bargain sale price $8.95 and express charges and it is yours. Mention weight wanted heavy or medium, and order today as this offer may not appear again. We furnish this watch in 20 year guarantee **SOLID GOLD FILLED** case for $11.95. State kind wanted, Ore Silver at $8.95 or Gold Filled at $11.95. Address

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Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers. The price of the book alone is 50 cents.

For 60 cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers Handbook. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Debts Are Debts.

The Supreme Court of Michigan, in an opinion delivered September 28th, held that the International Harvester Company of America is not debarred from collecting its outstanding debts by any plea that it is a "trust." The Circuit Judge decided the other way, but this decision was reversed, and the defendants will be compelled to settle their accounts with the company.

This decision is not only of the utmost importance to all large trading companies, but to the general public. Incidentally, it once more brings to view the streak in human nature which deems it defensible to steal rides on railway trains, to smuggle personal purchases through the Customs House, and to break contracts with large corporations.

The facts in the case are that the International Harvester Company of America, several months ago, began action against some dealers to collect a balance long overdue. There was no equitable defense against the debt, but the defendants hit upon the novel plan of setting up the claim that the company was a "trust," and that this was a bar to the collection of the amount due. Strange to say, a lower court sustained this claim, but on appeal the Supreme Court reversed the decision and ruled that the plea is not a good defense.

A company selling an article or commodity bears precisely the same relation to the purchaser at the time the obligation falls due that it did at the time the purchase was made. If the decision of the lower court had been sustained it would be impossible for any large company to continue in business except upon a strictly cash-in-advance basis. It may as well be understood, first as well as last, that all honest debts must be paid. Farmers are especially interested in upholding their credit and their honor.

Subdividing Big Farms.

We hear a great deal about bonanza farms, and the inference is that the owner of a bonanza farm has something that is as profitable as the old Bonanza gold mine of past fame. The fact is that bonanza farms are mostly so in name only

Probably there are few excessively large farms that are profitable in civilized lands, where laborers are free and fairly intelligent. In uncivilized lands big farms are often very profitable, chiefly because laborers can be hired at wages that indicate scarcely more than slavery on the part of the workers. The products are sold in civilized countries, where general prices are higher on account of the higher level of workers' wages. But such successful big farms are not worthy of being held up as a criterion of farm management. Their success is not due to good farming, but to oppressive methods of dealing with ignorant toilers.

In the United States, and in England and her colonies, where the English population is predominant, the handling of big agricultural establishments is not often profitable. The problems connected with farming are so great that we find few capitalists that will put money behind big corporations created with the idea of getting rich out of farming operations.

In New Zealand the government has from time to time purchased large farms and cut them up into small farms, which were resold to men who could till them with little labor outside of their own families. In Australia big farms have been cut up to make many small ones and prosperity has resulted. The same process has been going on in England, the home of big farms.

The report of the breaking up of one big English farm is interesting. At Newdigate, in Surrey, England, a society was formed called the Small Holdings Association. This was organized for the purpose of buying up large farms and breaking them up into small ones. Most of the big farms purchased were either being run at a loss or were paying such a small profit that their owners were glad to get their money out of them. One such farm consisted of over 360 acres. It was divided up into many farms, ranging in size from one to thirty acres.

The total number of farms thus created was over thirty, and these are being handled at a profit, while the big farm was unprofitable, even though it was run by one man, who, theoretically, could buy and sell to greater advantage than the many small owners now in possession of the land.

It is fortunate that big farms can not, as a rule, be profitably run. Otherwise all the land would soon be run and subsequently owned by a few big commercial companies, without heart and entirely mercenary. The small farm is the mainstay of the American farm home. The home on the excessively big farm is often more like an office than anything else.

But by the term big farm, we, in the United States, mean a farm of ten thousand acres or more. A farm of 360 acres may be termed a big farm in England, but in this country such a farm ranges as ordinary in size. But the relative problem involved is the same in both countries.

One Eye Better Than T'other.

Hank Dobbs was noted as an "honest" horse trader. He would not lie about a horse. He would merely suppress the truth. Incidentally, he always beat the customer who dealt with him. The way he could slur over the defects and buzz about the virtues of an animal amounted to genius.

Once Hank was trying to sell a neighbor a horse that had an eye which was nearly sightless. The neighbor knew Hank would not lie outright to him, so he questioned the horse trader as to the various points of the brute.

"How about his eyesight? Can he see out of both eyes?"

I Guarantee to Cure ECZEMA TO STAY CURED!

It is also called SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, TETTER, ITCH, WEEPING SKIN, MILK CRUST, PRURITUS—these are different names, but all mean one thing—ECZEMA.

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I prove every word that I have said—I give to every sufferer

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Just to show you that you need my treatment. It is yours for the asking. If you have been to other Doctors, if you have taken patent medicine, and used lotions and salves till you are disgusted, write to me—I will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, A TRIAL TREATMENT. There are no strings to this statement. There is not one cent to pay—not a penny accepted. I know what my trial treatment will do; I know that it will convince you more than anything else on earth that you need my treatment.

Don't Miss This Chance for a Cure

If you are SUFFERING FROM ECZEMA you can only be cured one way—REMOVE THE CAUSE. What is the cause? ACID IN THE BLOOD. How do you remove it? By cleansing the blood of the ACID.

My treatment is soothing—relieves the dreadful itching at once and cures the disease quickly. You don't have to take treatment for months and months. ONLY ONE CASE IN TEN needs the second treatment—ONE IN FIFTY needs the third—think of that!

What Eczema Is

Eczema is a disease of the blood and affects all parts of the body—the face, lips, ears, hands, feet, genital organ, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Yellowish red eruption; the pimples or patches may swell and the itching is so great the person will scratch the top off, then they bleed and dark scales form; there is an oozing of matter. In some the skin cracks and bleeds. Itching is terrible; a person suffering will scratch till they bleed. Scales form on parts of the body, where the clothing comes in contact.

Ten Years Guarantee

I positively Guarantee that every case cured by me will stay cured 10 YEARS! It must be good or it could not be sold this way.

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I am a graduate from two leading medical schools. I am the holder of a GOLD MEDAL taken in Competitive Examination. Does this not show that I am fully qualified? I will send you my book, showing endorsements of business men of all classes. Also testimonials and pictures from cured patients everywhere. Some of them may be YOUR NEIGHBORS.

MY BOOK

Is the most complete book ever sent out. I explain every form of the disease plainly and fully. I show pictures of many severe cases, which are extremely interesting. I send you names of thousands who have been cured and are grateful.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY
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Sedalia, Mo.

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This is a statement from the bank of my home town, where I have done business for years.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,

SEDALIA MO Jan.-1-1910.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

Dr. Cannaday, of our city is a physician, making a specialty of ECZEMA. We have handled his business exclusively for one year and eighty four days. His patients deposit their money with us, in their OWN NAME, to be paid to the doctor, if his treatment is satisfactory. If we remember correctly, we have been called upon by only FOUR of his patients for their money, and it seemed then, that the fault was more with the Express Companies than with the treatment failing.

Considering the number of cases he treats, we regard his success as remarkable. We consider him perfectly reliable, and assure those placing their money with us a fair, square, business deal.

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Please send without cost to me prepaid Free trial treatment, also copy of your Free Book.

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Treatment and literature sent in plain wrapper.

"Sure," said Hank; "he's got good eyes." Here he leaned forward, his eyes fairly scintillating with suppressed honesty. "One eye is particularly good!"

Hank's enthusiasm for the truth had carried him too far. The deal was off.—Tulsa (Ok.) Post.

The Quaker's Evasion.

A Sheriff's officer was sent to execute a writ against a Quaker. On arriving at the house he saw the Quaker's wife, who, in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was at home, answered in the affirmative, at the same time requesting him to be seated and her husband would speedily see him. The officer waited some time, but the fair Quakeress coming into the room, he reminded her of her promise that he should see her husband.

"Nay, friend, I promised he should see thee. He did not like thy looks, therefore avoided thee, and has left the house by another path."—Ex.

As Sometimes Happens.

Lawyer—"Am I to understand that your wife left your bed and board?"

Uncle Ephriam—"Not 'zactly, boss. She dun tuk mah bed an' bo'd along wif her."—Puck.

They All Wish That.

"They say that when an ostrich is surprised he hides his head in the sand."

"I wish to thunder he'd everlastingly hide his tail there," observed the man who had just settled a heavy millinery bill. — Memphis News-Scimiter.

There are several grades of cranberries which sell by the barrel. The late October quotations ranged from $5.00 to $6.00.

THE MEXICAN RESURRECTION PLANT.

This is a great and pleasing novelty. Without water it dries up and is apparently dead. Place it in a shallow tank of water and it revives to a beautiful, living, fern-like plant. Let it dry out again and it curls up like a ball and can be kept for years. It will revive again directly it is placed in water. It requires no soil, no nourishment, no attention.

We have adopted the Resurrection Plant as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine.** The magazine is most interesting and is published monthly. It is an illustrated publication, with genuine stories, splendid poetry and home reading. Send 25 cents for one year's subscription to the **Universal Magazine** and we will mail you one of these genuine Resurrection Plants as a free premium.

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Next Morning Worst Cases Wonder Why They Never Before Tried The Remarkable Pyramid Pile Cure.

IT IS FREE.

By making a free test of the Wonderful Pyramid Pile Cure you are sure of being right. Nothing is more disappointing than to invest in something that don't do the work. So, write at once to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for a free trial package and know to a certainty that here is a sure, quick and permanent cure, an instant relief in worst cases of any form of piles. The trial will enable you to rest comfortably over night, and in the morning you will hustle to the nearest drug store, can't help it, for the regular 50c. package that puts you on your feet and keeps you going. Be sure you get what you ask for.

Use the coupon below. Merely fill in your name and address.

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Fill out the blank lines below with your name and address, cut out coupon and mail to the PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 269 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. A sample of the great Pyramid Pile Cure will then be sent you at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

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The Wise Mother.

The wise mother never waits until one of her children is ill or severely hurt before she makes any provision for these emergencies, and every piece of old soft cotton and flannel is carefully washed and pressed and laid away where she can find them at once when the need arises. She makes several small bags of the flannel pieces and fills them with salt; then when they are needed they are placed in the oven and heated and applied as hot as can be borne. These are used for earache, toothache, or wherever heat is needed, and are much cheaper and better to use than a hot-water bag.

If one of the children has a cold, she makes a flannel jacket like an infant's shirt, and this is made to fit close and extend well over the stomach; then she takes a heaping tablespoonful of lard, one teaspoonful of turpentine and enough quinine to make a thin paste; then this is spread on the back and front of the jacket, warmed good, and put on the child.

She is never without a boric solution to use for sore eyes, ears, mouth, and for little cuts and bruises, and she makes this solution by adding a heaping teaspoonful of the boric powder to one pint of boiled water, and it is always ready for use. Every small cut or scratch is bathed cleanly with the boric solution and wrapped with a soft cloth before a particle of dirt can enter it.

She makes a cheap and pure tooth powder for her children to use with two parts of precipitated chalk and one part each of powdered boric and pulverized Castile soap, and she sees to it that the brush and powder are used at least once a day.

She has learned that there is nothing better than good mutton tallow for rough or chapped skin, and a nice cake is always kept on hand; and when a good healing salve is needed it is made with about three parts of the mutton tallow to one of coal oil.

She washes the inside of her children's ears with the loop at the end of a hair-pin covered with a soft cloth, and there is no chance of hurting the ear or the hearing.—M. A. T.

MAY MANTON EMBROIDERY.

These paper patterns require only a hot iron to insure a perfect transfer on cloth. The way to do it is to lay the material to be stamped on a padded ironing board or table, place the pattern over it with the printed side down and press over the entire surface of the paper with a hot iron, when a perfect outline will result. Please order by embroidery number.

Elegant Photo Frame.

No. 454.—Design for embroidering a photograph frame. The work consists of solid embroidery for the wheat, each kernel being worked separately, for the ribbon effect and also for the dotted figures; the lines and stems are to be outlined. The price of this pattern is 10 cents.

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No. 540.—A design for a braided panel for a Princesse gown. The price of this splendid pattern is 10 cents.

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No. 538.—Design for an embroidered center piece eighteen inches in diameter. This is very attractive when finished. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

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No. 541.—Design for embroidering a removable pin-cushion cover. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Please send all orders for these embroidery patterns to the **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

St. Louis Hay Market.

On October 1st, at St. Louis, sales of hay were made as follows: One car no-grade at $8.00; part car do. at $8.50; one car heavy clover-mixed at $11.50; one car light do. at $15. Timothy—Two cars No. 3 at $11; one do. at $11.50; one car scant No. 2 at $12; 2 do. at $12.50; one r. c.; three No. 2 at $13; part car do. at $13.50; three cars do. at $14; one good do. at $14.50; one scant No. 1 at $15; two do. at $15.50; two No. 1 at $16; one good do. at $17.50; one choice do. at $18. Clover—One car good No. 1 at $14.50. Prairie hay—One car No. 2 at $11; one at $11.50; one do. at $12; three good do. at $12.50; one No. 1 at $13.50; one do. at $14. Alfalfa—No. 2 quotable at $14 to $15.50; No. 1 at $16 to $17. On East Side: One car common heavy clover-mixed at $8.50; one do. at $9.00 do.; one car heavy do. at $11, r. c.; two cars clover-mixed at $13; three light do. at $14, delivered to St. Louis; one car part straw-mixed timothy at $12 and part clover-mixed at $14.50; one car part clover at $12 and part timothy at $15, delivered to St. Louis. Timothy—One car No. 2 at $11.50, delivered to St. Louis; two do. at $12; one do. at $13, r. c.; four good do. at $14, two delivered to St. Louis; one No. 1 at $16 do.; one do. at $16.50 do.; two do. at $17; one do.; two do. at $17.50 do.

No Need of Consolation.

He was bashful, and she tried to make it easy for him. They were driving along the seashore and she became silent for a time.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

"Oh, I feel blue," she replied. "Nobody loves me, and my hands are cold."

"You should not say that," was his word of consolation, "for God loves you, and your mother loves you, and you can sit on your hands."—Puck.

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We will send 5 lovely colored Thanksgiving Post Cards and a beautiful New Year Calendar printed in colors and gold for 2 cent stamp to pay postage. This remarkable offer made to introduce our post cards in your vicinity. Write today. A. PORTER, 107 Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill. Dept. 221.

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Burning common kerosene the ALADDIN MA LAMP generates gas that gives a light more brilliant than city gas, gasoline or electricity. Simple, odorless, clean, safe and d

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$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure. We furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1627 Detroit, Mich.

$25 WEEKLY and expenses to men and women to collect names, distribute samples and advertise. Steady work. C. H. EMERY, A P 260, Chicago, Ill.

20 New High-Grade Gold Embossed Christmas and New Year's Cards. M. Art Sales Agency, Box 797, Chicago, Ill. **15**

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$100 MONTHLY and expenses to trustworthy men and women to travel and distribute samples; big manufacturer. Steady work. S. Scheffer, Treas., A C 211, Chicago, Ill.

Many Hams For Sale.

"The most successful swindles," said James R. Keene at a dinner, "are those that have a basis of honesty. It's like the story of King Edward's pigs.

"At Sandringham, you know, King Edward raised prize swine, prize bullocks and all manner of fancy live stock. Well, there was a fashionable West End butcher who bought all the king's fat swine every year at a simply enormous price, and a reporter said to this butcher one day:

" 'How can you afford to pay such prices for the royal swine?'

" 'Well, you see,' said the butcher, with a wink of the eye, 'the king's pigs have such a lot of legs!' "—Detroit Free Press.

According to the State Department of Agriculture, there are in New York state 32,080 pure-bred Holstein cattle, 6,448 Jerseys, 2,907 Guernseys, 2,065 Ayrshires, and 729 Shorthorns. This is a count of pure-bred dairy cattle, these being the principal breeds in the state.

"Finish every day and be done with it. Some blunders and absurdities, no doubt, crept in. Forget them as soon as you can. To-morrow is a new day, too good to be cumbered with old nonsense."—Emerson.

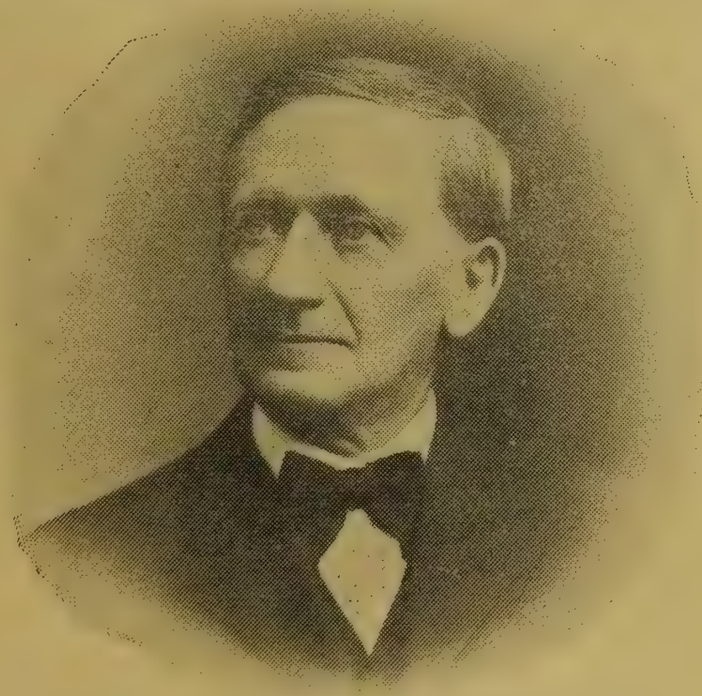
A Genuine Rupture Cure Sent On Trial To Prove It

Don't Wear a Truss Any Longer.

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women and Children That Actually Cures Rupture.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.



The above is C. E. Brooks, the inventor, of Marshall, Mich., who has been curing rupture for over 30 years. If ruptured write him today.

Ten Reasons Why

You Should Send For Brooks Rupture Appliance.

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture cannot be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupon today.

Remember

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill our free coupon below and mail today.

Pennsylvania Man Thankful

Mr. C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the body, no matter what position I was in.

It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunate who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers. I am,

Yours very sincerely,
JAMES A. BRITTON.
Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.

Recommend From Texas Farmer

Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.,
Marshall, Mich.

Gentlemen:—

I feel it my duty to let you, and also people afflicted as I was, know what your Appliance has done for me. I have been ruptured for many years and have worn many different trusses, but never got any relief until I got your Appliance. I put it on last November, but had very little faith in it, but must say I am now cured. I have laid it away—have had it off for two weeks and doing all kinds of farm work with ease. While I was wearing it, I had lagrippe and coughed a great deal but it held all right. Words cannot express my gratitude towards you and your Appliance. Will recommend it to all ruptured people.

Yours sincerely,
Bald Prairie, Texas. J. E. LONG.

Others Failed But the Appliance Cured

C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him 3 months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you. Yours respectfully,

WM. PATTERSON
No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O

Cured At the Age of 76.

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable.

Very sincerely yours,
Jamestown, N. C. SAM A. HOOVER

Child Cured In Four Months.

21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Iowa.

Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.

Gentlemen:— The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your appliance, and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks.

Yours very truly,
Andrew Eggenberger.

Free Information Coupon

C. E. Brooks, 3765 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name. . . . . .

City. . . . . .

R.F.D. . . . . State . . . . . .

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

FOR STOVES & RANGES
You Save $18.00 to $22.00 on

Hoosier Ranges and Heaters

Why not buy the best when you can buy them at such low, unheard-of Factory Prices. Hoosier Stoves and Ranges are delivered for you to use in your own home 30 days free before you buy. A written guarantee with each stove backed by a Million Dollars. Our new 1911 improvements on stoves absolutely surpass anything ever produced. **Send postal today for free catalog.**

HOOSIER STOVE FACTORY
169 State Street, Marion, Indiana

Words From "Doc" Cogan.

Rather more than 300 years ago there lived in Engand a ruddy-faced, jolly old doctor. His name was Thomas Cogan. The name Cogan makes one suspect that there was a bit of the brogue to the old doctor's tongue, and that before he started in a long life a-doctoring English people he had himself stored up health and strength on the lean diet of an Irish cottager.

Anyhow, Dr. Cogan, in a quaint old book of general advice, put down these words—words so true that they are as good now as they were more than 300 years ago. Let's let good old Docther Cogan write us an editorial about our eating:

"The quantitie of meates to be eaten ought of all men greatly to be regarded, for therein lyeth no small occasion of health or sickness, of life or death. For as want of food consumeth the very substance of our flesh, so doth excess and surfeit extinguish and suffocate natural heat, wherein life consisteth. * * *

"Use a measure in eating, that thou maist live long.

"The greatest occasion why men passe the measure in eating is varietie of meates at one meale. When we are well satisfied with one dish or two, then come other more delicate and procureth us by that meanes to eat more than nature doth require. Thus varietie bringeth us to excess, and sometimes to surfeit also. Common is that saying and most true—that more die by surfeit than by the sword. * * * And even if nature be not actually sicke upon a full gorge, yet they are drowsie and heavie and more desirous to loyter than to labor. * * * Yes, the minde and wit is so oppressed and overwhelmed with excesse that it lyeth, as it were, drowned for a time, and unable to use his force."—Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal.

Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World.

This great Atlas contains 107 pages, 6x8 inches, is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns. Every country in the world is shown by maps of the latest plates. We use this Atlas as a subscription premium. For sixty (60) cents paid in advance we will send one copy of **Hammond's Handy Atlas** post free by mail and credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Woman's Chief Beauty.

A good complexion is a woman's chief beauty, yet few women seem willing to give proper personal care to retaining the freshness of their complexion, but without this care the most beautiful complexion will grow unlovely as the years go by, while a bad skin will be greatly improved with a little daily attention.

If possible, time should be given every night before retiring to the following treatment: Soften, cleanse and relax the muscles by washing the face with warm suds made with good toilet soap, then rinse this off with warm water to get rid of all suds, and keep the pores of the skin open, and when washing and drying the face, rub up and back, never down; and after drying the skin, anoint the fingers with a good skin food and rub well into the pores of the skin. The fat surrounding a sheep's kidneys makes one of the very best skin foods, and is prepared by cutting the fat in small pieces and cooking slowly in half a cup of water. Strain, pour out all water and let harden; then melt again and add a few drops of camphor and a few drops of some good perfume, and pour in boxes ready for use.

Before going out in the cold or wind, rub a little of this skin food into the skin, then wipe off with a soft cloth and powder with Mennen's Borated Talcum Powder and wear a thin veil, and you will come back with an unharmed complexion.

Some high-priced face powders are very injurious to the skin, but this talcum powder not only whitens beautifully, but refines and softens the skin, and the two great essentials for a good complexion are a good skin food and a good face powder.

A few drops of tincture of benzoin in a bowlful of water is an admirable tonic for the face. The benzoin whitens the skin and prevents it from wrinkling, and any tonic that will build up a loose skin will kill wrinkles, for, as a general thing, they are only the result of flabbiness, and wrinkles often appear because the skin is not properly cared for, and not from age, and it is worth while to keep them away as long as possible.—A. M. H.

THE GLOOMY GREEN FROG.

A Very Little Story With a Very Big Moral.

"What a dreary day! What a dreary day!" croaked a gloomy, green frog as he sat hunched up, staring down at the ground. "A pity the sun wouldn't shine! A pity the sun wouldn't shine!"

"You foolish, gloomy, green frog!" said a voice that came from above and behind. It so startled the gloomy, green frog, who sat gazing down at the ground, that he jumped exactly four feet and landed face about. Then he saw that the big voice must have come from merry Mister Sun, who was broadly smiling at him.

"Well," choked out the gloomy, green frog, frowning fiercely. "It is high time you began to shine. It is high time you began to shine. Thought you'd gone out of business—out of business."

"Ha, ha, ha! That is a joke, you gloomy, green frog! I've been hard at work shining my brightest for four hours and never a second have I rested behind a cloud. But you've been hunched up with your back turned toward me, looking at your shadow. You've been croaking all the morning about the gloominess, when, if you'd taken your eyes off that speck of earth in front of you you might have seen sunshine all about you. Or, if you had turned and looked at me, you wouldn't have seen your shadow."

"That's so, gloomy, green frog," trilled a meadow lark. "Mister Sun has been giving us such a day!"

"Just remember, gloomy, green frog," said Mister Sun, "that though I am very big and you are very little, yet you are quite big enough to shut me out if you will turn your back upon me and sit staring at your shadow. Whether you look at the shadow or the sun, depends entirely upon the position you take."

"Ker plunk!" splashed the water as it received the gloomy, green frog, who was so ashamed that he wished to hide from Mister Sun.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Try It At My Expense

Take Immediate Advantage of This Free Offer and

Rid Yourself Of

CATARRH

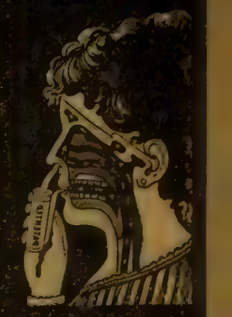
Thousands suffering from Catarrh have been successfully treated by the use of my wonderful device. The

CO-RO-NA MEDICATOR

I will send it to you complete, ready for use, postage prepaid, so you may try it for five days.

FREE TO YOU ON TRIAL

If you have catarrh in any form you should not delay another day, but take immediate advantage of my **Liberal Free Offer** and endeavor to rid yourself of those annoying symptons, such as:—**Hawking and Spitting, Discharge of the Nose, Sneezing Spells, Nose Stopped up, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Hoarse or Husky Voice, Dull Pain in Forehead, Hearing Bad, Failing Sight, Lack of Smell, Watery Droppings in the Throat, etc., etc.**



Take Advantage of this Offer

I want to send you my new and latest device, the **Co-ro-na Medicator,** so that I may prove to your own satisfaction that I have possibly the most successful treatment for Catarrh ever discovered. I will send it to you **on five days**

FREE TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME

and you do not pay me one cent until you have tried my treatment and have seen with your own eyes what it will do.

Send No Money

Just your name in a letter or a post card and you will receive my **Co-ro-na Medicator and a five days treatment of my Co-ro-na Oil** by return mail all charges prepaid.

Try it for five days **at my expense,** and if you are satisfied at the end of that time send me my special introductory price of $1.00 and I will send you a **full month's supply** of my splendid **Co-ro-na Oil**—or if you are not satisfied return the **Co-ro-na Medicator** to me and the **full** trial will cost you nothing whatsoever.

I have such confidence in my treament that I gladly make this liberal offer so that every catarrh sufferer may prove for themselves that every claim I make is true. Write at once—today—right now.

C. G. PHILLIPS, PROP.
CORONA MFG. COMPANY, 16 Corona Block, Ashland, Ohio.

Impossible Remedy.

John S. Inglis, contracting freight agent of the Union Pacific, has been suffering for several days with a severe toothache, the first of his lifetime, says the San Francisco Call. He has consulted every railroad man on the "row" in an effort to find a remedy to stop the pain. Yesterday he was given a tip on a sure cure, but refused it, claiming that the remedy was worse than the ache.

He paid a visit to the seventh floor of the Flood Building, and there met a freight man who suggested the remedy.

"It's sure to relieve you," said the friend.

"Can you take the same treatment?" asked Inglis.

"Sure, I can stand it," replied the friend.

"If you can stand it I am sure I can. What is it?" asked Inglis anxiously.

"Place a small glassful of whisky in your mouth. Let it run around on the aching tooth and then spit it out. It's a sure cure if you can do it."

Inglis still has the toothache.

At St. Louis, home-grown horseradish is selling as delivered from farmers' wagons at $3.75 to $4.00 per barrel. St. Louis is the great horseradish market.

FARM BLACKSMITHING.

Here is a book for the farmer. The book was written by A. J. Drew. It is a complete treatise on blacksmithing from the farm standpoint. This book teaches how to profitably spend stormy days. Many thousands of farmers will find it to their interest to own a copy. There are 100 pages. It is nicely and clearly illustrated and bound in cloth. We credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send one copy of this book by mail for 65 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

Very Elegant Pattern Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Each pattern is new and original.

Child's Single-breasted Coat.

No. 6759.—The coat that is made with a panel effect is a novelty of the season. This one shows that feature, and is altogether smart, while quite simple and childish in effect. It will be found appropriate for all seasonable materials. Venetian blue broadcloth makes this one, and is finished with stitching, but rough-finished mixtures are in vogue, and velvet and velveteen will be worn throughout the cold weather. The plain back is altogether becoming to childish figures, and the panel effect is as pretty as it is new.

The coat is made with fronts, side-fronts, back and side-backs. The fronts and the back are extended to be overlapped at the under-arms, while the side portions are cut off to produce the panel effect. The collar and fronts are faced and rolled over to form the lapels. The sleeves are made in regulation style with upper and under portions and are finished with cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the six-year size is 2¾ yards 24 or 27, 1¾ yards 44, or 1½ yards 52 inches wide.

The Pattern 6759 is cut in sizes for children of four, six and eight years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Child's Night Drawers.

No. 5840.—Almost all children are apt to be restless in their sleep and to toss the covers aside in a way that means discomfort if not a menace to health. Here are sleeping garments of such a comfortable, cozy sort that even the most restless youngster would find it impossible to really expose himself to draught. They can be made from Canton flannel, from flannelette, or from any material of the sort, or they can be made from the thinner muslin, as liked. In any case, they are really protective yet absolutely simple. The front leg portions are cut in one with the body, but at the back they are made separately to allow of a comfortable closing and of buttoning the drawers into place. In the illustration white domet flannel is finished with a little frill of embroidery at the neck.

The fronts of the body and leg portions are cut in one with the back of the legs, but the back of the waist is entirely separate, and the drawers are buttoned to it.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (six years) is 3¼ yards 27, or 2¾ yards 36 inches wide.

The Pattern 5840 is cut in sizes for children of two, four, six and eight years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Morning Jacket With Peplum.

No. 6474.—Such a simple morning jacket as this one always is in demand. It is pretty and becoming as well as comfortable. It can be worn with a skirt to match or an odd one, as may be liked. The sleeves can be made as illustrated or extended to the wrists. In this instance dotted challis is trimmed with bands of ribbon, but any trimming that may be liked can be substituted, and there are a great many attractive ones as well as materials. Cashmere with bands of Persian or flowered ribbon would make an extremely attractive jacket. Madras with embroidery would be pretty, and many women prefer washable materials to any others, whatever the season. The separate peplum does away with the fullness over the hips, and the round collar is always satisfactory for morning wear.

The jacket is made with fronts and back. The back is plain, but the fronts are tucked to yoke depth. The peplum is circular, and is joined to the jacket beneath the belt. The rolled-over collar is seamed to the neck. The sleeves are cut in one piece each, and are finished with cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3⅜ yards 24, 2⅛ yards 32, 2¼ yards 44 inches wide, with 9½ yards banding.

The Pattern 6474 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Fancy Gathered Blouse.

No. 6750.—The soft, full blouse that is cut in one with the sleeves is a new and attractive one, that will be much worn throughout the season. This model is made with pastron and yoke in one, and consequently it is especially well adapted to the combination of materials that are so much in use. Crepe de Chine is the material illustrated, and it is combined with lace and trimmed with Persian banding, edged with velvet ribbon, but every material that is thin and soft enough to be made full will be found appropriate, and the blouse suits the entire gown and the separate waist equally well.

Persian silks are extremely fashionable in combination with plain material, and this blouse made of chiffon cloth to match the color of the suit, with yoke and plastron of Persian silk, will be exceedingly smart to wear with the tailored costume.

The blouse is made with a fitted lining It consists of the blouse portions that are cut in one with the sleeves, and of the yoke with the plastron. When long sleeves are used, the linings are faced to form deep cuffs. The closing is made invisibly at the back.

For the medium sizes will be required 2½ yards material 24 or 27, or 1¼ yards 44 inches wide, with 1⅜ yards of all-over lace and 2⅜ yards of banding.

The Pattern 6750 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Plain Blouse or Guimpe For Misses and Small Women.

No. 6769.—The plain blouse or guimpe is one always needed. This model can be treated in so many ways that it really becomes several. Made as illustrated, it is a pretty blouse, adapted to general wear. As shown in the small view, it is suitable for evening occasions, and when made plain it can be used as a guimpe beneath an overblouse, if liked. The peplum that is joined to the lower edge does away with bulk at the waist line. In the illustration, embroidered muslin is trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

The blouse is made with front and backs. It can be gathered and joined to a peplum or cut below the waist line, as liked. The sleeves are moderately full and gathered at their lower edges, where they are joined to the cuffs or the bands.

For the sixteen-year size will be required 2⅝ yards of material 24 or 27, 1⅞ yards 36, or 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with 2 yards of banding.

The Pattern 6769 is cut in sizes for misses of fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Child's Dress.

No. 6762.—The simple little dress that is closed for its entire length at the back is a practical one that every mother likes. This model allows a choice of plaited or gathered skirt, high or square neck, long or short sleeves. It can be made of sturdy material and become an every-day morning frock, or it can be made from dainty material, as suggested in the small view, and become entirely different in effect. Cotton poplins and piques will be much worn throughout the season, and are very pretty for the plain dress, while for the dress with the gathered skirt, challis, cashmere, albatross and all similar materials are appropriate, as well as the washable ones that a great many mothers use throughout the entire year.

The dress is made with the long waisted body portion and the skirt. The skirt is straight, and the body portion consists of front and backs. The long sleeves are gathered into bands. The short sleeves are designed to be finished with trimming that matches the yoke portion applied over the square neck.

For the four-year size will be required 3¾ yards of material 24 or 27, 2¾ yards 36, or 1⅞ yards 44 inches wide, with ⅝ of a yard 27 inches wide, to trim as shown in the small view.

The Pattern 6762 is cut in sizes for children of two, four and six years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents.

Please be sure to give the size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address plainly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Kindly address all pattern orders to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my **home treatment** with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors, or Growths; also pains in head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney, and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that, it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial: and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young, To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies, Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H - - Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

One on the Judge.

The lawyer for the prosecution had finished his closing argument, and the Judge, a pompous and long-winded individual, was charging the jury.

He was in the midst of an unusually long and tedious address when he suddenly noticed that one of the jurymen had fallen fast asleep. The indignation of His Honor was boundless. Rapping sharply on his desk, he awakened the slumberer, who seemed not at all abashed at being thus caught napping. After glaring at him angrily for a few moments, the magistrate in his most sarcastic tone said:

"So that's the way you attend to your duty, is it? You're a fine specimen to have on a jury. Do you think your opinion will be of any value when I send you out to determine the fate of this prisoner?"

"Yes, sir," said the juryman quietly, "I think so."

"Oh, you do, do you?" shouted the exasperated Judge. "Pray, tell me, sir, how long you have been sleeping?"

"I don't know, Your Honor," was the reply. "How long have you been talking?"—New York Herald.

Question of Time.

It is related of the President of a famous college that at one time he allowed his wife to persuade him of the uselessness of fire insurance on household goods, and he allowed his policy to lapse. But better judgment asserting itself, he finally renewed his insurance. The same day a fire in his wife's rooms destroyed some of her dresses, which the professor enjoyed as a good joke.

In due time the President of the insurance company wrote President Blank this letter:

"Dear Mr. Blank—We inclose check for $500, paying your fire claim under our policy B 6007.

"I note in passing upon these papers that the policy went into effect at noon, December 10, and the fire did not occur until 3 p. m Why the delay?"—Circle Magazine.

BOYS AND GIRLS

I'll Give You This Complete SCHOOL OUTFIT

Every Boy and Girl should earn one of my fine **Complete "Storm King" School Outfits** in just a few moments of spare time. Contains all articles shown in these illustrations, and **does not cost you a cent.** You'll need this strong water-proof Storm Bag to carry your books and lunch in (no danger losing them on the road) and every one of the supplies in the neat and useful box.

The Bag is strong and tough, made of water-proof black oil-cloth with all edges neatly bound and sewed, has a generous sized round cornered flap. Wraps into small roll when empty and extends 2 inches all around to receive books, etc. Size 11x19 inches when flat. Large enough for your books and lunch. Extension shoulder strap with buckle is riveted to back of Bag and passes through rings at end of front straps, automatically closing Bag so books cannot get out.

The Box is well made, nicely finished and varnished, with hinged cover and lock. The interior is conveniently partitioned to keep articles separate. Box contains pen holder, and pen, pencil sharpener, eraser, chalk, package of 9 pens, 6 assorted colors, and 6 inch ruler.

JUST SEND YOUR NAME

I give you this **Complete School Outfit** for just a few moments of your spare time. Many boys and girls have earned it in a half hour or less and you can, too. I will give it all to you for selling only 4 packages of my fine floral and art post cards, high class cards which your friends will be glad to secure on our liberal terms. **Just send me your name and address** and 4c postage and say you want to earn the School Outfit, and I will send you **for yourself** a sample package of cards to show and take orders with. When you send me four orders I mail cards to your customers and send you this Complete School Outfit, postpaid. It does not cost you a cent. Send your name and address today to

F. H. PHELPS, Manager, 26 C WATER ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Advance Issue of the 1911 Coca-Cola Girl Calendar

We will send you this beautiful Calendar lithographed in colors on receipt of 2c postage.

And just remember—whenever you see a beautiful girl—whenever you see an arrow, think of

Coca-Cola

Delicious - Wholesome
Thirst - Quenching
5c
Everywhere

Our Free Booklet

gives analyses made by scientists and chemists, proving its purity and wholesomeness.
THE COCA-COLA CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Ropp's Commercial Calculator.

This is a standard book and a revised, enlarged and improved edition. There are millions in use. **Ropp's Commercial Calculator** is especially valuable to farmers. By its regular use many hard problems become easy. It will prevent mistakes, relieve the mind, save labor, time and money, and do your figuring in the twinkling of an eye. As handy as a watch, always ready and reliable. Anyone who will send 50 cents for one-year's subscription to this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, can select one copy of **Ropp's Commercial Calculator** as a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Stock Buyer—I'll lose money on the hogs at $4.52½ unless the market improves by tomorrow. The weight is 3895 lbs. Here is your check for $166.25.

Farmer—There surely is a mistake somewhere. Ropp's **New** Calculator makes it $176.25. (p. 58.)

S. B. (after figuring it over carefully)—Correct. Here is a $10 bill with your check. Pardon my mistake.

The Mother.

They were sitting on the hotel piazza, comparing notes.

"Well, my son-in-law hasn't spoken an unkind word to me for ten years," said one old lady.

"How perfectly lovely!" said the other. "Is he dumb?"

"No," replied the first, smiling at her friend's pleasantry—"no, we haven't been on speaking terms since 1899."—Harper's Weekly.

A Diplomatic Incident.

A show of force is often the best kind of diplomacy. A writer in a Paris newspaper tells a story of the French Admiral, Dupetit-Thouars, who had been entrusted with the mission of exacting reparation from an African Bey who had insulted a French Consul. As Dupetit-Thouars' demands were supported by the forcible argument of loaded cannon, the Bey acknowledged that he had been too hasty, and proffered profuse apologies. He even invited the Admiral to his table, and had a sumptuous repast prepared for his guest. The Consul warned the Admiral to be on his guard.

"The Bey is inclined to be malicious," said he, "and when he strokes his beard and smiles you may be sure that he is concocting some mischief."

"We shall see," was Dupetit-Thouars' reply.

He reached the Bey's palace in good time. Profuse compliments and salutations were exchanged. All at once the Admiral's foot met some soft, hairy substance lying on the carpet under the table. He bent down and saw a huge lion showing his formidable teeth. The Bey smiled and stroked his beard.

Dupetit-Thouars did not wince, but called to his Dragoman.

"My pistols," was all he said.

"The servant saluted, retired and brought back a pair of pistols on a silver tray. The Admiral took them and placed them on the table before him. But the Bey, still smiling, continued to stroke his patriarchal beard.

"Tell the Commander," he said to the Dragoman, "that if those pistols are for the purpose of blowing out my lion's brains, they are quite insufficient and perfectly useless."

Then, like a skilled fencer countering his opponent's thrust, after the Bey's ironical advice had been translated, Dupetit-Thouars replied:

"Tell His Highness that my pistols are not here to kill his lion, but to blow his own brains out at the first movement of this objectionable carpet."

Gravely, but a little pale, the man interpreted. The smile died away on the Bey's lips, and he no longer stroked his beard.

"My lion," said he, "is too well trained even to scratch one of my guests, but since he is not wanted, he shall be sent away."

At a word from the Bey the lion slowly and heavily left the room, like an obedient dog.

Raising Cattle in the South.

The fine opportunity which is presented in the mountain regions of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Northern Georgia and East Tennessee for raising and feeding cattle is to be taken advantage of by a new company, the Smoky Mountain Cattle Company, just organized with a capital of $200,000. The manager of the enterprise is Ray R. Flint, of Reno, Nev., an old stockman in the Western country, who has made a thorough examination of the South Appalachian mountain region and pronounces it the best range section of the country. The company has purchased 6,000 acres of land, leased 22,000, and has an option on 78,000 additional. It will start in this winter with 400 or 500 head of cattle, but expects in the spring to greatly enlarge the number, putting on the range as soon as possible about 10,000 cows. It will plant the range to blue grass, Bermuda grass, orchard gras,s crow-foot grass dog grass and other good range grasses which, Mr. Flint believes, will give a range that will support three cows to every five acres.

The location is in Swain county, North Carolina, on the Murphy branch of the Southern Railway, the headquarters being at Bryson City, sixty-five miles below Asheville. That section is already a large producer of cattle, shipping many thousand head every fall to the feeding farms of North and South Carolina and Virginia for final shipment to market. Other opportunities of this kind can be heard of by addressing M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, 1344 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.

Make Money Selling KKK Goods

Live Man Wanted in Every County

Goods shipped on credit
Work year round
Good commissions
Pay every week

If you can furnish team and wagon and give bond, write to-day. A hustler can earn $10 to $150 per month. Illustrated book and full particulars free. Write quick.

KKK MEDICINE CO., 201 Main St., Keokuk, Iowa

95 cents

Post Paid

$15.00 for 95 Cents

Cut this out and send it to us with your name and address and 95 cts. to pay postage, packing and cost of this advertisement, and we will send to you by return mail postpaid this elegant Watch and Mdse. Certificates worth $15.00. Certificates can be used at any time in purchase of goods from our catalogue (to value of watch and certificates $15.00), all for 95 cents. The watch is regular gentlemen's size, open face, solid nickel silver plated dust proof case, with genuine American lever movement, stem wind & set & fully guaranteed. This offer made to introduce our watch & jewelry catalogue, and only one watch & certificate will be sent to each person ordering. Send 95 cents TODAY as this advertisement may not appear again. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address

(R. E. Chalmers & Co. are thoroughly reliable and have been established since 1895) R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO

MUSIC LESSONS FREE by mail in your own home. Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo or Cornet—Beginners or advanced pupils. Thousands have learned by mail and you can do the same. Your only expense is for postage and music and will average only 2 cents a day. Drop postal card now for free booklet and Special Free Tuition Offer. Address INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MUSIC, 98 Fifth Ave., Dept. 201 c, N. Y. City

The Standard Watch Case.

In buying a watch, be sure to obtain the Keystone manufacture. In order to understand this subject, see page 19. It is easy to obtain the benefit of the guarantee, for the reason that it is engraved inside every case. You know exactly what you are buying just the same as you know a gold coin issued by the United States Mint. The subject is worth investigating.

The Care of Little Pigs.

"Little pigs may be kept from danger of crushing by the mother by having a fender made of a scantling, rail or pole securely fastened, say eight inches from the wall and the same distance from the floor. The pigs will quickly learn the protection afforded by this device when the sow lies down. Some breeders advocate a farrowing pen not large enough for the sow to turn around in, and wit walls open eight inches from th floor, so the pigs may run in and ou A pen of this sort may be made b confining the sow at one end of h regular pen with boards so naile that she will be unable to tur around."—From Coburn's "Swine i America."

St. Louis Poultry Quotations.

Live poultry—Hens, 10c.; rooster 8c.; broilers, 13c.; spring chicken round, 11c.; ducks, 13c. Geese-Spring and old round, 10c. Turkey young, 16c.; old, 16c. per poun Guinea chickens, per dozen, $2.5(young, $3.00 to $4.50 per dozen.

According to a Consular repo from Germany, there are 336,9(farmers there using cream separator

The Market For Nuts.

Pecans, new crop, near-by an Southwestern, 9 cents a pound; blac walnuts, 50 cents a bushel for old large hickory nuts, 90 cents a bushe shellbarks, $1.75 per bushel. The are St. Louis wholesale prices, ear in November.

DEFORMITIES CURED!

CROOKED OR CLUB FEET of any variety, and at any reasonable age, can be made straight, natural and useful. No plaster paris, no severe surgical operations, and the result is guaranteed.

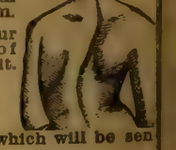
POTTS DISEASE when treated in time will result in no deformity; paralysis can be prevented and the growth not interfered with. Write for information and references.

SPINAL CURVATURE Recent cases make complete recoveries and even those of long standing do well. No plaster paris, felt or leather jackets. Write for information and references.

HIP DISEASE in the painful stage can be relieved and the inflammation permanently arrested. Shortening, deformity and loss of motion can equally be corrected. No surgical operations or confinement. Let us tell you about it.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS We can refer you to many responsible people all over the country, whose children, practically helpless from Infantile Paralysis, were restored at this Sanitarium.

DEFORMED KNEES OR JOINTS yield to our methods of treatment, and if interested you should know about it.



This is the only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the country devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and paralyzed conditions.

ILLUSTRATED BOOK FREE Write us for illustrated book which will be sent free on request to any address.

L. C. McLAIN SANITARIUM

916 Aubert Avenue ST. LOUIS, MO.

This Imported Self-Filling "Wonder" Fountain Pen Free

For several weeks I have searched diligently for a fountain pen which would give uniform satisfaction and I am pleased to announce that in my imported patented self-filling "Wonder" pen I have an article which will be immensely appreciated by all of my friends who avail themselves of my special FREE offer.

Unique and Most Practical

In this "Wonder" pen I am offering something entirely different from the ordinary fountain pen. It requires no filler whatever. All you need to do to fill the fountain is to dip the point in ink, turn the little screw on the bottom to your right until it stops and your pen is ready for use. No waste of ink. No soiled fingers.

Any Ordinary Pen Point Can Be Used

One of the many features of this "Wonder" pen is that you are not confined to the use of any particular pen point. When the original pen shows signs of giving out replace it with any ordinary pen point without affecting the writing value of the "Wonder" Fountain Pen.

Can Be Carried In Pocket With Absolute Safety

You need have no fear of soiling your clothing through carrying this pen in your pocket. It is non-leakable and the ink has no chance to get out except when writing. The pen comes to you packed in a neat box with full directions how to use it.

Absolutely Free to Readers of this Advertisement

This pen is free to every reader of this advertisement who will send me 25 cents for a full year's subscription to my handsome monthly magazine, Farm Life—12 dandy numbers running from 36 to 84 pages each issue, printed in colors with beautiful cover printed on heavy stock. Editorial contents unsurpassed. If after you have received the first three numbers you are not convinced that Farm Life fills the bill, tell me and back goes your subscription money. Remember you get a full year's subscription for 25 cents and one of my "Wonder" fountain pens as a token of remembrance. Avail yourself of this offer now. Address,

J. R. WOLTZ, Publisher,
1322 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Poultry and Farm Paper Club.

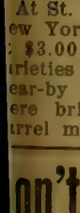
We are often asked which is the best poultry paper in the United States, and the answer is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** There are other excellent poultry papers, but the one we take home to read and one the family is determined to read is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** We have made arrangements whereby we can send The National Farmer and Stock Grower and **The Reliable Poultry Journal,** both papers, one year ,for fifty cents. This is a bargain that is good now,but this advertisement may not appear again. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Market For Pears.

At St. Louis, November 1st, choice new York Keifer pears were selling : $3.00 a barel; in baskets green rieties at 75c. to $1.00 a bushel. ear-by grown Keifers sold in bulk ere bringing $2.00 to $2.50 per rrel measure.

on't Wear a Truss

REE



STUART'S PLAS-TR-PADS are different from the painful truss, being made self adhesive purposely to hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Process of cure is natural, so no further use for trusses. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write TODAY.

IAL OF PLAPAO
—PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 57, St. Louis, Mo.

The Future of Farm Forestry.

There is no doubt that in the future farm forestry is to be productive of revenue far in excess of anything that has been true of it in this country in the past. It was not a generation ago that the returns from forestry operations did not represent more than three per cent. on the investment.

Some years ago the writer visited a famous estate in the eastern part of the United States. It was owned by a millionaire, who could afford to have the services of a German forester, who had had large experience in forestry work in Germany. He told the writer that he was working to produce beauty for the estate rather than revenue. He asserted that forestry in the United States would never be profitable, as not more than three per cent. returns could be expected from such an investment.

But the last few years have proved that he was wrong. The value of forest products has risen so greatly that six and seven per cent. returns are realized, and in some cases the annual return is as high as ten per cent. on the investment, without any extra care on the part of the men owning the investments.

A tremendous demand is developing for some of the forestry product of cheap land. Take, for instance, the demand for hard pine and tamarack. Hard pine grows on land so sandy, some of it, that the wind blows the sand, while tamarack grows in swamps. This wood has many uses, but one great and growing use is street paving.

Creosoted blocks are now in great demand for street paving, and the specifications generally require that these blocks be of hard pine or tamarack, both woods that have a grain that wears down but slowly when the block is so placed that the grain ends are up. But brick and asphalt are more commonly used because of the fact that square creosoted blocks cost much more than either of the paving materials named. The demand, therefore, is for more wood of these two varieties. The matter of paving materials is ever growing in importance as our cities grow in size. City streets have to be paved, and the highest-priced material is used in front of valuable property in the cities. The demand is one that farmers can afford to keep watch of. The old, round paving block is gone forever. The spaces between the blocks were so large that binders of tar or asphalt could not be effectively used. But the square block has now come to the front, as this kind of a block can be laid close and the binding material flows into the interstices and makes a perfect unification. This is a fact that will mean much to the future owners of farms on which can be grown wood suitable for the above-named purpose.

The demand of commerce for wood does not seem to be abating, if we can judge anything by the way prices go. Cement has come in as a building material, but more wood houses than ever are being constructed. Many arts are now using large quantities of wood that previously used little. The commercial forests are being exhausted, and if the farms were producing enough merchantable wood to amount to anything there would be a steady demand for the products of the farm forests.

A Matter of Opinion.

"Mary!"

Father's voice rolled down the stairs and into the dim and silent parlor.

"Yes, papa, dear!"

"Ask that young man if he has the time."

A moment of silence.

"Yes, George has his watch with him."

"Then ask him what is the time."

"He says it is 11:48, papa."

"Then ask him if he doesn't think it about bedtime."

Another moment of silence.

"He says, papa," the silvery voice announced, impersonally—"he says that he rarely goes to bed before one, but it seems to him that it is a matter of personal preference merely, and that if he were in your place he would go now if he felt sleepy!"—Harper's Bazar.

Instruction in Trapping.

The fur trade has been built up by fur dealers instructing hunters and trappers how to treat and handle their skins. The Trappers' Guide sent free by F. C. Taylor & Co. has done wonders in this direction. Every trade has its secrets, and how to obtain the most for furs is no longer a secret when you have their Trappers' Guide in your possession. Write for it, addressing F. C. Taylor & Co., 315 Fur Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Valuable Lands Cheap.

Attention is invited to the card headed "$30 Cows From $10 Land," which appears on page 21. Our readers can also read the article on the Iowa census, showing that Iowa land advanced in actual value, buildings not considered, from $36 to $82 per acre in ten years. The increase in actual value was nothing and the increase in market value was 122 per cent. The same process is going on in Arkansas, only the starting cost is lower and the increase is quicker. To go into Iowa and buy a farm worth the money is difficult. To go into the state of Arkansas and buy a farm that will double in selling value twice in ten years is easy. This subject is worth investigating. Write to E. W. LaBeaume, 1203 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., and ask for the booklet entitled "Opportunities in Arkansas."

Spoiling For a Row.

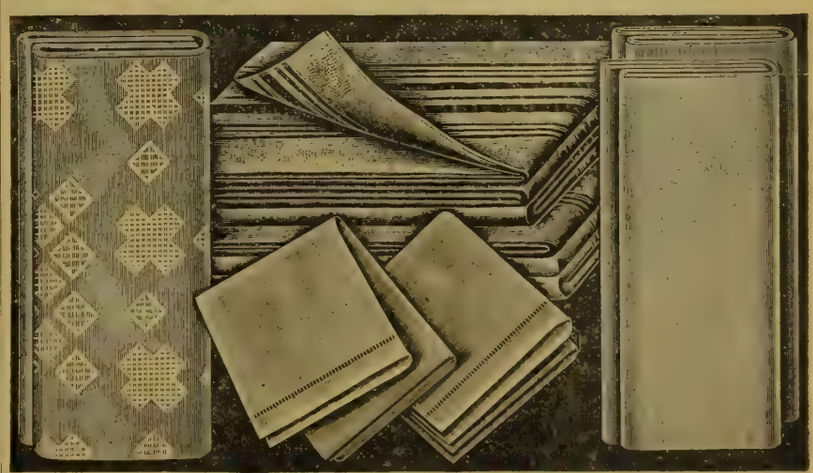
Two Irishmen went into a place of refreshment in Chicago, and one of them stayed behind, after the other had left, and got into a row. He was badly mauled. Later, he found his friend and told him of his treatment, and the friend, an aggressive little chap, rushed back, dashed in, threw his coat on the floor, danced a jig on it, brandished his fists in the air and shouted: "Where is th' mon who licked my friend? Show him t' me."

A longshoreman, as big as the side of a house, loomed up. "I did," he growled. "Watchugot to say about it?"

The little Irishman looked up at the huge bulk of the longshoreman.

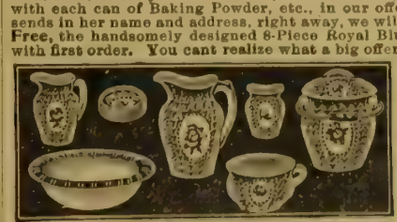
"So you're the mon, are you? Well, well, be gobs, you nearly kilt him, didn't you?"

Free! To Every Lady Reader This Beautiful and Durable 7-PIECE BED SET



Consists of 2 Blankets, 2 Bleached Sheets, 2 Bleached Pillow Cases and 1 Bed Spread—All Full Size Pieces

Here is an opportunity whereby every woman in the United States can get this useful, expensive, 7-Piece Bed Set, **Absolutely Free.** This Bed Set consists of 2 Blankets, 2 Bleached Sheets, 2 Bleached Pillow Cases and 1 large White Bed Spread—7 full size pieces in all. All we ask is, that you sell a few cans of our Perfection Baking Powder and the Bed Set is yours. You can realize how easily and with what little effort you can do this, for a full size, cut glass pattern pitcher and 6 glasses are included with each can of Baking Powder, etc., in our offer No. 420. But this is not all. To every lady who sends in her name and address, right away, we will give, in addition, as a Special Premium, **Absolutely Free,** the handsomely designed 8-Piece Royal Blue Flemish High Art Toilet Set, described opposite, with first order. You cant realize what a big offer this is until you see these beautiful premiums.



No Money Necessary You risk absolutely nothing. We will pay all freight charges and ship you the Baking Powder and send your Premium with the Baking Powder, and also send the Glass Pitcher and 6 Glasses all together and then **we give you time to deliver and collect before remitting to us.**

While it is on your mind, cut out coupon, write your name and address on same, so you can get our big Special Premium; also, free, our Mammoth Catalog and Premium List.

8-PIECE TOILET SET FREE

We are determined to push our Baking Powder to the front; and to get you to help us we will send with your first order this handsome Royal Blue Flemish High Art 8-Piece Toilet Set and it will not cost you a penny. Remember, we will send you the Toilet Set in addition to the Bed Set. This Toilet Set consists of 1 Large Water Pitcher, 1 Wash Bowl, 1 Small Water Pitcher, 1 Slop Jar and 1 Cover for same, 1 Tooth Brush Holder, 1 Chamber and 1 Soap Dish—8 pieces in all, and each piece handsomely tinted and embossed. We have but a few hundred of these Sets on hand, so we urge you to write quick if you want one.

Fill Out and Mail Coupon Today

HAGOOD MFG. CO.,
357 N. Commercial St., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—Without cost to me, please send at once your Big Free Offer.

Name.....

Post Office.....

County..... State.....

Fast Brown that is Fast

Brown calico dress-goods are perfectly practical for wash-dresses if you use

Simpson-Eddystone

Fast Hazel Brown Prints

—fast to soap, light and perspiration. Because of their superior quality of cloth and color, and their many beautiful designs, Simpson - Eddystone Prints have been the standard for over 65 years.

Show this advertisement to your dealer when you order, and don't accept substitutes. If not in your dealer's stock write us his name and address. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Hints on Stenciling.

The most inexpensive material may be rendered beautiful if one has but the time and patience to make the stenciling which is now so popular. The materials cost almost nothing, and the work is speedy after one becomes acustomed to it.

Simple patterns are most pleasing, and beginners should especially give them preference. If there are broken lines, see that the figure is filled in afterwards in a way to make it complete. Thus we saw recently a design in clusters of grapes, the fruit not being attached to the stems. Even a child should be able to see that such a piece is not finished, and to make the single stroke necessary to remedy the defect.

Avoid an elaborate color combination. One or at most two kinds of paint will be sufficient. The work is not a painting, and any attempted mixture of colors mars the pleasing simplicity of the plan. Cream or ecrue curtains may have brown stenciling. A rich, red tablespread is rendered more elaborate by the addition of a few gold butterflies or a border of green leaves.

Any plain material will serve nicely, crash, linen, even cheese cloth or unbleached muslin being well adapted to the work. For the heavier materials, bolder designs may be used, while the lighter patterns and tints are best suited to the more delicate fabrics.

While the work requires neither an artist's skill or taste, yet neat work necessitates patience and a little brain work. The figure chosen may be repeated as many or as few times as desired, but they must be at regular intervals. If there are corners, it is well to complete them as well as the center at first, and then fill in as many repetitions as the space will allow.

Oil colors are more permanent than any others, and hence more satisfactory. They may be thinned with turpentine or gasolene, and one authority says that if a little powdered alum is mixed with the liquid used in diluting it will tend to make the colors more permanent and fadeless. The paint should be thinned enough to sink into the cloth with a little rubbing and yet not run outside the pattern.

Spread a piece of old cloth over the kitchen table. Upon this place blotting paper, and then the fabric to be stenciled, fastening it firmly with thumb tacks. Patterns may be purchased ready for work, or they may be made by drawing the outline on manila paper which has first been treated to a coat of linseed oil and then thoroughly dried.

Fasten the stencil upon the fabric with thumb tacks, having first marked out just where the middle of the stencil is to come at every place in the cloth. It is decidedly unpleasant to work away from one and to the other and find in the middle or at the corners a spot in which the rules of symmetry must be violated or the spacing changed. Uniformity in arrangement is an essential to a finished appearance.

Have as many brushes as you have colors, and mix each color separately. Take only a little color on the brush at a time, and use only a little turpentine. Rub the color well into the cloth, so that the threads are entirely filled with paint and yet are themselves plainly visible. The work must not look like a painted fabric, but simply a colored one. Experiment first on waste pieces of the cloth.

A single stencil if carefully selected will furnish quite a variety in form and color. Thus, roses may be in white, red or yellow, and either a part or the whole of the design used. This suggests endless variations in other patterns, and a little practice will suggest numerous modifications. Adapt your pattern to the size and shape of the cloth. Retain the same colors in a room, though the pattern may be used as a whole or in part, with wide spacing or close together.—Bessie L. Putnam.

How a Camera May Help a Child.

There comes to nearly every child a period of restlessness at a time when he is beginning to realize a development of his powers, both mental and physical. Though he cannot so define it, yet it is nothing but the desire to express himself in some constructive work—something worth while—something that is not looked upon by the parents with a barely tolerating smile and then relegated to the rubbish heap at the first opportunity.

As a useful toy that will satisfy both the play and work instincts of a child I know of nothing better than a camera. Inexpensive it may be, and at what a low cost the interesting little machine may be bought! With each camera should come a book or circular giving explicit directions for its operation, and by carefully following these the child will be able to take pictures. If he is provided with a developing tank and allowed to develop his own films or plates, so much the better for him and for his father's pocketbook.

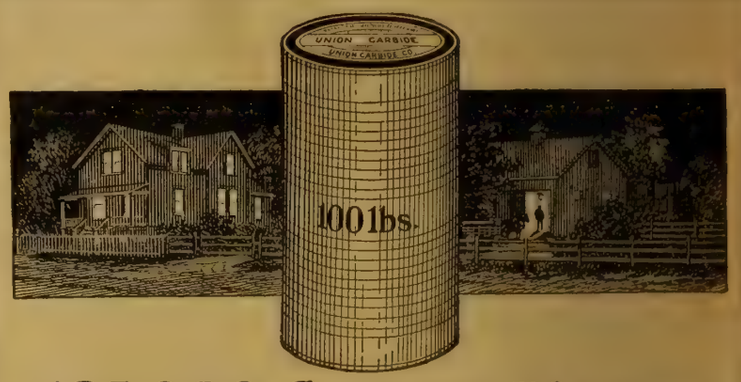
The pictures he takes and the manner in which he develops them should be occasionally observed by some adult, and any tendency to haphazard or slipshod work be promptly checked. There is nothing that tends to develop the power for careful constructive work better than the intelligent use of a camera. I know of one young girl who always did everything in a hurry. There are some things cannot be done successfully if done in a hurry. When she got a camera she took pictures at random, deevloped them in a hurry and mounted them in a hurry, and her work plainly told the tale. Her work was spoiled throughout by the marks of carelessness. If the child can be encouraged to work with patience he will soon have results of which he will be proud. A splendid plan is to keep a camera note book and in this jot down the number of the film, its subject and what has contributed to make it a success or failure.

A fact not to be overlooked is that a camera is a surprisingly good aid in developing the power of observation in a child. He is continually looking for subjects. Things that previously wholly escaped his notice are now full of interest as possible subjects for his camera. He will be asking all sorts of questions and giving all sorts of information about birds and flowers and trees and clouds.

While the mental and physical training which the use of a camera brings about seems reward sufficient, there is also a chance for a wide-awake boy or girl to make pin money after he has become something more than a novice in the art of photography. Views of neighboring scenes, houses, farm animals, pets and snap shots of children mounted on the post cards prepared for that purpose can be sold to people in the vicinity at a fair profit. I know of one boy living in a village who paid for a nineteen-dollar camera in just that way, and the last I heard of him he was still making money at it.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

"Complain as little as possible of wrongs done to you, for, commonly speaking, he who complains much lies, because self-love always makes us believe the injuries done to us are greater than they are."—St. Francis of Sales.

"Culture comes through drudgery."—W. C. Gannett.



185,000 Country Places Use Light Made From Crushed Stone and Water

These 185,000 homes are independent of Gas or Electric Companies.

They make their own light—as much or little as they require.

Make it right on the premises with the aid of a tank-like machine.

They feed one of these little machines plain water and a few pounds of the Crushed Stone, known commercially as "Union Carbide," once a month.

Without further attention, the machine supplies genuine Acetylene Gas to lights located throughout the house and in every barn and building on the place.

The machine makes gas only while the burners are lighted and is absolutely idle when the lights are out.

* * *

In every one of these 185,000 cases, this new rural illuminant has done away entirely with out-of-date, greasy, smelly kerosene lamps, that are so often tipped over with fearful results.

In most instances, the lights throughout the house and in the barns and outbuildings are fixed to light up with the pull of a chain—no matches required.

This means that one hundred and eighty-five thousand farmers now do chores after dark in comfort and safety.

When there's a team to put away, cows to milk or a sick animal to be doctored, they merely reach up and pull the chain, which turns on a flood of white light whenever or wherever it is wanted.

* * *

The Crushed Stone is sold in every district in sheet steel drums. This Stone won't burn and can't explode.

The gas is so harmless to breathe you could sleep all night in a room with an open burner without even a headache.

One hundred cubic feet of this rural gas gives each of these 185,000 country people more light than one thousand feet of City Gas gives the millions of people who are using the latter.

* * *

If you want to be up-to-date, enjoy modern conveniences, and keep the young folks at home, write us how many rooms and buildings you have. We will send you free an intensely interesting lot of facts, figures and booklets.

Just address Union Carbide Sales Company, 157 Michigan Ave., Dept. X—56, Chicago, Ill.

SELECTED POETRY.

CITY LIFE AS VIEWED BY UNCLE HIRAM.

Yes, it's lively in the city, where they've got their 'lectric lights,
And the people soon have wrinkles from their staying out o' nights;
They've got shows and things to keep 'em from a-gittin' lonesome there,
And they look all-fired stylish in the costly clo's they wear.
But I guess they have their troubles jest the same as me and you,
And I reckon that they're often ru-their worse-n ours, too.

We've got wood piled in the woodshed that'll last a year or so,
And there's more out where that come from and more saplins still to grow;
We ain't worried over coal strikes, let the cold winds blow away;
We can carry in the billets and not have a cent to pay;
While they're shiverin' up yonder where they've got so much to see,
We can heat fer the babies that the Lord sent you and me.

There is always somethin' doin' to make city people sad;
If it ain't a sausage famine, why you'll hear the water's bad;
When the strikers stop the street cars then the dickens is to pay
And the people have to foot it, gittin' clubbed along the way,
And the fever epidemics and the smallpox every year
Keep the city people stewin', and I'm glad to live out here.

Oh, it's quiet in the country and there's few uncommon sights,
And God's moon and stars up yonder have to do fer 'lectric lights.
But with 'taters in the cellar and with wood piled in the shed,
When there's hay stacked in the hay-mows fer the stock that must be fed,
They can have their noisy city, with the sights up there to see,
And the kind, old, quiet country will be good enough fer me.

—S. E. Kiser.

SUNDAY AT THE FARM.

On Sunday mornin's years ago, when but a little lad,
I used to come to salt the sheep in this same field with dad.
The little clouds that floated 'round I thought were bits of wool;
The sky was blue as 'tis to-day, and calm and beautiful.

Now dad is gone, and mother, too; they lie up on the hill.
Just by that clump of popple trees beyond the old red mill;
For Time has kept a-creepin' on, and you and I are men,
And little Robbie thinks the thoughts that I was thinkin' then.

There's a brown thrasher in the tree that stands there on the knoll;
Just hear the little tyke a-spillin' his immortal soul!
Our preacher says that man alone has got a soul, but yet
What pretty critters God has made, and loves 'em, too, I'll bet!

I know the city pretty well; I lived there once a while,
But I was the homesickest boy you'd meet in many a mile.
The very horses on the street looked sad, it seemed to me,
There wa'nt no colts a-friskin' 'round, nor lambs, as I could see.

So when in June the breezes blew across the prairie west
I packed my grip an' told 'em I had got enough, I guessed!
Of course, there's city folks who keep their faith in God and man,
Though if they stayed there all the while I don't see how they can!

We've had our troubles, wife and I, we buried little Dot;
Upon that slope we made her grave—a green and sunny spot;
And Death will nevermore to me seem terrible and grim,
Since I have seen my little girl a-smiling up at Him.

And often now I come out here and set me down a spell,
There rustlin' leaves and wavin' grain seem whis'rin': "All is well."
I wish that all who'd like to feel their dead are safe from harm
Could come out here and spend with me a Sunday on the farm.

—Farmers' Sentinel.

CORN.

I stand upon the slopes of hill,
I saunter 'long the lane,
I've felt the early morning's thrill
And summer's later rain.

I plume and strut the high divide,
I haunt the cove and glen,
I sweep o'er valleys far and wide,
And near the homes of men.

I've seen the gibbous moon ride down
The arches of the sky,
And watched the sombre midnight frown,
Its stars all fade and die.

The autumn's golden pumpkin vine
Walls round about my feet,
And lovers' arms I've seen entwine—
I know their words were sweet.

The sunflower comes with smiling cheer,
Tells me the gossip o'er,
And tiptoed whispers in my ear
Tales never heard before.

The morning glory flaunts its flower,
Into my very face,
And dies, if I, within the hour,
Return not its embrace.

I've heard the babbling ripples flow,
I've rested weary wings,
I've seen the twinkling night worms glow
And heard each bird that sings.

The bells on Sunday time I've heard
Across the clover float,
And solemn song the hot air stirred
From some angelic throat.

Alone I start when half asleep,
When all the night is still,
To hear from tangle dark and deep,
Some lonesome whippoorwill.

I've bathed in beaded morning dew,
I've drank of nectared rain,
I've breathed each breeze that ever blew,
And felt the balm of plain.

And I've been hushed to sleep at night,
As swift the summer sped,
Aldebaran far flamed his light
To counterpane my bed.

I've heard way down the dark of night,
From barn-yard far and near,
The answer echoed with delight
To some brave chanticleer.

I've heard no hungry wolf afar,
Nor victim's cry of pain;
I've traced the track of shooting star
Till all grew dark again.

The varied voices, manifold,
Of nature, I have heard,
But angry speech, defiant, bold,
There never was a word.

And so I groaned and so I grew,
In stalk and ear and blade,
The livelong summer season through,
In sunshine and in shade.

I've borne the fervid sun by day,
And in its presence stood;
At night the shadows long at bay
Trooped downward from the wood.

Of me there's naught but autumn song
And music's rift and rhyme;
I've hived the honey all day long
The pleasant summer time.

I've in my blood the crimson dawn,
The flush of sunset hills,
Ere night has all its curtains drawn
And wearied nature stills.

For peace and plenty here I stand,
Nor grief nor sorrow made;
No stain upon my guiltless hand,
No blood is on my blade.

No human woe is charged to me,
No guilt, nor crime, nor shame;
My lordly crests wave high and free
To champion my name.

—Joseph G. Waters, Topeka, Kas.

THE HIRED MAN ON CONTENTMENT.

Tired of trudgin' the furrer,
Tired o' pitchin' hay,
Tired o' rootin' at four o'clock,
F'r a fourteen-hour day;
Tired o' chores an' the groc'ry stores an' a round in a ten-quart pan,
Tired o' livin' a whole life through as a Kansas hired man.
So I kind o' thought I'd shift my style
O' life to the boundless sea awhile—
F'r I'd read 'twas grand, an' so one day,
I shipped on the liner "Tishy May."

Learnt to pull the halliards,
Learnt to h'ist the sail;
Liked the life o' the sailor-man
Ontil there came a gale.
Bread to eat like baked concrete, lolloped in Porty Reek—
I felt like a stun-bo't lo'ded with rocks—an' the gale it blowed a week!
An' then the sloshin's wet the lime,
An' we was in f'r a hot-foot time,
F'r, when we crossed the deck, 'twas—whoo!—
Hippity-hop, like a kangaroo.

All o' the lime a-slackin',
Innards a steamin' wreck;
Baked our dough-boys every day
By settin' 'em on the deck;
Took the bo't an' went afloat, an' a liner f'r Liverpool
Picked me up an' set us to work down in her stockers' school.
Oh! the stowhole's hot when you're pitchin' hay,
An' the fields are hot on a July day;
But to bake your heart and frizzle your soul
You've got to git down in the stokin' hole!

Feedin' her chunks an' dustin's,
Feedin' her coal all day;
Hardly time f'r a breath o' air,
Never a time f'r play!
Stiddy chaw in her guffin maw, growl for more in her stack,
An' that was the kind o' life I led to Liverpool dock an' back.
Tie up o' cattle is fur from fun
Till fodder's down an' the chores is done;
But a real stout job we'll never know
Till ye feed in the stokehole down below.

Back to the farms o' Kansas,
Back to the soil f'r me!
Gimme some land on every hand,
An' never a sniff o' sea!
The most o' men, now an' again, will hanker f'r suthin' new,
Wishing the work o' some other chap, tired o' what they do;
But I tell ye, friends, the trouble to-day,
Is 'cause so many is took that way;
If ye're built f'r land, then hark to me—
Don't git foolish an' go to sea.

—Hodman F. Day, in Success.

From Oven Door to Farm House Door

That sums up the whole story when you buy soda crackers by name—

Uneeda Biscuit

As soon as they are baked they are placed in moisture-proof packages. In this way they are kept free from dust, damp and other harmful conditions.

This means that you are *always* assured of fresh, clean, crisp, unbroken soda crackers no matter *where* you buy them or *when* you eat them.

They come in five cent packages.

(Never sold in bulk)

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

MARY'S SUNDAY GOWN.

It is not made of costly silk
Nor ivory satin rare;
It is not trimmed with old point lace
That ladies like to wear.
I'm sure that you would call it plain,
And yet no belle in town
Looks half so sweet as Mary when
She wears her Sunday gown.

Perhaps you've met with Mary—
She works upon the farm—
A winsome little fairy
Of artless grace and charm.
Her little hands with toil are hard,
Her cheeks are ruddy brown;
But she's "princess of the boulevard"
Dressed in her Sunday gown.

'Tis somewhat scant in longitude,
And thus her ankles neat
Attract the eyes of "mashers" rude
Who throng the city street.

But, like some sweet wild violet,
Demurely looking down,
She's peerless in her toilet
When she wears her Sunday gown.

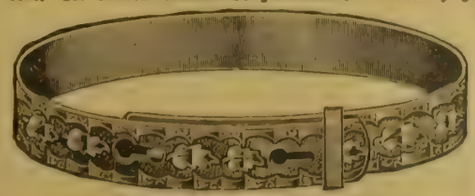
She goes to church, the little elf,
A worshiper sincere;
She does not go to show herself
Nor mark what others wear.
But Tommy Green he calls her "queen,"
She calls him "lout" and "clown,"
Declares there is "too much a screen"
'Bout Mary's Sunday gown.

Among the list of "fashion's set"
Her name you will not find;
In what is known as "etiquette"
She is perhaps behind.
She's just a simple country lass,
Unversed in ways "high-flown,"
But the flowers look up to see her pass
Dressed in her Sunday gown.

—Wm. McCormick, in Denver Times Magazine.

The Universal Magazine Bracelet.

This is all the rage. And Adjustable Bracelet. The most elegant design and perfectly finished. It is not solid gold, but it is washed and plated and will stand the acid test. Its match cannot be purchased in country jewelry stores for any price. It is a duplicate of the latest Parisian creation made expressly for the purpose of using it as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine**. The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one elegant **Universal Magazine Bracelet**, postage free, as a subscription premium. Money returned if not satisfied. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**



Universal Magazine Bracelet.

LOOK at these poor sufferers all bent with nerve-racking pain—they are victims of kidney trouble; they think it is a rheumatic twitch. Friends say they grumble, but considering their awful pain, they bear up most bravely.

Oh, it is terrible that there should be such suffering, when you can be relieved so quickly, so surely, so simply, and right now, free of charge.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

All readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower who have sick friends suffering from rheumatism or kidney trouble, will be interested.

FINDS NEW KIDNEY CURE

Dr. T. Frank Lynott, New York Specialist, Discovers Remarkable Remedy.

At last a perfectly harmless and positive cure appears to have been found. Dr. T. Frank Lynott, formerly of the New York University, New York, later of the famous Bellevue hospital, and now a celebrated specialist in Chicago, has a very quick acting formula which has been approved by the best doctors.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower saw the above clipping from the Inter-Ocean and wanted to know of this new formula for curing kidney trouble.

Arrangements were then made by which Dr. Lynott offers The National Farmer and Stock Grower readers a **free treatment.** Dr. Lynott, however, says that he proposes to give the free trial treatment only for a limited time to convince the public in every part of the United States of the positively wonderful efficacy of his treatment.

Furthermore, Dr. Lynott wants to make it clear that he has no "cure-all." He is a specialist in kidney and bladder diseases and rheumatism, so please do not write to him unless you have one of these diseases. If you write at once, both the medical advice and the medicine are entirely free.

The editor of this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, feels that with such a free offer anybody who stays sick with kidney trouble or rheumatism deserves to be sick.

I know that a good many free offers have been advertised where the public had to send money, **but this free offer really IS A FREE OFFER.** And remember that instead of getting an ordinary physician, you get the medical advice free direct from America's greatest of all specialists on these diseases. See Free Treatment Certificate at bottom of this page and get relief **right now.**

STOP!

Stop that back-breaking, twisting, terrible, terrible, unbearable agony! Oh, that awful, awful digging soreness—the back all bent, the joints stiff, the heart-wringing pain—stop that pain RIGHT NOW!

Yes, Write For the Free Treatment—

a REAL Free Proof Treatment, that will give you relief—relief at once—not next week—not tomorrow, but relief AT ONCE—**immediately** after starting the treatment. It is so **simple,** so mild, yet so scientific and so **sure**—this treatment for rheumatism, kindney and bladder trouble. Write now, today.

See the Certificate Below—Sign it and send it today. **No money—no obligation. At last** you can get relief, and if you write at once, you get the treatment absolutely free. Just think—a genuine **free** treatment by America's and Europe's **leading** specialist—absolutely free—really and genuinely free **to convince the public.**

If you have Kidney or Bladder Trouble or Rheumatism (the cause of those pains), then it's your loss if you suffer any longer. When Dr. Lynott says free, he means free—not one cent to pay; and it's "up to you" whether you want the best medical advice and medicine all without a cent of cost. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer. See the Free Trial Certificate at the bottom of this page.

Dr. T. Frank Lynott

whose photo is printed here, is, as you perhaps know, a great authority on kidney and bladder trouble and rheumatism. Rarely before has a physician of such high standing offered to treat patients by mail. But Dr. Lynott wants the people to get the benefit of this free treatment.

His cures have extended over America and Europe. In fact, Dr. Lynott received a special diploma on urinary diseases from the great New York University—of which the famous Bellevue Hospital, New York, is now an honored part.

Writing of Dr. T. Frank Lynott, who gives the medical advice free, a brother specialist writes as follows:

"I have for years been considered an authority on urinary diseases; but I must confess my respect, my profound sense of esteem, for Dr. Lynott, whose wonderful success in treating urinary diseases has surprised us all. Dr. Lynott, by the way, is making a most remarkable free offer—the most genuine and generous offer ever made by a high-grade physician. It seems to me the medical world ought not to be jealous of his success, but should praise him for what he has done and is doing for humanity."

WATCH These Symptoms

Trouble in the kidneys begins slowly, slowly. It creeps upon th unsuspecting patient like a thief in the night. Slowly, slowly thos stinging, racking pains foist themselves upon the sufferer; gradually gradually the pains increase into a daily, nightly, constant, endles torture. Watch the symptoms, and cure yourself. Here are the prin cipal symptoms of uric acid disease:

The Symptoms

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic trouble.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Constpiation or liver trouble.
9—Pain or soreness under right ribs.
10—Swelling in any part of the body
11—Palpitation or pain around th heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys
15—Pain or soreness in the joints.
16—Pain or swelling of the muscles
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

NOW THEN This Certificate is FREE

You get the treatment, the medicine and Dr. Lynott's personal attention absolutely free, if you write at once. Instant relief for those terrorizing pains.

Send no money—read the certificate—note that it puts you under no obligation. Dr. Lynott is glad to see a sufferer cured—write at once and get free treatment.

Just Your Name

And ADDRESS and the SYMPTOMS

of your disease given by number. That is all Dr. Lynott wants. Read the free treatment certificate; read how it puts you under no obligation whatever; how it says specifically and distinctly that you are not under any obligations whatever

SEND NO MONEY--Just Write for the Free Treatment

REMEMBER—This free treatment offer is limited. Only a certain number can be taken under Dr. Lynott's care. If you answer this offer the first time you see it you are guaranteed the free proof treatment. So better send the free treatment certificate today, at once, and remember, you need instant, immediate relief from those awful pains.

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT, 3986 Occidental Bldg., CHICAGO

☞ If you have a friend suffering with kidney or bladder trouble or other uric acid disease, such as rheumatism, don't you feel you owe it to your friend to tell him or her of this free offer?

Free Certificate

What is Your Name?.....
State plainly, Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

Your Address?.....

What Symptoms Have You?.....
Give numbers from table above—that is all

What is Your Age?..... *Married?*.....

Just fill out the above—nothing to sign, you see. Just answer the questions and be sure to give your name and address. You are under no obligations whatever. The **FREE** proof treatment will then be sent **at once, prepaid.** Cut out this certificate (or write a letter describing your symptoms) and **get INSTANT relief from those racking, rocking pains.** Address personally

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT
3986 Occidental Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

National FARMER

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D. AUGSTIN, President.

A PERCHERON HEAD.

C. W. HURT, Manager.

BREEDERS' SALE

450--HORSES--450

IN COLISEUM, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS,

January 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1911.

ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

We Will Sell

400 IMPORTED AND NATIVE BRED REGISTERED PERCHERONS, BELGIUMS, FRENCH DRAFT, SHIRE AND CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES.

200 HEAD of Imported Stallions and Mares that will land by sale day.
150 HEAD of Imported Stallions and Mares that have been here a year.
150 HEAD of the BEST Registered Mares that ever went in an auction ring.
100 HEAD of Imported Fillies, one and two years old.
100 REGISTERED STALLIONS of the very choicest of breeding and individuality.

ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1911,

We will sell 100 head of REGISTERED TROTTERS, GRADE DRAFT, SADDLE and ALL-PURPOSE FARM HORSES, STALLIONS, MARES and GELDINGS.

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CATALOGUE FOR JANUARY SALE READY DECEMBER 20.

Our Next Sale February 28 and March 1, 2, 3. Entries Close January 10.

BREEDERS' SALE CO., C. W. HURT, Manager,

ARROWSMITH, ILLINOIS.

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5 Cents a Copy. Published Monthly by The Hale Publishing Co. 50 Cents a Year.

and Stock GROWER

Our Seed Corn Premiums.

Every farm should be an experimental farm to the extent of conducting experiments with a view of ascertaining which are the best seeds for local conditions. The National Farmer and Stock Grower has

endeavored to furnish grain growers something of value to experiment with. At the First National Corn Show held at Chicago the editor had the pleasure and honor of meeting two great corn growers. One was Mr. D. L. Pascal, who was exhibiting a few ears of corn, including the famous ear of Reid's Yellow Dent Corn, with which he had won a trophy for the best ear of corn produced in Iowa. The editor thought it would be a good idea to buy some seed corn from Mr. Pascal and distribute it in small parcels to farmers. He requested Mr. Pascal to sell him a few sacks of corn for the purpose of distribution.

The editor also met Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana, who with his Johnson County White Corn had won the championship at the show. Mr. Clore also promised to sell the editor a reasonable quantity of corn of his own raising and produced in the same breeding blocks with the champion ears.

Having secured pure-bred seed corn from the leading prize winners, the next thing to do was to distribute it to subscribers as they paid up their subscriptions, offering liberal prizes if the growers thereof could win a prize at their own State Fairs or at the National Corn Show. The result has been quite satisfactory. It was demonstrated that even with the crop grown from a single pound of seed corn state prizes could be won, as will be seen on page 30 of this issue. Up to this time the editor did not offer any cash premiums at County Fairs, but this time prizes are offered at County Fairs in every state and territory, providing the premiums are won with corn grown from the seed furnished from this office.

It costs practically nothing but the cost of mailing the seed over and above the subscription price of the paper, and the prizes as honestly won are paid promptly. Furthermore, many farmers have raised much of their own seed corn with the few pounds furnished from the office of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, thereby deriving great benefit from their subscriptions to this paper.

Melilotus Alba.

There is a wonderful plant known as sweet clover. It is a wonderful plant, because of its great power of growth, and because of its great power of renewing waste and barren land, especially if such land is so hard that almost no other plant can grow on it.

Notice it growing on the hard roadside, where the thousands of feet have packed the ground hard. It gets a foothold and shoots its root down and its stem up. Then it sends out many strong, thrifty branches and loads them with strong leaves. All over some states it is found growing continuously by the roadside in all land rich in lime.

But here is one of its virtues: It never invades the cultivated field. If you want it to grow in the cultivated field you must plant it there or its seed. This is a rare virtue, possessed by few plants. Even the plantain, which grows on the footpath, will also invade the lawn and become the despair of the lawn owner. But what lawn was ever invaded by the Melilotus Alba?

It loves lime. The writer saw a place on the edge of a garden where the masons had thrown some lime left from the building of a chimney. The caustic properties of the lime burned out the grass and a bare spot a yard wide resulted. Immediately sweet clover sprang up and grew luxuriantly. It made a clump five feet high, and some of the plants had stems as large as one's little finger. Under its shade the grass came in, and the next year the sweet clover was gone and grass remained. That is the way it works. It is a sort of breaking-up plow. It plows deeply into the soil and makes way for other plants and then it moves onto a harder homestead.

It cares nothing for the winter or the drouth. Its roots have gone down deep enough to be below the frost line and the line of drouth. It asks not for fertilization, for it can get all of its nitrogen from the air, and does not use large quantities of the other elements, with the exception of lime. It does not ask that the ground be prepared for it; it prefers to do its own plowing and cultivating.

It is one of the greatest renovators we have and is now being grown for that purpose. The writer was in an experimental field in which the growth of sweet clover was like a small forest, rising to a height of seven feet.

It has at present one drawback, which is the bitterness of its foliage, if it is used for feed. Few animals will eat it, and the ones that do stop short after having eaten a little of it. But surely someone will develop from it a new variety that will not have the bitter quality. When this is done, sweet clover will become one of the very important feeding crops of the world.

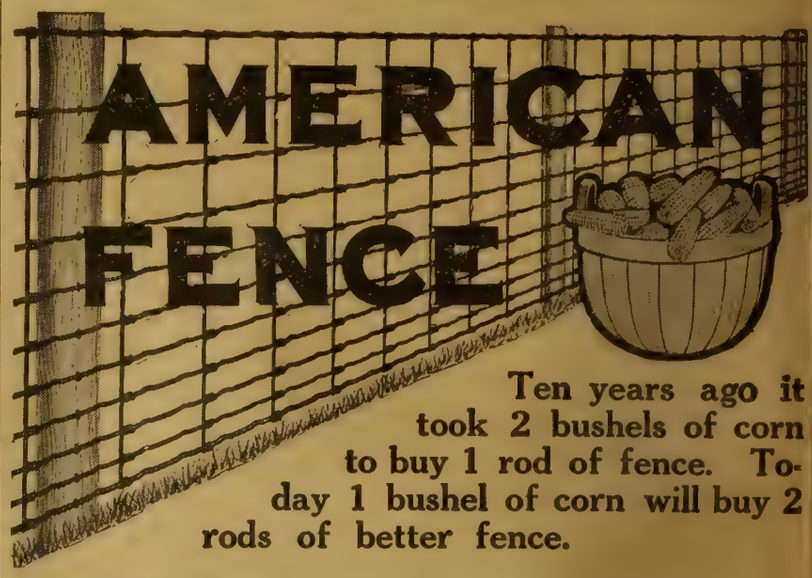
But even now it should be used more extensively than it is as a soil renovator. If we can make it edible, what a hog feed it will become!

Wild Oats in Illinois.

Illinois farmers have never regarded wild oats much of a menace to other crops, but now official graders have taken cognizance of the matter, and cars which carry any mixture at all of wild oats are graded down one or two cents a bushel. I believe oat growers in the central oat belt have been altogether too negligent in the introduction of fresh seed supplies, especially in the matter of seed oats. A big grower in Livingston county recently stated to me that wild oats did not bother him, for, under the common practice of crop rotation, they were subdued or killed out readily. The facts are they are not killed out easily, and they are frequently found where they are not expected. The wheat grown this season on this same Livingston county farm had a bad mixture of wild oats, and the grower does not know where they came from. No doubt they were brought in with seed oats two or three years ago. Don't fool with wild oats; and with such abundant clean supplies to draw from there is really no reason for anyone sowing next spring any mixed or impure seed grain of any kind.—L. C. Brown.

Four makes of incubators are advertised on page 18, and each of them worth investigating.

Higher Cost of Living Does not Include Fence



Ten years ago it took 2 bushels of corn to buy 1 rod of fence. Today 1 bushel of corn will buy 2 rods of better fence.

Price Low—Quality Better Than Ever

Within ten years farm products have greatly advanced in market value while the price of woven wire fence has been reduced. These are the reasons: Newer and improved methods of digging the ore, shipping to the furnaces, melting into steel and making into finished products are in force. Ten years ago operations were on a small scale. Today the plan of operation is vast. The manufacturer is able to deliver the finished goods quickly, of better quality and at a lower price.

American fence is made better than ever. It is a thoroughly galvanized square mesh fence of weight, strength and durability. Large wires are used and the whole fabric is woven together with the American hinged joint (patented)—the most substantial and flexible union possible. Both wires are positively locked and firmly held against side slip and yet are free to act like a hinge in yielding to pressure, returning quickly to place without bending or injuring the metal.

Dealers Everywhere Stocks of American Fence are carried in every place where farm supplies are sold. The Fence is shipped to these points in carload lots, thereby securing the cheapest transportation, and the saving in freight thus made enables it to be sold at the lowest prices. Look for the American Fence dealer and get the substantial advantages he is enabled to offer. He is there to serve the purchaser in person, offer the variety of selection and save the buyer money in many ways.

FRANK BAACKES, Vice-President and General Sales Agent

American Steel & Wire Company

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Send for copy of "American Fence News," profusely illustrated, devoted to the interests of farmers and showing how fence may be employed to enhance the earning power of a farm. Furnished free upon application.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

More Live Stock on Feed.

Feed yards show more life this fall than at any time during the last five years. Thirty-five-cent corn looks like the feeders' opportunity, and wherever decent feeding stuff can be had corn is going into feed bunks. The move is a good one. We have been running to grain too long and have been fast approaching the point where soil conditions would demand a halt. Stock feeding will restore normal conditions. The corn crop will be fed, and roughness, which is usually wasted, can be put to good use. Straw-stacks can be worked up and manure-piles can be made bigger. There is an enormous rush of immature stock to market, with the object, of course, of getting in while high prices are going. Well-posted men look for heavy feeding this winter and lower prices in the spring for both hogs and cattle. Still, I question the wisdom of marketing rough, immature stock with such an enormous amount of cheap feed in the country. If feeding stock can be bought right I believe there is bound to be good money in feeding operations, unless, of course, the bottom drops out of the market, which is unlikely under present general prosperous conditions.—L. C. Brown.

Top Price For Yearling Cattle.

On Wednesday, November 16th, the top price for beef cattle on the Chicago market was $7.75 per 100 pounds, realized by Clay, Robinson & Co. for thirty-two head of Aberdeen-Angus yearlings, consisting of steers and heifers, the lot averaging 916 pounds. They were raised and marketed by C. C. Jackson, of Earlham, Ia., and fed by his son, G. D. Jackson. Not only did these little cattle top the market, they actually topped it by 50 cents per 100 pounds. There were choice 1,600-pound steers sold the same day at $7.10, and prime heavy steers stopped at $7.25 per 100 pounds on the same day.

A View of the Hog Market.

Hogs have declined in value from the high range of prices, and the reduction as viewed from a hog raiser's standpoint is considerable. Furthermore, after a great racket and many complaints on the part of the people of the cities, the retail price of pork has come down. There is also considerable discussion as to the future market for hogs, and the general consensus of opinion in the cities is based upon the hope that on account of the large corn crop the prices of all live stock will continue to decline. The farmer still hopes that he will obtain remunerative prices for his products, and the people in the cities are very anxious to obtain food cheap. In fact, the interest of the producer and the interest of the consumer cannot be reconciled; neither is it easy to foretell what the future will bring forth.

The only aid in keeping prices where they belong and in advancing them whenever it is possible to do so, is the well-organized commission interest, which stands between the farmer and the hog buyer. In every central market the buyers are trying to force prices down and the commission interest is trying to force prices up. The battle is fought out every day. Commission firms and buyers endeavor to look into the future and study conditions. Every point in the favor of either side is calculated upon, especially the visible supply of the day, the expected supply of to-morrow, of next week, and the supply back in the country, and all the elements which influence the demand.

We have looked over considerable literature from the stock yards and find an article in the Live Stock Report, issued by Clay, Robinson & Co., which begins by saying that there are no cheap hogs in sight. Clay, Robinson & Co. are organized on every market from Buffalo to Denver, and from Chicago to Fort Worth, including St. Louis, and make it a business to investigate all market subjects thoroughly with a view to forcing the market upward, if they can possibly do so in the interest of their customers. They are of the opinion that there are no existing conditions to discourage farmers raising hogs. There is a large crop of corn, also 10 to 15 per cent. more hogs in the country than there was a year ago, but much of the decline has taken place, and they believe there is yet reason to contest all further reductions with a fair chance of pushing up the prices whenever the run is light enough to see an opening. We regard their opinion as worthy of consideration by all swine raisers. Clay, Robinson & Co. advise farmers as follows in their edition of November 18th:

"Advices from everywhere are of the same tenor: 'No big supplies of young or matured hogs on hand and no burdensome receipts in sight at either the Western or Eastern markets for months to come. The supply for the year to date at the eleven leading markets shows a decrease of upwards 3,300,000 head from the same period of last year. This is sufficient evidence of a depleted hog supply and at the same time is a source of encouragement to producers."

"Prospects are so favorable that the hog will continue a valuable asset on the farm that extreme measures to insure its health, comfort and rapid growth are certainly warranted, and also to make it a very foolish policy to market thrifty swine below the 200-pound mark. Packers' representatives on the Chicago market, who are naturally bearish at all times, have expressed the opinion that droves of hogs will not be put much under the seven-cent mark this winter. As to whether they are right or wrong, time alone will tell."

"It is not probable that the market will drop so low as to render marketing corn by the pork route unprofitable. Another strong factor in the favor of hog producers is a record crop of corn and current prices the lowest since 1906 for this time of the year, with prospects of still lower prices."

"Marketing healthy pigs or shotes, or swine tipping the beam under 200 pounds, will prove a very unwise policy for months to come. However, in our opinion, hogs weighing upwards of 200 pounds and in good marketable condition should be sent forward right along, and especially those around 225 pounds and heavier."

Protecting the Roots of Plants and Trees.

Annually many trees and other plants are lost by reason of the ravages of frost. It takes time and effort sometimes to give adequate protection, but it pays to do so when the danger from frost is considerable. Often, however, it is only necessary to refrain from uncovering the roots of the plants that may be endangered by so doing.

The locality in which one lives must determine the amount of care that needs to be given. If one lives on the border of the Southern States, far less care is necessary than if one lives in the northern tier of states of our country. Also the supply of soil moisture counts for much in the case of hard winters.

One very common mistake in the handling of orchard trees and even of other trees is the cultivation of the soil around them late in the fall. This is especially bad if the ground has been previously covered with sod. Where there has been no sod the cultivation of the ground loosens the soil and permits the frost to go deeper, which endangers the existence of the plants or trees.

Trees in growing year after year accommodate themselves to a certain depth of frost penetration. As long as this depth is kept up the trees will not be injured by the frost, but when conditions are so changed that the frost goes much deeper the result is a freezing of the ground to a depth that kills the trees.

But some may ask how it is that the tree is killed by having all of its roots frozen, while other roots of the same tree may be frozen without injury to it or to themselves? It is probable that the answer is found in the thawing-out period in the spring. Doubtless the freezing of all the roots of our common Northern plants and trees does no harm if the thawing in the spring is rapid and complete. But that is the trouble with deep freezing.

It is a fact not known to very many that a tree may have its roots in frozen soil, but may bud and leave and bloom under the warm rays of the sun. But if it does that it is necessary for the soil to be immediately warmed to save the life of the tree, for when the tree begins to expend its stored-up material in the making of leaves, the work of the roots must also begin to make good the deficiency caused by the production of leaves. Roots in frozen soil cannot do this. Therefore it is necessary to prevent soil around the trunks of trees from freezing deeper than ordinary.

Dry ground freezes deeper than moist ground, and this is why dry falls followed by hard winters result in the destruction of many trees. Wet falls and mild winters are best for our plants. Wet falls and hard winters will give fairly good results if the roots of the trees have not been partially unprotected by cultivation. In the hard winter of 1898 and 1899 vineyards that had been cultivated in the fall perished, while neglected vineyards in which the grass had matted into a sod came through all right.

What Farmers Are Saying.

A number of farmers who have visited our office the present fall have declared themselves emphatically in favor of a law prohibiting hunting. They are greatly annoyed by sportsmen running over thefr premises regardless of any authority to do so. Hunters even tear down fences, leave open gates, pull down bars and engage at slaughtering birds that are very valuable to men engaged in agriculture. They say that hunters will come out of the cities and towns and trespass upon fields and farm property generally with perfect impunity as though they were owners thereof. If a farmer, they say, would go to the city and trespass upon property there as the city fellows do in rural districts, a policeman would be speedily called and the farmer placed under arrest. It does seem that if a man enters upon another's property for hunting of any other purpose whatever, he should have the decency and respect to ask the owner thereof for permission to do so.—Honesdale (Pa.) Independent.

At St. Lous, just now, popcorn is quoted on the cob at $1.25 to $1.75 per 100 pounds.

True Conservation

Conservation has become a watchword and is on every tongue. When its novelty has passed and we come to consider its true meaning, we shall find that conservation of the resources of the soil of our farm lands is the most important element in the whole subject.

The American farmers have been a race of unconscious soil skinners.

Now, we want not only to conserve productivity, but to restore some of that removed. We must get down to facts.

One fact often lost sight of is that we can double the value of clover and farm manure by supplementing them with

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through the first ring. Be sure and have the strap enter the ring from the outer side. It brings the pulling strap underneath, forms the sinch draw and gives you the full benefit of the sinch lock, which is the same as a half-hitch. The strap then passes to the last ring and then to the buckle; the half-hitch forms one fastening and the buckle holds the end of the strap. We will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and Clark's Corn King Husker for 50 cents. The Husker is a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

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Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

The Oats Situation.

The commercial market for oats on November 30th is much the same as it was on October 31st. On November 30th, last year, December oats were selling at the Chicago market for 39¼ cents a bushel, and this year at 31¼ cents. The decline is 8 cents on a bushel of 32 pounds, and is a clean cut reduction of 25 cents. People in the cities, who eat a good bowl of oatmeal and cream, are paying just as much for it as formerly, but the farmer is receiving 8 cents a bushel less. The increase in the crop is only 10 per cent.; and there you are.

We continue to be of the opinion that a farmer who sells threshed oats on the present basis is cheapening his own product. The Board of Trade opinion, as expressed by the next May option at 34¼ cents, is, that the future market may be stronger. Many farmers are selling sheaf oats satisfactorily in their local markets, but the grain in bulk should not be sold—not a pound of it—for shipment to the great markets until there is a considerable advance. As previously stated in this paper, there is not much speculation and not much export business in oats. Yet the available supply is being cleared away and there is an opening for an advancing market.

A Car-load of Steers.

The grand champion car-load of beef steers at the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition of 1910 were exhibited by Ed. P. Hall, of Mechanicsburg, Ill., who won $1,125 in prizes,and whose load of fifteen yearlings, 1,156 pounds average, sold at 13½ cents a pound, and realized $2,340, or $156.06 per head.

They were yearlings and classed as baby beef, and were sold by Shinn, Fry & Co. to the Pittsburg Packing and Provision Company. Their competitors were champion two-year-old steers, averaging 1449 pounds, and three-year-old steers, averaging 1,586 pounds; but the 1,156-pound baby steers, all Polled Angus grades, were awarded the grand championship over all steers and all breeds. The grand champion steers classed as fully equal to any load ever shown; were fed in the open lot, were bought as calves, and were selected out of forty-six head. The steers which he did not exhibit dressed 73.70 per cent. beef.

The Market For Corn.

Once a month we become interested in the corn market. On November 30th of last year the December corn price was 58¼ cents a bushel. On November 30th of this year the December corn option closed at 44¼ cents a bushel. Thus it appears that corn is now selling 14 cents lower than a year ago. A year ago one hundred pounds of corn cost the buyer $1.04, and right now one hundred pounds of corn cost the buyer 79 cents. This article is dated November 30th, 1910.

It appears, however, that the price of corn has touched bottom. We reach this as the Board of Trade opinion— not our own. It costs money to carry a bushel of corn and three cents advance from December to May about covers the expense. Therefore as the traders on the Board of Trade at Chicago are paying 47¼ cents for corn delivered next May, it looks like what we call a steady market.

If we had corn, that is exactly how we would value it—forty-five cents a bushel, less cost of transportation to market. If we were feeding it to cattle, hogs or sheep, a fair price to charge them up with would be about 40 cents a bushel in the feed lot. With corn at this valuation it can be fed profitably at present prices of corn or hogs and cattle, and the farmer is well situated if he can market his corn crop that way. The amazing corn crop of the present year amounts to 3,121,681,000 bushels, or 349,305,000 bushels more than it was last year. The corn crop increased 15 per cent. and the market has declined 25 per cent. Business is good at the decline, but the decline is there plain enough for anybody to figure for themselves. There is no help for it. The amount of corn that is sold off the farms and entering into the food supply of the people can easily be purchased at current quotations, and no man or set of men can change the existing conditions. Corn may decline a little more or recover a little, yet we have an abiding faith that changes will not amount to much.

Grand Champion Lambs.

At the Chicago International Show Ben Conley, of Marshall, Mich., exhibited a load of shorn native lambs which won the first prize in class and the grand championship of the show. It is the first time that shorn lambs have been exhibited at this show, and they surprised the judges and exhibitors, but they won the highest prize. These lambs with the wool off averaged 111 pounds and sold at $8.25 per 100 pounds to Morris & Company.

The Percheron Champions.

At the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition the champion Percheron stallion, any age, was Helix, owned by Taylor & Jones of Williamsville, Ill., and afterwards sold to Mr. W. C. Brown, President of the New York Central Railroad. The champion mare was Iolanthe, owned by H. G. McMillan & Sons, Rock Rapids, Ia., an American-bred mare, sired by Calypso; dam, Norma. She was foaled May 23, 1903. Helix is an imported horse, foaled in 1907, and classed as under four years. There were 526 Percheron entries.

The Champion Herefords.

At the Chicago International Show the grand champion bull, any age, was Repeater, calved September 23, 1907; sire, Distributor; dam, Mina, exhibited by O. Harris, of Harris, Mo. Grand champion female, Scottish Lassie, a senior yearling; sire, Young Beau Brummel; dam, The Last Rose, exhibited by Dr. James E. Logan, of Kansas City.

The Shorthorn Champions.

Best bull, any age, Ringmaster, two years old, roan; sire, Snowflake; dam, Dorothea, 3d. Exhibited by White & Smith, St. Cloud, Minn.

Best cow, any age, Susan Cumberland, two years old, roan; sire, Cumberland's Last; dam, Susan, 2d. Exhibited by Geo. J. Sayer, McHenry, Ill. These were the International champions of 1910.

Australian Milking Machines.

It is reported that Australia is in the lead when it comes to the use of milking machines. The Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington has pictures of all the different makes, which are at the service of American manufacturers.

The Champion Shires.

In the Shire exhibit at the Chicago International Show, Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, of Bushnell, Ill., received the two championships. The stallion award went to Dan Patch; and the champion mare was Shelford Pride, a magnificent dapple grey, imported, foaled in 1903; sire, Chedwick Majestic; dam, Shelford Pax.

Practical Barn Plans.

This is the name of the best book out. Every farmer needs it. It contains drawings, pictures, plans, specifications and everything necessary and up-to-date for a barn, stock shed, wagon shed, corn barn, smoke house, ice house, silo, dairy barn, or any other conceivable outbuilding on the farm. Not only one plan of each, but many of each are shown with all the latest inventions and contrivances for saving time, money and labor.

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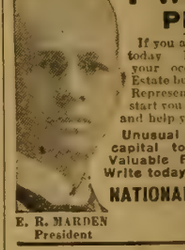
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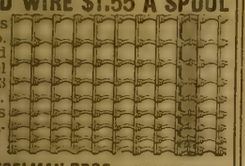

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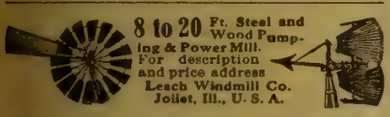

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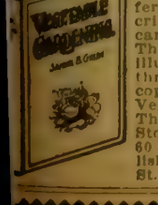
There is a very good book on the subject of Vegetable Gardening, written by Samuel B. Green. It is a manual that can be relied on. It is easy to grow vegetables and save them against the different diseases when at critical periods such a book can be readily referred to. There are 252 pages, nicely illustrated and practical throughout. We will send a copy of the book entitled Vegetable Gardening and The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



Furs From Farms.

Mr. S. S. Pingree, President of the F. C. Taylor & Co., St. Louis, Mo., said recently: "I don't know that there are any figures showing the catch that comes in from farms, but I know from our own experience that it amounts to thousands of skins. Some of the most valuable skins we receive have been caught by amateur trappers. We frequently send to men and boy trappers on the farm $150.00 and upwards for their season's catch, which is quite a nice sum added to their savings."

This company issues a reliable Trapper's Guide, which it will send to our readers free. A special feature of the book refers to animal bait, and the facts there given are as important to trappers as traps. This Trapper's Guide will be sent free upon request by F. C. Taylor & Co., 315 Fur Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

The Wheat Market.

Wheat production in the United States is about 6 per cent. less than last year and the market is 15 per cent. lower. On November 30th of last year, December wheat was quotable at $1.06⅛ a bushel, and on November 30th of this year the closing quotations is 90¼ cents, and the opinion of the Board of Trade at present is that by May, 1911, wheat will sell at 96¼ cents a bushel, the advance being more than carrying charges. There is one thing to be said about wheat, and it is that wheat is the product upon which centers the mind of the average dealer, and their calculations include every reported market and every crop in the known world. It is useless to figure on wheat from any local standpoint. It is a world-wide crop, sold on a world-wide market. Wheat can be transported from one country and values are well sifted, so that important centers like Liverpool and Chicago are in as close communication as the telegraph lines can bring them. The trading for delivery on certain months, which brings about a settling day four times a year, does localize the market to some extent, but it is an artificial condition, and the world's supply and the world's demand, or, more properly speaking, the world's consumption, does not control the range of prices.

From the United States standpoint wheat ought to be higher instead of lower; but when news comes over the wire that the Russian crop is larger than was estimated, or that growing conditions favor a large crop in Argentine, then the United States market declines in proportion to the reliance placed upon the report. If all business interests were actively engaged in making money and labor was fully employed, there would be an opening for speculative activity in wheat; but there is no telling. Wheat is in a statistically strong position, but the demand is not considered to be very strong. We are facing the unknown, but we do not expect to see a lower market this side of the next crop.

A Business Success.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of the Temple Pump Company. The successful career of this organization is remarkable. They are now entering their fifty-ninth year of continuous manufacturing. They manufacture gasoline engines, windmills, pumps, taks, etc. Fifty-nine years of continuance can be no other than the outcome of reliability in their output and conscience in their dealing with their customers. See their three-column card on page 16.

St. Louis Apple Market.

Basis of sales early in December, quotations by the barrel: Mixed varieties at $2.25 to $2.75 for No. 2, to $3.25 to $3.50 for fancy; Ben Davis at $2.25 to $2.50 for No. 2 to $3.00 for choice, and $3.50 to $3.60 for fancy; Winesap at $2.50 to $3.00 for No. 2, to $3.75 to $4.00 for fancy; fancy Gano and Missouri Pippin at $3.25 to $3.50; fancy Roman Beauty at $3.50 to $4.00; York Imperials at $2.50 to $3.25 for No. 2, to $3.50 to $3.75 for No. 1, and $4.00 to $4.25 for extra fancy; Baldwin at $2.50 to $2.75 for No. 2, to $3.25 for choice, and $3.50 to $3.85 for fancy; and fancy Greenings at $4.00 to $4.25; bulk Ben Davis and York at $2.50; fancy Baldwin and Greening at $3.25; choice do. at $2.85, and No. 2 do. at $2.50 per barrel measure.

Argentine Beef Business.

Summarized, it may be said that the most important aspect of the meat situation in the Argentine Republic is the growing influence of United States capital in its direction. The American companies, which control materially the meat supply of the United States, entered the Argentine field barely half a dozen years ago, but have already attained a commanding position by reason of their capital and progressive methods.

United States interests do not yet control—as far as currently known—a majority either of the companies or the cold-storage output of the country, but their production is increasing more rapidly than that of the Argentine or French plants, and they have purchased land on the Parana river, presumably with a view to erecting new freezing works. The two avowedly North American companies are already shipping about a third of the total export of frozen beef and mutton, and more than half of the chilled beef. The latter aspect is most important, because chilled beef represents the latest and highest development of the meat industry. It has practically been built up in Argentina by the American companies and in the space of five years. Beginning at almost nothing in 1905, export of chilled beef has grown until for the first six months of this year it outstripped the frozen product.—From Consular and Trade Reports, Department of Commerce and Labor.

MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting Adjourned to December 27 on Account of Small Attendance.

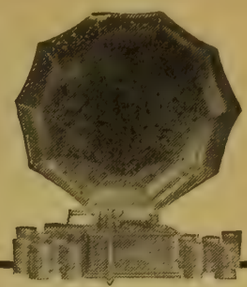
The November meeting of the Milk Producers' Protective Association of Missouri and Illinois was held at St. Louis on Monday, November 28th, at one o'clock, p. m., and on account of the small attendance was adjourned until Tuesday, December 27th. The election of officers will then take place.

All milk producers are invited to attend, especially if they are in good standing, or if they have belonged to to the association heretofore.

D. I. FURBECK, President.
W. A. FISCHER, Secretary,
409 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

De Laval Gets Highest Award.

At the recent California State Fair, held at Sacramento, September 3-10, unusual attention was given to cream separator exhibits, and competing against a half-dozen of the best known makes of cream separators, the highest award was given to the De Laval machine. The De Laval Dairy Supply Company of San Francisco, under whose auspices the exhibition was made, also received the highest award for the best exhibit of dairy machinery and supplies.



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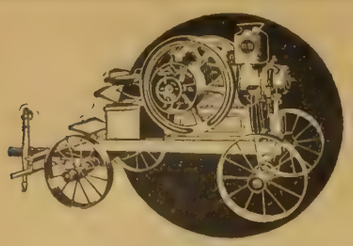

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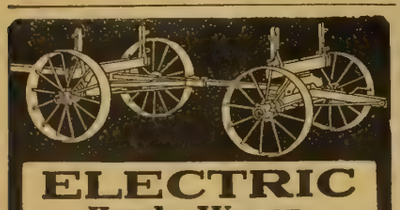

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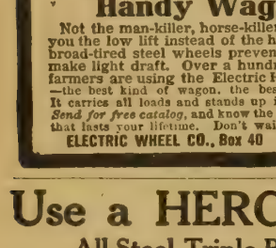

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140 17th Street, Centerville, Iowa

Hog Feeds and Profits.

The high-priced hog day is over, but at the values now prevailing or likely to prevail it is certainly desirable to produce as many marketable hogs as possible. The great problem is that connected with the feeding, for the price of corn is such that no profit will result if one feeds a hog entirely corn throughout his entire life. This condition formerly did not exist. Many hog raisers have not profited much by the high prices, for they have continued to build up their hogs on corn. What shall it profit a man if he sells at eight cents a pound a hog that has cost eight cents a pound in corn?

A man cannot afford to build up the frame of his hogs on the commercial stuffs he must buy on the market. Those can only be used in putting on some extra finish. But the great bulk of the hog frame must be built up on what the farm has produced. This is the problem that must be worked out.

Fortunately the hog is in part a grazing animal, and thus some of the very nutritious forages like clover and alfalfa can be used to build the frame. These two crops will come to be the great foundation crops for the production of hogs, if corn continues to keep its present price.

The by-products of the dairy are cheap feeds and rich in protein, but they will never again be in large enough supply to count for much in the general expansion of the hog-raising industry. Moreover, sour milk is more and more being made into articles of food to supply the tables of the people, and this is cutting off one of the sources of supply of hog feed.

To as large an extent as possible the hogs should be induced to consume the clover hay and alfalfa, in the fall and winter, and to these can be added cowpea hay and soybean hay, for the most difficult part of the problem is the feeding during the time of year when grazing is not possible. In the warm season, pasturage should be made the most of, because this is largely the one kind of feeding that promises most in the way of profits.

It is evident that with the changing of levels of prices for the commercial feeds it will be necessary for the American farmer to turn more and more to the methods of the European farmers in their production of swine, which includes the feeding in the winter time of considerable quantities of sugar beets, turnips, pumpkins and such other materials as can be still raised cheaply.

As a result of the difficulty of getting hog feed in winter at a price that will yield a profit, we see the fall litter production largely abandoned. Under present conditions the farmer must have the pigs come at the time the spring milk supply is increasing. He must also have the weaning time of the pigs come at the time pasture grass is growing and succulent. It is desirable to work out the problem to the point where the fall litters will be profitable, and this is now being done by some of the most progressive of our experimenters.

Safest Varieties of Corn.

Some car-loads of new corn which have reached Illinois and Indiana central markets during the last week have shown as high as 24 per cent. moisture. Under the splendid drying conditions we have had this fall it is rather disappointing to have to stand No. 4 on "sample" grading because of such high moisture content.

I have critically inspected over two hundred different corn fields during the last three months, observing growth, yield and maturity. In the central and southern corn belt there is a constant tendency towards large-ear varieties, consequently the biggest ears are selected for seed, and if they happen to be soggy they are dried out by artificial heat. Persistent selection of this character of seed must result in overgrown, later corn, whose ripening habits are unreliable. It is the gravest mistake that growers in the central and southern regions have made. Another feature which works against the good of the crop is the preponderance of stalk. The stalks and ears are out of all proportion, and too much of the substance of the ground goes into the stalk. In these zones any of the big varieties, such as Boone Cunty White, Johnson County White, Leaming, or Reid's Yellow Dent, should be adapted, and here really is the home of these sorts. The trouble here from late maturing comes from faulty seed selection and faulty soil conditions, which produce too large stalks.

North of latitude of Champaign, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind., early types of Reid's Yellow Dent, Griffith's Early Dent, Indiana Early Yellow Dent and Silver Mine are the safest and most dependable, one season with another. Also, in every region of the corn belt ther are unnamed local sorts of corn which mature and yield well, but the ears are poor lookers, and growers accustomed to symmetrical ears of Reid's Yellow Dent do not take to them.

I have followed this matter closely now for several years, and I am satisfied that it is impractical to attempt to adapt the big, 140-day varieties to 100-day conditions. It requires so many heat units and so many moisture units to produce a big, ten to twelve-inch ear of corn, and these units we do not have in the northern section of the corn belt. In this northern section we must look for other means of increasing yield.—L. C. Brown.

Grain Supplied to England.

With regard to cereals, tthere was a general increase in the year 1909 as compared with 1908 in all varieties. The quantity of wheat received in 1909 was slightly below the average of the preceding five years. Of the total, 109,596,480 hundredweight were imported as grain, and some notable changes in the sources of supply occurred. Consignments from Russia rose from 5,764,640 to 19,986,400 hundredweight; those from India from 3,302,880 to 16,388,960 hundredweight; those from Australia from 6,180,160 to 10,864,000 hundredweight. Canadian supplies are not subject to such violent fluctuation, but have maintained steady upward progress, reaching, in 1909, 18,609,920 hundredweight, an addition of 917,280 to the total received in 1908. Against these increases must be set off some large decreases, the United States supply falling from 24,864,280 to 17,364,480 hundredweight, and that from Argentina falling from 35,493,920 to 22,442,560 hundredweight.

Value of Barn-yard Manure.

Manure from the barn-yard adds humus to the soil, and humus acts like a sponge, retaining moisture in the soil, making it more capable of absorbing a heavy rainfall and of holding it there longer. The moral, therefore, is to save and carefully spread all barn-yard manure over the fields. Manure is worth dollars, and will put dollars into the farmers' pockets. — University Farm Press, News, Minn.

The Mighty Pig Pen.

"A woman in Michigan made $10,000 this year with her pen."

"Quit your kidding."

"Honest, she did; she raised hogs."

Its Economy and Power Startle the World!

The Engine Runs on COAL OIL at a Fraction of Cost of Gasoline.

Thousands of these marvelous engines—in actual use today—prove beyond question that kerosene is the engine fuel of the future. The success of the "Detroit" Engine is absolutely unparalleled.

Demand is overwhelming.

Kerosene (common coal oil) runs it with wonderful economy. Kerosene generally costs 6 to 10c less per gallon than gasoline —and gasoline is still going up. Runs on any engine fuel. Only three moving parts. Light and portable. Does work of engines weighing four times as much. Runs everything.

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Any engine you want, from 2 to 20 H. P., sent on 15 days' free trial—tested immediately before shipping and ready to run. If dissatisfied—every dollar you have paid us for the engine cheerfully refunded. Prices lowest ever known for high-grade, guaranteed engines.

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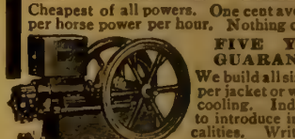
GAS — GASOLINE — DISTILLATE

Cheapest of all powers. One cent average cost per horse power per hour. Nothing can equal.



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Standard Among Drilling Machines

The oldest established manufacturers, the largest line of drilling machines and tools, and 41 years of successful operation in nearly every country in the world, make

American Drilling Machines

Standard the world over.

For every possible condition of earth and rock drilling and mineral prospecting we make a drill especially designed for the requirement.

Catalog No. 105, the most complete "drill hole" catalog ever issued, Free.

The American Well Works
General Office and Works,
Aurora, Ill.
Chicago Office: First National Bank Bldg.

Saves Feed-Makes Fat

10 to 80 bu. per hr.

Your cattle get more good out of *half as much corn* when sliced by the **Dean Ear Corn Cutter.** Ear corn is best for beasts. Cob help digestion. Cattle like and grow fat on them when prepared by this machine. No waste. All eaten. 1, 2 and 4 hole sizes. Slices corn 1-2 to 2 inches. Money back quick if not satisfactory; returned at our expense. Write for full particulars *tonight*, address Dept.

Enterprise Windmill Co., Sandwich, Ill.

SAW YOUR WOOD

With a **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE.** 9 CORDS by ONE MAN in **10 hours.** Send for Free catalog No. F73 showing low prices and testimonials from thousands. First-order secures agency.

Folding Sawing Mach. Co. 158 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

DITTO'S Triple-Geared Ball-Bearing Double-Cut **Feed Grinder**

Is triple-geared so both grinding rings revolve in opposition to each other—giving it a Double Cut and doubling its capacity.

An Honest Mill Sold in An Honest Way

Try it. No money down. I trust you. Keep it if satisfied, if not, return it at my expense. I take all the risk. Write for my free catalog today.

G. M. DITTO, Box 39 JOLIET, ILL.
Also Power Grinders, Gasoline Engines, Scales, Farm Implements.

Improvement of Wheat.

A correspondent asks by what process wheat may be improved.

The usual method of improvement of small grains is by head selection; that is, when the crop has ripened the best heads are selected, and these are sown or planted the following year in rows or plats. This process is kept up until sufficient grain is secured for seeding one or more acres. Each head is allotted an individual row or plat and performance record is kept of each head. Heads which show freakish or any undesirable tendencies are discarded, and only those heads which show persistent qualities are retained in the rows or plats.

The most important step in this work is starting with heads posessing as many good qualities as possible. The improvement of wheat by this process is sure, and wonderful results may be had in four years; that is, there should be sufficient seed, the fourth year from the first head selection, to sow the main crop. Particular attention should be given to the character of both head and straw. Large, well-filled, early-maturing heads should be sought for, and preferably those which are borne on stiff, upright straw. Heads which are not completely filled and those which produce berries of light weight should be discarded, and it is essential that all heads conform in size and color of berries as well as in color of glumes, to the variety. For instance, Turkey Red wheat is a rather small, red, heavy berry, but frequently lighter-colored berries are found. Heads which bear even one kernel that is off color should not be used in this improvement work. One should first learn minutely the characteristics of the variety under test and should always keep these characteristics in mind. Persistent and consistent selection must be done each successive year of those heads which show the dominant features. Any departure from the original ideals will confuse the work and really accomplish nothing.

Grain improvement by head selection is nice work, but it is painstaking, skillful work, and only those who devote time, patience and skill to it ever accomplish very much.

The cleaning and grading of seed grain will help the resultant crop, because heavy seed produces stronger plants than light seed, and strong, quick-growing plants will be more likely to produce heavy grain. But improvement for the purpose of fixing good qualities, such as high yield, heavy, uniform weight of berry and firm straw, must come through several generations of breeding of plants which possess these characteristics.—L. C. Brown.

Keeping Apples in Winter.

Millions of dollars represent the losses every year experienced by farmers through the rotting of apples in their cellars. Cold-storage facilities are not generally available, and will not be in this generation. The farmer's cellar will continue to be the place in which most apples will be stored and in which most of the loss from rotting will occur.

Fortunately for the storage of apples, many of the cellars of farm houses have not yet been made the location of the furnace. If a cellar is warmed by the presence of a furnace, it is of no use to consider it as a place in which apples can be stored. So we refer to the unheated cellar.

One general principle should be kept in mind in the storing of apples, and that is to prevent a circulation of air around them. The circulation of air will dry out the apples and cause them to shrivel. This used to be the result when apples were placed on shelves to keep them dry. They rapidly lost weight and became soft and wrinkled. This made them unsalable. About the same thing was done when the apples were placed in bins in dry cellars—they lost weight and salability.

Well-ventilated boxes and barrels used to be advocated for the keeping of apples. Now tight barrels and boxes are recognized as necessary. Some people even go so far as to pack the apples in sawdust in the tight barrels and tight boxes. This results further in preventing an interchange of air, which change would carry off some moisture from the apples.

Warm apples should not be packed in such receptacles, or they will sweat on the fall of temperature, because the air in a warm apple has in it more moisture than can be retained in a cold apple, and this extra moisture will gather on the outside. If the apple is exposed to the air the moisture will evaporate. But if it is packed in a box the moisture will favor the growth of mold and the beginning of the rotting process. Therefore warm apples should be cooled off for some hours till they have reached a low temperature and appear perfectly dry. In the open air the sweat of apples falling in temperature does not show, as it evaporates as fast as it works out of the apple.

The next important matter is that of temperature, which can generally be kept quite low in the cellar or the farm house, except in very warm days in winter. In the side of the cellar, or through the windows, there should be small vents for ventilation or for cooling of the cellar at night. Most farm cellars are without such arrangements. The cellars are shut up tight in the beginning of winter and cold air is let in. But vents to be opened for the letting in of cold air will prove a great help in keeping down the temperature.

A twenty-five-cent thermometer will prove of inestimable value, if kept always where it can show the general temperature of the cellar.

Late Maturity in Crops.

With no killing frosts prior to October 16, still some of the corn in Central and Northern Illinois is not sound and good. The condition is nothing new; but why do farmers still stick to these big-ear varieties? Nine farmers out of ten have selected the big, fine-looking ears for seed again, and the smaller-ear, earlier varieties are not wanted. The trouble is right here: Growers in the southern, central and northern divisions of Indiana and Illinois are attempting to grow the same varieties, when in fact there is from forty to fifty-days' difference in the normal season between the southern and northern divisions. All growers look upon such standard sorts as Boone County White and Reid's Yellow Dent as ideal varieties, and they attempt to grow them in regions clear out of their zone. Most growers like to produce a big, thrifty stalk, even if they do it at the expense of immense stores of fertility. This feature of the crop naturally tends toward later maturity. We have too much unsound corn, and when so much corn goes into cribs in November in poor condition, it shows we are on the wrong track. Boone County White and Reid's Yellow Dent cannot be planted with safety farther north than, say, the latitude of Champaign, Ill., although there are strains of Reid's Yellow Dent which may mature up to 42 degrees. The earliest types or strains are not the usual ones planted, for most growers want the ten to eleven-inch ear, rough-dent, deep grain, and that is just the type which will not mature under 120 to 140 days.—L. C. Brown.

Sorghum is quotable at St. Louis at 15 to 20 cents per gallon, wholesale.

We Reduce the Cost of Living

Our Pure Food Grocery List Will Enable You to Reduce Your Grocery Bills About One-Third

There is not a day in the year when you and your family and guests do not partake of breakfast, dinner and supper. And you have discovered lately that in buying groceries for your table in the old way, paying the local grocer whatever he has chosen to ask you, **it has become much more expensive to keep the table supplied than it used to be.** If we can convince you of a fact that others have proven; if we can make it plain and sure that there is a way to live better than you ever lived before and to do so for the least money you ever paid; if we can establish the fact in your mind that groceries at our place on the average are not higher now than they were five years ago—we assume that you will be glad to save one-third of what you are now paying for groceries, and that you will wish to take advantage of the opportunity at once.

We Sell Groceries of Very Best Qualities at Lower Than Usual Prices

We are able to do this by reason of the fact that we buy in carloads direct from growers, canners and producers, from both hemispheres, and sell in any quantity desired direct to the consumer. Thus we eliminate the several middlemen that under the old method take their profits on the way to your table, profits that you have to pay if you buy the old way.

Why Not Save These Profits For Your Own Pocket?

WE ARE AMONG THE LARGEST PURVEYORS OF FOODS IN THE WORLD. No other retail store and but a few wholesale grocery houses sell the quantities that we do. We have our own pure food laboratory under the direction of a celebrated chemist, graduate of Johns Hopkins University. **We sell only groceries that conform to all pure food laws. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION AND SAFE DELIVERY.**

YOU TAKE NO RISK WHEN YOU BUY GROCERIES OF US
FOR IF THEY ARE NOT SATISFACTORY FOR ANY REASON THEY MAY BE RETURNED AND YOU CAN HAVE YOUR MONEY BACK

We Issue a Large Grocery List

EVERY 60 DAYS

Write for a Copy Today

This great price list of groceries is like a large city grocery store right in your home. It posts you on prices and qualities and points the way to a decided saving of money in your expenditure for groceries, and groceries is something that every householder must buy somewhere. Why not read over this new Grocery List and find out what we are talking about? Then send us an order, and prove the facts for yourself. No need to take our word for qualities and prices. Get the goods you want. Try them. You'll wonder, then, how you never before came to adopt this economical and satisfactory way.

THE PRICES quoted on the few items in this advertisement are our regular quotations. You may order any of them, or the new Grocery List, or both. In writing address the house nearest you; 19th and Campbell Streets, Kansas City; or, Chicago Avenue Bridge, Chicago.

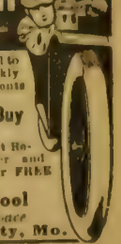
Montgomery Ward & Co.

Chicago and Kansas City

129

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Learn to be An Auto Expert



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No Books Used — No Tools To Buy

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We teach you to become a Chauffeur, Expert Repairman, Demonstrator, Garage Manager and Salesman. Low Tuition. Write today for FREE Illustrated Catalog.

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The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

Published Monthly
By THE HALE PUBLISHING CO.
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Office of Publication, 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Bell Phone: Grand 400.

We wish our patrons, one and all, "A Merry Christmas" and "A Happy New Year," with the blessings of satisfactory market conditions and abundant harvest in 1911.

"Hammond's Handy Atlas" is a very valuable premium to receive with The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year for 50 cents. Don't fail to look up this offer.

Read about the Cement Workers' Handbook. Cement is cheap and concrete is lasting. A copy of a very handy little book and a splendid farm paper for a year is to be had for 60 cents.

Our rose premium offer is in this paper. Look for it. This rose premium is the best we ever offered.

The Mother and Child picture offered as a premium with a six-months' subscription is an elegant adornment to any home.

Our Seed Corn Premiums.

The seed corn premiums offered by The National Farmer and Stock Grower, crop of 1911, are advertised on page 30. We are furnishing subscribers small quantities of seed corn grown by famous corn breeders who have won many prizes. Any farmer may derive pleasure and profit by planting this seed, harvesting the crop and exhibiting selected ears of corn at the shows. There is little to pay, nothing to lose, and much to gain. We have just sent a check for $75.00 to a young man who won first prize in class and sweepstakes prize at the Louisiana State Fair of 1910 because he exhibited ten selected ears that won these prizes with corn he produced from two pounds of seed corn furnished from this office. He paid us one dollar for two-years' subscription and he received two pounds of seed corn. He has his crop of seed corn to the good and in addition he received $15.00 for each ear of corn exhibited. Others have won lesser prizes, and some did not exhibit at all, in every instance they improved their knowledge of corn growing and obtained better crops than heretofore. Our supply of champion-grown seed corn is limited, and we certainly advise our patrons to secure their supply early. We do not furnish anyone over two pounds of seed corn, and later in the season may have to place the limit at one pound. See page 30.

The Scarcity of Potash.

A farmer in a Southern State had a sample of his soil analyzed by the chemist at the Agricultural College and it was found to contain a very small amount of potash. It was not oversupplied with nitrogen, but it was abundantly supplied with phosphoric acid. This same farmer had bought considerable fertilizer from time to time and was very much disappointed because he had only found on the market fertilizers which contained two per cent. of potash. Being a small farmer and not in a position to investigate further, at the same time he used a fertilizer that was obtainable and not worth one-fourth of what it cost; but he did as hundreds of farmers are doing—buying stuff that they don't need and that is absolutely no good, sold by dealers who are taught to say: "That fertilizer contains all the potash the law allows," and put up by manufacturers who trade upon the fact that the farmer is not a chemist, and that any kind of a compound will pass to get the money.

We rejoice in the fact that a farmer can now buy nitrogen direct, or produce it by raising leguminous crops. We rejoice that potash is at last available at a reasonable price direct from the only available source of supply. We rejoice that the Agricultural Colleges will analyze the soil for a farmer, that he may know exactly what is deficient. We rejoice that farmers are able to co-operate and buy together and improve the soil effectively and economically. There is now no reason why a farmer should not feed his soil intelligently and get the worth of his money. The first move is to get the soil analyzed, then to buy and apply the chemical that may be notably deficient.

We have no doubt that in certain sections, where special crops are raised, that in a general way fertilizers are sold that suit the conditions; but it has been stated to us by people who are better conversant with the subject than we are "that in not one formula is there a sufficiency of potash in proportion to the other chemicals." In Vivian's book, "First Principles of Soil Fertility," speaking of potash, he says: "And the belief has been substantiated in large parts by experiments already conducted, that the average commercial fertilizer does not contain a sufficient amount of this element."

Feeding For Milk Production.

The Missouri College of Agriculture has a cow which has given 11 gallons of milk a day for 182 days; also a cow that has produced 18,405 pounds of milk in a year, from which was made 721 pounds of butter; has also six cows that each produced 709 pounds of butter in one year. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that at said Agricultural College the dairy department is conducted by a professor who knows something about the rations that dairy cows should be fed for the purpose of obtaining the best results.

One of the most interesting and valuable Agricultural College editorial productions has just arrived at this office in the shape of a circular entitled "Feeding For Milk Production," edited by Prof. C. H. Eckles, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, giving the results of his experience with the Missouri Agricultural College dairy herd. He has gone into the subject in a clear, concise, definite manner, so that any dairy farmer will be able to understand it. There is no Greek and Latin and very little chemistry to cause the farmer to give it up in despair, and when the Professor explains the principles governing the composition of balanced dairy rations he also gives the weight of pounds of the actual feeds, so that a dairy farmer is able to use up his own farm feed productions to the best advantage and buy no more concentrated feeds than are actually necessary.

We intend to refer to this circular again in future issues and would like everyone of our readers to carry this circular around in his pocket for a month of two for the purpose of making a study of it. We therefore advise our readers in every state to write to Prof. C. H. Eckles, College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo., and ask for a copy of Circular No. 44, as mentioned in this paper. They will be glad to see in this circular a life-like picture of Missouri's Chief Josephine, the greatest milk-producing cow on earth, the picture of the six cows heretofore mentioned as great average butter producers, also the picture of Princess Salatine Carlotta, the cow that gave the 18,405 pounds of milk in one year.

"Ropp's Commercial Calculator" was published for the benefit of farmers. It fills the bill. After a farmer becomes acquainted with the tables he carries it with him whenever he has any trading to do. See page 25.

Crimson Winter Rhubarb.

We are offering as a subscription premium a few plants of Crimson Winter Rhubarb, originated by the famous plant improver, Luther Burbank of California. We receive the plants that we are sending out from Mr. J. B. Wagner, a California plant breeder, who paid Mr. Burbank $35 for his first plants, seven years ago. Since then he has made a reputation for improving on Burbank's foundation stock. It is now a bonanza plant that can be tried anywhere. Rhubarb yields as much as $1,000 per acre the first year after planting and is at its best during the season when very little other garden truck is obtainable. It is easier to grow than corn or other field crops, and this particular rhubarb yields best from October through winter until late in the spring. For a small investment it is better than a gold mine. We also furnish a copy of Wagner's booklet entitled "Rhubarb For Profit," the best authority on the subject. See page 29.

A Reliable Guide to California.

The wonderful productiveness of California is attested on every fruit and vegetable stand in the United States. California associations of farmers hold auctions of fruits in every city worthy of being called a market. Their fruits are transported across the continent by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. If you contemplate going to California to locate, get posted beforehand. Write to Gerrit Fort, of the U. P. R. R., 897 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb., and ask for information about farms in California. He will answer promptly.

We have heard very much about abandoned farms of New England, but it appears that any farm an experienced farmer would buy will cost more in New England than the best land in Iowa.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture is issuing new and revised regulations for the admission of pure-bred stock free of duty from foreign countries for breeding purposes.

In the state of Indiana, during the past ten years, the value of farm lands advanced from $39 to $75 per acre. The improved farm acreage in Indiana is now about one per cent. more than it was ten years ago.

In Indiana there are 214,000 farms. Of these 91,213 are owned free and clear; 56,788 are mortgaged; 64,451 are conducted by tenants and 2,289 by farm managers. This is according to the census of 1910.

HAVE ICE AND KEEP COOL.

IT COSTS BUT LITTLE AND IS A GREAT LUXURY. WRITE FOR PAMPHLET A M, "HOW TO CUT ICE."

Gifford-Wood Co.

HUDSON, N. Y. ARLINGTON, MASS.
123 No. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, ILL.

FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE

Chronic Cough Among Horses

May run into Heaves. Avoid this trouble by using FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE. Every bottle guaranteed to cure one case of any form of Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pinkeye, Catarrhal Fever and all Nose and Throat Diseases. Best Kidney Remedy, safe for brood mares and all others. The $1.00 bottle contains three times as much as the 50c. bottle; sold by all druggists, or direct prepaid. 32-page horse booklet sent free.
BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Dept. H, Nappanee, Ind.

VIRGINIA FARMS

You can buy fertile farms with timber, fruit and water for $10.00 per acre and up. Annual Rainfall 45 inches. Splendid country for fruit growing, dairying, stock raising and general farming. Fine climate, abundant water, convenient Eastern markets, excellent schools, good neighbors. Write for our illustrated Quarterly, maps, Homeseeker's Excursion rates and other information. They tell WHY Virginia land is so low in price.

F. H. LaBaume, Agr. & Ind. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry. Box 2044, Roanoke, Va

$10 AND UP PER ACRE NOW BUT PRICE RAPIDLY ADVANCING

BUY THE LOWEST COST ENGINE

MADE. Lowest fuel cost; lowest up-keep cost; easiest on the machine it operates, delivering steadier power than any other gasoline engine, adapting it especially for operating farm machinery, with better results and least waste of grain. Lowest fuel cost for it runs on Gasoline, Kerosene, Distillate, Gas or Alcohol and has perfect lubrication. Lowest cost because it delivers greatest available power per horse. A slow speed, high duty engine. Starts easier and quicker than any other engine, occupies less space is less cumbersome, with less vibration, therefore adapting it for either stationary, portable or traction use. IT IS THE POWER CONTRACTOR'S FAVORITE ENGINE. No engine made has so wide a range of use. YOU WILL MAKE A MISTAKE IF YOU DO NOT WRITE US FOR INFORMATION 1½ H. P. to 5½ H. P. single cylinder. 6 to 20 H. P. two cylinder. 30 to 50 H. P. four cylinder. State your requirements and get our advise
THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Manufacturers, 420 West 15th St., Chicago, U. S. A. This is our 58th year.

Agricultural Blue Book.

This is our own publication, and is a copyright work of great merit and convenience. It is called **"The Agricultural Blue Book and Live Stock Breeders' Directory."** It is designed to be useful to farmers and to business men in all sections of the country.

The Farming Section.

The Agricultural Blue Book contains 128 pages devoted to names and addresses of live stock breeders, experimental and general farmers, dairymen, horticulturists, etc. This farm list numbers 150 to 180 to the page—about 22,000 in all. All the names and addresses have been carefully verified. In each instance the principal occupation and class of stock raised are stated. It is fully up-to-date and represents the owners of about twelve millions of acres of land, who conduct their own farming operations. In various lines of business the value of this **Agricultural Blue Book** cannot be overestimated.

The Business Section.

At the request of many of our patrons we have included a Business Section, consisting of thirty-two pages. This contains a list of firms who do business with agricultural people. This list is arranged alphabetically by states. It gives the name, address, occupation and class of manufacture, etc. A general farmer, stock raiser, dairyman, poultry keeper, ranchman, fruit grower, will find this book to be valuable and interesting.

Ready For Delivery.

The Agricultural Blue Book is just out and ready for delivery. The size is 6x9½ inches, elegantly bound in blue cloth with gilt title. The price is $2.50 per copy. If the buyer is not satisfied, he can return the book and the money will be refunded. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Packers and Argentine Beef.

We are informed by the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture that the United States packers have secured a stronghold in Argentine for the purpose of controlling the dressed-beef trade of that country. This trade so far is between South America and Great Britain, and thus far it is no disadvantage in having it in their hands. They are acting within their rights. The meat trade between the United States and Great Britain is no longer the controlling factor in the price of American cattle. Liverpool quotations do not concern us as they did thirty years ago, because we have a great population to feed in the United States and the future of the cattle, hog and sheep raiser here will depend upon the meat-buying ability of the city people of our own country. What we have to do is to look after our own market and see that we are not unjustly deprived of its benefits.

South America is an immense territory, and Argentine is the choice stock-raising part of it. The cattle ranches are held by large ownerships and the packing plants are also in strong hands. The South American interests are increasing the output far beyond home consumption, and eventually and inevitably will look for a market in the United States. Last year, under the then existing law and customs duties, all meats coming into this country from foreign ports had to pay two cents a pound for the support of the United States government; but in the tariff revision this was reduced by the protective party in power to 1½ cents, and we feel assured that at the next revision, when nobody is looking, there will be another reduction, and about the time the tariff will be any positive benefit to our great army of stock raisers it will be taken away altogether and the South American dressed meats will be landed at Galveston, New Orleans and New York free and untaxed, just the same as hides are coming in free and untaxed now.

When this beef and mutton begins to arrive there will be great excitement with the stock raisers. They will begin to cry aloud against the injustice of having to support all our county, state and federal governments out of the stock they produce and sell, while foreign productions will come in free and untaxed; but then it will be too late. The cry even now is: "Take the taxes off foodstuffs!" which really means: "Stick all the taxes you can on home-grown foodstuffs," and "let foreign foodstuffs come in free and untaxed." In other words, if you wish to raise cattle for the American market without paying taxes here, why go to Argentina?

We will not go further into this subject; it is a very serious one. Yet nobody seems to know, and nobody appears to care. We are not in favor of shutting out South American beef by a prohibitory tariff, but we are in favor of restoring the duty to two cents a pound—as it was a year ago—and we are in favor of the restoration of the duty on hides.

In the year 1910, the combined corn production of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi was 188,523,000 bushels, a gain of 53,000,000 bushels over the previous year.

In the present year, the corn production of Illinois exceeded any other state by 70,000,000 bushels. Iowa averages highest in quality.

The Department of Agriculture finally places the corn crop at 3,121,381,000 bushels, against 2,772,376,000 bushels in 1909. The quality 87.2, against 84.4 last year. Average yield per acre, 27.4 bushels, against 25.5 last year, and the ten-year average of 25.8.

Maine averages 210 bushels of potatoes to the acre; New York, 102; Michigan, 104; Colorado, 100; Wisconsin, 95; and Pennsylvania, 88.

The average weight per measured bushel of this year's crop of wheat is 58.5 pounds, against 57.9 in 1909, and the ten-year average of 57.6

The average weight of oats this year is 32.7 pounds to the bushel, the same as last year—two phenomenal crops in quantity and quality.

Kentucky is still raising more tobacco than any other three states in the Union. In 1910, 381,024,000 pounds; Virgina, 123,318,000; North Carolina, 129,600,000 pounds; and Ohio, 75,087,000 pounds.

Ice-cutting Implements.

On page 8 will be found an advertisement concerning ice cutting and storing. It is a subject worth investigating. Ice-cutting tools made by the specialist are better than the appliances picked up at the last moment. The pamphlet advertised is actually a magnificent catalogue, enumerating every conceivable ice-cutting, hauling, lifting and handling machinery for small and large operations. It is illustrated from beginning to end, and is a work of art. Write to Gifford-Wood Co., 123 North Jefferson street Chicago, Ill., for Pamphlet A M, "How to Cut Ice;" or, if nearer to Hudson, N. Y., or Arlington, Mass., write to either establishment.

The results obtained from the fruit and vegetable lands of California are not overdrawn. See page 23.

"Good deeds ring clear through heaven like a bell."—Richter.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

FLORIDA.—50,000 acres of moderately level land in Northwest Florida. Railroad passes through the tract with location for a town on the property. Within sixty miles of the city of Appalachicola and its fine harbor. Soil a sandy loam with clay subsoil, adapted to the growing of truck garden, fruits, pecans, grapes, etc. Near to this property is where is grown the famous Sumatra leaf wrapper tobacco.

There is estimated to be now on the land about 3,500 feet per acre of yellow pine timber, or a total of about 175,000,000 feet. It is claimed that there are no swamps or wet land, except a small acreage along the creek.

This property is well located as to climate and soil for a subdivision and colonization proposition.

Price, six dollars ($6.00) per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FLORIDA for 25c. Big Monthly Magazine. Questions answered about land of Flowers. **Fruit & Produce News, Box E, Tampa, Fla.**

MISSISSIPPI.—25,000 acres on two railroads, in Jackson county, Mississippi. A sandy loam soil with red clay subsoil; moderately level, yet sufficiently rolling to drain and cultivate well. Good water; delightful climate. Here can be grown cotton, corn, oats, potatoes, both Irish and sweet, and nearly all kinds of garden truck, besides figs, Satsuma oranges, grapes and berries of many kinds. Price, six dollars $6.00) per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI.—4,120 acres of rich, cut-over, well-drained bottom land, within one mile of railroad station. Located in the rich, productive region of Stoddard county, Southeast Missouri, where such great crops of cotton, wheat, oats, corn, timothy, red clover, alfalfa, potatoes, and in fact, nearly all kinds of grains, grasses and fruits and vegetables grown in the United States are produced as well. The land is very rich and the region is developing rapidly. It will cost about $10 per acre to get the land ready for plowing. Good markets and shipping facilities. Will be sold in farm tracts at $25 to $30 per acre. Many consider this better than the rich lands of Illinois selling at $200 per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

680 Acres 3,280 Acres

BARGAINS worth looking up. Use your sense and money. Will sell much below productive value. Market value over present price will quadruple on all these in less than ten years. Much more than interest on investment while waiting.

The 680 acres is a high-class farm near Ft. Scott, Kansas. Close to railroad station. 500 acres rich creek bottom land, balance rough pasture land. The bottom land was originally part prairie and heavy walnut, oak and hickory timber land along the creek. No overflow. Rich limestone soil with porous clay subsoil. Corn, wheat, oats, timothy, clover and alfalfa land; well improved and fenced. Finely watered by well. Spring branch and creek with gravel and rock bottom. A clear little running stream. Worlds of timothy, clover and corn. The best alfalfa field of 20 acres in Kansas. Seventy tons of alfalfa on the farm now, cut from this 20 acres in three cuttings. A heavy fourth crop ready to cut. Ten acres more sown this spring on oats ground, and the stand of alfalfa now is perfect. This year's growth is now 18 inches high. The oats made 50 bushels to the acre.

Price, $60 an acre, or leave out the rough 160 acres pasture land and take balance at $65 an acre. EASY TERMS.

3,280 acres on main line of Rock Island, between Kansas City and St. Louis. Finely improved. Station in the center of farm, at $100,000. Is worth now $50 an acre. Will sell for $100 shortly.

J. H. LIPSCOMB,
306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI. 1,700 acres of "cut-over" timber lands, located in Reynolds county, Missouri, nearly 175 miles south of St. Louis. Not a solid body, but in tracts of 40, 80, 100, 200 and 320 acres. About 25 to 40 per cent. can be used as farming land, remainder for orchards and pasture. Some of it hill land, some rolling, some smooth. Excellent water; very healthful climate. Good land for growing poultry, stock and fruit, especially apples, peaches, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, etc. The timber is chiefly oak and hickory, and it is estimated that there can now be cut nearly 3,500 feet per acre. Price, $5.00 per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI.—385 acres of rich, well-drained bottom land, excellent for corn, wheat, timothy, clover, alfalfa, cotton, fruits and vegetables. Nearly three-fourths in cultivation, remainder in timber. Four tenant houses, four barns, good fencing and land easily cultivated. A rapidly-growing region, with schools, churches, good markets, a mild climate and very rich soil. Price, $70 per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW MEXICO.—136,000 acres of slightly-rolling, well-drained land, in one body, now used as a good stock ranch, located about twenty miles from Roswell, New Mexico. It is estimated that four-fifths of the land would be well adapted to agricultural purposes, it being about the same quality and characteristics of thousands of acres now in farms in the Pan-Handle of Texas, and which is being sold at $10 to $20 per acre. Much of this land, situated in the valley, is a black, alluvial soil, well adapted to agricultural purposes.

This property might be subdivided, then sold into small farms, especially following out the methods of dry farming.

The ranch is well equipped with water holes and a number of wells and windmills. It has a substantial fence of five wires.

There are prospects of a railroad being built through the land.

Price, six dollars ($6.00) per acre. Reasonable terms. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Live Stock in the Southeast

There is money in raising live stock and in dairying in the Southeast, where good lands are only $10 to $40 an acre. The climate is the best in America. The largest varieties of grasses and forage plants give stock raisers advantage over other sections. Alfalfa yields four to six crops a year. Corn yields by good farmers highest in the country. Beef and pork are made at 3 to 4 cents a pound. Dairy products command highest prices. Government experts recommend Southeast for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. We will give information about best locations. Write for Homeseekers' Rates.

M. V. RICHARDS
Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway
2044 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

TEXAS.—2,600 acres, 11 miles from Sabinal, Uvalde county; about half agricultural, balance excellent grazing. Price, $7.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Address, **Albert D. Evans,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

VIRGINIA.—Farms for sale from the mountains to the sea. Stock, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Fish and Oysters. New Illustrated Catalogue free. Address at once **Geo. E. Crawford & Co.,** Richmond, Va.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS,

No matter where you live. Write me today if you want to buy or sell any kind of Real Estate or business. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

FARMS WANTED! Don't pay commissions. We find you direct buyers. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties FREE. **AMERICAN INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, 55 Palace, Minneapolis, Minn.**

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We can sell your property; send description. **Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.**

SPLENDID CROPS

in Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

800 Bushels From 20 Acres

of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloydminster farm in the season of 1910. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

Large Profits

are thus derived from the **FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada.**

This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land values should double in two years' time.

Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160-acre pre-emptions at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest; wood, water and building material plentiful.

For low settlers' railway rates and illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Supt. of Immig., Ottawa, Can., or Can. Gov't Agt. (62)

Canadian Government Agent, 125 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.
C. J. Broughton 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Our Premium Offers.

Many of our subscribers have noticed the liberality of Uncle Piper, subscription editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, in offering subscription premiums. Uncle Piper made a boast that he could take a few copies of The National Farmer and Stock Grower and a pocketful of dairy thermometers as premiums and take enough subscriptions in the Ozarks to buy an automobile. He started out and you see the result. Uncle Piper has had a notion that all he had to do was to offer a dairy thermometer as a premium and that would bring in subscriptions so fast we would have to hire an extra wagon to carry the money to the bank.

Is this Uncle Piper?

Uncle Piper started out all right for the Ozarks and lost himself. We had to send a tracer after him, and the tracer sent in a sketch of a poor fellow camping by the roadside, saying: "Is this Uncle Piper?" and sure enough "it is." Uncle Piper is thinking of his boasting; is thinking of the set of furs that he promised Mrs. Piper; and he is thinking that her chances for the furs are not very good. Since the picture was taken we have received a letter as follows:

"This country is looking fine. We are doing well on the road. If you fellows in the office will only invite attention to the subscription premiums in the paper, all will be well. Give prominence to the lock-stitch awls, and stick the article about seed-corn premiums on the best page; fill up another page with the cement workers' handbook; display the corn huskers; and so on, and so on. Get a move on you." Signed Uncle Piper. And then we look at the picture once more and ask the question: "Is that Uncle Piper, the famous subscription editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower?" and the answer is that "it is."

THE CROP OF OATS.

The Low Market, the Distribution and Feeding Value.

On the day this article is written the Chicago Board of Trade is quoting oats for delivery before the last day of December at the price of 31 cents a bushel. Any farmer who knows what the freight rate on grain is to his nearest market can tell very closely what money value his oats have if shipped to market. If he has a crop of oats unsold, they are worth more at home than on the cash market.

We have written about oats in several previous editions of this paper, saying that oats were being sold too low, and that conditions favored feeding the crop on farms rather than sending the crop forward to be sacrificed. We also stated that the market for oats could be readily controlled by farmers if they would just quietly keep oats off the market and feed as many oats as possible to stock at home. We also stated that there being a very small quantity of oats exported, there was very little so-called speculative movement; in other words, the trade is on the hand-to-mouth basis, which results in daily orders rather than contracts for future delivereies. When the market grade of oats is quoted at 31 cents it is time to look around for a means to dispose of the crop in order to cash it to a better advantage, and the only course we can see to follow is to feed all that can be fed profitably and hold the balance.

Some light has been turned on the oats crop recently by the Department of Agriculture. Farmers' Bulletin No. 420, by Prof. C. W. Warburton, is entitled: "Oats; Distribution and Uses," and it is timely and interesting. In twenty-four pages there is not a waste line. It is full of facts carefully arranged for the purpose of posting farmers, so that they can understand the entire oats situation. It ought to be on the desk of every farmer who expects ever to have oats to sell. To obtain a copy, all that is necessary is to write to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 420. We cannot in this article do more than to refer to the main points covered so completely by the bulletin.

Probably the reason we are so complimentary in referring to this bulletin is because it sustains all our own conclusions. Oats is the world's largest crop in bushels, but not in pounds. Although raised in most countries, the principal crops are grown in Europe and North America. European Russia raises splendid oats, the crop being very little less than in the United States. Canada is producing a third as many oats as the United States on the average of ten years. The states which usually market the largest surplus of oats are Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota and Nebraska. These are all important oats-shipping states, and if these states would hold oats off the market for thirty days there would be very little oatmeal on breakfast tables of the city people.

The bulletin supports our previous conclusion that the greater portion of the oat crop of the United States is fed on farms where it is grown; only about 29 per cent. of the crop is usually shipped out of the county where it is raised. On this basis the 1,096,396,000-bushel crop of 1910 would produce a marketable quantity of 365,465,000 bushels; but the crop being the greatest ever known, the surplus for market is more likely to be 500,000,000 bushels, and that is what is breaking the market. Last year the shipments amounted to 330,000,000 bushels out of a crop of 1,007,353,000 bushels.

As previously stated by us, the export of oats is insufficient to cut any special figure in the matter of price, amounting to but 2 per cent. of the crop. This year prices being lower, the exports may be larger than usual.

Last year we imported 6,691,000 bushels of oats, mostly for seed, but some few oats arrived from South America and were sold on the grain market.

The greater quantity of oats is fed to horses. The Scotchman consumes oats as his main ration, but in the United States oats are not freely used in general consumption. A whole lot of manipulated wheat and corn breakfast foods are on the market, but none of them compare in food value with oatmeal properly milled and cooked.

It may be that the low price of oats will cause increased consumption at the table, thereby enlarging the demand for the benefit of future years; but right now, in the present emergency, the only way oats can be advanced in price is for farmers to feed what they can and hold the balance.

TO BE SURE OF A GOOD MANURE SPREADER LOOK FOR THE I H C MARK

THERE is one way to be sure of satisfaction in buying a manure spreader—one way to be sure of highest quality and greatest value. See that the I H C trade mark is on the spreader you buy. The proof is the experience of thousands of careful farmers—and the records of I H C spreaders on their farms.

There are many reasons for the efficiency, strength, simplicity, and durability of I H C spreaders. First, they are made on the right principle—second, of the highest quality materials—third, by master workmen,—and fourth, in the best equipped factory for the manufacture of manure spreaders.

I H C Manure Spreaders

are built up to a standard—not down to a price. They are made as all manure spreaders ought to be made. There is no experimental or "freaky" construction in them. They stand up and work perfectly month after month and year after year.

Call on the local I H C dealer and let him show you the many I H C advantages. Note the easy adjustment of the feed, enabling you to spread just the right amount of manure in just the right places. Note that the beater bars are designed to thoroughly pulverize every particle of manure. Note the wide tires, the roller-bearings, and light-draft features. Note all the other I H C features. Then remember that you are assured of satisfaction by the I H C reputation.

You can have a choice of three spreaders. **Corn King** and **Kemp 20th Century** are of the return apron type, and **Cloverleaf** spreaders are of the endless apron style. All are made in several sizes ranging from 30 to 70 bushels capacity.

If not convenient to see the I H C local ealer at once, write direct for catalogues and all other information you desire.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, stock, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

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(Incorporated)
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[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

"Feeds and Feeding."

A new edition of this famous work by Prof. W. A. Henry is just issued. It is a great authority on all methods of stock feeding. The publisher's price is $2.25 per copy. This office will sell copies at the publisher's price, send the book prepaid and include a year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Open Up the Cribs.

A letter received a day or two ago from an extensive corn grower in Sangamon county, Illinois, describes a situation which may be found in many regions of the corn belt this season. He says his Boone County White and Leaming have not dried out satisfactorily, and he fears he will have trouble with it should we have a spell of warm weather. The truth is, corn has not dried out this fall like we would naturally expect, with the weather conditions we have had. The kernels on the ears were seemingly mature and dry early in October, but the cob has not dried out. I noticed this especially in a lot of corn which we selected early for seed. The ears were apparently sound and mature, but after storage of six weeks the cobs are full of moisture, and artificial heat was necessary to put the corn in safe condition for storage for winter. Don't be fooled on appearances. Open up the cribs, so that every ear of cribbed corn will have the benefit of as free circulation of air as possible.—L. C. Brown.

A Prize Cow's Ration.

From the Press Bulletin issued by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture a monthly prize of $25 offered in the Wisconsin Dairy Cow Competition was won by Yu-No Aaggie Johanna, 86,683, owned by G. J. Schuster, of Milwaukee. The production of this cow for the month was 1,952.3 pounds of milk, containing 238.57 pounds of solids and 63.45 pounds of butter-fat (12.22 per cent. solids and 3.25 per cent. fat). Her age, four years, ten months, entitles her to a handicap of 5 per cent., making a total credit of 66.623 pounds of butter-fat. Yu-No Aaggie Johanna was only five days in milk at the beginning of the month. Her daily ration was 16 pounds ground oats and bran, 20 pounds silage and 12 pounds alfalfa hay.

For the month of September, the eleventh month of the competition, forty-four cows that had been in milk an average of 138 days were credited with a production of over fifty pounds of butter-fat each. Complete reports for the month were furnished by 243 cows, their average actual production being 853.8 pounds milk and 32.207 pounds butter-fat, average test 4.12 per cent.

At the Texas State Fair, the three highest scoring tubs of butter were exhibited by Donnell Creamery Company, of Belton; score, 89½; Lyon Farm Creamery, of Sherman; score, 89; and the Alta Vista Creamery Company, of Fort Worth; score, 88¼. Exhibit of ten pounds of butter in one-pound prints—Yorktown Creamery Company, of Yorktown; score, 91½; Lyon Farm Creamery, of Sherman; score, 91; and Alta Vista Creamery, of Fort Worth; score, 90.

CREDIT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We desire to invite attention to our blank form at the end of this item, which can be filled out for subscriptions on credit. This is an invention of Uncle Piper, our subscription editor, who has guaranteed that every one of them will be paid when they are due. The subscription price of this paper is $1.00 for three years, and the bill for the subscription is sent to the subscriber at the end of the first year. When the bill goes out Uncle Piper generally slips in a list of handy premiums for the subscriber to select one, providing he pays the bill promptly, and the general result is that the bill is soon paid. When it comes to getting subscriptions from intelligent, high-class farmers, Uncle Piper is at the head of the class.

Uncle Piper.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay One Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

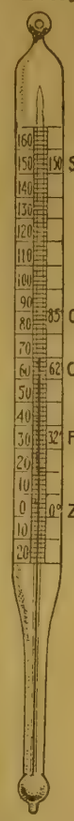
Name.. .....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

Postoffice.. .....

"Dazey" Dairy Thermometer.

This thermometer is offered as a subscription premium in connection with The National Farmer and Stock Grower. It is one of the discoveries of Uncle Piper, the subscription editor of this publication.



Every farmer ought to have a dairy thermometer for home use. We have found one—the best of all. It is 8½ inches long. It is high grade, and with care will last for many years. The temperature of cream regulates to a great degree not only the time required in churning, but the quality of the butter. If the cream is churned when at the proper temperature, the result is generally nicely-granulated butter. When the temperature is wrong, the work is uncertain, troublesome, and the butter is inferior. Uncle Piper used to be on a dairy farm in Texas. He did not manage it, however. He would buy a dairy thermometer and demanded that it be used; but **She Who Run the Ranch** said **No!** Now Uncle Piper is trying to force the dairy thermometer on other people because he could not properly introduce it into his own family. Send us 60 cents and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. We will also send you, securely packed, postpaid, safe delivery and quality guaranteed, one "Dazey" Dairy Thermometer. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Another Milk Powder.

A process of reducing milk to a powder has now been introduced into Norway. One of the new companies formed has contracted to deliver three hundred tons of dry milk each year for three years to an English firm. The dry milk is used largely for invalids and convalescents, and on ships on long voyages, because of its keeping qualities under all climatic conditions and its convenience for transportation.

English Dairy Delivery.

A new milkman had been told that the lady at No. 75 was inclined to find fault. But she was a good customer, and he was on no account to be rude to her. "Those eggs you left yesterday here were stale!" complained the lady on the milkman's second visit. "Them heggs," responded the milkman blandly, "was laid 'arf an hour before you 'ad 'em by special, quick-laying birds imported from the Scilly Isles, marm, an' they came down ter this very house by Marconigram, so as yer should get 'em fresh. A bit of a twangy flavor they may 'ave; but you can lay odds, marm, they weren't stale!" The lady gasped.

"Well, the milk didn't seem as good as usual yesterday, either," she pursued.

"Well, the guv'nor will be cut up when 'e 'ears that!" continued the milkman. "'E sent down to Halderney a-purpose for a cow wot'll eat nothing but peaches an' pineapples. 'Never mind the expense,' sezee. 'This 'ere cow we keeps a-purpose for the lady at No. 75; an' mind it sleeps on a feather bed at nights,' 'e sez, 'an' don't forgit the heiderdown quilt an' the bed-socks.' Was there anything wrong wi' the butter, marm?" But the lady shook her head, speechless.

DE LAVAL BUTTER
Triumphs As Usual
At National Dairy Show

At the fifth great NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW held at the Coliseum in Chicago October 20th–29th, butter produced through the use of DE LAVAL Cream Separators made the usual clean sweep of all the higher awards; just as at all previous National Dairy Shows as well as all the contests of the National Buttermakers Association since its organization in 1892.

The highest award at the great Dairy Show this year went to Albert Camp, of Owatonna, Minn., with a score of 97, and the second highest award to B. A. Hass, of McFarland, Wisc., with a score of 96.66, both DE LAVAL users.

In the seven great State Contests for Silver Cups, five of the Cup winners were DE LAVAL users and one was an exhibit made from cream gathered from farm separators largely DE LAVAL.

Year after year, dating back to the invention of the "ALPHA-DISC" system of DE LAVAL bowl construction, butter made by users of DE LAVAL machines has scored highest and won all highest awards at every large and thoroughly representative butter contest throughout the world.

The explanation is to be found in the ideal design and construction of the DE LAVAL separating bowls and their comparatively low necessary speed, which enables the production of cream of even texture in perfect condition for superior buttermaking, an advantage which is never possible in the use of any gravity creaming system and seldom in that of any other centrifugal separator.

Hence the indisputable fact; established by twenty years of world's records, that DE LAVAL Cream Separators produce not only the MOST but the BEST cream and butter.

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14 & 16 Princess Street WINNIPEG
1616 Western Avenue SEATTLE

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1910, the one-fourth-cent tax on uncolored oleomargarine was collected upon 136,236,448 pounds, and the ten-cent-a-pound tax was collected upon 3,491,978 pounds colored. The increase of the oleo product in one year was in round numbers 50,000,000 pounds.

The November Milk Reporter of Sussex, N. J., speaking of New York prices, said: "Bear in mind that milk is now sold for nearly 4½ cents per quart net to the farmer, and that certain brands of feed are $3.00 per ton less than it was five years ago, when milk brought much less."

Wanted More Bacon.

Senator "Bob" Taylor, of Tennessee, tells a story of how, when he was "Fiddling Bob," Governor of that state, an old negress came to him and said:

"Massa Gov'na, we's mighty po' this winter, and Ah wish you would pardon mah old man. He is a fiddler same as you is, and he's in the pen'tentry."

"What was he put in for?" asked the Governor.

"Stead of workin' fo' it, that good-fo'-nothin' nigger done stole some bacon."

"If he is good for nothing, what do you want him back for?'

"Well, yo' see, we's all out of bacon ag'in," said the old negress innocently. Cosmopolitan.

POLAND-CHINAS.

Come and see our great herd for yourself. We can show you Sows with litters that will wake you up to your interest. Come and see us or write.
KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

SPLENDID POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

A few high-breed Fall Pigs for sale; one for $15.00, or $25.00 for the pair; also booking orders for Spring Pigs. No better Poland-Chinas in the land. **WILDER CARPENTER, Grandview Farm, Marmaduke, Arkansas.**

Buy right-type, low-down, deep-bodied, compact Angus of leading families. **J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.**

BEST STRAINS OF POLAND-CHINAS.

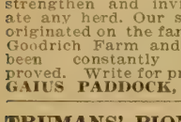
Everything sold. Will have a fine bunch of Spring Pigs. Will book orders now for them at $10.00 each. All buyers are well satisfied.
D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

SPLENDID LOT OF POLAND-CHINAS.

We have a fine lot of Poland-China Pigs for sale that will give satisfaction, strengthen and invigorate any herd. Our stock originated on the famous Goodrich Farm and has been constantly improved. Write for prices.

GAIUS PADDOCK, R. F. D. 1, Moro, Ill.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM,



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POLAND CHINAS

Of national reputation for size and bone. They are sired by 1,000-lb. Boars and are out of stretchy, prolific Sows.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

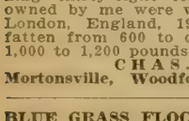
For Sale: Some good registered Shropshire Ewes; bred to an imported English Ram. These are superior Ewes and a fine chance to get some pure-bred Sheep at a reasonable price.
C. J. SMITH & SONS, R.M.D. 4, Greenville, Ill.

O.I.C. and CHESTER WHITE HOGS

all ages, from First Premium Boars at Illinois and Iowa State Fairs. September Gilts all sold. Some choice Boars and bred Gilts yet for sale. Send for free catalogue.
W. A. Hinkle, R. R. 7, Decatur, Ill.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The Bacon Hog, the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs not akin from best strains. My herd won over 100 ribbons at four State Fairs in 1909. Only made two exhibits in 1910, winning thirty-eight ribbons. Imported stock owned by me were winners at Royal Show, London, England, 1907. Mature Sows will fatten from 600 to over 700 pounds; Boars 1,000 to 1,200 pounds.
CHAS. FORD, Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.



Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
WILARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa

You can buy fence at wholesale prices—13¼ cents a rod up if you write Kitselman Bros., of Muncie, Ind., for their free Catalogue. See their ad. in this issue.

SHAMROCK, 2d—Grand champion steer at the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition. Fed and exhibited by the Iowa Agricultural College. Sold by CLAY, ROBINSON & CO., live stock commission agents, at the magnificent price of sixty cents a pound to C. H. Morgan & Co., enterprising Chicago butchers.

Feeding the Farm Horse.

Probably the most important part in the care of the horse is the feeding. A large majority of the diseases among farm horses result from faulty feeding. So many make the mistake of not securing the best feed. Their trouble begins when partially-matured, musty and dusty feed is used.

Several points should be taken into consideration when we decide upon the amount of feed; whether the animal is accustomed to dry feed, and if in good flesh, or in a thin, emaciated condition.

A horse should not be fed a large quantity of hay and grain without exercise. Many think that because a horse is thin in flesh no work should be required of him. It is always best to work the flesh into the animal rather than to fatten him as you would a steer.

A good plan is to have a stated programme as to time and amount of feed to be given. Horses, by all means, should be fed regularly. Hay requires time for mastication and digestion. For this reason, the large percentage of the hay should be fed at night. Horses soon learn the manner of giving food and water, so it is best to have one feeder and have his plan followed out for all the horses. The horse should receive some water the first thing in the morning. After watering the horse is fed a small amount of hay and then given grain after all the hay has been eaten. By this plan the feed which is the most difficult to digest is left in the stomach, and therefore receives proper digestion. The noon feed should be given after the horse is cooled and has been allowed to rest for fifteen minutes or half an hour. A small quantity of water may be given soon after the horse is brought to the barn. Feed hay, and when the animal is thoroughly cooled, give all the water he desires, after which feed the grain. At night feed the same as at noon, only give more hay; in fact, feed as much hay at night as is given at both morning and noon meals. When a horse is working hard and is fed large quantities of grain, it is found advisable, once a week, to give a bran mash for the evening meal. The bran acts as a laxative and prevents indigestion and possibly a case of colic.—C. L. Barnes, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Blocded Stock.

Mr. Wilder Carpenter, owner of Grandview Farm, Marmaduke, Ark., who breeds Poland-Chinas, is offering a few fall pigs for sale. His foundation stock is registered and pedigrees are furnished with all he sells.

J. P. Vissering writes: "Some Poland-China breeders stick to the ball-shaped kind that do fairly well if they farrow twins; but the up-to-date farmer is looking for the big-boned, long-bodied kind. To these I offer serviceable boars, fall pigs and bred gilts that are sired by 1,100 and 1,200-pound boars, and are out of stretchy sows that have a large house for a large family." Address, J. P. Vissering, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

Mr. Gaius Paddock, owner of one of the oldest and best stock farms in Illinois, is advertising pure-bred Poland-Chinas of superior quality and breeding. This came to us too late to go into particulars, but our readers will be safe to write to Mr. Gaius Paddock for prices. Address R. F. D., Moro, Ill.

At El Paso, Tex., on November 3d, the National Mohair Growers' Association was organized with the following officers: President, U. S. Grant, The Dalles, Ore.; Vice-President, J. E. McCarthy, Dublin, Tex.; Secretary, S. G. Baker, Silver City, N. M. Delegates representing 441 Angora goat breeders in thirty-two states were present.

The time to start a flock of pure-bred sheep is now. We are advertising Messrs. C. J. Smith & Sons, R. F. D. 4, Greenville, Ill., who raise a satisfactory type of Shropshires, the breed which is most largely represented in the United States. No mistake is made in buying a few Shropshires and then sticking to the breed forever.

A load of Western ewes at the International Show averaged 180 pounds, but they were not sold at a high price.

Champion International Hogs.

The grand champion load of hogs at the Chicago International Show were Poland-Chinas, fifty-one head, 247 pounds average, sold at $7.75. Exhibited by J. D. Waters, of Dawson, Ill.

BRED ON THE COOK FARMS.

Registered Kentucky Mammoth Jacks, Jennets, Saddle and Harness Stallions. We have more good big Jacks and Stallions than ever before. A guarantee back of every one that is as solid as the hills. Write for prices or come to see us before you buy.

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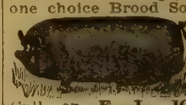
SUNSET JERSEY CATTLE HERD.

Three registered full-blood Bull Calves for sale at veal prices. These are fine animals and splendidly bred, but are not registered, and I would rather sell to farmers who can use them than to a butcher.
ALBERT S. ENNIS, 712-21 Missouri Trust Bldg., - St. Louis, Mo.

CHOICE BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE.

Fine lot of Pigs, September farrow; also one choice Brood Sow to spare. These Pigs are of the Masterpiece breeding, and are the best I have ever raised. Will be sold worth the price if taken before the 1st of January, 1911.



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DRAFT and COACH STALLIONS and MARES.

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The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Sation, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

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Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

THE 500 QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

This is all about swine, and is a book by L. H. Cooch. There are 526 questions and 526 answers. They are natural questions and practical answers. The questions relate to breeding, mating, feeding, pasturing, fattening, management, diseases, etc., of swine. It is a complete veterinary authority on all swine diseases. The answers to questions on feeding alone, if properly attended to, will put enough pounds on one pig to pay for many books. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the 500 hog question book for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Turnip Crop in Canada.

In the year 1909 the Dominion of Canada produced 107,724,600 bushels of turnips and other roots on 248,047 acres, equal to an average yield of 434.29 bushels to the acre. At a general price of $0.169 per bushel the crop was worth $18,197,500. To this total the Province of Prince Edward Island contributed 4,980,000 bushels.

The crop of the present year in this island is somewhat below that of 1909, being estimated at 4,000,000 bushels. The home consumption is ordinarily one-half of this year's growth. The surplus is shipped to the other maritime provinces,to Newfoundland, and if the market is high there in the spring, to Boston. Prices at the end of October are 18 cents per bushel, water freight rate to Boston 12 cents per bushel. This season the crop suffered little from aphis, but considerable from the myxomycetous fungus Plasmodiophora Brassicae, also known as club root.

The principal root crop of this province is the turnip. Some mangels, sugar beets, carrots and parsnips are grown. The latter are raised more each year. They keep well, even through the month of May, and are excellent feed, particularly for milch cows. Carrots are somewhat hard to grow. They require very rich, well-worked soil, and are tedious to thin and weed. They afford a desirable variety in stock food and help to tide over the month of May, which, owing to the late springs in this latitude, is quite hard on stock, no ensilage being used here.

The root crop on which the stockmen depend in this island is the turnip. It is very seldom a partial and never a complete failure. The varieties that grow best are the Swedes and Rudebakers. The average yield per acre of these is 800 bushels. It has been found that seed selection is of the highest value with the turnip, and that large, fully-developed seed will produce 50 per cent. more than the smaller seed. In the dairying industry of this province it has been found that the daily feeding of hay, roots and of some oats to milch cows produce the best results. This information was furnished by the United States Consul to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The $10,000 Shire Stallion.

In the catalogue of the International Live Stock Exposition there were 84 fine stallions enumerated in the Shire horse classes, and the exhibit being presented for awards of the judges by the leading breeders of the United States. The grand champion of this exhibit was Dan Patch—not the king of harness horses—but the champion of draft horses of the Shire breed. The draft horse Dan Patch is a five-year-old, foaled in England, sire Wellingborough, dam Primrose. He is a well-formed, massive horse, and has twice won the grand championship at Chicago, and won it easily, and is classed as the foremost male representative of his breed in the United States. The picture we publish was taken at the Iowa State Fair last year.

After winning the 1910 championship, this grand draft horse was sold for ten thousand dollars by his importers, Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, of Bushnell, Ill., to Mr. Jno. J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, who has a breeding establishment at Lake Geneva, Wis. The same price was paid a year ago for the Percheron stallion Carnot, also grand champion of his breed, at the International Show of 1909. See page 28.

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To anyone sending our **Chicago Office** 50 cents (to cover postage) we will send for one year our weekly illustrated live stock and market paper, **"THE LIVE STOCK REPORT,"** which has been termed the greatest aid to the profitable feeding and marketing of live stock published. We also send you (when issued in December) our beautiful **"Flower Girl Souvenir" Calendar For 1911.**

Recognizing that many persons might not care to send even so small a sum as 50 cents for a paper they have not seen, we always publish in connection with this offer the following

GUARANTEE—Anyone sending 50 cents for the Report, who, after receiving it four weeks, is not fully satisfied, can have his money back cheerfully and without any question upon demand.

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for one year to the following address, also your "Flower Girl Souvenir" 1911 Calendar when ready for distribution. It is understood that if, after receiving the Report one month (4 issues), I am not fully satisfied, you are to refund my 50 cents upon demand.

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MORE "EDUCATION" FOR THE FARMER.

A new fertilizer paper has been started in the South, which announces that one of its purposes will be to "Educate" the farmer in regard to the great advantages of mixed fertilizers, and the folly of home mixing. One of the means to this end consists of a series of cartoons representing the farmer in a most uncomplimentary way. The text accompanying these is an insult to the intelligence of the farmer. The plan is to have the local papers reproduce these, and in this the aid of the local fertilizer agent is expected. The editorial announcement concludes by stating that: "Once the good work is started, and the editors of the agricultural papers are convinced of the big savings to the farmers from using commercial fertilizers manufactured in an up-to-date factory, the battle will be won."

The battle is not likely to be won at all on this basis. Many local dealers are heartily in favor of meeting the wishes of their customers for raw material. Opposed to this is the attempt of the manufacturer to bind the local dealer not to sell raw materials, and, if this fails, the manufacturer will not give the same credit accommodations on raw material as on mixed goods. The custom of manufacturers in giving a local dealer exclusive territory on the firms' brands, and then giving his next door competitor exclusive territory on brands of exactly the same composition but sold under the name of some "Bay window" company belonging to the same manufacturer, and continuing the process as long as the supply of dealers in a given town holds out, is not one that is likely to make the local dealer favor the manufacturers and their anti-home mixing plans, as against the best interests of the dealers' customers.

The editors of the agricultural papers are too well informed to take up any such scheme, and they, as well as their readers, know that wherever home mixing has been intelligently tried, the "Big savings" are all on the side of home mixing. It has been repeatedly shown that in factories equipped with the most elaborate machinery for mixing, it is by no means an unusual thing for goods to be mixed by exactly the same process as the farmer would use at home. This is especially true for small lots of high-grade goods made from the best class of raw materials.

Many large factories are returning to the old process of wet mixing, and for this work there is a great advantage in using mixing machinery, since the process involves the use of sulfuric acid and has the manufacturing advantage of permitting the utilization of low grades of raw materials that a farmer would never think of buying, if offered to him in their unmixed condition; it also serves to disguise the filler.

The manufacturers continue to press the sale of 10-2-2 in the South, and 2-8-2 in the North, both of which permit the use of low-grade raw material and filler.

The farmer demands formulas better suited to his crops and soils, and containing less filler. Brands of higher grade are meeting with increased sale, and farmers are learning that they can make their own brands to suit themselves. The ridicule of the trade papers will not deter them in this.

Home mixing is now rendered much more practical and profitable by the fact that dealers or farmers can now buy both nitrate of soda and potash salts direct from the producers, where heretofore they were obliged to get them through fertilizer manufacturers, many of whom placed all sorts of obstacles in the way of such purchases. This dealing direct with the producers of the two substances needed to supplement basic slag, acid phosphate or bone, in producing complete and filler-free fertilizers suited to the various needs of the farmer, results in a marked saving n the cost of raw materials and so adds to the profit resulting from home mixing.

Wheat Fields Abandoned.

In Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois many early-sown wheat fields have been abandoned altogether, and many others have been so severely injured that they may be abandoned next spring. The whole damage has been done by the Hessian fly, which has been unusually troublesome this fall in early-sown wheat. The Indiana Experiment Station and likewise the Illinois Station warned wheat growers against too early seeding of wheat this fall, because conditions were favorable to the fly, and widespread damage was feared. Their warnings were unheeded in many instances and an unusually large acreage was put in during September. Growers who profited by practical experience of farmers, and delayed seeding until late in October, have promising stands, and they have passed the stage when the fly can do any damage. The point is this: Can we afford to ignore such sound and practical advice coming from Experiment Stations and other authoritative sources? Can we afford to stick to obsolete practices which have proved hazardous? Many sowed wheat during September this year, simply because they had been accustomed to sowing at that time. They failed to take pests into account and evidently have not profited by the experience of others. Farther north in the winter wheat belt many make the same mistake of sowing wheat too early; and, while the fly will not bother these fields, yet the long growing season has produced a rank growth which will weaken the crop and make it more likely to winter kill.—L. C. Brown.

Notes on Potatoes.

The average yield of potatoes in Minnesota for the ten years, 1899 to 1908, was 86 bushels per acre.

The average yield of potatoes in the state of Maine for the same ten years was 171 bushels per acre.

There are about ten thousand hills on an acre of potatoes planted in rows 3½ feet apart and 14 inches apart in the row.

One eight-ounce potato in each hill will produce a yield of about 88 bushels per acre.

Many times one hill will produce six eight-ounce potatoes; which is at the rate of 520 bushels per acre.

The low yields secured, on the average, must be due to the failure of a large number of hills to produce.

Some of the things that cause the failure of hills are poor soil, improper preparation, poor seed, irregular planting, poor cultivation, bugs, diseases and poor weather. Many of these conditions are controllable; all of them may be influenced by proper methods of culture.

A hill of potatoes stripped by bugs, or on which the leaves are injured by blight, cannot give a satisfactory yield.

Paris green or some other poison should be used to destroy the bugs before they have a chance to seriously injure the vines. A few-days' delay means the loss of a great many hills.

The most successful growers spray from two to six times each year, with Bordeaux Mixture, to prevent injury to the leaves from blight. Paris green may be mixed with the Bordeaux, thus spraying for bugs and blight at the same time.—A. D. Wilson, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

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Buggies
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We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for our free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO.,
Dept. 984, East St. Louis, Ills.

New Idea in Feeding.

A Missourian met a darky who was driving a horse so thin that it staggered as it walked.

"Why don't you put more flesh on that nag?" indignantly demanded the Missourian.

"'Scuse me, boss," replied the driver. "But I's doin' the best I kin Cain't yo' see, boss, dat po' hoss kin hardly carry what little flesh he's got on him now?"—St. Louis Star.

Thirty Pounds Gain in Lambs.

R. M. Reeder, of Tipton, Ia., was at Chicago, November 10th, with 341 fed Western lambs that averaged 79 pounds, and were sold by Clay, Robinson & Co. at $6.80 per 100 pounds, the highest by 15 cents per 100 pounds for Western lambs that week. They were bought at South Omaha in July by Clay, Robinson & Co. Mr. Reeder said that the lambs had the run of a blue grass pasture and a meadow until September 1, when they were run in the corn field. They made the neat gain of thirty pounds per head, involved little care, enriched the soil and showed a nice profit. While Clay, Robinson & Co. have bought many cattle at Kansas City, and both cattle and sheep at South Omaha for Mr. Reeder, this was his first shipment of fat stock to them. He remarked that hereafter they would handle all his shipments.

OUR GUARANTEE.

The Binkley Medical Company has been making Frazier's Distemper Cure for twenty-five years, and have put up hundreds of thousands of bottles. Every bottle is sold on the basis of "satisfaction or money refunded." Almost every year since starting, they have had to increase facilities and enlarge the laboratory to meet the demand for "Frazier's." This year the demand is greater than ever. All this shows that it must give thorough satisfaction to a great multitude of horse owners, and many of these are just as particular as you are. It needed actual proof to convince them that Frazier's Distemper Cure is safe, speedy and positive in treating contagious diseases among horses. A treatise on the horse is sent free on request; $1.00 size bottle contains as much as three 50-cent-size bottles. At all drug stores, or direct prepaid from Binkley Medical Company, Dept. H, Nappanee, Ind.

Potash is now sold through all fertilizer dealers, also direct from the mines. Write for prices to German Kali Works, Continental Building, Baltimore, Md., and mention this paper.

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To protect the health of every member of your family. Medical experts have pronounced the brick and wood cistern to be the cause of many cases of sickness.

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Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Toolsteel. This scale will last a life time with ordinary care. Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying.

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for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), Conjunctivitis and Cataract, Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE; your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure. "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." $2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n., Dept. C, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 5 D free.
ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, $1.00 bottle.) For Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.
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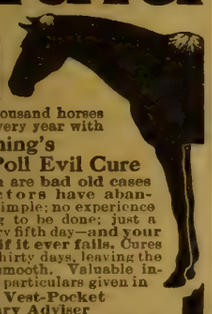

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and many of them are bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no experience needed; no cutting to be done; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. Valuable information and full particulars given in
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Best veterinary book for farmers: 192 pages, 69 illustrations. Copy mailed free.
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DEATH TO HEAVES

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure.

The first or second $1 can cures heaves. The third is guaranteed to cure or money refunded. $1 per can at dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet.
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO
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20 years sale.

Sunlight Fertilization.

A striking instance of the way in which modern investigators often discover that a sound reason underlies many time-honored practices is furnished by a recent examination of the proceedings of the ryots of India, who for centuries have been accustomed to expose their alluvial soils to the intense heat and light of the sun during the hot weather of April and May, reaping for their reward extraordinary crops, as if the soil had received a dressing of nitrogenous manure. Doctors Russell and Hutchinson explain this as due to the bactericidal action of the sunlight, which sterilizes the soil. Scientific experiments have shown that partial sterilization of the soil by heat or poison leads to increased fertility through the increase of nitrogenous compounds.

Sale of Kansas Percherons.

J. C. Robinson, of Towanda, Kas., one of the leading horse breeders of the United States, held an auction sale on November 10th and sold twelve stallions for an average of $754.15 per head, and forty-two mares for an average of $460.95 per head. The top price for females was $800, paid by D. H. Wacholtz, of Larned, Kas., for a two-year-old filly in foal to the St. Louis World's Fair first prize winning stallion Casino. A two-year-old stallion, Richard, son of Casino, sold to J. H. Tangeman, of Newton, Kas., for $1,125; and W. H. Ritter, of Colfax,, Ill., paid $1,000 for the five-year-old stallion Camelia.

Racing in Queen Anne's Reign.

Racing in England is very different from what is was when Queen Anne, most sporting of English Queens, instituted Ascot races, one hundred and ninety-nine years ago, and ran her famous horses, Mustard, Pepper and Star. Horses intended for racing were always kept tightly girt, with the idea that it rendered them more swift; and, as for feeding, the old-time trainer believed in giving them a liberal amount of soaked bread, supplemented a day or two before the race with fresh eggs. The jockeys, instead of sporting light silk jackets, wore full suits of the stiffest taffeta, and, as if the applause of the crowd were not sufficient, drums and trumpets greeted the winner.

Breeders' Horse Sale.

Write to C. W. Hurt, Manager of the Breeders' Sale Company, for catalogue of the great sale of horses to be held at the Coliseum, Bloomington, Ill. This is always the greatest Western collection of pure-bred draft horses. There are Percherons, Belgians, French Draft, Shires and Clydesdales, mares, stallions, colts and fillies, also trotters, saddle and all-purpose farm horses. The sale continues four days—January 10, 11, 12 and 13. Write a postal card and ask for a catalogue. Address, C. W. Hurt, Manager, at Arrowsmith, Ill.

He Was Running to Win.

"X." Beidler, whose name was John Xenophon Beidler, or something very much like that, but who always was called "X," and who was one of the famous Montana pioneers as well as a vigilante, was out on the plains one day with Liver-eating Johnson, another well-known Montana character, when they were chased by a band of Indians.

Johnson had a better horse than "X" and was soon ahead. He turned several times and urged Beidler to hurry up.

"Hurry up, 'X,'" he yelled. "Get a move on!"

"Dod-gast you, Johnson!" shouted Beidler as he spurred his horse; "do you think I'm trying to throw this race?"—Saturday Evening Post.

Sale of Percheron Horses.

In the middle of November, Messrs. H. G. McMillan & Sons, well-known breeders of Percherons, sold at Omaha thirty-one pure-bred stallions at an average of $479.50 per head; forty-three mares, averaging $445.25, the general average of seventy-three head being $460. The highest price at the sale was $1,040, paid by Nelson Fish, of Washita, South Dakota, for Dogue, Jr., a black stallion, foaled in June, 1907. A. D. Fugate, of Correctionville, Ia., paid $910 for Thespian, a five-year-old black stallion. The top price for a mare was $900, paid by Barnes & Cam, of Muskogee, Okla., a firm that bought fifteen head at the sale. The sale included a considerable number of colts and yearlings.

Shire Horse Sale December 14th.

Mr. W. E. Truman, of Bushnell, Ill., arrived from New York on the inst. with an importation of forty-eight horses, which came over on the Minneapolis. Included in the lot are forty-two Shire mares that are on exhibition at the International Show and afterwards will be consigned to the sale of Shire horses on December 14th. Never before has such a grand lot of mares been together. The majority of them are matured and are certainly a sight worth going a thousand miles to see These mares have been held back and selected from about 300 that Trumans purchased in England this year on purpose for the regular December sale. Never were as good a bunch of draft mares offered at public sade in this country, and all lovers of draft horses, no matter of what breed, ought to make it convenient to attend this sale, as it will be an eye-opener, and they will be sold regardless of price. Messrs. Trumans are showing a grand lot—Shires, Percherons, Belgians and Hackneys—running in ages from rising two to seven years old and are making attractive prices in order to make room for another importation that is due to leave England shortly. Since the 25th of last January this is their tenth importation. For catalogues of the sale on December 14th address Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

Alfalfa Pasturage For Horses.

"One of the foremost horse breeders in America, who constantly maintains upwards of one hundred head of various ages, writes this: 'In my experience of twenty-five years in pasturing horses on alfalfa, results have convinced me that it produces more bone, muscle and blood in horses in less time than any other pasturage with which I am acquainted. But I believe it profitable in raising the best horses to use also a moderate grain ration, to stimulate rapid growth and early development; my horses, however, have shown no ill-effects from pasturing on alfalfa without grain, or other feed, and I have found such pasturage conducive to health and prolificacy, maturing animals equal for service to any reared otherwise. I have raised three-year-olds grown on alfalfa and a light grain ration to exceed a ton in weight, carrying all the good qualities of the breed to which they belonged. Further, I find using alfalfa as a horse pasture a much more economical method of raising horses than any other.'"—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

The Lost Shipping Tag.

A Missouri mule was being shipped to a farmer in Virginia. A tag with directions on it had been tied securely around his neck with a rope, but in the course of the journey the mule grew restless and chewed up both tag and rope.

This gave the negro brakeman great concern. He hurried to the conductor in the caboose.

"Marse George," he yelled, "for de Lawd, where yo' 'specs to put off dat mule? He done eat up where he's gwine!"—St. Louis Star.

At St. Louis, December 1st, horse-radish is selling at $3.75 to $4.00 per barrel from farmers' wagons.

NEW CLUB SHOT SHELLS

Their popularity began with our grandfathers and has grown like an oak for fifty years. Never equalled in demand by any shot shell—today more in demand than in any previous year.

If you prefer Smokeless—get UMC Nitro Club or Arrow Steel Lined Shells.

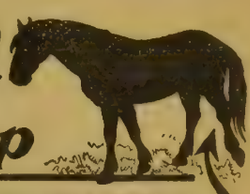
UMC Shells have won every Interstate Handicap for two years straight. A record never equalled by any other ammunition. You can't do better than buy the ammunition used by the Handicap Winners.

"Game Laws, 1910" mailed to you free.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Company
Agency: 299 Broadway New York City

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Stop That Limp



Keep your horses working perfectly all the time. Don't let a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any Lameness stop them. Cure it quickly and safely, without leaving a scar, blemish or white hairs, by using

Kendall's Spavin Cure

"I have used your Spavin Cure for over 25 years for treatment of horses for sweenev, Spavins and general lameness. *I believe that it has no equal.* I have had a large experience with its use, and *marvelous success*, and most heartily recommend it as a general-purpose liniment. Respectfully,
C. K. Edwards, Los Angeles, Cal."

We have thousands of other letters like this.
Price $1.00 a bottle; 6 for $5.00. An excellent liniment for household use. Sold by all druggists. Ask them for free book, "Treatise on the Horse," or write to
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

DISTEMPER IN COLTS

Your colts positively cannot have Distemper, Pinkeye, Influenza, Catarrhal Fever or other similar diseases if you use Craft's Cure in time. If the disease is started it will not fail to cure in any case. Safe at all times and under all conditions. Go to your Druggist get a bottle
CRAFT'S DISTEMPER CURE

If it fails you get your money back. If he can't supply you write us. 3 valuable Horse Books, free. Write Wells Medicine Co. 173d St., LaFayette, Ind.

THE BOOK OF LIVE STOCK CHAMPIONS.

This is a valuable book and is of great interest to all stockmen.

Send us One Dollar and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years, and we will send you, post free by mail, one copy of **The Book of Live Stock Champions,** issued in the year 1905. It contains pictures of 500 individual animals, the greatest champions in live stock history. This book is nicely bound in cloth and is our own publication. Every stockman should take pride in owning a copy. It begins with the World's Fair in Chicago in 1903; contains the grand champions at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, and at International, State and American Royal Shows. It is a book of 240 pages, with pictures of one, two or three champions on a page. The pages are 6x9 inches. We have sold ten thousand of these books to stock farmers, breeders and Agricultural Colleges. To have a copy of this book on your table is a constant pleasure. Only a few hundred of these books remain on hand and it will not be printed again. Obtain a copy while you have an opportunity. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

HOT-HOUSE LAMBS.

The Trade in New York—Statement From a Firm That Receives and Sells Many of Them.

To the Editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower:

In response to your request for information on the subject that although the hot-house lamb business does not start here until after January 1st, we do receive a few for Thanksgiving and Christmas. After January 1st we receive considerable numbers that weigh about 30 pounds with the skin on, heads and feet removed, which is about 25 pounds skinned, and these generally bring from $10 to $12 each, though in off years we have obtained more. As the season advances the buyers demand more weight until 35 pounds is reached, when most buyers are satisfied. Now you must not think that the buyers here, where we have most of the consumers of hot-house lambs of the country, will take any lamb that reaches 35 pounds with the pelt on for top prices; but, on the contrary, the lambs must be prime, fat, white-meated, and from two to three months old. These lambs are sold, we may say, during the first three months of the year (while the price is high) to the best hotels and wealthy private families only; therefore the trade is limited. The hot-house lamb business, like the ginseng, mushroom and squab business, attracted many who made a failure of it, they supposing there was no such word as fail connected with it, as sheep eat most anything, and the mother would take care of her baby mutton, hence many who did not care to sit up all night (lambing time) in the winter and carry neglected lambs from the barn to the warm kitchen at midnight in two or three feet of snow have dropped out, and this leaves a good field yet for a hard worker who understands more or less about sheep.

We receive lambs from Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio, but it seems the latter state produces more of good quality than any of the others, though New York state is a close second. The express from Ohio, which, by the way, is the only way to ship them, is about 50 cents each, and our commission of 5 per cent. is about 50 cents each more. We get our shippers to build crates to hold two and four each, which protects them in transit, and which we return to them free, so the only charges they would stand on this end is about $1.00 per lamb. We have had all kinds of dressing sent us, but we find a good lamb just plain hog-dressed (like a calf) will bring just as much as a fancy or so-called city-dressed one with the stick inserted in the backs and the caul fat plastered all over it. Remember one thing: The American people eat with the eye, so if the shipper of these goods will only keep them clean, both inside and outside, we can many times pass a little inferior lamb for a top one.

We enclose you a copy of dressing instructions which we send to those inquiring for them, which you may add, if you like, and hope this note may start some new people of Ohio in the business who mean to stick, and that we shall get our share of their patronage. William H. Cohen & Co., Commission Merchants, 229 and 231 Washington street, New York City, N. Y.

To Dress "Hot-house Lambs."

Tie a stout cord around the hind legs, hang up, grasp nose firmly and cut the throat close up to the jaws. If the wool is soiled, as it generally is on the belly, shear it all off, also shear it between the hind legs to the tail and tail itself, if that is dirty. Now currycomb it all over with a stiff, rice-root brush and wash the flanks and under side of the tail where the skin is bare until thoroughly clean. Cut open from the middle between the hind legs to the breast bone, and from the upper part of the breast bone down the throat about four inches. Cut off the head right behind the ears, and the feet after you are all finished dressing at the joint below the knee toward the hoof. Remove the skin over the back part of the hind quarters and down the front and back of the flanks about an inch. Remove the entrails and gall bladder, being careful not to disturb the kidneys, heart or liver. Pull out the gullet. Stick the knife in the heart, also through the diaphragm a couple of times on both sides. Remove the trachea or windpipe so as to give as free drainage and ventilation as possible and cut out the rectum large enough for the free passage of air. Remove the caul carefully, and after the lamb has been thoroughly washed out place it over the exposed parts of the flesh and press in place, where it will stay if held a couple of minutes.

Now hang the lambs in a cool place, where there is a draught, after you have brought the skin back to its place with a few stitches, using a darning needle and some thin, soft cord. The next morning, or when you are sure the animal heat is out, wrap in cheese-cloth, then in thin burlap, and place in crates you have made of good, strong slats, held together at the corners by bolts. A crate to hold your lambs in is 40 inches long, 13 inches deep, 15 inches wide, inside measurements. These crates and wraps we will return free. A prime lamb is at its best when eight or twelve weeks old, and should weigh for January marketing 40 to 45 pounds; February, 45 to 50 pounds; March and April, 50 to 60 pounds alive, as they lose one-third in dressing.—By W. H. Cohen & Co., Commission Merchants, 229 and 231 Washington street, New York City, N. Y.

St. Louis Mule Trade.

The mule trade at the St. Louis National Stock Yards is active. All good, fat, finished, nice mules on the cotton type are selling on arrival. Plain, common thin stuff is selling bad. There has been too much of that class of stuff on the market to do any good. Fourteen-hand mules are quoted at $75 to $150; 14½ hands at $92.50 to $160; 15 hands at $117.50 to $195; 15½ hands at $135 to $225; and 16 hands at $150 to $275. Matched teams are sold at special prices. Fat and quality in the mule trade never sold higher than now.

Horse Market Conditions.

Holland, Nugents & Maxwell Bros. sold 650 horses at their auctions held on the last Monday and Tuesday in November. Their auctions are held at the St. Louis National Stock Yards every Monday and Tuesday in the year, and they manage to concentrate the buyers at their auctions. They report a reviving trade in horses weighing 1,300 pounds, and they expect this demand to keep up. The Southern demand is also good for all kinds that go South. This firm stands to-day as the foremost commission firm for the sale of domestic horses consigned to market strictly on commission. Address the firm, Holland, Nugents & Maxwell Bros., National Stock Yards, Ill.

The Grand Champion Steer.

The single beef-steer contest at the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition resulted in the selection of Shamrock, 2d, a high-grade Polled Angus calf, as the grand champion. With two exceptions, Shamrock, 2d, was the youngest steer on exhibit. He was calved on January 8th and was awarded the grand championship on November 29th at the age of 325 days. His official weight was 1,120 pounds. He was as near a perfect steer as one could imagine, and was not an overfat beef. Shamrock, 2d, represents 3.446 pounds gain per day from birth to slaughter; we may say 3½ pounds per day, in round figures. Eliminating all show features and conditions, on the open market, on day of sale, he was about an eight-cent steer and worth $89.60. Shamrock, 2d, was sold by Clay, Robinson & Co. to C. H. Morgan & Co., Chicago butchers, for 60 cents a pound, the total being $672. This is the second highest price paid for a grand champion of the International Show and outsold last year's champion by 42 cents a pound.

Shamrock, 2d, was sired by a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull, and his dam was a high-grade Aberdeen-Angus cow. He was fed and exhibited by the Iowa Agricultural College and it is the third time the Iowa College has won the award, and each time with Angus steers.

The lesson of the grand championship clearly indicates that perfect beef can be prepared for market at one year old. Pure-bred beef sires, bred to first-class, high-bred beef cows, fed from the start with proper rations, will make them top any market, and even at the present reduced prices are worth $80 to $100 per steer. And freight, feed and market charges, all told, will not exceed five per cent. of the total. See illustration.

Four Good Agricultural Books.

Just a postal card will do. Write at once and address Wm. Galloway, 1289 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa, and ask for the four free agricultural books advertised in The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

The only nursery advertised in this edition of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is the Galbraith Nursery, Fairbury, Neb. See Page 5.

Cash for Raw Furs Why sell your skins at home when you can send them to us and save all middlemen's profits? New York is the best market in America. We pay cash for hides of Skunks, Minks, Coons, Opossums, Foxes, etc. Thirty years in the business. No commission charged. We stand express charges. Write for price list.
BELT, BUTLER CO., Exporters, 35 East 12th St., New York

SHIP YOUR **FURS** TO McMillan Fur & Wool Co.
EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS
200-212 First Avenue North
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
OR
119-121 North Main Street
ST. LOUIS, MO.
WRITE EITHER HOUSE FOR CIRCULARS
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Get all you can for your raw Furs
Experienced trappers and fur collectors are never in doubt as to where to ship their furs. They all know that St. Louis, being the Greatest Fur Market in the world, is the place the best returns come from.

F. C. Taylor & Co., who own and control the Great Fur Exchange Building, have more money invested in building and equipment than all other St. Louis fur houses combined. They have better facilities, enjoy a greater demand and handle more furs than any other concern in America.
F. C. Taylor & Co. are therefore in position to send you **quicker** and **better net results** for furs than you can get anywhere else.
Trapper's Guide, Market Reports and other valuable information mailed FREE. Write at once for Latest Price List and shipping tags. You need no introduction—just ship
F. C. TAYLOR & CO.
Greatest Fur House in the World
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Trappers Attention!
RAW FURS
I have been buying them for 40 years and pay highest price in the world. Send for my Price List.
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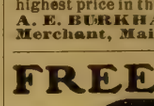

A 64 page book worth hundreds of dollars to hunters, trappers and campers. Gives all fur and game laws—tells how to make more money. We give you a copy **FREE with HUNTER-TRADER-TRAPPER**—A big 100 page magazine full of hunting news, good stories and valuable facts for trappers. 10c a copy; or **CAMP AND TRAIL**, a 24 page weekly—50c a copy. Devoted to hunting, trapping, fishing, guns, dogs, etc. Send 5c or 10c today for the magazine you want and get the book free. **A. R. HARDING PUB. CO., Box 919, Columbus, Ohio.**
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Bigger Profits From Your Furs

WE want to prove to you at our expense, that we pay you higher cash prices than any other house in America. We want to show you where our price list quotes the **very highest prices** you can get. We give you the money that your furs are actually **worth**—not visionary values—but the **very highest prices.** You won't have to worry about the market. We do that and pay you exactly what our price list shows regardless of the condition of the market, even if there is a big slump on the day we receive your shipment. We guarantee the price list we send you.
We Guarantee Our Grades
We sort your furs honestly. We not only guarantee the **prices,** we also guarantee the **grades.** Don't sell your furs to the first firm that offers to buy them, but get our latest price list and see the difference. We will tell you the honest truth about what your furs are worth, and what you can actually get for them. Our price list is **free,** write at once—today.
MYERS-BOYD COMMISSION CO.
220 N. Main St. St. Louis, Mo.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE, and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

Box 68, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Stump-pulling Experience.

Ex-Sheriff Climie, of Appanoose county, Iowa, says: "I had forty acres of stump land that I cleared two years ago with a Triple Power Steel Puller. Right alongside of it I had forty acres of old land that was in cultivation for twenty years. After clearing the forty acres of stump land, I plowed it up and put it in corn the first year, also put the forty acres of old land in corn. There was just a wire fence between the two forties. I gave the same attention and cultivation to each forty. The corn on the old land made about thirty-three bushels to the acre. The corn on the newly-cleared land made about ninety bushels to the acre."

Here it is clearly seen that Mr. Climie gained sixty bushels of corn to each acre of new land cleared, which paid for the clearing. At 60 cents per bushel he was paid $36.00 per acre for clearing his new land and at the same time had the same

Three Acres Cleared From One Position, using 200 Yards of Triple Power Cable without moving the Stump Puller.

amount of crop left, thirty bushels to the acre to pay for the cultivation and for the profit, the same as on his old land, yet after being cleared the new land was worth $40.00 an acre more than before. Thousands of practical farmers have had similar experience. The Triple Power Stump Puller is manufactured by the Hercules Mfg. Co., 140 Seventeenth street, Centerville, Iowa. See the sixth page.

Sheep Market and Prices.

Sheep were selling on the St. Louis market, December 1st, at the following range of prices: Lambs, good to choice natives, $6.00 to $6.50; lambs, fair to good natives, $5.50 to $6.00; lambs, common to fair natives, $4.00 to $5.00; lambs, culls, natives, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, good to choice Southwest, $5.50 to $6.35; lambs, fair to good Southwest, $5.00 to $5.75; lambs, culls, Southwest, $3.50 to $4.50; yearlings, fed, $5.00 to $5.50; wethers, good to choice natives, $3.00 to $4.50; ewes, good to choice breeders, $3.00 to $4.25; stock ewes, fair to good, $2.50 to $3.00; ewes, culls, $1.00 to $2.50; bucks, $2.25 to $2.75—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their patrons. Address, Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

Oats For Mares.

A number of the most successful horse raisers feed the following to mares just before they foal and for several weeks after: Make a mixture of two parts oats and one part corn and have it chopped. For every 100 pounds of this add seventy-five pounds of bran and twenty-five pounds of oil meal. Feed about a gallon to each 1,000 pounds of live weight twice each day. At the other feed give three ears of corn for each 1,000 pounds of live weight.

These amounts are, of course, for the mare that is not doing hard work. If she is used as a work horse, more of the mixture should be given and more corn should be taken into the ration. In addition to this she should have all the clean, bright hay that she desires. A mixture of clover and timothy, cut about the time the first blooms of the clover are turning brown and cured without a rain, is much better than either timothy or clover alone. If this kind of hay is given it is not necessary to mix any oil meal with the ration as above advocated.

Do not attempt to raise a colt without giving the mare care. The colt must have nerve force, and this can be best given it by the oats through the mother's milk. Then the colt must have protein to form flesh and frame. This, too, can be best given in the oats to the mother. A successful ration can hardly be built for the mare nursing a colt without oats.—Inter-Ocean Farmer.

The Native Cattle Trade.

At the St. Louis market, opening trade of December, prime heavy, native steers were quoted at $6.50 to $7.25 per 100 pounds; choice steers, $6.75 to $6.50; medium to good, $4.75 to $5.70; choice to prime yearlings were quotable at $6.00 to $7.25; good at $5.00 to $6.00; common to medium at $4.25 to $5.00; choice to fancy corn-fed heifers were selling at $5.00 to $5.50; fancy cows at $4.50 to $5.25; other cows at $2.75 to $4.00 per 100 pounds.

Sale of Show Cattle.

Seventy-three loads of show cattle at the Chicago International Exposition were sold at an average of $7.77 per 100 pounds, as compared with $11.44, the high average of last year. This is a decline of $3.67 per 100 pounds. This very probably represents more than the actual decline from the high point on what are classed as fancy cattle. It has been customary for the principal buyers on the Chicago market to deal liberally in buying the show cattle, but it is probable the seventy-three loads would have brought as much, or very nearly as much, on the open market.

Street-sore Horses.

Messrs. Keyes & Marshall Livery Co., with headquarters at 5263 Delmar avenue, St. Louis, Mo., have for sale a number of fine horses. They are described as street sore, having been used regularly in the livery business, and will be sold at reasonable prices on that account. Horsemen will understand what to expect, as Keyes & Marshall are leading liverymen of the city.

Mules by the Pair at Auction.

A novel sale of Western range mules will be held in February, 1911, by Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. They are Montana mules now on feed, and just at the right time for spring service will be brought in and sold at auction by the pair. There will be several hundred of them. A further announcement will be made in this paper next month.

Will Purchase Mule Colts.

Mr. L. Newt Gaines, of Gaines, South Carolina, who is situated in the county of Greenwood, desires to purchase a car-load of mule colts, six to eight months old. His shipping and receiving point is Greenwood, and anyone who can fill the order may address him at Gaines, S. C., to their advantage.

Horse Market Quotations.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, in a general way, there are some few plug horses quotable at $25 to $45 per head. Southern horses of the inferior and plain kind sell at $50 to $70; a better class at $75 to $115; and what are classed as top Southerners at $125 to $165. Eastern chunks sell at $115 to $165, with extras at $175 to $200. Draft horses are quotable at $165 to $235, with high quality a little stronger.

Clay, Robinson & Co.'s Offer.

Attention is invited to page 13, where Clay, Robinson & Co., live stock commission firm, offer their Weekly Live Stock Report in connection with their magnificent Art Flower Girl Calendar for 1911. This firm make a study of all market conditions and have built up a magnificent business by honesty, skill and ability. Do not fail to read page 13.

The December Hog Market.

At St. Louis, the December hog market started out with the top of $7.40 for pigs only, such as weighed 125 to 135 pounds. The top of the good-weight hogs was $7.35 per 100 pounds, the loads at this price weighing 215 to 278 pounds. They were butcher hogs for the fresh-meat trade. Very few hogs sold below $7.20, and the bulk of all the offerings sold at $7.25 to $7.35 per 100 pounds.

HORSE AND MULE SALESMEN.

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

HORSE AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Horse and Mule consignments are solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States. Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

HORSE DEPT.—Nugent Bros., Maxwell Bros.
MULE DEPT.—Ed Conway, Lan Morris.
AUCTIONEERS—Tim Holland, Ike Howard.

Write us for market information. Address,

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

The Horse Breeders' Sale.

Remember the Horse Breeders' Sale advertised on the first page. It will be a "bumper." There are seventy-five consignors to this sale, and it looks like 500 registered draft horses will be sold at auction. Write to C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, Illinois, for catalogue.

Horses at St. Louis.

In eleven months of the year 1910 the St. Louis National Stock Yards received and sold 115,443 horses and mules, and the total is 3,162 more than were received during the corresponding period of last year.

The First Tongueless Disc Harrow Ever Used.

Read this letter from Mr. Buckingham to the American Harrow Company, of Detroit, Mich.:

"I received the Disc all right, and have used it on sod and in berry patch, etc., and like it very well. The four-horse size runs one horse lighter than the old-fashioned tongue disc. One of my neighbors said he wished he hadn't bought a tongue disc or he would have bought a Detroit-American Tongueless. Another one of my neighbors says he will buy a Detroit-American this fall. I enclose a picture of our four-year-old boy and my disc harrow I purchased from you."

The Detroit-American Disc Harrow is advertised on page 3, where all its excellent points and advantages are enumerated.

Valuable Lands Cheap.

Attention is invited to the card on page 26, which is headed: "The Easiest Country to Make a Living In." This refers to Arkansas and East Texas, and it is not a particle overdrawn. It is a mild and happy climate, and the soil is productive and easy to work. It is also very cheap, and will advance in value rapidly. It is equally good for grain and stock farms, fruits and vegetables. This subject is worth investigation. Write for Arkansas and East Texas booklets to E. W. LaBeaume, 1402 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

A Pleasant, Simple, But Safe and Effectual Cure For It.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing, headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanson, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. R. S. Workman, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing backward into the throat reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of the stomach without cure, but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of the stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

Shipping Dressed Poultry.

After the fowls have been dressed and are thoroughly cooled, they will be ready for packing. Poultry dressed for market should be kept off feed at least twenty-four hours previous to slaughter, and should not be drawn before it is picked for shipment. The action of the air on the inside of the fowl will cause it to spoil and make it impossible to keep in good condition. Use a flat box, in which two layers of poultry can be packed. Wrap the head of each bird in paper, so that any blood which may be left in the head will not come in contact with the body of the fowl and soil it. In some cases the whole bird is wrapped in wax paper.

Start a layer in the bottom of the box; take each bird separately and fold the head to one side and place it in the box with the head up. Continue in this way until the bottom layer is filled. Put in the upper layer the same way, except that the head is in the middle and the side of the breast is up. If this method is followed in packing, either side of the box may be opened when it reaches the market, and a nice, uniform lot of poultry will meet the eye of the purchaser.

The poultry may be packed in barrels or larger boxes; but small flat boxes are preferred, because they are easier to handle, and there is also less danger of spoiling while they are being shipped.

It is a good plan to establish a permanent trade with some commission firm, meat dealer or large hotel, to supply them with poultry. This will insure a better price than when shipped only occasionally.

Poultry should be sent by express, so as to be on the road the least possible time. The cases, when shipped, should be plainly marked for whom and from whom they are, the number of birds in the case, and the weight. —W. H. Tomhave, University Farm, St. Paul.

THE SEWING AWL.

A Most Useful Premium For Subscribers to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screw-driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Poultry and Farm Paper Club.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper in the United States, and the answer is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** There are other excellent poultry papers, but the one we take home to read and one the family is determined to read is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** We have made arrangements whereby we can send The National Farmer and Stock Grower and **The Reliable Poultry Journal,** both papers, one year, for fifty cents. This is a bargain that is good now, but this advertisement may not appear again. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Some Things About the Poultry House.

Many of our methods are still barbarous in the management of poultry. Only here and there is a person who is trying to make the management of poultry a success. The poultry house in fall and winter speaks loudly of the amount of real science being used.

There is the question of light. Many poultry owners are still of an opinion that too much light can be easily obtained for the good of the fowls. They base this on the idea that if the fowls lie in the sun in the daytime they will feel the cold more at night. But this is a rather gauzy theory that does not work out well. The advocates of that theory fail to note the fact that the rays of the sun have in them something besides light and heat. They have in them chemical and electrical virtues that affect the living things on which they fall. Therefore they are health-giving far beyond mere heat. Give the fowls enough of the light of the sun, especially in fall and winter, when the sun is low in the south and its rays are lessened in intensity by the increased space of the earth atmosphere through which they have to pass.

The writer likes best those poultry houses whose windows are on the east, south and west. This permits the rays of the sun to come in from early morning till late afternoon. The heat and light thus brought in make the keeping of the poultry house clean an easy matter. Put big windows on the south side.

The old poultry house is frequently found to be dark and therefore damp. It is an easy matter to put windows in it. The sash costs little, and small panes of glass are also cheap. In buying sash, buy that with small panes rather than large ones. This will greatly reduce the first cost and will make repairs light. Small panes of glass are very cheap. By small panes the writer means those about twelve inches square.

By all means see that the poultry house does not go through another winter without sufficient light. Light has a cash value to the poultry keeper.

When the sash have been made, lay in a few panes of glass, to be used in case of breakages. A supply of putty can be placed in a tin can with a little linseed oil over the top of the putty, and time should not affect it. When using the putty again, first pour off all the oil or the putty will be too soft. Not making repairs in time has resulted in roup being started in many a flock, and there is nothing like having the materials on hand with which to make repairs.

The second most important thing is to have a scratching shed on the south side of the poultry house. This should merely be protected from above by a glass-covered roof, but should be open in front. The protection should be only enough to keep out the snow. Fowls will do better in an open scratching shed than in a closed scratching shed, and they will have less disease.

Scratching material inside and outside of the house will help induce the fowls to work, and this helps make eggs.

American Harvester Company in Russia.

United States Consul-General John H. Snodgrass reports that the International Harvester Company of America has organized a company in Russia for the manufacture of harvesting machinery, agricultural implements, engines, etc., at Moscow, with a capital of $8,240,000. In addition to the purchase of the works of the New York Air Brake Company at Lubertzy, a suburb of Moscow, the company has bought sixty-two acres of land with a view of enlarging the plant and the erection of several large buildings for factory purposes.

FOUR BIG PAPERS 80 CENTS.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower; Twice-A-Week Republic of St. Louis, the best semi-weekly in the Southwest; Farm Progress, the biggest semi-monthly farm paper printed; and Woman's World, a monthly woman's paper, sent to any address, a year, for only 80 cents. Regular subscription price, $1.50—bargain price, 80 cents. Send orders to the **St. Louis Republic, St. Louis.**

The Seed Not Wanted.

Henry S. Caulfield, former Congressman, while he was in Washington, sent some seeds to one of his constituents. He was astonished to receive the following letter a few days later from one of them:

"Dear Henry—I am sending you back your seeds. I ain't got no garden. What I do want, though, and wish you would send me, is one of those new-fangled union suits."—Post-Dispatch.

$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water Brooder, **$4.85.** Both ordered together, **$11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies).** No machines at any price are better. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Write for book today or send price now and save waiting.

Relle City Incubator Co., Box 74 Racine, Wis.

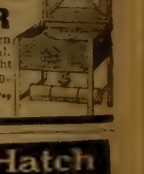
Quality Higher—Price Lower

We beat them all again. Get our DIRECT-TO-YOU proposition, low prices, and BIG FREE BOOK on **SUCCESSFUL** Incubators and Brooders before you buy anywhere this year—the greatest ever offered. Catalog FREE—send name. If you want a book on proper Care of Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys!—send 10 cents.

Des Moines Incubator Co. 164 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

One Gallon of Oil for a Hatch —and only one filling of the lamp. Let us prove it to you as we have proved it to thousands. The

X-RAY INCUBATOR

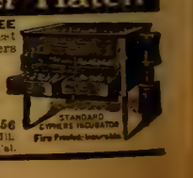


opens from top—easiest to ventilate and turn eggs in. Many other features. 90 days trial. Fully guaranteed. Freight paid. Ask for book No. 60.

THE X-RAY **X-Ray Incubator Co., Wayne, Neb.**

Hatch After Hatch

Write today for our **Big FREE Book** about the World's Greatest Guaranteed **Continuous** Hatchers **CYPHERS Incubators and Brooders** Get your share of billion dollars poultry money in 1911. Guide Book **free**—write for it today.



Cyphers Incubator Co., Dept. 56 Buffalo, N. Y., New York City, Chicago, Ill. Boston, Mass., Kansas City, Mo., Oakland, Cal.

Practical Farming and Gardening.

This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening**, postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vist Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Increasing Productiveness.

It is a well-known fact that in countries where the population is greatest per square mile of territory, and the farms are consequently small on the average, the farmers raise more per acre. They are more particular in the preparation of the seed bed, properly planting the seed, being sure that the best seeds are selected, and that the soil is enriched and provided with fertilizers that insure the largest yields. These farmers do not take chances on implements. They purchase only those of known worth—the ones that have been thoroughly tried out. When an implement has stood the tests imposed upon it by thousands upon thousands of different people in all parts of the world, it is a sure indication that the machine is all right and that it has done, and will do, all that the manufacturers claim for it. That is exactly the position the Buckeye Grain Drill is in. These grain drills have been constantly used for more than fifty years by successful grain growers in every part of the world where grain is grown. This proves that there is manufactured a Buckeye Drill that can be relied upon to meet any seeding condition anywhere in the world. The farmer who wishes a hoe drill, shoe drill, single disc drill or double disc drill—the man who wants to use his grain drill for planting beets, peas, Lima beans, red kidney beans, sorghum, bearded oats, treated wheat, flax, rape, millet, grasses, clover and alfalfa; the farmer who wishes to sow commercial fertilizers with his crop; those who want a plain grain drill or a press drill—can get in the Buckeye line the drill that will do the work in the best possible manner—in other words, do it right. It is so strongly guaranteed that the purchaser is just as safe in ordering as in buying government bonds. The Buckeye is manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio. Write them for a Buckeye catalogue and then go to your nearest implement dealer and ask to see the Buckeye Drill.

About Sunflower Seed.

"Millions of pounds of sunflower seed are allowed to go to waste in Missouri, annually, simply because it is not generally known that they can be used for food for men, as well as animals, and therefore have a commercial value," says the 1910 Red Book of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures made public by the Labor Commissioner show that in the year 1909 about 400,000 pounds of the seeds were sent to market by Missouri's 114 counties.

"While originally a native of tropical America, the sunflower is now found growing more or less wild in all cutivatable portions of the world, and especially in South and Cenral Europe, seeds having been carried there from America and planted by several sixteenth century rovers, who took a fancy to the large flower, both for its peculiar wild beauty and that it has a food value," reads the Red Book chapter on this subject.

"In Russia the sunflower seed is prepared and eaten just like Americans do peanuts. The poorer class often eat the seeds raw, the only drawback to this style of turning them into a palatable article being the difficulty of easily separating the kernel from the hull."

"In Missouri the sunflower is found everywhere, growing in vacant city lots as well as in the rich lands of the Southeastern section of the state and in the foothills of the Ozarks. Goats thrive on the plant, eating everything, from the seeds and petals down to the coarse, rough stalks and the roots. The seed is often used, mixed with other seeds, as feed to poultry, and parrots specially enjoy this menu, forming a feed which was a mainstay for them in the tropical regions. The early Indians of the land pounded the seed into a powder and made a bread of the same."

"The counties of Missouri which marketed the most seed in 1909 are: Butler, St. Charles, St. Louis, Jackson, Ste. Genevieve, Greene, Buchanan, Jasper and Mississippi, probably because they are closer to the larger cities than the other counties"

"An oil closely resembling olive oil, but of course inferior in quality, is made by pressing sunflower seeds. It is very palatable, easily digested, and has a high food value. In this respect it is said to be superior to our cotton-seed oil, which is put to so many uses in domestic life and in art and science."

"The sunflower is full of the substances which make honey, and therefore is an article of food for bees. The stalks and leaves and flower petals make excellent fodder for cattle. As a fuel, the stalks and leaves have high value in sections where wood is scarce and not too great a degree of heat is required. An acre of sunflowers will yield several cords of good fuel without considering the value of the seed. It is estimated that fifty bushels of seed can be grown on an acre of ground. A bushel of seed yields a gallon of oil, figuring that the oil is as valuable as the cotton-seed variety, which in 1909 averaged about 40 cents, one acre of sunflower seed will produce oil worth $30, which means that the farmer's share would be about $12, and the manufacturer the remainder, out of which sums both would of course meet all their expenses."

The latest quotation for sunflower seed on the St. Louis market was $2.25 per 100 pounds, and it was also reported that so much of it becomes infested with weevils before shipment to market, the buyers do not care to bid on it.

The First Navel Orange Tree.

Prof. H. E. Deman, in the Rural New Yorker for June, 1899, has this to say regarding the introduction of the navel to the United States:

"During the Civil War a woman had been sojourning in Brazil, and sent to Mr. William Saunders, of Washington, D. C., that she knew of an orange in Bahia, Brazil, that excelled any other variety she had ever tasted or heard of. He sent there and had twelve trees propagated by budding and sent to him in 1870. They all grew and some of them are yet bearing fruit in the orange house at Washington. None of the original trees were sent out to the Pacific, but all were there used as stock from which to propagate by budding. Many young trees were budded from them and sent to Florida and California. Early in 1873 Mrs. Tibbetts was in Washington, just previous to going to her new home in Riverside, Cal. Mr. Saunders offered to give her some trees of this new untried orange, and she most gladly accepted two trees. She and her husband planted them beside their cottage, and when they bore fruit it was found to be equal to the most extravagant reports of its quality and size and the trees were very prolific in that section. The trees sent to Florida produced equally good fruit but they did not bear well. This is why many fruit growers thought there was more than one variety in the lot of trees imported from Brazil, but the difference in fruitfulness came from climatic causes, as has been thoroughly proven by many years of experience in all the orange-growing sections of the country.

At St. Louis, December 1st, homegrown sweet potatoes were selling at 50 to 65 cents a bushel; the Bermuda at 50 to 55 cents, and Nansemond at 60 to 65 cents.

Investigate the Detroit-American, the genuine tongueless disc harrow, by sending in the coupon on page 3.

Your Money's Worth in a Watch Case

The reliable watch case, with its tight-fitting caps and neat joints, is a mighty fine piece of workmanship. There are a dozen ways to cheapen it—in amount of labor put on it, in skill, in weight, in fineness.

The *genuine* watch case is made not merely to please the eye and to sell, but to protect the wonderfully fine and delicate mechanism of the watch movement or "works."

You know how it is in buying anything: if you take things for granted and don't know what to ask for you get an adulterated article—a substitute said to be "just as good" as the genuine.

The trade marks illustrated on this page are your safeguard. They are standard with the fine jewelry trade, and have been for 50 years. They mean absolute integrity in bullion value, in assay, in construction of a watch case. Be sure to find them. Every good jeweler in this country knows the marks and carries the cases. They are made for ladies' and men's watches—plain, engine-turned, engraved or enameled. All sizes, all patterns.

The Keystone Watch Case Co.
Established 1853
Philadelphia

TRADE MARK
CRESCENT
GOLD FILLED

KEYSTONE
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KEYSTONE
SOLID GOLD

TRADE MARK
JAS. BOSS
GOLD FILLED

We Treat You 30 Days FREE

Blood Poison can never be cured with mercury or potash. You might as well know this first as last. Medical authorities say so. The most these drugs can do is to drive the blood poison back into the system and smother it for several years. Then when you think you are cured, pitiful mercury symptoms will break out, and you find that your bones have been rotting all the while. Your teeth will begin to loosen and your tissues, glands, brain and vital organs will show the terrible destructive power of the mercury and potash. Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Imbecility and Premature Death are then almost inevitable. Any medical authority will corroborate these statements. The remarkable vegetable Obbac Treatment does not drive in the

Blood Poison

but drives it **out.** It positively contains no mineral poisons whatever, so that once cured by the Obbac Treatment you never run the terrible risk of having your bones soften, your nerves collapse, your teeth fall out, your kidneys degenerate or your brain weaken. The Obbac Treatment is a marvel, producing remarkable changes in only 30 days. This is why we offer to any blood poison victim living, no matter how bad a case, a

30-Day Treatment FREE

You want to be cured and cured quick—not poisoned with mercury and potash for years. A 30-Day Treatment is yours for the asking. You will open your eyes at what it will do for you in a month. We treat you free for a month. Just write to us and get the treatment free. Then if you are satisfied it is the most remarkable treatment you ever took, you can continue if you wish. Never in your life will you ever again have such an opportunity for a complete cure, as is given you by this

Great Obbac Treatment

This is a square deal. You sign nothing, no notes, make us no promises, except to take the treatment.

The wonderful Wasserman Test, the only blood poison test known to scientists, proves that the body is completely purified by the Obbac Treatment, and that mercury and potash do not cure blood poison. Sit down and write to us, giving a full history of your case in detail. We will treat your letter as a sacred confidence. Consultation and advice free. We will send you also the remarkable book, "Driving Out Blood Poison" free.

THE OBBAC CO.
1195 Obbac Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

Fure-food Groceries.

The wholesale price list of groceries issued by Montgomery Ward & Co. is most valuable to a farmer's family. It sifts down the necessities which the farmer does not produce and is able to buy them at wholesale prices, with the pure-food guarantee behind them. There is vital difference in the nutrition to be obtained from food and by sending to this firm you are absolutely sure of superior quality. Write to Montgomery Ward & Co. at Nineteenth and Campbell streets, Kansas City, Mo., or to Chicago Avenue Bridge, Chicago, whichever house is nearest to your farm. Mention this paper and ask for the grocery price list.

Buchanan county is credited with being the first in Missouri in the matter of poultry products, the surplus being valued at $3,035,660, including 6,308,000 dozen eggs. Pettis county comes second. Poultry products of Missouri are reported at $45,902,655 for the year 1909.

The Peanut and Its Culture.

The peanut is a fruit and not a vegetable, and it is becoming a very interesting fruit. The plant is a legume, therefore beneficial to the soil and the rotted vines are fully equal as a fertilizer to barn-yard manure. The commercial value of the common peanut is about 3½ cents a pound, which is three times more than oats are selling for, and the yield is also three times larger than oats. Within reasonable limits every farm should have its acreage of peanuts, especially of the superior varieties. There is but one farm where peanuts have been systematically improved. The two great varieties of greatest value are Improved Spanish and Bunch Jumbo. There is a treatise entitled "The Peanut and Its Culture," written by practical peanut growers, which goes into every detail. The chapters are: "Magnitude of the Peanut Crop; Origin and Botany of the Peanut; Peculiarities of the Peanut Plant; Varieties of Peanuts and Their Uses; Domestic Use of the Peanut; Breeding Seed Peanuts; How to Cultivate and Harvest Peanuts; The Peanut "Popper;" Peanut Culture in Arkansas; Adaptability of the Peanut to the Arid West; How Peanuts are Prepared by the Factories. Industry at Petersburg, Norfolk and Suffolk, Virginia; Foreign Peanuts; How Peanut Oil is Made; The Peanut as a Food; Weights and Prices."

We are in position to make our patrons a very advantageous offer to enable them to get a start with the best peanuts. For $1.25 sent to us we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year; a copy of the treatise entitled "The Peanut and Its Culture," and three quuarts of selected seed peanuts, sufficient to plant an eighth of an acre, equally divided between Bunch Jumbo and Improved Spanish. The treatise and the peanuts will be sent postage paid, safe delivery guaranteed. We consider this to be a grand offer for the farmer to accept, and we believe it will be appreciated.

The Window Garden.

The health of the plants and members of the family are to a certain extent bound together. Plants take up the carbon exhaled by man; they further demand a certain amount of moisture, and the living room is apt to be too dry for our own good. Hence when the plants protest, we may well on our own account strive to correct the deficit.

But it is a mistake to suppose that all plants will thrive under the same conditions. Look to nature. Her cacti and her ferns flourish under conditions entirely different. Take a peep into a great conservatory and you will be convinced that the luxuriant growth on every side is a direct result of heeding her requirements. Open the door between the apartment for palms and other tropical plants and that of the chrysanthemum room and it will almost make your teeth chatter from contrast.

In the window garden we cannot hope to completely fill these diverse conditions, and yet we may approximate them. But it takes special care and forethought. The latter in selecting the plants; the former in the respective positions assigned and the method of treatment.

Give the calla, cactus and coleus all the sunshine possible, but slip the farfugium back into the shade. Beraniums revel in sunshine, and nothing else will give the zenales the rich markings so desired, yet the plants will thrive without complaining in a less favored place.

The kitchen window is the best of any in the house for this reason, —there is always an abundance of moisture. With steam from cooking and perhaps washing, the red spider does not even knock for admittance. The plants thrive, too, and this is another safeguard against the attacks of insects, for these pests always prey upon the weaker rather than the stronger plant. Keep the plants in health and growing and there is less call for insecticides.

The woman who has the best "luck" with plants is eternally looking at and after them. The scale insect does not have a chance to get in its work, for she is sure to spy it on the start, and then out comes some kerosene emulsion or even a sponge and warm water, and the colony is broken up while still in the nucleus. If a root becomes pot-bound, she is quick to apprehend the fact by a sudden arresting of growth and the plant is gently shifted to a pot of larger size. If it even sends out a branch in an unsymmetrical form she is ready to nip it off and compel a comely appearance. If the soil is too wet or too dry, she is ready with the remedy.

The one who can give her plants a good shower bath at least once a week can always take pride in the fact that they are clean. And it is just as essential to plant hygiene that the pores of the leaves be kept open and free from dust as that the human flesh be immaculate. Perhaps there are too many to move all at one time. Try filling the sink with pots taken alternately and spray thoroughly with a regular sprayer or a whisk broom, using tepid water. If there are rough-leaved begonias in the collection, keep them out of the sunlight until completely dry. By thus taking a few plants at a time one may keep the collection clean and at the same time not make the work too laborious.

Plant food in some form must be provided, for the soil, though rich in autumn, will need replenishing long before spring. There is nothing better than barnyard fertilizer, though there are other foods more convenient to furnish. Some have said that sheep supply all the elements necessary to plant life. The cattle yard has long been a favorite resort for the flower lover. If the fertilizer is kept in a thin cloth sack, as a sugar sack, in an old crock, it can be moistened and the liquid applied as needed. Ammonia, a teaspoonful to a quart of water, is a clean and excellent food.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Hay Prices at St. Louis.

The following sales represent the St. Louis hay market, December 1st, 1910: Timothy, choice, $18.50 to $19; No. 1, $16.50 to $19.50; low grades, $12 to $15. Prairie quiet; choice, $11 to $15; good alfalfa quiet but firm at $17 to $17.50 for choice; No. 1, $15 to $16; low grades, $7.50 to $11. Clover dull; choice, $13; off grades much lower. Clover-mixed, good, $14 to $16; No. 2, $11 to $12 per ton.

At the Chicago International Show H. B. Duryea, of Hickory Valley, Tenn., bought $4,245 worth of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle.

"Ingratitude is monstrous, and for the multitude to be ungrateful were to make a monster of the multitude." —Shakespeare.

"As I approach a second childhood, I endeavor to enter into the pleasure of it."—Lady Montagu.

I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. I cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you.

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,
Box 613 Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

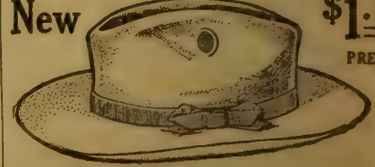
.....

The heaviest load of cattle at the International Live Stock Show were three-year-old Herefords, 1,897 pounds average; and the next were same age Shorthorns, averaging 1,896 pounds.

United States Army Felt Hats

Worth $3.00 to $4.00

New $1.15 PREPAID



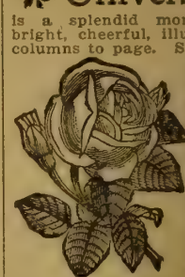
These hats are wonderful bargains at our Special Low Government Sale Purchase Price of $1.15. Worth at retail stores $3 to $4. New, never been used. Guaranteed genuine U. S. Army Felt. Will hold shape and wear for years. Color, Army Tan with Khaki Silk Band. Two Ventilators and Air Circulation Leather Sweat Band. Send $1.15 and your size and we will deliver hat prepaid. Money back if not satisfactory.

Don't pass this unusual chance to buy a fine hat at a real bargain. Write for the Hirsch "Book of a Thousand Bargains," Free on request. Contains an enormous list of big money-saving bargains in Government goods at less than cost of manufacture.

Cal Hirsch & Sons, U. S. Dept. 101, St. Louis, Mo.

The Universal Magazine

is a splendid monthly publication; nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated; 32 pages, three columns to page. Send for Sample Copy, or, what is better, send fifty cents, and we will send you the **Universal Magazine** for two years; we will also send one set of **Eight Hardy, Everblooming Roses,** one-year plants; the finest collection. They are **Rhea Reid, The Bride, Etoile de Lyon, Bridesmaid, Champion of the World, Papa Gontier, Bessie Brown** and **Crimson Rambler.** Nowhere else in the world can they be bought for the money. Address,



HALE PUB. CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO

OLD LEAF, THE PUREST, BEST AND CHEAPEST.

20-lb. Box Best Chewing For $4.00.
20-lb. Box Finest Smoking For $3.00.

Freight prepaid on 100-lb orders.
Send Bank Draft or Money Order.

FARMERS LEAF TOBACCO CO., Patesville, Ky.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Good Morning!

DID YOU PRESERVE LAST SUMMER'S EGGS?

Our plan will keep them fresh for months. Sell just one dozen eggs. Send us the amount in money order and we will mail you free our formula for preserving eggs. Simple—cheap—effective.

SOUND FORMULA CO., Seattle, Wash.

FOR THE FRUIT GROWER.

Someone in the family ought to be a fruit grower, and yet it is very hard to interest the stockman in fruits. We will do our best, however, by placing a good fruit book in the hands of our readers. The book entitled Amateur Fruit Growing was written by Samuel B. Green, a practical man and one of the best authorities on the subject. There are 134 pages, written with special reference to the growing of fruits for the home and the market. We will send the book entitled Amateur Fruit Growing and The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year for 55 cents. Send a money order to Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GRAND SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

A Most Delightful Picture.

This glorious and beautiful picture is 6x8 inches and is mounted on a nice green mat which is 8x11 inches. It is just the right size for a panel picture. It is rich in colors and is ready to tack or hang on the wall. It is not necessary to frame this picture, but no picture in the world is better worth framing.

Mother and Child.

The dark, warm colors of the room, enlightened by the glow of the candles; the chubby face; the restful, healthy, natural position of the child; his delicate, little hands, and the fond look of the mother, all go towards perfecting a picture that will be enjoyed and give happiness to any house it may enter.

We offer this picture as a subscription premium. Send us 25 cents and we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for six months. We will also send one mounted copy of the **Mother and Child Picture**, in colors, postpaid, and safe delivery guaranteed. Address, **THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find Twenty-five (25) Cents to pay for six-months' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and one copy of the mounted **Mother and Child Picture.**

My name is.....

P. O. Box..... Rural Route.....

Postoffice.....

The "Educated" Woman.

Not long ago a woman bewailed to me the fact that she had no education. She is skilled in every branch of housework; has brought up a family of four children to be a credit to herself and their home town, and has practical experience as a trained nurse. Were she thrown upon her own resources to-day, at the age of sixty, she could make a comfortable living. I reminded her of all this and she said: "Oh, would you really call that an education? I have always felt so ignorant. I know I read a great deal but I can never wholly forget the fact that I had only two years of actual schooling, and those were spent in a German school." I laughed as I answered: "Do you remember the class of Sunday school boys that Miss Andrews could not manage? She is a college graduate—has done nothing but study all of her life and has had a regular course in psychology and child training. She gave up the class and you took it. What was the result? Why, you couldn't have hired those boys to stay away after that, and, what was more, they brought others until the class grew so big we had to give you a room to yourselves. They gave you a surprise party about once in six months and showered you with presents on every possible occasion. Other teachers they barely tolerated." "Oh, that is just because I understand boys," answered the woman with a pleased blush.

And that is the gist of the whole matter. Human nature existed with all its peculiar phases before there was any "ology" made of psychics. And that woman has got back of all the books that were ever written on pyschology and child training. She understands the subject matter at first hand and knows enough about it to write a practical treatise, though probably the grammar and construction would need some correction. But when Mrs. M. succeeds where Miss Andrews fails, can we say: "Mrs. M. is an uneducated woman, while Miss Andrews is an educated woman?" No. Any man or woman who is skillful along any line is to that extent educated. And the men and women who are regretting that they had no chance to attend school and are belittling the results of their lives because they feel handicapped by the lack of the school education, should bear in mind that if they are good farmers or good housewives or good anything at all, they are to that extent educated and can look the whole world in the face and say: "I have learned all that it has come my way to learn and with an open mind am reaching out after more. I have used all available resurces to become skilled in my line of work and have done my best."

While the young people of to-day may indeed be truly thankful that the way to a common, high school and even college education has been paved so smoothly for them, it might be well for them to bear in mind that there is an education that comes only from experience, and in spite of diplomas and degrees there are still some things which the good parents can tell them.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Getting Full Use of the School House.

According to the tales of the grandparents and great-grandparents, in their day the school house was made a center of social and intellectual activity. They tell us there is nothing in the country to-day that takes the place of their spelldowns and their singing school, and they also tell us that the spelling of the American youth is a disgrace to the country, and the singing is not what it used to be. The country people of to-day are surely missing something by not reviving the old spelldowns and the singing school or by putting something in their stead in which the whole community, old and young, can join. For an evening of pure, hearty fun there is nothing to beat the old spelldown and the "sing." But if there is no desire to revive these, think of something else of common interest to be held weekly or fortnightly. The point is this—make use of the school house for community gatherings. It is the public building of the district, the members of which are keeping it in condition. Why shouldn't there be some public gathering at it, say once a week, preferably Friday evening? It may be for a spelldown or a "sing" or a concert or a lecture—that would be for the people to decide. But there ought as a rule to be no price set upon these entertainments, except when the district is put to some expense in providing the entertainment, as in furnishing a lecturer or musicians who perform only on a salary. Each year a committee of three or four persons might be chosen to lead in making arrangements for these public gatherings. There is usually a large amount of hidden talent in a neighborhood—someone who can sing, another who reads well, perhaps another who can perform some sleight-of-hand tricks—all of which can be made use of if only it can be unearthed. Neighboring villages will usually help out in the matter of lecturers and musicians. The school teacher can help out in these matters and will seldom refuse to do so. But whether it's a meeting to discuss good roads or a frolic pure and simple, the fact remains that the people participating are finding new interest in life and will enter upon their to-morrow's work with new vigor and better results.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

New Selling Plan a Success.

The new selling plan recently inaugurated by the Detroit Engine Works has proved a tremendous success and one worthy of encouragement by every engine buyer. Their new fifteen-days' trial proposition makes the buyer the sole judge of the merits of the engine, and it is up to him whether he keeps it or not. There is no joker in the office of the Detroit Engine Works. They enter into an ironclad agreement to refund every dollar paid them for the engine if the engine is not satisfactory in the minutest detail.

The Detroit Engine Works gives the buyer of its new kerosene engine the ample time of fifteen days to decide if he wants the engine. The buyer is the sole judge—the company in no way attempts to influence his judgment. They have enough confidence in their product to give the buyer every opportunity in the world to work it out. Write for new engine book to Detroit Engine Works, 383 Bellevue avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES
FOR STOVES AND RANGES
You Save $18.00 to $22.00 on
Hoosier Heaters and Ranges

Why not buy the best when you can buy them at such low, unheard-of Factory Prices. Hoosier Stoves and Ranges are delivered for you to use in your own home 30 days free before you buy. A written guarantee with each stove backed by a Million Dollars. Our new 1911 improvements on stoves absolutely surpass anything ever produced. **Send postal today for free catalog.**
HOOSIER STOVE FACTORY
169 State Street, Marion, Indiana

OUR ROSE PREMIUM.

This is only a reminder of our rose premium. We have contracted for a half million one-year plants true to name and to be delivered at the proper time. We therefore keep our patrons in mind of them.

Our Special Offer.

This special offer is a sixty-cent proposition. Each subscriber sends us 60 cents and each subscriber will receive: 1st, The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year; 2d, The set of Eight Hardy, Ever-blooming Roses. They are one-year plants, each plant with the name attached. 3d, A lovely picture by Paul De Long Pre entitled "American Beauties." This picture is 10½x14 inches and is a panel picture, reproduced from the original painting for which the artist received $2,500. This picture of American Beauties is truly unsurpassed in artistic excellence. The subscription to the paper will be credited as usual, the plants will be sent out at the proper time, and the picture will be sent on receipt of the subscription. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE BABY SPOON.

This is the attraction of the present day. An elegant baby spoon. This spoon is finished with velvet handle in a beautiful carnation pattern and is guaranteed to be heavily plated with silver on a German silver base; something real good that will be kept a lifetime. We have adopted the Baby Spoon as a **Universal Magazine** subscription premium. The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one elegant Baby Spoon in a beautiful box, postage free, as a subscription premium. Money returned if not satisfied. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Piles Quickly Cured At Home

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

The Pyramid Smile.

Many cases of piles have been cured by a trial package of Pyramid Pile Cure without further treatment. When it proves its value to you, get more from your druggist at 50c. a box, and be sure you get the kind you ask for. Simply fill out free coupon below and mail today. Save yourself from the surgeon's knife and its torture, the doctor and his bills.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON

PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 266 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Kindly send me a sample of Pyramid Pile Cure, at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

Recovered His Cow.

A judgment worthy of Solomon was pronounced not long ago by a civil magistrate in Bucharest. It seems that a peasant living in the village of Predeal, near the Hungarian frontier, lost his cow. About two months later he happened to be standing at the railway station, watching a train-load of cattle about to be sent across the frontier. Suddenly he cried: "That's my cow!"

The railway men laughed at him, but he went before the magistrate, who listened to his story patiently. Then he pronounced judgment.

"The cow shall be taken to the public square of Predeal and milked. Then if it goes of its own accord to the plaintiff's shed it shall belong to him."

The order of the court was carried out. And the cow, in spite of its two-months' absence, took without hesitation the lane which brought it, a few minutes later, into the peasant's shed.

Flower Show Awards.

At the Flower Show of the St. Louis Horticultural Society, held in November, the E. G. Hill Company, of Richmond, Ind., was awarded the first prize of $500 for the best display of carnations. The grand prize of $500 for the best display of roses was awarded to the Poehlmann Bros. Floral Company, of Chicago, Ill. The E. G. Hill Company also won the first prize for chrysanthemums. There was a long list of prizes won by St. Louis firms—E. Young & Sons, Metropolitan Floral Company, Koenig Floral Company, and others.

Shoeing the Family.

The farmer is very careful in the selection of the man who shoes his horses, well knowing that if their feet are defective they are greatly depreciated in value. But he sometimes forgets that the shoe is as much a matter of health and comfort as any other feature in family life. Wet feet are the doctor's best helpers. Uncomfortable shoes are the modern inquisition. With suitable protection for the feet, even the worst weather may be endured.

The expense is often the greatest of any single item in the family. The economical housewife can make over and patch other clothing; but her skill ends here. The home cobbler is a thing of the past. Yet there are many little kinks which do much toward lessening cost and add to the appearance and comfort.

While the day of wearing leather goods without rubbers has nearly passed, for every-day wear some of them are still most serviceable. A cheap dressing for rendering them pliable and yet to a certain extent waterproof is made by heating castor oil very hot and adding as much old rubber cut into small bits as it will absorb. This gives a dressing which is partly waterproof, and yet has a gloss that is pleasing.

Not everyone is aware of the fact that two pairs of shoes worn alternately will wear at least a half longer than the same two pairs, the one worn out before the others are used. This is a recognized fact among shoemen, not so easily explained as proved, though there are various elements entering into the economy.

When shoes are worn alternately, any perspiration present has a chance to be dissipated, and the rotting of the leather which it induces is warded against. If a shoe tree is used, any peculiar shape which the wearing gives has a chance to be eliminated in the day of rest. Shoes thus used are more apt to be kept clean. And finally the rest to the feet by the change is one which must be experienced to be appreciated.

Rubber boots so often prove unsatisfactory, despite the high prices maintained, that many have grown to regard them as merely a gamble, a few even going so far as to refuse to sell the discarded ones, lest they buy them back "made over." While there is much truth in the grounds for complaint, there is another side to the story. And no material more quickly resents improper treatment than rubber. Many of the rubber goods thus condemned would, if given proper care, prove quite satisfactory.

In buying, remember that it is quite as bad to select a size too large as a size too small. If they wrinkle at any point, they will surely soon crack there. Never use grease or oil in any form upon rubber. This is a rule which is as forceful in machinery as in shoes. The machinist who allows oil to touch his belts must soon replace them.

Rubbers should be kept in a dark, cool place when not in use. Bright sunshine rots them, while the practice of placing them near the stove to dry out is still more destructive. If there is perspiration, fill the boots with dry oats during the night. They will be perfectly dry in the morning, the grain having absorbed the moisture.

Extreme cold is very hard on rubber, and, if used in a cold climate, it is apt to crack. Milk or dirt of any sort should be removed with clear water. Avoid sharp stones or anything which will cut the rubber, and remember that the care which you give them increases their value to you.

Cheap shoes are, as a rule, all that the name implies. Those of good quality, well cared for, are in the end cheapest. A good dressing used frequently is as essential to the wearing qualities as to the looks.—Bessie L. Putnam.

SisterWoman!

READ MY FREE OFFER

My Mission is to make sick women well, and I want to send you, your daughter, your sister, your mother, or any ailing friend, a full 50-cent box of Balm of Figs Compound absolutely free. It is a remedy for the treatment of **woman's ailments**, and I want to tell you **all about it**—just **how to use it yourself**—right at **home** without any inconvenience—and the best of it is that it will not in the least interfere with your work or pleasure. Balm of Figs Compound is a remedy that has made sick women well and weak women strong, and I can prove it—**let me prove it to you**, and I will gladly do it, for I have never heard of anything that has, according to the abundance of testimonials at hand, so **quickly** and **surely** cured women's ailments. No internal dosing necessary—it is a local treatment, yet it has to its credit some of the most extraordinary cures on record. Therefore I want to place it in the hands of every woman suffering with **any form of female weakness or diseases so common to women.**

This 50c box of Balm of Figs Compound will not cost you one cent

I will send it to you absolutely free, to prove to you its splendid qualities, and then if you wish to continue further, it will cost you only a few cents a week. I do not believe there is another remedy equal to Balm of Figs Compound, and I am willing to **prove** my faith by sending out these **50-cent boxes** free. So, dear reader, irrespective of your past experience, write to me **at once — today** — and I will send you the treatment **entirely free** by return mail, and if you so desire, I can readily refer you to many, who can personally testify to the great and lasting cures that have resulted from the use of this remedy. But after all, the **very best test** of anything is a **personal trial** of it, and I know a 50-cent box of Balm of Figs Comcound will **convince you** of its merits. Nothing is **so convincing** as the **actual test** of the article itself. Will **you** give Balm of Figs Compound this test? Write to me today, and remember I will gladly send you a **50-cent box of this remedy absolutely free.** Address:

MRS. HARRIET M. RICHARDS, Box A160 JOLIET, ILLINOIS

Value of Incubators.

A correspondent of the Egg Reporter, published weekly at Waterloo, Ia., who has been investigating poultry conditions on the Pacific Coast, gives an idea of the wholesale manner in which eggs are hatched, saying: "Incubators are used entirely in the egg districts, and at this season of the year the hatcheries keep the market bare of fresh eggs. One of the several hatcheries at Petaluma began in July and has been going right along and is using about 30,000 eggs every three weeks. The day-old chicks are shipped without food or water on a three-days' journey safely, and an extensive business by all the hatcheries in exporting chicks opens up our market for outside eggs."

Who Bossed the Ranch?

Once upon a time, runs a modern fable, a youth, about to embark on the sea of matrimony, went to his father and said:

"Father, who should be boss—I or my wife?"

The old man smiled and said:

"Here are 100 hens and a team of horses. Hitch up the horses, put the hens into the wagon, and wherever you find a man and his wife dwelling, stop and make inquiry as to who is the boss. Wherever you find a woman running things, leave a hen. If you come to a place where a man is in control, give him one of the horses.

After about ninety-nine hens had been disposed of he came to a house and made the usual inquiry:

"I'm the boss of this farm," said the man.

So the wife was called and she affirmed her husband's assertion.

"Take whichever horse you want," was the boy's reply.

So the husband replied: "I'll take the bay." But the wife did not like the bay and called her husband aside and talked to him. He returned and said: "I believe I'll take the gray horse."

"Not much," said the young man; "you get a hen."

Speaks Well of Absorbine.

No use to deny it, Absorbine is the most successful remedy for removing soft bunches from horses that is on the market. No blister, no hair gone, and you use the horse during the treatment. H. H. Claus, of Pittsfield, Ill., under date of September 16th, 1910, reported: "My horse is now able to work all right. Would not take $150 for him, and four weeks ago would have given him away. I tell you I cannot speak well enough for your wonderful treatment." Use Absorbine for wind puff, soft swellings, rheumatism, stiff shoulders, capped hock, bog spavin, thoroughpin, etc. On sale at druggists', $2.00 per bottle, or sent direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of price. Write for descriptive pamphlet, sent free upon request. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 106 Temple street, Springfield, Mass.

From Taylorville, Ill., on November 26th, it was reported that James Corn, aged 34, a farm hand, had died during the night. He had picked 108 bushels of corn in seven hours the day before in an effort to establish a record, and was was found dead in bed the next morning. Heart disease, aggravated by overexertion, caused death.

NEW THIN MODEL SIZE 16 STEM WIND SET WATCH

This watch is a beauty of a timepiece with several new features in watch making. **Thin model, size 16,** (about 1-2 larger than picture) **stem wind, stem set,** bright nickel case with gold-plated winding stem. White dial has Arabic numerals printed in gold on a maroon background decorated with silver, all inside a circle of gold and silver stars and dots. Case has new **double back,** protecting works from accident and dust. Each watch thoroughly **tested at factory** and just the watch to wear every day in the year and know what time it is. Just as good a time keeper as a very expensive watch, will wear for years and it **costs you nothing.**

You Can Earn It in a Few Minutes

I will give you this fine watch and fob with your initial for just a few minutes of your time. New and easy plan, sure to win. Many friends have earned it **in a half hour.** Just send me your name and 4cts. postage for full free outfit of Post Cards, etc.

Write to **F. H. PHELPS, Manager, 37E Water St., Springfield, Mass.**

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers. The price of the book alone is 50 cents.

For 60 cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Origin of the Tomato.

There are people now living who remember when the tomato was thought to be poisonous. It was called the Jerusalem apple and was kept on the mantel as an ornament. Boys in those days were warned against eating tomatoes, but seeing the birds eat them they soon found the bird knew what was good. The tomato is a native of Peru, but grows spontaneously throughout Mexico and as far north as Texas-California in a form closely approaching the cherry tomato of our garden. It was introduced in Europe as early as 1561, and was eaten there dressed with pepper, salt and oil, much as many people eat it to-day. In 1596 it was grown in England, but used only for ornament for many years. In 1700 there is mention of six varieties—one pale red, one striped, two yellow, one white and one red—but its culture was neglected, for in 1819 only four red varieties were mentioned. It was introduced in Philadelphia in 1789, and in Salem, Mass., about 1802. Its cultivation for the market began in 1829, but it did not find a place in the premium list of horticultural societies until 1830. In the earlier catalogues mention is made of a type called the large red, which was followed in 1862 by the Fiji Island, in 1866 by the Tilden, and in 1869 by the Cook's Favorite.

Bulletin 117 of the Agricultural Experiment Sation of West Virginia gives the following information:

A. W. Livingston, of Columbus, Ohio, originated a great many good varieties, the first of which was the Paragon. In 1880 he produced the Perfection, and during the next ten years a number of other varieties We had a call from Mr. Livingston in 1880 and were very greatly interested in his methods. He appeared to rely entirely upon sports. He brought seeds from the canneries by the tens of thousands, planted them and studied them, and when he found a sport that had the shape and color that he desired it was carefully preserved and propagated.

The wisdom of his methods has been shown by the experience of the various Experiment Stations. None of them have succeeded in making any great improvement through hybridding. Both the Maine Experiment Station and Cornell University have endeavored to produce hybrids by crossing two species, but the result is that the hybrids are unstable and the fruit too small to be of any commercial value. As varieties run out, which they will do in the course of time, the quality can be kept up mainly by adopting Mr. Livingston's method of hunting sports. It is a rather humiliating fact that nature does in her off-hand way what man with all his science and skill is unable to do. A number of our best varieties of wheat are sports. The same seems to govern both in the wheat field and in the tomato patch. —M. Daly.

Corning Beef.

The pieces commonly used for corning beef are the cheaper cuts of meat, such as the plate, rump, cross-ribs and brisket. The meat should be cut into medium-sized pieces, so that it will pack well in a jar or barrel. It should be well cooled and corned before decay sets in, or it will spoil the brine. For each 100 pounds of meat weigh out eight pounds of salt and sprinkle a layer of about a quarter of an inch in depth over the bottom of the vessel, and then pack in a layer of meat five or six inches in thickness. On top of this put a layer of salt, followed by a layer of meat, until all the meat is packed in the vessel. Keep enough salt for a good layer over the top of the last layer of meat. After this has stood over night, add, for every 100 pounds of meat, four pounds of sugar, two ounces of baking soda and four ounces of saltpeter, all dissolved in a gallon of warm water. When this is cool, pour it over the meat and add enough cold water to cover the meat. Weight it down with a loose board, held in place by a clean stone, to keep the meat under the brine. It should be left in the brine for from twenty-five to forty days before it is ready for use.—W. H. Tomhave, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

The Standard Watch Case.

In buying a watch, be sure to obtain the Keystone manufacture. In order to understand this subject, see page 19. It is easy to obtain the benefit of the guarantee, for the reason that it is engraved inside every case. You know exactly what you are buying, just the same as you know a gold coin issued by the United States Mint. The subject is worth investigating.

The Country Orchestra.

The offer made through this paper by a Chicago music house to help in the establishment of an amateur symphony orchestra in every community, regardless of size, desiring one, is an offer that should, and probably will, bring rejoicing to all musically-inclined young people who have been longing for some such organization but have not known how to go about to perfect one themselves.

There is nothing that brings more life and light into a community than just such an orchestra. It gives the young people an outside interest that is worth their while, and it develops among them a common tie that makes neighborhood associations dear to them. Every one of these ties formed serves to strengthen the bond that will keep the young people from looking toward the city with longing eyes. Then there is the entertainment for the home and for all local public occasions which the orchestra can furnish. We do earnestly hope for their own profit and pleasure that the young people of the land will take up the matter and that there will be an orchestra established in every community where there is a music-loving soul.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

$1,600 a Year From One Acre

A man in ***Southern California*** owns and lives on one acre of ground. Around the acre is planted a row of fruit trees from which he realized $400. From one-quarter of an acre of strawberries he made $200. On the remaining ground he raised vegetables. California has a year 'round growing season—he sold $1,000 worth in twelve months. In addition he kept many fowls; all money makers.

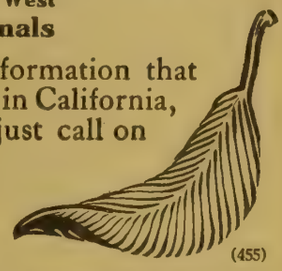
Union Pacific Southern Pacific

Standard Route of the West

Electric Block Signals

For definite and reliable information that will help *you* locate satisfactorily in California, the land where farming pays, just call on or address

GERRIT FORT, P. T. M., U. P. R. R.
897 Farnam St., OMAHA, NEB.



(455)

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

(Memo. by Editor.—The offer referred to was by Lyon & Healy. Full particulars can be had by writing to the firm, asking for a booklet entitled "Delightful Evenings." Write to Lyon & Healy, Dept. Z 3137, Chicago, Illinois.

An Invaluable Book For Sportsmen.

We have just received a copy of "Game Laws and Guide Directory For 1910," a book of ready reference for sportsmen, issued by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

We understand that this book has been produced at great expense, and there is every evidence of it, for it consists of 120 well-printed pages and contains just such information as every hunter should have at his command. It tells where the various kinds of game abound, when the seasons open and close, and what laws govern the hunting of game in each state. Also there is given a list of the names and addresses of dependable and efficient guides, who know every haunt in the big-game regions.

A copy of this invaluable book can be had upon request and mention of this paper to the M. Hartley Co., 299 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Only One Book on Farming.

If a man on a farm could only afford one book on farming we would advise him to obtain "Practical Farming and Gardening," which is advertised in this paper. The original price of this book was $2.00, but we have managed to get a big edition cheaper. See page 19.

Read "A View of the Hog Market" on page 3. It is encouraging to farmers who are interested in hog raising and hog feeding.

THE MEXICAN RESURRECTION PLANT.

This is a great and pleasing novelty. Without water it dries up and is apparently dead. Place it in a shallow tank of water and it revives to a beautiful, living, fern-like plant. Let it dry out again and it curls up like a ball and can be kept for years. It will revive again directly it is placed in water. It requires no soil, no nourishment, no attention.

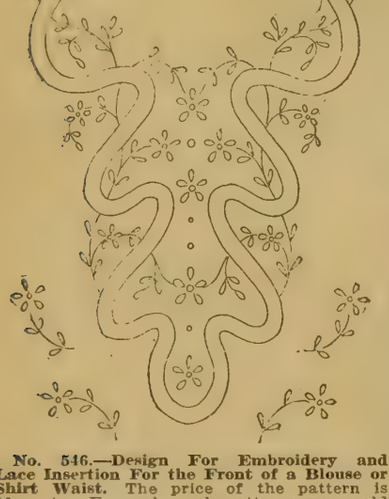
We have adopted the Resurrection Plant as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine.** The magazine is most interesting and is published monthly. It is an illustrated publication, with genuine stories, splendid poetry and home reading. Send 25 cents for one-year's subscription to the **Universal Magazine** and we will mail you one of these genuine Resurrection Plants as a free premium.

Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

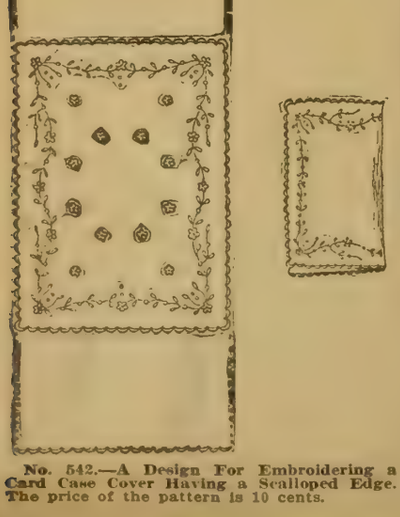
MAY MANTON EMBROIDERY.

These paper patterns require only a hot iron to insure a perfect transfer on cloth. The way to do it is to lay the material to be stamped on a padded ironing board or table, place the pattern over it with the printed side down and press over the entire surface of the paper with a hot iron, when a perfect outline will result. Please order by embroidery number.

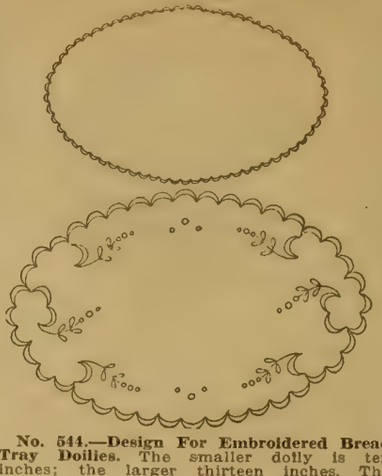
No. 543.—Design For Braiding a Blouse or Princesse Gown. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



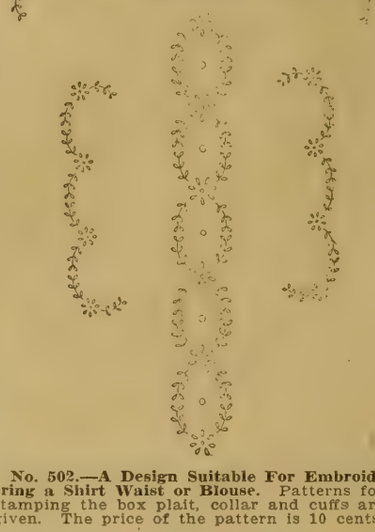
No. 546.—Design For Embroidery and Lace Insertion For the Front of a Blouse or Shirt Waist. The price of the pattern is 10 cents. Formerly such patterns were sold at 35 to 40 cents.



No. 542.—A Design For Embroidering a Card Case Cover Having a Scalloped Edge. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



No. 544.—Design For Embroidered Bread Tray Doilies. The smaller doily is ten inches; the larger thirteen inches. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



No. 502.—A Design Suitable For Embroidering a Shirt Waist or Blouse. Patterns for stamping the box plait, collar and cuffs are given. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Please send all orders for these embroidery patterns to the **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

A Few Poultry Notes.

So many writers on poultry place so much stress on the feed to be given to poultry to be successful. As I see it, while the feed is important, quantity and quality, there are many other things equally as important, and one of them is cleanliness. The poultry house should be kept clean and free from bad smells. The poultry house that you can smell before you enter it is mighty apt to be the home of sick chickens. There is nothing quite equal to air-slaked lime for keeping the poultry house clean and free from disease. That well sprinkled, often, and plenty of lime whitewash used several times a year, and daily, or at most weekly scraping and sweeping, will keep a hen house that chickens can live in and one you can go in without feeling sick. What is more nauseating than going in a dirty, filthy hen house? It is no wonder hens kept in such a place don't lay; that they sicken and die. We should be just as careful now as earlier in the year to keep their quarters clean. All the feed in the world given to hens in a filthy hen house will not make them lay at their best. And eggs are money. That is what we keep them for. We may not make a fortune selling eggs, but there is a mighty good living to be made at it. Then let's take care of our hens. Give them good, clean quarters to sleep in and good, wholesome feed, plenty of it, and of different kinds, good, comfortable nests, then gather in the eggs. And, my word for it, you will be well paid for your work. Work? Yes, lots of work; but the pay is good. Take good care of the hens.—Mrs. H. M. Prince, Oakland, Miss.

Timely Household Hints.

Bed coverings that are too small are the cause of many colds and spells of rheumatism and neuralgia, and if you use the outing cloth blankets, it is far better to buy the goods and make them at home, as the ready-made articles are entirely too small for a durable bed.

If you have a door that lets in much cold at the bottom, make a sack of some stout material and fill it with clean sand and place at the door. The sack must be a little longer than the door and not very large around, as it will roll over easily when the door is opened and it can be easily replaced by the foot; and mats made of burlap cut in strips and braided are good for using around the doors and they are quite easily made.

The best way to make a comfort is to make a comfort of cheese cloth or any old, thin, soft material and tack with fine tidy cotton to keep the cotton batting in place; then make the outside covering and tack over this with yarn or pretty wools. When this covering becomes soiled it can easily be slipped off, washed and ironed and then tacked in place again. An outing flannel blanket is as easy to wash as a cotton sheet and far more pleasant to sleep next to in the winter. When they need washing, put them in warm suds with a little borax added to soften the water and allow them to soak for half an hour, then add more hot water and wash them clean through this suds and put them through a light borax suds, rinse in one clear water and hang out. They will dry in a few hours and can be folded and carried into the house and they need no ironing.

In cold weather, when the windows become dusty and dingy with smoke, wipe them off good with a soft cloth, then wash them with borax water without soap and rinse with one clear water; rub dry with a soft cloth and polish with soft tissue paper, and they will be shiningly clean, and the borax water removes the dirt from the woodwork of the windows without affecting the woodwork or paint.

A good and safe way to use coal oil for a fire starter is to fill a can two-thirds full with fine coal or wood ashes, then stir in enough oil to saturate the ashes thoroughly and use about two spoonfuls to start one fire. —M. H.

To Buy Groceries Right.

On page 7 will be found an advertisement of Montgomery Ward & Co., relating to their pure-food grocery catalogue. This firm is well and favorably known as a strictly reliable house, and hundreds of thousands of farmers will testify to this from having bought of them for many years. To get this catalogue, all you have to do is to write a postal card, saying: "Please send us your grocery catalogue as advertised in The National Farmer and Stock Grower." Address, Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago Avenue Bridge. Chicago, Ill., or to Montgomery Ward & Co., Nineteenth and Campbell streets, Kansas City, Mo. The service is equally as good from either establishment.

A Necessary Precaution.

A theatrical man, who is also a farmer, was afraid that the hunters from town would kill his stock. Therefore he put signs on them: "This is a cow;" "This is a horse;" "This is a pig," thereby preventing the city people from mistaking them for wild game.

"About the only advantage there was in the good old days was that you were younger then."—Exchange.

1911 CALENDAR FREE

We will send 5 lovely colored Thanksgiving Post Cards and a beautiful New Year Calendar printed in colors and gold for 2 cent stamp to pay postage. This remarkable offer made to introduce our post cards in your vicinity. Write today. A. PORTER, 107 Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill. Dept. 221.

TAPE-WORM Expelled a... in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information FREE. DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist, Office, 302 N. 12th St., - ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAGIC NEEDLES RODS, Goldometers, Chronometers etc., for treasure seekers. Millions of wealth under your feet. Guaranteed the best made. Interesting booklet for 2c. stamp FREE. P. & M. AGENCY, 143 Elk St., ELMIRA, PA.

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THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for twenty-five cents to pay for one-year subscription to the Universal Magazine we will send a splendid prize packet of **FIFTY ELEGANT, ASSORTED POST CARDS**, or a packet of **FIFTY MASTERPAINTING POST CARDS**, or a packet of **FIFTY ROUND THE WORLD POST CARDS**. Make your selection of Post Cards. The paper is worth the money. The cards are worth twice the money. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

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PILES, FISTULA, BLEEDING, RECTAL, ULCER, E... Cured without surgical operation. Cures guaranteed. All protruding stopped in one or two treatments. Do not continue to suffer when you can be cured without an operation. Consultation free. Call or write, inclosing 2c. stamp for 172-page Book on Rectal Diseases. DR. M. NEY SMITH, 302 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.

$100 MONTHLY and expenses to trustworthy men and women to travel and distribute samples; big manufacturer. Steady work. S. Scheffer, Treas., A D 211, Chicago.

$3.50 Recipe Cures Weak Kidneys Free

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E Robinson, K-1174 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

Ropp's Commercial Calculator.

This is a standard book and a revised, enlarged and improved edition. There are millions in use. **Ropp's Commercial Calculator** is especially valuable to farmers. By its regular use many hard problems become easy. It will prevent mistakes, relieve the mind, save labor, time and money, and do your figuring in the twinkling of an eye. As

Stock Buyer—I'll lose money on the hogs at $5.52½ unless the market improves by tomorrow. The weight is 3895 lbs. Here is your check for $215.

Farmer—There surely is a mistake somewhere. Ropp's New Calculator makes it $176.25. (p. 58.)

S. B. (after figuring it over carefully)—Correct. Here is a $10 bill with your check. Pardon my mistake.

handy as a watch, always ready and reliable. Anyone who will send 50 cents for one-year's subscription to this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, can select one copy of **Ropp's Commercial Calculator** as a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

SURELY CURES SPAVIN.

Winnifred, Alberta, Oct. 6, '09.

B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Dear Sirs—Please send me your book "A Treatise on the Horse." I have used your Spavin Cure for over a year and have cured the horse of a Spavin. I find it to be a great medicine. Yours truly, T. THORSON.

In Ontario the Canadians raised an average of 286 bushels of carrots; 410 bushels of mangel-wurzels; 117 bushels of turnips; and 353 bushels of beets to the acre. These are official figures and will surprise many farmers who do not raise turnips.

As many as 70,343 sheep have arrived on the Chicago market in one day and 277,748 in one week.

Geese From Canada.

The United States Consul at Charlottetown, Prince Edwards Island, reports that last year live geese to a considerable amount were shipped from Price Edward's Island to the United States, and a number of American buyers are there purchasing for the Boston and New York markets.

The fattening is done in the United States. It is claimed that the geese from this island fatten well and yield richly in rendered grease, used in many households in the place of lard. The average live weight is 8½ pounds and the freight is 10 cents each. The prices paid to farmers in 1908 were from 60 to 65 cents per goose; in 1909, 80 to 85 cents; and this season 10 per cent. more than last year. Shipments of dressed geese, which will amount this year to about 35,000, have commenced. Most of these go to the other maritime provinces and to Newfoundland, the remainder to Boston and New York. The prevailing prices of dressed geese are from 12 to 13 cents per pound.

The exports of live poultry from Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, amounted to $120,623, of which $111,241 worth went to the United States; poultry, dressed and undressed, to the value of $32,432 and $26,730, respectively, went to Great Britain.

(Note.—Under the existing tariff live poultry imported contributes three cents a pound and dressed poultry five cents a pound for the support of the United States government.)

To Feed Young Chicks.

Farmers who intend to use incubators in their poultry raising are interested in a very valuable contribution to poultry literature just issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Ithaca, N. Y. It is entitled "Seven Methods of Feeding Young Chickens," and the authors are J. E. Rice and Clara Nixon. There are forty-eight pages of it, showing every detail of rations, feeding, brooding, yarding, also pictures of chicks at two, four and six weeks old. Their chicks cost them nearly four cents each at birth, and $9.89 per 100 chicks at six weeks old. Write for the incubator books advertised on page 18 and then write to Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for a copy of Bulletin No. 282.

He Found Another Job.

A. T. Stewart was shown one day by one of his confidential employes an amusing caricature of himself done in pencil.

"Good, good!" he laughed, "that is excellent. Who did it!"

"A young salesman at the linen counter. He scratched it off as you passed the other morning. I managed to get it from him and now he's scared stiff for fear you'll see it," was the laughing reply.

"Scared stiff is he?" said Mr. Stewart, with a twinkle in his eye. "Just send him to me, will you?"

A little later a slim youth entered Mr. Stewart's private office and said he understood he had been sent for. "Yes," said Mr. Stewart gravely, and, holding up the sketch, asked: "Did you do this?"

The lad grew pale and stammered: "I—I beg your pardon, sir—it was only a bit of fun—I meant no offense."

"That's all very well, but you'll have to give up your job here."

The youth humbly protested, when Mr. Stewart burst out laughing and said: "Don't say any more, my boy. I'm only joking. Your sketch is excellent, and as it would be a sin to keep a man of your artistic talent behind a linen counter I propose to supply you with the means to study art."

Mr. Stewart's proposition was gratefully accepted and it was thus that John R. Rogers, the sculptor, began his artistic career.—New York Press.

Stumped by Sammy.

"Do not sneer at the juvenile intellect," said John J. Chickering, District Superintendent of Schools. "Sometimes a boy can ask questions that a man can't answer." And he went on to tell of an experience he had when he was principal of one of the New York schools. He was called on by a teacher to come to her aid.

"It's all right," said she, "until natural history hour comes. Sammy Jones lives on a farm, and he thinks he knows more about natural history than the man that invented it. He keeps asking me questions, and if I answer them Sammy laughs, and if I don't the children do. Discipline is simply gone to pot. The children would give up their recess if I would lengthen the natural history hour by five minutes."

"So," said Mr. Chickering, "in the pride of my manhood I told her I would come to her rescue. 'One short, sharp answer will denote to Sammy that the matinee is over.'" The teacher welcomed my aid. That afternoon I dropped in and took charge of the exercise. I told the children I would allow just one question each. And Sammy stumped me. I had hardly made the announcement before his hand was up.

"What is it, Sammy?" I asked.

"Has a duck eyebrows?" asked Sammy."—Cincinnati Times Star.

A Fruit and Garden Paper.

Inquiries for a first-class publication devoted to fruit growing and gardening are answered by our adopting **The Fruitman and Gardener** as a companion paper to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. The combination is a good one. This is offering one as a subscription premium to the other. This is a splendid clubbing arrangement. The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year and **The Fruitman and Gardener** one year, both papers for 50 cents. Send orders to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

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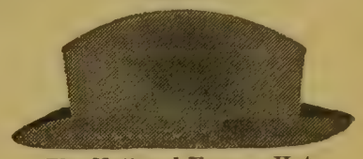

The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7½. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct frm the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless gray is called for. These hats wear as well and last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on this market. They will give entire satisfaction. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color.

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Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National Farmer hat, color.....size.....

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Close Competition.

"Yes," said the specialist, as he stood at the bedside of the miser millionaire, "I can cure you."

"But what will it cost?" came feebly from the lips of the sick man.

The specialist made a swift mental calculation. "Ninety-five dollars," was his answer.

"Can't you shade your figure a little?" wailed the other. "The undertaker's bid is much less."—Lippincott's.

Manitoba's record crop for 1910 was grown on McMillan Bros.' farm, near Westbourne. They have a total crop of 70,000 bushels, netting $40,000 off 2,200 acres.—Toronto Sun.

Make $14.00 On Your Hide

Our Catalog tells how. Save yourself the profits ordinarily made by the other fellow. Ship your hides and skins to us. Let us make them into handsome made-to-measure **Coats, Robes, Mittens, Gloves, etc.** We return the finished article 3 weeks after receiving raw hide. **We guarantee to pay you full market value for the hide if our work does not please you.** You can't loose.

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Fully Illustrated. Full of information. Complete as to prices. It will tell you how to keep the whole family warm AT SMALL COST with hides of your own raising.

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With every Coat or Robe made from a hide shipped us, we give FREE a pair of Knit Lined Horsehide Palm Mitts. These mitts the coat you get—are just what you need. Remember, too—**they cost you nothing.**

Write Us Today

Don't let another day go by. We can keep you warm and will do it for almost nothing. Send your name SURE for our new Catalog by next mail.

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Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World.

This great Atlas contains 107 pages, 6x8 inches, is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory. with new railroads and towns. Every country in the world is shown by maps of the latest plates. We use this Atlas as a subscription premium. For fifty (50) cents paid in advance we will send one copy of **Hammond's Handy Atlas** post free by mail and credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Face in the Mirror.

It was an ordinary London house, spacious and commonplace. But the magic power of wealth had transformed it for the time being into the semblance of fairyland. Flowers bloomed everywhere; a fountain splashed sparkling golden water in the center of a wondrous courtyard: from the ballroom came the rhythm of dancing feet and the distant strains of the newest waltz, played by the most fashionable band in London. The corridor was cool and quiet. Only two people had strayed there and stood beneath a priceless Venetian mirror in a frame of wonderful silver workmanship, one of the many treasures recently bought by the American man of wealth who on this night was giving a bal masque.

A divan, rich with Eastern coloring, invited rest, and the couple sat down. Only the mirror heard and saw what happened. It was the one silent witness.

"I know your voice," said the man in a puzzled tone, "but I cannot recognize anything else. Yet I feel as if I had known you all my life."

The girl laughed from behind the mask, which hid all but the sparkle of her bright eyes. He, too, was masked, and the disguise suited his seventeenth-century costume. The girl wore a sweeping gown of pearly tints, sparkling here and there with silver and gold. It was the dress of a Juliet or an Eliza Brabant, and the two costumes—the velvet and lace of the courtier and the shimmering pearly dress of the lady—were well matched. Doubtless they thought so, as they had danced half the night together.

"Have we met before?" she asked presently, and her voice was very soft and sweet. "I do not know who you are, yet—"

"Yet?"

"I, too, seem as if I had known you—all my life. Isn't that odd when we are strangers?"

"'There are more things in heaven and earth—'"

"Don't say it, please; it is hackneyed, and we have avoided the common and the everyday so successfully. Besides, it doesn't apply to this case."

"Why not? Have you never heard of reincarnation?"

"Yes; but—"

"Well, why should we not have met in some other state? Perhaps once upon a time we were friends—perhaps even more than that. Why, we may have met in Rome when she was at the height of her pride and glory, or in Athens in the days of the heroes, or—in a dozen other places. And now we meet again, in the prosaic twentieth century, in a modern London ballroom, attired in the dress of another century, and renew our old friendship. Doesn't that account for it all?"

She tapped her little white satin toe on the polished floor. There was a hint of sorrow in her voice when she answered:

"Perhaps it does. But if you think that is really the case, isn't it a pity we never met before?"

"But we have met a thousand times!" he said, with triumph. "I've seen you in my dreams, although I've never been able to find you till to-night. That was where that meddlesome old lady, Fate, came in and interfered. Still, I know you well!"

"Better than anyone else, even in this one single night?"

"Better than anyone else."

A silence fell between them. The band was playing a haunting waltz, and the sound of the dancers' feet came distinctly to them.

"We ought to go back," she said with an effort, but he put his hand on hers appealingly.

"Not yet," he said. "You will have all the rest of your life without me; don't grudge me half an hour out of it."

"I ought to grudge you even that," she said, "because—"

"Because?"

"It belongs to someone else—my life, I mean."

"So does mine. In that, too, we are alike, fair mask. That is why I beg for just another half-hour—then we can go back to realties. Let us imagine ourselves back in that other world—in Rome or Greece or wherever it was where you and I met long ages ago, and were all the world to each other because we understood each other. It is only a game."

"Only a game," she repeated. "Yet life is made up of games—of chance. And when one wins another loses. It is the same in everything."

"But the losses exceed the gains," he said. "Listen! I want to tell you a story. I leave London in the morning. We shall never meet again, and as it is, I don't even know who you are, so it cannot matter. Will you hear it?"

"Yes."

"Once upon a time there was a man who had high ideals and high hopes, and because his hearthstone was cold they flourished the more. I believe someone has said that high hopes faint on a warm hearth. Well, he dreamt that some day he would meet the lady of his dreams, and then they would live happily ever after, like the people in the fairy tales that you and I read about when we were children together in that other world. But the cold hearth had to be warmed for the sake of his people. He belonged, you see, to a good old family, with a proud name, but little to keep it up. So when ruin stared them in the face, this man promised to save the home if the way and means could be found. The means were found in the person of a woman whom he might marry and obtain with her a fortune. I hate to tell you this, but it is part of the story. He was not altogether mercenary, but it was the only way out of the trouble."

"Yes—and the woman?"

"Is good and beautiful and—obedient. The marriage is as distasteful to her as it is to the man. But there are wheels within wheels. Then—for my story is not done yet—since he made his promise he has met the one woman in the world who was made for him and with whom he should have spent the rest of his life. So you see what he has lost."

The girl stirred a little; her fingers tightened on the fan upon her lap with such strength that the fragile ivory sticks snapped.

"And does he not think what it must mean to the woman?" she asked. "Doesn't he guess what it must be to her? Why, I—I know what she must be suffering, for I—"

"I understand—you, too, are a victim!" he said bitterly. "I knew I was not the only one on earth to suffer. So in this, as in other things, we are alike. You— Hark!"

A clock struck twelve with slow, solemn strokes. From the distant ballroom came the sudden cessation of dance-music, followed by a burst of voices and gay laughter.

It was the hour when the dancers were to unmask. The two on the divan stood up. Behind them the silver-faced mirror shone like a sheet of light.

"Am I not to see you?" he whispered as they stood in silence for a moment. "I leave London in the morning. They have all unmasked by now. Is there any harm—dear?"

She turned from him resolutely.

"The game is over" she said. "Will you go down without me, please? I—would rather you did, really."

He bowed. Through the holes in her mask he could see the sparkle of her eyes was softened, and he wondered if that softness was caused by tears.

"Then—good-bye!" he murmured.

She gave him her hand. He held it for a moment, then released it and went towards the stairs. She stood listening to the retreating footsteps, her face turned towards the old mirror. Then her fingers fumbled with the strings of her mask; it dropped from her face, and she looked into the shining mirror at a face flushed like a pink rose, soft, dewy eyes, a wealth of dusky hair under a pearl-besprinkled lace veil.

And someone else saw the vision.

He had hesitated at the head of the stairs, and, like Lot's wife of old, looked back. He had taken off his own mask and glanced back at the sweet white figure of the one woman in the world. In the mirror, that curious old mirror, he saw her face.

The next moment he was at her side; her hands were in his before she could start from his embrace.

"You!" he cried hoarsely.

She looked up at him with bewilderment.

"Dick!"

The two victims who had been forced into a marriage contract against their will—the man who had proposed and the woman who had accepted from a sense of duty—stared at each other in silence more eloquent than words.

"And I never knew you!" he exclaimed. "I never knew that it was you! I can scarcely believe it even now. I thought you were a complete stranger, and it was you—you—all the time, my dearest, my wife!"

"Because you didn't know me or I you," she said, her head against his shoulder under the old silver mirror "I was far too much afraid of you before to talk to you, and—then tonight, from behind a mask, we got to know each other so well! Oh, a mask makes one so brave!"

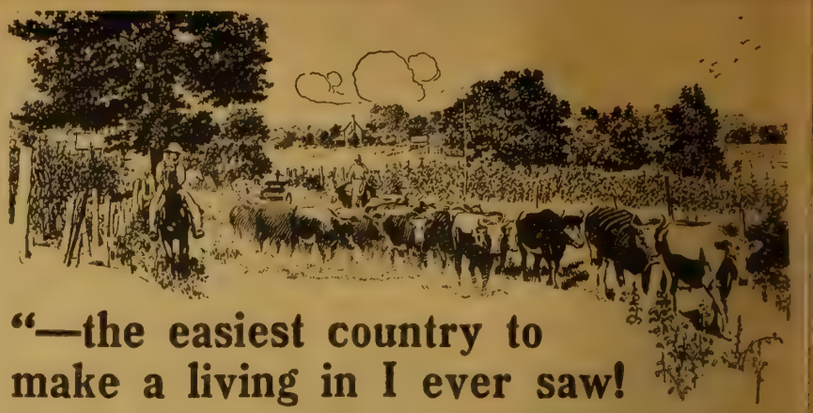
"And I did not guess, and unless I had looked back we might never have known. Think, darling—we might have gone on hiding from each other and being afraid and miserable for the rest of our lives, while now—"

Her pink cheek was pressed against his as she whispered with mirth-filled eyes:

"The distasteful marriage must go on, I suppose? Simply for the sake of—"

"For my sake!" he said tenderly

"Dick—and for mine!"—E. Burrowes, in Family Herald.



"—the easiest country to make a living in I ever saw!

Joe Ward of Paragould, was speaking of *his* part of Arkansas but if he had been telling about Arkansas and East Texas as a *whole*, he couldn't have put it better. If you would transfer *your* efforts to the cheaper, *richer* land there, you would be *surprised* at the difference in your income. The *main* cause of the *big* profits in Arkansas and East Texas is the *low price of land.* It *stands to reason*, that $30 corn from $10 per acre land (such as Mr. Hurd of Lewisville, Ark., speaks of in our book)—that $150 truck and fruit crops from $10 to $25 per acre land (such as Mr. Story of East Texas refers to) is *bound* to get you ahead quicker than the *same* crops from *high priced* land, where you now are. I have known case after case of crop raising in

Arkansas & East Texas

where the first yield *paid* for the land, with a margin to spare. Most anywhere there you can buy raw land at $5 to $10 per acre and some of the best cultivated land at $10 to $30. And Arkansas and East Texas are *normal* sections, like yours, with a normal climate and normal conditions. All the staple crops, as well as fruits and truck, yield as much or *more* there than where you are, on land that cost a fourth or half as much as yours. The *climate* lets cattle graze *all* year. On the Murray Phillips farm, Judge Stacy pointed out 120 cattle grazing, and said: "That bunch will be ready for market in May and they've never eaten a grain of corn, except what they found in fields after crops had been gathered. They'll not cost Phillips more than $19 a head and will bring $55 to $63 each."

The big advantages of this country are being *found out. Get there* before places and prices are *boomed.* Hundreds of farmers are taking advantage of the cheap excursions twice each month via Cotton Belt Route, to look around—why not you? Our booklets are the kind that farmers can *figure* from—chuckful of bedrock facts that are *bound* to interest you, showing *scores* of actual crop growing scenes. Send for *your* free copies while I *have* them. Write me *tonight.*

COTTON BELT ROUTE

E. W. LaBeaume, G.P.& T.A.,St.L.S.W.Ry., 1402 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

According to a government report Ireland has 1,557,584 dairy cows which is the largest number on hand since 1860.

Advance Issue of the 1911 Coca-Cola Girl Calendar

We will send you this beautiful Calendar lithographed in colors on receipt of 2c postage.

And just remember—whenever you see a beautiful girl—whenever you see an arrow, think of

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MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

Very Elegant Pattern Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Each pattern is new and original. In this edition we present for consideration twenty seasonable patterns absolutely up-to-date with directions for ordering and quantity of material required.

No. 6691.—Overblouse, 32 to 40 bust. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2½ yards 21 or 24, 1½ yards 32, or 1¼ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard 21 inches wide for the trimming portions, ¾ yard of ribbon 2 inches wide for the rosette.

No. 6680.—Norfolk Jacket For Misses and Small Women, fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. The quantity of material required for the medium size (sixteen years) is 3½ yards 27, 3 yards 44, or 2¾ yards 52 inches wide.

No. 6728.—Long Box Coat For Misses and Small Women, fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. The quantity of material required for the medium size (sixteen years) is 5½ yards 24 or 27, 3 yards 44 or 52 inches wide for full length; 4¾ yards 24 or 27, 2½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide for the three-quarter length.

No. 6261.—Child's Apron, two, four and six years. The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) is 2⅛ yards 24, 2 yards 32, or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide.

No. 6228.—Infant's Long or Short One-piece Kimono, one size. For the long Kimono will be required 2½ yards of material 24, 2¼ yards 27, or 1¾ yards either 36 or 44 inches wide, with 3½ yards of banding; to make the short Kimono, ¾ yard, any width. The price of each pattern is 10 cents.

No. 6684.—One-piece Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2¼ yards 21 or 24, 1¾ yards 32, or 1¼ yards 44 inches wide, with ⅛ yard of silk for the band at the neck and cuffs, ⅛ yard of all-over lace for the yoke and collar when these are used.

No. 6719.—Fancy Yoke Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3¼ yards 24 or 27, 2¼ yards 36, or 2⅛ yards 44 inches wide, with 5½ yards of edging, 4 yards of insertion.

No. 6720.—Kimono With Pointed Yoke. Small, 32 or 34; medium, 36 or 38; large, 40 or 42 bust. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9 yards 24 or 27, 7⅝ yards 36, or 5 yards 44 inches wide, with 1⅞ yards of silk for trimming for the long Kimono, 4¼ yards 24, 3½ yards 32, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide for the short Kimono.

No. 6778.—Girl's Cape With Hood or Rolled-over Collar, one two and four years. For the medium size (two years) will be required 3 yards of material 27, or 1½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide, with ⅝ of a yard of any width for the lining of the hood.

No. 6723.—Four-piece Walking Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5¼ yards 24 or 27, 3⅜ yards 44 or 52 inches wide, to make as illustrated; if narrow material is used, it is well to make a seam at the center front in order to avoid piecing, and when made in this way 5¾ yards 21 or 27 inches wide will be needed; width of skirt at lower edge, 3 yards, ⅛ yard when plaited. The price of each pattern is 10 cents.

No. 6700.—Draped Waist, 32 to 40 bust. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 21 or 24, 2¾ yards 32, or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide, with 1¼ yards of lace, 1⅛ yards of banding, 1½ yards of ribbon, 2 inches wide, for the rosettes, 1½ yards of all-over lace for yoke and long under-sleeves.

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Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments.

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I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors, or Growths; also pains in head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney, and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that, it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial: and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies, Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H - - Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

No. 6693.—Single Breasted Utility Coat For Misses and Small Women, fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. The quantity of material required for the medium size (sixteen years) is 5½ yards 27, 3 yards 44, or 2¾ yards 52 inches wide.

No. 6688.—Work Apron. Small, 32 or 34; medium, 36 or 38; large, 40 or 42 bust. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 24 or 27, 3 yards 36 inches wide.

No. 6754.—Skirt With Panel Effect, 22 to 30 waist. For the medium size will be required 7¼ yards of material 24 or 27, 6 yards 36, or 5½ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard velvet or silk or the piping. The width of the long skirt at the lower edge is 2⅞ yards.

No. 6696.—Five-gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. The quantity of material required for the medium size is, for the upper portion, 4 yards 24, 27 or 32, 2½ yards 44 inches wide; for the flounce, 2¾ yards 24 or 27, 2¼ yards 32, or 1½ yards 44 inches wide. The width of long skirt at lower edge is 3 yards. The price of each pattern is 10 cents.

No. 6714.—Belted Blouse Coat With Peplum For Misses and Small Women, fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years of age. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 24 or 27, 2⅛ yards 44, or 1⅝ yards 52 inches wide, with ⅜ yard of silk for trimming, ½ yard any width for vest.

No. 6711.—Tucked-over Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2⅞ yards 24 or 27, 2 yards 36, or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide, with 1¾ yards of banding.

No. 6713.—Steamer or Pullman Gown. Small, 32 or 34; medium, 36 or 38; large, 40 or 42 bust. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9¼ yards 24 or 27, 6½ yards 36, or 5 yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard of banding.

No. 6718.—Eight-gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8¼ yards 24 or 27, 6 yards 36, or 4 yards 44 inches wide; the width of skirt at the lower edge is 3⅞ yards, or 1⅞ yards when the plaits are pressed flat.

No. 6717.—Boy's Suit, two, four and six years. The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) is 3¾ yards 24 or 27, 2⅝ yards 36, or 2 yards 44 inches wide. The price of each pattern is 10 cents.

Please be sure to give the size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address plainly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Kindly address all pattern orders to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Oranges as Food.

Oranges are better than drugs for certain ailments. They act on the liver and bowels and nourish the body as well as furinsh organic salts. It is said that one can live on an exclusive diet for months, for the fruit is rich in values. It has 11.57 caloric power to the ounce; 70 organic salts; 11.54 sugar and starch; 20 oil and acid and 82 protein.—Florida Fruit and Produce News.

When we hear of a man who is 70 years old marrying, it is hard to determine just what is the age of discretion.

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This Full Size 31 piece Dinner Set is handsomely decorated with natural colored violets and bordered with pretty design in gold. Decorations are durable and will last forever. Every piece is perfect and selected from our first grade. We give this beautiful set for selling only 35 packages high grade Art Post Cards at 10c per pkge. Send today for cards and large catalogue in colors, showing guaranteed goods. When sold, send us the $3.50 and dishes will be sent promptly. Positively no more sales to be made for this complete set. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

ALTON WATCH CO., DEPT. 637 CHICAGO.

To Root Roses Easily.

To root roses easily, dig a trench eighteen inches deep by twelve inches wide. In the bottom fill in with sand four to six inches, then fill up with good garden soil. Cut your cuttings fifteen inches long, preferably twigs that have borne roses, but well-matured wood, and stick down to within one and a half inches of the top end, leaving out one or two eyes or buds, wet the bed well, press the dirt well around each one, turn a fruit jar or tumbler over each and mulch with stable manure to keep from freezing and leave. Do this at any time from the middle of October to the first of February, and the following spring you will have plenty of slips. I leave them in the bed until the following fall and then put them where I want them to stand. The best place for the cutting bed, I find, is along the north side of the garden, where the palings will keep off the cold and reflect the sun. And by the edge of the garden it is not in the way in plowing the garden, a very important item, as you don't want the horse to walk on it. The same bed will do for years. I have one I have used for twenty years by putting more sand in the bottom once in a while, as it will get mixed with the soil in digging it up from time to time. I have been very successful this way. It is also fine for raspberries and grapes. I like to put them out in February to April. They do better then.

When you take up your roses to put out in the yard, they should be cut back one-half to two-thirds.—Mrs. H. M. Prince, Oakland, Miss.

The Country School, and Why We Have No Better Teachers.

I see in a recent unmber of The National Farmer and Stock Grower an article entitled "Our Country School Teachers." It speaks of the teachers being more poorly equipped. If we paid our country teachers better we would get better equipment. It is only the youngest, most inexperienced teachers who will teach in the country, for the salary the country teacher is paid. It is no wonder she does not anticipate staying "a country teacher" longer than she can get the required number of years' experience it takes to get her a position in the city schools. It is true the country children do suffer from the mistakes of our young teachers, but there is no help for it, as long as we don't pay them well enough to induce them to stay with us after their years of mistakes in their learning to teach. Many of them would gladly stay in the country if the salary was commensurate with the work.

Then another thing lost sight of by many people, and especially people who do not study things from the country standpoint, is, our country teacher's hands are tied. They are paid by the County Superintendent according to the average attendance. That looks all right at first sight. But just wait a bit. There are always some unruly patrons, just as there are always some unruly pupils in all schools. Let the teacher try to enforce some rule. See the pupils pull out of school, backed up by their patrons, those same unruly patrons. I have known one-third of the school drop out that way. And then where goes the teacher's salary? We will say it is wrong, but it is a fact just the same. Now, the old experienced teacher won't stand for that sort of thing. She goes to the city, where she is assured living wages, so much a month, as long as she is employed, and not dependent on somebody's whim. No, our country teachers are not well paid, and their salary is not insured. They may take a school, expecting it to pay them $40 a month, if they can keep up a certain average, and the first thing they or anybody else knows, half the pupils have stopped. Then where is her $40 to come from? She must pay out $15 to $20 a month for board and laundry, and if she doesn't get her salary, how is she to live?

No, instead of lengthening out the term, we should double back and pay better salary. And we country people should stand by our teacher better. Don't take the children from school for every little supposed wrong step a young teacher does. And we must be careful to plan so the children will be there; not be indifferent about it. Make it the children's business to go to school. Don't let them stay out to do a job of work on a busy day. Now is all the time the children will ever have to go to school, and we are cheating them if we don't see that they go. We should ever hold the teacher up to them in the highest respect. We should not criticise her in their presence. If we do not like what she does, we should see her personally and call in the trustees and the County Superintendent, too, if necessary; but don't do her reputation and the children's future the great wrong of snatching the children away from school. Then we will have better country schools and our teachers will stay with us, for they can make a living at teaching in the country and will not turn to the city in self-defense. I have watched school conditions in the country for many years, and this is the way I see them.—Mrs. H. M. Prince, Oakland, Miss.

Devote Entire Magazine Issue to the Famous Panama Exposition.

"San Francisco—The Exposition City," written by Rufus Steele, is the feature of Sunset Magazine for December. The December number is devoted to San Francisco as the logical spot for the Panama Exposition City.

Other fascinating articles of importance to the country at large have been written by Governor Gillett, Homer S. King and Robert E. Connolly. Advance proof sheets of Mr. Steele's wonderful article, which is illustrated in four colors, show his work to be one of the most interesting treatises of this nature which has ever been written. No man or woman who takes pride in "keeping up on current events" can afford to miss the December number of Sunset.

From Half an Acre of Ground.

Walter Neu, a Belleville boy, holds the record as a youthful agriculturist, having raised on a half acre of ground, on the outskirts of the city, two crops during the past six months, which netted him $251.80. He has also demonstrated that the soil and climate of Illinois are adaptable to two crops on the one piece of ground in one year.

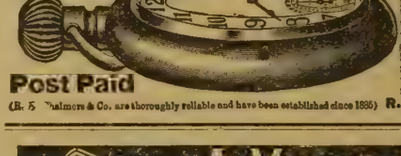
Neu made public an itemized statement of his crops and the sums netted from each, which are as follows:

First crop, March to July—One hundred and sixty bushels of onions, $186.60; 5 dozen bunches of green onions, $9.15; 22 bushels of peas, $13.35.

Second crop, July to November—Thirty bushels of beans, $15; 10 dozen bunches of carrots, $3.00; 22 dozen bunches of beets, $5.50; 26 boxes of carrots, $10.40; 24 boxes of beets, $6.00; 14 dozen bunches of radishes, $2.80.

The only expense Neu had for the two crops, outside of seed and his own labor, was $5 rent.

DAN PATCH—The imported Shire horse, a draft stallion, second time grand champion of the breed at the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition. Exhibited by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., and sold to Mr. John J. Mitchell, of Lake Geneva, Wis., for ten thousand dollars.



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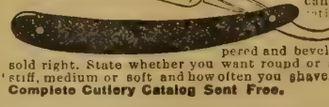

Send us your name and address. We will send you postpaid a Vulcan Razor. Shave with it for 30 days. If at the end of that time you're satisfied that it's the best razor you ever put to your face send us $1.75. If not, just send back the razor and there will be no charge. But you can't help liking this fine English crucible steel, oven tempered and bevel edge razor because it's made right--tempered right--ground right--sold right. State whether you want round or square point; wide, medium or narrow blade; whether your beard is stiff, medium or soft and how often you shave. Isn't it worth writing to find a razor that just suits your beard?

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Paper.

Paper has almost an infinite number of uses, either as the best material or as a makeshift for something else, and the housewife has learned almost as well as the manufacturer to turn this cheapest of materials into a variety of uses.

To keep out wind there is nothing better. Even John D., it is said, finds it a most efficient as well as a cheap chest protector, and anyone who has occasion to expose himself in the wind will do well to bear this in mind.

If hard pressed for an individual drinking cup, one may quickly be improvised by folding a square piece of paper eight or nine inches each way in a diagonal line through the middle. Then fold one of the newly-made points back upon the other side, making a right angle toward the base. Fold the other angle in the same manner. Fold the top of the original isosceles down to the level of these folds. Fold the opposite point down on the other side and then open. It makes a very convenient cup.

Kentucky tobacco, advertised on page 20, is offered to Farmers by Farmers. It is grown by the seller. We have investigated and find them to be responsible.

At the Chicago International Live Stock Expostion the hogs exhibited in car-loads averaged from 183 to 267 pounds, although in the heavy weights exhibits could have run up to 350 pounds.

In New York, to-day, on an average, there is a birth every four minutes, a death every seven minutes and a marriage every eleven minutes.

$25 WEEKLY and expenses to men and women to collect names, distribute samples and advertise. Steady work. **C. H. EMERY, A Q 260, Chicago, Ill.**

GALL STONES or any **LIVER DISEASE.** Write me at once about ... trial of a cure FREE. **Address ED. C. COVEY, R.F.D., Lansing, Mich.**

We Pay $36 **A WEEK** and expenses to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. **Imperial Mfg. Co., Dept. 38, Parsons, Kan.**

WANTED—Capable Agriculture Salesman as District Manager for Western Branch of established business. Lucrative position. Farm preferred. **Lake Erie Seed Co., Buffalo, N.Y.**

Don't Wear a Truss

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STUART'S PLAS-TR-PADS are different from the painful truss, being made self-adhesive purposely to hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Process of cure is natural, so no further use for trusses. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write TODAY.

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The School Girl's Dress.

A generation ago the plain country folk were shocked at the evening costume of the society belle, wondered that she did not catch her death of cold, and perhaps in some instances thought it no great pity if she did. Yet we see the same tendency toward scant chest and arm protection among the school girls of to-day; and, if remonstrated with, they think themselves martyrs to old-fogy ideas.

The dainty yokes and guimpes are certainly very pretty, and give a finished effect with very little extra washing. But when they are of lace or its equivalent in texture, and there is a remonstrance against marring their beauty by the pressure of real cloth beneath, it seems high time to call a halt.

What if the heavy coat and fur neckpiece do protect when out doors. The temperature of the school room varies. Boys with clothing that is genuine may not care to endure a temperature above normal, and up comes a window, the wind perhaps blowing directly upon fair Angelina. Of course, she is not going to admit that she is cold, or if she does condescend to slip on her sweater, it, too, has the fashionable V-neck, and the point where protection is most needed is thus still exposed.

If there is a pie social at the school house in the evening, the pretty serge or cashmere must be substituted for some light filmy gossamer texture—and so it goes.

The woolen hood is now a back number, and a daity silk scarf, a little warmer than so much cobweb, is substituted. This is all very fine for warm weather, but not compatible with snowdrifts. There are many silk or mercerized goods which will form a handsome as well as a serviceable scarf, yet the very idea of service seems sufficient to brand the goods as unavailable. We quite admire the taste for dainty textures, but object to their being pressed into a service for which they are so illy adapted. The scarf, properly made and worn, has many praiseworthy elements. It is easily adjusted and almost universally becoming to the school girl. If of a color that will stand washing, it may always be kept fresh. Select a firm, heavy piece of goods, silk or mercerized, as the purse can afford, but avoid the gauze effects, which are a protection only in name.

A neat school dress for a girl, little or big, is of good serge. This will stand wear and rough usage and still look well. If one has time for the frills, a yoke of light-colored material, though thick goods or something which will be pretty lined, is always in order. This may be changed frequently and thus give the effect of another dress. Children always like a change. If one can crochet, or embroider, or do tatting, the dress entirely of heavy goods may be brightened with some of this fancy work. But do not let the girl for a moment think that she can slip on a lace yoke and call herself dressed at this season. The chest especially needs protection, and an annoying throat trouble is easily started by such rashness.

For the fancy yoke one may often use old silk which has become too much soiled for a nice dress, and yet when covered with lace or embroidery the defects are partially concealed. Or a piece of pretty mercerized goods may serve to give the touch of brightness desired. But be sure that there is a lining back of this which will assure warmth and protection from cold.

If a child must walk or ride a long distance in the cold, a veil or other protection across the forehead is an essential; or a large scarf may be so arranged as to protect this most sensitive part of the head. And if the morning does seem fair and sunny, do not be tempted to allow an omission of winter clothing to be carried if not worn. For old weather can change his moods in much less than six hours, and a spring coat is not an agreeable garb in which to meet a blizzard.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Chinese Market For Ginseng.

Consul General Geo. E. Anderson, at Hong Kong, China, contributes the following to the Trade Reports of the Department of Commerce and Labor:

The present market for ginseng of good grades in Hong Kong is ruling unusually high. Concerning it a well-known Anglo-American firm says:

Ginseng of all grades is salable here, but root from the Northern States is most in demand and commands the highest price. It is next to impossible to make any accurate quotations, as ginseng not being a staple, its commercial value depends entirely on its merits, which can be determined only after inspection of the goods. To give a rough idea of the prices now obtainable in our market we will give as basis a root produced in Wisconsin or Michigan or Iowa which we classify as "good" cargo. Such a root, if properly dried and in all ways satisfactory, might be sold to-day at about $2,400 Mexican per pical of 133⅓ pounds, which price, at the present rate of exchange and after allowing for all discounts and charegs,' should show a net return to the shipper of about $7.12 per pound. Of course exchange, as you will doubtless understand, plays a very important part in this business, and for the past few years it has been impossible to realize the handsome profits of the old days, owing to the low value of silver.

The ginseng business of China at present seems to be in the control of an organization of Chinese dealers. Several foreign commission firms are ready to handle shipments of American ginseng on commission, and it is probable that under present conditions in the East the American product can best be handled through Hong Kong and through these foreign houses, because better prices are likely to be had outside of the Chinese combination.

Shipments of American ginseng have greatly increased in recent years, an estimate by a reliable authority placing arrivals in Hong Kong from the United States at 86,800 pounds in 1906, 128,133 pounds in 1907, 134,200 pounds in 1908, and 160,800 pounds in 1909. Present indications are that the current year's shipments will be a little larger than those of last year. The present supply of ginseng in China proper, aside from the United States, which is represented almost exclusively by Hong Kong shipments, comes from Japan, including Formosa, which supplies about 40 per cent. Until the past two years Korea supplied a material portion of the imports, its share reaching 26 per cent. of the whole in 1905.

About 40 per cent. of the Chinese imports go to Shanghai, about 9 per cent. to Foochow, about 6 per cent. to Amoy, about 5 per cent. to Chungking, and the rest is scattered all over the empire, shipments from year to year varying greatly for each port. The demand vares greatly according to the prosperity of the country, the nature of the winter season (well-to-do Chinese like to drink a tea made of ginseng during rainy, cold, damp weather), the exchange value of silver and the introduction of modern medicine.

Profitable Presents.

A story is told of a Russian nobleman who on the first evening of a visit to Paris went to a theater, and, with the object of showing politeness, sent a bouquet to the heroine of the play. He had almost forgotten having done so, when, on the eve of his departure, the actress called upon him to express her thanks for his "incessant and delicate attentions." "You are extremely kind," he replied modestly; "but I sent you only one bouquet, and that was a month ago, if I remember rightly." "Why," the lady exclaimed, "your servant has brought me one every evening!" The man was at once summoned, and he admitted the truth of the artiste's statements. "When I took the first bouquet," he explained, "the lady gave me five francs, and, as the flowers only cost me three francs, I kept it up!"

Burbank's Crimson Winter Rhubarb.

A premium worth a fortune. A plant that can be grown in paying quantities on any small piece of ground, also in the house cellar. Returns $1,000 profit per acre. This is a creation by the famous plant specialist Luther Burbank, of California. Rhubarb is a universal plant, and this Burbank's Crimson Winter Rhubarb is the King of the entire species, producing stalks of medium size, twelve to eighteen inches long, and producing them in all the fifty-two weeks of the year, whereas the productive life of common sorts is twelve weeks. A few roots of Crimson Winter Rhubarb will supply a large family and at the same time increase roots to enlarge

Burbank's Crimson Winter Rhubarb.

the crop. We have decided to use a few roots of Burbank's Crimson Winter Rhubarb in connection with the Subscription Department of The National Farmer and Stock Grower. THIS IS A DOLLAR PROPOSITION. Send us One Dollar for two single one-year subscriptions to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, or for your own two-year subscription, and we will send by mail, prepaid, one copy of a booklet entitled "Rhubarb For Profit" and Six Roots of Burbank's Crimson Winter Rhubarb. Send your dollar quickly and the book and plants will be mailed you from Pasadena, California, where they are grown. This premium is in line with the policy of the publishers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower to furnish valuable premiums.

CANNING FACTORIES FOR SALE

Make you $25 to $200 a day. For Farm, Large Communities or Towns. 15 sizes. Prices from $85 to $850. Capacities as high as 9000 cans tomatoes or vegetables, or 20,000 cans fruits in ten hours. TERMS: Cash or on 2 or 3 yearly payments. If you want to buy write for Booklet.

THOS. M. BROWN, Springfield, Mo.

RUBBER ROOFING.

WARRANTED FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FREIGHT PAID

To any station East of the Rocky Mountains.

One Ply weighs 35 lbs., 108 square feet, $1.10 per roll.
Two Ply weighs 45 lbs., 108 square feet, $1.30 per roll.
Three Ply weighs 55 lbs., 108 square feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH.

We save you the wholsalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

INDESTRUCTIBLE BY HEAT, COLD, SUN OR RAIN.
ANYBODY CAN LAY IT.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to the Southern Illinois National Bank.

Century Manufacturing Co. East St. Louis, Ill.

Simpson-Eddystone Prints

are reliable dress-goods

They have been the standard calicoes of the United States for over 65 years. Your grandmother relied on these same cotton dress-goods of quality; so did your mother.

Numerous beautiful, fashionable designs, printed in absolutely fast colors on the finest and best woven cloths.

Show this advertisement to your dealer when you order, and don't accept substitutes. If not in your dealer's stock write us his name and address. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Snake Charmer's Stone.

"One Sunday morning in February, 1892, two Indian snake-charmers came to my small bungalow at Hanwella," says a writer in a Ceylon paper. "They had three snakes with them and proceeded to make them dance as usual. I stopped them and told them that I had seen all that before, and asked them whether they could compel a wild snake to dance, and, if so, whether they could catch one for the purpose. One of them expressed his willingness to do so. Ten days previously I had chased a cobra of the species called by the natives 'Tom-tom beater,' i. e., the black cobra with a red spectacle mark on its hood. The Singalese, I believe, think that they are incarnations of low-caste natives; hence its name. It is certainly fiercer and more active than the common brown cobra.

"I had noticed at the time that it had taken refuge in an ant-hill near the edge of the paddy field which formed one boundary of the new clearing upon which my bungalow stood, and situated about two hundred feet from it. I led the charmer to this ant-hill. When I had assured him that a snake almost certainly occupied the hole, he squatted down opposite to it and started blowing into a reed pipe, which gave a sound similar to that of a bagpipe. After a long time, and when I had alomst given up the idea of the snake being there still, the cobra protruded its head about an inch out of the hole in order presumably to see what was going on; the charmer pounced upon it, and, seizing the head of the snake between his thumb and two fingers so that it could not open its mouth, he pulled it out of the white ants' nest and brought it to the bungalow.

"He then tried to make it dance by holding a small piece of white root above its head. The snake tried to escape several times, but was brought back again and ultimately was induced to dance with its hood extended.

"I then asked the charmer what he would do if he happened to get bitten by a wild snake. He told me that he did not mind it, as he had a certain medicine which would prevent any ill-effects. I then, more as a joke than anything else, promised him five rupees if he would allow himself to be stung by the snake he had just caught, fully believing that he would not attempt it. But before I could stop him he had seized the snake by the neck and had thrust the forefinger of his right hand deep in its mouth, and when he withdrew it there were two punctures on each side of the second joint. Both punctures were bleeding slightly.

"He at once handed over the cobra to his companion, who immediately shut him up in the snake-basket, and the charmer at once took out from his waist-cloth a piece of charred bone, well known as the snake stone, which he applied at once to the two punctures. He then waited for some minutes, and I could see the veins on the back of his hands standing out like knotted strings. After a couple of minutes or so the stone dropped down, and he then told me that he had extracted all the poison; and, calling for a small cocoanut shell full of milk, he put the stone into it; in a moment, after a considerabe amount of bubbling, there came to the surface a certain amount of an oily-looking liquid, pale straw in color."

Improving the Farm Home.

Appliances for the comfort and sanitation of the farm home, as well as for the saving of "steps" and labor in almost every one of that home's varied industries, are now so numerous and so cheap that—whatever the case may have been in years gone by—there is to-day practically no excuse for the primitive conditions which yet prevail in too many households. The coarse jest, that "Woman's time, like hens', ain't worth nothin'," long since lost its point—if it ever had one—in the presence of the patent fact that on the use made of the woman's time depends the question, not merely of her family's advancement in a pecuniary sense, but of its standing in the community. Her time is now recognized by every man gifted with the faculty of thought, as something extremely precious—something that she should never be forced to waste when a small expenditure of money will effect a daily saving. Such a saving is effected whenever, for instance, a kitchen sink, connected with a drain, taks the place of the clumsy "dish-pan on a table;" whenever the pump is brought close to the door, or, better still, inside the kitchen; whenever a bath-room is introduced; whenever an inexpensive engine is made to run the churn, the wringer, the washing machine, or the sewing machine; whenever a meat-chopper, costing only $1.25, takes the place of the old chopping-bowl, and enables a dish to be prepared in half the former time; whenever a steam "canner" enables her to get through in an hour with canning processes that once took a day; and when the purchase of "ready-made" garments relieves her of long hours now unnecessarily spent over the sewing machine or needle—since such garments may often be purchased for little more than the price she pays for the material.

If a study of this question is made, many a farmer will be surprised at the smallness of the outlay necessary to cut his wife's household burdens in half, while increasing the comfort of the home and affording its members opportunities, now seemingly lacking, for social and other enjoyments.—C. R. Barnes, University Farm of Minneapolis.

The high cost of living does not apply to fencing. A strong woven-wire fence can be bought cheaper now than three barbed wires ten years ago. See page 2.

SEED CORN PREMIUMS.

OFFERED BY THE NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCK GROWER, THE BEST MONTHLY FARM PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower, published monthly at St. Louis, Mo., subscription price 50 cents a year, is largely responsible for the great improvement in corn-growing methods, especially in the Middle and Southern States, where the crops have so largely increased. This is done by furnishing subscribers small quantities of selected seed corn grown by champion corn growers as subscription premiums and offering additional prizes when the corn grown from the premium seed receive awards at the State, Interstate and National Fairs and Expositions. This process is still going on, and during the year 1911 the usual and better offers are made.

OUR SEED CORN FOR THE YEAR 1911.

We have again contracted for a special lot of seed corn grown by the grand champion of the world. He is now barred from competition because he has won so many grand prizes. His corn is Johnson County White, and the seed we offer was grown in his breeding blocks and is practically the same as the corn he exhibited. We refer to Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana.

We have also contracted with Mr. D. L. Pascal, the famous breeder of Reid's Yellow Dent Corn, whose original seed was purchased from the originator of this famous corn. Mr. Pascal has won many trophies, and corn grown from his seed has won many more. We regard it highly, and some very fine seed will be sent out this year.

WHAT A SCHOOL BOY DID IN GEORGIA.

In the spring of the year 1909, Louie Brown, a school boy at Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., received a pound of L. B. Clore's Johnson County White Corn as a subscription premium with The National Farmer and Stock Grower. With this seed in the same year he raised a good stand of corn and won a $50 first prize at the Georgia State Fair, besides winning a $25 first prize from The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

SECOND PRIZE AT THE TEXAS STATE FAIR.

In the spring of 1910, The National Farmer and Stock Grower furnished to W. L. Norman, of Kingston, Tex., two pounds of Johnson County White Corn, grown by the famous champion corn grower, L. B. Clore, of Indiana. With this seed Mr. Norman raised about twelve bushels of corn, and with ten ears of it he won the second prize at the Texas State Fair.

WON A SECOND PREMIUM AT THE TENNESSEE STATE FAIR.

In the spring of 1909, The National Farmer and Stock Grower furnished Mr. J. M. Gresham, of Rural Route No. 2, Smyrna, Tenn., a half-pound package of Yellow Dent Seed Corn, grown by Mr. D. L. Pascal, the famous corn champion of Iowa. This corn being sown and harvested, he selected a ten-ear lot from the yield, and by exhibiting it at the Tennessee State Fair he won the second prize in class for Yellow Dent Corn.

WON ILLINOIS COUNTY FAIR PRIZES.

Two pounds of Johnson County White Corn, grown by Mr. L. B. Clore, of Franklin, Ind., were furnished by The National Farmer and Stock Grower to J. T. Boyd, of Rardin, Coles county, Ill. This was in the spring of 1910. From this seed corn he grew the ten ears that won first prize at the Coles County Fair and the sweepstakes prize for the best ten ears on exhibit.

WON A FRISCO SCHOLARSHIP.

In the spring of 1910, The National Farmer and Stock Grower furnished James A. Partney, of Chilton, Carter county, Mo., one pound of Johnson County White Corn, grown by Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana. From this pound of corn he produced a good yield, from which he selected ten ears that in the Corn Contest of Carter county, Missouri, won a Frisco scholarship, valued at $100, at the Missouri Agricultural College.

CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE IN LOUISIANA.

Two pounds of Johnson County White Corn, grown by L. B. Clore, of Indiana, were furnished as a subscription premium by The National Farmer and Stock Grower to I. J. Haile, of Linville, La. This was in the spring of 1910. With this seed corn Mr. Hall produced a nice crop and exhibited ten ears selected therefrom and won first prize in class for White Dent Corn and the championship prize for Best Ten Ears exhibited at the show. This was at the Louisiana State Fair. He won $150 in all with ten ears of corn.

SECOND PRIZE AT THE MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

In the spring of 1910, The National Farmer and Stock Grower furnished Clark Reibe of Arbela, Scotland county, Mo., one pound of L. B. Clore's Johnson County White Corn. With this corn he produced ten selected ears that won second prize in class at the Missouri State Fair of 1910.

WON SEVERAL KENTUCKY PRIZES.

In April, 1909, Mr. Hillary Downs, of Hunter's Depot, Ky., received one single pound of Pascal's Yellow Dent Seed Corn from The National Farmer and Stock Grower as a subscription premium. In that year he did not win a prize, but in 1910, from his own seed grown from seed furnished him the year before, he produced ears that won the first prize and sweepstakes at the County Fair. He also won second prize at the State Fair.

OUR PREMIUM OFFERS.

Anyone who will send us 60 Cents will receive The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and can select one pound of either corn as a subscription premium. Anyone sending us One Dollar will be credited with two-years' subscription, and can select two pounds of either corn, or one pound of each, as a subscription premium. The corn will be sent by mail, prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.

THE PREMIUMS WE WILL PAY.

At County Fairs or Corn Contests of 1911.—If any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed furnished by us from this advertisement and exhibit ten ears in regular classes, for every sweepstakes premium won we will pay Five Dollars; for every first premium, Three Dollars; for every second premium won, Two Dollars; and for every third premium, One Dollar. We have not heretofore offered County Fair prizes. These prizes hold good in every county in the United States.

At State, Interstate Fairs and at State Agricultural Corn Shows of 1911.—For every ten-ear championship premium won by our patrons from corn grown from seed sent out by us in response to this advertisement we will pay the exhibitor Fifty Dollars; for every first prize, Twenty-five Dollars; for every second prize, Ten Dollars; and for every third prize, Five Dollars.

At the National Corn Show, For Crop of 1911.—If any of our patrons receiving corn from us exhibit ten or more ears of corn grown therefrom at the National Corn Show, for every championship premium won we will pay One Hundred Dollars; for every first prize, Fifty Dollars; for every second prize, Twenty Dollars; and for every third prize, Ten Dollars.

ORDER BLANK—SIGN AND SUBSCRIBE EARLY AND MAKE SURE.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.: Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will please send me.....pound.. Clore's White Corn and.....pound.. of Pascal's Yellow Corn as a premium.

Name.... .....

R. F. D..... Box.....

Postoffice.. .....

SELECTED POETRY.

THE CHRISTMAS SHEAF.

Now, good wife, bring your precious hoard,"
"The Norland farmer cried;
And heap the hearth and heap the board,
For the blessed Christmastide.

And bid the children fetch," he said,
"The last ripe sheaf of wheat,
An set it on the roof o'erhead,
That the birds may come and eat.

"And this we do for His dear sake,
The Master kind and good,
Who, of the loaves he blest and brake,
Fed all the multitude."

Then Fredrica, and Franz, and Paul,
When they heard their father's words,
Put up the sheaf, and one and all
Seemed merry as the birds.

Till suddenly the maiden sighed,
The boys were hushed in fear,
As, covering all her face, she cried:
"If Hansel were but here!"

And when at dark about the hearth
They gathered still and slow,
You heard no more the childish mirth
So loud an hour ago.

And on their tender cheeks the tears
Shone in the flickering light;
For they were four in other years
Who are but three to-night.

And tears are in the mother's tone;
As she speaks she trembles, too;
Come children, come, for the supper's done,
And your father calls for you."

Then Fredrica, and Franz, and Paul,
Stood each beside his chair;
The boys were comely lads and tall,
The girl was good and fair.

The father's hand was raised to crave
A grace before the meat.
When the daughter spake; her words were brave,
But her voice was low and sweet:

"Dear father, should we give the wheat
To all the birds of the air?
Shall we let the kite and the raven eat
Such choice and dainty fare?

"For if to-morrow from our store
We drive them not away,
The good little birds will get no more
Than the evil birds of prey."

"Nay, nay, my child, he gravely said,
"You have spoken to your shame,
For the good, good Father overhead
Feeds all the birds the same.

"He hears the ravens when they cry,
He keeps the fowls of the air,
And a single sparrow cannot lie
On the ground without His care."

"Tea, father, yea; and tell me this"—
Her words came fast and wild—
"Are not a thousand sparrows less
To Him than a single child?

"Even though it sinned and strayed from home?"
The father groaned in pain
As she cried: "Oh, let our Hansel come
And live with us again!

"I know he did what was not right"—
Sadly he shook his head;
"If he knew I longed for him to-night,
He would not come," he said.

"We went from me in wrath and pride;
God! shield him tenderly!
For I hear the wild wind cry outside
Like a soul in agony.'

"Nay, it is not a soul!" Oh, eagerly
The maiden answered then;
"And, father, what if it should be he,
Come back to us again?"

She stops—the portal open flies;
Her fear is turned to joy;
"Hansel!" the startled father cries;
And the mother sobs: "My boy!"

'Tis a bowed and humbled man they greet,
With loving lips and eyes,
Who fain would kneel at his father's feet,
But he softly bids him rise.

And he says: "I bless thee, Oh mine own;
Yes, and thou shalt be blest!"
While the happy mother holds her son
Like a baby on her breast.

Their house and love again to share
The prodigal has come!
And now there will be no empty chair,
Nor empty heart in their home.

And they think, as they see their joy and pride,
Safe back in the sheltering fold,
Of the child that was born at Christmastide
In Bethlehem of old.

And all the hours glide away
With loving, hopeful words,
Till the Christmas sheaf at break of day
Is alive with happy birds!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

"WE'VE ALL OUR ANGEL SIDE."

a huge, rough stone out of the mine, un-
sightly and unfair,
s veins of purest metal hid beneath the
surface there;
w rocks so bare but to their heights some
tiny moss-plant clings,
d on the peaks so desolate the seabird
sits and sings.

believe me, too, that rugged souls
beneath the rudeness hide,
ch that is beautiful and good—we've all
our angel side.

In all there is an inner depth, a far-off,
secret way,
Where, through the windows of the soul,
God sends His smiling ray;
In every human heart there is a faithful,
sundry chord,
That may be struck, unknown to us, by
some sweet, loving word.
The wayward will in men, they may try its
softer thoughts to hide—
Some unexpected tone reveals it has an
angel side.

Despised, and lone, and trodden down, dark
with shades of sin,
Deciphering not those hollowed lights which
God has lit within;
Groping about in endless night, poisoned
souls they are;
Who guess not what life's meaning is, nor
dream of heaven afar;
Oh! that some gentle hand of love their
stumbling steps would guide,
And show them that amidst it all life has
its angel side.

Brutal, and mean, and dark enough, God
knows some people are,
But he, compassionate, comes near, and
shall we stand afar?
Our cruse of oil shall not grow less if shared
with hearty hand,
Few words of peace, and looks of love, few
natures can withstand;
Love is the mighty conqueror; love is a
beauteous guide,
And love, with her beaming eyes, can see
we've all our angel side.
—Unknown Author.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

Christ used to be like you and me,
When just a lad in Galilee—
So when we pray, on Christmas day,
He favors first the prayers we say;
Then waste no tear, but pray with cheer,
This gladdest day of all the year.

O, Brother mine, of birth divine,
Upon this natal day of thine,
Bear with our stress of happiness,
Nor count on reverence the less,
Because with glee and jubilee
Our hearts go singing up to thee.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

JUS' KEEP ON KEEPIN' ON.

If the day looks kinder gloomy
An' your chances kinder slim—
If the situation's puzzlin'
An' the prospect's awful grim,
An' perplexities keep pressin'
Till all hope is nearly gone,
Jus' bristle up, an' grit your teeth,
An' keep on keepin' on.

Fumin' never wins a fight,
An' frettin' never pays;
There ain't no good in broodin' in
These pessimistic ways.
Smile just' kinder cheerfully
When hope is nearly gone,
An' bristle up, an' grit your teeth,
An' keep on keepin' on.
—New Orleans Democrat.

WINTER REVERIES IN CAMP.

The wind is howling round my shack,
The leaves are falling fast;
The curling smoke from out my pipe
Holds pictures floating past;
My faithful dog here at my feet
Is dreaming of the chase,
And I am thinking, too, of scenes
Far from this lonely place.
I'm back again in crowded streets,
Among the haunts of men;
I live in dreams the fevered life
I ne'er shall know again.
I see the glitter of the gold,
That ignis fatuus gleam
That lures men on o'er rocky ways
To find it all a dream.
I hear the voice of one I love
Far down in Memory's Halls;
I smell the violets that she wore,
And then—the curtain falls!

Ah, yes, the curtain's down to-night
On all my hopes and fears;
I sit alone a thousand miles
Between me and her tears.
A truce to all the world to-night,
Here in my cabin home.
My "Nip" and I are chums, indeed,
Under the heaven's dome.
So let the world roll on, old "Nip,"
For when you nose my hand
I feel I have one friend, indeed,
In all this lonesome land.
I fill my pipe and light a match
And puff in calm delight;
The world is dead for me and Nip,
Good night, old world, good night!
—H. L. P.

THE WHITE MAN.

Wherever the white man's feet have trod,
(Oh, far does the white man stray),
A bold road rifles the virginal sod,
And the forest wakes out of its dream of God,
To yield him the right of way.
For this is the law: By the power of thought
For worse or for better, are miracles wrought.

Wherever the white man's pathway leads,
(Far, far, has that pathway gone),
The earth is littered with broken creeds,
And always the dark man's tent recedes,
And the white man pushes on.
For this is the law: Be it good or ill,
All things must yield to the stronger will.

Wherever the white man's light is shed,
(Oh, far has that light been thrown),
The nature has suffered, and beauty fled,
The goal of the race has been thrust ahead
And the might of the race has grown.
For this is the law: Be it cruel or kind,
The universe sways to the power of mind.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Cosmopolitan.

The Right Way to Buy Soda Crackers

—and the *simplest* way. Ask for them by name—and the goodness will take care of itself. Buy

Uneeda Biscuit

Then, no more broken, soggy, stale or exposed soda crackers. Uneeda Biscuit come in individual packages that hold just enough for each soda cracker occasion. *Fresh* when you buy them. *Whole* when you open the package. *Crisp* as you eat them.

A number of five cent packages of Uneeda Biscuit is a wiser purchase than a quantity of ordinary soda crackers in wooden box or paper bag. Never sold in bulk.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

BILL'S GOOD HEALTH.

He set around in Stokes's store
The blessed, livelong day,
A-talkin' politics an' sech
The same ol' humdrum way.
He never had a new idea,
Nur nothin' much to tell;
But he could rol' a nailkeg down,
An' hol' it mighty well.

'Twuz whispered round thet on his farm
Things wuz a bit run down;
Thet while he set in Stokes's store
An' criticised the town,
His land was goin' all to pot
Becuz it had no care,
An' ef it wuzn't fur his wife,
They'd starve to death fur fair.

Hen Billing's saw him settin' there
One night, short time ago;
An' when it comes to right an' wrong,
Now Hen ain't very slow.

"How be you, Bill?" Hen says to him,
"I'm sorry you ain't well.
Fust time you've ben right down real sick,
I guess, fur quite a spell?"

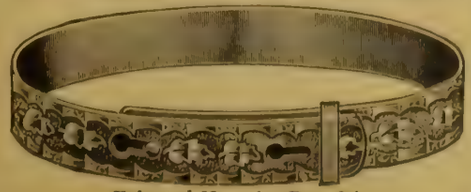
"Sho, I ain't sick," says Bill to Hen.
"What makes you think I be?
Fact is, I hain't felt quite so good
My hull blamed life," said he.
"It's my mistake," says Hen to Bill,
"I'm glad you feel so slick.
Jest seen your wife a-splittin' wood,
An' s'posed thet you wuz sick."
—Joe Cone, in Boston Herald.

GETTING BACK TO EARTH.

The heights by great men reached to-day
May be attained by sudden flight.
The real problem is, they say,
Just how they're going to alight.
—Washington Evening Star.

The Universal Magazine Bracelet.

This is all the rage. And Adjustable Bracelet. The most elegant design and perfectly finished. It is not solid gold, but it is washed and plated and will stand the acid test. Its match cannot be purchased in country jewelry stores for any price. It is a duplicate of the latest Parisian creation made expressly for the purpose of using it as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine**. The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one elegant **Universal Magazine Bracelet**, postage free, as a subscription premium. Money returned if not satisfied. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**



Universal Magazine Bracelet.

MAGNETISM

Nature's Tonic

Makes the Blood Circulate——Giving Health and Strength

WE PROVE IT TO YOU

We do not ask you to take our word for it. We furnish you with all the evidence you want. We prove it not only in a few cases, but in hundreds of cases where people say Magnetic Shields have cured them of nearly all forms of disease, including **Paralysis, Kidney Disease, Stomach Trouble, Liver and Bowel Trouble, Lung Troubles, Catarrhal Troubles, Heart Disease, Spinal Disease, Rheumatism, Fits, Weak Circulation, Delusions, Melancholia, Nervous Diseases,** and hundreds of other troubles that medicine had failed to cure.

FOR YOUR OWN INTEREST

We ask you to send us a full description of your case, and we will write you and advise you fully what in our opinion, after twenty-five years with the use of Magnetism, can be accomplished in your case, and how it can be accomplished.

Investigate our claims; it means health and strength for those who apply Magnetic Shields in sufficient quantities to profoundly influence the system. It is a duty you owe yourself, and it costs you nothing to make a thorough inquiry and investigation. Our book "A Plain Road to Health," is free to all who send statements of their cases.

THE PROOF IS FREE

We want to advise you free of charge and give you all the proof and evidence, and then let you judge for yourself whether you want Magnetic Shields to strengthen your circulation and assist Nature in curing your disease, or not. We will not urge you to buy Magnetic Shields. We simply want to give you the facts and then let you use your own judgment. If medicine has failed to cure your trouble, give Nature a chance. Put Magnetic force into your system and let Nature build up and repair damage through the circulation, as Nature repairs damage in this way, and in no other way. The blood is the life of the body, and and Magnetism gives life to the blood and nerves.

Read the Truth

More Forcibly Expressed in These Letters Than An Statements We Could Make.

Serious Complication of Lung, Stomach and Kidney Trouble—Marvelous Chicago Recovery.

DR. THACHER.

Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the perfe cure I have gained by using your wonderful Shields. After su fering fifteen years with stomach troubles, although doctorin the greater part of the time, I kept getting worse until I w the victim of a severe complication of stomach and kidn trouble, which a year and a half ago all seemed to go to n lungs. Had dreadful pains, lost my appetite, could not slee became so very weak I could hardly walk across the floor, a not able to do my work. At times when my pains were not severe I would try to read, but could not for more than fi minutes at a time, as I was very nervous. My family and frien thought I could not live another month. I was getting tired taking medicine. Nothing helped me. I happened to see yo advertisement in the paper, which read, **"Magnetism Cur Without Medicine."** I thought "While there is life there hope." So just one year ago today I put on your wonderf Magnetic Vest, Leggins and Insoles. The result was a mirac for in two days I felt relieved; in a week very much better; three weeks entirely cured.

Words cannot express how thankful I am to you for your ki advice; also for the treatment, to which I owe my life. M you live long for suffering humanity's sake. May your great a sure cure be known a great deal better than it is today.

Yours respectfully, MRS. O. RAY,
2316 Ridgeway St., Chicago, Ill.

A Wonderful Cure of Spinal Disease—Helpless for Many Years—Now Completely Restore

Dear Doctor Thacher: My experience has convinced me that there is no oth healing agent like Magnetic Shields.

I used them for spinal trouble, and the Shields did the work of lifting me from chronic invalid to a well and busy woman, at the same time reducing my weight fr 250 to 180 pounds.

Obey Nature's laws, wear Dr. Thacher's Shields, and you do not need to be si May the light of truth dawn on the intelligent minds and teach them the way to healthy and happy. May God's blessing rest on your good work.

Very truly yours, ADA DICKINSON, Farmdale, Ohio

We Make Shields for Every Part of the Body for Treating Every Form of Disease

The cut above shows how the entire trunk of the body is enveloped in Magnetism from the wonderful Magnetic Vest, the most powerful Magnet garment manufactured. Think of living inside of a garment that is radiating hundreds of streams of Magnetic force into your body, keeping the vit organs and large nerve centers constantly bathed and saturated in a field of Magnetic life that gives tone to the vital organs, blood and nerves, maki the blood circulate and enabling Nature to build up and repair damage in the organism that could not be accomplished without this revitalizing energy.

Positive Proof on Your Own Body

If You Must See With Your Own Eyes, and Must Have Proof on Your Own Body Before You Can Believe

Try Some of Our Smaller Shields——They Will Convince You

WARM FEET

MAGNETIC FOOT BATTERIES warm the feet and keep them warm in nearly every case, even in the coldest weather. They make the blood circulate in the feet and limbs and overcome congestion, soreness and pain. They have cured rheumatism in the feet, sore, tender feet, cramps, chilblains, and hot, sweaty feet in hundreds of cases. They insulate the body against the cold, damp earth and prevent negative conditions in the feet which lay the foundation for colds, catarrh, pneumonia, consumption and other serious forms of disease. Try them. They will convince you. They are $1.00 per pair or three pair for $2.00, postpaid.

DO NOT SUFFER WITH YOUR THROAT

OUR MAGNETIC THROAT SHIELDS have cured mu tudes of the most severe cases of throat and bronch troubles, including glandular swellings, sore thro bronchitis, quinsy, croup, loss of voice, catarrhal con tions and all other forms of throat weaknesses after other methods of treatment had failed. We have direct statements of the people who have used Thr Shields and received these results which is indisputa evidence of the value of this wonderful shield. It guaranteed to hold its power, and offers most compl protection against sudden climatic changes that af throat and lungs. Sent by mail, postpaid, for $3.00

SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE OF ALL THE SHIELDS WE MAKE. GIVE US STATEMENT OF YOUR CASE AND LET US DO YOU ALL THE GOOD WE CAN BY FREE ADVICE.

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., Inc., Suite 272, 169 Wabash Ave., Chicago, I

National FARMER

Vol. XXV. St. Louis, Mo., January, 1911. No. 1.

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HARDY, EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

The Most Delightful Subscription Premium Offered by a Farm Paper.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower has again decided to send out a collection of eight choice ever-blooming Rose Plants to our patrons who will send in a special subscription.

The Collection of Roses.

The collection consists of **Rhea Reid,** one that received the gold medal at the National Rose Society; the flowers are rich velvety red. Another one is **The Bride,** one that will thrive under most unfavorable conditions. The flowers are the purest ivory white. **Etoile de Lyon** is the most magnificent pure yellow rose, massive in size and beautiful in every stage of development. **Bridesmaid** starts with the first warm days of spring and requires but little care; the flowers are an exquisite clear pink, beautiful in form and highly fragrant. The **Papa Gontier** rose is a grand variety for outdoor planting, producing double flowers of clear, glowing crimson and blooms from June to late in the year. **Bessie Brown** is a charming, pure snow-white rose; the flowers are very large and it blooms profusely. **Champion of the World** is a rich, ivory pink, and without it no garden selection is complete; it is unequaled for size of flower, fragrance or beauty. **Crimson Rambler,** the last of the collection, is a bright crimson flower that covers the entire bush. It is valuable for decorative hedges, arches and screens. We cannot describe this beautiful collection, but we will guarantee them to please any lover of flowers.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

Send Us Sixty Cents. We will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. We will send you direct by mail, postpaid, the full set of eight hardy, ever-blooming Roses. We will also send you a 16x20-inch picture entitled **"The American Beauty Rose."** The picture is most beautiful. There is a great bunch of roses resting on the white linen cloth of a table. It is glorious, magnificent. **Send Us Sixty Cents.** The paper can go to one address, the picture to another and the roses to another, or all three to one address.

ANOTHER SPECIAL OFFER.

We publish the Universal Magazine. It is a splendid publication, issued monthly. There are thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, illustrated stories, special articles, poetry, embroidery, patterns, etc. The subscription price is 25 cents a year. Send us Fifty Cents and we will send you the Universal Magazine for two years. We will also send you the full set of eight hardy, ever-blooming roses as a premium. The rose plants will be sent prepaid by mail. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

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and Stock GROWER

Our Seed Corn Premiums.

The seed corn premiums offered by The National Farmer and Stock Grower, crop of 1911, are advertised on page 30. We are furnishing subscribers small quantities of seed corn grown by famous corn breeders who have won many prizes. Any farmer may derive pleasure and profit by planting this seed, harvesting the crop and exhibiting selected ears of corn at the shows. There is little to pay, nothing to lose, and much to gain. We have just sent a check for $75.00 to a young man who won first prize in class and sweepstakes prize at the Louisiana State Fair of 1910 because he exhibited ten selected ears that won these prizes with corn he produced from two pounds of seed corn furnished from this office. He paid us one dollar for two-years' subscription and he received two pounds of seed corn. He has his crop of seed corn to the good and in addition he received $15.00 for each ear of corn exhibited. Others have won lesser prizes, and some did not exhibit at all; in every instance they improved their knowledge of corn growing and obtained better crops than heretofore. Our supply of champion-grown seed corn is limited, and we certainly advise our patrons to secure their supply early. We do not furnish anyone over two pounds of seed corn, and later in the season may have to place the limit at one pound. See page 30.

THE GRAND CHAMPION STEER.

Selected, Raised, Fed, Fattened and Exhibited at the Iowa State Agricultural College—A Perfect Example of Baby Beef.

We are under obligation to Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of the Iowa Agricultural College, for the following facts concerning Shamrock, II., the grand champion steer at the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition of 1910. Our readers are familiar with this steer from the picture published in the December edition of this paper. Shamrock, II., was calved on January 10 and was awarded the grand championship on November 29, at the age of 323 days. His official sale weight was 1,120 pounds, and on November 20 he weighed 1,130 pounds. Shamrock was 112 days old when the Iowa Agricultural College received him.

How Shamrock, II., Was Fed.

Shamrock, II., came to the Iowa State College about May 1st, 1910. He was put on a nurse cow. He was kept in the barn during the day and allowed the run of a grass lot at night. He was fed good clover hay, all he would eat, a grain ration of three parts corn, two parts wheat bran and one part oil meal up to September 1st. After September 1st he was given two nurse cows, fed green corn, stalks and ears, clover hay and roots. The grain ration was changed to boiled wheat and oats. During the month of November he was eating from nine to eleven pounds per day of the cooked feed, about twenty-five pounds per day of roots and five pounds of clover hay in addition to the milk of the nurse cows. He never missed a feed from May 1st until sold in Chicago, and never appeared the least bit nervous or restless.

Shamrock, II., Selling Price.

Shamrock, II., was sold on December 1st by Clay, Robinson & Co. at public auction to C. H. Morgan & Co., Chicago butchers, for 60 cents per pound. He weighed 1,120 pounds, thus netted $672. He is the second highest-priced grand champion steer ever sold in America.

Judge Carden's Tribute to Shamrock, II.

In placing the grand champion ribbon on Shamrock, II., Hon. Richard C. Carden, of Tipperary, Ireland, who is considered one of the greatest cattle judges in the world, paid Shamrock, II., a glowing tribute in the following words: "I have never before seen such a ripe beast for its age. I cannot say too much for him. He is the best animal I have ever seen. I did not conceive such a ripe beast at his age existed. He could win at any show in Great Britain."

The Prizes Won.

Shamrock, II., the grade Angus beef steer, was grand champion at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1910. He was fed, owned and exhibited by the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. The prizes won by Shamrock, II., at the International Live Stock Show were: First-prize junior grade or cross-bred calf. First-prize grade Angus calf. Champion grade or cross-bred steer, any age. Champion grade Angus steer, any age. First-prize calf, any breed, in college class. Champion steer, any breed or age, college class. Champion calf of any breed of show. Champion calf, pure-bred or grade Angus. Grand champion steer, any age or breed, of show. Grand champion pure-bred or grade Angus steer of show, and the grand championship of the show.

Shamrock, II., was calved January 10, 1910; bred by P. J. Donohoe, of Holbrook, Iowa; selected by Prof. W. J. Kennedy in April, 1910, for the Iowa State College, and was fed by John Brown, college herdsman.

Gains in Feeding Shamrock, II.

May 1st he weighed 346 pounds; age, 111 days. June 1st he weighed 461 pounds; age, 142 days. July 1st he weighed 589 pounds; age, 172 days. August 1st he weighed 700 pounds; age, 203 days. September 1st he weighed 822 pounds; age, 234 days. October 1st he weighed 941 pounds; age, 264 days. November 1st he weighed 1,060 pounds; age 295 days. November 20th he weighed 1,120 pounds; age 315 days.

Shamrock, II., Dresses 67¼ Per Cent.

The Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College has just received the following report from Chicago concerning the slaughter test of Shamrock, II., fed and exhibited by the Iowa State College. "Shamrock, II., King of the Eleventh International, is history and steaks to-day. Fighting gamely to the last, the little grand champion took the count and was placed in the cooling rooms to ripen for the Christmas and New Year roasts of Chicago's Four Hundred.

"Smooth as glass," was Mr. Morgan's butcher's comment. "There is not a lump on the carcass." He dressed 67¼ per cent., a new world's record for an animal under one year and the per cent. of choice, juicy cuts on the loins and ribs is close to 30. There was no waste in Shamrock, II. The experts who dressed him said he was as smooth as they had ever seen. In accordance with the wish of Mr. Morgan, of the firm who bought the grand champion, the head was saved and will be mounted and put over the door of one of his shops. His hide will make a robe for the owner, and after the tastes of the holiday dinners have been washed away Shamrock, II., will remain the memory of a grand achievement, a perfect steer and a magnificent record in the ring and on the block.

One Animal and Three Hogs to an Acre

THIS is a fair estimate of the average feeding ability of the soil. On a farm of 80 acres the highest limit of efficiency is 20-acre fields. Large fields diminish the earning power because two small fields alternated will furnish much more support for stock than the same average in one big field. The fence is the important factor; and with the liberal use of gates, unlimited extension and alternation is simple.

The steel in Ellwood fence is specially made from carefully selected stock. It is hard, elastic, tough and springy. The line wires, composed of two or more wires twisted into cables, give each individual wire the shape of an elongated, coiled spring. The fence is therefore sufficiently elastic to take care of expansion and contraction, and yet so rigid when properly stretched as to prevent sagging. The small and permanent mesh is made by weaving one continuous wire throughout the fabric. The mesh or stay wires are so interwoven that slipping is impossible. The triangular truss is the strongest form of construction known. For this reason, Ellwood fence will stand the hardest usage and still retain its shape.

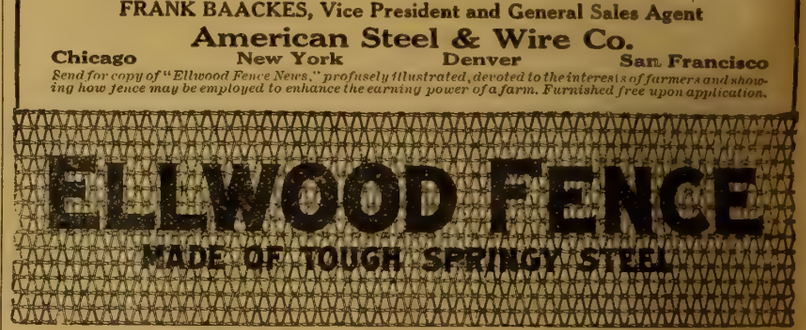
Ellwood Fence is sold in your town. Look for the Ellwood dealer and let him show you his different styles of fence and quote you his low prices. Get his expert advice on your special needs. He is on the spot, buys in large quantities, gets the lowest carload freight rates, demonstrates quality before your eyes and is the man from whom you will get the most for your money.

FRANK BAACKES, Vice President and General Sales Agent

American Steel & Wire Co.

Chicago New York Denver San Francisco

Send for copy of "Ellwood Fence News," profusely illustrated, devoted to the interests of farmers and showing how fence may be employed to enhance the earning power of a farm. Furnished free upon application.



[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

A Newspaper Creed.

To print nothing of a man which we would not say to his face; to print nothing of a man in malice; to look well and think twice before consigning a suspect to the ruin of printer's ink; to respect the old and defend the weak; and, lastly, at work and at play, daytime and nighttime, to be good to the girls and square with the boys, for hath it not been written "Of such is the kingdom of heaven!" —Henry Watterson, in Typographical Journal.

Long-staple cotton is being grown in the United States to the satisfaction of the growers and spinners.

BETTER CISTERNS --- WHY?

To protect the health of every member of your family. Medical experts have pronounced the brick and wood cistern to be the cause of many cases of sickness.

A Cistern to be perfectly sanitary must be made so tight that no impurities can possibly get through. This can only be accomplished by using the Steel Cistern.

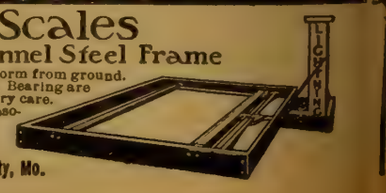
STEEL ROOFING Of All Kinds,
Stock and Storage Tanks, Wagon Tanks, Etc.
Send for Free Catalogue

O. K. HARRY STEEL CO., 2353 Papin Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Lightning Pitless Scales

New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame

Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Toolsteel. This scale will last a life time with ordinary care. Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying.



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 425 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

The National Corn Show.

The Fourth Annual Corn Exposition will open at the Fair Grounds, Columbus, Ohio, on January 30th and continue two weeks. During the second week the National Rural Life Conference will take place. This conference will be broader in every sense than any Rural Life Conference that has ever been held. Ordinarily such conferences have dealt chiefly with the social relation of the individual to the community. This one will bring out not only the need of social and commercial co-operation, but will deal fundamentally with the necessity of co-operation between the producer and the consumer. These subjects will be discussed by men who have given the deepest thought to agricultural questions and their relation to national problems. The many thousands of farmers and others who attend this great agricultural exposition will participate in the discussions.

Among the speakers secured for the programme are men who have become eminent in rural life investigations. February 7, Dr. L. H. Bailey, who is ex-Chairman of the Country Life Commission and Dean and Director of the Agricultural College at Ithaca, N. Y., will preside as Chairman of a great mass-meeting in the forenoon, the subject "Commercial Co-operation in the Rural Community" being discussed. In the afternoon he will deliver an address on the same subject. Dr. Bailey has for years been recognized as the prophet of American agriculture.

February 8, A. E. Roberts, International Secretary of the County Work Department of the Y. M. C. A., will deliver an address on their rural work. Dr. Warren H. Wilson, Superintendent of the Church and Country Life Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, will deliver an address on the subject "The Country Church and Community." In the afternoon there will be addresses bearing on the problems of the rural school by Willet M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agricutlure; Prof. A. B. Graham, of Ohio State University, and Miss Mabel Carney, of Cheney, Wash.

February 9, Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of Amherst Agricultural College, and ex-member of the Country Life Commission, will serve as Chairman of a mass-meeting in the morning, which will discuss the subject "Social Co-operation in the Rural Community."

February 10, the subject "Co-operation Between Producer and Consumer" will be discussed by prominent economists and representatives from the co-operative organizations of all sections of the country.

Mr. Geo. H. Stevenson is Secretary and General Manager of the Fourth Annual National Corn Exposition. He can be addressed at Columbus, Ohio.

Cement Block Machines.

The simple cement block machines first put upon the market were extravagant in cost, far beyond any excuse for the price asked, and this had the effect of turning away the minds of many people who wished to use concrete in simple ways. Others who were ingenious made their own cement block machines, and so the work has progressed.

Builders and contractors do a large majority of their work by first constructing the moulds and filling them in with concrete. But there yet remained the demand for a machine that would manufacture cement blocks of all moderate sizes economically and turn them out rapidly. This want has been supplied by a Swiss machine which, being manufactured in the United States, is recommended by the United States government as being the most complete and satisfactory cement block machine made. Any of our readers having cement construction in view will be placed in communication with the manufacturer by addressing this office.

Apple Trees From Seed.

Anyone may grow seedling apples who will meet the simple requirements.

Take in the seeds fresh from the fruit, either in fall or winter. Stratify in a box with wet sand. Put them out where mice will not find them, and where water will not stand in the box.

Let them freeze and remain frozen until spring. Plant as soon as the soil is workable.

An inch and a half is deep enough and not too much, for they must not dry out.

To get good growth there must be careful culture after plants appear.

The young trees should be a foot in height in the fall, and they will be in rich, deep tilled soil.—Fruitman and Gardener.

Make Up the Deficiency.

Every farmer should have his soil analyzed at his State Agricultural College, and in addition to finding out what his soil contains he will also find out in what particular fertilizer the land is deficient. He should then make up the deficiency. Many a farmer is loading up his land with phosphoric acid, of which it has an abundance, and starving it by not providing the potash, of which it may be badly in need. It may be that the only deficiency is nitrogen—then why should he load up on the other ingredients?

Duties Off Farm Products.

A few years ago political orators were saying that there was no tariff protection to farm products, and now the same political orators are condemning the protection which they said did not exist.

That there is to be a determined effort to increase home taxes by taking off customs duties now assessed on farm products can be taken for granted. Some of the Congressmen cannot wait a minute. They cannot wait until the present House expires.

Representative Sulser, of New York City, is quoted as saying: "What is the use of waiting? We are just as well able to go ahead now and act to relieve the people of the unjust burdens that weigh them down as we shall ever be. I shall introduce tomorrow a bill to put meats, cattle and vegetables on the free list. The President says in his message that what the farmer produces has in the last ten years gone up 72 per cent., and what he buys has advanced but 12 per cent. If that is so, we should have no trouble in reducing the cost of living, so far as meats and vegetables are concerned. Later I shall introduce separate bills to reduce the duties materially on cotton goods and woolens, and then to put coal, lumber and wood pulp on the free list."

Mr. Sulser relies on the new majority in the House of Representatives to pass such bills.

They think they are going to have cheap food, even if they have to put United States farmers out of business. They are going to eat meats produced in Australia and Argentine and grain from Canada and South America, and milk and cream and potatoes from somewhere.

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These Two Spring Style Books Are Yours Free

Spring Styles are greatly changed—are radically new and most delightful. Never has style news been so interesting, fashions so pleasing, and never have such fascinating Style Books been published as these two reserved for You.

One Book is now ready—the "NATIONAL'S" Advance Sale of New Spring Styles." This Book we want to send you Free by return mail. The Second Book is the wonder of the Fashion World—the great "NATIONAL" Style Book—224 pages filled with beautiful fashion plates of "NATIONAL" garments offered at money-saving prices. This book, also yours free, will be sent you about January 27th.

Now here is your part. We very much want you to have these Books. We have reserved them for you, but—we need your name and address. So just now send us your request for these Style Books. One will come to you by return mail—the other about January 27th. **Both will be sent *you* free.**

A $2.00 All-Over Embroidery Waist of Fine Quality $1.00

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This is a "NATIONAL" opportunity—an offer of a $2.00 waist for $1.00. And we mean exactly that—without one penny's exaggeration.

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They are not satisfied with the largest corn and oats crop ever grown, or the wheat at 90 cents a bushel, or the cattle, hogs and sheep that have declined in price, or anything that the farmers sell. They are not satisfied with the present depressed price of wool. Congress is bound to reduce the price of farm products, and the new Congressmen, even those representing farmers' districts, believe that is what the farmers selected them for.

Many times we have said that is what is coming, and it is high time the farmers should realize what their own representatives intend to do in Congress.

Cotton Raising in Africa.

It is announced in private circles that a British syndicate is in the process of formation for acquiring large tracts of land in Gezira, Blue Nile Province of the Sudan, in Africa, for cotton cultivation. Considerable correspondence, it is said, has been exchanged on the subject between a British firm of cotton merchants in Alexandria and a leading firm in the Sudan. The nature of the correspondence leads to the belief that the syndicate will ultimately be formed with a capital of $100,000,000.

United States Report on Rye.

Area sown this fall, 1.2 per cent. less than the revised estimated area sown in the fall of 1909, equivalent to a decrease of 25,000 acres, the indicated total area being 2,138,000 acres. Condition on December 1st was 92.6, against 94.1 and 87.6 on December 1st, 1909 and 1908, respectively, and a ten-year average of 93.5. Last year the rye crop was 32,088,000 bushels.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture the winter wheat acreage is 2½ per cent. greater than last year. The condition, December 7th, was 82.5, against 95.8 in 1909 and a ten-year average of 91.3. The total acreage sown is 34,485,000, an increase of 828,000 acres, compared with last year. Last year's winter wheat harvest was 458,294,000 bushels.

On the retail stands of St. Louis California oranges have sold at two for five cents alongside of apples of the same size five cents each. This is remarkable but true.

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"Whatever's worth doing, is worth doing well," evidently is the policy of our good friends The Johnston Harvester Co. This policy is carried out in the making of their widely-known *quality* farm machinery, which enjoys the implicit confidence of the farmers of both hemispheres, also in building the Johnston catalog for 1911.

The cover-page of catalog is one of the most attractive seen this season—a striking country scene in a tasteful combination of colors; the same good taste and knowledge of the essentials of catalog-making are shown in the inner pages, where tools and parts are reproduced from photographs. The book is replete with interesting facts about farm machine history—a valuable addition to any farm library.

The catalog illustrates and describes Johnston Grain Binders, Reapers, Rakes, Manure Spreaders, Spring and Spike Tooth Harrows, Side-Delivery Rakes, Land Rollers, Corn Binders, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Loaders, Disc Harrows and Orchard Harrows.

Readers of this paper who are interested in strictly first-class farm machinery, should write Johnston Harvester Co., Box 117-, Batavia, N. Y., for this catalog, or for booklets pertaining to the individual machines of interest.—*Adv.*

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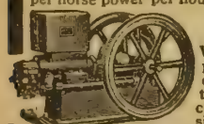

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Prime deer skins are selling at St. Louis at 30 cents per pound.

Seed-bed For Barley.

A correspondent in Ford county, Illinois, writes: "We have never grown very much barley in this county, but considerable will be sown this spring. Can it be drilled in stalks like oats?"

Barley is much more of a fastidious crop than oats, and it should be sown in a well-prepared seed-bed. That is, the ground upon which barley is sown should be as well prepared, except as to fineness, as if wheat was the crop to be sown. Barley plants make a very rapid growth early, and for this reason the seed-bed should be well-fined and put in fit condition to give up plant food rapidly. Barley thrives best on light, open soils, and it should not be grown on heavy, undrained soils. The heavy, black soil of Ford county is not the best for growing barley, but if it is sown, by all means put the seed-bed in fine, mellow condition.—L. C. Brown.

Corn Matures Unevenly.

A Lake county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "My oats ripen very unevenly, and you will see by the sample sent you to-day that nearly 25 per cent. of the grains are green. Do you think I cut my oats too soon?"

The uneven ripening of the sample of oat seed sent me by this correspondent was due to a mixture of early and late varieties. A small yellow oat was mixed with a later, larger variety—probably Big Four. Inasmuch as there is ten to fifteen days difference in the ripening period of the two sorts, naturally the longer season variety would be only in the dough stage when the early oats were ready to cut. The sample really looks as if the seed stock was taken from two distinct varieties and possibly mixed unintentionally.

Plants are liable to constant variation, and frequently we see different stalks in different hills of corn, in different stages of ripeness, and frequently I have observed that the separate heads, thrown out in the stooling process of a crop of oats, differ as much as two or three days in the stage of maturity. It is for this reason that practical farmers wait until the crop is dead ripe before cutting is commenced, taking the risk of shattering a few of the more advanced heads, rather than cut the crop while any of the heads are still green. So, for seed purposes I strongly recommend that dead-ripe seeds be used. Such seeds will most likely produce plants which will flower at the same time, and then the stage of maturity will be influenced only by the period of fertilization. I do not see that any practical results may be obtained by mixing seed whose ripening habits are from ten to twenty days apart. Better keep the sorts distinct and harvest each when it is in the best stage.—L. C. Brown.

The Market For Oats.

During the past fifty years oats have sold in market as low as 14¾ cents a bushel, in September, 1896, and as high as 90 cents a bushel in August, 1867, but oats are selling low enough when the December option closed at 31⅛ cents a bushel on the Chicago market.

It appears that the people who are regularly buying, selling and contracting oats for present and future delivery have about decided that the oats market is about steady and likely to remain steady on present basis of values. For three months past values have changed but little and quotations for future delivery have not varied a cent a pound in the same period. We refer only to the closing quotations each month.

As we learn from the Department of Agriculture that about 7 per cent. of the oat crop is consumed where it is raised, the farmer can hold that amount and more before he can influence the market, and the only satisfaction for farmers who can feed all their oats to stock is that the oats they are consuming is cheap. We believe that there is only one influence that can be exerted to advance the market and that is for farmers to continue to feed all their cheap oats.

At St. Louis, on December 31st, cash oats No. 2 sold at 31½ cents a bushel, and No. 2 white oats at 33 to 33¼ cents a bushel. At Chicago, oats for May, 1911, delivery were quoted at 34 cents a bushel.

The Threatened Destruction of the Farmers' Protection.

For many years a number of farmers' products have been protected to some moderate extent by customs duties, and for many years those duties have been unimportant because the United States was an exporting instead of an importing nation. Year after year the country has thrived and prospered with a protective tariff applied to all industries, not excepting the growing of wool, grain, cattle, rice, butter, cheese, milk, eggs, meats, poultry, and other farm products.

The people of the United States have been fed by our farmers and fed so cheaply that they have cultivated expensive habits; the farmer might receive only 15 cents for eggs, but the city credit buyer would have to pay 40 to 45 cents for them; the farmer received 8 or 9 cents a pound for hogs and the consumer paid 26 cents a pound for bacon. The farmer received 1½ cents a pound for wheat and the housewife paid 10 cents for a small loaf of bread. The farmer received 14 cents a gallon for milk and it was distributed at 32 cents a gallon. They then charged the farmer with the high cost of living.

Directly there was a slight shortage of eggs and butter the commission men of New York City started up the cry: "Take off all the duties on butter, eggs and poultry and vegetables and we will reduce the price of farmers' products on the market." And the cry has been kept up ever since: "Take the duties off from products and let us feed on anything we can get anywhere so long as it is cheap. Let us bring in hides from South America, butter, milk and eggs and vegetables from Canada, meats and grain from Argentine, wool from Australia, and let the American farmer come down with his prices." The American people spend most of their money for luxuries, but they object to paying for food.

In Congress very few legislators have championed the cause of the farmer. But the farmer has had one champion—Hon. Lafayette Young, of Iowa—a United States Senator of only a few weeks. He lay down the law; he said that a square deal was protection for all interests, and that protection for manufactured goods and protection for farm products ought to stand or fall together.

We have not in this paper the space to print the admirable speech of Senator Young. It would occupy several pages. We could not do justice to it. This publication will be read by one hundred thousand or more farmers. We would like every farmer who reads this paper to write to Hon. Lafayette Young, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., and ask for a copy of his speech entitled "The Threatened Destruction of the Farmers' Protection." It is worth reading, worth studying, and it is worth while to encourage a man who has championed the farmers' interests in the National Legislature.

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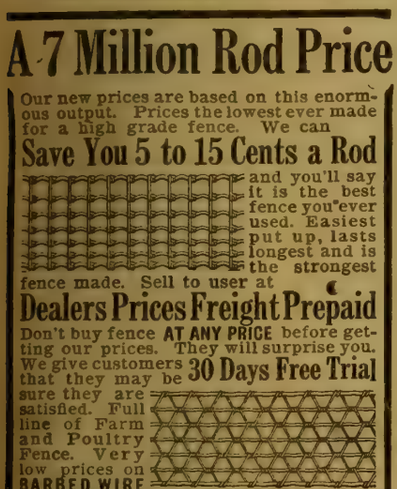
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Descriptive catalog free to interested parties. Write Weber Imp. & Auto Co., 1900 Locust st., St. Louis.

St. Louis Grain Prices.

On December 31st, 1910, the following were prices for grain sold under the rules of the Merchants' Exchange by sample and delivered in car-load lots on track:

WHEAT.—No. 2 red, 97 to 99c. (fancy car sold on private terms); No. 3 red, 95½ to 97c.; No. 4 red, 83 to 94c., nominal; No. 2 hard, 94 to 96c. for yellow, 96 to 97c. for dark; 98 to 99c. for Turkey; No. 3 hard, 91 to 98½c., latter bid for choice Turkey; No. 4 hard, 80 to 88c., nominal.

CORN.—No. 2, 44c.; No. 3, 42½c.; No. 4, 41 to 42c.; No. 2 yellow, 44c.; No. 3 yellow, 42¼ to 42½c.; No. 4, yellow, 41½ to 42c.; No. 2 white, 44 to 45c.; No. 3 white, 42½ to 43c.; No. 4 white, 41 to 42c.; cob—mixed, 43c.; white, 46c.

OATS.—No. 2 white, 33 to 33¼c.; standard, 33 to 33¼c.; No. 3 white, 32 to 33c.; No. 4 white, 32c.; No. 2, 31½c.; No. 3, 31c.; No. 4, 30½c.

Sale of Percheron Horses.

At Roberts, Ill., December 15th, the Percheron horses owned by John H. Decker were sold at auction, with the result that fourteen stallions averaged $503, and twenty-five mares averaged $539. The top-price stallion was Bozin, an imported blue-gray horse, a foal of 1905, that sold for $1,600 to H. B. Hill, of Piper City, Ill., and the next price, $1,325, was paid for Santos Dago, a black horse, American foal of 1908, sold to Simon Beller, of Graymont, Ill. The highest price for a mare was $825, paid for the black mare Almeda, foaled in 1902, by H. Randolph, of Green Valley, Ill.

General Farm Notes.

France is very closely cultivated. A surface of 132,387,242 acres has but 9,879,920 acres uncultivated, besides 23,274,400 acres in woods and forests, and 8,007,942 in towns, railways, rivers and lakes.

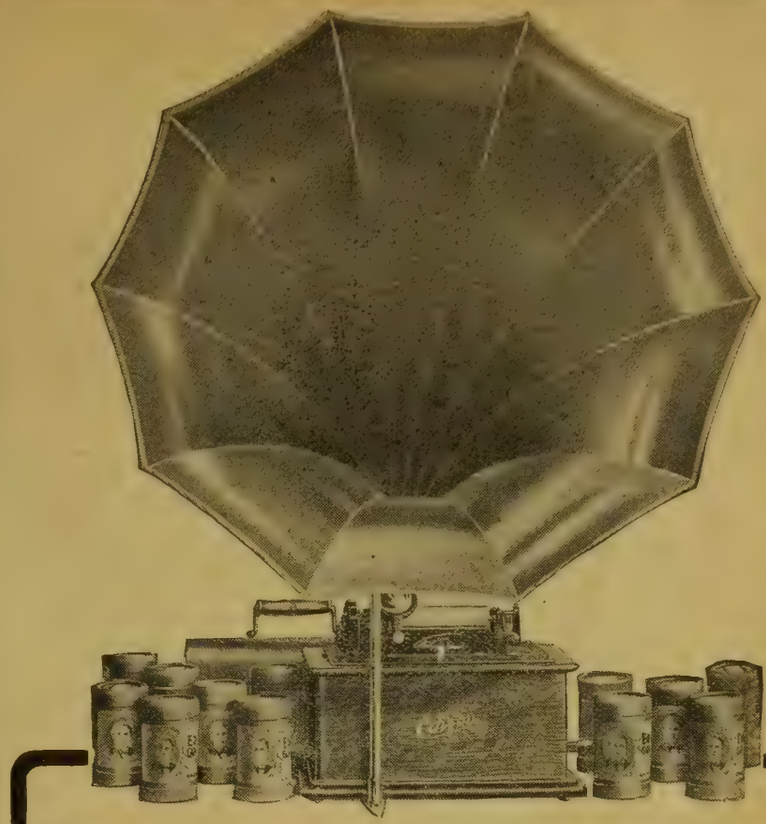
The Commissioner of Weights and Measures in New York City has decided not to attempt to force the sale of eggs by weight. This is a new Commissioner; the one who was going to insist upon it has been appointed to another office.

"It is now said that cocoanut meal is one of the greatest dairy feeds in the world. It is said to be a great milk producer, and many car-loads of it have been used on the Pacific Coast this past year. These Westerners claim that it keeps the cows in good condition, the oil in the meal tending to make them slick and glossy as well as to fatten and keep them in good condition."—Milk Reporter.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that on December 1st, 1910, the average prices of farm products were 8½ per cent. lower than on the corresponding date the previous year. This means that the farmer's profit is 8½ per cent. less, although a larger crop was raised. The people of the United States ought to assemble in mass-meeting and extend a vote of thanks to the farmers for taking care of them so handsomely.

The Horse Market Prices.

Horse quotations are not generally very reliable, because of the wide difference between values of different horses of the same height and weight. The following quotations represent general values on the St. Louis market, January 1, 1911: Heavy draft, good to choice, $165 to $250; Eastern chunks, $115 to $175; Southern horses, good to extra, $125 to $165; Southern horses, fair to good, $75 to $115; Southern horses, common, $50 to $65; drivers, choice, $155 to $225; plugs, $15 to $45.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Awful Accident.

Willie had tried by various means to interest his father in conversation.

"Can't you see I am trying to read?" said the exasperated father. "Now don't bother me."

Willie was silent for almost a minute, then reflectively: "Awful accident in the subway to-day."

Father looked up with interest. "What's that?" he asked. "An accident in the subway?"

"Yes," replied Willie, edging toward the door. "A woman had her eye on a seat and a man sat on it."—W. Gould, in Post-Dispatch.

"I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good I can do, any kindness I can show, let me do now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."—Edward Courtney.

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Two Row Tongueless Disc and Spike
Saves you work—time—money. It is lighter draft and much more effective than the old style disc. Every trip across the field discs, harrows, and levels a strip 8 feet wide. Thus one mile of travel means an acre of seed bed prepared. Learn all about this remarkable implement. Saves plowing. Ask your dealer. Send for free booklet.
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Housing the Stock.

We can improve on many of our methods of housing stock.

We have to-day some barns that are too warm, but not many of them. The too warm barn may be made just right by improving the ventilation. Write to your Experiment Station for a circular on the most improved system.

The manure and liquids should not be permitted to collect in a way to render the barns damp and noisome. It takes some reconstruction of standing places to do this, but it can be done.

See that the light in the barn is abundant. Window glass is cheap and there is no reason why the living places of the stock should not have an abundance of that health-giving element—light.

Give the hogs all the room you can spare; usually their quarters are so cramped that they cannot exercise or even keep clean. The less space the less exercise; the less exercise, the less food they will consume; the less food consumed, the less growth; the smaller the growth, the smaller the profit.

House the horses so they will not be subject to drafts. A draft on a cool horse will do no harm, but a draft on a sweaty horse may prove his ruin.

Don't house the poultry in the barn with the horses, as the chicken lice sometimes prove troublesome to the horses.

Every barn should be so arranged that the animals may be gotten out quickly in case of fire. There should be doors opening out from the parts of the barn where each kind of stock is kept, so that in case of fire the work of releasing the animals will take but a few moments. Every year a good many barns are burned and a good many farm animals meet a terrible death from fire.

Beef cattle can stand a good deal of free air, even in midwinter, and do not need as warm conditions as do the other stock. Therefore beef cattle should not be housed with other stock. Only in the bitterest weather will they need other protection than open sheds, except in the coldest parts of the United States.

No system of ventilation works well in still weather. Therefore at such times doors and windows need to be opened frequently to let in fresh air.

The idea of heating barns is no longer approved by the students of housing stock. The heat coming from the animals' bodies is sufficient to give warmth enough for comfort, if the housing conditions are right.

Rearrangement of barns will pay where the housing of the stock is such that much feed has to be carried far. Useless labor is spent year after year in some barns. A little study will bring the animals and feed closer together or make a feed box on wheels possible for the distribution of food. One of the great wastes of labor in many barns is in the distribution of water to the stock or the methods of watering stock, which may be improved on in many ways easily thought out in each individual case.

Exhibit of Barley and Hops.

Farmers will be greatly interested in the Second International Barley and Hop Prize Exhibit to be held at the Coliseum, Chicago, October 12th to 22d, 1911. The time to become interested is right now. This competition will be held in connection with the American Exposition of Brewing Machinery and Products. The importance of a representative international exhibit of barley and hops, as an educational factor, and its influence towards greater endeavor for highest quality of product in the field and manufactory, cannot be overestimated. The difference in properties and characteristics between American and foreign varieties of barley and hops, especially of barley, botanically, physically, chemically and physiologically, are pronounced, and opportunity will here be given to study the many varieties cultivated for brewing purposes. The barleys of the United States will be of particular interest, since they include such greatly differing types as the two-rowed Chevalier, the Eastern four-rowed Manchuria or Scotch, the Western four-rowed Bay Brewing and Blue Barley, the six-rowed White Club, while characteristic differences in hops from the Eastern and Western Coast will be made apparent.

For the Barley and Hop Prize Exhibit application can be made only by growers of barley and hops, of which specimens of 60 pounds and 10 pounds, respectively, compose exhibits. Specimens of hops, 1910 crop, should be kept in cold storage.

Prizes will be awarded for the finest qualities of barleys and hops, for each variety or section.

The Rules and Regulations for the great contest are already available. Anyone who will write to Mr. H. E. O. Reinemann, Secretary, 1508 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill., will receive full information as to all requirements. We earnestly advise all farmers to get in touch with this proposition.

The Storage of Sweet Potatoes.

(By J. E. Mundell, of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station.)

The keeping of sweet potatoes in storage is one of the most important problems the grower has to deal with. All the growers know that if the crop can be successfully kept until the holiday season or a little later, a much more remunerative price can be secured for the potatoes. It is the purpose of this bulletin to give some of the methods of storage in use to-day on the farm. There are a few things that should be kept in mind when handling the crop and when storing.

1st. Dig the potatoes carefully and dry thoroughly in the sun.

2d. Sort out the sound ones and handle them carefully, for a bruised potato does not keep well.

3d. Keep the potatoes from getting chilled.

4th. Place the potatoes where they will be dry and warm. A temperature of from 50 to 65 degrees has been found to be about right for keeping sweet potatoes.

Storing in banks. Make a circular bed about six feet in diameter, in some sheltered location, by throwing up the dirt from the sides. Put on top of this a few inches of straw or hay. Place on end in the center of this ventilator flue about six inches square and four to five feet long. The flue should be bored full of holes up and down the side, to afford abundant ventilation. The potatoes are then piled around the flue in a conical heap. The amount of potatoes to put in each bank is from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds. The tubers are then covered with hay or straw or other material to a depth of three or four inches. On top of this is put two or three inches of dirt, and this amount should be increased as the weather grows colder. The heap should not be covered too deep with dirt at first, as the potatoes must always go through a sweat and loss is likely to occur if covering too deeply. The heap ought to be examined in a week or ten days after putting up, and if too much moisture is present, uncover the pile and let dry as they stand for a few hours, and then cover again.

Storing in sand. The tubers may be taken to a dry warm room and there stored in sand. A tight room in an adobe building will answer the purpose well, if some ventilation is provided for. The method of procedure is as follows: Put on the floor a layer of sand two or three inches deep, and on this place the potatoes side by side until the sand is covered. Then pour dry sand over them until covered, and then place on more potatoes and cover as before. A good many layers may thus be put on top of each other, until several feet in height has been reached. When doing this it may be necessary to place some boards on the sides and in front to keep the sand in place. This method of storage has been used at the Station with very satisfactory results. A number of the Mexican farmers use this method every year to keep their potatoes. From information obtained it has been a very successful method with them.

Storing in straw. Storing sweet potatoes in straw or hay offers a very easy means to the consumer and grower of keeping a small amount for home use. In a warm room or stable, place the potatoes in thick layers of straw, where they will not be disturbed or tramped upon by those entering the room or barn. As the weather grows colder the thickness of the straw should be increased.

When storing sweet potatoes it will be found profitable to pay close attention to details. The potatoes should be kept dry and warm, and be properly ventilated.

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Prevent Lands Being Worn Out.

We are constantly lectured upon what to do to restore worn-out lands to a state of fertility, but in about all cases the restoration is a matter of time, labor and expense. It is far more logical to prevent lands becoming worn out.

We have been hearing agricultural sermons on this for a quarter of a century, and by this time the preaching should be having its effect. It is possible to so farm that the land will retain all its fertility and its ability to produce maximum crops.

The first element in doing this is that of fertility. It is now easy enough for every man to know about how much fertility is taken off each acre of land per year. There are numerous tables of analysis of farm crops, so that a land owner can soon determine approximately how many pounds of potassium, nitrogen and phosphorus have been taken from his land in any particular crop. When reduced to cost of chemical fertilizers the amount of expenditure required to supply what has been taken off will be seen to be very small.

It is now stated that nitrogen as a purchasable element can generally be eliminated. This, however, needs qualification; the ground that is deficient in nitrogen does not even grow large crops of legumes, but it is safe to assert that upon good land a reasonable system of rotation will bring the nitrogen back as fast as it is taken off. It takes time, however, to rotate the crops, and the result is in the end and not in the beginning. Leguminous crops are now very popular, as they produce good feed and their roots help increase the nitrogen of the soil. Therefore it remains to apply every year as much phosphorus and potassium as is taken off, and both of these elements are reasonably cheap.

Probably the most important action on the part of the farmer is to have a sample of his land analyzed in order to ascertain the chemical fertilizer contents of the soil. He may be surprised at the result. Lands vary greatly, and although the chemist cannot specify how much of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash therein contained is available, he can certainly prevent a farmer from feeding the soil with whatever may be found in abundance.

There is, however, another factor that needs to be kept in mind in the keeping of land up to a proper state of productivity. That is the retaining of the soil in a sweet condition. It has been learned that certain soils tend to become rapidly sour, and often the increase of acid in the soil will prevent the growing of all leguminous crops, and this in turn cuts off the means of renewing constantly the supply of nitrogen taken from the air through the medium of bacteria on the roots of the leguminous plants.

The one element used for sweetening the soil is lime. Fortunately this can be applied to almost any soil without injury, if it is not applied in its caustic form. Ground lime rock is the most desirable form in which to apply lime, as it has no caustic properties. It will cost about $2.00 per ton, and a ton to the acre is a big application and will last for several years.

The next best form is lime that has been allowed to slake in the air. It takes in from the air both moisture and carbon and becomes about the same as ground lime rock. The advantage of this is that it can be obtained more generally than ground lime rock, which generally has to be purchased by the car-load. However, the air-slaked lime will cost more. If lime is used in large quantities, the ground rock will be the most profitable to use on account of its less cost. Splendid results have been obtained by liming land that had become sour.

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These are the Reasons plainly and squarely stated, why it is good business for you to buy your groceries here. Prove what we say. When you receive your shipment of groceries from us compare the quality and price of any item in the lot sent you, with goods you have been buying elsewhere. Thousands of buyers who have done that are now our satisfied, steady customers, sending us regular orders, which run into millions of dollars a year.

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Butchering Hogs on the Farm.

A new bulletin just issued by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture is entitled "Butchering Hogs on the Farm." This bulletin, in addition to dealing with butchering as ordinarily understood, tells how to make sugar-cured meat, mince meat, etc. It may be had free by addressing Secretary T. C. Wilson, Columbia, Missouri.

Comparative Feeding Value of Clover and Timothy Hay.

Prof. Ralph Hoagland, of the Division of Agricultural Chemistry, Minnesota University Farm, has recently tabulated the results of numerous analyses of red clover and timothy hay, made to determine their comparative feeding value in the fattening of live stock. The figures below show the number of pounds of digestible nutrients in one ton each of clover and timothy, respectively:

Nutrients.	Clover.	Tmothy.
Ash	89.9	72.9
Fat	38.0	24.5
Protein	150.2	65.9
Crude fiber	290.7	418.6
Carbohydrates	552.6	462.5

The results here presented show conclusively the superiority of clover in feeding value. Clover contains over twice as much digestible protein and considerably more digestible fat and carbohydrates than timothy hay.

Clover is especially suited for young stock and milch cows, while timothy is more used as a feed for horses. Its market value for this last purpose is so high as to forbid its profitable use for general stock feeding, since the same amount of nutrients can be purchased in other feeds for less money.

Potash Direct to Farmers.

The potash situation, as we understand it to-day, is easily summed up. The miners of potash are selling direct to the farmers at reasonable prices, and for that reason the mixers or middlemen are raising a disturbance.

At the State College Show of Pennsylvania, held in December, there was a dressed-poultry and market-egg exhibit which was very interesting and practical.

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Control of Farmers' Products.

The manufacturers of special lines of goods have recently established methods whereby they are enabled to control the retail selling price of their goods. This is a comparatively new process. The idea is not new, but the success is quite recent.

Formerly the manufacturers were content to sell their goods at wholesale prices and let the retailer decide upon the retail selling price according to circumstances. Not so at the present time. Nearly all manufactured articles which the large companies now control, especially such as are protected by trade marks and patents, are sold under agreement, which specifies the retail selling price. The retailers are required to agree to maintain the price or they cannot buy the goods in the first place, and, therefore, if not receiving them, they cannot sell them. Some of these articles under control are made up from farm products.

Individual manufacturers issue licenses, giving retailers authority to buy and sell their line of goods under certain conditions, the principal condition being the maintenance of the retail price. If the agreement is violated, the retailer receives no more goods and the license is canceled.

Herein comes the opening for the farmer. It would be a good idea for farmers to control the methods of sale of farm products through the licensing system. Farmers' products as a general proposition are best sold on commission. No commission man should receive a consignment of farm produce unless authorized to do so by the Farmers' Association representing that class of farmers' products. The American National Live Stock Association could issue licenses to all firms selling cattle, hogs or sheep; the Mohair Growers' Association could issue licenses to commission firms selling mohair; the Sheep Raisers' Association could issue licenses for the sale of wool; the Grain Growers' Association could issue licenses to commission firms selling grain on commission, and so on through the list.

The licenses could be issued upon certain conditions, first in regard to rates of commissions, second in regard to method of making returns, of keeping books open for inspection, and any other conditions that may be right, proper and beneficial to all concerned.

It does not appear reasonable at the present time to say that a consignment must be sold at a special price, and it may never come to that; but the commission firms selling farmers' products in cities ought to be under far better control than they are now, and should be recognized in some manner as being worthy to represent the farmer in the sale of his products. The live stock trade is pretty well organized, and commission firms receive their memberships, which are equal to licenses, from the Exchanges; they are under certain restrictions and regulations, and irresponsible parties cannot do business, neither can they obtain memberships; but the produce commission firms selling farmers' poultry, eggs, fruits and vegetables are not nearly so well organized and none of them are accountable to the producer for their methods or their charges; furthermore, there is a sprinkling of "fly-by-night firms" that are professional tricksters, and they would be easily barred out.

The first step towards insuring the proper handling of farmers' products in the interest of the producer is for the producers themselves to prescribe such rules under which their products may be sold. Of course this requires reasonable, conservative action by men who understand business principles and to conform in a great measure to methods at present in use. This is not a proposition to destroy or upset existing conditions, but to improve them by the general adoption of plans which the commercial world has adopted to protect proprietary interests.

Nurse Cows For Champions.

Ten years ago the editor remarked that Advance, the grand champion steer at the First International Live Stock Exposition, must have had a good mother, and someone said: "Yes; maybe two mothers." It appears to be customary to provide the calves which are being fed for championship honors with a liberal milk ration. When Shamrock, II., weighed 822 pounds at the age of 234 days he was provided with two nurse cows. He was a good, lusty "bawler," and no doubt he had a great, big bass voice, but we doubt the propriety of the custom of feeding such an expensive ration. True, a calf that is to sell for six or seven hundred dollars and win a thousand dollars in premiums ought not to be stinted; but this double nurse cow business does not look like a beef-making demonstration on an economy of production basis. The feeders of the grand champion steer are open and above board in their statements, probably with a view of inviting criticism on this particular line of feeding.

We are of the opinion that the nurse-cow business ought to be limited. The cow should raise her calf, or a substitute be provided up to a certain age, say six months, and at no time should a steer for exhibition be allowed the double milk ration. The exhibits are educational in character, and it is surely not the purpose to produce champion steers that would surely lose money if sold on their merits as beef cattle in the open market.

Farmers and Farm Laborers.

"Race Suicide on the Farm" is the title of an article which is issued by the University Farm Press of Minnesota. We publish it because it is worth thinking about, yet it is only one side of the story. Many farms in the United States have not yet advanced far enough to be able to support the family of the owner and the family of the hired men; neither are all the farms far enough advanced to furnish all the year round work for farm laborers; neither is there any steady, reliable crop of farm laborers; nor will there be for many years to come. Nearly all the farm laborers are working to suit their own convenience and looking for opportunities to buy, rent or manage. There is yet room for a farm laborer to acquire a home and farm providing he means business and has some self-reliance. There are more farmers who will fix up in a reasonable way for farm laborers with families than there are reliable farm laborers with families seeking permanent positions. This country is settling down; it will require some time to settle, and the Agricultural Colleges are not turning out farm laborers very fast.

Great efforts are being made to establish steamship lines between South America and the United States. This is a meritorious business enterprise and we have not a word against it, yet it will bring meat and grain from South America to our ports in competition with our own. Our objection will arise when the proposition is made to bring in South American products without requiring them to pay a cent towards the support of the United States government.

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There is no better illustration of stump pulling than the one to be seen on page 11. Reliable people can have thirty-days' free trial. One of our patrons who bought one last year said: "Whatever it gets tied to is sure to come." There is a special proposition to the first one who buys in new sections. Read the advertisement and write to Hercules Manufacturing Company, 140 Seventeenth street, Centerville, Iowa, and ask for circular about the All-steel Triple Power Stump Puller.

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"Take Down the Bars."

The cartoon which we publish from the New York World will give an idea what kind of an agitation is going on. The New York World idea as expressed in the cartoon is, that if the people of the cities can send their money to Argentine, Australia and Canada for beef, then all will be happiness.

The happy idea, as we have stated before, is to conduct the United States government in the interest of the foreigner and admit their products without those products paying a cent towards the support of the government, leaving the American farmer the taxes to pay. Of course, they do not say that in so many words, but that is exactly what the picture says—"Reduce the price of American beef by swamping the market with foreign beef."

Under the present law, Australian beef and all other foreign beef pays a duty of 1½ cents a pound. This money goes to the support of the government whenever any is collected. It barely places the American farmer, taxes considered, on an equality with the Argentine cattle raiser who has free grazing and whose labor costs him a few dollars per month. What the cartoon means is to remove this duty and let the meat come in without paying anything.

The American farmer has fed the United States population very well. For many years there was a very large surplus of all kinds of farm products. Farmers burned their corn because it was cheaper than wood; choice beef steers were sold at less than cost because there was too great an abundance and the export trade could only take the surplus at low prices. The sheep industry declined because wool was too cheap and mutton did not pay the freight to market, and yet the farmers plugged along until there appeared to be a scarcity and farmers had a good year or so. Even now so great is the production that prices have come down on nearly everything the farmer produces, and yet the howl is set up: "Let down the bars; buy anywhere but not at home, unless at ruinous prices to the producer."

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is the only farm paper we know of that has advocated the policy of protection by a reasonable customs tariff, the revenues to support the government; a reasonable tariff for all interests and all people; not prohibitive, but such as will place us in our own markets in a better position than our outside competitors.

We would not allow any reduction in existing duties; we would not touch one single item of the present law unless it be to restore the duties on farm products that have been reduced. Farmers had better look to the records of the Senators and Representatives in Congress. If they do not, the farmers' interests will be discriminated against. There will always be protective duties, but if the farmer does not look out for himself and declare himself he will find protection for manufactures and the bars down and meat and grain coming in duty free, swamping his market, from Argentina. Our thanks are due to the New York World for giving us the cartoon which shows better than words how much use the city people have for the farmers of the nation.

Lands "Good Enough" For Grass.

Too frequently thin ground, undrained ground, and patches located here and there, where it is not feasible to work in crops, are given over to grass lands, and good grass crops are confidently looked for. Grasses cannot be grown on undrained, thin ground, for the soil soon becomes unmanageable and the grasses do not thrive. We would not expect to get a bumper crop of corn from a poor piece of ground, yet we do expect grass to give a good account. Whenever we consider it essential to give grass lands the same care and attention as grain lands, then, and not until then, may we hope to improve our grass crops and pasture lands. Proper drainage, manure and fresh seed are three essentials which are absolutely necessary.—L. C. Brown.

For Keepers of Bees.

Keepers of honey bees are requested to write to Hon. Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for a copy of the publication relating to bee diseases and their treatment. There are two diseases which are infesting the apiaries which are difficult to locate and control, and it can only be done by keeping posted. Bee keepers will find it to their advantage to do as we suggest.

Horticultural Notes.

Trees may be protected from injury by rabbits and mice, says the North Dakota Experiment Station, by keeping litter away from them and painting the trunk with a white-wash to which Paris green has been added. They may also be protected by wire screens.

The Land Show held recently at St. Louis had several fine fruit exhibits, and none were more attractive than the display of Delicious apples by the Stark Bros. Nursery Company of Louisiana, Mo. They had other varieties in splendid array, but "Delicious" topped the show. Mr. J. D. Meriwether, Western Sales Manager, was doing the honors.

Beef From Brazil.

It is now reported that the first South American beef will come to the United States from Rio Janeiro, there being a large United States corporation organized for the purpose. It has been given the monopoly of meat transit from Brazil. In fact, it is a monopoly organization, licensed by the government of that country.

TAKE DOWN THE BARS—CARTOON FROM THE NEW YORK WORLD, showing anxiety to buy beef from Argentine, Australia, Canada—anywhere to put down the prices on the farmers' products of the United States. PUT DOWN THE BARS. The bars represent the duty of 1½ cents a pound, which the foreign meats have to pay for the support of the United States government on entry at the ports of this country.

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I merely want to place this Genuine Alectride Grinder on your farm for a few days. Sharpen your dull axe, your dull scythe, your dull corn knives, your dull cold chisels, or hatchet, or any dull tool you have. See how quickly and how easily it is done. See how Alectride (made of the substance of precious stones) sharpens your tools in from one-fourth to one-twenty-fifth of the time required by a grindstone and does not heat nor draw the temper. Do all this—give this machine the most severe tests—then unless you think that you positively cannot get along without this Alectride Tool Grinder, send it back at our expense. We'll ask no questions. We'll take it back without a word, and we'll pay the transportation charges. Now send the coupon. Let us tell you all about this wonderful abrasive and our free trial offer.

Remember—Alectride is really manufactured precious stones. It is even *harder* than the hardest diamond. Alectride will scratch a diamond and cut glass like a knife cuts an apple. Send the coupon today and get full explanation of our **Great 10 Day Free Trial Offer.** Do this now. Do not delay.

Harman Supply Co., 160 Harrison St., Dept. 3131, Chicago, Ill.

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1 One Sickle Grinder Wheel (Improved)
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9 One Disc Grinding Attachment (New)
10 One Tool Rest

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Please send me free and prepaid booklets explaining your free trial offer of your Alectride Tool Grinder.
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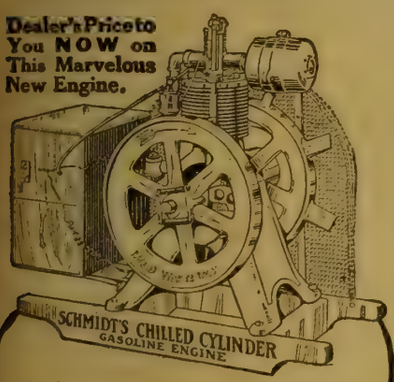
No letter necessary; merely send the coupon.

Dealer's Price to You NOW on This Marvelous New Engine.



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Send No Money. Just send your name and address. See for yourself. The newest achievement in engines. The perfect engine at last. Use it ten days free. Send it back at our expense if you don't want it. This engine is perfect or we could not make this offer. Dealer's price to you for a limited time.

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Does all any 3 h. p. engine will do and more—everything. You will be astonished when you read our catalogs. This engine will surprise you. **Our new offer** on this marvelous engine is amazing. Just send your name and get all particulars, also valuable book, "How to Use Power," free. Write today—do it **Now!**

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We stand ready to make good this claim with a $10,000 guarantee bond.

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You can lay Edwards Interlocking "Reo" Steel Shingles yourself on any sort of roof. Hammer only tool needed. Can be laid on rafter boards or old shingles. Look well on building.

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We are the largest manufacturers of all kinds of iron and steel roofing and sell to you at lowest prices. Our free catalog contains valuable information. Send dimensions of your building and we will quote you exact cost of a "Reo" Steel Shingle roof delivered to your station.

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107 157 **Lock St. Cincinnati, Ohio**
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How to Raise Fine Dairy Calves.

In one of his recent record summaries of the performances of Holstein cattle Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, says:

"A New York young man just starting as a breeder, who will have his first full-blood Holstein-Friesian calves born this winter, writes that he is much interested in advanced registration work, and asks for suggestion as to the best way of caring for the young calves, wishing to so handle them that they will become a credit to him and to the breed. An article on calf-rearing would take many pages, and the subject can only be touched upon here in the briefest manner. During the gestation period, if strong, healthy calves are expected, the cows must be well fed and cared for, for if a cow be so scantily fed, either at pasture or in the stable, that in her generosity to you she has to turn her own needed fat and flesh into milk, growing so thin that her hips and ribs are the most prominent features in her make-up, how can you expect her to give you a strong calf? Remember that the calf well born is half reared. Try to be always with your cows during parturition, ready if necessary to assist at the proper time, as you will find this extra care the cheapest sort of insurance against loss. Give the cow a well-bedded stall, and see that all is dry and clean.

"Some breeders remove the calf to its pen as soon as born, but I consider it better for both cow and calf to leave the calf with the cow for thirty-six to forty-eight hours, as the cow will be contented at the time when she needs to be quiet, and the calf will suck little and often and so get its digestive organs properly working. These organs of the newborn calf are very delicate, and very subject to disorders if the milk fed be not right in quality, quantity and temperature, or if harmful germs are introduced into the stomach and intestines by feeding from unclean pails. The calf pens should be well lighted and ventilated, be reasonably warm, and be kept clean and dry. For the first two or three weeks the calf should receive only its dam's milk, and it should be fed not less than three times per day, with milk warm from the cow. A good Holstein-Friesian cow or heifer will need milking at 5:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., and 8:30 p. m.; and if the baby calf be fed two quarts at each milking, it is likely to be enough.

By the time the calf is three weeks old it will be able to dispose of five pints at each of the three feeds; and after it reaches four weeks it may be fed but twice a day, the new milk gradually being replaced with skim milk, till at six weeks the calf is taking four to five quarts of skim milk twice per day. From the time one begins to use skim milk till the calf is two months old the thermometer should be used, so as to be sure the milk is above 90 degrees; but after that age the hand is a sufficient guide. At about four weeks, the calf will begin to chew bits of hay; and if a little wheat middlings is placed in its mouth after feeding, it will quickly learn to eat ground feed. Up to about twelve weeks old the calf should have ground oats or wheat middlings, as well as bright clover hay, before it at all times, all being kept sweet and fresh; and after three months it should have its grain feed as regularly as the cows. While it is better to feed skim milk if one can till a calf is twenty weeks old, warmed water should be offered every day after about the tenth week, but one should be careful that at first the calf does not take it for a new kind of milk, and load up too heavily with it. If any strong, healthy calf gets out of condition, nine times out of ten it is the fault of the person in charge, and he has only himself to blame."

Pedigreed Dairy Cows.

In spite of the long campaign in favor of pedigreed dairy cows, there are still very few of them on American farms, if we compare the total number of pedigreed cows to total cows on farms. There are, however, a good many pure-bred cows that have not been registered and hence are not counted as pedigreed.

Of course, a pure-bred cow that has not been recorded is just as valuable as a cow that has, except for the production of calves that are to be sold. In a little while the unpedigreed line loses its identity, while the pedigreed line retains its pedigree and its history.

If one desires to get anywhere in the breeding of dairy cows, he must stick to the pedigreed line. Anything else lends itself to the hit-or-miss programme. It is impossible to get anywhere in breeding by the use of animals whose progenital lines are not known. Even though a cow used for breeding be a good milker, there is no certainty that her calves will be equally good.

The writer has in mind a remarkable cow of this kind. She gave a large amount of milk, and the milk was very rich in butter-fat. It was desired to perpetuate the good qualities of this cow, and all of her heifer calves were raised. But not one of them proved of any particular value. They evidently took the qualities of some ancestors anterior to the mother, and those ancestors did not have dairy qualities.

And here is the principal point in favor of pedigreed cows for breeders: A calf does not by any means partake only of the qualities of the mother and sire, but of the qualities of the past mothers and sires. It is as necessary to have good ancestors back of the immediate parents as it is to have good parents. In the cow of unknown breeding the quality of the ancestors has to be ignored. It is this necessity for ignoring a fundamental fact that makes the unpedigreed cow about useless for breeding purposes when it is desired to breed up a herd of dairy cows.

Ancestry counts, both in men and animals. The farmer that puts a true value on pedigree will be at least laying the right kind of foundation in theory. It is probable that with right usage of pedigree a man can materially increase the milk product of his herd without increasing the number of cows.

But all breeding must be done with intelligence. Investigations into the qualities of ancestors of cows are necessary to determine the value of any particular pedigree. There are many ordinary performers among pedigreed cows. The idea of the line breeder is to constantly eliminate these pure-bred scrubs by sending them to the butcher. Every intelligent breeder recognizes their existence. Some of the poorest cows the writer has ever known of had pedigreed ancestors. Among pedigreed stock many blanks are drawn, and it is to that extent a lottery. But with most breeds the process of breeding and elimination has been carried so far that there are more high prizes than blanks. It is within the power of any breeder of dairy cattle to improve his herd provided he has the right material to work with, and the only way to insure having the material is to see that the animal has no outcrosses to other breeds or mongrel cattle.

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The **United States Separator** has demonstrated its absolute and complete superiority over all other Separators. It holds the **world's record** for closest skimming, in fifty consecutive tests, continuing through a period of thirty days. with the milk of ten different breeds of cows. It was awarded the only **Grand Prize** at Seattle, 1909.

Cream skimmed by the **United States Separator** is used by 99 99/100 per cent. of all creameries. They can't get enough U. S. Cream. We originated and perfected the cream gathering system which has put whole milk factory separation out of business. Not 10 per cent. of the **whole milk factories**—of which a "would-be-competitor" claims a monopoly—that were in operation 10 years ago, are running today.

Closest skimming, easiest running, easiest to wash, longest lived—these are the chief reasons why the U. S. is the best separator of **today.** Don't buy any separator until you have sent for catalog **125.**

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

A Forgotten Big Cheese.

And now it turns out that the honor of making the "biggest cheese yet" does not belong to Wisconsin after all. The claim comes from Boston that a cheese was made in the Utica section of New York state in the fall of 1883 which weighed 5,233 pounds. Its height was 44 inches, diameter 64 inches, and circumference 201 inches. The cheese was sold in Boston at 30 cents a pound. This cheese was 751 pounds heavier than the monster exhibited at the recent National Dairy Show.—New York Produce Review.

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Your cattle get more good out of *half as much corn* when sliced by the **Dean Ear Corn Cutter.** Ear corn is best for beasts. Cobs help digestion. Cattle like and grow fat on them when prepared by this machine. No waste. All eaten. 1, 2 and 4 hole sizes. Slices corn 1-2 to 2 inches. Money back quick if not satisfactory; returned at our expense. Write for full particulars *tonight*, address Dept. 4

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The very fact that an implement has been continuously on the market for half a century should inspire a purchaser with confidence in it and in its makers, for no implement could remain on the market for that length of time and still grow in popularity unless it would do all that its makers claimed.

The word "Hoosier," when seen on a grain drill, stands for "quality," because Hoosier Drills will do all—yes, more—than is claimed by their makers. These grain drills are in use to-day in every country where small grains are grown. Hoosier Drills are made in all styles and sizes, in order to successfully meet the seeding conditions in every part of the world. Any style furrow opener can be had—single disk, double disk, hoe or shoe. Drills with and without press wheel attachments; Press Drills, Broadcast Seeders—in fact, any style that is wanted—can be found in the Hoosier line. These Drills are manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Ind.—a company that has had more than a half century of experience in the making of seeding machines—a company that gives a guarantee to every purchaser that means something. Send for a Hoosier catalogue, then go to your local implement dealer and insist on seeing the Hoosier—the drill that never disappoints—the drill that does all and more than is claimed for it.

International Butter Trade.

Few people will believe that there is much prospect of foreign butter being offered for sale in the United States, yet if the duty was taken off butter there would be importations. Middle of December quotations of foreign butter in England were as follows: Finest grades—Danish, 25 to 25½c.; New Zealand, 23 to 23½c.; Australian and Argentine, 22½ to 23c.; Siberian, 21 to 22c. Here we have five countries unloading their butter in England because there are not enough farmers in England, or farm land in England, wherewith to raise crops to feed the people.

Consumers will naturally ask themselves the question: "Why not buy our butter from these foreign countries if they have a surplus? The answer is very plain. If the butter money goes to Denmark or Australia it will never come back. The farmers of New York, Pennsylvania and other states buy American manufactures with the money they get for their butter, and the money that goes out to the foreign country for butter will fill no dinner pails in the manufacturing cities of America. This article is respectfully dedicated to the people who are insurging in favor of making the United States prosperous by taking the duties off farm products in order to give preference to foreign food stuffs instead of our own.

Holstein Performance.

One hundred and sixty-two Holstein heifers and cows, of which 40 per cent. were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days 62,671.8 pounds of milk, containing 2,154.171 pounds of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.44 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 386.8 pounds of milk, containing 13.297 pounds of butter-fat, equivalent to 55.3 pounds or 26½ quarts of milk per day, and over 15½ pounds of the best commercial butter per week. Many of these records were made while the cows yet had frosted pasture grass as a part of their ration, and so are not as large as they might have been; and it will be noted that the best results in dairy husbandry are always obtained when the animals are stall-fed, thus giving the feeder entire control of the ration. These cows and heifers were being tested for advanced registry and naturally were selected cows.

New Milk Condenser.

It is reported that a new milk condenser has been invented by a Mr. Corliss, of Omaha, Neb., and it appears that it can be operated economically on a comparatively small scale. It is also stated that with old-style condenser it is necessary to have 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of milk in the machine at a time to get results, and in the new machine a finished product can be turned out with as small an amount as 350 pounds of milk, and the cost of the machine is one-tenth of the old-style machines.

The moisture is all taken out of the milk, leaving the fats and solids. The condensed material is especially adapted to candy and ice cream making, and the inventor claims it leaves the product sterilized, that it can be shipped long distances without danger of spoiling.

If the machines stand the test of economy of process and the product is in no way deteriorated, it will open up new competition for the milk producer.

Rival to Missouri Chief Josephine.

New York state has a rival to the Missouri champion dairy cow, the Holstein Chief Josephine. The New York cow is Lunde Korndyke, 75,838, also a pure-bred Holstein cow, owned by J. J. Larabee, of Dempster, N. Y. This cow produced 128 pounds of milk in a day, or more than sixty quarts, 3,200 pounds in thirty days, and in 198 days has to her credit 18,413 pounds of milk. Her butter production, on the 80 per cent. basis, for this time is more than 714½ pounds. The record of Missouri Chief is for one month—3,002 pounds—average, 96 pounds of milk a day; for six months, 17,000 pounds; an average of 93 pounds per day; and for nine months, 23,351 pounds of milk, an average of 85.5 pounds of milk per day. Both these cows are undergoing yearly tests, and it will not be long before the result of the full-year tests will be available.

No Color With Oleomargarine.

The New York Produce Review reports that recently in a municipal court in Brooklyn Peter H. Van Kampen, a retail grocer, was found guilty of violating the state oleomargarine law and fined $100 and costs. The evidence showed that Van Kampen was in the habit of giving a color capsule with each print of oleo that he sold, and as the oleo was white, some of his customers used the capsules and colored it like butter. The case is to be appealed, but so far it is a victory for the New York Board of Agriculture, as the suit was brought by the officials of the state.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

The Minnesota Experiment Station has found bran to be an excellent feed to combine with corn fodder and timothy or wild hay, as a ration for the milch cow.

The new Canadian milk standard defines milk to be "the fresh, clean and unadulterated product obtained by the complete and uninterrupted milking, under proper sanitary conditions, of one of more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within two weeks before and one week after calving, and containing not less than 3.25 per cent. of milk fat and 8.5 per cent. of milk solids other than fat."

The Milk Reporter of December said: "Butter—extras—quoted in the New York market at 31 cents a pound and milk 4¼ cents a quart, which gives 7.3 quarts of milk the same market value as one pound of butter."

The Holstein-Friesian Register mentions a sale of Holstein grade dairy cattle at auction held by Gould Bros., of Sterling, Mass. The forty animals sold for $3,500, an average of $87.50 per head, which included cows, heifers and two bulls. This was a herd kept solely for milk production.

According to the Department of Agriculture, the average price paid by the consumer for milk is 32 cents a gallon, and the milk producer gets an average of half the money. It will also be discovered that out of half the money the milk producer pays the freight bill.

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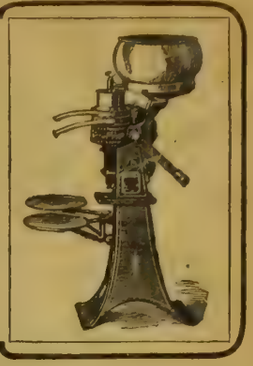

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A Most Delightful Picture.

This glorious and beautiful picture is 6x8 inches and is mounted on a nice green mat which is 8x11 inches. It is just the right size for a panel picture. It is rich in colors and is ready to tack or hang on the wall. It is not necessary to frame this picture, but no picture in the world is better worth framing.

Mother and Child.

The dark, warm colors of the room, enlightened by the glow of the candles; the chubby face; the restful, healthy, natural position of the child; his delicate, little hands. and the fond look of the mother, all go towards perfecting a picture that will be enjoyed and give happiness to any house it may enter.

We offer this picture as a subscription premium. Send us 25 cents and we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for six months. We will also send one mounted copy of the **Mother and Child Picture**, in colors, postpaid, and safe delivery guaranteed. Address, **THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find Twenty-five (25) Cents to pay for six-months' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and one copy of the mounted **Mother and Child Picture.**

My name is.....

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The Wheat Market Situation.

Wheat ought to sell higher, because the statistical situation justifies an advance. We hope nobody will be alarmed, because we are not intending to go into figures. The wheat crop of the United States is short, but it does not represent a world shortage, and wheat is a world's crop and seeks its price level. Now that the Chicago December quotation closed at 92½ cents the interest centers on the May quotation, which on December 31st closed at 97 cents and which is the next on the list, and we remember that the May quotation last year was closed out at $1.34 per bushel.

The May option on the Chicago Board of Trade represents a powder magazine that is unguarded against explosion. The May wheat option has caused more losses and made more fortunes than all the other options of the year. The excitement does not usually begin until March, when the government report of quantity in sight is made known. In the meantime other reports are gathered by those who are deeply interested, and immense sums of money are expended to get control of supplies, providing actual conditions justify the prospects of an advancing market. Such men as Mr. Patten, who retires from business every year, do not hesitate to assist nature by buying such supplies as may be in the way at a critical moment, but none of the Board of Trade operators are so rash as to show a shortage out of an abundance; in other words, they may attempt to push the market along in the direction they believe it is going, but not by main force of money to change its direction.

Whether wheat for delivery May 31st will advance during the next two months appears to be doubtful; after March 1st it is more than probable. We do not take it for granted that wheat will advance, neither do we expect to speculate in wheat to substantiate our views; but the crop is harvested, it is gradually being exhausted, and it will be nearer consumed in March than in January; therefore, if there is a shortage of sufficient dimensions to advance prices, it will be more apparent in April than in February. A farmer who has wheat in store and who can afford to hold it is not likely to lose anything by keeping it until the struggle over prices of the May option begins.

The Market For Corn.

Whenever we desire to know anything about the market for corn we try to ascertain the actual facts. We turn to the daily market report, showing exactly what corn is selling for as delivered at St. Louis on the day of sale. By corn we mean No. 2, the corn which is the standard grade. If we wish to take a peep into the future we look towards Chicago and we have considerable respect for the Chicago quotations. We also look over the past record and we take the most recent quotations and consider them as the actual average opinion of the Chicago dealers on the date the quotations are made.

The Board of Trade opinions vary from day to day, but they are always backed by actual transactions. There are many people who imagine that the Chicago dealers are dealing in mind; that the quotations are simply figures on a board; that the manipulation of the market is simply a twist of the wrist; but in actual fact the trading is in real corn and every contract entered into is a transaction in real money. All ideas of fictitious transactions may be abandoned. The man who sells has to deliver the goods or pay the difference at the appointed time, and the man who buys corn has to receive the goods or pay the difference—the trading is bona-fide, every item of it.

On December 31st, at St. Louis, Mo., cash corn No. 2 was bought, sold and delivered at 44 cents a bushel. At Chicago the December option was closed out by final deliveries and settlements at 46½ cents, an advance of 2¼ cents over the price quoted November 30th.

On December 31st, at the close of the trading of the year 1910, the Board of Trade quoted corn to be delivered not later than May 31st, 1911, at 48½ cents a bushel. This figure may be changed daily, but there it is—take it for what it is worth. The July quotation was 49⅜ cents, barely one cent a bushel to carry the corn two months longer.

Any farmer can keep himself posted in regard to the grain market by looking at the reports published in every daily paper. The farmer need not get his information from Tom, Dick and Harry on the highways and byways. Neither need he get it from anyone who is trying to buy his corn. The farmer is able to get it from the original source before it is a day old.

Immense quantities of corn are sold by farmers to farmers and stock feeders. The surplus shipped to market to sell as grain, great in quantity as it appears to be, is but a fraction of the grand total of 3,121,681,000 bushels raised upon the farms of the United States in the year 1910.

The grain traders believe that corn has touched bottom, and we have no reason to try and make believe that we disagree with their opinion.

The broom corn scarcity appears to be over. It is no longer a bonanza crop. The great advance in prices has been followed by a disastrous decline.

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and large instructive catalogue of Best Seeds at right prices. Send 2c stamp for postage. Gardeners ask for wholesale list.

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We want you to try our Prize Seeds this year and have selected 50 best varieties and put up 10,000 seeds especially to grow Prize Vegetables and Flowers. They will produce more than $25. worth of Vegetables and 10 bushels of Flowers.

800	Seeds	Cabbage	3	Best Varieties	3 pkts.
2,600	"	Lettuce	4	" "	4 "
800	"	Onion	2	" "	2 "
1,000	"	Radish	4	" "	4 "
300	"	Tomato	3	" "	3 "
2,000	"	Turnip	4	" "	4 "
2,500	"	Flowers	30	Grand Flowering Varieties	

In all 10,000 Seeds, and our new Seed Book with a 10c Credit Check good for 10c selection, postpaid, 10c.
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PRICES BELOW ALL OTHERS

I give a lot of new sorts for trial with every order I fill. A Grand Big Catalog Illustrated with over 700 engravings of vegetables and flowers. **FREE** Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.

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Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

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We send two regular sized packets of our superior **Garden Seed**, your selection, and our **Big 1911 Seed Manual** absolutely **Free to all** new inquiries. We are anxious to increase our number of customers and have you become acquainted with our **Guaranteed Seeds** is the reason we make this generous offer

If you give **Our Seeds** a trial, we are sure you will become one of our pleased customers. Write today for our Big 1911, 76-page, illustrated Seed Catalog.

A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 222, Clarinda, Ia.

SEED CORN SOLD ON APPROVAL

Test it any way you please for ten days, and if not perfectly satisfactory, return it at our expense and money will be refunded. **We are the largest seed corn firm in the world.** Two mammoth seed houses. Select all our seed early and dry with furnace heat and air blasts. 50,000 bushels of pure bred seed corn—**the very highest yielding varieties only.** Each ear examined before shelling or crating. Grow all our seed at home, on best soil in United States for maturing seed corn. Ship in ear or shelled. Write today for our beautifully illustrated corn book. It is free. It tells you how to grow a bumper crop of corn.

SUTTONS CORN GROWS

THE G. D. SUTTON CO., Dept. 7, Mason City, Ill., U. S. A.

Every American Planter knows that

Burpee's Seeds Grow!

BUT—do YOU know *why* they are the Best Seeds that can be grown for planting in 1911? Our address is **W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Burpee Buildings, Philadelphia.** Send us *your address*, and we shall mail, without cost, a copy of THE LEADING AMERICAN SEED CATALOG FOR 1911, a bright New Book of 174 pages that tells The Plain Truth About THE BURPEE-QUALITY SEEDS.

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MATCHLESS FENCE.

Hog-Tight, Bull-Proof, Mule-High, Spring Steel, Coil Wire, Square Mesh.

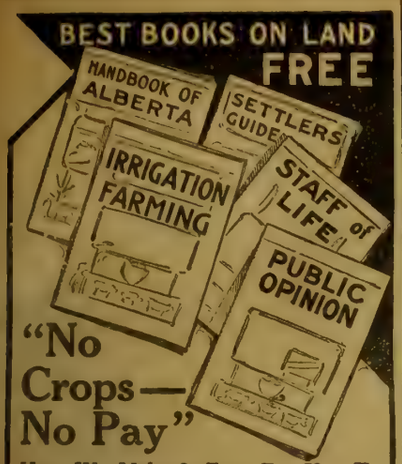
Best and Strongest Made.

Twice as Strong as Ordinary Wire. Stretches Anywhere. Easy to Put Up.

Every rod carries our broad guarantee. **PRICES REDUCED FOR JANUARY.** Sample piece free, also splendid booklet, **"BUILDING FENCE."** Ask for it. It's worth dollars to you.

Estab. 1874. A. J. CHILD & SONS, St. Louis, Mo.

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.



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How We Make It Easy For You To Own Either An Irrigated or Non-Irrigated Farm In Canada

This wonderful offer of the Canadian Pacific should be read by every man and woman watching for a **lifetime opportunity**—then write at once and investigate. Hundreds have paid fully for homes here out of first one or two crops.

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Sunny Alberta's Valleys

The Famous Valleys of Canada's Bow River and Saskatchewan River. Only Small Payment Down —Pay Balance Out Of Your Crops—"No Crops —No Pay."

In the non-irrigated section of the Saskatchewan River Valley, in Central Alberta, we offer you a farm on a **new line** of the Canadian Pacific at lowest prices and easiest terms.

Get a home here. Under agreement, Pay out of crops for your land. Let us tell you of others here raising potatoes, onions, vegetable products, sugar beets, berries, alfalfa, field peas, timothy, dairying, general stock raising—enormous crops wheat, oats, barley and flax. Send me your name today and ask for books you want **FREE.**

J. S. DENNIS, President

CANADIAN PACIFIC IRRIGATION COLONIZATION CO., Ltd.

318 9th Ave., West, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Better Potatoes Wanted.

The demands of consumers for better quality of eating potatoes are becoming insistent enough to induce growers to hunt for better varieties than are now commonly grown. The facts are that good cooking quality has been sacrificed for greater yield, and little or no attention has been given to the demands of consumers. Experimental work with different new varieties will be done the coming season, to determine which ones possess desirable qualities, and are fair yielders as well, with a view of getting better eating stock. The Irish Cobbler, an old-time, very early potato, is one which I esteem very highly. It has been neglected for several years simply because of exaggerated reports about the wonderful yield and quality of "Bliss" and "Six Weeks" and other so-called early sorts. To my notion, the Cobblers or Early Rose are better potatoes than any of the newer earlier varieties. We want a potato with rather smooth skin, shallow eyes, and so long as it has good cooking qualities we are not particular whether it is round or long.

Potato growers have fallen into the same error as corn growers. They are growing stocks which will not mature, except under favorable growth conditions, consequently have great quantities of green stuff to dump upon the markets every fall. Earlier, ripe stock will insure better keepers and better cooking qualities and much greater consumption. Burbank is a good variety, and housewives generally like them. They are good for boiling or baking and have a flavor which is liked by many; still they are not extensively grown because they will not produce as much bulk as the big, round varieties. Green Mountain is another good sort of splendid flavor, and among the long, white-skinned sorts there are many splendid cookers. City consumers are discriminating between good, sound stock and big, coarse stock, with the result that growers who will pay more attention to cooking quality can readily command a premium for their stuff.—L.C.Brown.

The Canadian wheat crop of 1910 is 27,145,000 bushels greater than was estimated at harvest time. The total is 149,920,000 bushels, which is a very good showing for the acreage cultivated in wheat.

Dried Fruit at St. Louis.

First New Year quotations: Apples—Evaporated rings at 7¼ to 7½c. for choice, 7c. for prime and 5½ to 6½c. for poor to fair; waste at 2½ to 2¾c.; chops at 3 to 3½c.; sun-dried—choice quarters at 5¾c.; prime at 5 to 5¼c.; poor to fair do. at 4¼ to 4½c. Peaches—Sun-dried halves at 5c.; choice stock worth more.

GOOD SEEDS

BIG SEED BOOK FREE

BEST NEW CROP GROWN SEEDS IN THE WORLD AT FARMER PRICES. In addition we give a whole lot of extra seeds with every order. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS IS NOW READY. It is FREE to you. A postal card will bring it to your door. Write for it today; also send the address of your neighbors who buy seeds. Address,

RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, SHENANDOAH, IOWA

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ARKANSAS.—Buy a farm in White county. Good improved farms $8 to $15 an acre. Large list and Home-seekers' Guide mailed free. Sate map 15c. **L. E. Moore,** Searcy, Ark.

FLORIDA.—50,000 acres of moderately level land in Northwest Florida. Railroad passes through the tract with location for a town on the property. Within sixty miles of the city of Appalachicola and its fine harbor. Soil a sandy loam with clay subsoil, adapted to the growing of truck garden, fruits, pecans, grapes, etc. Near to this property is where is grown the famous Sumatra leaf wrapper tobacco.

There is estimated to be now on the land about 3,500 feet per acre of yellow pine timber, or a total of about 175,000,000 feet. It is claimed that there are no swamps or wet land, except a small acreage along the creek.

This property is well located as to climate and soil for a subdivision and colonization proposition.

Price, six dollars ($6.00) per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FLORIDA for 25c. Big Monthly Magazine. Questions answered about land of Flowers. **Fruit & Produce News, Box E, Tampa, Fla.**

MISSISSIPPI.—25,000 acres on two railroads, in Jackson county, Mississippi. A sandy loam soil with red clay subsoil; moderately level, yet sufficiently rolling to drain and cultivate well. Good water; delightful climate. Here can be grown cotton, corn, oats, potatoes, both Irish and sweet, and nearly all kinds of garden truck, besides figs, Satsuma oranges, grapes and berries of many kinds. Price, six dollars $6.00) per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI.—4,120 acres of rich, cut-over, well-drained bottom land, within one mile of railroad station. Located in the rich, productive region of Stoddard county, Southeast Missouri, where such great crops of cotton, wheat, oats, corn, timothy, red clover, alfalfa, potatoes, and in fact, nearly all kinds of grains, grasses and fruits and vegetables grown in the United States are produced as well. The land is very rich and the region is developing rapidly. It will cost about $10 per acre to get the land ready for plowing. Good markets and shipping facilities. Will be sold in farm tracts at $25 to $30 per acre. Many consider this better than the rich lands of Illinois selling at $200 per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI.—1,700 acres of "cut-over" timber lands, located in Reynolds county, Missouri, nearly 125 miles south of St. Louis. Not a solid body, but in tracts of 40, 80, 100, 200 and 320 acres. About 25 to 40 per cent. can be used as farming land, remainder for orchards and pasture. Some of it hill land, some rolling, some smooth. Excellent water; very healthful climate. Good land for growing poultry, stock and fruit, especially apples, peaches, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, etc. The timber is chiefly oak and hickory, and it is estimated that there can now be cut nearly 3,500 feet per acre. Price $5.00 per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI.—385 acres of rich, well-drained bottom land, excellent for corn, wheat, timothy, clover, alfalfa, cotton, fruits and vegetables. Nearly three-fourths in cultivation remainder in timber. Four tenant houses four barns, good fencing and land easily cultivated. A rapidly-growing region, with schools, churches, good markets, a mild climate and very rich soil. Price, $70 per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St Louis, Mo.

NEW MEXICO.—136,000 acres of slightly rolling, well-drained land, in one body, now used as a good stock ranch, located about twenty miles from Roswell, New Mexico. It is estimated that four-fifths of the land would be well adapted to agricultural purposes, it being about the same quality and characteristics of thousands of acres now in farms in the Pan-Handle of Texas, and which is being sold at $10 to $20 per acre. Much of this land, situated in the valley, is a black, alluvial soil, well adapted to agricultural purposes.

This property might be subdivided, then sold into small farms, especially following out the methods of dry farming.

The ranch is well equipped with water holes and a number of wells and windmills. It has a substantial fence of five wires.

There are prospects of a railroad being built through the land.

Price, six dollars ($6.00) per acre. Reasonable terms. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Poultry for Profit

Locations in the Southeast should appeal to Poultry Raisers. The ease with which poultry can be raised there and the demand mean best advantage in profit making. The climate gives a laying period of ten and one-half months—hens get green food for that time. Poultry products find market at high prices in Southern cities, the North and in the West Indies. Lands at a low price suited for poultry, for fruit truck and general farming. Our publications sent on request.

Homeseekers' Tickets via Ohio River Gateways

M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent Southern Railway

1344 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TEXAS.—2,600 acres, 11 miles from Sabinal, Uvalde county; about half agricultural, balance excellent grazing. Price, $7.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Address, **Albert D Evans,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

VIRGINIA.—Farms for sale from the mountains to the sea. Stock, Grain, Fruit Poultry, Fish and Oysters. New Illustrated Catalogue free. Address at once **Geo. E Crawford & Co.,** Richmond, Va.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS,

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Why Rent a Farm

and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or purchase land in one of these districts and **bank a profit of $10.00 or $12.00 an acre every year.**

Land purchased three years ago at $10.00 an acre has recently changed hands at $25.00 an acre. The crops grown on these lands warrant the advance. You can

Become Rich

by cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Western Canada.

Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as land held by railway and land companies, will **provide homes for millions.**

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches and good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Gov't Agent.

Canadian Government Agent, 125 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

(53)

ANOTHER SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

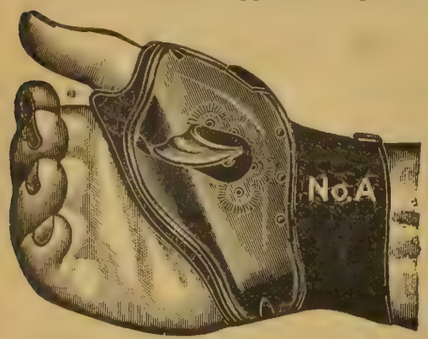
A Chance to Win Prizes at Any Agricultural Fair in the United States.

The above picture represents a photograph of Garton's New Breed of Black Oats. VICTOR is the name. The Gartons are the great oat breeders of the world. The VICTOR is the largest-grained black oat and the blackest-skinned oat in cultivation. Especiall suitable for early sowing, owing to its extreme hardiness. The amount of protein or flesh-forming constituents which the grain contains makes it 25 per cent. more valuable for feeding purposes than any other oats grown.

Do you wish to win prizes? If so, send us a dollar for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. We will also send you two pounds of VICTOR oats. From this you can raise your own seed hereafter and win prizes at County, State and National Fairs. We offer the same premiums that we do for corn on page 30. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Favorite Corn Husker.

Clark's Corn King with its new self-shedding hook. The spear point enters the husks easily. The slant bend turns the husks for shredding, and the rounded, curved and beveled edges throw out the husk and prevent clogging. As this is the most approved husker on the market, we have selected it is a seasonable subscription premium. The hook sets at any angle; two positions for a thumb hook and five positions as a palm hook. Opening and closing the small end of the plate makes the adjustment perfect for any width of hand and prevents chafing. The strap passes through the leather tongue and the first ring and over the hand to the opposite ring and



back through the first ring. Be sure and have the strap enter the ring from the outer side. It brings the pulling strap underneath, forms the sinch draw and gives you the full benefit of the sinch lock, which is the same as a half-hitch. The strap then passes to the last ring and then to the buckle, the half-hitch forms one fastening and the buckle holds the end of the strap. We will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and Clark's Corn King Husker for 50 cents. The Husker is a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Alfalfa in Canada and Argentine.

"From Ontario, Canada, comes the report of a yield of four tons of alfalfa to the acre in three cuttings, on a clay hillside; at far-off Medicine Hat, Northwest Territory, it makes a growth pronounced 'phenomenal;' and at the experiment farm at Brandon, Manitoba, three cuttings per year are harvested. On a gravelly hill in the District of Columbia a field was sown in April, 1900. Two crops were cut from it that summer, three in 1901, and the first cutting in 1902 yielded three tons per acre. In Southern Minnesota some thrifty Germans, not knowing 'that alfalfa will not grow in Minnesota,' have been raising it since 1872, while others were declaring it impossible. A half-score of men in the sagebrush wilds of Nevada decided to try it, and in 1872 they had 625 prosperous acres, without plowing and without irrigation. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa (Bulletin No. 45) says: 'It is grown in Canada more or less extensively from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is the staple forage plant for winter in the dryer part of British Columbia, and it has been grown in Southern Alberta for many years. It is not much known in Manitoba, but is possible of easy propagation in almost all parts of Ontario. It is and has been grown long and successfully in Quebec, and is not unknown in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.' In Cape Colony, South Africa, 'lucerne can be cut from four to six times in summer and from once to twice in winter, and is the greatest forage plant in the world.' In 1901 the British Consul at Buenos Ayres reported alfalfa as covering 'an enormous area in Argentina, and every year becoming more important.' "—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

Lime-Sulphur and Apple Foliage.

Much has been said during the past season about injury to foliage of apples by lime-suphur solutions. You will hear more about it this winter at all the fruit growers' meetings. It is a subject in which every live fruit grower is especially interested this season, as the great question now is: "Is Bordeaux to be replaced by the lime-sulphur as a summer spray?"

Mr. Errett Wallace, our lime-sulphur expert, has prepared Bulletin No. 288 on lime-sulphur injury. Mr. Wallace's experiments and observations on this question indicate, first, that heavy drenching is a common cause of foliage injury; second, that much of the burning of apple foliage this year following the application just after the blossoms fell was due to previous scab infection of the leaves; third, that arsenate of lead is the only insecticide that we yet know which may be used in the lime-sulphur with safety. It not only decreases the burning, but actually increases the fungicidal value of the mixture by 50 per cent.; fourth, that injury to the fruit and foliage by lime-sulphur is much less serious than that caused by Bordeaux under the same conditions; fifth, that the addition of lime or the presence of sediment does not materially affect the burning qualities of the lime-sulphur, one way or the other; sixth, that cultivated, vigorous trees will withstand foliage injury better than trees in neglected orchards.

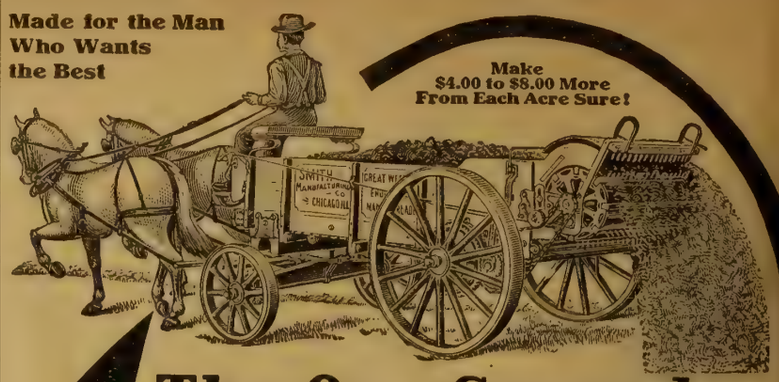
Many other qustions of direct and practical interest to the grower are fully discussed in this bulletin. If you expect to spray next year you will certainly want to see this bulletin. It will be sent to those who are sufficiently interested to ask for a copy. Drop us a postal card, saying you want the bulletin, and we will see that it is sent to you. Signed, H. H. Whetzel, Plant Pathologist, New York State College of Agriculture.

Rice Average Crops.

The highest average production of rice per acre is in Arkansas, 40 bushels, against 34.4 bushels in Louisiana; 33 bushels in Texas; 30 bushels in Mississippi. These are the only states producing upwards of a million bushels of rice. The total crop of the United States is estimated at 24,510,000 bushels.

Made for the Man Who Wants the Best

Make $4.00 to $8.00 More From Each Acre Sure!



The One Spreader That Stands the Strain

You want a *strong* spreader—one that can stand the strain. There is *only one* in that class. It's the Great Western. Over 100,000 progressive *farmers*, and most *U. S. Government* and *State Experiment Stations* have proved it. See the Great Western alongside of the next best spreader. Then you will know why we can guarantee every Great Western to stand 50 per cent more strain and require 50 per cent less repairs than any other spreader in the world.

The reason is *high quality*. We build spreaders as they *should* be built. When you know how much *more* oak, hickory, malleable, steel and wrought iron is in the Great Western Spreader than in any other, you'll *understand* why the Great Western is the *only* spreader *strong enough* to *stand the strain*. When you know what *other* spreaders are made of it won't be hard for you to understand why they are *not* strong enough to stand up under the heavy loads and hard work. The

Great Western Endless Apron

Spreader has an endless apron that runs on 3 sets of extra large rollers—drawn equally from both sides, so there's no friction—no binding, no matter how unevenly you load it. The Great Western Spreader has a big, 16-inch, 40-pound, unbreakable, Malleable fifth wheel. You can't pull out the front end no matter how heavy the load or how many horses you put on. The big malleable fifth wheel is attached to *two*, big, solid oak bolsters, by malleable braces. The Great Western front trucks are set two feet under the load—so the load is carried equally on the four wheels. Great Western pole is made of solid oak—*not* pine or inferior woods. Our big Free Book tells about all the Great Western advantages. It proves how much better it is to pay a few more dollars *at the start* for a Great Western Spreader than to be paying the toll of constant trouble, delay and repairs that *any other* spreader is sure to mean. Don't buy any spreader till you read the startling spreader facts in our book. Send us your name *now* and ask for Free Spreader Catalog No. S254 Address

SMITH MFG. COMPANY
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No matter what size or style of spreader you want, wooden or steel wheels, 35 to 100 bushels capacity—you'll suit yourself best by getting a guaranteed—

Great Western

Farming as a Business.

The man who "makes a business of farming" should have a business card; some printed letter-heads, with the name of the farm home thereon, and should pay his bills with checks on his bank. All these little things not only "make business," but help to dignify his calling, improve his social standing and enhance his credit.—Farm Press, University of Missouri.

We Want to Talk

Wagon Wheels

To You

Better, stronger, more convenient wheels than you have ever used. We are making old wagons over for thousands of farmers; making them as good—even better than—they ever were, by fitting

Electric Steel Wheels

on their old running gears. How is your old running gear? Good, is it not? And the wheels—worn out? Wouldn't it pay you to write us a postal and let us show you how cheaply we can turn your old running gears into a rattling good, low-down, handy farm wagon? We have a great book for farmers to read who think their old wagons are "done for". A postal brings it. This penny investment will save you many a dollar. Write for the book to-day.

Electric Wheel Company
Box 40, Quincy, Ill.

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We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Write for our catalogue and full particulars.

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Buggies
Only $10. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

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Only $25. Cash.
Balance $7 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Farm Wagons
Only $15. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for our free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO.,
Dept. 172, East St. Louis, Ills.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"

Wonderful Discovery

DISEASES of the EYE successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE

for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), Conjunctivitis and Cataract, Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE; your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure. "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." $2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n., Dept. C, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS (Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St.Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

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Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis are hard to cure, yet

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will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, $1.00 bottle.) For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Goitre, Varicose Veins, Varicosities. Allays Pain.

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Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with full information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

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Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Contains 192 pages and 69 illustrations. Write us for a free copy.

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NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure.

The first or second $1 can cures heaves. The third is guaranteed to cure or money refunded. $1 per can at dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet.

20 years sale.

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DISTEMPER IN COLTS

Your colts positively cannot have Distemper, Pinkeye, Influenza, Catarrhal Fever or other similar diseases if you use Craft's Cure in time. If the disease is started it will not fail to cure in any case. Safe at all times and under all conditions. Go to your Druggist get a bottle

CRAFT'S DISTEMPER CURE

If it fails you get your money back. If he can't supply you write us. 3 valuable Horse Books, free. Write Wells Medicine Co. 173d St., LaFayette, Ind.

To Furnish Military Horses.

We do not agree with the Secretary of Agriculture in his recommendation to Congress that the United States should own 100 stallions for the purpose of using them with individually-owned mares in order to raise horses for military service, the War Department to have an option on the foals.

Neither do we agree with the Secretary in his statement that there is sufficient difficulty in purchasing horses for army use to cause the raising of horses to be conducted by the government as a military necessity.

It is no part of the business of the government to raise horses for any but experimental purposes; it would simply be an interference, unwarranted by existing circumstances, and demoralizing to horse-raising interests. Some stallion owner would get a fancy price for a stallion that some supposed horse expert would know instinctively to be the sire of artillery horses, and that same stallion would not sire any more artillery colts than if he did not belong to the government. The best stallion the government could select could not sire a colt fit for service under five years, and very likely the colts would be unsuitable.

If the War Department of Great Britain sent over orders for cavalry and artillery horses to the number of twenty-five thousand a year and the money to pay for them at current market values, the army of Great Britain would get them, and in our opinion the annual purchase of suitable horses for the United States government is only a matter of safe and sane business methods.

It has been advanced that they do this thing in Europe. So they do. They also raise kings in Europe; but that is no reason why it should be done in the United States; and the fact remains that most of the horses raised by the army studs in Europe are used by the kings and princes and not by the rank and file of the armies, and those that are raised by the governments of Europe cost considerably more than our government ever had to pay.

Prices of Horses in a Prussian City.

In answer to an inquiry as to the prices of horses suitable for mine work in Frankfort, Consul-General Frank D. Hill reports to the United States Department of Commerce and Labor that horses such as are inquired about are not used in German mines, ponies being used for that purpose. Hanoverian horses of the description mentioned in the inquiry, from five to eight years old, weighing from 1,000 to 1,650 pounds, sell for about $275, and Belgian horses for about $270.

Training Horses.

Anyone having an inclination towards handling and developing horses will find it to their advantage to obtain Prof. Hagerling's book which is advertised in this paper. He is a world-renowned horse trainer and is capable of instructing others in the art of horse training. His address is Belleville, Ill.

The Great Draft Auction.

The Breeders' Sale Company, of Bloomington, Ill., will hold their regular horse sale January 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1911, and it will be a bumper this time, with over 500 head of registered draft horses of the different breeds. They now have seventy-five consignors to this sale, the largest being Mr. H. C. Lowery with fifty head of imported Percheron mares that have been here one year and some State Fair winners among the bunch. Hon. Frank S. West comes next with forty head of imported stallions and mares (Percherons and Belgians.) He has spent many years in the importing business and a long life in the breeding of draft horses. Mr. J. R. Prendergrast consigns twenty-five head of home-bred, registered Percherons of the best size and type that suits most any man that is looking for an ideal draft horse. Mr. L. Banks Wilson has twenty head of imported Percherons, Belgians and Shires from the very best families of their native country. Mr. A. P. Nave with eleven head of registered Percherons of the superior kind. Messrs. Robert Burgess & Son furnish ten head of imported stallions of the show type. Bob knows a good one, and he said he would bring the best in the barn. Mr. Ben Bohlander is in with fourteen Percherons of his last importation of the very best he brought. Mr. E. E. Bernard, the importer from Serena, Ill., with some of his fine Percherons. Pratt & Ridgley with a bunch of their last importation of Percheron fillies. Rowe Bros., of Maple Park, Ill., with ten head of Percherons and Shires. Mr. D. E. Stuart & Co. with a large bunch of Percherons of the right type. Down Bros., with a bunch of their last importation of Percherons and Belgians. Mr. Theo. Ulfers with a large bunch of Shires of his own breeding. Mr. John H. Weaver with part of his last importation and a real good bunch of home-bred ones of the very best type. Mr. W. H. Ritter with imported Percherons and Belgians of his recent importation. D. D. Brotherton with his entire importation of seventeen Percherons of the very best blood lines and with the right size and finish to suit the man that is looking for a perfect draft horse. D. Augstin, John C. Baker, F. M. Smith & Son, Ed Hodgson, A. M. Storm, Levi Dillon, Wm. Rumney & Son, Dodson Bros., Moots Bros., W. C. Baughman, Welch & Peck, and fifty-three other breeders of draft horses, prize winners of their long life experience of breeding the draft horse, are represented in the sale.

D. AUGSTIN, President.

A PERCHERON HEAD.

C. W. HURT, Manager.

They have 125 head of imported fillies, one and two years old, and 276 head of imported stallions and mares with the rest of the offerings bred from the oldest and best breeders of the state to-day. Nowhere else could anyone see a bunch like this—only one place in the United States—and that is at the Fat Stock Show in Chicago, and then they are not for sale at your own bid. Think of 500 head to go to the high dollar.

These horses will be sold in the Coliseum, Bloomington, Ill., that holds 4,000 people, and it is well heated, so cold weather has no effect on this sale, all within three blocks of the very heart of the greatest city of its size in the United States, within reach of some of the very best hotel accommodations that can be had, so attend the great show and horse sale. Sales both day and night. See the largest ever offered at public auction of draft horses in the world, at the beautiful city of Bloomington, Ill. No time now for catalogues. It is time to catch the train.

The dead-sure fire and one-ton-killing-power of UMC cartridges breed that assurance of eye and hand and brain that makes the "one shot kill" habitual with big game shooters.

UMC 100% certainty of results is the same with any standard rifle—because the characteristics of all rifles are provided for in UMC cartridges.

The UMC standard is more than ever the goal of the ammunition world.

"Game Laws 1910" Mailed Free.

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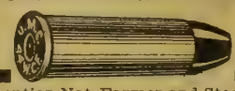
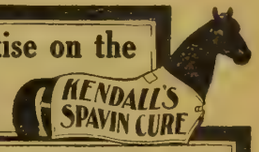


Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

A Treatise on the Horse, FREE



Thurmont, Md., Jan. 27, 1909.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Dear Sirs:—I had a horse with Bone Spavin. It was so serious that I could hardly get her out of the stable. Used two bottles of your Spavin Cure and she is as sound as a dollar. Chas. J. Powell.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Beats them all for Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Swollen Joints and all Lameness.

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Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

FOUR BIG PAPERS 80 CENTS.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower; Twice-A-Week Republic of St. Louis, the best semi-weekly in the Southwest; Farm Progress, the biggest semi-monthly farm paper printed; and Woman's World, a monthly woman's paper, sent to any address, a year, for only 80 cents. Regular subscription price, $1.50 - bargain price, 80 cents. Send orders to the St. Louis Republic, St. Louis.

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THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE, and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

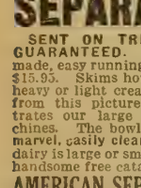
Box 68, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

$15.95 AND UPWARD

AMERICAN SEPARATOR

SENT ON TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED. A new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; heavy or light cream. Different from this picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1102 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.



I WANT FAIR PLAY.

For 45 years I have fought all forms of trust combinations, have kept my prices down where every farmer could buy a first class scale at a fair price and have protected the dealer. Now the implement dealers largely subsidized by the trusts say that if I sell my scales to a farmer they won't let me sell to any dealer. All right. I am ready for the fight. Hereafter my price is the same to all. Money talks and any responsible man can buy my scales on approval to be paid for on agreed terms at dealers price. Money talks and your request on a postal card will bring you my offer on any kind of a scale that you may want, big or little. Money talks and if you have the money I have the scales and the inclination to fight the trust which says that no man can buy my scales without paying a profit to the dealer. Write me and soon.

"JONES He Pays the Freight."

16 Fay St., Binghamton, N. Y.

The Universal Magazine

is a splendid monthly publication; nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated; 32 pages, three columns to page. Send for Sample Copy, or, what is better, send fifty cents, and we will send you the **Universal Magazine** for two years; we will also send one set of **Eight Hardy, Everblooming Roses**, one-year plants; the finest collection. They are **Rhea Reid, The Bride, Etoile de Lyon, Bridesmaid, Champion of the World, Papa Gontier, Bessie Brown** and **Crimson Rambler**. Now where else in the world can they be bought for the money. Address,

HALE PUB. CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

UNUSUAL AUCTION.

Sale of 300 Young Mules and 200 Mares, Singly and in Pairs, at the National Stock Yards.

On Friday, February 17th, Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company, of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, will sell for Guy Crandall, of Townsend, Montana, three hundred mules and two hundred mares.

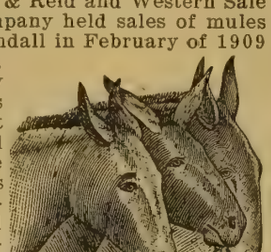
These mules consist of 50 coming two-year-olds, 125 coming three-year-olds and 125 coming four and five-year-olds.

These mules are on feed at Mr. Crandall's ranch and with the mares were selected out of several thousands of horses and mules purchased by him during the past summer and fall.

In picking out these mules to feed and keep for his annual spring sale, great care was exercised in keeping mules that were out of big grade draft mares and had been sired by the very best Missouri and Kentucky jacks with good colors, plenty of size, bone and finish.

The majority of these mules are mares, and are closely matched. They will be sold in pairs and are the equal of the best Iowa, Illinois or Missouri-bred mules of like ages. The two-year-olds are all halter broken, and nearly all of the others are broken to work, and all of them are quiet and gentle.

Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company held sales of mules for Mr. Crandall in February of 1909 and 1910, and they say the mules turned out well and gave the purchasers great satisfaction, and they guarantee these mules to be sold Friday, February 17th, will be a much better lot than those sold before.



Besides these mules Mr. Crandall will sell on the same day two hundred brood mares from two to six years old, weighing from 1,350 to 1,750 pounds. Among these are fifty of the celebrated Larabie Shire mares of Deer Lodge, Montana. They are all young, and from three-quarters to practically pure-bred Shires, and Mr. Crandall writes that they are as good as grow and fit to compete in any show ring. They have all been bred to an imported Shire stallion that weighs 2,200 pounds. The remaining 150 are high-grade Percheron and Shire-bred mares of extra quality and weight, and all have been bred to pure-bred stallions. All of these mares are gentle and kind to handle, and the majority of them have been broken to harness.

As the mules will all be sold in pairs and the mares single or in pairs, this sale will afford our farmers an opportunity to buy a young pair of mules or brood mares ready to go into every-day spring farm work at wholesale prices and undoubtedly cheaper than can be bought at any other place.

Both mares and mules will be sold under a full guarantee of age, soundness and work qualities by Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company, and every mule and mare will be sold to the highest bidder.

Any further information may be had by writing Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company, National Stock Yards, Illinois. Be sure to remember the day of sale—Friday, February 17th, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

Steel Shingles Appeal to Farmers.

A trend of the times among modern and up-to-date farmers is to purchase only such building materials as have substantial and long wearing qualities. No better example of this can be found than in the large number of farmers who are roofing their buildings with steel shingles.

The Edwards Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, makers of Edwards Reo Steel Shingles, report that farmers everywhere are buying this roofing material. The fact that Reo Steel Shingles afford excellent fire protection and are proof against lightning are of course big points in making sales to farmers, but the principal point is that Reo Steel Shingles will outwear four or five cut wood shingle roofs, yet make just as good an appearance on the roof as any other material that can be purchased.

The Edwards Manufacturing Company have just issued a new catalogue No. 157, which contains many interesting facts about roofing. A card to The Edwards Manufacturing Company, 157 Lock street, Cincinnati, Ohio, will bring a copy of this catalogue to any reader of this paper.

FREE TO FARMERS.

By special arrangement Ratekin's big 1911 seed catalogue, with a sample of "Diamond Joe's Big White" seed corn that made 153 bushels per acre, will be mailed free to every reader of this paper who is interested in the crops he grows. This big book tells how to make the farm and garden pay. It's worth dollars to all who plant or sow. Write for it and mention this paper. The address is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Butter and Cheese Prices.

St. Louis butter quotations, January 1, 1911: Creamery—Extra, 30c.; first, 28c.; second, 25c.; ladlepacked, 23c.; country make in pails or rolls (packing stock) at 18c. per pound. Cheese: Northern—Twins, 14¾c.; singles, 15c.; Long Horns, 15¾c.; Daisies, 15¾c.; Y. A., 16c.; Prints, 16¼c. Limburger—Choice fall make, 15½c.; summer make, 13 to 14c. Swiss—No. 1, 18c.; No. 2, 16c.; broken, inferior or cracked, 10 to 12c. Brick—Choice, 15 to 15½c.; No. 2, 12 to 14c. per pound.

Elgin quotation, first for January, 1911, at 30 cents, against 36 cents a year ago; 32 cents two years ago; and 29½ cents three years ago.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their customers. Colonel James H. Campbell, the veteran and renowned cattle salesman, has recently joined this house as Vice-President, in charge of the cattle department. His presence adds strength to the organization. Stockmen requiring market information should address Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

HORSE AND MULE SALESMEN.

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

HORSE AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Horse and Mule consignments are solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States. Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

HORSE DEPT.—Nugent Bros., Maxwell Bros.
MULE DEPT.—Ed Conway, Lan Morris.
AUCTIONEERS—Tim Holland, Ike Howard.

Write us for market information. Address,

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

BY ONE MAN. It's KING OF THE WOODS. Saves money and backache. Send for FREE catalog No B73 showing low price and testimonials from thousands. First order gets agency. Folding Sawing Mach. Co, 158 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

A NEW AUTOMATIC

Double-Acting Tool Combination for Farmers, Mills, Factories, Teamsters and others. Made of **Malleable Iron and Steel.** Wire-Fence Stretcher and Splicer; Lifting Jack; Post Puller; Press; Wrench; Tire Tightner; Vice; Clamp, etc. Useful in a hundred ways the entire year. Not an experiment—a finely finished tool. **Fully Guaranteed.**

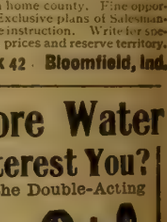
LOCAL AGENTS—SALESMEN

Sell on sight to neighbors and represent us in home county. Fine opportunity. Exclusive plans of Salesmanship—free instruction. Write for special offer, prices and reserve territory.

AUTOMATIC JACK CO., Box 42 Bloomfield, Ind.

Would ½ More Water Interest You?

With the same power from deep wells It is accomplished with the Double-Acting "American" Deep Well Pump



It delivers full cylinder capacity both on the **Down**-stroke and the **Up**-stroke. It requires at no time more power than the up-stroke of a single-acting cylinder of the same displacement.

Send for the most complete deep well catalogue ever issued, No. 110 just off the press, mailed free.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS, General Office and Works, Aurora, Ill., U. S. A. Chicago Office, - - First National Bank Building.

SHIP YOUR FURS TO McMillan Fur & Wool Co.

EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS

200-212 First Avenue North MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

OR

119-121 North Main Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

WRITE EITHER HOUSE FOR CIRCULARS

Importation of Foreign Meat Into Germany.

It is doubtful whether Germany will long continue to be able to supply the home demand for meat independent of help from abroad. According to a count made October 10, 1910, there was a decrease in Bavaria alone of 230,693 cattle and 96,981 sheep, as compared with the last count. This is not only true in Bavaria, where the population is largely interested in German cattle raising, but also in Hesse-Nassau, where there was a decrease of about 40,000 animals, the decrease being especially noticeable in young animals, so that a further rise in price of animals for slaughter in expected.

In Baden and Alsace-Lorraine the importation of French cattle has already been officially authorized, provided the necessary precautions are complied with. Bavaria and Saxony desire to open their boundaries for the importation of live animals from France. The City Council of Coburg has just decided to order twenty to twenty-five zentner (2,205 to 2,750 pounds avoirdupois) of Danish meat as an experiment. This decision has met with marked popular approval. If Danish meat is imported there should naturally be nothing to prevent the importation of American meats. In fact, the Coburg Board of Trade took favorable action on this matter not long ago.—From Consul-General Frank Dillingham, Coburg, September 25, 1910.

Agricultural Blue Book.

This is our own publication, and is a copyright work of great merit and convenience. It is called **"The Agricultural Blue Book and Live Stock Breeders' Directory."** It is designed to be useful to farmers and to business men in all sections of the country.

The Farming Section.

The Agricultural Blue Book contains 128 pages devoted to names and addresses of live stock breeders, experimental and general farmers, dairymen, horticulturists, etc. This farm list numbers 150 to 180 to the page—about 22,000 in all. All the names and addresses have been carefully verified. In each instance the principal occupation and class of stock raised are stated. It is fully up-to-date and represents the owners of about twelve millions of acres of land, who conduct their own farming operations. In various lines of business the value of this **Agricultural Blue Book** cannot be overestimated.

The Business Section.

At the request of many of our patrons we have included a Business Section, consisting of thirty-two pages. This contains a list of firms who do business with agricultural people. This list is arranged alphabetically by states. It gives the name, address, occupation and class of manufacture, etc. A general farmer, stock raiser, dairyman, poultry keeper, ranchman, fruit grower, will find this book to be valuable and interesting.

Ready For Delivery.

The Agricultural Blue Book is just out and ready for delivery. The size is 6x9½ inches, elegantly bound in blue cloth with gilt title. The price is $2.50 per copy. If the buyer is not satisfied, he can return the book and the money will be refunded. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Horse and Mule Record.

During the year 1910 the largest number of horses and mules received for sale at any market were received and sold at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. The total was 130,116, and the increased receipts were 8,056 head over the previous year. This gain in business was largely due to the firm of Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., horse and mule commission salesmen. This firm sells horses at auction every Monday and Tuesday in the year. Mr. T. H. Holland is the principal auctioneer and head of this firm. They do no buying or selling on their own account, giving all their talents to the service of a large clientage of shippers. The auctions are always well attended by buyers from every section of the country, and they keep them coming in with orders and going out with horses and mules all the time. They also keep their customers well posted from sale to sale, so that shippers make few mistakes in buying. Address, Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. at National Stock Yards, Ill.

Clay, Robinson & Co. in 1910.

The business done by Clay, Robinson & Co. at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the year 1910 exhibited a surprising increase over the previous year. The total for the year was 3,462 cars sold on the market, and the increase over the previous year was 573 cars of cattle, 614 cars of hogs, and 132 cars of sheep. The hog increase by this firm is remarkable, because there was a large decrease in hog receipts on the general market. There were also decreased receipts of cattle and sheep at the market for the year. Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. have an elegant office, full organization of selling force, close communication with other markets, and are absolutely reliable. See their card on page 21.

St. Louis Hog Market.

The year 1910 was closed out with a strong $8.10 top on the St. Louis hog market. The weights of the top-priced hogs averaged 222 to 259 pounds and classed at choice butcher hogs; the plainer grades of packing hogs sold at $7.95 to $8.05 per 100 pounds. Speaking to Mr. F. E. Berry, hog salesman for Clay, Robinson & Co., we asked him for his views concerning the kind of hogs that sell best on the market. He said: "We can sell butcher hogs that weigh 215 to 250 pounds far better than they can be sold at any other market. We can sell them to be slaughtered in St. Louis. We have also the finest demand in the world for light hogs, 150 to 210 pounds. We never have a glutted market." Receipts at the National Stock Yards were over two million head sold in 1910 at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

Sample Sheep Sales.

Mr. Oscar A. White, who is chief sheep salesman for the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. at the St Louis National Stock Yards, topped the lamb market on December 21st by selling a deck of eighty-pound lambs, shipped by Files & Johnson, of Lamonte, Mo., at $6.75 per 100 pounds. On that day the sale was 15 cents higher than any other sale. He also sold for Cooper & Harvey, of Clarence, Mo., a deck of sheep and yearlings at $4.50 per 100 pounds, being 35 cents per 100 pounds higher than any other sheep sold on the market. On Saturday, December 31st, he gave The National Farmer and Stock Grower the following range of prices for all grades of sheep and lambs: Lambs, good to choice natives, $6.00 to $6.35; lambs, good to choice Colorados, $6.00 to $6.60; lambs, fair to good natives, $5.50 to $6.00; lambs, fair to good Colorados, $5.50 to $6.00; lambs, common to fair natives, $4.00 to $5.00; lambs,common to fair Colorados, $4.00 to $5.00; lambs, culls, $3.50 to $4.50; good to choice Colorado ewes, $3.50 to $3.75; wethers, good to choice natives, $3.00 to $4.15; wethers, good to choice Colgrades, $3.00 to $4.15; yearlings, wethers (handy weight), $4.75 to $5.25; yearlings, wethers (heavy weight), $4.25 to $4.50; ewes, culls, $1.00 to $2.00—all quotations being at the price stated per 100 pounds.

For Your Protection
These Standard Marks
Our business for fifty years has been the making of solid gold and gold-filled watch cases—not the *works* of a watch, but the *case*. Our trademarks stamped in a watch case have always meant absolute integrity in assay and bullion value.
When you buy a gold watch from a reliable jeweler the chances are that you get one of our cases. If not, then you probably pay the price of our case and get something else.
That is the thing you want to find out.
When a jeweler points to the words stamped inside a case "Guaranteed for 25 years" or "20 years," remember that a guarantee means nothing of itself. Your guide is the integrity of the maker back of the case. Some day there will be a law regulating meaningless guarantees. At present there is nothing to prevent an irresponsible maker from guaranteeing for a period of years a watch case made of base metal and washed with gold.
Every Good jeweler knows our marks and the quality of our cases. They are made for ladies' and men's watches—plain, engine-turned, engraved or enameled. All sizes, all patterns.
CRESCENT GOLD FILLED
KEYSTONE 14K
KEYSTONE SOLID GOLD
JAS. BOSS GOLD FILLED
The Keystone Watch Case Co.
Established 1853
PHILADELPHIA

Root Quotations at St. Louis.

Quotations by the pound: Golden Seal, $1.95; Ginseng—Wild, $4.25 to $4.50, and cultivated $4.25 to $4.50—damp less; Lady Slipper, 15c.; Seneca, 32c.; Pink, 16c.;Black (dry), 4½c.; May Apple, 3¾c.; Snake and Kansas Black Snake, 23c.—inferior less; Angelica, 5c.; Wahoo—Bark of root, 14 to 16c.; bark of tree, 4c.; Blood, 4¼ to 5c.; Blueflag, 5c.; Sassafras—Bark of root, 5c.; bark of tree valueless; Wild Ginger, 8c.; Spikenard, 3c.; Skullcap, 7c.

Sunflower seed is quoted at wholesale at $2.25 to $2.50 per 100 pounds.

ALFALFA CLOVER SEED Northern grown, "Full of Life," tests 99% purity, 95% germination. Write for samples and prices and New Beautiful Illustrated Catalog which tells about the best varieties of "Full of Life" Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Shrubs, etc. H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford Seed Farms, R. F. D. 50 ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

FREE TO MILLIONS

A Valuable Little Book Sent Free For The Asking.

Medical books are not always interesting reading, especially to people enjoying good health, but as a matter of fact, scarcely one person in ten is perfectly healthy, and even with such, sooner or later sickness must come.

It is also a well established truth that nine-tenths of all diseases originate with a breaking down of the digestion, a weak stomach weakens and impoverishes the system, making it easy for disease to gain a foothold.

Nobody need fear consumption, kidney disease, liver trouble or a weak heart and nervous system as long as the digestion is good and the stomach able to assimilate plenty of wholesome food.

Stomach weakness shows itself in a score of ways and this little book describes the symptoms and causes and points the way to a cure so simple that anyone can understand and apply.

Thousands have some form of stomach trouble and do not know it. They ascribe the headaches, the languor, nervousness, insomnia, palpitation, constipation and similar symptoms to some other cause than the true one. Get your digestion on the right track and the heart trouble, lung trouble, liver disease and nervous debility will rapidly disappear.

This little book treats entirely on the cause and removal of indigestion and its accompanying annoyances.

It describes the symptoms of Acid Dyspepsia, Nervous Dyspepsia, Slow Dyspepsia, Amylaceous Dyspepsia, Catarrh of Stomach and all affections of the digestive organs in plain language easily understood and the cause removed.

It gives valuable suggestions as to diet, and contains a table giving length of time required to digest various articles of food, something every person with weak digestion should know.

No price is asked, but simply send your name and address plainly written on a postal card to the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., requesting a little book on Stomach Diseases and it will be sent promptly by return mail.

"Hatching Facts" Free

Your address on a postal brings latest edition of "Hatching Facts" —best Booklet published on Incubators and Brooders—tells how to start right at least expense. Belle City won World's Championship last season. "Hatching Facts" tells all. Write today—or if in a hurry order direct from this ad below. Anyway read remarkable offer: J. V. Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co.

$7.55 Buys the Best 140-Egg Incubator

Ever Made

$4.85 Buys the Best Brooder

Both Incubator and Brooder, ordered together cost but $11.50—Freight Prepaid (E. of Rockies). The Belle City Incubator has double walls and dead air space all over, copper tank, hot-water heat, self-regulator, thermometer, egg tester, safety lamp, nursery, high legs, double door. The Belle City Brooder is the only double-walled brooder made, hot-water heat, platform, metal lamp. No machines at any price are better.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Write for our book today, or send the price now and save waiting.

J. V. Rohan, President.

140-Chick Brooder

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 74 Racine, Wis.

THE SEWING AWL.

A Most Useful Premium For Subscribers to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screw-driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Farmer as a Poultry Raiser.

In the United States the farmer leads as a poultry raiser. He has all the advantage of the professional raiser of poultry, except in the nearness to the retail market.

This is largely because he has a large area of land that is but lightly farmed over. In the main, the methods of the American farmer are extensive and not intensive. He has much land over which poultry can rove and find much of its own food. On his land is a wealth of green things growing, which also serve as food for poultry.

The waste on the American farm is great, and the poultry help redeem much of this waste. The writer knows of one farmer that has 200 hens. Every year after threshing time those fowls are working assiduously in the chaff where the threshing was done, and they save a large amount of the lost grain.

Then on the American farm are many unmarketable products that are worked over into poultry food and thus make these products available and marketable. The farm cows yield a large amount of by-products in the form of skim milk and sour milk.

These things make the American farmer the leader in the production of poultry. And more and more we find attention being paid to this very important side issue.

The first great fault of the American farmer as a poultry raiser has been the overfeeding of his poultry. One farmer said: "I have the fattest hens in the county and they lay the fewest eggs of any hens in the county." He had permitted his numerous hens to have access to the ground just under his corn cribs, and every time he went to the corn crib he threw out a shovelful of corn on the ear. This was in addition to the loose corn that rattled down onto the ground every time he took a load to market. His hens had nothing to do but to fill up on corn and then stand around and rest. It is taking a good deal of talk to stop this kind of feeding, as it is the easiest way to do this part of the work. But fat and egg production do not go together.

A visit to many of our farms will show that a new era is beginning in the raising of farm poultry. At last the value of the bone mill is being appreciated. If there is one thing that should not be neglected in the feeding of farm poultry it is the ground fresh bones, which make such a valuable food for growing and laying fowls. Moreover, this kind of food is still abundant and cheap.

The high prices at which turkeys have been selling of late years have been a stimulus to that part of farm poultry raising. The extensive American farm is about the only place suitable for the production of turkeys, which are still so wild that they will not endure confinement. The American farmer thus has a monopoly in the raising of turkeys, and several hundreds are produced on some farms each year.

The old days of hit-or-miss poultry raising on the farm is passing. More science and better results are evidenced by the constantly increasing volume of poultry products flowing to the markets in the cities and villages.

Poultry and Pet Stock.

The American Poultry Journal says: "Those who make the most out of the business generally start in with small beginnings and expand as they learn to use what they find to be the essentials. A few hundred dollars invested in suitable buildings and breeding fowls should be enough to start anyone who thinks the qualities of a poultryman are fused within him."

"How to Kill and Bleed Market Poultry" is Circular No. 61, Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. The intention of the circular is to assist dressers of poultry to improve the market stock by correct methods of killing and bleeding. Frequently imperfect bleeding is the factor that hastens the decomposition of dressed fowls. The circular will be sent free by application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The hen is the most finished producer. A Leghorn hen weighing 3½ pounds, lay 200 eggs, weighing 25 pounds, in one year. She multiplied the dry substance in herself five and a half times.

We hope our readers will send for the incubator and brooder catalogues advertised in this paper. The incubator is absolutely necessary to successful poultry farming.

The American Poultry Advocate pertinently remarks that poultry and dairy farming go well together. In fact, milk fed to poultry in all forms produces good results. Milk fed to poultry in the fattening pens demand a fancy price over other fed poultry.

Quality Higher—Price Lower

We beat them all again. Get our DIRECT-TO-YOU proposition, low prices, and BIG FREE BOOK on **SUCCESSFUL** Incubators and Brooders before you buy anywhere this year—the greatest value ever offered. Catalog FREE—send name. If you want a book on "Proper Care of Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys"—send 10 cents.

Tried and Proven for 17 Years

Des Moines Incubator Co. 161 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

One Gallon of Oil to a Hatch

—and one filling of the lamp—and **better hatches.** That's because we put lamp underneath and because of our automatic trip which cuts down flame when too hot. The

X-RAY INCUBATOR

opens from top, easiest to ventilate and turn eggs in. See thermometer any time through glass panels at top. Don't buy any incubator or brooder till you get our

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Tells some startling facts that you ought to know about X-Ray Incubators and Brooders. Read what many users say. Then decide. 90 days trial. Fully guaranteed and freight paid. Send postal now and ask for Free Book No. 60. Address

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THE X-RAY

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

and Almanac for 1911 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. **Only 15c.**

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 945. Freeport, Ill.

Hatch After Hatch 90%—or Better

Write today. Don't *you* start this new Billion Dollar Chicken money year, without getting our Big Free, 212-page book for money-makers, "Profitable Poultry Raising"—greatest we've ever issued. It tells about

CYPHERS Incubators and Brooders

with *late letters* from Cyphers owners all over the country proving biggest hatches right along. Own a *real* incubator—*not* an *imitation*. Before you buy *any*, get the *facts*. They're all in our Big Free Book. Address

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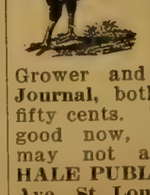
Every Fowl A Money Maker

I want to send every live poultry raiser my **BIG FREE CHICKEN BOOK.** Contains more real chicken information than a whole library full of most poultry books. Tells how to limit your feed expense and still get more and better eggs and chicks. Eggs hatch better chickens, more chicks live, sell for more money. 80 pages all interesting. Send for it today. It is Free.

Henry Steinmesch, Pres., 224 Steinmesch Bldg. St. Louis

Poultry and Farm Paper Club.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper in the United States, and the answer is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** There are other excellent poultry papers, but the one we take home to read and one the family is determined to read is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** We have made arrangements whereby we can send The National Farmer and Stock Grower and **The Reliable Poultry Journal,** both papers, one year, for fifty cents. This is a bargain that is good now, but this advertisement may not appear again. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**



The Case of the International Harvester Company in Missouri.

We understand that the International Harvester Company is in danger of being ousted from the state of Missouri on technical grounds of small consequence. One of them is that the capital stock is too large to fit the Missouri standard for companies organized in other states, and in order to do business in Missouri the organization used a subsidiary company of the same name as selling agents. Another is that the consolidation by the International Harvester Company of the properties of the other companies was a combination and not a sale of one to the other, and technically in violation of Missouri statutes. Therefore the matter is up before the Supreme Court for final decision as to the extent of the penalty to be imposed.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower, in its own interest, has no desire to see the agricultural implement business absorbed and monopolized by the International Harvester Company; indeed, the question has been raised by ourselves as to our conduct towards the said company, just as it has been raised before the courts of the state of Missouri, and, having arrived at a decision in regard to the subject, have no hesitancy in making it known.

In our opinion, the question whether the International Harvester Company has a right to do business in any particular state is too narrow. The real question is: "Has the International Harvester Company a right to do business in the United States?" In the absence of any contrary decision we have decided that it has. The Missouri limit of ten million dollars capital for industrial companies organized in other states, if applied as in this case, would deprive the state of many benefits. Many companies with capital in excess of ten million dollars are selling goods in Missouri. We have a dry goods store in St. Louis capitalized at five and a half millions, and companies requiring ten million dollars capital for legitimate operations are not unusual. The ten-million-dollar limit is decidedly too low.

It is believed by us that the International Harvester Company is founded upon true business principles. When the question was raised as to the legality of the organization, the President of the International Harvester Company invited the government officials to point out legal defects, if there were any. He said: "If it is not right, show us how to make it right." Engaged in an honest business, why should it be destroyed? Four thousand or more of their workmen are partners in the business, free American citizens. Why should their products be unsalable in Missouri? Since the International Harvester Company was organized there have also developed and grown up a dozen great agricultural implement manufacturing establishments, and there is more competition in the trade than there ever was before; then why should the law force one grand organization out of business when one hundred million people of the United States are furnishing business for them all?

In the present day the manufacturing interest of the United States of America is no kindergarten proposition. We are in competition with the world. Large business organizations which furnish employment for thousands of people are absolutely necessary. They are not to be rustled from state to state until they take their capital, their machinery, their men and their processes to other countries. What we need is a national corporation law, under which any corporation properly organized can do business in any state, and one that if improperly organized can be prevented from going into business in the first place.

Since the legal proceedings against the International Harvester Company were instituted we have read as much of the testimony as we could obtain. The commissioner before whom the testimony was taken finds no evidence of any exorbitant prices or injurious treatment of competitors. On the contrary, he finds that the prices have been reasonable, machines furnished have been improved, and in a general way there is no substantial charge against the company in regard to selling methods. So far as the practical effect of the organization of the Harvester Company is concerned, or so far as anything which the company has done in Missouri is concerned, nothing but good has resulted; its prices, its method of business, its dealings with the farmer, the dealer and the public have been without reasonable objection. Our business as a publication is directly with farmers more largely in Missouri than in any other state, and, so far as we know, the company has a clean record.

If the International Harvester Company is ousted from Missouri it may leave the field easier for competitors, but we have no sympathy with laws or processes operating in favor of one company and at the same time destroying another. Companies, like individuals, should have equal rights before the law, and in the absence of criminal misconduct such a punishment as ousting a company from the state on technical grounds is like hanging a man for a misdemeanor.

If the International Harvester Company is debarred from doing business in the state of Missouri, it will be just as technically unlawful for the owners of about 100,000 harvesting implements to obtain the necessary repairs for their own implements and machines of the International Harvester make. They will certainly have to deal with some middleman at increased prices. This will be punishing the innocent.

The main reason why we write upon this subject favorably in regard to the International Harvester Company, is, that it is an open and above board line of manufacture, from the manufacturer to the consumer, without disguises. The trade mark is on all their implements; they are not hiding behind any bush. The Plano is still Plano. The McCormick is still McCormick. The Deering is still Deering. If a farmer does not wish to buy from the International Harvester Company, there is no danger of his getting one of their implements. Not so with us. We do not know who manufactured the paper on which The National Farmer and Stock Grower is printed. We buy from an agent. The manufacturer is unknown and will not sell direct to the consumer. There are weight limits, trade limits, territory distribution, etc. It is the same with leather; the buyer does not know the seller; he only knows that if he pays the price he gets the leather. The great state of Missouri is able to oust the manufacturer of agricultural implements that is doing an open business with a trade mark, but is not able to oust the middleman who represents the companies which sell unbranded goods and which are controlled by unlimited capital.

We believe that the stockholders of the International Harvester Company have the rights of trade equal to any other citizens, and to deprive them of such rights would establish a precedent which would render business enterprises unsafe in any community.

POTASH PAYS

DO NOT DELAY! *Order Your Potash Now*

Every spring there is less potash in your local market than the farmer needs and wants to buy. There is a reason for this. You expect to order potash with the other fertilizers, forgetting that potash must come some four thousand miles. This takes time.

Those who want to insure arrival in time, place their orders as early as October to permit shipment before the German rivers are frozen. Late orders are subject to more risks and delays.

Arrange for your dealer to place his order now so as to be sure of a supply. If he does not handle it write us for prices direct from the mines to you.

Do not forget that the longer you have used phosphate the greater is the present potash need and profit.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Continental Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Aged Sows the Best For Breeding.

"An investigation at the Iowa Experiment Station to discover the influence of the age of sows upon their prolificacy and the weight and growth of the pigs they produced gave some interesting results. It was found, for example, that fifteen sows bred at eight or nine months averaged seven and two-thirds pigs per litter, while fourteen sows twenty-four months old averaged nine and six-tenths pigs per litter and aged sows averaged ten and six-tenths pigs per litter. Pigs from the younger sows weighed on an average of 2.39 pounds per pig; from the two-year-old sows 2.63, and from the aged sows 2.61 pounds. When about six weeks old the pigs from the young sows made an average daily gain of .32 pound, while the pigs from the two-year-old sows gained .40 pound. No data is given on the gain of the pigs from the aged sows.

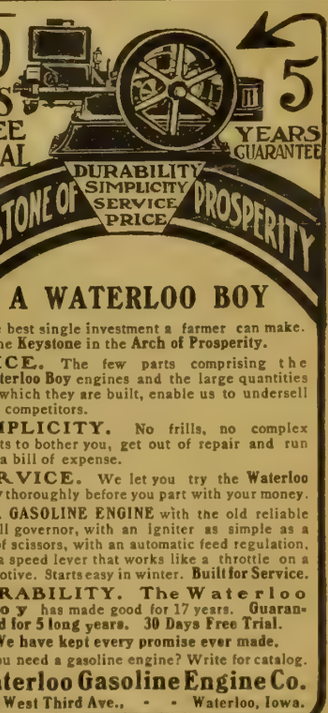
"Stated in another way, it was found that the two-year-old sows farrowed 24 per cent. more pigs than the young sows, while the old sows farrowed 30 per cent. more. The weight of the pigs from the two-year-old sows was 9 per cent. greater than that of the young sows, while the pigs from the old sows were 12 per cent. larger than from the young sows. The pigs from the two-year-old sows made a more rapid gain than those from the young sows, amounting to 26 per cent. In each instance the older sows farrowed more pigs per litter, heavier pigs at birth, and their pigs made the most rapid growth after birth."—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

The Manure Spreader.

Missouri farmers to the extent of only one and a third per cent. own automobiles, but seven and a half per cent. own manure spreaders. The late David Ranken, successful to the last degree as a farmer, who kept up the fertility of the soil, said: "The manure spreader must be freely used. I regard it as one of the machines that grinds out money for me." The example of David Ranken is a good one to follow.

The Trend of Commerce.

The foreign commerce of this country is increasing, not by the export of food stuffs, but by the increase of manufactured goods. Exports of bacon, wheat, flour, cattle and fresh beef are decreasing. Exports of agricultural implements, upper leather, scientific instruments, automobiles, metal working machinery, builders' hardware, tools, rubber, etc., are increasing.



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is the best single investment a farmer can make. It's the **Keystone** in the **Arch of Prosperity.**

PRICE. The few parts comprising the **Waterloo Boy** engines and the large quantities in which they are built, enable us to undersell our competitors.

SIMPLICITY. No frills, no complex parts to bother you, get out of repair and run up a bill of expense.

SERVICE. We let you try the **Waterloo Boy** thoroughly before you part with your money.

A GASOLINE ENGINE with the old reliable fly ball governor, with an igniter as simple as a pair of scissors, with an automatic feed regulation, with a speed lever that works like a throttle on a locomotive. Starts easy in winter. **Built for Service.**

DURABILITY. The Waterloo Boy has made good for 17 years. **Guaranteed for 5 long years. 30 Days Free Trial.**

We have kept every promise ever made.

Do you need a gasoline engine? Write for catalog.

Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co.
228 West Third Ave., - - Waterloo, Iowa.

THE 500 QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

This is all about swine, and is a book by L. H. Cooch. There are 526 questions and 526 answers. They are natural questions and practical answers. The questions relate to breeding, mating, feeding, pasturing, fattening, management, diseases, etc., of swine. It is a complete veterinary authority on all swine diseases. The answers to questions on feeding alone, if properly attended to, will put enough pounds on one pig to pay for many books. We are sending The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and the 500 hog question book for 60 cents. Address, Hide Publishing Co., 3500 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

POLAND-CHINAS.

Come and see our great herd for yourself. We can show you Sows with litters that will wake you up to your interest. Come and see us or write.
KIRBY STOCK FARM,
Marmaduke, Ark.

SPLENDID POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

A few high-breed Fall Pigs for sale; one for $15.00, or $25.00 for the pair; also booking orders for Spring Pigs. No better Poland-Chinas in the land.
WILDER CARPENTER,
Grandview Farm, Marmaduke, Arkansas.

Buy right-type, low-down, deep-bodied, compact Angus of leading families.
J. P. VISSERING,
Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

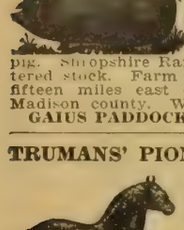
BEST STRAINS OF POLAND-CHINAS.

Orders booked now for Spring Pigs at $10.00 each at weaning time, out of Corrector, Spellbinder, Chief Perfection, Royalty, and such noted strains. Send your order. First come first served.
D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE LOT OF REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA PIGS. Original stock from the Goodrich Farm, Eldon, Mo. Poland-China and Chester White Boars and Sows, not registered, but full bred. Sows to pig and with pig. Shropshire Rams and Ewes from registered stock. Farm near Big Four Railroad, fifteen miles east of Alton, Ill., at Moro, Madison county. Write for prices.

GAIUS PADDOCK, R. F. D. 1, Moro, Ill.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM,



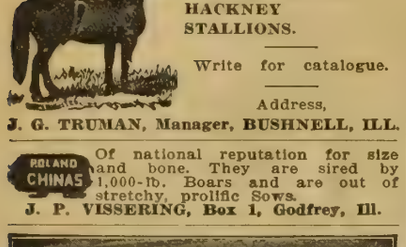
Importers of
SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Write for catalogue.

Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

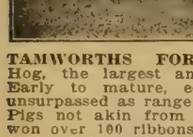
POLAND CHINAS

Of national reputation for size and bone. They are sired by 1,000-lb. Boars and are out of stretchy, prolific Sows.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.



TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The Bacon Hog, the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs not akin from best strains. My herd won over 100 ribbons at four State Fairs in 1909. Only made two exhibits in 1910, winning thirty-eight ribbons. Imported stock owned by me were winners at Royal Show, London, England, 1907. Mature Sows will fatten from 600 to over 700 pounds; Boars 1,000 to 1,200 pounds.
CHAS. FORD,
Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

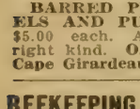
BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.



Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
WILARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS for sale at $1.00 to $5.00 each. Also Berkshire Hogs of the right kind. **O. E. EGGMANN, Dutchtown, Cape Girardeau County, Mo.**

BEEKEEPING its pleasures and profits, is the theme of that excellent and handsomely illustrated magazine, **CLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE.** We send it for six months on trial for twenty-five cents, and also send free a 64-page book on bees and our bee supply catalogue to all who name this paper. **THE A. I. ROOT CO., Box 72, Medina, Ohio.**



CANNING FACTORIES FOR SALE
For Farms, Large Communities or Towns. 15 sizes. Prices $85 to $850. Capacities as high as 9,000 cans tomatoes or 20,000 cans fruits in 10 hours. **TERMS:** A per cent of pack, or 2 or 3 yearly payments, or for cash. Write for Booklet. **THOS. M. BROWN, Springfield, Mo.**

Water For the Dairy Cow.

It is very important that the water drunk by the cows giving three or more gallons of milk daily be warmed to about sixty degrees. Otherwise the cows will not drink as much as they need to keep up a good milk flow. It does not take much ice water to chill a thin-fleshed dairy cow through and through on a cold winter day, especially when she is compelled to walk some distance through the snow or cutting wind to get to the tank or pond.

Experiments made at the Missouri Station show that drinking water is needed in proportion to the milk yield. That is, a cow giving six gallons of milk a day needs about twice as much water as a cow giving three gallons a day. If the water is too cold to be comfortable if drunk in large quantities, the cow will not drink enough, and as a result will drop considerably in her milk yield.

When Missouri Chief Josephine was giving about 100 pounds of milk each day last winter she drunk daily about thirty-one gallons of water. Imagine how she would have suffered if that had been ice water. It was warmed, however, and Josephine did not chill after drinking.

A good tank heater or some other device should be used this winter to warm the water for the cow. It will pay.—H. E. McNatt, Dairy Department, University of Missouri.

Blooded Stock.

Mr. D. F. Beauchamp, of Meredosia, Ill., reports a good trade in Poland-Chinas. He raises very fine, robust pigs of high breeding and quality, and has no difficulty in selling them at reasonable prices.

Buyers of jacks and jennets should be sure to get a catalogue and price quotations from Mr. Thos. H. Ezell, proprietor of Mill Creek Stock Farm, R. F. D. No. 7, Nashville, Tenn. This is a famous breeding establishment, and Mr. Ezell will sell some of his own raising at fair prices to the buyer.

Mr. R. Breininger, of Monroe, Ind., an old and valuable customer of this paper, has a fine lot of Duroc-Jersey gilts for sale which will come cheap and profitable to the buyer.

Please note change in card of Mr. Gaius Paddock, R. F. D. 1, Moro, Ill. His elegant homestead in Liberty Prairie is one of the best and oldest in the state. The Shropshire sheep, Chester White pigs and Poland-Chinas are of his own raising from some of the best stock in the country. His farm is convenient if anyone desires to pay him a visit and look over his stock.

Mr. T. W. Graham, of Myrtle, Miss., owning a plantation in Mississippi, on the 'Frisco Route, in Union county, contemplates buying some pure-bred Duroc-Jersey, Poland-Chinas and Tamworth swine. Anyone in shipping distance may find it to his advantage to communicate with Mr. Graham.

Barham Son & Butler, of Milan, Tenn., have mules for sale in car lots or less. They also have saddle horses of their own raising and selection and a few good walking horses. They are in first-class territory for high class horses and mules and safe people to contract with.

Record Cattle Prices.

We are glad to announce to our many good friends and customers that we obtained the summit for the year on cattle at the National Stock Yards by 10 cents per 100 pounds, selling on June 8th for Oswald Bros. & Robein, of Booneville, Mo., twenty steers, branded Westerns, good quality and fat, averaging 1,580 pounds, at $8.60 per 100 pounds. This is the highest price by 10 cents per 100 pounds that any cattle have sold for on this market in fifteen months. These cattle were fed by E. Schlotzhauer, of Pilot Grove, Mo. We also sold on the same day four cars of native Missouri cattle, fed and marketed by Wilcox & Littrell, of Renick, Mo., averaging 1,574 pounds, at $8.50. This price equals any other sale made on the market here this year. While we have been located here less than two years, these prices show that we are making "Sales that Suit," and also shows that the packers are good buyers on this market, as these prices are within 15 to 25 cents per 100 pounds of the extreme top of the Chicago market for the year.—Clay, Robinson & Co., live stock commission, National Stock Yards, Ill.

The Leading Vegetables.

Potatoes selling in car-load lots at St. Louis: Sacked Wisconsin White at 45 to 46c. a bushel; Michigan Rural, 47 to 49c. Onions—Choice to fancy sacked Red Globe at 85 to 90c. per bushel; sacked yellow at 75 to 80c. per bushel. Cabbage— Domestic at $9.00 per ton on track, and New York Danish in bulk at $12 and in sacks at $14, delivered. On orders, 1c. per pound for New York Danish. Sweet potatoes—Home-grown Yellow and Red Nansemond at 90c. to $1.00; Queen at 80 to 90c.; Bermuda at 65 to 75c. per bushel box, loose. Horseradish — Home-grown, loose, from wagons at $4.00 to $4.50 per barrel —$4.50 to $5.00 per barrel charged on orders.

CREDIT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We desire to invite attention to our blank form at the end of this item, which can be filled out for subscriptions on credit. This is an invention of Uncle Piper, our subscription editor, who has guaranteed that every one of them will be paid when they are due. The subscription price of this paper is $1.00 for three years, and the bill for the subscription is sent to the subscriber at the end of the first year. When the bill goes out Uncle Piper generally slips in a list of handy premiums for the subscriber to select one, providing he pays the bill promptly, and the general result is that the bill is soon paid. When it comes to getting subscriptions from intelligent, high-class farmers, Uncle Piper is at the head of the class.

Uncle Piper.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay One Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

Name.. .....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

Postoffice.. .....

BRED ON THE COOK FARMS.

Registered Kentucky Mammoth Jacks, Jennets, Saddle and Harness Stallions. We have more good big Jacks and Stallions that ever before. A guarantee back of every one that is as solid as the hills. Write for prices or come to see us before you buy.
Breeders of Tamworth and Hampshire Swine. Stock, all ages, for sale.
J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.

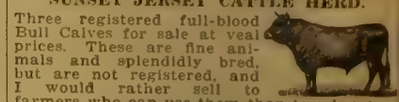
5,000 FERRETS FOR SALE. Write for price list; it's free. **De Kleine Bros., Box 13, Jamestown, Michigan.**

PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS
Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstake and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.

POULTRY, PIGEONS, DUCKS, GEESE, TURKEYS, GUINEAS, DOGS —43 Breeds— and **INCUBATORS.** Catalogue 2 cents. **Dept. 3, Missouri Squab Co., St. Louis, Mo.**

ELMER GIMLIN, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte Specialist. Exclusive business. Duston strain. Stock, $2 each; 15 eggs, $1; $3 per 50; $5 per 100. Catalogue free.

SUNSET JERSEY CATTLE HERD.



Three registered full-blood Bull Calves for sale at veal prices. These are fine animals and splendidly bred, but are not registered, and I would rather sell to farmers who can use them than to a butcher.
ALBERT S. ENNIS,
712-21 Missouri Trust Bldg., - St. Louis, Mo.

WOODLAND HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS.

I have a few choice Duroc-Jersey Gilts for sale, bred to farrow in April. They are the best I ever raised. I have also some Fall Pigs for sale. This is the robust breed of vigorous sires and prolific dams. White Plymouth Rock Pullets for sale.
R. BREININGER,
Monroe, Ind.

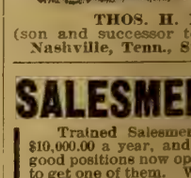
FOR SALE
—AT—
REASONABLE PRICES
DRAFT and COACH STALLIONS and MARES.

Send For Description and Prices to WALKER BROS., Oklahoma City, Okla.

FINE MULES AND SADDLE HORSES.

For sale: First-class Mules in car lots or less. We usually keep several car-loads on hand. Also a few good Walking Horses. High-class registered Saddlers a specialty. Come and see us.
BARHAM SON & BUTLER, Milan, Tenn.

MILL CREEK STOCK FARM,
The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty-five years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks and Jennets, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.



THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell).
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

SALESMEN WANTED

Trained Salesmen earn from $1,200.00 to $10,000.00 a year, and expenses. Hundreds of good positions now open. No experience needed to get one of them. We will assist you to secure a position where you can get Practical Experience as a Salesman and earn $100 a month or more while you are learning. Write to-day for our free book *"A Knight of the Grip,"* list of good openings, and testimonials from hundreds of men recently placed in good positions.
Address nearest office, Dept. 168
National Salesmen's Training Association
Chicago New York Kansas City Seattle New Orleans

How to Train Horses
Prof. F. J. HAGERLING, the world renowned horse trainer, has just issued a pocket ready reference book, 128 pages, 4x7. It teaches how to train any horse. Regular price, 50c. To introduce will sell limited number for 25c. postpaid.
F. J. Hagerling, Belleville, Ill.

Plenty of Cheap Potash.

A misapprehension evidently exists regarding the danger of a shortage of potash for the American farmer. This has arisen through a misunderstanding of the purpose of the new German potash law. This law does not aim to restrict the production of potash, but, on the contrary, expressly seeks to increase it. The commission that fixes the probable yearly demand of the world must provide each year for an increase over the consumption of the previous year. The mines have spent millions of dollars in trying to increase sales, and this policy will continue.

The commission is required to annually estimate the domestic (German) requirement and the amount needed for export. Because it happens that the present German requirement is equal to the export needs, some have understood that the law forbids an export quantity greater than the German consumption. This is by no means true. The Germans are only too glad to have the foreign demand increase.

The law in this respect is flexible; thus, if the commission should find that the German and export amounts for 1910 were practically equal, they would fix the same proportions for 1911, increasing each in the same amount. However, should it appear at any time, say in February or March, 1911, that the foreign orders were likely to be in excess of the amount estimated, the commission has the power to at once make the foreign allowance greater than the domestic, and would undoubtedly do so.

This is quite in line with the purpose of the mines in organizing their own company in America, the object of this American company (German Kali Works) being to sell as much potash as possible to everyone, farmer or dealer, at reasonable prices and to aid all willing manufacturers and dealers in their efforts to supply the farmers' potash requirements. To this end they carry extensive stocks of potash, especially in South Atlantic ports, and take orders for direct importation in single car-load lots. Any farmer can import direct through South Atlantic ports a car of kainit and have it put on board the cars, bagged, tagged and all taxes paid for nine dollars per ton cash. Prices to jobbers and mixers are lower by the usual margin fixed by the manufacturers in the past.

St. Louis Feather Quotations.

By the pound: Prime white live goose in small sacks, 59c., and in large sacks 57c.; prime gray do., 42c. in small and 40c. in large sacks; old white, 36 to 38c.; x, 27 to 31c.; xx, 15 to 18c.; xxx, 7 to 10c.; xxxx, 3c.; mare, 10 per cent. on small sacks and 7 per cent. on large. Duck—White, 31c.; dark, 30c. Chicken—Prime dry-picked body, 4c.; wet, damp and quill-mixed, 2c. Turkey feathers—Wing, tail and pointers mixed, 14c.; body, 4c.

Average Mule Quotations.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, opening market of January, 1911, the following were quotations for the sale of mules: 14 hands, $75 to $145; 14½ hands, $92.50 to $157.50; 15 hands, $117.50 to $192.50; 15½ hands, $135 to $225; 16 hands, $150 to $275.

It is reported from Glasgow, Ky., that quite recently seventy-five mules have been sold at an average of $200 per head, with a pair for $526, as the leading features of the trading in mules in Barren county.

FOR TOP SALES AND BEST SERVICE

CONSIGN YOUR

LIVE STOCK

TO THE

"Successful Sellers"

CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago East St. Louis Kansas City South St. Joseph Fort Worth South Omaha South St. Paul Sioux City East Buffalo Denver

HERE IS A REAL HELP FOR EVERY FEEDER OR SHIPPER

To anyone sending our Chicago Office 50 cents (to cover postage) we will send for one year our 16-page weekly illustrated live stock and market paper, *"The Live Stock Report,"* the greatest aid to the profitable feeding and marketing of live stock published. We will also send you our beautiful *"Flower Girl Souvenir" Calendar* for 1911.

Guarantee—Anyone sending 50 cents for the Report who is not fully satisfied can have his money back cheerfully and without any question upon demand.

Therefore, you can't possibly lose anything, except if you fail to send for the paper and read it regularly you lose a lot of information that you ought to have.

REPORT DEPT.

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

Enclosed find 50 cents, for which please send

The Live Stock Report

for one year to following address, also your "Flower Girl Souvenir" 1911 Calendar. It is understood that if I am not fully satisfied you are to refund my 50 cents upon demand.

Name.....

P. O.....

R. F. D. No.....State.....

N. F. & S. G.

Piles Quickly Cured at Home

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure — Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

Piles is a fearful disease, but easy to cure, if you go at it right.

An operation with the knife is dangerous, cruel, humiliating and unnecessary.

There is just one other sure way to be cured—painless, safe and in the privacy of your own home—it is Pyramid Pile Cure.

We mail a trial package free to all who write.

It will give you instant relief, show you the harmless, painless nature of this great remedy and start you well on the way toward a perfect cure.

Then you can get a full-sized box from any druggist for 50 cents, and often one box cures.

Insist on having what you call for.

If the druggist tries to sell you something just as good, it is because he makes more money on the substitute.

The cure begins at once and continues rapidly until it is complete and permanent.

You can go right ahead with your work and be easy and comfortable all the time.

It is well worth trying.

Just send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 92 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich., and receive free by return mail the trial package in a plain wrapper.

Thousands have been cured in this easy, painless and inexpensive way, in the privacy of the home.

No knife and its torture.

No doctor and his bills.

All druggists, 50 cents. Write today for a free package.

Variations For Cake.

A cheap filling for cake which is much enjoyed is one cup of sweet milk; put half of this on the stove to scald and into the other half mix two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a heaping spoonful of flour or corn starch. If the sugar and flour are mixed before putting into the milk there will be no trouble from lumps. Stir the mixture into the milk when it boils. It should be a creamy mass when scalded. Flavor to suit the taste. Let it partly cool before placing on the cake.

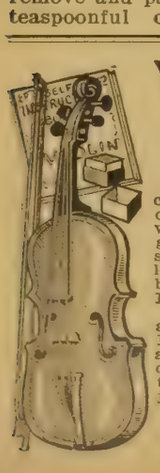
If a chocolate layer cake is desired, this makes an excellent filling by adding grated chocolate to the milk and cooking until entirely dissolved.

A soft frosting without eggs may be made by cooking one cupful of sugar with half a cupful of sweet milk. Cook until it "hairs," then remove and partly cool, stirring in a teaspoonful of corn starch. The addition of cocoanut is a pleasant change from the plain frosting.

One busy woman who always kept three kinds of cake on hand for unexpected company explained the secret of her method:

She always made both dark and light cake at the time as an economy in using both the whites and yolks of the eggs. It was baked in a long pan—the white at one end, the dark at the other, and a marble cake in the middle, by the blending of the two kinds, putting them in a spoonful of each alternately. The effect on her table of the three kinds was most pleasing and no one would suspect that they were all baked in the same pan.

If you are fond of cake, select for common use a simple recipe. This can be varied to relieve monotony. Once it may be made with brown sugar and flavored heavily with spices; again, raisins may be added; another time nuts; or canned fruit may be added to the cream filling. Even a slight variation will prevent the family from tiring of it.—Bessie L. Putnam.



VIOLIN FREE

This is a fine, handsome, clear toned, good sized Violin of highly polished, beautiful wood, ebony-finished pegs, finger board and tail piece, one silver string, three gut strings, long bow of white horse-hair, box of resin and FINE SELF-INSTRUCTION BOOK.

Send us your name and address for 24 packages of BLUINE to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold return our $2.40 and we will send you this beautiful Violin and outfit just exactly as represented.

BLUINE MFG. CO.,
1275 Mill Street,
Concord Junction, Mass.

Live Stock Judging by Missouri Students.

On November 26, 1910, the Live Stock Judging Team from the University of Missouri won the International Live Stock Judging Contest and broke all previous records for individual score and total team score, making a total score of 250 points more than the team next best.

The winning of this contest brings to the University of Missouri a beautiful trophy valued at $500. With the awarding of the highest individual honors to W. R. Heckler, of Missouri, the University is awarded a beautiful loving cup valued at $150.

A remarkable feature of this contest is the fact that the three highest individual scores in the contest were made by Missouri students, and a fourth man tied for fourth highest score, while the fifth Missouri student ranked eighth.

In other words, every member of the Missouri team was in the honored list of the ten highest men and each made a score higher than the best record of any previous year.

The Missouri team was:

First in grand total	5,379
First in horse judging	1,280
First in cattle judging	1,418
First in swine judging	1,384
Second in sheep judging	1,297

The winning of the above entitles the Missouri Agricultural College to four J. Ogden Armour Scholarships, which amount to $250 each, and are to be awarded to needy students in the College of Agriculture.

This is conceded to be the most remarkable victory ever won in a stock judging contest by any institute.

On November 22 the same Live Stock Judging Team from the University of Missouri won the Saddle Horse Judging Trophy, a beautiful silver loving cup, valued at $100 and offered by the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association. The three highest individual scores in this contest were made by Missouri students, a fourth Missouri man being tied for fourth place.

Hot Bed Mats.

A good supply of these should be made during the winter. Many materials are used. Rye straw and marsh grass are in common use. Rushes from the swamp are good. Willow cuttings have been tried. Any material should be well cured and not rotten. Anyone can weave the mats without experience. Simply make a frame of the desired length and knot stout cards in place on it, then weave the materials in and out, back and forth.

SisterWoman!

READ MY FREE OFFER

My Mission is to make sick women well, and I want to send **you, your daughter, your sister, your mother, or any ailing friend,** a full 50 cent box of Balm of Figs Compound **absolutely free.** It is a remedy for the treatment of **woman's ailments,** and I want to tell you **all about it**—just how to use it yourself—right at **home** without any inconvenience—and the best of it is that it will not in the least interfere with your work or pleasure. Balm of Figs Compound is a remedy that has made sick women well and weak women strong, and I can prove it—**let me prove it to you,** and I will gladly do it, for I have never heard of anything that has, according to the abundance of testimonials at hand, so **quickly** and **surely** cured women's ailments. No internal dosing necessary—it is a local treatment, yet it has to its credit some of the most extraordinary cures on record. Therefore I want to place it in the hands of every woman suffering with **any form of female weakness or diseases so common to women.**

This 50c box of Balm of Figs Compound will not cost you one cent

I will send it to you absolutely free, to prove to you its splendid qualities, and then if you wish to continue further, it will cost you only a few cents a week. I do not believe there is another remedy equal to Balm of Figs Compound, and I am willing to **prove** my faith by sending out these **50-cent boxes** free. So, dear reader, irrespective of your past experience, write to me **at once — today** — and I will send you the treatment **entirely free** by return mail, and if you so desire, I can readily refer you to many, who can personally testify to the great and lasting cures that have resulted from the use of this remedy. But after all, the **very best test** of anything is a **personal trial** of it, and I know a 50-cent box of Balm of Figs Comcound will **convince you** of its merits. Nothing is **so convincing** as the **actual test** of the article itself. Will **you** give Balm of Figs Compound this test? Write to me today, and remember I will gladly send you a **50-cent box of this remedy absolutely free.** Address,

MRS. HARRIET M. RICHARDS, Box C 223, JOLIET, ILLINOIS

Fancy Prices For Poultry.

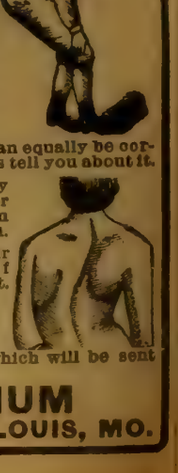
Ninety-nine times in a hundred when a would-be poultry fancier buys a trio of birds at a fancy price he gets no more than he could just as well obtain for a five-dollar bill. Quality in chickens consists more largely of appearance and assertion than anything else. The show-yard standards are not based either upon early maturity, economy of production, egg laying or meat excellence, but upon feathers, types and appearances. In the business of cattle breeding the beginners usually assemble a herd of pure-bred animals of moderate cost and quality, and by purchasing males of superior breeding and excellence they hope to improve the value of the herd. The cattle raiser is assured of the ancestry of every animal he buys and knows exactly what to expect in the matter of meat production; but the poultry amateur has no positive assurance of ancestry or performance, or even that the asserted qualities and characteristics are sufficiently fixed to be transmitted; therefore he is usually buying the unknown. Every beginner in poultry raising should get a start from an established breed and breed upward if he can find a better standard; but he should be careful not to start in extravagantly without experience and inevitably breed downward. The safest way to proceed is to first learn how to raise healthy chickens; then for improvement purposes high-priced cockerels and pullets may be purchased with some prospect of their being worth the money. The poultry raiser who pays the market price of 500 dozen eggs for one male ought to know more about the bird he is buying than the seller is usually able to guarantee.

Square Deal Seeds.

Every farmer will be interested in the new seed catalogue just issued by R. H. Shumway, Rockford, Illinois. It contains hundreds of beautiful illustrations and is a perfect mine of information on all kinds of garden and flower seeds. Mr. Shumway has built up an immense business by giving every customer a **fair deal** and selling **good seeds cheap.** Send for his catalogue to-day and kindly mention The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

"Past and to come seems best; things present worse."—King Henry IV.

DEFORMITIES CURED!



CROOKED OR CLUB FEET of any variety, and at any reasonable age, can be made straight, natural and useful. No plaster paris, no severe surgical operations, and the result is guaranteed.

POTTS DISEASE when treated in time will result in no deformity; paralysis can be prevented and the growth not interfered with. Write for information and references.

SPINAL CURVATURE Recent cases make complete recoveries and even those of long standing do well. No plaster paris, felt or leather jackets. Write for information and references.

HIP DISEASE in the painful stage can be relieved and the inflammation permanently arrested. Shortening, deformity and loss of motion can equally be corrected. No surgical operations or confinement. Let us tell you about it.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS We can refer you to many responsible people all over the country, whose children, practically helpless from Infantile Paralysis, were restored at this Sanitarium.

DEFORMED KNEES OR JOINTS yield to our methods of treatment, and if interested you should know about it.

This is the only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the country devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and paralyzed conditions.

ILLUSTRATED BOOK FREE Write us for illustrated book which will be sent free on request to any address.

L. C. McLAIN SANITARIUM

916 Aubert Avenue ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers. The price of the book alone is 50 cents.

For 60 cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Overindulgence.

This is apt to be the stumbling-block of the fond mother, the point at which she errs. Yet lack of strength on her part, or inordinate affection, as you choose to call it, may be the means of dwarfing that most important characteristic in the child—self-reliance.

One mother was wont to say that she could not teach her daughter to work, "for then she would never be obliged to work." The girl grew into womanhood as the mother desired, with white hands which knew not toil. She married an intellectual, well-educated man—but there let the story end. It suffices to say that he was not so situated as to hire a maid, and so was compelled to serve in this capacity himself. Can we believe that such an education for a girl is ever conducive to happiness?

A little child undertook to make a sunbonnet for her doll, but found one difficult place which she could not get over. She took the work to her mother and asked that help be given over the one point. Then, wearied with sewing, she went out to play, while it was being done. But she stayed too long. And the mother, with all the tenderness of mother-love, strove to encourage the ambitious child by completing the bonnet.

Her sorrow was for a time inconsolable. She had wanted to do the work herself; had not asked or wanted assistance save at the one point; and this was only asked after she had found her own ability inadequate.

It is unwise to help where help is unnecessary. Had the child stayed by and watched the process she would have been independent another time. But mother no doubt realized that she had puzzled over the problem until tired. Her voluntary help was with the kindest intentions; but it was too much to draw out self-reliance; and in the instance quoted it had even crippled the independence already present. Help when help is needed, but guard against curbing the best of all help—self-help.—Bessie L. Putnam.

The Farmer and General Education.

There is no place in the world where education is of more value than on the farm. The business of farming is one that allies itself with the highest forms of education.

General academic education is the most valuable kind of education, because it is the foundation of all other education and of all development. By academic education is meant the ordinary kind of education that was being taught in our schools before vocational or trade instruction came in. These vocational studies are excellent, but they can never take the place of the older form of instruction, which is the foundation of all.

Thus, in the academic studies we find botany and chemistry, both of which must be understood if the farmer is to get the best out of his land and his efforts. Chemistry especially appeals to the farmer that wants to keep up the fertility of his acres or restore fertility to the acres whose fertility has been lost.

Chemistry also is needed in the kitchen of the farmer, so that his food may be properly balanced. Chemistry is needed in the barn of the farmer, that his rations for stock may be the most effective possible, and so that the greatest amount of food may be saved in the compounding of rations. The non-understanding of chemical facts has caused the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars to American farmers through the improper compounding of rations, to say nothing of losses in other departments of the farm.

Chemistry is needed by the farmer in the understanding of the soils with which he is working. The farmer that has a good working knowledge of chemistry will be able to handle his land as no other man can. If he wants to know what kind of stuff composes his soils and subsoils he will not have to send to a far-away chemist to find out.

More and more the farm is becoming dependent on certain facts that belong to botany, such as the development of the low forms of life we call bacteria. This enters now largely into the growing of his leguminous crops. They also enter into his sanitary arrangements on the farm. Ignorance of germ life, as represented in diseases, has caused the prevalence of long periods of sickness, which are always expensive to the farmer and sometimes ruins his year's work.

The farmer can expect to get this kind of education only in the schools, and the High Schools at that. So every locality should have access to a High School supported by the township. In fact, the lower grades are not the places for such studies.

Hitherto our farmers have regarded the little red school house as supplying all the needs for education in the country. But we have now entered on days when more general education is needed. Our sons will have to be better posted than we are ourselves.

There is no good reason why farmers' families should not have in them as much education as is to be found in the families of the dwellers in the cities, and in the cities High Schools are numerous, and a knowledge of chemistry, botany and other like sciences is becoming widely diffused.

$1,600 a Year From One Acre

A man in *Southern California* owns and lives on one acre of ground. Around the acre is planted a row of fruit trees from which he realized $400. From one-quarter of an acre of strawberries he made $200. On the remaining ground he raised vegetables. California has a year 'round growing season—he sold $1,000 worth in twelve months. In addition he kept many fowls; all money makers.

Union Pacific
Southern Pacific

Standard Route of the West
Electric Block Signals

For definite and reliable information that will help *you* locate satisfactorily in California, the land where farming pays, just call on or address

GERRIT FORT, P. T. M., U. P. R. R.
702 Farnam St., OMAHA, NEB.

(455)

[Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.]

Illinois Housekeepers to Meet.

The attention of the housekeepers of the state is hereby called to the School For Housekeepers to be held in the Woman's Building of the University of Illinois for two weeks, beginning January 16, 1911. This school has been held annually for six years with a steady increase in the attendance. Last year 175 women availed themselves of this opportunity to discuss the problems of the home, to exchange their experiences in it and to get whatever of help the department could offer, and suggest ways in which it might be more helpful to them.

Many of the lectures given in the College of Agriculture during this period are of interest to women, as it is really a splendid time to see the University and secure the helpful information along many lines. The work of the School For Housekeepers consists of lectures, demonstrations and class work in cooking, sewing, house planning and furnishing, care of home grounds, cultivation of flowers and vegetables.

The programme, showing the work of each day, will be issued later.

Information concerning board and room should be addressed to the Young Women's Christian Association, corner Wright and John streets, Champaign, Ill. Requests for programmes and information concerning work offered should be addressed to the Department of Household Science, University of Illinois, Urbana.

For Pea Shovelers.

In the fair and hitherto obscure village of Narzilles, Ill., lives a genius who has suddenly burst into lasting fame. It is said that he has invented a pea that is guaranteed not to roll off a knife. It seems incredible that this should be, but we no longer doubt anything. This pea is a variety of garden product so developed that inside it is a gyroscope that maintains it in resolute stolidity. The most voracious pea shoveler that ever wielded a knife can work with this pea in absolute confidence. Thus we herald the dawn of a new day in the beginning of a new era in gustatory art.—Kansas City Journal.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE
GIVEN FOR SELLING POST CARDS

This marvelous Machine shows pictures in motion the same as the very expensive machines used in theatres. With this machine you can entertain your friends and even make money giving exhibitions. We give this wonderful machine complete with films—63 VIEWS, for selling 24 packages high grade 1 post cards at 10c per package. SEND NO MONEY. Write for post card today. When sold, send us $2.40 and complete Moving Picture Machine and 63 Views will be sent you promptly. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or MONEY RETURNED.

ALTON WATCH CO., INC., DEPT. 858 CHICAGO.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED
in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1911 Bicycle. *Write for special offer.*
We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit*, allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** and *prepay freight* on every bicycle.
FACTORY PRICES on bicycles, tires and sundries. *Do not buy* until you receive our catalogs and learn our *unheard-of prices* and *marvelous special offer.*
Tires, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, *half prices.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. M 270, Chicago, Ill

PROF. SAMUELS ORIGINATES PECULIAR METHOD OF TREATMENT

HIS PHENOMENAL SUCCESS CAUSES ENMITY OF DOCTORS

ARRESTED MANY TIMES

Patients Make Startling Statements of His Successful Method of Treating Consumption, Bright's Disease, Kidney Trouble, Blindness, Fits, Catarrh, Heart Disease, Cataracts, Nervous Prostration, Dropsy, Hay Fever and Many Other Diseases That Baffle the Skill of the Ordinary Physician.

WICHITA, Kas.—The almost miraculous cures of hopeless invalids made by Professor Samuels, of Wichita, Kas., have been of such a startling character that they have aroused widespread wonder, admiration and curiosity. Time and again he has taken cases pronounced hopelessly incurable by the medical profession and restored the patients to health in a most phenomenal manner.

Professor Samuels came into note several years ago by his almost miraculous cure of "Blind Joe," of Topeka, Kas., who was well known in that city, having sold peanuts and popcorn on the streets there for years. He had been blind for ten years and had exhausted all the means in his power to be cured, but had given up in despair until he fell into the hands of Professor Samuels, who effected a cure.

Professor Samuels has been arrested many times for practicing his system without having a diploma. On being interviewed a few days ago relative to his many arrests, Professor Samuels said:

"Yes, I have been arrested many times for practicing without a license, but in no case have I been convicted. Naturally, the medical profession are jealous of my success, and are fighting me most of the time, but how are they going to convict me? Do you suppose any jury, when my patients come into court, as they did at Alva, Okla., Newkirk, Okla., Ponca City, Okla., and other towns, and tell how they have been cured of all manner of trouble, do you suppose for a minute that any jury hearing these people and seeing with their own eyes what has been been accomplished, is going to convict me? My trial at Alva was before a very able judge, Jesse J. Dunn, who is now chief justice of the state of Oklahoma; after hearing the evidence for and against me, I was acquitted.

The professor here showed a reprint from the court records showing the proof of his assertions that the court had not convicted him.

"What is the nature of your treatment?" was the next question.

"That is a secret that has taken many years of my life to accomplish. I can only say that my results are obtained treating disease by dropping a colorless liquid, which I prepare, into the eye. Strange as it may seem, so-called incurable cases of consumption, Bright's disease, dropsy, epileptic fits, nervous prostration, are treated in this apparently miraculous way. My system is based absolutely on scientific principles. The eye is the window of the soul. I have evolved a system of treating other bodily ills based on the relation of the eye to the system as a whole. This may seem strange, but here are the proofs."

Thereupon the professor placed before his interviewer his "Message of Facts," affidavits and letters in great numbers, many of them from responsible and well-known people, all bearing out his statements.

This proved that Mr. Frank Hoff, now in business at 249 North Main street, Wichita, Kas., had been given up to die of consumption. He had been treated by the greatest specialist in Brooklyn, N. Y. It was some seven years ago, and when he had tried everything else without avail, that he came to Professor Samuels and was cured. He is a large, strong man and weighs 240 pounds now, and when called upon by the interviewer, stated that he owed his life to Professor Samuels.

Mr. H. S. Bodkin, living at 110 Frisco street, Oklahoma City, Okla., had what physicians told him was incurable paralysis and a blood clot on the brain.

In 1900 he had the first attack; in 1902 another attack, and a few days later a third attack. Physicians finally told him that blood clot on the brain has caused locomotor ataxia, and stated that nothing could be done for him. After taking treatment from various doctors for several years, in 1909 one side became entirely paralyzed. Soon after this he began taking treatment from Prof. Samuels. He is now, although in his seventieth year, in good health, the paralysis having entirely left him. He does not even us a cane and walks anywhere any other healthy man can.

Mr. Geo. Hartman, who lives at 211 North Meridian street, Wichita, Kas., had what some physicians pronounced Bright's disease and others called diabetes. Various doctors, among them his family physician, had given him up to die. He was so weak he could hardly walk. About this time he heard of Prof. Samuels and placed himself in Prof. Samuels' care and showed a change for the better in a few weeks. At the end of ten months he felt just as well as he ever did and claims he is absolutely cured. It is now more than a year since he took the treatment and he has never had a recurrence of the trouble.

Mrs. J. T. Williamson, who resides at 200 B street, West, Hutchinson, Kans., was almost on the verge of the grave with consumption and nervous trouble. For nearly 22 years Mrs. Williamson was seriously afflicted and the doctors said she had St. Vitus Dance in addition to tuberculosis. Many leading physicians had pronounced her incurable and stated in the spring of 1909 that she would be buried with the falling of the leaves in autumn. She turned as a last resort to Prof. Samuels, and, after starting his treatment, Mrs. Williamson had only one hemorrhage of the lungs and began to improve at once. In a short time she was able to do her own housework. She recently had her lungs examined by a doctor who pronounced them absolutely sound and well. In addition to this, the old-standing nervous trouble had disappeared.

Mrs. H. J. Burroughs, living at Collins, Ia., and who had a serious case of heart trouble, in a recent letter to Prof. Samuels states: "I have not taken a drop of medicine since I began your treatment. Before that I had to take from one to four heart tablets a day. I had dizzy, blind spells and my heart did not beat regularly at all, but just flutter; now it beats regularly and does not bother me a bit. I tell everyone I talk with of your treatment and what it has done for me."

Mr. C. W. Neel, living at Broken Arrow, Okla., had a very bad case of rheumatism; writing Prof. Samuels in a recent letter, states as follows: "Thank you, Professor, ten thousand times for your assistance in curing me of that awful rheumatism. I am still hard at work and feeling fine."

Mr. C. C. Miller, living near Hutchinson, Kans., had been given up to die by the best physicians in that section of the country with what they termed kidney trouble. After all else had failed, he began to treat with Prof. Samuels. He took the treatment for six months, after which all symptoms disappeared and he has never had a recurrence.

Miss Daisy Hubbard, living at Alva, Okla., in a recent letter wrote: "For fifteen years I have been subject to epilepsy and have received treatment from several noted doctors and have failed to receive permanent good." As a last resort she began treatment from Prof. Samuels and now has no symptoms of the disease.

Mrs. Mary Symms, a trained nurse living at Newton, Kans., brought her sister, Mrs. Rice, who resides at Dempster, S. Dak., to Wichita to be treated by Prof. Samuels. Her sister had what the best doctors called paralysis of the optic nerve and said that nothing could be done to bring back her eyesight and she had resigned herself to go through life totally blind. She began treatment under Prof. Samuels, and now Mrs. Symms writes as follows: "She can now see with the eye that was entirely blind. Your remedy is certainly a wonder, and what I positively know to be a fact is that it cures those who have been given up as hopeless cases."

Mrs. Louisa Lockhart, living at Washington, Kans., had a very bad case of kidney and bladder trouble. She had reached the point where her kidneys and bladder were in an awful condition. In a recent letter to Prof. Samuels she states: "After taking your treatment two weeks I was able to do my own housework, which I had not done for months. I took the treatment one month and now I am well in every respect, thanks to your wonderful treatment."

Mr. Jacob Bitteridge, Pilot Butte, Sask, Can., who had a bad case of heart trouble, in a recent letter to Prof. Samuels states as follows: "I guess you will think I have forgotten you, but that will never be. I will never forget the man who saved my life. Last year at this time I was not able to feed myself, and now I can shoulder 160 pounds."

"Is it necessary for your patients to come to see you to be treated?" was asked. "No: my treatment can be sent by mail. Many of my patients come to see me, but it is not always necessary. My treatment is sent to hundreds, and, in fact, I am as successful in treating that way as though the patients were right here. To people from a distance who write me, an information blank is sent to fill out. In this way I am enabled to send them the treatment with full directions for its use."

"I should think with your ability to cure you would be in a position to demand big money from your patients," remarked the interviewer. "No, I do not do that now. My charges, when the patients used to call on me in person, used to be pretty high. I am getting old, and I feel that it is my duty in my last years to place my treatment in the hands of the poor as well as the rich. I believe that I owe a duty to mankind, and that as many people as possible, no matter what race or nationality, nor where located, should be benefited by my life's work. On this account, I have reduced my charges so they are within reach of all.

"My greatest aim in life from now on will be to relieve the ills of humanity, and when death shall claim me, I have arranged so that my secret will not die with me, but will be known, so that men in all ages to come will reap the reward of my life's work.

"Everyone who is sick, no matter what their troubles may be, should write Professor Samuels, room 110, Samuels Bldg., Wichita, Kas., for his "Message of Facts," and they will find something in it of interest to them.

To Raise Fine Chrysanthemums.

To raise fine, large chrysanthemums one should begin early in the spring, putting a single plant alone in pot, box or out in a nice, rich bed, and keep all sprouts and suckers pinched off, also all buds, when they begin to form, pinched off, but the main one in the top. And keep well watered and give liquid manure, made by putting cow manure in a barrel and pouring water over it and drawing off at the bottom of barrel. Give this to the plants twice a week. It is surprising to an amateur how large they will grow and how well they will mature; how evenly they will grow out their petals.

To prepare the barrel for liquid manure, bore a hole in barrel near the bottom, put in an armful of straw, fill up with cow droppings half full, then pour in water to the top of barrel and stand a day or two, having a peg to stop the hole in the bottom. To use, draw the peg and let it run in watering pot, then replacing water with fresh. By that means it is always ready soaked when you want to use it.

A piece of saltpetre the size of three grains of corn dissolved in the water, given once a week, is fine to induce a large, rapid growth, but one must be careful not to pour it on the leaves, as it will burn them if too strong; but if one wants to raise nice, large bunches, not caring for great size of single flowers, let several plants grow together, not pinching off the buds, and treat same way as to work, water and manure. For general, all-purpose use I prefer the latter; but for exhibition purposes we must use the former.—Mrs. H. M. Prince.

Wholesale Price of Nuts.

Nuts are selling in St. Louis as follows: Pecans at from 9 to 10c. per pound; black walnuts at 50c. per bushel; large hickory nuts at 75c. per bushel; shellbark at $1.50 per bushel; hazelnuts at 5c. per pound. Peanuts, farmers' stock, at 3 to 3½c. per pound. Italian chestnuts at 7c. per pound.

St. Louis Hay Prices.

First sales in January—sales on this side: Two cars clover-mixed at $12 per ton; two cars do. at $14. Timothy—One car No. 3 at $11; two do. at $12; one do. at $12.50; two No. 2 at $13.50; one do. at $14; one do. at $14.50; five do. at $15; two do. at $15.50; two cars scant No. 1 at $16; one do. at $16.50; two No. 1 at $17; two do. at $17.50; one do. at $18. Clover—One car No. 1 at $12.50. Prairie—Two cars No. 2 at $12; two cars scant No. 1 at $13; one No. 1 at $13.50; one do. at $14; two choice at $14.50. Alfalfa—One car No. 2 at $14; three No. 1 at $15; one choice at $16.50. On East Side: One car clover-mixed at $12, delivered. Timothy—Two cars No. 3 at $12.50; four cars No. 2 at $15; one do. at $15.50, delivered to St. Louis; one No. 1 at $15.75; two do. at $16, delivered to St. Louis; three do. at at $16.50 do.; one do. at $17 do.; one $16.50 do.; one do. at $17 do.; one do. at $17.50 do. Clover—Four cars No. 2 at $8; one No. 1 at $12.

A Beneficial Institution.

The L. C. McLain Sanitarium of 916 Aubert avenue, St. Louis, is devoted to the correction of deformities, as will be seen by reference to page 24. This is probably the best of its kind in the United States, and has performed wonderful cures. A letter to the Sanitarium will bring a booklet on the subject that is worth reading.

HEADNOISES STOPPED by simple device. Don't suffer another minute. Write today and I will send you full information by return mail absolutely free. Address, G. C. POWELL (Patentee), 7502 Bank Building, Peoria, Ill.

TAPE-WORM Expelled a... in 60 minutes with HEAD or ... charge. No fasting, n... sickness, no pain. Med... icine pleasant and per... fectly harmless. Med... cine sent to any par... of the country. Larg... booklet containing valu... able information FREE. DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist, Office, 302 N. 12th St., - ST. LOUIS, MO

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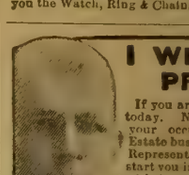

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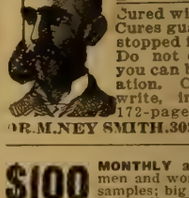
$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1627 Detroit, M...



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The United Factories of 940 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a lamp, free to one person in each locality to introduce its marvelous, new, incandescent 100 candle power oil lamp. Simply send name and nearest express office.

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Blood Poison can never be cured with mercury potash. You might as well know this first as st. Medical authorities say so. The most these ngs can do is to drive the blood poison back to the system and smother it for several years. hen when you think you are cured, pitiful mer- ry symptoms will break out, and you find that ur bones have been rotting all the while. Your eth will begin to loosen and your tissues, ands, brain and vital organs will show the rrible destructive power of the mercury and otash. Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Imbecil- y and Premature Death are then almost inev- able. Any medical authority will corroborate ese statements. The remarkable vegetable bac Treatment does not drive in the

Blood Poison

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You want to be cured and cured quick—not isoned with mercury and potash for years. A -Day Treatment is yours for the asking. You ll open your eyes at what it will do for you in month. We treat you free for a month. Just rite to us and get the treatment free. Then if u are satisfied it is the most remarkable treat- ent you ever took, you can continue if you sh. Never in your life will you ever again ve such an opportunity for a complete cure, as given you by this

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tock Buyer—I'll lose money on the hogs at 2½ unless the market improves by tomorrow. r weight is 3895 lbs. Here is your check for 25.

armer—There surely is a mistake somewhere. pp's New Calculator makes it $176.25. (p. 58.)

B. (after figuring it over carefully)—Correct. re is a $10 bill with your check. Pardon my take.

This is a standard book and a revised, enlarged and improved edition. There are millions in use. **Ropp's Commercial Calculator** is especially valuable to farmers. By its regular use many hard problems become easy. It will prevent mistakes, relieve the mind, save labor, time and money, and do your figuring in the twinkling of an eye. As handy as a watch, always ready and reliable. Anyone who will send 50 cents for one-year's subscription to this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, can select one copy of **Ropp's Commercial Calculator** as a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Helped to Remember.

A colored preacher was vehemently denouncing the sins of his congregation. "Breddern an' sistern, Ah warns yo' against de heinous sin o' shootin' craps! Ah charges yo' against de brack rascality o' liftin' pullets! But, above all else, breddern an' sistern, Ah demonishes yo' at dishyer season against de crime o' melon stealin'!"

A brother in a back seat made an odd sound with his lips, rose and snapped his fingers. Then he sat down again with an abashed look.

"Whuffo, mah frien'," said the preacher sternly, "does yo' r'ar up an' snap yo' fingahs when Ah speak o' melon stealin'?"

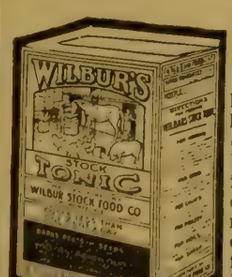
"Yo' jes' reminds me, pahson," the man in the back seat answered meekly, "whar Ah lef' mah knife."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Liberal Offer by Well-known Stock Food Company.

It is not every day that the farmer has an opportunity to test, absolutely free of charge, an article that is claimed to do much for the health of all kinds of farm animals. But here is a real opportunity.

The Wilbur Stock Food Company, 208 Huron street, Milwaukee, Wis., makers of the celebrated Wilbur Stock Food, Stock Tonics, etc., are endeavoring to let every farmer know about the wonderful merits of Wilbur's Stock Tonic. In order to do this they agree to give absolutely free a regular one dollar package of the Tonic to any farmer who will fill out and mail the coupon in their large ad. on another page of this issue. It is estimated that nearly a million packages will be distributed in this manner.

Wilbur's Stock Tonic has been on the market for several years, and those who have used it find that it is a real tonic and health promoter for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens and all live stock. It is intended not only to restore natural, healthy conditions in farm animals, but to ward off diseases by toning up the blood, giving strength and regulating proper digestion and assimilation. It supplies those blood and bone-making elements not obtained from an ordinary hay or grain diet.



Wilbur's Stock Tonic has been perfected after many years of study and experimenting by live stock experts. It is now being used by farmers and stockmen in all parts of the country, and the results have been found wonderfully satisfactory. In some cases animals have been restored to a state of perfect health after being in bad shape for a long time.

A Pennsylvania farmer says of Wilbur's Stock Tonic: "We have used one pail of your Tonic for our two horses. It saved the life of one of them after everything else failed."

A Kansas farmer writes: "Would like to know the price on one thousand-pound lots of Wilbur's Stock Tonic. Have been feeding it about two months and think it is all it is claimed to be."

Hundreds and hundreds of similar letters are on file, so Wilbur's Stock Tonic must really be an article of great merit.

This being a bona-fide, give-away proposition, without any strings whatever attached to it, we would suggest that all our readers clip out the coupon and send for a free package. No money is required. The manufacturers propose to stand all cost of this free trial, as they know so well what a valuable thing Wilbur's Stock Tonic is. They feel confident nearly every farmer will want to keep it on hand after the first trial. The ad. with the coupon referred to will be found on page 32.

Buildings on the Farm.

The construction of buildings on the farm is bettered and simplified by firms that manufacture houses and deliver them right on the ground ready to be put up. One of these firms has an advertisement in this paper on page 8. By writing for their catalogue and Home Builders' Plan Book and enclosing 10 cents for postage you will receive a valuable work on buildings that will give practical ideas and a clear statement of cost. There are fifty-six plans for houses and bungalows. You can buy the complete house, or the mill work, the mantels and the hardware. The book is a safeguard to the home builder and should be sent for at once. Address, Gordon-Van Tine Co., 2482 Case street, Davenport, Ia.

An Assortment of Dahlias.

To get a fine assortment of dahlias, buy a five-cent paper of mixed dahlia seed; sow in a good, rich bed in March. The seeds are slow about coming up, but when they do, and get three inches high, they may be carefully taken up and set where they are wanted to bloom; or, if left all the year in seed-bed, many of them will bloom and we will know what colors we are setting at certain places another year. Some take them up in the fall, but I never do. I merely cover them where they stood and bloomed all summer and fall with their own stalks and other refuse in the yard. Of course that would not do in our Northern states, where the ground freezes so deep. From one mixed paper of seeds I raised more than a dozen dahlias. After staying in one place two years they should be taken up and parted, as they will get too many in a hill and not do well.—Mrs. H. M. Prince.

To Raise Cannas of Several Colors.

Buy a five-cent paper of mixed canna seed from a reliable seedsman and sow in fine mellow soil after all danger of frost. It is best to put the seed in a cup and pour really hot water over them and let soak over night. It takes them a long time to germinate; therefore, the bed should be kept damp by watering. When they come up, each looking like a little young stalk of corn, they may be carefully lifted and set where wanted to bloom.—Mrs. H. M. Prince.

Sorghum cane seed is quoted at St. Louis at $1.25 per 100 pounds, and sorghum at 15 to 20 cents a gallon.

$3.50 Recipe Cures Weak Kidneys Free

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a **quick recovery,** you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E Robinson, K-1174 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

FREE! This fine, sweet-toned violin also white horse hair bow and box ream free for selling 20 pkgs. Art Post Cards at 10c per pkgs. Send for cards—When sold, send $2.00 and Violin and Complete Outfit will be sent promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed. **ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 16 Chicago**

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The National Farmer Hat.

The sizes are from 6⅝ to 7⅛. They are hats suitable for men or boys. They are of good material, well made and stylish. These hats are sent direct from the manufacturer to the subscriber in a tube and sent by mail prepaid. These hats are black and steel gray. We send black unless gray is called for. These hats wear as well anl last as long as any $2.00 to $3.00 hats on the market. They will give entire satisfaction. The subscription price of The National Farmer and Stock Grower is One Dollar for three years. We cut out one year, and in place of the third year we include the hat. Therefore, send us One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail one of these fine National Farmer hats as a premium. Be sure to mention the size and color.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK — To be Filled Out if Order is Given.

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and one National

Farmer hat, color.....size.....

My name is.....

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Postoffice.....

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Very Elegant Pattern Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Each pattern is new and original. In this edition we present for consideration twenty seasonable patterns absolutely up-to-date with directions for ordering and quantity of material required.

No. 6849.—Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist. 34 to 42 bust. 3⅝ yards of material 24 or 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36, 2 yards 44, for medium size.

No. 6851.—Girl's Dress, With Round or High Neck, Short or Long Sleeves. Four yards of material 24 or 27 inches wide, 4 yards 36, 3 yards 44, with ½ yard of silk for collar and cuffs, ¾ yard 18 inches wide for trimming, for ten years.

No. 6826.—Double-breasted Coat. 34 to 44. 7 yards of material 27 inches wide, 4¾ yards 44 or 52 inches wide, for medium size.

No. 6829.—Child's Plaited Dress, With Standing or Rolled-over Collar, With or Without Belt. 3¼ yards of material 24 or 27 inches wide, 2¼ yards 36 or 44, with ¾ yard 27 inches for belt and trimming, for four-year size. Sizes, two, four and six years.

No. 6848.—Eleven-gored Skirt. 22 to 32 waist. With inserted plaits or habit back. 9¾ yards of material 21, 24 or 36 inches wide, 4¼ yards 44 when material has figure or nap; width of skirt at lower edge, 3½ yards for medium size; 5 yards of 36 inches when material has neither figure nor nap.

No. 6834.—Tucked Waist, Closing at Front. 36 to 44. 3¼ yards of material 24 or 27 inches wide, 2⅝ yards 36, 2 yards 44, with 2⅛ yards of banding and ¾ yard of lace for frill, for medium size.

No. 6854.—Baby's Set. One size. The quantity of material required to make the dress is 1¾ yard 36 or 1⅞ yard 44 inches wide, with 1¼ yards of insertion and 1½ yards of edging. For the petticoat will be needed 1⅛ yards 36 inches or ¾ yard 44, with 2 yards of insertion and 3 yards of edging, and for the drawers will be required ¾ yard 36 or ⅝ yard 44 inches wide, with 2 yards of edging.

No. 6846.—Double-breasted Coat For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. With collar that can be rolled over, with fronts to form revers or closed to the neck. 5¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3¼ yards 44 inches wide, 3 yards 52, for sixteen-year size.

No. 6855.—Five-gored Skirt. 22 to 30 waist, 7 yards 24 or 27 inches wide, 4 yards 36 or 44 when material has figure or nap, but 4 yards 24 or 27 or 3¼ yards 44 inches wide will be sufficient when material has neither figure nor nap. The width of the plain skirt at the lower edge is 2⅛ yards, and the width of the skirt with band is 2 yards.

No. 6820.—Girl's Coat, With High or Notched Collar. Perforated for shorter length. Six, eight and ten years. 3¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 44, 1¾ yards 52, for eight-year size.

The price of each pattern is 10 cents.

No. 6842.—Tucked Blouse, With or Without Fitted Lining. 34 to 44 bust. 3¾ yards of material 24 or 27 inches wide, 2⅞ yards 36, 2 yards 44, with ¾ yard 27 for trimming portion, for medium size.

No. 6833.—Fancy Waist For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. 2¼ yards of material 21 or 24 inches wide, 1⅝ yards 36, 1⅜ yards 44, 1½ yards 36 inches wide, with 1⅛ yards of all-over lace for guimpe lining, for sixteen-year size.

No. 6832.—Shirred Blouse With Straight Tunic. 34 to 42 bust. 6¾ yards 24 or 27, 5¾ yards 36 or 4¼ yards 44 inches wide, with 2¾ yards of banding 6 inches wide for the band on the tunic, the girdle and V-shaped portions of the blouse, 3¼ yards of fringe, 1 yard of all-over lace when yoke and under-sleeves are used.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors, or Growths; also pains in head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney, and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies, Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H - - Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

No. 6835.—Two-piece Skirt For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. 3 yards of material 24 or 27 inches wide, 2 yards 44, 3 yards of braid, for sixteen-year size.

No. 6604.—Misses' Tucked Overblouse. Fourteen and sixteen years. 3 yards of material 21 inches wide, 2 yards 24 or 32, 1½ yards 44, ½ yard 27 for trimming, for sixteen-year size.

No. 6823.—Blouse Waist, With or Without Fitted Lining. 34 to 42 bust. 4¾ yards of material 21 or 24 inches wide, 2⅛ yards 36, 2 yards 44, for medium size.

No. 6830.—Girl's Coat. To be made with sailor or notched collar and shield. Perforated for short length. 4¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 44, 2⅜ yards 52, with ⅝ yard of silk for sailor collar, 2⅜ yards of wide braid and 7 yards of narrow braid for trimming, for ten-year size.

No. 6821.—Girl's Dress, With Straight Skirt. Eight, ten and twelve years. 5½ yards of material 24 inches wide, 4⅞ yards 27, 3½ yards 36, 2½ yards 44, with ½ yard 18 inches wide for trimming, ⅝ yard of any width for belt, for ten-year size.

No. 6858.—Boy's Box-plaited Blouse Suit. Two, four and six years. 4½ yards 24 or 27 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, for a boy of four years.

No. 6847.—Muff and Collarette. Collarette to be made with or without collar, with pointed or straight outline at back. 1½ yards of material 36 inches wide, 1⅜ yards 52 inches wide, with 2¼ yards of satin for lining. One size.

The price of each pattern is 10 cents.

Please be sure to give the size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address plainly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Kindly address all pattern orders to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Flaxseed Production.

North and South Dakota and Montana very nearly have a monopoly of flaxseed production of the United States. In the year 191 these three states produced 12,618 000 bushels out of a total 14,116,000 bushels in the Unite States.

To Buy Groceries Right.

On page 7 will be found an adve tisement of Montgomery Ward Co., relating to their pure-fo grocery catalogue. This firm is we and favorably known as a strict reliable house, and hundreds thousands of farmers will testify this from having bought of them f many years. To get this catalogu all you have to do is to write a post card, saying: "Please send us yo grocery catalogue as advertised The National Farmer and Sto Grower." Address, Montgomery Wa & Co., Chicago Avenue Bridg Chicago, Ill., or to Montgomery Wa & Co., Nineteenth and Campbe streets, Kansas City, Mo. The servi is equally as good from either esta lishment.

The Standard Watch Case.

In buying a watch, be sure obtain the Keystone manufactur In order to understand this subje see page 17. It is easy to obtain t benefit of the guarantee, for t reason that it is engraved insi every case. You know exactly wh you are buying, just the same as y know a gold coin issued by t United States Mint. The subject worth investigating.

Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.

FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Wyoming, Montana. Special prices to these states on request.

ONE-PLY - - - - Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY - - - Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY - Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 173, East St. Louis, Ills.

To The Sick LIFE IS "A LIVING DEATH"

CAUSE AND CURE OF BACKACHE!

Scientists Say That the Real Reason for Back Aching, Twisting Pains Has Been Found.

QUICK AND SIMPLE REMEDIES.

Readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, who have members of the family suffering from any back-breaking, rheumatic pains, kidney troubles and similar diseases, will be interested in this article from a news item in a Chicago paper.

Many a woman and many a man reading The National Farmer and Stock Grower has suffered night after night from backache.

The cause is often not known. Some call it rheumatism, some call it kidney trouble. The backache comes and the backache goes, and sometimes it becomes extremely serious. Few know what terrible diseases lurk back of these symptoms.

It is the arrangement of the inner vital organs which causes these backaches. Very often an ordinary rheumatism hides a terrible case of chronic inner ailment.

But here is an item from the Chicago Inter-Ocean which will give hope.

"At last a perfectly harmless and positive cure appears to have been found. Dr. T. Frank Lynott, formerly of the New York University, New York, later of the famous Bellevue Hospital, and now a celebrated specialist of Chicago, has a very quick acting formula which has been approved by the best doctors."

It must be explained in the first place that every kind of rheumatism, torturing backaches, many kinds of gout, so-called, swelling in any part of the body and pains in the big joints, pains in the neck or head and soreness of the nerves, together with general nervousness, are often if not almost entirely caused by kidney disarrangement.

OFFER IS TO OUR READERS.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower saw the above clipping in the Inter-Ocean of Chicago and wanted to know more about this formula for curing kidney trouble. So many people have been writing us, telling us about chronic backaches sometimes lasting for many, many years, that we looked into the matter and found Dr. Lynott had a treatment which really is said to be quite marvelous.

On further investigation we were so impressed with this remedy that we induced Dr. Lynott to make an announcement to the readers of this paper, which appears on this page. The National Farmer and Stock Grower, of course, would not print this announcement unless they had investigated the offer and found it in every way legitimate. In fact, Dr. Lynott went so far as to state that he would give a free test treatment to the readers of this paper who applied at once, as he could quickly prove that he would stop the backaching, twisting pains almost instantly and believed it would cure those who would take the free treatment according to directions.

OPEN TO ANY SUFFERER.

In fact, if, after reading this announcement, any reader of this paper who has a member in their family sick with rheumatism, kidney trouble or backaching pains, will fails to get the free certificate, it seems to me that such a person is lacking somewhat in sympathy for the sufferer in his or her own family. Do you not think so yourself?

We appreciate, of course, that a good many free offers are made in the newspapers, and it is sometimes not possible to tell whether an offer is free or not free by reading it. But in this case we, ourselves, know that the offer is a free offer in every sense of the word. There is nothing to pay when you sign the free certificate, absolutely no obligations to take anything. Of course, you will probably, in case of a cure in your own family, recommend Dr. Lynott's treatment to your friends, and that is expected, but you are not even under obligations in that respect.

Yes, a living death!

A life worse than death—torn and rent by back breaking, twisting, terrible, torturing, rheumatic pains—the back twisted, the muscles like knots, the blood rushing through the tired, exhausted vessels of the body—the whole body as if placed on a rack and torn hither and thither.

And underneath it lurks the fear, the constant fear that the rheumatism will go to the heart, then the machinery of the body will stop instantly. For if just a touch of that terrible pain reached the main arteries of the body, just a twist and turn such as you feel in your feet or in your shoulders reached the place where the blood is pumped—there might be instant death!

But Now Read--Read This

SAVED!

Yes, saved!

Saved from that torturing, racking pain. No more attacks of rheumatism, no more twitching of the inner body. No more sitting around in despair. The body straightened out, the limbs, bones and joints all back to normal, perfectly well, perfectly healthy, years added to your life—years taken away from your present age—you feel young again, you feel like bouncing around—that is what others have told us, that is the way others have described their cases, that is the way you can be saved!

Your Chance Now -- Right Now!

Who Is Dr. Lynott?

Dr. Lynott is a specialist strictly and does not touch any but these diseases. He received a special diploma on urinary diseases from the great New York University of which the famous Bellevue Hospital is now an honored part, and, as you perhaps know, Dr. Lynott was formerly identified with this great and famous hospital.

You are just in time to get relief from that awful, awful pain—just in time to get the treatment absolutely free, for it has been decided to convince sufferers by this free treatment of the great value of Dr. Lynott's method, so that they will tell their friends and spread the news of the great remedy. If you answer right now, you can try the treatment free and you will get relief from the back-aching pains, from rheumatism, kidney trouble, or any other symptoms shown in the table opposite. Just look over the table and see whether you are suffering from any of the symptoms shown therein. If you are, get the free proof treatment today.

DANGEROUS SYMPTOMS!

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic trouble.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Constipation or liver trouble.
9—Pair or soreness under right ribs.
10—Swelling in any part of the body.
11—Palpitation or pain around the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain and swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

Remember, Dr. Lynott will ask no money from you for this free certificate. He sends the best remedies free. He asks no obligations from you, but he hopes, of course, that in case of your immediate relief or quick cure you will tell your friends about it. You are not obligated to tell a single friend, but naturally you will when you are cured. So better attend to this today.

No letter is necessary, this free certificate is all you need send. Enclose in an envelope—that is all.

I will personally take charge of your case and when the free certificate reaches my office I have given instructions that it be put right on my desk so that I can study your case myself. My object in giving this free trial treatment is to accomplish as many cures as possible and as quickly as possible, so when you send the free certificate, address me personally,

Dr. T. FRANK LYNOTT

4167 Occidental Bldg., CHICAGO

If you have a friend who is suffering from kidney disease or bladder trouble or rheumatism, do you not think you owe it to your friend to tell him or her about this great free offer?

FREE CERTIFICATE

What Is Your Name?.....
State plainly Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

What Address?.....

What Symptoms Have You?.....
Give numbers from table above—that is all.

What Is Your Age?.....

Just fill out the above--nothing to sign, you see. Just answer the questions and be sure to give your name and address. You are under no obligations whatever. The **FREE** proof treatment, etc., will then be sent **at once, prepaid.** Cut out this **certificate** (or write a letter describing your symptoms) and **get instant relief from those racking, rocking pains.** Address personally—

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT, 4167 Occidental Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

$1 Worth of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Treatment FREE

It is a positive remedy for all Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Trouble, Gastritis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Pressure of Gas around the Heart, Sour Stomach, Distress After Eating, Nervousness, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Constipation, Congested and Torpid Liver, Yellow Jaundice, Sick Headache and Gall Stones.

The above ailments are mainly caused by the clogging of the intestinal tract with **mucoid and catarrhal accretions**, backing up poisonous fluid into the stomach, and otherwise deranging the digestive system. I want every sufferer of any of these diseases to test this wonderful treatment. **You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two** before you will feel its great benefits—**only one dose is usually required.** I say emphatically it is a positive, permanent remedy and I will prove it to you if you will allow me to. I will send the complete $1.00 treatment to sufferers absolutely **Free** so you can try it in your own home at my expense.

The most eminent specialists declare that 75 per cent of the people who suffer from Stomach Trouble are suffering from **Gall Stones.** I firmly believe that this remedy is the only one in the world that will cure this disease. Sufferers of Stomach and Liver troubles and **Gall Stones** should not hesitate a moment, but send for this **Free** treatment at once. I would be pleased to send you the names of people who state they have been cured of various Stomach ailments and speaking the highest praise of this medicine. Just fill out the Coupon below—let me send you this wonderful treatment together with highly interesting literature, testimonials, etc. Don't suffer with agonizing pains—don't permit a dangerous surgical operation, which gives only temporary relief, when this medicine will permanently help you.

GEORGE H. MAYR, Mfg. Chemist
Mayr Building, 154-156 Whiting Street, Chicago
References:—Mercantile Agencies or State Bank of Chicago

Sign and Mail This Coupon To-day

Geo. H. Mayr, Mfg. Chemist, Mayr Bldg., 154-156 Whiting St., Chicago

Send me absolutely FREE, $1.00 treatment of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy

Name .....

Address .....

City and State .....
Write Plainly

Express Office 76

You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two before you feel its great benefits. One dose is all that is necessary to prove its wonderful powers to benefit.

Absolutely harmless. Guaranteed by the Pure Food and Drug Act, Serial No. 25793

MAGAZINE GUIDE FREE.

Subscriptions taken by special authority for all leading American periodicals, magazines, and especially for farm papers. Every possible clubbing arrangement to give the subscriber the benefit of the rock-bottom co-operative rates. Write for free Magazine Guide. Address, **EVANS SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY, 3552 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Practical Farming and Gardening.

This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening,** postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Buy the Papers of Mixed Seed.

There are so many seeds put up and sold as "Mixed Papers," it is surprising how much can be gotten out of them. By buying a few of such packets we can get all of the leading sorts and colors. All women love, or should love, flowers; but most of us farm women have very little money to spend on them; but by sending for the seedsmen's catalogues and carefully reading them and selecting a few of these mixed papers we can get a start of so many different flowers for so little money—only a few cents; and they do add so much to the pleasure and beauty of the home.

Flowers exert such a sweet, restful influence over us, we should try to have a few. Many women, if they just knew for how little outlay in money they could get them, would surely have some. It takes work and planning; but they more than pay us for our trouble. It is so restful, after we are done with our day's work, to sit and hold baby and look at our flowers, even though they are just annuals. And we can get a paper of mixed seeds for three or five cents, or three for ten cents; and with a little work we can have a lovely display of colors to rest the weary eyes and the tired mind. Let us have a few flowers.—Mrs. H. M. Prince.

The Spring Style Book.

The greatest and best ladies' outfitters are the National Cloak and Suit Company, of New York City. The advertisement of this house is on page 3. The National Cloak and Suit Company offer a special embroidery waist of fine quality at a nominal price. They also offer to send the best style book free. There are 224 pages in the style book and it is full of the best patterns and up-to-date styles. Style and quality without extravagance go together in the style books of the National Cloak and Suit Company.

To Grow Sweet Peas.

To grow sweet peas to bloom a long time, they should be planted very early; here in our Southern country they should be planted in December for best results. They don't seem to be hurt by hot, dry weather nearly so bad if planted in December or January as they do if planted later.

I like a very rich bed, dug or plowed very deep and thrown up so it will shed off surface water. Then plant the seed thick; don't be afraid of having it too thick; keep the grass and weeds down and have them well supported, so they won't fall down. The cold does not seem to hurt them much. The blooms should be picked every day to make them keep blooming. They, like love, the more we pull and give to our neighbors the more we have left.—Mrs. H. M. Prince.

High Cost of Living.

The indignant citizen was freeing his mind. "You want fifty cents for admission to this motion-picture show, do you?" he exclaimed. "That's an infernal outrage!"

"Look here, mister," said the man at the box office, "this is no ordinary entertainment. These pictures cost a small fortune. They show two men taking dinner together. One of them is eating a porterhouse steak and the other is getting away with a plate of bacon and eggs."—New York Evening Mail.

Variation in Amount of Straw.

An Adams county, Illinois, correspondent writes: "I have always supposed that the richer the soil the heavier the straw would be; but in my oat crops of 1909 and 1910 the reverse was true."

The season really has a very marked influence upon the growth of straw. We naturally look for a much heavier growth of straw on ground gorged with nitrogen than we would on thin ground. However, the rankness of growth of straw, as well as the percentage as compared with the grain, depends upon whether the season is wet or dry. It has been frequently observed that the rankest growth of straw occurs during wet seasons on ground abundantly supplied with nitrogen; and, conversely, the lightest growth of straw on tolerably rich ground occurs during a dry season. But almost invariably we get the finest quality of grain during those dry seasons, when the growth of straw has been hindered. So, I believe that growth conditions, as controlled by moisture, have much to do with the bulk of straw produced. —L. C. Brown.

GOOD BOOKS, ANNUALS, ETC.

ARMOUR'S FARMERS' ALMANAC is a veritable encyclopedia of scientific, practical, instructive, amusing and entertaining farm facts and fancies, and will be enjoyed by every member of the farmer's family. It contains numbers of stories and special articles. Issued free by Armour's Fertilizer Works, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. There is also a handy Pocket Memorandum Book that goes with it.

PROCEEDINGS OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. This pamphlet is issued by Charles Gray, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., in the interest of the breed. The title page has the picture of Shamrock II., the grand champion of the Chicago International of 1910. It is a business publication, interesting to all who desire to raise perfect beef cattle.

RATEKIN'S IOWA-GROWN SEED CATALOGUE, issued by Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa. It is a book of 100 pages, well indexed and complete for reference. Sent to all farmers who apply.

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. FLOWER GIRL SOUVENIR ANNUAL AND CALENDAR, by the noted artist Galileo Galli. This beautiful work of art is advertised on page 21.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY CALENDARS to be had free of all I. H. C. agents. Always beautiful, lasting and useful, one for each make of harvester.

ELINORE, ANNUAL BY THE FORBES LITHO MFG. CO. OF BOSTON. Beautiful calendar representing the highest type of American art.

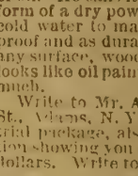
Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r 418 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.



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$8,500 for one invention. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patents advertised for sale at our expense in fourteen Manufacturers' Journals.

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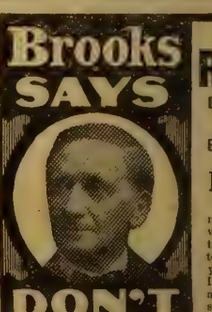


TO CURE RUPTURE

Don't Wear a Truss

Let me send you a **BROOKS' APPLIANCE** On

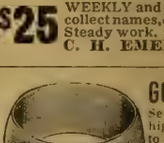
Free Trial

Brooks' Appliance is a new scientific discovery with automatic air cushion that draws the broken parts together and binds them as you would a broken limb. It absolutely holds firmly and comfortably and never slips; always light and cool and conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting. I **make it to your measure and send it to you on a strict guarantee of satisfaction,** and I have put my price so low that anybody rich or poor, can buy it. Remember, I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it—and if it doesn't satisfy you, you send it back to me **and it will not cost you one cent.** The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square and I have sold to thousands of people this way for the past five years. I use no salve, no harness, no lies, no fakes. I just give you a straight business deal at a reasonable price. Write me today.

C. E. Brooks, 3765 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

We Pay $36 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. Imperial Mfg. Co., Dept. 38, Parsons, Kan.

$25 WEEKLY and expenses to men and women to collect names, distribute samples and advertise. Steady work.
C. H. EMERY, A R 260, Chicago, Ill.



GOLD WEDDING RING FREE

Send for 12 packages of our beautiful high grade gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c pkg. Return us $1.20 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address, R. F. Mills, 33½ Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

GALL STONES or any **LIVER DISEASE.** Write me **ALL** about it. Will tell of a cure **FREE.**
Address **ED. C. COVEY, R.F.D., Lansing, Mich.**

RHEUMATISM

A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT

In the Spring of 18[illegible] was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have known, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address,

Mark H. Jackson, No. 655 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Ed.

Advance Issue of the 1911 Coca-Cola Girl Calendar

We will send you this beautiful Calendar lithographed in colors on receipt of 2c postage.

And just remember—whenever you see a beautiful girl—whenever you see an arrow, think of

Coca-Cola

Delicious - Wholesome
Thirst - Quenching
5c
Everywhere

Our Free Booklet gives analyses made by scientists and chemists, proving its purity and wholesomeness.

THE COCA-COLA CO., Atlanta, Ga.

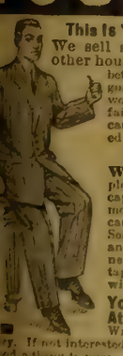
HOW MUCH DO YOUR FENCES COST?

This question of fencing is becoming more serious and more expensive every year. As the necessity for fencing increases, the cost goes up and the quality seems to go down. It is a serious problem which every farm should consider in all its phases before buying a single rod of fence. Study this question—it will pay you. If you are contemplating buying farm fence, lawn fence or poultry fence, send to the Brown Fence and Wire Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Dept. 45, for their fence book. You will be interested in what it shows about wire fences. Mr. Brown handles the question without gloves. He knows how cheap wire light uprights or stays and poor galvanizing have made it almost impossible to find a wire fence that will last and give good service. He shows how to choose a fence that will give you double wear. The book is free and is well worth reading. Send for it.

Use Absorbine for a sure and speedy cure of windpuff or strained joint. This remedy has been used extensively by horsemen and horsetakers, and proves successful. L. H. Brown, of Snedekerville, Pa., reported under date of August 25, 1910: "I have used your Absorbine on several different occasions and it has proved very satisfactory, having reduced a capped hock, also many puffs." This preparation is on sale by druggists. $2.00 per bottle, or sent direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of price. Send for pamphlet giving detailed information. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 106 Temple street, Springfield, Mass.

YOU $5 TO $10 A DAY

EVEN if you never sold a dollar's worth of goods in your life, make $5 to $10 a day—selling our made-to-order suits and pants.



This Is Your Chance To Make Money.

We sell suits from $3 to $10 less than other houses, give better tailoring, make better fitting clothes, with absolute guarantee. You can undersell others; no work to take orders for us. You can not fail—our line is the only line where you can give satisfaction or money refunded. It is a snap to sell Regal Tailoring.

BIG MONEY—EASY WORK.

We start you Free. Send for samples now. We will back you with our capital and experience—you do not need money—we will instruct you and you can commence making money at once. Send us your name and address now and an outfit larger than all others with newest samples, large fashion plate, tape measure and everything necessary will be sent you **Free.**

You Can Get Your Own Clothes At Inside Price to advertise us. Write today and receive exclusive territory. If not interested show it to your friends as this is too good a thing to miss. The biggest chance to make money.

REGAL TAILORING CO., 191 Market St. Dept. 510, CHICAGO
We use the Union Label on all our garments.

Don't Wear a Truss

FREE

STUART'S PLAS-TR-PADS are different from the painful truss, being made self-adhesive purposely to hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Process of cure is natural, so no further use for trusses. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write TODAY.

PATENTED JULY 12 1898

TRIAL OF PLAPAO

PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 57, St. Louis, Mo.

The "Quick-lunch" Question.

The hustling business man of today, old or young—finds it hard, many times, to break in on his busy day in order to take lunch at noon. So hard, in fact, that the "hurry-up" restaurants are filled every day with swarms of men, bolting their food in wild haste.

Many of them gulp down, in a jiffy, rich and heavy foods that they really should take several times as long as they do to masticate and consume. That is why so many men feel out-of-sorts in the afternoon and suffer with indigestion.

If one must take a hasty lunch, it had better be Graham Crackers and milk. The Graham Crackers baked by the National Biscuit Company are light, yet nourishing, since they contain the best of the wheat. At the same time they are very pleasing to the taste, having a delicious nut-like flavor. They stimulate the digestion, too, and promote general good health.

The Graham Crackers baked and packed by the National Biscuit Company come in packages which you can distinguish by the well-known In-er-Seal Trade-Mark, and which are moisture and dust-proof, thus retaining all their original goodness and flavor when opened.

Bakers and Housekeepers.

The bakers have now formed an organization for the purpose of buying flour cheap and for the purpose of keeping up the price of bread. They claim that if families wish to have cheap bread, all they have to do is to buy flour and bake it. Although 150 pounds of bread can be baked from 100 pounds of flour, it is reported that a large majority of the housekeepers in the country will pay any price for bread rather than bake it at home.

During the past three years The National Farmer and Stock Grower has started ten thousand farmers to experiment in grain improvement, more especially in corn growing.

NO MORE SOUR HAMS AND SHOULDERS ON THE FARM. Hausam Sure Cure for curing hams, shoulders and bacon. Ingredients of my preparation endorsed, recommended and used by all successful packers in the United States. Permitted by the federal authorities of the Pure Food Department. Send 75c. to-day for enough of Sure Cure to add to your brine to cure 600 lbs. of meat. Valuable instruction how to care for meat while in the curing process sent free with an order for Sure Cure. Address, **J. HAUSAM, 317 Western Ave., Peoria, Ill.**

Honors to James N. Brown.

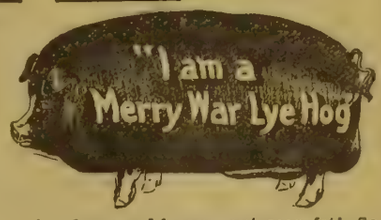
The exercises attending the admission of the name of James Nicholas Brown to the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame will be held at Memorial Hall, College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill., on January 25, 1911. There will be suitable addresses by prominent citizens. Mr. John N. Brown was a pioneer importer and breeder of cattle; he was the first President of the Illinois State Fair, and in all ways an estimable farmer and citizen. He was born in Kentucky and in 1833 moved the first herd of pure-bred Shorthorns into the Mississippi Valley. The Hall of Fame is intended to commemorate the victories of the peaceful arts of agriculture, and every year one name is added, the first being that of Cyrus Hall McCormick, the inventor of the Reaper.

The top price on wool, January 1st, at St. Louis, was 23 cents a pound.

A Cheap Way To Insure Healthy Hogs

You believe in insurance—don't you? In fact, you are paying out your good money right now to protect your house, barn and other buildings from loss by fire, beause you wouldn't feel safe for even a day without such insurance.

Are your hogs insured? If not, why not? We don't mean fire insurance, but life insurance—"Merry War" Lye insurance—which will keep your hogs always fat and healthy and insures you getting them to market in prime condition to bring top prices.



How To Prevent And Cure Worms And Cholera

Here is a simple, sure, safe way to keep your drove in a perfectly healthy condition, render them immune to contagious diseases and increase the weight.

Tablespoonful "Merry War" Lye mixed with slop for ten hogs, or one-half can with barrel of swill for larger quantity. Stir well, feed night and morning.

Do this, and no matter how sick your hogs may be, in a few days you will see a marked improvement. "Merry War" Lye cleanses the system, tones the digestive organs, makes sick hogs well and insures your pork profits.

Take No Chances!

The time to act is NOW, before worms, cholera and other hog troubles get in their work. It will be too late when Mr. Hog slinks off into some corner, gives a feeble grunt, stiffens out his legs and passes away.

That kind of a dead hog will never fatten your bank account. What you want is prime hams and bacon—not soap fat! So take no chances, but insure your porkers against an untimely death by starting them on "Merry War" Lye. And do it today. Don't delay!

The Cost Is A Trifle

"Merry War" Lye is the least expensive as well as the best protection against hog losses ever discovered.

Its action is sure, and the cost for constantly keeping your drove in prime condition is so small that you will hardly notice it.

A fair trial will convince you beyond all doubt that "Merry War" Lye will do everything that its thousands of Farmer Friends over the country claim for it.

At Your Dealer's

While most up-to-date dealers handle "Merry War" Lye, some dealers may offer you some other brand. If so, don't accept it, but explain to the dealer that while there are brands of Lye that are good for certain uses, yet there is only one kind "Merry War" Lye—that is safe and specially prepared for use in preventing and curing sick hogs.

So if your Dealer can't supply you, write us and we will give you the name of one who can; and will also send you a valuable book on "HOW TO GET THE BIGGEST PROFITS FROM HOG RAISING." Send for this book today.

"Merry War" Lye comes in 10c cans, or 24 for $2.00, at Grocers' or Druggists'. Accept no substitute.

E. Myers Lye Co., Dept. 22 St. Louis, Mo.

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Burbank's Crimson Winter Rhubarb.

A premium worth a fortune. A plant that can be grown in paying quantities on any small piece of ground, also in the house cellar. Returns $1,000 profit per acre. This is a creation by the famous plant specialist Luther Burbank, of California. Rhubarb is a universal plant, and this Burbank's Crimson Winter Rhubarb is the King of the entire species, producing stalks of medium size, twelve to eighteen inches long, and producing them in all the fifty-two weeks of the year, whereas the productive life of common sorts is twelve weeks. A few roots of Crimson Winter Rhubarb will supply a large family and at the same time increase roots to enlarge

Burbank's Crimson Winter Rhubarb.

the crop. We have decided to use a few roots of Burbank's Crimson Winter Rhubarb in connection with the Subscription Department of The National Farmer and Stock Grower. THIS IS A DOLLAR PROPOSITION. Send us One Dollar for two single one-year subscriptions to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, or for your own two-year subscription, and we will send by mail, prepaid, one copy of a booklet entitled "Rhubarb For Profit" and Six Roots of Burbank's Crimson Winter Rhubarb. Send your dollar quickly and the book and plants will be mailed you from Pasadena, California, where they are grown. This premium is in line with the policy of the publishers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower to furnish valuable premiums.

Simpson-Eddystone

Black and White Prints

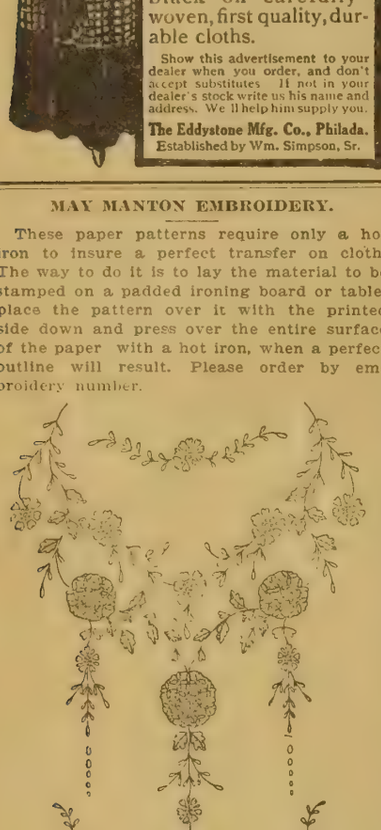
have been the standard calicoes since 1842. Dainty and stylish dresses are possible with these tub-proof cotton dress-goods. There are dozens of beautiful designs, printed with absolutely fast black on carefully-woven, first quality, durable cloths.

Show this advertisement to your dealer when you order, and don't accept substitutes. If not in your dealer's stock write us his name and address. We'll help him supply you.

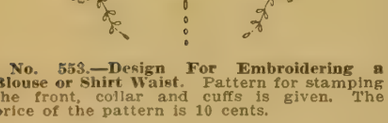
The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philada.
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

MAY MANTON EMBROIDERY.

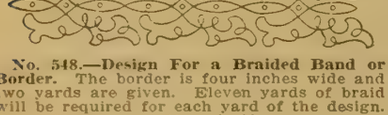
These paper patterns require only a hot iron to insure a perfect transfer on cloth. The way to do it is to lay the material to be stamped on a padded ironing board or table, place the pattern over it with the printed side down and press over the entire surface of the paper with a hot iron, when a perfect outline will result. Please order by embroidery number.



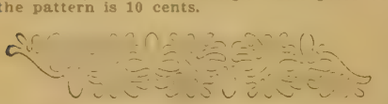
No. 553.—Design For Embroidering a Blouse or Shirt Waist. Pattern for stamping the front, collar and cuffs is given. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



No. 548.—Design For a Braided Band or Border. The border is four inches wide and two yards are given. Eleven yards of braid will be required for each yard of the design. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



No. 552.—A Design For a Border or Band, to be braided or outlined with bands. The border is 1¼ inches wide and four yards are given. Six yards of braid will be needed for each yard of the design. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



No. 549.—Design For a Braided Border or Band. The border is three inches wide and two yards are given. Nine and one-half yards of braid will be required for each yard of the design. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

No. 550.—Design For an Embroidered Band or Border. The border is 1¼ inches wide and four yards are given. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

No. 551.—Very Stylish Design For Bow Knots For Embroidery or Lace. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Please send all orders for these embroidery patterns to the **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Race Suicide on the Farm.

The pitiful story was told in a St. Paul paper, a few days ago, of an industrious and capable farm laborer who had answered several advertisements of farmers in need of just such experienced services as he was able to render, but whose application was rejected, in each instance, because he had a wife and two small children. The farmers wanted neither women nor children about their farms. So this competent farm worker was obliged to accept employment in a city stable.

It is to be feared that this is by no means an isolated instance. Human kindness has been so far eliminated, in many cases, from the relationship between the farmer and his hired help, and that relationship has been put so exclusively on a hard business basis, that the complaint is common that "the farmer cares more for the comfort and happiness of his cattle and hogs than he does for the well-being of his men."

Under healthier conditions in rural life, the married workman would receive the same preference that he generally does from employers in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, as being more reliable and less likely to seek a change, if fairly well treated, than the single man. Aside from this, however, there is a moral and social obligation, resting at least as strongly on the farmer as on anyone else, to encourage family life among workers, and thus to promote stability in rural populations and to discourage the nomadism among laborers, which is the bane of our agricultural enterprises.

It is altogether probable that the actual decline in population, shown by the last census to have taken place in extensive agricultural areas—notably in the state of Iowa and in Southern Minnesota—is due to the discouragement of marriage among farm workers, and the refusal of employment to men with families.

That way lies the decline of states and the ruin of democracy. If we want growth in population, and the perfect working out of the democratic ideas underlying American institutions, we must reverse our methods, welcome rather than repel the man with a family, and be willing to share with him some portion of the opportunities of the farm.—C. R. Barnes, Extension Division, University Farm of Minnesota.

SEED CORN PREMIUMS.

OFFERED BY THE NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCK GROWER, THE BEST MONTHLY FARM PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower, published monthly at St. Louis, Mo., subscription price 50 cents a year, is largely responsible for the great improvement in corn-growing methods, especially in the Middle and Southern States, where the crops have so largely increased. This is done by furnishing subscribers small quantities of selected seed corn grown by champion corn growers as subscription premiums and offering additional prizes when the corn grown from the premium seed receive awards at the State, Interstate and National Fairs and Expositions. This process is still going on, and during the year 1911 the usual and better offers are made.

OUR SEED CORN FOR THE YEAR 1911.

We have again contracted for a special lot of seed corn grown by the grand champion of the world. He is now barred from competition because he has won so many grand prizes. His corn is Johnson County White, and the seed we offer was grown in his breeding blocks and is practically the same as the corn he exhibited. We refer to Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana.

We have also contracted with Mr. D. L. Pascal, the famous breeder of Reid's Yellow Dent Corn, whose original seed was purchased from the originator of this famous corn. Mr. Pascal has won many trophies, and corn grown from his seed has won many more. We regard it highly, and some very fine seed will be sent out this year.

WHAT A SCHOOL BOY DID IN GEORGIA.

In the spring of the year 1909, Louie Brown, a school boy at Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., received a pound of L. B. Clore's Johnson County White Corn as a subscription premium with The National Farmer and Stock Grower. With this seed in the same year he raised a good stand of corn and won a $50 first prize at the Georgia State Fair, besides winning a $25 first prize from The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

SECOND PRIZE AT THE TEXAS STATE FAIR.

In the spring of 1910, The National Farmer and Stock Grower furnished to W. L. Norman, of Kingston, Tex., two pounds of Johnson County White Corn, grown by the famous champion corn grower, L. B. Clore, of Indiana. With this seed Mr. Norman raised about twelve bushels of corn, and with ten ears of it he won the second prize at the Texas State Fair.

WON PREMIUMS AT THE TENNESSEE STATE FAIR TWO YEARS.

In the spring of 1909, The National Farmer and Stock Grower furnished Mr. J. M. Gresham, of Rural Route No. 2, Smyrna, Tenn., a half-pound package of Yellow Dent Seed Corn, grown by Mr. D. L. Pascal, the famous corn champion of Iowa. This corn being sown and harvested, he selected a ten-ear lot from the yield, and by exhibiting it at the Tennessee State Fair he won the second prize in class for Yellow Dent Corn. Mr. Gresham also won a third prize at the Tennessee State Fair of 1910 with his Yellow Dent Corn.

WON ILLINOIS COUNTY FAIR PRIZES.

Two pounds of Johnson County White Corn, grown by Mr. L. B. Clore, of Franklin, Ind., were furnished by The National Farmer and Stock Grower to J. T. Boyd, of Rardin, Coles county, Ill. This was in the spring of 1910. From this seed corn he grew the ten ears that won first prize at the Coles County Fair and the sweepstakes prize for the best ten ears on exhibit.

WON A FRISCO SCHOLARSHIP.

In the spring of 1910, The National Farmer and Stock Grower furnished James A. Partney, of Chilton, Carter county, Mo., one pound of Johnson County White Corn, grown by Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana. From this pound of corn he produced a good yield, from which he selected ten ears that in the Corn Contest of Carter county, Missouri, won a Frisco scholarship, valued at $100, at the Missouri Agricultural College.

CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE IN LOUISIANA.

Two pounds of Johnson County White Corn, grown by L. B. Clore, of Indiana, were furnished as a subscription premium by The National Farmer and Stock Grower to I. L. Haile, of Linville, La. This was in the spring of 1910. With this seed corn Mr. Haile produced a nice crop and exhibited ten ears selected therefrom and won first prize in class for White Dent Corn and the championship prize for Best Ten Ears exhibited at the show. This was at the Louisiana State Fair. He won $150 in all with ten ears of corn.

SECOND PRIZE AT THE MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

In the spring of 1910, The National Farmer and Stock Grower furnished Clark Reibel, of Arbela, Scotland county, Mo., one pound of L. B. Clore's Johnson County White Corn. With this corn he produced ten selected ears that won second prize in class at the Missouri State Fair of 1910.

WON SEVERAL KENTUCKY PRIZES.

In April, 1909, Mr. Hiliary Downs, of Hunter's Depot, Ky., received one single pound of Pascal's Yellow Dent Seed Corn from The National Farmer and Stock Grower as a subscription premium. In that year he did not win a prize, but in 1910, from his own seed grown from seed furnished him the year before, he produced ears that won the first prize and sweepstakes at the County Fair. He also won second prize at the State Fair.

OUR PREMIUM OFFERS.

Anyone who will send us 60 Cents will receive The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and can select one pound of either corn as a subscription premium. Anyone sending us One Dollar will be credited with two-years' subscription, and can select two pounds of either corn, or one pound of each, as a subscription premium. The corn will be sent by mail, prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.

THE PREMIUMS WE WILL PAY.

At County Fairs or Corn Contests of 1911.—If any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed furnished by us from this advertisement and exhibit ten ears in regular classes, for every sweepstakes premium won we will pay Five Dollars; for every first premium, Three Dollars; for every second premium won, Two Dollars; and for every third premium, One Dollar. We have not heretofore offered County Fair prizes. These prizes hold good in every county in the United States.

At State, Interstate Fairs and at State Agricultural Corn Shows of 1911.—For every ten-ear championship premium won by our patrons from corn grown from seed sent out by us in response to this advertisement we will pay the exhibitor Fifty Dollars; for every first prize, Twenty-five Dollars; for every second prize, Ten Dollars; and for every third prize, Five Dollars.

At the National Corn Show, For Crop of 1911.—If any of our patrons receiving corn from us exhibit ten or more ears of corn grown therefrom at the National Corn Show, for every championship premium won we will pay One Hundred Dollars; for every first prize, Fifty Dollars; for every second prize, Twenty Dollars; and for every third prize, Ten Dollars.

ORDER BLANK—SIGN AND SUBSCRIBE EARLY AND MAKE SURE.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.: Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will please send me.....pound.. of Clore's White Corn and.....pound.. of Pascal's Yellow Corn as a premium.

Name.... .....

R. F. D..... Box.....

Postoffice.. .....

SELECTED POETRY.

WATCHING AND WAITING.

I met the Old Fool Killer, he was strolling through the town,
His ears were cocked attentively, his brow was in a frown;
I asked him: "Are you after me?" the moment that we met,
He answered, reassuringly, but hopefully: "Not yet."

And then he sat him down and said: "I'm simply waiting here
For some one who is due right soon—he bobs up every year.
I've got my big club ready, and the minute he arrives
He'll wish he was a cat and had a good supply of lives."

"Is he the man who rocks the boat?" I asked, and he said: "No."
"Is he the man that tramps on folks beside him at the show?
Is he the man who leans on you when on the trolley car
And breathes into your ear, your little comfort thus to mar?

"Is he the man who calls you up when you are rushed with biz
And asks you in his merry tones: 'Can you guess who this is?'
Is he the man who tells you he will meet you just at eight
And keeps you standing in the cold because he is so late?

"Is he the man who tells his woes repeatedly until
With all the sympathy you have, you wish him further ill?
Is he the man—" The Old Fool Killer interrupted me
And: "None of these is on my list for this event," said he.

"The man I'm waiting for is he who in a solemn mood
Gives out a talk that bubbles from his righteous rectitude,
And says his conscience tells him that all honest mas and pas
Should tell their children that there isn't any Santa Claus."

—Chicago Post.

NEW YEAR'S MORNING.

Only a night from old to new!
Only a night, and so much wrought!
The Old Year's heart all weary grew,
But said: "The New Year rest has brought."
The Old Year's heart its hopes laid down,
As in a grave; but, trusting, said:
"The blossoms of the New Year's crown
Bloom from the ashes of the dead."
The Old Year's heart was full of greed;
With selfishness it longed and ached,
And cried: "I have not half a meed,
My thirst is bitter and unslaked.
But to the New Year's generous hand
All gifts in plenty shall return;
True loving it shall understand;
But all my failures it shall learn.
I have been reckless; it shall be
Quiet and calm and pure of life.
I was a slave; it shall go free,
And find sweet peace where I leave strife."
Only a night from old to new!
Never a night such changes brought.
The Old Year had its work to do;
No New Year miracles are wrought.

Always a night from old to new!
Night and the healing balm of sleep!
Each morn is New Year's morn come true,
Morn of a festival to keep.
All nights are sacred nights to make
Confession and resolve and prayer;
All days are sacred days to wake
New gladness in the sunny air.
Only a night from old to new;
Only a sleep from night to morn.
The new is but the old come true;
Each sunrise sees a new year born.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

WHEN TO BEGIN.

If we had our lives to live over again,
If we might start afresh and anew—
What a joy it would be for us women and men
And what wonderful things we should do;
How straight we should walk and how wise we would talk!
How cheerful we'd be and how gay!
But if we're in earnest about our reforms,
Why don't we begin them to-day?

We feel that we'd never be foolish and fling
All our strength and our labor away,
And we'd readily do each commendable thing
Without either profit or pay.
But if we're so keen at reform to be seen,
If we're pining to enter the fray,
The question arises with pertinence now:
Why don't we get busy to-day?

The days that are gone are most thoroughly gone,
We can't bring them back if we try;
But the days that are coming roll steadily on,
And no one can ever tell why,
Unless it should be they're to help you and me
Do sensible things while we may.
They'll certainly help us live over our lives,
If we start out to do it to-day.

—Chicago News.

THE IMPOSSIBLE.

An old-time actor whispered to a statesman who had made
His exit without usual applause:
"There's a little bit of wisdom, which, I'm very much afraid,
You overlooked amid the old hurrahs,
Though the public may receive you with a loud and joyous roar,
And Fortune hold the ladder while you climb,
You mustn't think you've got things where you want them, ever more.
You can't keep taking encores all the time.

"Although the spotlight marks you at the center of the stage,
And the world may seem exclusively your own,
There must be some intermission if you would remain the rage,
Even for the best performer ever known.
It is true of simple singers. It is true of tragic folk.
It is true of things in reason or in rhyme.
You may voice your thunderous message; you may tell your little joke,
But you can't keep taking encores all the time."

—Washington Star.

THE DOUBLE SHUFFLE.

Back on the farm in old Missou,
Where I and other staples grew,
The folks would tell by pumpkin vines
And yellow gourds and other signs,
When storms were due and dew was due,
And what to do, do, do, do, do.
The animals and fowls and bees
Helped out the cause with joy and ease,
And graddad used to often say,
In his tobacco-chewing way:
"When the old mule's ears point straight ahead, it means, my son, some cares.
When his ears come close and point straight up, it's time to say your prayers.
But you're safe, my son, as a mountain goat and your lid will stay on top,
When the old mule merely jogs along and lets his big ears flop."

I have noticed, too, since I left the farm,
That an earnest man is full of harm;
That he who breaks the golden rule
Is built somewhat like that old mule.
And I've observed that when that guy
Is off his poise, no one will die.
For they're alike, these mules and men.
They're safe sometimes but you must know when.
And I've occasion every day
To think of what Missou folks say;
When the old mule's ears point straight ahead, it means it's time to fly;
When his ears point up toward the sky it may be time to die.
The only time you're really safe and you let the matter drop,
Is when that mule just jogs along and lets his big ears flop.

—Oregon Journal.

NATURE'S PUZZLE BOOK.

It seems to me that I can see,
In looking o'er the land,
Of things a lot that I am not
Prepared to understand.

The rivers, though they've far to go,
Remain within their beds,
And, still more queer, their mouths appear
Much larger than their heads.

The corn has ears, yet never hears
Its husky neighbor's stalk;
A foot each hill possesses, still
It never tries to walk.

To see, alas! a mountain pass
I've watched in vain a week;
And I have fears that mountaineers
Have never heard its peak.

Though in the race for foremost place
The cabbage gets ahead.
The spick and span tomato can
Still ketchup, so 'tis said.

While all agree as one that the
Potato's sweet and good,
It never tried to dot its eyes,
As certainly it should.

Trees sage and tall, their heads with all
The higher branches stored,
I've known to get so much in debt
Their trunks were seized for board.

So, as I look through Nature's book,
My mind but half perceives
Her puzzles all, though every fall
I watch her turn the leaves.

—Nixon Waterman.

English Beef Pudding.

Three pounds of beef—cheap cut of round.
One-half pound of beef suet.
One quart of flour.
Two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.
One-half teaspoonful of salt.
One and three-fourths cups of milk or water.

Cut the meat in pieces about one inch square.

Put the suet through the food chopper and mix it with the flour, with which the baking powder and salt has been sifted; add the liquid; roll the dough to about one inch in thickness, having it round in shape. Lay it on the pudding-cloth, which has been wrung from boiling water and dredged with flour to prevent the pudding from sticking.

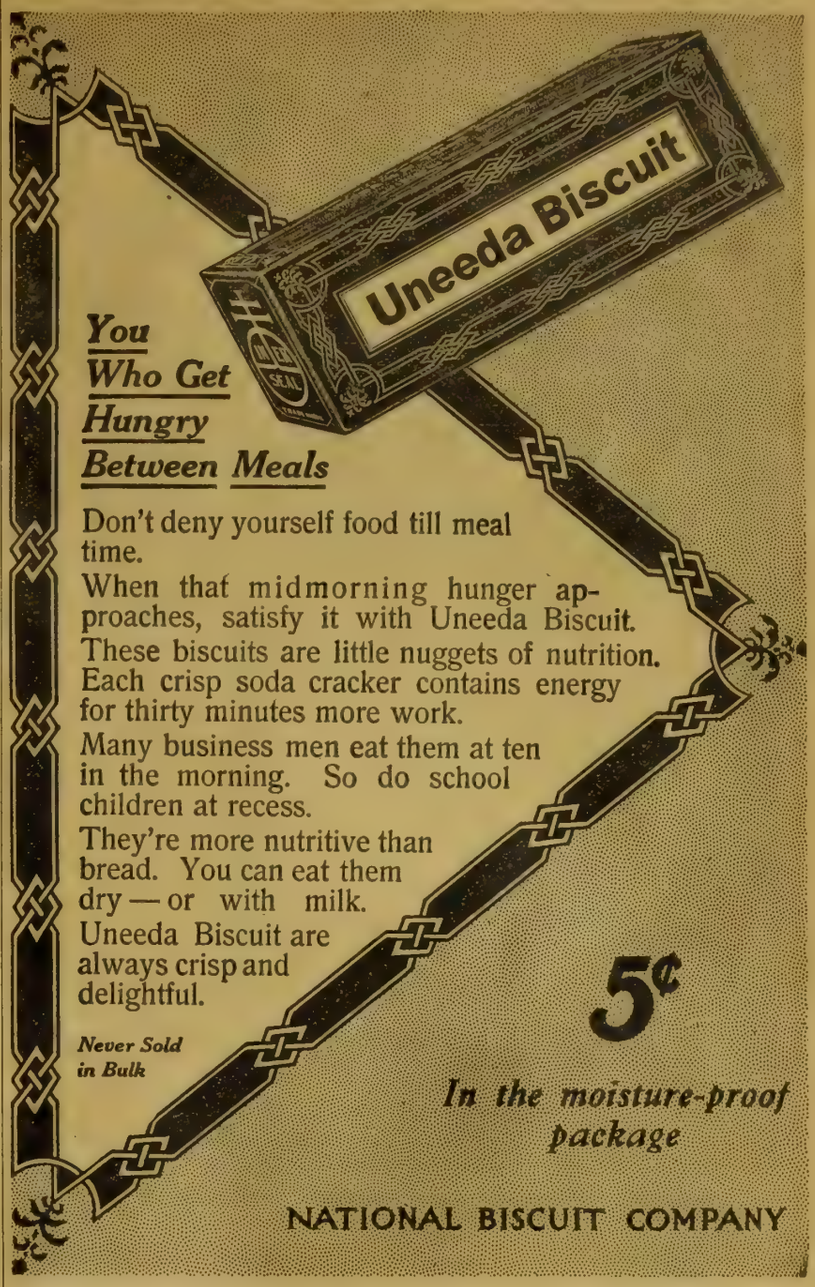
Spread over the dough the meat and a little suet (if the meat has little fat in it); dust with salt and a very little pepper; roll the dough as for a roly-poly; tie securely in the pudding-cloth; plunge into boiling water and boil three hours, keeping the pudding floating during the entire time of cooking. If necessary to add extra water, be sure that it is boiling.

On removing from the water, open the bag immediately and turn the pudding onto a hot platter. Cut a slit in the pudding, and if it does not seem to have sufficient moisture, pour into it a little stock or drawn butter.

Half of the materials called for in the above receipt make a pudding large enough to serve six hungry persons. It forms an excellent substitute for a roast and is much less expensive.

The writer served it as a surprise dinner for a number of friends, and it was pronounced delicious by all.
—Mary L. Bull, Extension Division, University Farm, Minnesota.

"We can reason down a man's theology, but we cannot reason down the life of a Christian man."—Alexander McKenzie.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When that midmorning hunger approaches, satisfy it with Uneeda Biscuit.
These biscuits are little nuggets of nutrition.
Each crisp soda cracker contains energy for thirty minutes more work.
Many business men eat them at ten in the morning. So do school children at recess.
They're more nutritive than bread. You can eat them dry—or with milk.
Uneeda Biscuit are always crisp and delightful.
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In the moisture-proof package
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

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This is all the rage. And Adjustable Bracelet. The most elegant design and perfectly finished. It is not solid gold, but it is washed and plated and will stand the acid test. Its match cannot be purchased in country jewelry stores for any price. It is a duplicate of the latest Parisian creation made expressly for the purpose of using it as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine**. The **Universal Magazine** is a neat, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one elegant **Universal Magazine Bracelet**, postage free, as a subscription premium. Money returned if not satisfied. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Universal Magazine Bracelet.

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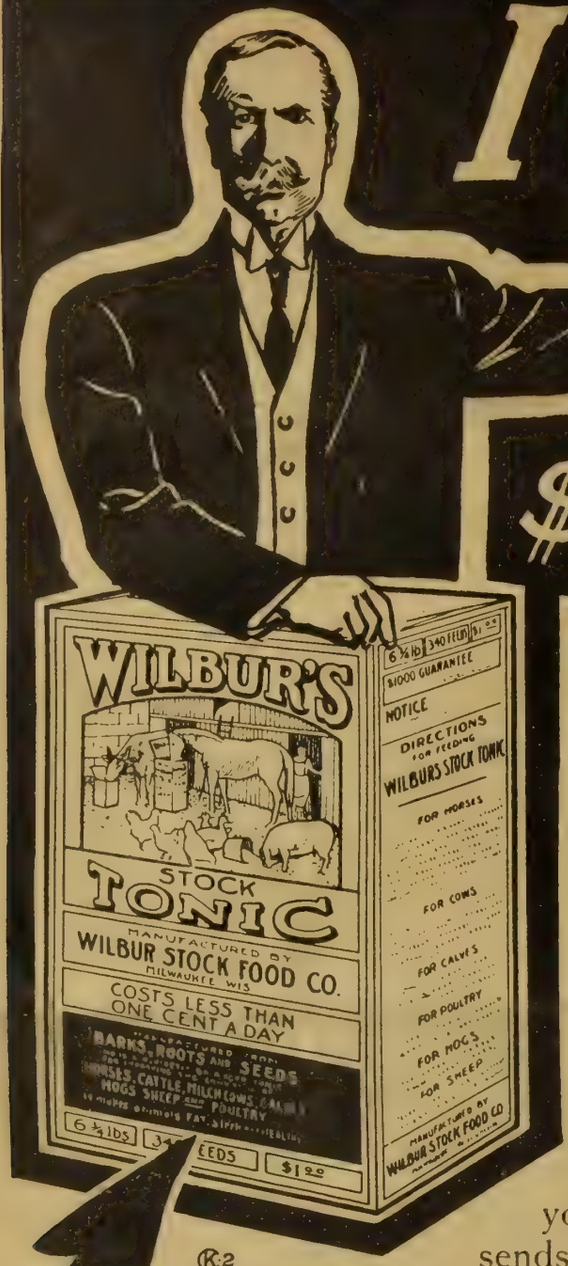

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K2

I don't want you to pay me a cent for this big full size $1.00 box, now or at any other time.

I don't want you to do anything to earn it.

It is not a premium, but a gift, and my object in giving it to you is to let you prove to your own satisfaction that it is a feed saver and money maker for you. Is my offer fair?

Do you risk one cent by accepting this big box free? Is it worth a two-cent stamp? If so just fill out the coupon below, and mail today

What Others Say

Williamsport, Pa., May 17 1910.
Wilbur Stock Food Co.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:—We have used one pail of your food for our two horses. It saved the life of one of them after everything else failed. Please give us price and terms on pails. Yours,
BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME,
T P. S. Wilson, Mgr.

Arkansas City, Kans Apr 5, 1910.
Wilbur Stock Food Co.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:—Would like to know what the prices on one thousand pound lots would be. Have been feeding it about two months and think it is all it is claimed to be. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am, Respectfully,
BERT WILHELM, R.F.D. No.6

Stephens, Ark., Dec. 17, 1909.
Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs:—You will find herewith enclosed money for the five pails of tonic. Will say, it is all you claim for it and more. I tried it on a sick calf, which was nearly dead with sores. The first dose relieved it and now it is alright. It is good for all kinds of stock. I found it cannot be beat. It is a God's blessing.
Yours truly, J. J. CARROLL.

F. P. Wilbur President

WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO., 208 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.

FREE $1.00 BOX COUPON

F. P. WILBUR, President,
WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO.,
208 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Please send me the $1.00 box of Wilbur's Stock Tonic **free of charge.**

I own _____ horses _____ cattle _____ hogs _____ poultry.

My Name _____

P. O. _____ R. F. D. _____

Freight Station _____ State _____

National FARMER

Vol. XXV. St. Louis, Mo., February, 1911. No. 2.

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400-HORSES-400

IN COLISEUM, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS,

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We Will Sell

350 IMPORTED AND NATIVE BRED REGISTERED PERCHERONS, BELGIUMS, FRENCH DRAFT, SHIRE AND CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES.

100 HEAD of Imported Stallions and Mares that will land by sale day.
150 HEAD of Imported Stallions and Mares that have been here a year.
150 HEAD of the BEST Registered Mares that ever went in an auction ring.
100 HEAD of Imported Fillies, one and two years old.
100 REGISTERED STALLIONS of the very choicest of breeding and individuality.

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 3d, 1911,

We will sell 100 head of REGISTERED TROTTERS, GRADE DRAFT, SADDLE and ALL-PURPOSE FARM HORSES, STALLIONS, MARES and GELDINGS.

50 SHETLAND PONIES from the best breeders in the state. Stallions, Mares and Geldings, fit for your wife and children to drive.

CONSIGNORS—Moots Bros., D. Augstin, Leemon Bros., J. H. Weaver, Dodson Bros., Woolf Bros., Down Bros., D. E. Staurt, I. Dillon, Welch & Peck, Helander & Co., Burgess & Son, Wm. & Fred Finch, J. R. Pendergast, W. H. Jennett, H. W. Bowman, Rowe Bros., Sass Bros., T. J. Moore, Coleman Bros., Ben Bohlander, M. E. & J. M. Leigh, Enos Staurt, and fifty others.

CATALOGUE READY FEBRUARY 10th. WRITE FOR IT.
BE SURE TO COME TO THE GREAT SALE. REMEMBER THE DATE.

BREEDERS' SALE CO., C. W. HURT, Manager,

ARROWSMITH, ILLINOIS.

5 Cents a Copy. Published Monthly by The Hale Publishing Co. 50 Cents a Year.

and Stock GROWER

Our Seed Corn Premiums.

The seed corn premiums offered by The National Farmer and Stock Grower, crop of 1911, are advertised on page 30. We are furnishing subscribers small quantities of seed corn grown by famous corn breeders who have won many prizes. Any farmer may derive pleasure and profit by planting this seed, harvesting the crop and exhibiting selected ears of

corn at the shows. There is little to pay, nothing to lose, and much to gain. We have paid many premiums, the largest being seventy-five dollars for ten ears that won a first and championship prize at the Louisiana State Fair. Others have won lesser prizes, and some did not exhibit at all; in every instance they improved their knowledge of corn growing and obtained better crops than heretofore. Our supply of champion-grown seed corn is limited, and we certainly advise our patrons to secure their supply early. We do not furnish anyone over two pounds of seed corn, and later in the season may have to place the limit at one pound. See page 30.

Influence of Climate on Farm Products.

Variation in soils affect greatly the quality of products, but more does climate cause variations. This fact is coming to be more and more realized as experiments are made to determine climatic and soil effects on agricultural products.

Not long ago some scientists in California determined to find out why wheats grown in California deteriorate in milling quality. The State Experiment Station took up the matter and secured wheat soils from all parts of the United States, especially soils from fields that had long been growing wheat of good milling quality.

The results of the experiment showed that the soil did not greatly affect the quality of the wheat, but that the climate did. This series of experiments is valuable as being one more link in the great chain of experiences tending to show that climate is a thing whose influence cannot be overcome by any means of cultivation and fertilizing known to man.

We have another illustration of this in the changes that affect the macaroni or hard wheats. It was long ago found that the wheats grown in certain districts of Russia where the climate was cool and the atmosphere dry had a peculiar value for the making of a certain kind of pastry. Thence grew up the practice and business of macaroni making. A few other localities were also found adapted to the growing of this peculiar wheat rich in nitrogen.

Some farmers living in the moist, warm countries of Europe thought it would be nice to raise this kind of wheat and tried it. But it quickly deteriorated and became a wheat poor in nitrogen and as soft as the ordinary wheat they were in the habit of growing. After long experience on many farms it was learned that the climate is an asset that has a permanent value, and that even the undesirable climates have in them virtues for the production of certain crops.

English farmers have again and again tried to grow the hard wheat produced in Canada and the United States, but have always found their seed to rapidly deteriorate. So much is this the case that English millers find it hard to mill their wheat into the kind of flour they want without mixing it with the harder wheats imported from across the water.

The producing of the ordinary dahlia is a case in point. Originally all dahlias were single, as they were grown in quite warm climates. For a long time men tried to get double dahlias by all kinds of methods of cultivation, but in vain.

In the end, the double dahlia was secured by growing dahlias in cold, northern climates. The doubling was supposed to be due to the effort of nature to protect the seed from the cold. When double dahlia varieties are taken to the South they soon revert to the single variety again. This is a striking illustration of the impossibility of overcoming the fixed influences of heat and moisture in climates. This fact must be borne in mind in every move we make in the cultivation of plants. Because a plant does well under a certain system of cultivation is one locality is no proof that it will do equally well under the same system of cultivation in another climate.

Look Out For Argentine.

Serious preparations are being made for trade between the Argentine Republic of South America and New York City. The Texan, an American-built steamship, went from New York to Buenos Ayres in twenty days and returned in nineteen days. This steamer burned oil for fuel and is the first one to do so between North and South America.

The promoters of this trade all hope to see all customs duties taken off meats. Last year, when Congress gave South America the advantage of sending hides into the United States duty free, Congress also reduced the duty on beef from 2 cents to 1½ cents a pound. It is expected that the next cut at the tariff will take off the remaining 1½ cents a pound, so as to allow the South American beef raiser and the South American packer free and untaxed access to the United States markets. Farmers are very slow to understand what this means, but just as surely as the duty was taken off hides it will be taken off meats. Many members of Congress are advocating this now, and many of the largely circulated daily newspapers are in favor of sending the money out of the country for meats. Look out for Argentine. Argentine is a country with small population and an immense production of grain and meats.

Illinois Corn Awards.

From Champaign, Ill., on January 23d, it was reported that J. H. Thrash, of Tolono, won the Trophy for yellow corn in the Grain Show in connection with the Corn Growers' Convention at the University of Illinois.

The exhibitor showed ten ears of Reid's Yellow Dent, which was awarded the grand championship. R. A. James, of Charleston, had the winning white corn.

John Shilly, of Whiteside county, had the best oats, and T. F. Ellis, of Stephenson county, the best wheat.

The exhibits are entered in the National Corn Exposition at Columbus, O., and may again be heard from.

An Alfalfa Record.

"In 1902, F. S. Kirk, of Garfield county, Oklahoma, sowed a field near a creek, but about twenty-five feet above water, with thirty to thirty-five pounds of alfalfa seed per acre, broadcast. The soil, which he calls 'high bottom,' was a dark brown and contained considerable sand. For two years no attention was given the alfalfa except harvesting from it three crops the second year and four the third year. In 1905 he harvested from ten acres nine cuttings, estimated to weigh fully one and one-half tons each per acre. The longest time between any two cuttings was twenty-two days, and the shortest fourteen days. During the season of 1904 seven cuttings were made and the field was gone over with a disk harrow early each time after removing the hay from the field. It was possible to cut another growth of eight to twelve inches, had he not preferred to use it as pasturage for stock."—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

"True popularity takes deep root and spreads itself wide; but the false falls away like blossoms; for nothing that is false can be lasting."—Cicero.

Heavy Fence
For Economy

WOVEN-WIRE FENCES must be heavy as they have to turn animals by sheer strength of the wire. A fence with barbs is protected from excessive pressure because the animal fears the barbs. Remove the barbs and the greatest strength of the animal is thrown upon the fence. Its wires must be larger and stronger. To have a long-life woven-wire fence the fence must be heavy.

AMERICAN FENCE

is a thoroughly galvanized square mesh fence of weight, strength and durability. Large wires are used and the whole fabric is woven together with the American hinged joint (patented)—the most substantial and flexible union possible. Both wires are positively locked and firmly held against side slip and yet are free to act like a hinge in yielding to pressure, returning quickly to place without bending or injuring the metal.

Dealers Everywhere—Stocks of American Fence are carried in every place where farm supplies are sold. The Fence is shipped to these points in carload lots, thereby securing the cheapest transportation, and the saving in freight thus made enables it to be sold at the lowest prices. Look for the American Fence dealer and get the substantial advantages he is enabled to offer. He is there to serve the purchaser in person, offer the variety of selection and save the buyer money in many ways.

FRANK BAACKES, Vice President and General Sales Agent

American Steel & Wire Company

Chicago New York Denver San Francisco

Send for copy of "American Fence News," profusely illustrated, devoted to the interests of farmers and showing how fence may be employed to enhance the earning power of a farm. Furnished free upon application.

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

GALLOWAY SAVES YOU $50 to $300

SAVE from $50 to $300 by buying your gasoline engine of 1¾ to 28-H.-P. from a real engine factory. Save dealer, jobber and catalogue house profit. No such offer as I make on the class of engine I sell has ever been made before in all Gasoline Engine history. Here is the secret and reason: I turn them out all alike by the thousands in my enormous modern factory, equipped with automatic machinery. I sell them direct to you for less money than some factories can make them at actual shop cost.

All you pay me for is actual raw material, labor and one small profit (and I buy my material in enormous quantities).

Anybody can afford and might just as well have a high grade engine when he can get in on a wholesale deal of this kind. I'm doing something that never was done before. Think of it! A price to you that is lower than dealers and jobbers can buy similar engines for, in carload lots, for spot cash.

An engine that is made so good in the factory that I will send it out anywhere in the U. S. without an expert to any inexperienced users, on 30 days' free trial, to test against any engine made of similar horse-power that sells for twice as much, and let him be the judge. **Sell your poorest horse and buy a**

5-H.-P. Only $119.50

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Write today for my beautiful new 50-page Engine Book in four colors, nothing like it ever printed before, full of valuable information, showing how I make them and how you can make more money with a gasoline engine on the farm. Write me—

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To protect the health of every member of your family. Medical experts have pronounced the brick and wood cistern to be the cause of many cases of sickness.

A Cistern to be perfectly sanitary must be made so tight that no impurities can possibly get through. This can only be accomplished by using the Steel Cistern.

STEEL ROOFING Of All Kinds,
Stock and Storage Tanks, Wagon Tanks, Etc.

Send for Free Catalogue

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NITRATE OF SODA ON THE FARM.

The Use of Nitrate Has Almost Trebled Since 1900—Only a Small Part of the Field is Yet Covered.

In 1900 the consumption of Nitrate in this country was one hundred and eighty thousand tons; for the twelve months ending June 30, 1910, the consumption was five hundred eighteen thousand tons.

This nearly triple increase in the use of Nitrate as a fertilizer in the United States is almost entirely due to the work of the Nitrate Propaganda, of which Dr. W. S. Myers is the head. This work, entirely missionary in its nature, has been carried on through farm papers. All the advertising has been done with the view of impressing the farmer with the importance of fertilizers in general and Nitrate in particular.

The Nitrate Propaganda does not attempt to reach the dealers, but the eyes of the farmers have been so opened to the need of Nitrate, and they have so persistently asked for it that dealers all over the United States now sell it. Despite its wide distribution only a small part of the possible field of demand for Nitrate is yet developed, and so during the next ten years the Nitrate sale should increase enormously.

The advertising of the Propaganda will be continued on a larger scale. New books on the cultivation of crops and their correct fertilization are being edited and published.

The books are based upon experiments by practical farmers and by experts of Experiment Stations. They are published for the purpose of showing the farmers how to make farming the one best occupation and to make clear the part that Nitrate plays in it.

This literature is authoritative; designed not to sell goods for profit, but to promote the use among farmers of the one profitable source of the great plant food—Nitrogen.

Leading Textile Fibers.

The United States Census Bureau furnishes interesting figures and facts relating to textile materials. Speaking of the world's supply, the Bureau states that the relative importance of these fibers has undergone considerable change during the past hundred years. Flax fiber, which was used to a larger extent in 1800, now ranks fourth, and the quantity of flax produced is only about three times what it was at that time. In the same period the production of wool has increased from about 500,000,000 pounds to nearly 2,700,000,000 pounds, or more than five-fold, and cotton has increased from about 300,000,000 pounds to 8,505,000,000 pounds, or more than twenty-eight fold. The increase in the production of jute is the most remarkable of all. The quantity in 1850 was 60,000,000 pounds, and increased to 2,918,000,000 pounds in 1909.

The increases since 1889 are as follows: Cotton, 44.8 per cent.; wool, 11.4 per cent.; silk, 112.3 per cent.; flax, 85.9 per cent.; and jute, 56.9 per cent.; while hemp shows a decrease. If the figures for 1908 were taken as the basis of comparison with 1889, the increase for cotton would be 81.8 per cent.

The total production for the year 1909 of the leading textile fibers was 17,529,174,000 pounds, of which cotton constituted 48.5 per cent.; wool, 15.3 per cent.; silk, less than one-half of 1 per cent.; flax, 10.6 per cent.; hemp, 8.2 per cent.; and jute, 16.6 per cent. The total supply of these textile fibers in commercial channels at the begnning of the nineteenth century amounted approximately to 1,400,000,000 pounds, of which cotton formed about 22 per cent.; wool, 33 per cent.; silk, 2 per cent.; and flax, 43 per cent.

In connection with a discussion of the various fibers, some interesting facts concerning the artificial silk industry are given. The number of establishments engaged in its production is estimated to be about thirty, of which the United States is credited with five. The world's production of artificial silk during the year covered by the report amounted to approximately 12,000,000 pounds, of which the United States consumed 882,000 pounds.

The World's Cotton.

From the Census Bureau we obtain the following information: The number of active cotton spindles in the world has increased from 105,681,000 in 1900 to 134,526,000 in 1910, or 27.3 per cent. The consumption of cotton per spindle was 79.9 pounds in 1900, and decreased to 67.2 pounds in 1910. This decrease has been due in part to the fact that the spindles were operated to a greater percentage of their capacity in 1900 than during the past year, yet the difference is probably due more largely to the increasing manufacture of finer goods.

The consumption of cotton during the year ending August 31, 1910, was 18,321,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, and this country usually furnishes two-thirds of the total supply.

Assuming that the consumption statistics for foreign countries have been returned in net-weight bales, and reducing the American consumption figures to net-weight bales, the world's consumption is estimated at 18,079,000 bales of 500 pounds.

The world's commercial production of cotton in 1909 amounted to 16,558,000 bales, or 1,521,000 bales less than the consumption for the year ending August 31, 1910. The world's consumption of cotton during the year ending August 31, 1909, amounted to 19,397,000 bales, and the capacity of the mills has since been increased by about 1,250,000 spindles. For this reason the potential consumption of the mills of the world at the present time is estimated to be not less than 20,000,000 bales. Furthermore, the stocks of manufactured goods have materially decreased, so that, in 1910, a world crop equal to this consumption requirement of 20,000,000 bales is needed. Of this the United States would be expected to contribute at least 13,500,000 bales, in order to keep the mills operating during the year and to prevent further reduction in the already low supply of raw cotton. This indicates that cotton growers can go on with their business without fear of overproduction in this or any other country.

Use Lime Freely.

Lime is not a fertilizer, but it plays a very important part in the life of plants and in the soils. It enters into the formation of plants to a limited extent and is very necessary. But it is most important as a neutralizer of the acid that is in much of our soils. There is no doubt that much of the unlimed land at the present time is producing much less than it would if it had a small supply of lime added to it. The investigations of the last twenty years have shown that a ton of ground lime rock applied per acre of land often works wonders by neutralizing the too abundant acids of the soils.

Some German scientists have been investigating the orchard conditions of one section of Germany and report that deficiency of lime or of potash lies at the base of much of the fruit failure there.

Not long ago an investigation in Virginia showed that some of the truck gardens were yielding very small returns, and that there was so much acid in the soil that the bacteria that perform the work of nitrification could not exist. An application of lime would have saved many harvests.

There are farmers that have been tilling acid land for a lifetime and getting nothing worth mentioning from it that would have been wealthy by this time if they had known enough to buy some lime, let it air slack and apply it to the land, or if they had applied ground lime rock to the land.

Long ago the English farmers learned the value of lime on their lands. They dug chalk from the hills, ground it and applied it to their land. Chalk is one form of lime rock. The English farmers applied as much as eight tons to the acre, under the impression that if a little was good, a good deal was better. They probably needed at that time only about a ton to the acre; but the big application lasted for a lifetime.

The land was thus kept sweet, and the small amount of lime the plants required was always in abundance.

Many of the older farms of the country that are reputed to be worn out are merely in such a sour condition that they will not permit the growth of leguminous plants, which condition can be removed by an application of lime in almost any form.

The fact is now so generally known among agricultural scientists that many of them are buying good farms at low prices, knowing that they can put on $2.00 worth of ground lime rock per acre and improve them in value $25 per acre.

Low lands are not the only ones that are sold. Many hillsides require the application of lime to neutralize the acid.

Farmers generally should test their soil to learn if it needs lime by growing some plants in limed soil and some in soil that has not been limed.

The five-acre apple orchard of Jack Lillis, Wenatchee, Washington, with 428 trees seven to nine years old, yielded 5,320 boxes of apples that sold for $7,812.25.

Sweet potatoes are selling wholesale in St. Louis at 60 to 75 cents a bushel.

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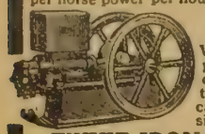

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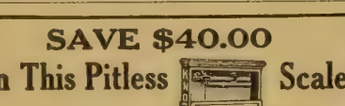

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Pork Product Exports.

Our export of pork products were 1,151,678,898 pounds in 1908; were 885,970,126 pounds in the year 1909, and only 637,894,088 pounds in 1910. This includes bacon, hams, fresh and salt pork and lard. The decrease is fully accounted for by the decrease in the number of hogs marketed, and the remarkable feature is that so much can be exported under the circumstances.

Australian Wool For United States.

United States Vice-Consul-General Henry D. Baker, located at Sydney, Australia, says:

"There has been much discussion in Australian commercial circles as to the possibility of developing trade in frozen meat and in fruit in the United States, where there appears to be complaint as to the high cost of living. Considerable attention has been paid to a published report from the British Consul-General at New York, in which it was mentioned that a consignment of 891 carcasses of frozen mutton arrived in New York from New Zealand, via London, and which sold at a profit after paying a customs duty of 1½ cents a pound.

"The meat before being forwarded was carefully trimmed and dressed, so that every element of waste was cut down to the minimum. In view of the reported success of this shipment it seems likely that in conjunction with local fruit producers, who also see important possibilities in the American market, some effort may be made shortly for direct shipment of Australian meat to New York under the same general conditions as to London."

CREDIT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We desire to invite attention to our blank form at the end of this item, which can be filled out for subscriptions on credit. This is an invention of Uncle Piper, our subscription editor, who has guaranteed that every one of them will be paid when they are due. The subscription price of this paper is $1.00 for three years, and the bill for the subscription is sent to the subscriber at the end of the first year. When the bill goes out Uncle Piper generally slips in a list of handy premiums for the subscriber to select one, providing he pays the bill promptly, and the general result is that the bill is soon paid. When it comes to getting subscriptions from intelligent, high-class farmers, Uncle Piper is at the head of the class.

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The Price of Clothing.

According to "Fiber and Fabric," a paper published in the interest of the woolen trade, the value of the cloth in an overcoat selling at retail for $15 was $1.64, and the manufacturer's profit on the cloth was 9 cents. The difference between $1.64 and $15, a total of $13.36, has to be accounted for by the tailor and the retailer.

The Market For Oats.

At the close of business on January 31st, Chicago Board of Trade quotation for oats for May delivery was 33⅝ cents a bushel, and the July quotation closed at 33⅜ cents. Last year on same day May oats closed at 46¼ cents and July at 43¼ cents a bushel. In round figures, it is easy to see that oats are 10 to 13 cents a bushel lower than last year. The great crop of oats has depressed its own market, and there it is. The comparatively small proportion of oats actually sold in market in proportion to the total crop is easily obtained, and the people engaged in trade cannot see any reason for an advance in oats between now and July. There is not enough actual speculation in oats to advance or depress the market; nearly every purchase is for legitimate consumption.

The Chicago Market For Wheat.

If ever the United States admit wheat duty free the farmers of the United States will have cause to regret it; yet that is the exact proposition before Congress. When the Chicago Board of Trade closed on January 31st, wheat for May delivery was quoted at 96 cents a bushel; this was a fraction lower than the close on December 31st, 1910, and 15⅜ cents lower than a year ago.

The wheat market has its fluctuations, but the fact remains that farmers are receiving 15 to 25 cents a bushel less than they were a year ago. It is four long months to the close of the May opton, and within that period many changes are possible. There ought to be an advance of considerable size on the statistical condition, but the proposed legislation to admit foreign wheats duty free is likely to keep the market down. The duty on foreign wheat is 25 cents a bushel, and if it was removed it might not reduce the price of a loaf of bread to the consumer, but it would surely depress the market to the farmer. Wheat must always be considered a world's crop, sold upon the world's markets, and conditions in one country influencing the market in the others.

Argentine and United States Wheat Compared.

The United States with an average five-year wheat crop of 692,823,000 bushels, having eighty-five to ninety-five millions of people to feed, exported 15 per cent. of the crop, amounting to 104,923,400 bushels a year.

Argentine, with an average five-year crop of 159,166,000 bushels of wheat per year, and having but seven millions of people to feed, was enabled to spare 80 per cent., or 127,332,800 bushels a year, for export. It will therefore be seen that Argentine always has a surplus. The new proposition in Congress is to admit Argentine wheat duty free in order to depress the United States market to a greater extent than it is now depressed. Farmers who object to this duty-free admission of foreign wheats had better get after their Congressmen and Senators without delay.

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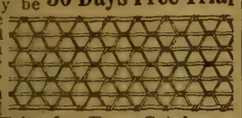

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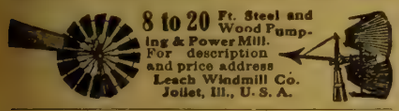

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16 Lay St., BINGHAMTON, N. Y

Growing Big, Red Strawberries.

We have often wondered why so few farmers and city property owners that have a garden patch grow strawberries. The cost for plants is so small, the labor required so small, and the space to grow them on is so small that it seems to us every household ought to grow at least enough strawberries for their own use, as they are certainly the most handsome and delicious fruit of all. They are also practically a sure crop. We seldom get a full crop, but even half a crop is a big yield. They bloom later than most fruits, and as their blooming season lasts fully three weeks, a frost will seldom harm them a great deal, as a frost during blooming time will only harm the blossoms that are out at that time, while most other fruits send out practically all of their blossoms at one time, and a frost or cold-beating rain at the critical time will kill the whole crop.

Why So Many Make a Failure.

A great many people when they set out a strawberry patch get their plants from a neighbor, and usually get them for nothing. They are dug from an old, exhausted, run-out patch, and the results are disappointing. We also find in our visits to farmers and others that try to grow strawberries that their vines look healthy and grow well but bear little or no fruit. We invariably find that the variety is a pistillate or female variety, which will not bear fruit to speak of unless they are set by the side of bisexual or male varieties, that the blossoms might be fertilized by the pollen that grows only on the bisexual varieties. Few people understand the sex in strawberries, and as many plants are bought from nurseries that make strawberry plants only a side line and do not instruct their customers as to this, and sometimes plants are bought from traveling salesmen that don't understand the business, and here is where so much disappointment comes in; but if you buy your plants from a grower that makes strawberries a specialty, and you get his catalogue, it will give you all the information that is required, and we have always found these growers reliable.

Some Valuable New Varieties.

Among the valuable new varieties we might name the St. Louis as an extra early berry; the Buster and the W. W. W., or Three W.'s, as medium varieties; and the Chesapeake as a late variety. These are among the very best that seem to do well the country over, and with good culture will yield from 5,000 to 10,000 quarts of fine fruit per acre. Good, new plants are very easily transplanted without any risk, when they are dug early in spring, as this is the only time to set out strawberries. The plants may be safely shipped across the continent, and when properly set out will invariably all grow. The soil should be thoroughly worked as early in spring as the ground will work well and then keep on working it all through the season; never allow it to become hard or baked, but keep a dust mulch on top all the time if you can. Strawberries will respond readily to good culture and plenty of manure. Pinch off all blooms the first year, as bearing the first year will exhaust the plants too much. A strawberry bed should only be allowed to stand two years. Look up the advertisements in this journal, send for the catalogues of plant growers and set out a strawberry bed this spring. You certainly will enjoy the big, red fellows when the crop comes on.—A. C. LeDuc, Chenoa, Ill.

See Rose Premium Offer on Page 19.

I want 1000 Farmers who have never used it to make a Trial Experiment with

Nitrate of Soda

on a small part of a field, on any staple Crop. It will be a useful demonstration of the value of Nitrate as a Fertilizer when used as a Top Dressing. The Trial

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Send your name and address on Post Card for instructions and conditions

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Car-load shipments of onions were selling as follows at St. Louis, February 1st: Per bushel—Sacked Red Globes, delivered, at 87 to 90 cents for fancy; white, 90 cents to $1.00; yellow, 80 to 90 cents; flat, small and inferior stock much less; Spanish onions, $1.25 per crate.

Our Corn Premiums are attracting considerable attention. See page 30.

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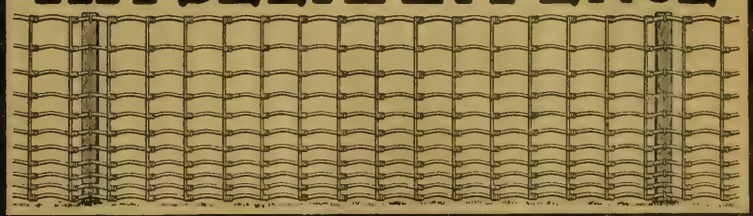

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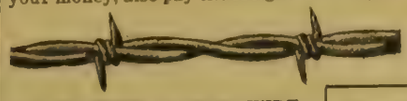

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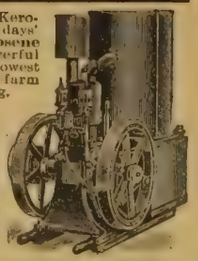

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Only $45.00 and up. The "DETROIT" is the **only** engine that handles **coal oil** successfully; uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Basic patent—only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 20 h.p., in stock ready to ship. Engine tested just before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric-lighting plant.

Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate amazing, money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, we will allow you **Special Extra-Low Introductory** price. Write!

Detroit Engine Works, 383 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

A New Phase of Climate Study.

The eternal variations of climate are not accidental. They come in accordance with the operation of fixed laws. The blowing of the winds and the movements of waves of heat and cold are in response to the laws of the atmosphere, which are little by little being discovered.

The latest phase of this study to become widely public is that concerning annual variations in air pressure. A world-wide study is being made of the air pressures, or of the average air pressures, and many things are being brought to light. It is found among other things that there are great waves of pressure moving very slowly and corresponding, as it were, to the great tidal waves that sweep across the oceans. But while the water waves pass with great rapidity, the waves of air pressure move with great slowness. It takes some of these waves three years to pass across the United States. At the same rate it would take some of these waves twelve years to pass around the globe, if they moved in one direction.

High pressure and low pressure are constantly being indicated on our weather report maps, because these pressures indicate something of what may be expected on the movement of the winds and of the waves of cold and heat. Some of these centers of air pressure move across the country in a few days. They should, however, not be confounded with the air pressures referred to above. They are no more like the great, slow-moving wave of air pressure than the waves seen on the ocean are like the great tidal waves that cause the rise and fall of the tides. The little waves visible to the eye move in response to the wind, sometimes in one direction and sometimes to the other; but the great tidal waves move always in one direction, and are so wide and long as to be visible to man only when he stands on the shore of an ocean and sees the tide rising or falling.

The rise of the ocean tides is supposed to be due to the influences of the moon, and the movement of the great air-pressure waves may be due to influences outside of our earth. A relation has been seen between them and the sun spots, but the sun spots themselves may be caused by influences outside of the sun.

The ocean tides have been studied and nautical almanacs tell to a minute the effect to be expected on each coast of the world. This is a great help to mariners and to the commerce of the world. It is probable that the pressure of the air will be charted to an extent that will enable us to know exactly what to expect in the way of air pressure, and hence in the way of certain modification in the climate.

It may be called to mind in this connection that it has frequently been claimed that variations of climate seem to run in series of eleven years. The writer does not know how good this claim is, but it seems to run parallel with the new developments in air-pressure study, which fixes about that period for the passage of some of the air-pressure waves around the earth.

Ultimately the farmer may know what to expect each winter as to cold and snow, and what to expect each summer as to drouth and rain. This will give him a further mastery of conditions and enable him to provide against crop disasters.

A Surprise For Farmers.

All customs duties on farm products are to be taken off by the newly-elected Congress. That is what the new Congress was elected for. That is what the city people are crying for, and directly this is done they expect to get flour for two dollars a barrel, beefsteak for 10 cents a pound, wool for 10 cents a pound, butter for 15 cents a pound, and everything they eat for half what it costs now.

Before the election nothing was heard of this. The farmer was requested to vote against all kinds of abuses and misgovernment by the party in power; but the cry of "Take down the bars and let in foreign foodstuffs to flood our markets," was the result of the election, although it did not appear on the original programme.

Before the election they were talking mostly about the rubber schedule, and what they said about removing duties on farmers' products was not very loud in farmers' districts.

The new Congress is expected to pass a law to take off the duty on cattle, hogs and sheep. The new Congress is expected to take off the duty of 30 cents a bushel on barley; to take off the 15-cent-a-bushel duty on corn; the 15-cent-a-bushel duty on oats; the 25-cent duty per bushel on wheat; the 6-cents-a-pound duty on butter and cheese; the $4.00-a-ton duty on hay; the 5-cents-a-dozen duty on eggs; and a long list of other duties, including the 1½ cents a pound on dressed beef.

Take up the city papers and read the crazy talk about feeding the American people with foreign productions, just as though shiploads were being held outside, waiting to be dumped on the New York market. Anyone would suppose that the American farmers had starved the American people.

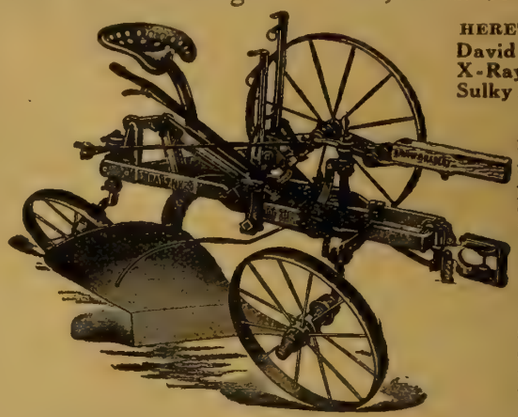
This is not a political paper, neither is it a prohibitive-tariff paper; but we are in favor of there being such duties on farm products as will give the advantage of the American market to American farmers, and that all foreign grain, hay, meats, eggs and vegetables entering this country from foreign ports shall contribute, as we contribute, to the support of the American government, and then let them come and stand the test of the market.

If farmers allow Congress to do so, Congress will reduce the duties on farm products just as there is some necessity for them to remain. If farmers allow these duties to be taken away, they will surely regret it. Not one single duty should be removed without removing the Congressmen who vote for them.

DAVID BRADLEY

ONCE upon a time it may have been necessary to pay a *high price* for a *good name* on a farm implement, but those days are past. Our purchase of the great David Bradley plant put the price question on a *business basis.*

¶ *Business*, to us, is not a matter of taking all we can get and giving as little as possible—it's our idea to give *all we can*, because we know by experience in dealing with farmers that the *more* we give in *value*, the more we get in *volume.*



HERE'S AN EXAMPLE:
David Bradley X-Rays No. 2 Sulky Plow - - **$29.75** Complete

Even if other manufacturers knew how to make as good a plow, they couldn't do it, because the features which make the David Bradley X-Rays No. 2 the best of all sulky plows are patented, and these patents owned exclusively by us. No one can equal the X-Rays No. 2.

Frame is heavy ⅝-inch steel; can't spring in hardest ground.
Strong high wheels; 9-inch bearing Bradley patent dustproof magazine hubs. One oiling does for 40 acres.
High Foot Lift. The slightest tread of any boy old enough to drive raises plow point 7 inches from ground with team at a standstill.
Short Hitch. Team coupled up close; **no side draft.** Turns square corners either way, plow in or out of ground.
The best plow for stony ground. Bottom can be left to float and dodge; need not be locked in ground; suction of share holds it there. **For side hill work it can't be beat,** because furrow wheels can be adjusted from the seat with team in motion.
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Bottoms. The celebrated David Bradley Garden City Clipper, the best by seventy-nine years' test. Any size or shape you need.
These are but a few of the many advantages of the **X-Rays No. 2** over all others.

¶ Refer to our big General Catalog for pictures, complete descriptions and prices of David Bradley Plows, Harrows, Planters, Cultivators, etc., the farm tools **backed by eighty years of knowing how;** or send today for our Book of David Bradley Farm Implements.

We can always supply promptly any repair part for any Bradley implement, no matter when or where bought.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. CHICAGO

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

The surprise for farmers is an afterthought, but it will be brought about unless farmers fight out the battle with their own representatives.

Best Laying Chickens.

"Chickens with short toe nails are the best egg layers," said Prof. J. E. Rice, Poultry Expert for Cornell University, addressing students of the Agricultural College of the University of Missouri.

"These chickens have short toe nails," he said, "from continuous scratching for food, and a chicken that is constantly scratching for food is sure to be industrious."

The hen of the olden time, Prof. Rice said, laid an average of only eighteen eggs a year, while the modern hen of pure breeding will lay from 100 to 200 eggs annually.

Our premium offers are valuable.

The Easy Louden Way

The harder you work the **Louden Hay Carrier** and the heavier you load it, the better it shows up. You can't break it down—years of hard service won't send the

LOUDEN HAY CARRIER

to the repair shop. It lasts a lifetime. Its lock has a square catch and cannot possibly wedge or fail to work. The powerful wheel arms will never spread. All twist and kink are let out of the rope by our simple patented rope swivel, the only successful swivel on the market. Won't bind on the track, has adjustable stops.

The **Louden Balance Grapple Fork** is the best fork ever built. Will handle dry clover, alfalfa or thrashed straw where all others fail. The **Louden Hay Carrier** and **Louden Grapple Fork** will work in any barn and handle all kinds of hay with more satisfaction than any others. See them at your dealer's—if he does not have them, write us.

Send for catalog of complete barn and cow stable fixtures—**Hay Carriers, Door Hangers, Litter and Feed Carriers, Cow Stalls, Cow Stanchions** etc.—also our FREE BOOK on the value of manure and how to care for it.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.,
651 Broadway, Fairfield, Iowa.

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All-Steel Triple-Power

Stump Puller on 30 Days' Free Trial

Clear up your stumpy fields at our risk now with a famous Hercules on 30 days' Free Trial. Test it on your place at our risk. Pulls stumps out, roots and all. 400% stronger than any other puller made. Triple power attachment means one-third greater pull. The **only** stump puller guaranteed for 3 years. **Only** one with Double Safety Ratchets. **Only** one with all bearings and working parts turned, finished and machined, reducing friction, increasing power, making it extremely light-running. Hitch on to any stump and the

400% More Power

Stump is Bound to Come

Also pulls largest-sized green trees, hedgerows, etc. Don't risk dangerous and costly dynamite. It only shatters stump and leaves roots in ground. Save big money by getting our special proposition to first buyers where we have no agents. Write us a postal card today. Address and free trial offer. Also

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140 17th Street, Centerville, Iowa

Changes That Go On in the Soil.

Most people think of soils as having a fixed character, so far as plant food is concerned. They think that the virgin soil has been for thousands of years in the condition in which it was found. But every soil changes its character somewhat annually, and is never the same from year to year.

Often the best soil is subject to greater changes than the poorer soil. Take, for instance, the virgin soil—soil that has never been cultivated. It is well known that such soil often does not respond quickly to the work of the plowman. This is largely because it is packed so closely that the soil elements cannot act rapidly. When it has been cultivated for a few years the air has been let in, plant remains have been plowed in, perhaps manure has been incorporated with the soil. The carbon in the form of organic matter has been placed in the soil and helps the work of the bacteria. Changes that were slow in the first condition of that soil are now rendered rapid, and good crops begin to be produced. Previous to that time the chemical food elements were in the soil, but conditions were not favorable to their removal. The facilities for change have increased the production of crops.

Under the best conditions for plant growth changes go on in the soil with great rapidity. In warm countries, where the soil is deep and rich, these changes are constant and of great intensity.

We have an illustration in the great market gardens around Paris, France. These are farmed on the very intensive plan, and several crops are taken off each year. Yet frequently these gardens in the middle of the summer will give out, although they are supplied with water and fertilizer. A few years ago an analysis of the soil of one of these gardens was made at the time it failed to produce the crop demanded of it. It was found to be very deficient in soluble plant food. The crop's demands on the soil had been in excess of the elaboration of plant food, in spite of the fact that the materials for plant food had been supplied to the soil.

It was a striking illustration of the fact that it takes time for the soil agencies to perform their work. The bacteria and chemical forces in the soil had not been able to produce plant food as fast as the gardeners and truck growers were demanding it, and the plants they were looking for did not develop to the point where they would be salable.

There are many factors in the soil that are concerned with the production of plant food. It is not enough that there be bacteria to do the work of changing latent plant food to available plant food. The bacteria must themselves have organic carbon to feed upon as a part of their ration. Then there must be a certain amount of air used and this comes into the soil but slowly. The looser the soil the more rapidly does the air come in when the water is out of the soil.

Then there must be the presence of water enough to coat with a film the soil particles, but not so much that the space between the soil particles will be filled with water. In saturated soil the action of certain classes of bacteria ceases altogether, till the water drains away. The wetness of the soil thus often interferes with the elaboration of plant food in the soil, and this is a factor that frequently cuts short the crops of a season.

American Apples in England.

The United States Consul at Manchester, England, reports as follows to the Department of Commerce and Labor:

"The Manchester apple sales are an important institution in the fruit trade of the north of England. The sales are conducted at public auction.

"A large shipment of American apples from Boston was received, and I attended the sale. There was a satisfactory attendance of the trade, some 500 of the largest wholesale fruit dealers, from Lancashire, Yorkshire and the Midland towns, being present.

"The following apples were put up for auction: American Maine, 5,520 barrels; Virginian, 1,440 barrels; fancy Albemarle Pippins, 320 barrels; Western New York Greenings, 320 barrels; Western New York Baldwins, 366 barrels; Oregon Newtown Pippins, 3,170 boxes; California Newtown Pippins, 640 boxes. There being keen competition for these apples, on account of the large and profitable Christmas demand, they were all sold and brought remunerative prices.

"The Albemarle Pippins, which sold for $7.05 per barrel, tight packed, and $6.68 per barrel for eleven barrels, slack packed, were, I was informed, the finest fruit seen in Manchester this season, for they had been carefully graded and splendidly packed.

"At this sale I noticed that many brands of apples were packed in old flour barrels; this practice is chiefly carried on in the Boston packed apples. The apples are sold from sample barrels exhibited in the auction room, and many of such showed quite a covering of flour on the top layer of the apples. This is decidedly detrimental to the sale. The price obtainable for apples packed in new standard-sized barrels will more than compensate packers and growers for the extra cost of new barrels against the old flour barrels.

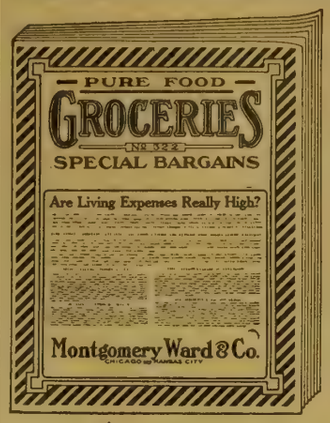
"California Newtown Pippins, first quality, $1.64 per box; Albemarle Pippins, $7.05 per barrel, tight, and $6.68 per barrel, slack.

"Virginian: Fancy York Imperial, $6.56 and $6.68 per barrel, tight, and $6.08 per barrel slack; Virginia Beauty, $6.56 per barrel, tight; York Imperial, $5.71 and $6.20 per barrel, tight.

Western New York: Baldwins, quality rather inferior and condition a little wasty, $5.35 and $5.50 per barrel, tight; Greenings, very fine fruit, clear, and well graded, $5.50 and $5.95 per barrel, tight; extra fancy Baldwins, poor quality, showed waste, $4.50, $4.98, and $5.10 per barrel, tight.

"American Maine: No. 1 Baldwins, very good quality, $5.47 and $5.59 per barrel, tight, and $5.10 per barrel, slack; Spys, showed waste, $3.89 per barrel, slack; No. 1 Ben Davis, $4.74 to $4.86 per barrel, tight; Stark, very good fruit, well graded, $5.47 per barrel, tight."

You Should Have



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We buy from the producers, in carload lots and for cash. In most cases our purchases are made under special contracts which secure for us less than market price.

To these low prices, lower than your dealer ever hears of, we add one small profit to cover cost of handling. That is our price to you.

WE INVITE COMPARISON OF THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS, at our low prices, with any you can buy anywhere. We know positively and our steady customers know that we are selling better qualities at far lower prices than they can get elsewhere. The daily increase in our business, caused by the hearty recommendations of our satisfied patrons, proves all we claim. We want to add your name to that list of patrons.

Let Us Send You Our Grocery List

COMPARE THE PRICES YOU FIND THERE WITH WHAT YOU NOW PAY

Send Us a Trial Order and test the quality of our goods. If they are not fully up to your expectation, satisfactory in every way, send them back at our expense and we will refund your money at once. So sure are we that you will keep the goods that we cheerfully make this offer.

Address a postal to the house nearest you, 19th and Campbell Sts., Kansas City, or Chicago Avenue Bridge, Chicago. The list will arrive by return mail.

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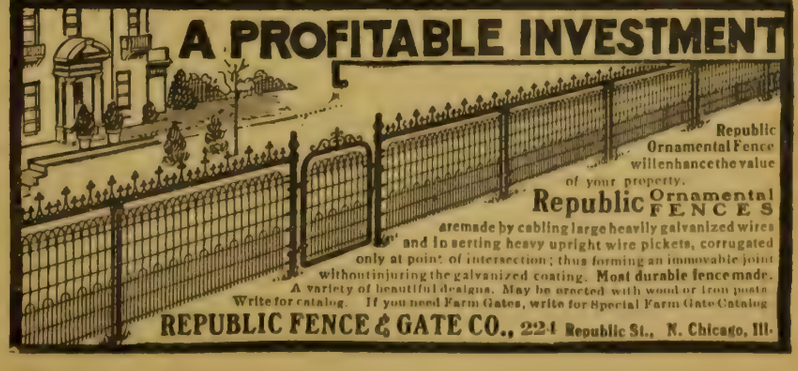
Montgomery Ward & Co.

KANSAS CITY CHICAGO

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT



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are made by cabling large heavily galvanized wires and inserting heavy upright wire pickets, corrugated only at point of intersection; thus forming an immovable joint without injuring the galvanized coating. **Most durable fence made.** A variety of beautiful designs. May be erected with wood or iron posts. Write for catalog. If you need Farm Gates, write for Special Farm Gate Catalog

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The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

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By THE HALE PUBLISHING CO.
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"Tell me one thing which being done on the farm will insure success." That was asked of a practical farmer by a beginner, who did not expect an answer; but the answer was: "Prepare for your work in advance, to be ready for emergencies."

The most valuable service a farmer can render himself next to working his farm is to keep a daily record of rain, temperature and work done. Comparisons, one year with another, are just as interesting as they are valuable.

Great Breeders' Horse Sale.

The Breeders' Horse Sale at Bloomington, Ill., on February 28th and March 1st, 2d and 3d, is the second sale of the season. The first was one of the most successful sales on record. The sale included a team of Percheron mares sold for $2,000, a draft stallion sold for $1,250 and 450 head at various prices. These sales are remarkable on account of the great variety of fine horses on sale, and the purchaser has an opportunity to select the exact horse he needs at reasonable valuation. The sale includes pure-bred Percherons, Belgians, French Draft, Shires and Clydesdales. The grade list draft, saddle, harness, farm and all-purpose horses, not fogetting the Shetland ponies. There is time to send for a catalogue. Address, C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Potash pays the farmer, and he can now buy potash direct from the mines. Many farms need potash, and potash alone, and there is no need to buy other ingredients in order to get a scanty supply of potash. Buy your potash direct. See page 19.

Read the article on page 6 entitled "A Surprise For Farmers" and be surprised. Free corn, free beef, free butter, is now the cry; not that the people expect to get wheat, corn, beef and butter free, but they expect to bring in foreign wheat, corn, beef, butter, etc., free of duty to compete with United States products which have been highly taxed in their production, and so reduce prices all round.

Please read about our rose premiums. We are using the same collection that we did last year. It is by far the best collection ever brought together as a subscription premium. See page 19.

Our corn premiums within the past three years have started ten thousand experimental plots of corn on farms all over this country. These plots have had a widespread influence towards improved corn growing. See page 30.

Stuffing Fertilizers.

The practice of robbing fertilizers of nitrogen and potash and making up the commercial deficiency in phosphoric acid is commented upon in Bulletin No. 142, issued by the Mississippi Agriculutural Experiment Station.

Dan Patch as a Breeder.

All of our readers ought to send for the beautiful painting of Dan Patch, 1:55, the champion light-harness horse of the world. It requires only the answers to three questions to get it. See page 29. Dan Patch is about fourteen years old, and he is sire of nine pacers in the 3:10 list. The famous Bingen, who is three years older, has the same number, six of whom are trotters. Dan Patch adds to his fame every year, and his picture is greatly valued and admired.

A South Africa Land Bank.

Natal, in South Africa, has established a land bank for the purpose of loaning money to farmers at four per cent. interest. Our readers will remember that The National Farmer and Stock Grower advocated this several years ago. Farmers in the West are paying too much interest on their mortgages.

Superior Post Hole Auger.

Iwan Brothers, Box 23, South Bend, Indiana, invite attention of our readers to the very superior auger which is adapted to making fence and telephone post holes, as well as for digging wells. The booklet "Easy Digging" will be sent free on request.

Clarke Reibel, of Arbela, Mo., won second prize at the Missouri State Fair of 1910 and with the same corn he won third prize at the State Corn Show held recently at Columbia. This was with corn grown from Clore's Johnson County White, furnished as a subscription premium.

Discriminating Legislation.

At the meeting of the American National Live Stock Association, held recently at Fort Worth, Texas, a resolution was adopted to the effect that they condemned as unjust, unfair and discriminatory the action of Congress in the Payne-Aldridge bill in placing hides on the free list.

Mixing Fertilizers.

Out of twenty-nine samples of fertilizers sold by the Pioneer Fertilizer Company of Florence, Ala., and examined by the Mississippi Agricultural College, fourteen samples were as much as 8 per cent. deficient in nitrogen and six were deficient to the same extent in potash. Some of this deficiency was made up commercially in phosphoric acid, but eight samples of the total were not up to commercial value as represented. This is taken from Farmers' Bulletin No. 142.

On February 1st, at St. Louis, turnips were selling as follows: Homegrown, 50 to 55 cents per bushel for washed; Northern, 75 cents per 100 pounds; 50 cents per bushel for washed; Southern, 20 to 30 cents per dozen bunches.

Mr. L. W. Travis, of R. F. D. 2, Martin, Tenn., has a few of what he calls the Slate or Blue Turkey. He wishes to get a pair from another farm.

Front Door, $4.60

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Send today for Grand Free Millwork Catalog of all material needed build, remodel or repair houses, barns and all classes of buildings. Ov 5,000 items in building material described, illustrated and offered at h the price charged by your local dealers. Everything in the latest styl approved by best architects. Made in America's Model Millwork Plant, the largest in the world.

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56 Complete Pla for beautiful, pra tical houses, c tages, bungalow etc. Send 10c f postage & mailin

Art Window, $3.75

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Oak Flooring, 100 lineal feet, 52c

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The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

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and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with full information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

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MOST PROFITABLE WORKERS ON THE FARM
WATERLOO BOY GASOLINE ENGINES
Farmers Combination Offer

BUTTERCUP CREAM SEPARATOR WATERLOO BOY GASOLINE ENGINE

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For 17 years we have manufactured **Waterloo Boy** gasoline engines

We have made them so well, they have given such good satisfaction and we have sold so many at such reasonable prices that we have compelled others to sell their gasoline engines cheaper. They had to do it or quit business.

We have saved the farmer both time and money. Every year has marked improvements in the **Waterloo Boy.** For 17 years we have kept every promise we ever made in any of our advertisements. We will continue to do so in the future. For 17 years the **Waterloo Boy** has made good. It has been a reliable hired man. It has not failed in cold weather. It has been reasonable in Price, Simple and Durable in Service. The **Waterloo Boy** *Makes Good.*

A Clean Record. Standing on this Clean, Honorable Record, we now offer to the farmers the **Buttercup Cream Saparator,** a high grade, standard machine, Close Skimmer, Easy Runner and Durable. In Price, Quality and Service a fit companion for the **Waterloo Boy.**

A GASOLINE ENGINE and a CREAM SEPARATOR—the two most profitable workers on the farm—the big money makers on the farm—together they make a strong combination. These two machines,—a 1½ horse WATERLOO BOY engine, and the best standard CREAM SEPARATOR—for a little more than the price of a cream separator ALONE. Does that sound good to you? If you are interested write us.

WATERLOO GASOLINE ENGINE CO., 228 West 3rd Ave., Waterloo, Iowa.

THE SEWING AWL.

A Most Useful Premium For Subscribers to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screw-driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Rebuilt Traction Engines.

For Sale: The following rebuilt Traction Engines, some fire-box and some return-flue: 10 h. p. Huber, Robinson, Aultman & Taylor; 12 h. p. Star, Belleville, Case Center Crank, Gaar-Scott, Huber; 14 h. p. Star; 15 h. p. Stevens, Gaar-Scott, Case Center Crank; 16 h. p. Double Star, Buffalo Pitts, Minneapolis, Gaar-Scott; 18 h. p. Minneapolis, Gaar-Scott; 20 h. p. Huber, Avery; 27 h. p. Buffalo Pitts; 35 h. p. Minneapolis. New Minneapolis Engines, 16, 18, 20 and 22 h. p. New A. D. Baker Engines, 16, 18, 20 and 25 h. p.

WEBER IMPLEMENT AND AUTO CO., 1900 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Try Nitrate of Soda.

Our readers are invited by Dr. Wm. S. Myers, 71 Nassau street, New York City, to make a trial experiment with nitrate of soda in order to demonstrate its value as a fertilizer. Nitrate of soda is the principal source of nitrogen in commercial manures, which is absolutely necessary to the growth of plants. It will pay any of our readers to address Dr. Myers and ask for the instructions and conditions under which he will furnish the nitrate of soda for an experiment. See card on page 5.

Get this Genuine Alectride Tool

Harman Supply Co., 160 Harrison St., Dept. 3132 Chicago
Please send me free and prepaid booklets explaining your free trial offer of your Alectride Tool Grinder.
Name.....
Address.....
No letter necessary; merely send the coupon.

Grinder on Free Trial

10 Machines in 1

Hard Enough to Scratch the Diamond

Sharpen your tools at my expense. I want to show you that the ancient grindstone is a back number and that the emery wheel is a menace. I want you to try positively free this genuine Alectride Farm Tool Grinder. Alectride is the only true abrasive. **It will not draw the temper from steel;** it will sharpen the dullest tool in from 3 to 5 minutes, when the grindstone would take half an hour. Alectride **never** wears out. It does not glaze over. I want to send a few of these machines out on **Free Trial** in every part of the United States. I want to put one in every locality. I want you to clip off and send the coupon at the upper right hand corner of this announcement and I will mail at once circulars explaining every detail of the ofier I am making here.

I Don't Want You to Send Me a Cent of Your Money. I Don't Want Any Promise

I merely want to place this Genuine Alectride Grinder on your farm for a few days. Sharpen your dull axe, your dull scythe, your dull corn knives, your dull cold chisels, or hatchet, or any dull tool you have. See how quickly and how easily it is done. See how Alectride (made of the substance of precious stones) sharpens your tools in from one-fourth to one-twenty-fifth of the time required by a grindstone and does not heat nor draw the temper. Do all this—give this machine the most severe tests—then unless you think that you positively cannot get along without this Alectride Tool Grinder, send it back at our expense. We'll ask no questions. We'll take it back without a word, and we'll pay the transportation charges. Now send the coupon. Let us tell you all about this wonderful abrasive and our free trial offer.

Remember—Alectride is really manufactured precious stones. It is even *harder* than the hardest diamond. Alectride will scratch a diamond and cut glass like a knife cuts an apple. Send the coupon today and get full explanation of our **Great 10 Day Free Trial Offer.** Do this now. Do not delay.

Harman Supply Co., 160 Harrison St., Dept. 3132, Chicago, Ill.

10 MACHINES IN 1

1 One Sickle Grinder Wheel (improved)
2 One Fine Grinding Wheel (improved)
3 One Coarse Grinding Wheel (improved)
4 One Harman Special Oil Stone (improved)
5 One Saw Gummer (improved)
6 One Sickle Holding Attachment
7 One Scythe Stone (New)
8 One Harmon Special Razor Hone (New)
9 One Disc Grinding Attachment (New)
10 One Tool Rest

Another Breed of Oats.

Messrs. Garton Bros., of Warrington, England, are renowned as breeders and improvers of seed grains. Their improvements in oats alone have placed them in the foremost ranks of agricultural specialists. Professors of Agriculture who have devoted their lives to agricultural advancement admit the wonderful benefits derived from the Warrington seed farm. During the past season Messrs. Garton have introduced a new breed of black oats. Victor is the name. The Victor is the largest-grained black oat and the blackest-skinned oat in cultivation. Especially suitable for early sowing, owing to its extreme hardiness. The amount of protein or flesh-forming constituents which the grain contains makes it 25 per cent. more valuable for feeding purposes than any other oats grown.

It will be remembered that a few seasons ago we offered some sample oats produced by Messrs. Garton as a subscription premium and offered some prizes at State and National Fairs and Expositions. We consider a small quantity of the Victor oats capable of reproducing itself, so that our patrons can win prizes if they will exhibit the product in any state. We therefore advise our friends and patrons to at least obtain sufficient of these black oats for experimental purposes.

Do you wish to win prizes? If so, send us a dollar for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. We will also send you two pounds of Victor oats. From this you can raise your own seed hereafter and win prizes at County, State and National Fairs. We offer the same premiums that we do for corn on page 30. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The New York Mercantile Exchange has adopted a resolution favoring the admission of Canadian farm products free of duty.

BIG ROOFING BARGAIN!

BLACK DUCK RUBBER ROOFING.

2000 ROLLS BOUGHT AT LESS THAN FACTORY COST.
—ALL BRAND NEW—
QUICK SHIPMENT. LOOK AT THESE PRICES.

COMPLETE WITH NAILS AND CEMENT

1 PLY PER ROLL ..... $.90
2 " " " 1.15
3 " " " 1.40

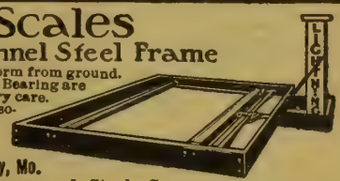
REDUCTION FOR 10 SQUARES OR MORE, 5¢ SQ. DON'T DELAY. THIS IS TOO GOOD TO LAST LONG.

A. J. CHILD & SONS MERCANTILE CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Lightning Pitless Scales

New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame



Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Toolsteel. This scale will last a life time with ordinary care. Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 425 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

HAVE ICE AND KEEP COOL.

IT COSTS BUT LITTLE AND IS A GREAT LUXURY. WRITE FOR PAMPHLET A M, "HOW TO CUT ICE."

Gifford-Wood Co.

HUDSON, N. Y. 123 No. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, ILL. ARLINGTON, MASS.

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE

FOR . . . . . DISTEMPER

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PINK-EYE,

Catarrhal Fever, and all Nose and Throat Diseases. One bottle a guaranteed cure, or your money back. Cures the sick and prevents other horses and colts from taking the disease. Best Kidney and Worm Remedy; safe for mares in foal and all others. $1.00 bottle holds three 50c. bottles. Send postal card for free horse booklet. Sold by all druggists, or prepaid from **BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Dept. H, Nappanee, Ind.**

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

THE JOHNSTON CORN BINDER BEATS THEM ALL

In all civilized lands the superior performance of this well-built binder is recognized. It has won the hearts of farmers everywhere, by enabling them to harvest a crop **quicker, easier** and **cheaper.** Simple and durable; easy to draw and convenient to operate; binds above or below the ears. Has many exclusive features. **Best binder made**—yet costs no more than ordinary kind.

JOHNSTON
Farm Machinery

is vastly superior to all other makes—gives **better** and **longer** service. Works in all conditions of grain and soil. There's nothing impractical or "freakish" about our Grain Binders, Reapers, Rakes, Manure Spreaders, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Loaders, Harrows, etc. Write **to-day** for 1911 catalog—it explains the superior features of JOHNSTON **quality** farm machines. It's **Free.**

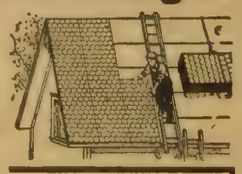
NOT IN THE TRUST

THE JOHNSTON HARVESTER CO.
Box **117 C,** BATAVIA, N. Y.

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Edwards Interlocking "Reo" Steel Shingles

Need No Repairs! They Last as Long as the Building



They are stamped of best Bessemer Steel 5 to 12 feet long and 24 inches wide. They are made either in plain steel, painted on both sides, or heavily galvanized. They will not rust nor corrode. The interlocking feature covers the nails and provides for expansion or contraction.

Put Them On Yourself

Anyone can lay these shingles on any roof. Just a hammer and a few nails is all you need.

Edwards Interlocking Reo Steel Shingles will save money for you. They will last longer than wood-shingle or composition roofs and give you absolute protection against fire and lightning. We give a $10,000 guarantee bond that no roof covered with Reo Steel Shingles will be destroyed by lightning.

Factory Prices—Freight Prepaid

Being the largest manufacturers of every kind of iron and steel roofing material, we are in a position to quote you lowest possible manufacturer-to-user prices.

Write for New Catalog 257 which gives valuable information you should have. You can save money and have a better roof by buying Edwards Interlocking Reo Steel Shingles. Send us dimensions of your building and we will quote you cost of a Reo Steel Shingle Roof delivered at your railroad station. (36)

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
207-257 Lock Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Too Much Butter-fat?

The motive which, above all others, appealed to the law-makers of Minnesota, when they enacted that milk sold for food should contain not less than three and a half per cent. of butter-fat, was the protection of children from the use of impoverished milk. The popular idea has been that, the richer the milk in butter-fat, the better it is for the child. There were some who claimed that the Minnesota standard should be set even higher.

There are some wise mothers, however, who have learned that the milk of the cows most prized in the dairy is too rich to be fed, in its natural state, to young children; and that it is better to dilute it, for their use, with a liberal amount—say one-quarter to one-half, or even three-fifths—of warm water.

The judgment from these mothers is supported by the authority of T. L. Haecker, Professor of Dairy Husbandry and Animal Nutrition in the Minnesota College of Agriculture, who declares that milk of the standard now required in this state is too rich for the stomachs of children.

Prof. Haecker has arrived at this conclusion as the result of a series of observations, on both children and young animals, covering a long period. He found, first, that children throve better on milk containing but a comparatively small amount of butter-fat than upon the "richer" milk of the pure-bred cows at the Experiment Station.

While no one can be more zealous than is Prof. Haecker in advocating the breeding of cows capable of a high production of milk rich in butter-fat, for the manufacture of butter, he thinks that a mistake is made in feeding such rich milk, undiluted, to children. What is not best for calves can hardly be considered best for children. He finds that if the calf of a cow whose milk is very rich in butter-fat is allowed to nurse at will, the breeder is very likely to have a bad case of indigestion on his hands the next day, if he is not minus a calf.

It would appear that the surpassing richness of the milk of certain breeds of cattle is the result of a gradual, long-continued departure from natural conditions under which the milk, while less valuable for butter-making, was on the whole better adapted to the use of growing children; and that a return to those conditions might therefore contribute something to the cause of health and the reduction of infant mortality. It is suggested, also, that if the attention now given to securing "three and a half per cent. butter-fat," in all milk sold to the public, should be diverted to securing greater purity, through scrupulous cleanliness in all the operations of the dairy, the gain to the children would be further perceptible.—C. R. Barnes, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

FIRE PROOF FROST PROOF NO PAINT HOW

THE INDIVIDUAL FARMER MAY BUILD A SILO WITH UNSKILLED LABOR AND MATERIAL FOUND ON HIS OWN FARM ACTIVE WORKERS CAN COVER A LARGE FIELD WITH OUR RARID CONSTRUCTION

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

CEMENT SILO CO
KALAMAZOO MICH

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Saves Feed-Makes Fat

10 to 80 bu. per hr.

Your cattle get more good out of *half as much corn* when sliced by the **Dean Ear Corn Cutter.** Ear corn is best for beasts. Cobs help digestion. Cattle like and grow fat on them when prepared by this machine. No waste. All eaten. 1, 2 and 4 hole sizes. Slices corn 1-2 to 2 inches. Money back quick if not satisfactory; returned at our expense. Write for full particulars *tonight*, address Dept. 4

Enterprise Windmill Co., Sandwich, Ill.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Ayrshire Breeders' Officers.

At the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, held at Hotel Manhattan, New York, the election of officers resulted in the choice of Mr. John R. Valentine, Bryn Mawr, Pa., President; Dr. J. A. Ness, Auburn, Me.; George E. Pike, Gouverneur, N. Y.; J. W. Clise, Seattle, Washington; J. W. Ogden, Morristown, N. J., Vice-Presidents; C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt., Secretary and Treasurer; George H. Yeaton, Dover, N. H., Auditor; Charles H. Hayes, Portsmouth, N. H., and John W. Oakey, Bryn Mawr, Pa., Executive Committee, for three years.

Illinois Farms.

According to the census, there are 250,853 farms in Illinois. White farmers conduct 249,439 and colored farmers 1,414. Owners conduct 88,767 farms that are free and clear of incumbrance, and owners conduct 55,697 farms that are mortgaged. There are 2,390 farms operated by managers and 103,999 by tenants.

There are 19,613 Illinois farms of 19 acres and under; 33,243 ranging from 20 to 49 acres; 57,850 of 50 to 99 acres; 80,444 of 100 to 174 acres; 57,661 farms of 175 to 499 acres; 1,840 farms 500 to 999 acres in extent, and 202 farms 1,000 acres and over.

The average size of an Illinois farm is 129 acres. The total area is 32,471,000 acres, of which 86 per cent., or 28,005,000 acres, are improved. Average value of land is $94.90 per acre, and average value of buildings $13.23 per acre. In the year 1910 the amount of $35,675,000 was expended for farm labor and $571,000 for fertilizers.

In ten years the number of farms decreased 1 per cent.; the improved acreage improved 4 per cent.; value of land increased 104 per cent; value of buildings increased 71 per cent.; value of implements and machinery increased 64 per cent.; expenditures for labor increased 61 per cent.; and for fertilizers increased 31 per cent.

SOME OF THE REASONS WHY the United States Separator

Is the BEST in the World.

The United States Separator employs a feeding device to deliver the whole milk beyond the cream zone—preventing any remixing of cream and skimmilk and any conflict of currents. **No other device of any other Separator will do this work so well, as the records show.** This device is patented, and can be used on no other Separator.

The United States uses non-aligned channels for the currents of milk through the separator bowl. This is covered by strong patents. **No discs or other construction can equal its perfection in separation.** It won the world's record for skimming, in 50 consecutive runs continuing 30 days, with the milk of ten different breeds of cows, .0138 of one per cent.

99 $\frac{99}{100}$ of the creameries use cream gathered from United States Separators—**and are eager for more.** Cream from the United States is smooth and perfect for butter making.

The United States skims cleaner, runs easier, washes easier and lasts longer than any other separator. Ask the man who runs one. Ask us for catalogue No. **125** at once.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT.
Distributing warehouses in every dairy section of the U. S. and Canada.

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Decreased Oleo Exports.

Increase in home consumption of oleomargarine is in evidence by the decreased export of oleo oil. In 1908 the total amount exported was 195,097,705 pounds. In 1909 the exports of oleo oil were 161,028,099 pounds, and in the year 1910 oleo oil exports were reduced to 104,812,647 pounds.

Missouri Farms.

According to the census, the state of Missouri has 276,081 farms, conducted by 272,435 white and 3,646 colored farmers. Of the 276,081 farms in Missouri, 103,352 occupied by the owners are free and clear of debt, and 88,211 are mortgaged. Of the total, 1,985 are conducted by managers and 82,533 are occupied by tenants.

In the state of Missouri there are 19,283 farms of 19 acres and under; 47,134 farms in extent from 20 to 49 acres; 74,001 from 50 to 99 acres; 79,871 from 100 to 174 acres; 51,829 from 175 to 449 acres; 3,421 farms from 500 to 999 acres; and 542 farms of an extent of 1,000 acres or over.

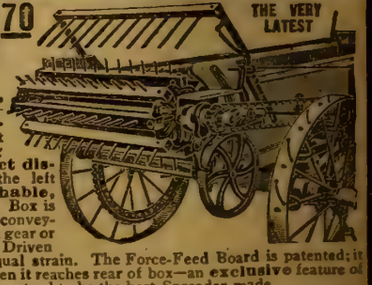
The average size of a Missouri farm is 125 acres. The total area is 34,516,000 acres, of which 71 per cent., or 24,528,000, are improved; average value of land, $41.76 per acre, and average value of buildings $7.80 per acre. In the census year $18,526,000 were expended for farm labor and $662,000 for fertilizers.

In ten years the number of farms decreased 3 per cent.; the size of farms increased 5 per cent.; the improved acreage increased 7 per cent.; value of land increased 107 per cent.; value of buildings increased 81 per cent.; value of implements and machinery increased 78 per cent.; expenditures for labor increased 89 per cent.; increase in expenditures for fertilizers 78 per cent.

MANURE SPREADER

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. **An Up-To-Date Spreader With More Good Points Than Any Other** **$45.70**

THE VERY LATEST



Special Points of Merit: **Endless Conveyor,** made of angle steel—can't rot, break or warp—lasts a lifetime. **Eccentric Force Feed** applies power direct to ratchet force feed, which is controlled by hand lever, enabling you to spread manure thin, thick or medium. **Perfect distribution at all times.** When load is discharged, the left lever throws all working parts out of gear. **A detachable, force-feed follow-up board** is furnished **free.** Box is of hardwood; solid bottom, on which the all-steel apron conveyor works. **Operated by only two levers.** Not a gear or cog in entire machine. Fits any wagon gear or truck. Driven direct from both rear wheels, doing away with unequal strain. The Force-Feed Board is patented; it forces manure out of box, and is thrown out of gear when it reaches rear of box—an **exclusive** feature of the **"Peerless"**—not found on other machines. Guaranteed to be the best Spreader made.

Free Catalog Write today for our free catalog, describing the **"Peerless"** Spreader in every detail, and quoting wholesale prices of Farm Implements of all kinds. **You will save big money** and get the best. Catalog mailed free on request.

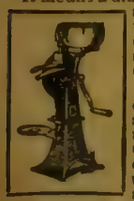
JONES, POST & CO., Successor to **JONES BROS. MERCANTILE CO.,** 914 Hickory St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

98% of the World's Creameries Use

DE LAVAL

Cream Separators

Ten years ago there were a dozen different makes of creamery or factory separators in use. To-day over 98 per cent. of the world's creameries use DE LAVAL separators exclusively.



It means a difference of several thousand dollars a year whether a DE LAVAL or some other make of separator is used in a creamery.

Exactly the same differences exist, on a smaller scale, in the use of farm separators. Owing to the fact, however, that most farm users do not keep as accurate records as the creameryman, they do not appreciate just what the difference between a good and a poor separator means to them in dollars and cents. Nine times out of ten the farmer can't tell whether or not he is wasting $50 to $100 a year in quantity and quality of product through the use of an inferior cream separator.

Now, if you were in need of legal advice, you would go to a lawyer. If you were sick you would consult a doctor. If you had the toothache you would call on a dentist. Why? Because these men are all specialists in their line, and you rely upon their judgment and skill. When it comes to buying a separator why not profit by the experience of the creameryman? His experience qualifies him to advise you correctly. He *knows* which separator will give you the best service and be the most economical for you to buy. That's why 98% of the world's creameries use the DE LAVAL exclusively.

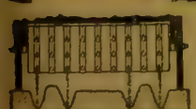
There can be no better recommendation for the DE LAVAL than the fact that the men who make the separation of milk a *business* use the DE LAVAL to the practical exclusion of all other makes.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165-167 BROADWAY, NEW YORK — 42 E. MADISON ST. CHICAGO

King Distributors

Lime, Fertilizers, Phosphate, Nitrates.



Use One Six Months Then Pay For It.

Cheapest and Best Spreader Made. What It does.

Broadcasts Lime, Fertilizers, Phosphates, Nitrates, Ashes, Cotton Seed and Meal, in any quantity.

Distributing on both sides of the list covering two rows at a time. This is the proper way to apply the bulk of the plant food. Distributing in the open furrows in wide streams, covering two rows at a time—better than applying it in a narrow stream.

Terms to suit all. Use it 6 months then pay. **Earn a free sample by doing us a little favor.** A Sample in your hands will sell others and so we offer big introductory inducements.

KING WEEDER CO., RICHMOND, VA.

Couldn't fill 1 order in 10 received last season. Have a large stock on hand now, and can ship the day order is received.

W. M. Bistock, N. Y. "Gives entire satisfaction."

R. T. Vaughan, Va. "Am pleased with the spreader."

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

High-record Dairy Cows.

A careful study of the Advanced Register of Guernsey cattle brings out the following facts: There are 1,112 Advanced Registry records reported in the latest volume, and of this number of cows only fifty-five were reported not in calf at the close of their year's test, or a total of 4.9 per cent. There were twenty-three cows of all ages that had produced 400 pounds of butter-fat and were not in calf during their test, or a total of 2.06 per cent.

The percentage of cows, of different ages, which were in calf during the test, was as follows:

In the five-year-or-above class, 93.3 per cent.

In the four-and-a-half-to-five-year class, 95.5 per cent.

In the four-to-four-and-a-half-year class, 97.7 per cent.

In the three-and-a-half-to-four-year class, 95.6 per cent.

In the three-to-three-and-a-half-year class, 94.9 per cent.

In the two-and-a-half-to-three-year class, 96.5 per cent.

In the two-to-two-and-a-half-year class, 95.4 per cent.

Putting this test on a little more scientific basis, and requiring all cows, reported as being in calf, to be two months in calf during the test, we have a slightly different result, not as large a per cent. being two months or over in calf. Many cows with big records have not been bred until the close of their year's work, but it seems reasonable to expect a cow to be at least two months in calf, and it is an uncertain matter to report them safely in calf in less time. I have therefore selected this period on which to base my figures for this article.

The cows of all ages which were two months in calf during the test produced butter-fat in the following amounts per year:

90.5 per cent. produced 400 to 450 pounds.

92.2 per cent. produced 450 to 500 pounds.

90.8 per cent. produced 500 to 550 pounds.

85.4 per cent. produced 550 to 600 pounds.

79 per cent. produced 650 pounds and up.

Taking the above report to be correct, we have the following results: The association reports over 95 per cent. of the record cows in calf before the close of the test. Barring out those cows reported in calf, but not found to have been two months in calf, the records show that 90 per cent. is a good average. It would seem, then, that records of 400 and 500 pounds of butter-fat can be made, without impairing the cow's capacity as a breeder, with careful feeding and management; but when a cow is forced to 550 and 600 pounds of fat per year, there is great danger of making her a non-breeder. These figures have been worked out with Guernsey cattle, as the Guernsey Association is the only one giving the data required for the above information.—Geo. P. Grout, Dairy Division, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

Cheese exports from this country amounted to 9,685,169 pounds in the year 1908, and were reduced to 2,418,859 pounds in the year 1910. About three cents advance in price is what cut off the exports.

In the year 1908 the butter exports amounted to 8,239,696 pounds, and in the year 1909 to 2,503,533 pounds. The 1910 exports were 2,760,940 pounds. This indicates that the United States market for butter has been strong enough to keep the bulk of the butter production at home.

It seems that in Scotland there are two types of Ayrshire cows—one kept for beauty and the other for utility. One is the type with a marked dairy conformation of large udder and long teats, and the other, the vessel type, so-called, being the show-ring Ayrshires of Scotland, which are kept simply for showing in the ring.

G. W. Patterson, Iowa Dairy Expert, says: "It is just as difficult for a cow to produce milk without protein as it is for a man to think without brains."

Pontiac Clothilde de Kol, a Holstein cow owned by Stevens Bros., of Liverpool, N. Y., has just made a record of 34.32 pounds of butter-fat in seven days.

Herman Croshaw, a milk shipper of Wrightstown, N. J., claimed that it was no business of his to load milk cars for the satisfaction of the railroad company. The company had loaded the cars for a number of years and then decided to quit it. A decision by the Public Utilities Commission started the railroad crews doing the work again.

Eastern railroads have been stopped from putting advanced rates on condensed milk and cream into effect. The Interstate Commerce Commission has first to be shown that the new rates are reasonable. The Interstate Commerce Commission very seldom sees any reasonableness in an advanced rate.

Four cents a quart delivered at the platform is the price limit which the Philadephia Milk Exchange intends to pay for milk.

The Milk Reporter of January, 1911, said: "Butter—best creamery extras—quoted in the New York market at 25½ cents a pound and milk 4 cents a quart. Thus 6.4 quarts of milk have the same market value as one pound of butter."

Now it appears that oleomargarine is to have a competitor in vegetable margarine, and the worst of it all is that the vegetable product is worked in and mixed with real butter. This is an item from Europe.

Missouri Corn Contest.

In the Corn Contest held during Farmers' Week at the Missouri Agricultural College, Wade Boots, fifteen years old, of Palmyra, Marion county, won the Reibel trophy and a $75 cream separator for the best single ear of corn at the show. The highest prize of the show for the grand champion ten-ear samples of the state was won by J. G. Douglass, of Shelbina, Shelby county.

The first prizes given in the different sections are as follows: Northwest Section—White corn, H. W. Harris, Blue Springs; yellow corn, O. J. White, Fairfax. Northeast Section—White, S. F. Stephenson, Canton; yellow, J. G. Douglass, Shelbina. Central Section—White, E. L. Long, Fayette; yellow, C. Ohlendorff, Boonville. Southeast Section—White, E. J. Bayer, Chesterfield; yellow, H. C. Hensley, Jackson. Southwest Section—White, M. D. McRoskey, Battlefield; yellow, Archie Poncot, Reeds.

Any farmer can get this paper started to his address by sending us a post card. See subscription blank on page 20.

The One Harrow Bargain of 1911

Proved on Thirty Days Free Trial—No Money Down Cash or Credit—Long Guarantee—and Freight Paid

No other harrow can equal this original tongueless disc for quality. And our factory price makes it the leader in value. It's the **only genuine** tongueless disc—all others are weak imitations and don't save your time or horses or money. We let you prove the superiority of the Detroit-American on our **real** free trial—no money in advance, no deposit and we pay the freight. If you decide to keep the machine after the trial send money or pay on time. Either way, our **unlimited-time** guarantee protects you forever. Get our book and price before you take a step towards buying **any** harrow.

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Send me your new, big book, free, and quote me your low, direct factory price.
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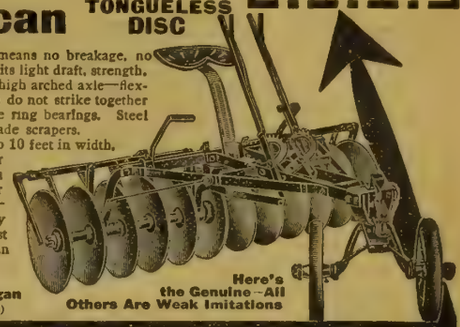
Detroit-American TONGUELESS DISC

is the only all steel tongueless disc made. This means no breakage, no repairs or costly delays in busy season. Read about its light draft, strength, durability and efficiency. Wide tired steel wheels—high arched axle—flexible pivot—uniform cutting steel disc sections which do not strike together in the center. End thrust taken up by hard maple ring bearings. Steel separators between blades. Pipe oilers. Long blade scrapers. Get the harrow you want—16 sizes cutting from 4 to 10 feet in width, with 16, 18 or 20-inch blades. Cutaway or regular round disc blades furnished as ordered. We give you everything anybody else does and **more.** A better harrow—a bed-rock factory price—a real free trial—cash or credit—unlimited time guarantee and we pay the freight. Send coupon or postal right now for best book and prices on harrows—also Detroit-American Manure Spreaders and Cultivators. Address



AMERICAN HARROW COMPANY
9040 Hastings Street Detroit, Michigan
(Warehouses In Many Cities Insure Prompt Delivery)

Here's the Genuine—All Others Are Weak Imitations

A BUILT-RIGHT BINDER

The JOHNSTON "Continental" is recognized the world over as the **most perfect Binder** made—has greater strength and more elevator capacity than others, and will give **longer dependable service.** Light, easily operated, simply constructed; has many superior features—**built right.**

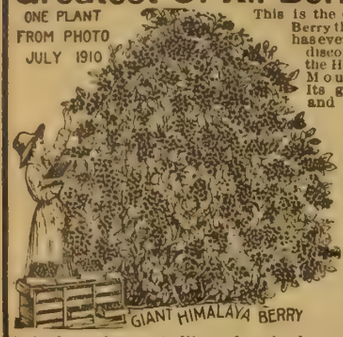
NOT IN THE TRUST

JOHNSTON FARM MACHINERY

Our Reapers, Rakes, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Loaders, Corn Binders, Manure Spreaders, Harrows, etc., represent the most modern development along practical lines. Write **to-day** for new 1911 catalog—it gives **facts** about the world's best farm machines.

THE JOHNSTON HARVESTER CO. Box 117 B, BATAVIA, N. Y.

Greatest Of All Berries



This is the Greatest Berry the world has ever known, discovered in the Himalaya Mountains. Its growth and productiveness is simply marvelous. It is perfectly hardy everywhere and grows from 30 to 50 feet in a season and can be trained on arbors or trellises of any kind.

The Engraving shows one Plant from photo July 1, 1910, which is trained to a large trellis loaded with fruit, and continued bearing until October.

The Fruit is black, almost coreless and the large luscious Berries borne in enormous clusters will literally melt in your mouth. It is unsurpassed for eating fresh, cooked, canned or preserved in any form and is the Greatest of all Berries for all Climates.

Everybody can and will grow this Great Berry for it is the easiest Fruit in the world to grow, is splendid for city people or any one with limited space, for it can be trained up from the ground like a tree producing Berries from 8 to 4 months, growing larger and producing more Fruit each year.

We guarantee this the Greatest of all new Fruits and can produce facts no one can get away from.

Beware of imitations. Giant Himalaya is a family by itself and highly valued wherever grown. The English Himalaya or Plants raised from seeds cannot be relied upon for fruit or hardiness. Our plants are from tested parent stock. Complete satisfaction guaranteed

Instructions for cultivation with a booklet of receipts for using in many ways free with all orders.

Strong plants 30c each, 3 for 60c, 6 for $1.00, 15 for $2.00, 25 for $3.00, postpaid.

Our 1911 Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants and Rare New Fruits free with every order.

MILLS SEED HOUSE, Box 45, ROSE HILL, N. Y.

FREE SEED

Manual, which tells all about our **Tested Guaranteed Sure to Grow Seeds.** Don't waste time and ground planting doubtful seeds. Get our large, handsome, 76-page illustrated and descriptive Book of Field and Garden Seed, which will increase your profits and help you to make money. Every farmer should have this **valuable 1911 Book.** For it is FREE. A postal brings it. Write today. Address

A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 422 CLARINDA, IOWA

Special Prices On Trees

Get our catalog before you buy. 1,200 acres in Nursery Stock, Fruit, Ornamental and Fruit Bearing Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Roses. Everything in the Nursery line. Free from all disease inspected by State Entomologist. Elegant catalog free. See what values we give you. Direct dealing insures you first cost and full satisfaction. Write for free book now—today. Address

Ratekins Nursery Catalog FREE

RATEKIN'S NURSERY CO., Dept. O. Shenandoah, Iowa.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY $10 PER 100 LBS.

Cheapest and Best Seeding Known

Alsike, Clover and Timothy mixed. Fully ½ Alsike, a great bargain. Most wonderful hay and pasture combination that grows. Write for **Free Sample** and our large 76-page catalog describing this wonderful grass mixture. Far ahead of anything you can sow and ridiculously cheap. Be convinced.

A. A. Berry Seed Co., Box522Clarinda, Iowa

Strawberry Plants.

Our catalogue describing all our best new and standard varieties, and also giving Culture on Strawberies, is free. Send for it to-day. A. C. LeDUC & Co., Chenoa, Ill.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

KRAMERS' SEEDS GROW

To prove this we will send you a TRIAL order of Six packages of our finest FLOWER SEEDS for 10 cents: Asters, Pinks, Petunias, Sweet Peas, Popples and Verbenas; and, if you will send us the names of two or more of your friends who buy seed we will send EXTRA one package of Kramer's celebrated **20th CENTURY GIANT PANSIES.**

Catalog Free if you mention this paper.

I. N. KRAMER & SON, Section B 3
318 Third Ave., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

SEED CORN—ROBERTS' IMPROVED REID'S YELLOW DENT. You have heard of this high-yielding prize winner before—the highest yielding yellow corn in the world's class of 1909. Write for free book explaining how it was raised, giving full particulars, prices, etc.; other varieties also. E. D. ROBERTS, Red Oak, Iowa, Rt. No. 1.

The Market For Hay.

Hay sales at St. Louis, February 1st: One car heavy clover-mixed at $10; one car clover-mixed at $13. Timothy—One car No. 3 at $12; two cars and part car do. at $12.50; part car No. 2 at $13.50; two cars No. 2 at $14; three do. at $11.50; one r. c.; two cars good do. at $15; two No. 1 at $16; one do. at $16.50; five do. at $17; one do. at $17.50. Clover—One car at $8.00; one at $10. Prairie—Three cars No. 2 at $11; three do. at $12; two good do. at $12.50; one scant No. 1 at $13; six good do. at $14. Alfalfa—No. 2 quotable at $13 to $13.50; No. 1 at $14 to $15; choice at $16. On East Side: One car grassy-mixed at $10; one car heavy clover-mixed at $12, delivered to St. Louis; one light do. at $15.50; one do. at $16. Timothy—Two cars No. 1 at $16.

Mr. Thomas H. Cross.

The picture presented herewith represents Mr. Thomas H. Cross, of Chicago, who has given up the position of head cattle buyer for the National Packing Company to become a partner and cattle salesman with the live stock commission firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. The National Packing Company is established at twelve different markets, with a capacity of buying 5,000 cattle a day, and the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. is also established at ten of the principal live stock markets, selling several thousand cattle a day. Mr. Cross was head cattle buyer for the National Packing Company for seven years. He was a buyer and seller of live stock since his earliest years; was a successful wholesale butcher, and no man in the trade is better posted in all its branches, and is now in the prime of active life. The change from the buying side to the selling side by Mr. Cross is evidence of the opinion of the chiefs of the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. that the interests of the shippers are equal in every way to the entire buying side of the market; that the best ability, the highest skill, the most extensive equipment are all necessary to do the shipper justice. This has always been the policy of Clay, Robinson & Co. at all markets. Strong enough to resist a decline when circumstances are against us, and able to lead an advance whenever there is an opening. Mr. Cross is now working side by side and hand in hand with Mr. Chas. O. Robinson in the cattle yards of the Chicago market. In this paper Clay, Robinson & Co. are represented on page 21.

St. Louis Grain Prices, January 31st.

Cash grain bought by sample and delivered in car-loads on track on the last day of January. Basis of trade: Corn No. 2, 44½ cents a bushel; No. 2 yellow, 45 cents; No. 2 white, 46 cents. Wheat—No. 2 red ordinary sold at 99½ cents; inferior offered as as low as 96½ cents; fancy car brought $1.05; No. 3 red sold at 95½ cents to $1.01½, latter choice; some offered at 95 cents; No. 4 red sold at 83 to 92 cents; No. 2 hard sold at 94 cents to $1.01. Oats—No. 2 white, 33 to 34 cents; standard, 32¾ to 33¼ cents; No. 3 white, 32½ to 33 cents; No. 4 white, 31¾ to 32¼ cents; No. 2 oats 32¼ cents, nominal; No. 3 oats, 32 cents, nominal; No. 4 oats, 31 cents per bushel.

The Corn Market Situation.

The United States has something to say about the corn market. It is an American crop, and this is the only exporting nation at present. Corn declined last fall and has since held steady to strong at the decline. The Board of Trade view is that corn has touched bottom. This bottom is about 16 cents a bushel lower than last year.

On January 31st the May option was uoted at the close at 49¾ cents, an advance of 1¼ cents a bushel over the previous month's close. The July option closed at the same time at 50⅞ cents a bushel, an advance of 1½ cents over the previous month's close. The future quotations of corn are higher than the cash price of the present.

FREE Send today for pkt. Giant Pansy (50 col.)

SEEDS

and large instructive catalogue of Best Seeds at right prices. Send 2c stamp for postage. Gardeners ask for wholesale list.

ALNEER BROS.
No. 75 A BLK., ROCKFORD, ILL.

10,000 SEEDS 10c.

We want you to try our Prize Seeds this year and have selected 50 best varieties and put up 10,000 seeds especially to grow Prize Vegetables and Flowers. They will produce more than $25. worth of Vegetables and 10 bushels of Flowers.

800 Seeds	Cabbage	3	Best Varieties	3 pkts.
2,600 "	Lettuce	4	" "	4 "
800 "	Onion	2	" "	2 "
1,000 "	Radish	4	" "	4 "
300 "	Tomato	3	" "	3 "
2,000 "	Turnip	4	" "	4 "
2,500 "	Flowers	30	Grand Flowering Varieties	

In all 10,000 Seeds, and our new Seed Book with a 10c Credit Check good for 10c selection, postpaid, 10c.

FAIRVIEW SEED FARMS, Box 122, Syracuse, N. Y.

GOOD SEEDS

BEST IN THE WORLD

PRICES BELOW ALL OTHERS

I give a lot of new sorts for trial with every order I fill. A Grand Big Catalog Illustrated with over 700 engravings of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses. **FREE**

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Illinois

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

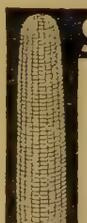
Cards of live stock breeders will be found on page 20.

SEED CORN 153 BU. ACRE

Diamond Joe's Big White—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from thoroughbred inherited stock; every stalk bears one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid examination. Big Seed Catalog FREE. It tells about all best farm, grass, garden and flower seeds grown. Write for it today.

Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa

SEED CORN SOLD ON APPROVAL



Test it any way you please for ten days, and if not perfectly satisfactory, return it at our expense and money will be refunded. **We are the largest seed corn firm in the world.** Two mammoth seed houses. Select all our seed early and dry with furnace heat and air blasts. 50,000 bushels of pure bred seed corn—**the very highest yielding varieties only.** Each ear examined before shelling or crating. Grow all our seed at home, on best soil in United States for maturing seed corn. Ship in ear or shelled. Write today for our beautifully illustrated corn book. It is free. It tells you how to grow a bumper crop of corn.

THE G. D. SUTTON CO., Dept. 7, Mason City, Ill., U. S. A.

Weed Seeds Grow!

That this is true every farmer knows, but what YOU want is the BEST SEEDS THAT CAN BE GROWN! Such are the only seeds produced and sold by BURPEE, Philadelphia. Shall we mail you a copy of our Complete New Catalog for 1911? It is a Safe Guide to Success in Gardening and is free to all who realize that in seeds "the Best is the cheapest." Write to-day! Address

W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Burpee Buildings, Philadelphia,
The Largest Mail-Order Seed House in the World.

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Matchless Fence.

SPRING STEEL, COIL WIRE, SQUARE MESH.

HOG TIGHT, BULL PROOF, MULE-HIGH.

Best and Strongest Made.

Twice as Strong as Ordinary Wire. Stretches Anywhere. Easy to Put Up.

Every rod carries our broad guarantee. PRICES REDUCED FOR FEBRUARY. Sample piece free, also splendid booklet, "ON BUILDING FENCE." Ask for it. It's worth dollars to you.

Estab. 1874. A. J. CHILD & SONS MERC. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

The Wool Growers' Opportunity.

Heretofore the sheep raisers have had to contend for the principle of protection alone. General farmers were not interested. The sheep raisers, however, were good campaigners and have held the wool duties steady, notwithstanding many an effort to reduce them. Right now the wool growers will find the corn and wheat, the beef and pork growers interested. If Congress passes any more discriminatory legislation against the agricultural interest there will be a chance to revise the tariff a third time. Sheep raisers ought to send out an invitation to the wheat growers and beef growers to join them in the fight to stop discriminating legislation against all farm products.

GOOD BOOKS AND PAPERS.

INSIDE FACTS ABOUT INCUBATORS. Mr. J. S. Gilchrist, President and General Manager of the Des Moines Incubator Company, has published a book under the above title, which contains a vast amount of valuable information concerning poultry success through the use of incubators. It is a seasonable work, and each of our readers can get one free.

BURPEE'S SEED ANNUAL. Burpee's Fordhook Farms are famous as the most complete trial grounds in America. This firm has just issued the Thirty-fifth Seed Annual. Burpee & Co. offer premiums at every State Fair in the United States for the best collection of vegetables grown from Burpee's seeds. The catalogue has 174 pages, the pictures are true to life, and the seeds are the best by test. It includes farm seeds, vegetables, flowers and bulbs. Address, W. Atlee Burpee Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for 1911 Annual.

THE FARM ENGINE BOOK is issued free by the Detroit Engine Works. It goes into the matter of kerosene as cheaper fuel, displacing gasoline because of the increased price of the latter. It describes the Amazing Detroit Engine as doing all kinds of farm jobs, how it is sent on trial, and the low cost of same. Write for it to Detroit Engine Works, 383 Bellevue avenue, Detroit, Mich., and mention this paper.

Prof. F. J. Hagerling, professional and successful horse trainer, has written a book to interest horsemen. It is pocket, ready-reference size and intensely interesting. This book is advertised on page 20.

FARM DEVELOPMENT—an introductory book in agriculture. This is splendidly illustrated; the pages are 5½x8 inches; there are 392 pages; it is elegantly bound in cloth and the price is $1.50. **FARM DEVELOPMENT** was written by Hon. Willet M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. It takes up farming as a vocation, including a discussion of soils, selecting and planning farms, subduing the fields, drainage, irrigation, roads, fences, together with introductory chapters concerning farm business and the relation of general science to agriculture. It takes up farming as a vocation, tells about the geological history of the earth, explains the way soil is made, describes the manner of selecting a farm home, how to subdue the land, how to drain and irrigate and how to build roads, bridges and fences. These are real life problems. Published by Orange Judd Co., 439 Lafayette street, New York, N. Y.

THE GARDEN AND FARM ALMANAC FOR 1911 is complete in every detail. It tells, among other things, how, when and where to plant and grow to the very best advantage all flowers, vegetables, crops, shrubs, trees and lawns, as well as how to fight all insect enemies, and includes many other features invaluable to people who have their homes in the country. It is crammed full of new and attractive ideas and suggestions, two brand-new features being "Who's Who in Poultry" and "Who's Who in Dogs." The price is 25 cents. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York City, N. Y.

"SANBORN, OMAHA."

The word "Sanborn," of course, recalls Standard Stock Food. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. F. E. Sanborn, of Omaha, has been making Standard Stock Food and keeping Omaha conspicuous on the map. He has been the one man who has personally been superintending all the products of that big company. It is true that goods of superior quality have a way of making you acquainted with the man who makes them. The manufacturer of good goods puts his own character into the product. He simply cannot help it. It is a law of nature that governs such things. We may never meet the man face to face, but we know him just the same as we know his goods, and we make ourselves acquainted without any more ado. We present a portrait of Mr. Sanborn herewith. Mr. Sanborn is peculiar. His correspondence includes half the farmers in the Middle States and a good many from every other state in the Union. They write about buying goods and write about advice for live stock troubles. They want to know about feeding, about finishing for market, about fitting for live stock shows. It saves time and worry to write to Sanborn. And Sanborn is living pretty well up to his reputation as an authority on the care and keep of live stock in general. On this point, in a recent conversation, Mr. Sanborn said: "I don't think of the business value of whatever reputation I may have in advising my friends on the farms. It is the personal satisfaction I get out of it that counts most with me. I know, of course,

F. E. SANBORN,
President Standard Stock Food Co.

that if a farmer likes me for some reason or another, he is more likely to trade with me and to want my goods; but there is one thing I am more sure of still, and that is every time a farmer tells me my goods are good and that it is profitable to him to use them, I get an enjoyment out of the fruits of my business that money alone could never give me. There is another thing I am sure of, and that is that I never could have succeeded in building this business up to what it is if I didn't make my goods just as good as I say they are, and that is the best the money can produce." All this, of course, leads up to the big advertisement of the Standard Stock Food Company on this page. The splendid and liberal offer of free cabinet and list of free goods is continued for a little while longer. Do not fail to sender to all the advantages of that offer, send for the free coupon which entitles the Address, The Standard Stock Food Company, Dept. 3132, Omaha, Neb.

$12.00 FREE

F. E. SANBORN,
President Standard Stock Food Co.

I am putting a quarter of a century of business experience as a manufacturer of Stock Food and Veterinary Remedies behind this free offer.

My goods, when used as they should be, will give you big returns on your investment. This has been demonstrated again and again—hundreds of thousands of times. I am backing this with a positive guarantee on every article.

I want to get you started on the Standard line. I am acting just as you would act under the circumstances. If you had something which you **knew to be better** than any other thing of the kind ever made, and you wanted people to know about it *quick*, you would give them some of it so they *would* know, and so they would tell their friends. That is just what I am doing. I ask you to mail me the free coupon—do it today.
—F. E. SANBORN, *Pres. Standard Stock Food Co.*

All of the 14 above regular size preparations, together with the cabinet are yours without ever paying us one cent for them.

Send No Money

Send Coupon

STANDARD STOCK FOOD CO.
Dept. 3132 OMAHA, NEB.

I will give you ALL these highest quality articles and also this magnificent Brass Trimmed Cabinet, positively without cost to you.

—F. E. Sanborn, President.

LIST OF FREE GOODS

	Regular Price
1 gallon can Standard Stock Dip	$1.25
1 2-lb. box Standard Horse Worm Powder	.50
1 bottle Standard Stock Liniment	.50
1 bottle Standard Colic Remedy	1.00
1 box Standard Veterinary Salve	.50
1 box Standard Gall Salve	.25
1 box Standard Heave Powder	.50
1 bottle Standard Pine Tar Extract	.50
1 bottle Standard Spavin Paste	1.00
1 one-quart can Standard Fly Shy	.35
1 one-half gal. can Standard Lice Killer	.65
1 box Standard Insect Powder	.25
1 5½-lb. box Standard Poultry Food	.50
1 4-lb. box Standard Hog Worm Powder	1.00
1 Redwood Brass-Trimmed Cabinet	3.25
Total cash value of **FREE** goods	**$12.00**

Only ONE Cabinet to Any One Person

This fine cabinet and the preparations we give **only once to any one person.** Remember, this is an offer for introductory purposes only. We give you these free goods so you will know the value of the **Standard Stock Food Preparations.** Don't delay about sending the coupon for this greatest of all offers—an offer never before equaled.

Send Us the Coupon Today

Free Cabinet Coupon

STANDARD STOCK FOOD CO., Dept. 3132, Omaha, Neb.

Gentlemen: Without any obligation to me you may send me full particulars of your Great Free Cabinet and Free Goods Offer.

My Name .....

Postoffice ..... State ..... R. F. D. No. .....

I own ..... horses ..... cattle ..... cows

..... hogs ..... sheep ..... poultry

Here is the name and address of the dealer where I usually buy my veterinary remedies, stock foods, etc.

Dealer's Name ..... Town .....

THE LAND INTEREST.

Those who are looking for superior lands at low prices can do no better than study the Arkansas situation. W. R. Cavett, of Shreveport, La., is offering a plantation for sale in our land columns, noted for richness of soil and crop possibilities.

An advertisement on page 20, concerning dairy opportunities in the South, is very well supported by the facts. There are great opportunities in Piedmont section, of which Greenville, S. C., is the principal town. There is a superior climate, good markets, splendid railroad facilities and lands for sale comparatively cheap. Goldsmith & Agnew, Greenville, S. C. have a large list of farms that are worth looking over.

A Chicago syndicate, headed by W. J. Brewer, has purchased 2,400 acres of Texas lands for the purpose of starting commercial orchards. The lands are near Genoa, in Harris county.

The orchardists of Central Missouri are about to inaugurate a campaign against frost. Two thousand oil heaters were ordered as a result of a meeting recently held in Sedalia.

An extensive clearing-house for farm mortgages has been established at St. Louis. The capital stock is $1,000,000. George L. Williams, President; William H. O'Brien, Vice-President and Counsel; S. Lee Elliott, Vice-President; O. B. Strunk, Secretary; and W. L. Wright, Treasurer. These also constitute the Board of Directors.

Under the name of the Louisiana Company, Limited, Julius F. Funk, of Illinois, and associates have purchased, near Paridis, La., 15,000 acres of reclaimed alluvial lands for the sum of $315,000. Mr. Funk is President of the Farm Products Company, of Bloomington, the producers and sellers of seed corn, and the sale was made by O. W. Crawford, of the Louisiana Farm and Land Company, of New Orleans.

From Lake Charles, La., January 14th, it was reported that a deed was filed in Leesburg, the parish seat of Cameron Parish, from the North American Land and Timber Company, conveying to Thomas L. Means and Leslie Symmes, of San Francisco, 305,000 acres of overflow prairie, located btween the Calcasieu and Mermentau rivers, the north line being sixteen miles south of Lake Charles. The consideration, $305,000, was paid in cash.

Decrease in Beef Exports.

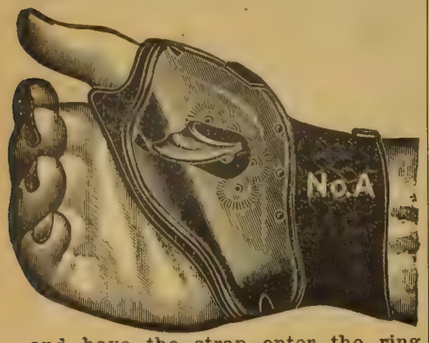
Live cattle exported from the United States in the year 1908 amounted to 254,251 head; in the year 1909 the exports were 171,646 head; and in the year 1910 the exports were 94,355 head.

In the year 1908 fresh beef to the amount of 155,905,047 pounds were exported; in the year 1909 the exports were 93,449,200 pounds; and in the year 1910 the amount exported was 55,285,194 pounds.

In the year 1908 canned beef to the amount of 17,374,187 pounds was exported. In 1909 the exports included 16,400,925 pounds of canned beef; and in the year 1910 the canned-beef exports were reduced to 11,420,535 pounds. In explanation of this decrease in exports is the decreased supply and the increased home consumption of meats.

Favorite Corn Husker.

Clark's Corn King with its new self-shedding hook. The spear point enters the husks easily. The slant bend turns the husks for shredding, and the rounded, curved and beveled edges throw out the husk and prevent clogging. As this is the most approved husker on the market, we have selected it as a seasonable subscription premium. The hook sets at any angle; two positions for a thumb hook and five positions as a palm hook. Opening and closing the small end of the plate makes the adjustment perfect for any width of hand and prevents chafing. The strap passes through the leather tongue and the first ring and over the hand to the opposite ring and back through the first ring. Be sure



and have the strap enter the ring from the outer side. It brings the pulling strap underneath, forms the sinch draw and gives you the full benefit of the sinch lock, which is the same as a half-hitch. The strap then passes to the last ring and then to the buckle, the half-hitch forms one fastening and the buckle holds the end of the strap. We will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and Clark's Corn King Husker for 50 cents. The Husker is a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Co-operation Among Farmers Worldwide.

Throughout the world there is a growing movement towards co-operation among farmers. In spite of the fact that multitudes of co-operative efforts have failed, there are to-day in the world more co-operative societies than ever before, and they are more successful than ever before.

It used to be said that co-operative efforts among farmers were doomed to failure; but the thousands of successful societies of this kind prove that nothing in the world of commerce is more likely to succeed than the co-operative society.

It is a common saying that 95 per cent. of all men that go into general business fail. That saying may not be exactly true, but it is well known that failures in business are very numerous. It is not probable that that proportion of co-operative societies fail.

Co-operation is a thing that has to be studied. Everything has its drawbacks, and so has co-operation. Every new condition has a new set of problems connected with it. These problems were at first the obstacles in the way of co-operation. But today co-operation has an extensive literature, and any group of men looking forward to a co-operative enterprise can easily secure a mass of literature from the different governments of the world that will make possible a liberal education on co-operation.

In foreign countries co-operation has developed much more rapidly than it has in the United States. This was due probably to the fact that the struggle for existence had become more intense than in this country. It was the struggle for existence that forced the great co-operative movement among European farmers.

There is no country that probably needs co-operation more than Ireland. There are now in that country more than 800 co-operative societies. Of these more than 350 are co-operative creameries. There are 270 credit societies, for the purpose of furnishing money. There are over 170 societies of general farmers, buying and selling co-operatively. There are 25 societies devoted to the selling of poultry products.

Denmark has become famous by reason of her co-operative societies. They have rejuvenated the agriculture of Denmark. They comprise creamery associations, poultry-selling associations, bacon-producing associations, co-operative slaughter-house associations, and many other kinds. Denmark has become famous especially for her butter, her bacon and her eggs. More and more, co-operation is rendering the Danish farmers independent.

In Germany there are so many agricultural co-operative societies of various kinds that they have drifted into two great leagues of societies. One of these is the Imperial Union of Agricultural Societies. The other is the General Union of Agricultural Societies. The numerous societies that make up these two leagues are ramifying into every part of the German Empire. More and more they are making it impossible for a few men to pile up great fortunes out of the labor or the misfortunes of the farmers.

In France, Austria and Italy the co-operative movement has taken deep root and is flourishing. The separate societies number thousands.

In New Zealand and Australia, co-operative societies have been in existence for many years. All along the African coast like societies are coming into existence.

The co-operative society is the greatest obstacle possible in the way of the men who would gather most of the wealth of the world into their own possession.

Artichokes Valuable Feed.

Artichokes are one of the paying crops on the farm to feed hogs; on very rich soil they have been known to yield 1,000 bushels per acre. One man in Polk county, Oregon, planted five acres and fed out ninety hogs on them; another farmer in Washington feeds out $1,000 worth of hogs every year on them. Why is it that farmers don't plant more artichokes? Some may say we cannot get rid of them. Here is a recipe: Turn in the stock, especially the hogs; let them run on them all summer and that will kill them.

Cut and plant same as potatoes and tend first spring, and in November turn the stock in; cattle, horses, sheep and goats will eat the tops, and hogs will dig the artichokes; pasture when not too wet till May, then plow the artichoke ground, and harrow down good and let them go; there will be enough in ground to seed it good. They will take care of themselves without any cultivating for years. Be sure and plant where stock can be turned in each year.—L. L. Brooks, Corvallis, Oregon, in Northwest Horticulturist.

Look Out For Brazil.

It is reported that the Brazilian government has given over certain concessions to a New York company, which is to have the monopoly of cattle slaughter and beef export from Rio Janeiro. It is also stated that within six months or a year Brazilian beef will be landed and sold in New York City. It is in the interest of such a monopoly that the cry is being raised to take off the duty of 1½ cents per pound, which, under the present law, this meat will have to pay for the support of the United States government. The farmers and stockmen of this country have been advised to look out for Argentina, and while they are looking out for Argentina they may as well look out for Brazil.

FOUR BIG PAPERS 80 CENTS.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower; Twice-A-Week Republic of St. Louis, the best semi-weekly in the Southwest; Farm Progress, the biggest semi-monthly farm paper printed; and Woman's World, a monthly woman's paper, sent to any address, a year, for only 80 cents. Regular subscription price, $1.50—bargain price, 80 cents. Send orders to the **St. Louis Republic, St. Louis.**

It is now reported that the milk zone of the city of London includes Cherbourg, across the channel, in France. Milk is also shipped to London from Ireland.

Our rose premiums which are advertised on page 19 are the best ever offered by a farm paper.

Spreader Value Means What You Get—Not What You Pay

The Great Western is a *quality* spreader—made for the men who can see *past* the price to the years of service and the *kind* of service. It is built with the finest materials—the correct principle and right construction. Then the price is fixed on the basis of our matchless facilities and enormous output which insures the most for your money. 100,000 farmers and most U. S. Government and State Experiment Stations—use and endorse the

Great Western Endless Apron Spreader

Let us send you proof. Know what the wonderful Great Western Endless Apron means. Read how *much* more oak, hickory, steel, malleable and wrought iron is used in the construction of the Great Western Spreader than in any other. Read all the facts. Then you'll know why we guarantee every Great Western to give 50% more service with 50% less repairs—whether it's a wooden or steel-wheeled machine, anywhere from 35 bushels to 100 bushels capacity.

Write For Free Book

Don't buy any spreader till you get our big art Spreader Catalog. It's full of proof of Great Western Superiority. Tells of all the advantages and what they mean to you. Ask for Spreader Book No. S154

SMITH MFG. COMPANY
158 E. Harrison Street Chicago, Illinois

Make $4 to $8 More Per Acre

ELECTRIC
Low Down Handy Wagon

The only wagon for hauling manure, stone, fodder, grain, etc. Saves thousands of high lifts, saves horse flesh, avoids rutting. Makes an end of tire setting and repairs. This wagon will last a generation. Electric Steel Wheel Wagons don't break down. Write for book and see why.

Make Your Old Wagon Over

Use your old running gears, we'll supply Electric Steel Wheels to fit. All heights, all tire widths. Wagon better than ever by simply buying wheels. Let us prove it. Address ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 40 Quincy, Ill.

Electric Steel Wheels

$20.00 Up. Catalogue FREE.

$45.00

$20.00 Up. Cash or Credit.

AGENTS WANTED

We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Write for our catalogue and full particulars.

ON CREDIT

Buggies
Only $10. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Surreys
Only $25. Cash.
Balance $7 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Farm Wagons
Only $15. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for our free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO.,
Dept. 216, East St. Louis, Ills.

We are just as proud of the REMINGTON .22 Repeaters as we are of the REMINGTON Big Game high-power rifles—for just as good reasons. There is no other make of the .22 class built to as high a standard.

The features that place the REMINGTON .22 in a class by itself are the real big REMINGTON features—Hammerless and Solid Breech. You clean the barrel from the breech.

There is perhaps a greater difference between the REMINGTON and other .22 Repeaters than is to be found between rifles of any other class.

A real rifle—the REMINGTON .22 Repeater. Shoots without adjustment. .22 short, .22 long or .22 long rifle cartridges.

Set of targets mailed free.

THE REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY
Agency 299 Broadway, New York City

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Evolution of the Hog.

"Intelligence used in his breeding and care has raised the hog from the plane of the veriest savage, unsought except when hunted like any other wild beast, to that of a benefactor. contributing a wide variety of meats, among them the most toothsome known to the epicure, and other products essential to the best tables, to commerce and to the trades. The hog's disposition has yielded to the influence of good breeding and changed from that of the outlaw, ready for conflict with man or beast, to the peaceable temperament belonging with propriety to the barnyard resident. His conformation has been molded by skillful methods from bony, angular uncouthness into a structure of massive width, depth and thickness, affording a marvelous yield of pork and lard. Incidentally, by domestication and generations of breeding him for early maturity and quick fattening, the length of his intestines has been increased, it is claimed by scientists, more than 130 per cent."—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

Trees, But No Apples.

(By S. Van Smith, Colorado Agricultural College.)

All of us have so often seen growing near the house or in the yard apple trees whose lives would be endangered were their records for fruit bearing investigated. Very often they are healthy, thrifty-looking trees in the best of condition, as far as wood growth is concerned.

In most of these cases there is no reason, other than the inertia of the owner, for this unfruitful condition.

The word "grafting" has an ominous and mysterious sound to some who might by a surprisingly small amount of time and work perform simple operations in top grafting, which would be the cause of such barren trees becoming fruitful and useful as well as ornamental.

Almost any man or boy with the slightest degree of ingenuity and dexterity can saw off a limb, split the stub and slip in a couple of scions, or twigs cut from some good apple tree. True, it may be a rough job, but you will be surprised at the feeling of pleasure you will experience when you see the little twigs begin to grow, and later to blossom and bear fruit.

The process of top grafting is not so difficult to understand and to perform as the average person thinks. First, go to some good apple tree, which you know is a good bearer and a good variety, and cut your scions. If for the novelty of the thing, or for the purpose of experimenting, you wish to try two or more different varieties, it is quite practicable to graft several varieties on one tree. Trees have been seen bearing seven or eight different kinds of apples at one time. You may have to get your scions from some neighbor (scions are simply twigs from last year's growth). The scions should be cut while the tree is dormant, or any time before growth starts in the spring, but preferably in the fall, as the buds begin to swell sometimes soon after the first of January. Take for your scions the tips of the limbs which have made a growth of from twelve to eighteen inches the previous summer. Do not take water sprouts or shoots coming from the trunk or large limbs, as buds from these sprouts are not usually so strong as are those from the normal growth. Cut the scions off back as far as the previous season's growth extends and bury them in moist sand or soil, either in the cellar or on the north side of some building.

About the time the buds on the trees begin to swell, or from about the first of March on, is the best time to do the grafting. The limbs to be grafted should be somewhere between an inch and three inches in diameter. They should be sawed squarely off and the stubs split with a chisel down about two inches straight through the middle. The chisel is then removed and a wedge about half an inch wide inserted in the middle of the stub for spreading the split. If the wedge is much wider than this, it may not leave room enough on each side to insert the scion. Next, take one of the scion twigs and cut it into several pieces, each having three or four buds. Cut the larger end of one of these pieces wedge shaped and insert it in the split in the end of the stub so that the third bud from the tip comes a little below the end of the stub. Put one scion on each side of the wedge and adjust them so that the inner bark on the outer side of the scion comes in contact with the inner bark of the stub or large limb. Then, pull out the wedge, and the wood will spring together and hold the scions. All freshly-cut surfaces and the crack in the limb should be covered with grafting wax to keep them from drying out.

A good grafting wax is made by melting together two pounds of resin, one pound of beeswax and a half pound of tallow. After they are melted the liquid should be poured in cold water and then pulled like taffy until it is of a buff color.

Feed A Little Merry War Lye With Your Slop

Have you ever felt the disastrous effects of an epidemic of worms or cholera among your hogs?

Have you seen your piled up profits in flesh and fat go glimmering in a few days from these causes?

If so, you surely realize that preserving hog health is a case where an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Symptoms Easy To Detect

When a hog goes about with nose to the ground—a "lack-luster" stare in his eyes—melancholy air—no interest in life—not even ambition enough to give vent to a life sized grunt or squeal—"off his feed"—and getting thinner and thinner—

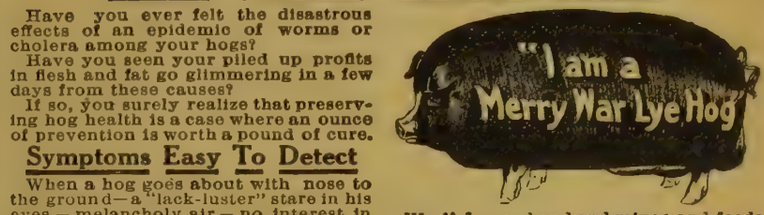
That means *w-o-r-m-s*, Mr. Hog Raiser, and you had better keep a sharp eye out for your profits, or before you know it Mr. Hog will slink off into a corner, stiffen out his legs, give a plaintive grunt and pass away.

Then, his shanks and sides won't mean best hams and bacon, but a soap kettle finish for him, and a hundred per cent loss in dollars and cents to you.

"Merry War" Lye Is An Unfailing Remedy

For just those conditions. It is unequalled for the extermination of worms and preventing the spread of cholera, and is by far the most economical.

No Hog Raiser need have the slightest fear of a worm or cholera epidemic, if he keeps a constant supply of *"Merry War" Lye* on hand and mixes and feeds with slop the year round. It will increase pork profits many times when used as directed.



Try This Sure Test

Tablespoonful *"Merry War Lye"* mixed with slop for ten hogs, or one-half can with barrel of swill for larger quantity. Stir well, feed night and morning.

In a few days see marked improvement in your hogs. It cleanses the system, tones the digestive organs, puts sick hogs in prime condition and renders them immune from contagious diseases.

This trial will convince you and the cost is so trifling that you won't notice it.

Ask Your Dealer for "Merry War" Lye

While most up-to-date dealers handle *"Merry War" Lye*, some dealers may offer you some other brand. If so, don't accept it, but explain to the dealer that while there are other brands of Lye that are good for certain uses, yet there is only one kind—*"Merry War" Lye*—that is safe and specially prepared for use in preventing and curing sick hogs.

So if your Dealer can't supply you, write us and we will give you the name of one who can; and will also send you a valuable book on *"How to get the biggest profits from hog raising."*

"Merry War" Lye comes in 10c cans, 24 for $2.00 at Grocer or Druggist.

E. Myers Lye Co., Dept. 22 St. Louis, Mo.

Hercules Stump Puller.

There is no better illustration of stump pulling than the one to be seen on page 7. Reliable people can have thirty-days' free trial. One of our patrons who bought one last year, said: "Whatever it gets tied to is sure to come." There is a special proposition to the first one who buys in new sections. Read the advertisement and write to Hercules Manufacturing Company, 140 Seventeenth street, Centerville, Iowa, and ask for circular about the All-steel Triple Power Stump Puller.

Poultry and Farm Paper Club.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper in the United States, and the answer is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** There are other excellent poultry papers, but the one we take home to read and one the family is determined to read is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** We have made arrangements whereby we can send The National Farmer and Stock Grower and **The Reliable Poultry Journal,** both papers, one year, for fifty cents. This is a bargain that is good now, but this advertisement may not appear again. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

At Fort Reno, Okla., and at Fort Keogh, Montana, it costs $46.80 per head per year to forage the horses at the remount stations. This probably does not include the cost of the force on duty at the remount stations.

Pratt-Elkhart "40"

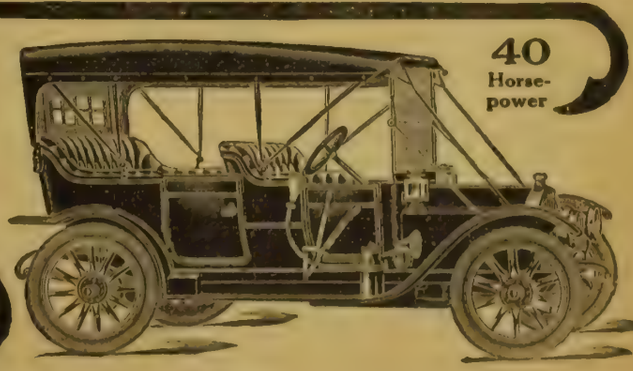
is the quietest, simplest and most powerful car in the "40" class. They are in use today in over half the States in the Union.

BACKED BY THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS' SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE

Made in four classy designs; 117-inch wheel base, Unit power plant, three-point suspension, offset crank shaft, Bosch Magneto, 34x4-inch tires. List Price—$1800.00. Top and wind shield extra.

We Want a Sample Car in Every Locality—Write for Catalog and very liberal proposition

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., Elkhart, Indiana.



Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS
attained by a
SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK
depends largely upon
THE COMMISSION HOUSE
to which he consigns his
CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive
TRUSTWORTHY and RELIABLE SERVICE,
and have your consignments
SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN,
you cannot do better
THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests
ARE OUR INTERESTS,
and our rapidly-increasing business
IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL
of our ability
TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

P. O. Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO" Wonderful Discovery

DISEASES of the EYE successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE

for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), Conjunctivitis and Cataract, Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE; your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure. "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." $2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n., Dept. C, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners, Teat Syphons, Slitters, Dilators, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago.

DISTEMPER IN COLTS

Your colts positively cannot have Distemper, Pinkeye, Influenza, Catarrhal Fever or other similar diseases if you use Craft's Cure in time. If the disease is started it will not fail to cure in any case. Safe at all times and under all conditions. Go to your Druggist get a bottle

CRAFT'S DISTEMPER CURE

if it fails you get your money back. If he can't supply you write us. 3 valuable Horse Books, free. Write Wells Medicine Co. 173d St., LaFayette, Ind.

ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Boils, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 7 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00 per bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Goitre, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and inflammation

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 106 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

UNUSUAL AUCTION.

Sale of 300 Young Mules and 350 Mares, Singly and in Pairs, at the National Stock Yards.

The Most Important Horse and Mule Auction Held in Many Years.

On Friday, February 17th, Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company, of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, will sell for Guy Crandall, of Townsend, Montana, three hundred mules and three hundred and fifty mares.

The firm selling these mules say as follows:

"The mules consist of fifty coming two-year-olds, 125 coming three-year-olds and 125 coming four and five-year-olds. They are an even dark-colored lot, sired by the very best Missouri and Kentucky jacks and out of grade draft mares weighing 1,350 to 1,750 pounds. All of these mules have been grain-fed and are kind and gentle. The coming two-year-olds are halter-broken, and nearly all of the others have been broken to work. The majority of these mules are mares. Only a portion of them have small brands. They mate closely and are a growthy, big-boned, high-qualitied lot of mules, equal to the very best Illinois or Missouri mules of like ages.

"We will also sell for Mr. Crandall 250 mares, two to six years old. Fifty of these are practically pure-bred Shires of splendid quality, extra weight, and bred to an imported Shire stallion weighing 2,200 pounds. The balance are high-grade Percheron and Shire mares with plenty of size, bone and finish, and bred to pure-bred draft stallions. These mares are kind and gentle, and nearly all are broken to work.

"Besides these we will sell 100 lighter mares, fifty yearling and fifty unbranded draft colts and coming yearlings. The mules will be sold in pairs and the mares singly and in pairs at auction to the highest bidder under a full guarantee of age, soundness and work qualities.

"We held sales of mules in Februaries of 1909 and 1910 for Mr. Crandall, who is well known in this market, and his mules have given splendid satisfaction, and this lot will be much superior to any he has heretofore shipped. The Montana draft-bred mares and mules are exceptionally hardy and have an excellent reputation, the mares proving fine workers and sure breeders, and the young mules give excellent service on the farm and develop and grow into money makers.

"This sale is held at a time when you can sell these mules and mares to farmers ready to go into every-day spring farm work, and you will secure them at prices much lower than you can purchase the same class in any of the Middle States. Hoping to see you here, we remain,

Yours Respectfully,
CAMPBELL & REID AND WESTERN SALE STABLES CO.,
National Stock Yards, Ill."

A Beneficial Institution.

The L. C. McLain Sanitarium of 916 Aubert avenue, St. Louis, is devoted to the correction of deformities. This is probably the best of its kind in the United States, and has performed wonderful cures. A letter to the Sanitarium, mentioning this paper, will bring a booklet on the subject that is worth reading.

Successful Horse Auction.

The largest run of horses that Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. ever sold at auction consisted of 1,800 head, and the largest assembly of buyers ever crowded into the "Bull Ring" Pavilion were in evidence during the last two days of January at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. There was no break in the market. Just as fast as horses could be brought in they were sold, and the buyers were able to fill up car-loads of the classes they were in need of. On February 1st at the National Stock Yards there were 4,250 horses and mules for sale on commission and over 10,000 horses and mules in the barns of the horse and mule dealers in and adjacent to the market.

Mules For South Africa.

The Joseph A. Maxwell Mule Company, of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, are just finishing the delivery of three hundred 14½ and 15-hand mules destined for South Africa. These mules are shipped from St. Louis to New York, thence by boat, thirty-days' journey, to Cape Town, thence to Johannisburg and to the diamond mines. This shipment was collected and delivered by George A. Maxwell, who makes a specialty of such contracts. He has also completed a delivery of horses to Cuba quite recently.

On January 31st, a bull weighing 2,040 pounds sold on the market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards at 5½ cents a pound.

Horse and Mule Notes.

A recent purchase of 417 head of mules at $235 per head near Mexico, Mo., is announced as one-week's operations by a St. Louis firm.

On February 23d, at their sale barn in Oklahoma City, Messrs. Walker Bros. will hold public sale of twenty-five draft and coach stallions and mares. For horsemen who have determined to own good stock these auctions afford a splendid opportunity to buy the right stock at a fair sale. All the stock offered is recorded in the United States Stud Books of their special breeds, are fully acclimated and warranted. The ages run from weanlings to ten years old, mostly at the ages of three to six. Write the firm for list of stock to be offered.

From Hopkinsville, Ky., it is reported that five car-loads of mules were sold in one day at prices ranging from $175 to $245 a head. The top price was paid for a full load, being $10 per head higher than any previous car-load sale in that vicinity.

HORSE AND MULE SALESMEN.

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

HORSE AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Horse tnd Mule consignments are solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United tSates. Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

HORSE DEPT.—Nugent Bros., Maxwell Bros.
MULE DEPT.—Ed. Conway, Lan Morris.
AUCTIONEERS—Tim Holland, Ike Howard.

Write us for market information.
Address,

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

"ONLY SURE REMEDY"

Gadsdon, Ala., Apr. 25, 1909.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Gentlemen: Please send me copy of your TREATISE. I have been using your Spavin Cure for 20 years, and find it is the only sure remedy, it is the best liniment I can get for horse and man. Yours truly, W. J. McBee.

That tells the whole story, and it is the experience that hundreds of thousands have had in the past 40 years, and it's the experience you will have—"It is the only sure remedy"—

For Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Swellings and All Lameness

Sold By Druggists—$1.00 a Bottle, 6 bottles for $5.00. Keep it on hand always. Be ready for the emergency. Kendall's stops the pain, starts the circulation, penetrates and removes the cause of the disorders. Ask for a free copy of "A Treatise on the Horse." If not at dealers write to—
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

FREE—FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

Know How Much You Make This Year

No one shall pay a cent for **Bickmore's Farm Account Book.** It will be sent free to any farmer who will be good enough to tell who and where he is. The cost of a crop never demanded closer attention. Business farming puts money in the bank This book is arranged to keep all accounts in simple form—more simple, and certainly more practical, than trying to remember them; shows what to charge against crop production; has a laborer's time record; and section for personal accounts. **64 pages; for ink or pencil.** Not a cheap affair. It is meant for business. Its quality is in keeping with

BICKMORE'S FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

Published by
BICKMORE GALL CURE CO.
OLD TOWN, MAINE, U. S. A.

BICKMORE'S GALL CURE

a remedy that **cures,** and the horse works all the time. Users keep it in their stables the year round—they believe in it. It is always ready for Harness or Saddle Galls, Chafe, Rope Burns, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. In cows use it for Sore Teats. Don't buy a substitute. Insist in getting Bickmore's Gall Cure—for the sake of your horse's health. But write now for Bickmore's Farm Account Book—it is ready for **you.** No cost. No obligation. Send your name and address—that's all.

Bickmore Gall Cure Co.
Box 486, Old Town, Maine

Send Your Name on This Coupon or on a Postal Card

Send me a Free Copy of Bickmore's **"Farm Account Book,"** as advertised in National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Name .....
P. O. .....
R. F. D. .....
State .....

the
public
finds
you
out

You can't stop the spread of good news. If you sell a good article your customers will talk about it. That's how it happens that there are now 250,000 Economy Cream Separators in actual daily use. We sold 40,000 last year. Ask for the Economy Chief Dairy Guide for 1911. Most interesting cream separator proposition ever printed.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Chicago, Illinois

Shire Mares and Stallions.

On February 16th a new importation of Shire mares and stallions is due to arrive at Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill. The importation consists of three to five-year-old bay, black and grey stallions, also an extraordinarily fine lot of mares and fillies for their sale on Thursday, March 2d. Write for description.

Cost of Milk Production.

Professor Erf, of Ohio, says that if it costs $102 per year to keep a cow, and if the cow gives 3,000 pounds of milk per year, the cost is 7.3 cents per quart; if 4,000 pounds per year, 5.5 cents per quart; if 5,000 pounds per year, 4.4 cents per quart; if 6,000 pounds per year, 3.6 cents per quart; if 7,000 pounds of milk per year, 3.1 cents per quart. Here is a range of 3.1 to 7.3 cents per quart, depending entirely on the amount of the product, the cost of keeping the cow remaining the same.

$15.95 AND UPWARD
AMERICAN SEPARATOR
SENT ON TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED. A new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; heavy or light cream. Different from this picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1102 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

Dairy Items.

Messrs. J. R. White & Son, near Aurora, Mo., say: "We consider silage one of the best feeds we ever used to keep up the milk flow in winter. Since we began feeding silage we have never had a cow off feed, and we are feeding a cow all she will eat."

Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of the Holstein Advanced Register, says that Holstein-Friesian milk contains 12 per cent. of total solids, of which 3.45 per cent. is fat and 8.55 per cent. solids other than fat.

Holstein cows and heifers examined for the Advanced Register of the breed, 227 head of them, averaged 26 quarts of milk a day, which, being 3.46 per cent. fat, represents a butter average of 15.6 pounds per cow per week.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their customers. Colonel James H. Campbell, the veteran and renowned cattle salesman, has recently joined this house as Vice-President, in charge of the cattle department. His presence adds strength to the organization. Stockmen requiring market information should address Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Buildings on the Farm.

The construction of buildings on the farm is bettered and simplified by firms that manufacture houses and deliver them right on the ground ready to be put up. One of these firms has an advertisement in this paper on page 8. By writing for their catalogue and Home Builders' Plan Book and enclosing 10 cents for postage you will receive a valuable work on buildings that will give practical ideas and a clear statement of cost. There are fifty-six plans for houses and bungalows. You can buy the complete house, or the mill work, the mantels and the hardware, and, if you so desire, you can secure the plans and construct the house yourself. The book is a safeguard to the home builder and should be sent for at once. Address, Gordon-Van Tine Co., 2482 Case street, Davenport, Ia.

The Top at Denver.

At the Denver Live Stock Show the grand champion car-load of steers consisted of fifteen head, averaging 1,402 pounds, fed by Clayton & Murnan at Eaton, Colo. These steers were sold by Clay, Robinson & Co. to the Colorado Packing and Provision Company at $8.25 per 100 pounds, which was 40 cents per 100 pounds higher than any other cattle sold for.

AN IHC MANURE SPREADER MEANS NEW LAND ON THE OLD FARM

THOUSANDS of people during the past year paid fabulous prices for new land—gave up their savings and their homes and moved into unknown country just for the sake of securing more productive property.

Hundreds of farmers found a better plan. They stayed at home and invested a small part of what it would have cost them to move to the new country in an I H C Manure Spreader.

Now in leisure time during the winter they are returning to the soil the rich fertility that has been drained from it—making new land out of old—putting it into condition to yield bumper crops.

With an I H C Spreader the manure can be distributed in the proper amount required by the condition of the soil. A light coat, where land is good, a heavy coat where it is most needed.

I H C Manure Spreaders have many exclusive features which you ought to know about. Years of successful service has shown their superiority. In buying an I H C machine you are assured satisfaction for they are backed by a company that cannot afford to risk its reputation by offering you anything but the best.

I H C Spreaders are made in three styles

Corn King—Kemp 20th Century—Cloverleaf

in sizes ranging from 30 to 70 bushels capacity.

Corn King and Kemp 20th Century Spreaders are of the return apron type—Cloverleaf Spreaders have endless aprons. Lime hoods for spreading lime and drilling attachments for distributing manure in rows are furnished on special order.

Let the I H C local dealer tell you all about I H C Spreaders and how you, too, can turn your manure pile into money with one of these simple, efficient machines. Catalogues can be secured from him, or, by writing for them.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago (Incorporated) U S A

IHC Service Bureau
The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A Frozen Dairy Food.

A frozen dairy product has just been brought out by the Dairy Section of the Agricultural College at Ames. Iowa. The name is Lacto, and is made of loppered whole or skim milk, with the addition of eggs, sugar, lemons and flavoring materials. It is claimed for this product that it is rendering palatable the sour milk which scientists claim will prolong life. Lacto is said to have a more pleasant flavor than sherberts and ices and contains considerable more nutriment.

Ohio Corn Sweepstakes.

Graves & Tracey, of Antwerp, Paulding county, Ohio, won the National Stockman and Farmer Trophy for the best ten ears of corn produced in the state. This was at the Ohio Corn Show held in advance of the National Corn Show. The American Agriculturist's Trophy for the best corn exhibit by a boy was won by Byron L. Stanley of Woodstock, Champaign county.

Missouri Mules For Illinois.

A. L. Patrick, of Carmi, Ill., purchased 100 head of one-year-old mules in Shelby, Monroe and Howard counties, Missouri. He bought twenty-seven head of yearling mare mules from Mr. Estill, of Howard county, that were the best bunch of yearling mules in the state. They weigh from 950 to 1,200 pounds, and are from 15 ½ to 15 ¾ hands high.

ALFALFA CLOVER SEED
Northern grown, "Full of Life," tests 98% purity, 95% germination. Write for samples and prices and New Beautifully Illustrated Catalog which tells about the best varieties of "Full of Life" Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Shrubs, etc.
H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford Seed Farms, R. F. D. 50 ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

"Hatching Facts" Free

Your address on a postal brings latest edition of "Hatching Facts" —best Booklet published on Incubators and Brooders—tells how to start right at least expense. Belle City won World's Championship last season. "Hatching Facts" tells all. Write today—or if in a hurry order direct from this ad below. Anyway read remarkable offer: J. V Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co.

$7.55 Buys the Best 140-Egg Incubator

Ever Made

$4.85 Buys the Best Brooder

Both Incubator and Brooder, ordered together cost but $11.50—Freight Prepaid (E. of Rockies). The Belle City Incubator has double walls and dead air space all over, copper tank, hot-water heat, self-regulator, thermometer, egg tester, safety lamp, nursery, high legs, double door. The Belle City Brooder is the only double-walled brooder made, hot-water heat, platform, metal lamp. No machines at any price are better.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Write for our book today, or send the price now and save waiting.

J. V. Rohan, President.

140-Chick Brooder

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 74 Racine, Wis.

Fresh Eggs.

In a local paper we note the following, printed with the display which indicates that the advertiser believes he has a choice product and is bound to convince the public of this fact. The substance of his talk is this:

"Beginning this week, particular buyers will be able to procure 'Purple Seal' eggs. These eggs are the first ever offered in——, absolutely guaranteed in every particular. Each dozen carton contains a card showing the date laid. Every egg is absolutely sterile. Every dozen to eat. Never an egg tasting strong or musty from pickling. Never an egg with lost nutriment due to cold storage. But a delicious fresh food produced from healthy hens fed on pure food."

What is there about this recommendation which any farmer's wife might not readily put herself in a position to guarantee? Nothing at all. Much of it she really does in substance, but she takes her product where it is dumped in with the common lot, and credit for extra goods is neither claimed nor given.

The time is coming when all food will be put up in better form; when the individual will take the same pride in having her packages neat and in first-class order that the most fastidious manufacturer now exercises. She will find that it pays. She will enjoy having the particular customers inquire for her products. The compliment will be sought after and deserved.

For years we have known extra good country products to be retailed to customers once or twice a week, the parties thus disposing of them receiving a few cents more for their pains. But this means unnecessary trouble, and in some instances it cannot be given. The time spent in driving to different parts of a city to deliver the goods takes quite a percentage from the profit. Where butter and eggs are contracted for the season there is more or less risk in making a stated estimate. At some times of the year less butter is produced, and the hens are liable to go on a strike without warning. If a fixed quantity is promised for each week in the season, either there must be a surplus during the flush months or shortage during others. True, one may fill in the gap, perhaps, by buying of a neighbor; but can this product be guaranteed?

If the package is put upon the market in some such way as the one outlined, it does away with the necessity of making yourself a huckster. True, the middleman gets a profit; yet there are times when it is cheaper to give it to him—if not excessive—than to take a team from the hayfield half a day each week on the marketing trip.

If your name is placed upon each package you soon acquire a reputation. It is yours to determine whether this be good or bad. It may be a little more trouble to record the date at which each egg was laid, yet it is quite essential that the consumer know this, and after the habit of systematically recording it is acquired, the trouble is less than one would think.

It is only fair that some weight record be established. If you furnish large eggs you want them to be considered a little better than those of the smaller breeds which produce more eggs.

As to the pure food, your own advantage is on the side of it. The better you feed your flock the more will they reward you. Good food and in variety is a necessity to produce the highest egg yield. See that the refuse meat is fresh; that the vegetables are not half rotten; and that the grain is not musty. Because a chicken is less fastidious than a horse is no reason why damaged food should be fed to it.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Fakes and Insanity.

Anything over one hundred dollars for a hen or a cockerel is a sign of insanity. Anything over five hundred dollars is a fake. Don't let anyone startle you with the ten thousand dollar bird that has only one rival in her own family. Don't pay $25 for an egg. Buy them at 25 cents each. Many a good, honest "biddy hen" is worth more for meat and egg production than any of the so-called ten thousand dollar beauties. Eggs from the best strains of any breed are well sold at $3.00 a dozen, and twenty-five dollars ought to get a good picking from any breed. Keep out of the insane asylum if you can. The poultry business down to bed rock is based upon eggs at 25 cents a dozen and meat at 12 to 18 cents a pound. The poultry business, conducted as a business, will make more money upon the amount of money invested and the amount of attention given to it than any other business on earth, and the more you stick to it the better you will like it.

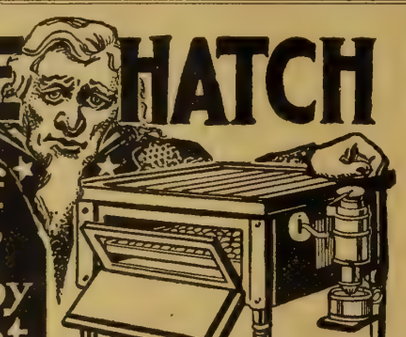
The Three Laying Years.

A writer in the Petaluma Poultry Journal, engaged in the subject of White Leghorns, says: "In the pullet year the pullet lays more eggs, because she has more time in which to lay them. If she commences laying in September or October she will have twelve months of laying before she molts, so she can produce 180 eggs. When she molts she is unproductive for an average time of three months, so the next year she has only nine months in which to lay. If she does as well as she did when a pullet, she may lay 135 eggs. As hens grow older they take more time to molt and the rests between the periods of laying are longer, so she will probably be unproductive four months the third laying year, and will do well if she produces 100 eggs. Beyond this it is very uncertain what she will do."

Australian Results.

At the Hawkesbury Agricultural College of Australia, in three different egg-laying contests, the averages for the first year were 180, 179 and 190 eggs per hen per year. The averages for the same hens the second year were 124, 127 and 140.

THE SURE HATCH



The Kind of Incubator Approved by Government Experts

Farmer's Bulletin No. 236 on Incubation and Incubators, issued by the **U. S. Dept. of Agriculture** describes a perfect incubator. In so doing it describes the **SURE HATCH** as faithfully as though the writer had a **SURE HATCH INCUBATOR** standing before him as he wrote. Read what he says:

"The body should be mounted on strong legs."
"The top should be smooth and unincumbered."
"No machine is complete without nursery and chick tray."
"Best regulator is double disc."
"Body should be of unshrinkable material."
"Walls must be air tight and have dead air space between."
"Must have double doors perfectly fitted."

The SURE HATCH is the only incubator having every feature required in a perfect incubator.

Double redwood walls with dead air space between; dependable hot water heating system, sensitive, positive heat regulator and safe, steady lamp, are **Sure Hatch** features that are not equalled in any other incubator. The

SURE HATCH cannot fail to hatch all fertile eggs. Insure against disappointment by getting a **SURE HATCH**, the incubator that has earned its reputation of hatching more healthy chicks than any other incubator made. **TRY A SURE HATCH 60 DAYS FREE.** We guarantee satisfaction and pay the freight. Send today for our Free Sure Hatch Book containing valuable information.

Sure Hatch Incubator Co.,
Box 40, Fremont, Neb.

Write for Our Free Poultry Guide First

DON'T invest a cent in *any* poultry outfit until you get our 212-page illustrated free book, "Profitable Poultry Raising." Full of interesting facts, practical hints and money-making suggestions; pictures of famous poultrymen and largest poultry plants. Poultry is today a billion dollar industry!

Poultry and eggs bring highest prices. Get into the work *now* and start *right* with

Cyphers Incubators and Brooders

The world's standard, self-regulating, self-ventilating, non-moisture, continuous hatchers. Fireproof; insurable. Guaranteed. Investigate and judge for yourself.

The best breeders and owners of largest, best paying poultry plants tell you in our practical book how Cyphers machines have helped them to *bigger profits*. Write for the book *today*. We mail it postage paid gladly. Address store nearest to you.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY
Dept. 56, Buffalo, N. Y.

New York City, Chicago, Ill. Boston, Mass.
Kansas City, Mo. Oakland, Cal. 2000 Selling Agents

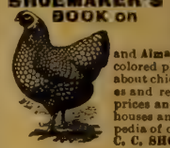
Get our Price and Free Book

LIFE PRODUCERS
SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS
LIFE PRESERVERS
SUCCESSFUL BROODERS

The only machines that rival the mother hen. Sold on a **Direct-to-You Factory Price.** Get our **Big FREE** Incubator Book and save 40%. Send postal now. Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of small Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys" sent for 10c.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 161 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY



and Almanac for 1911 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. **Only 15c.**

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 945, Freeport, Ill.

Made on the Only Correct Principle

Lamp is underneath, in the center. That gives it the most even temperature throughout the egg-chamber. Holds 4 to 8 quarts of oil. Automatic trip cuts down flame at burner when too hot. Others let heat escape. That's why the X-Ray Incubator needs only

One Gallon of Oil and One Filling of the Lamp

to a hatch, while others need 3 to 5 gallons of oil and must be filled almost every day. Sold on 90 days' trial, guaranteed to be as represented and we pay the freight.

THE X-RAY **Incubator**

means better hatches at less expense and no bother. Made of California Redwood, enameled steel covered, rosewood finish. Ask for free book No. 60.

X-RAY INCUBATOR CO.
Wayne, Neb.

We Pay Freight

Every Fowl A Money Maker

I want to send every live poultry raiser my **BIG FREE CHICKEN BOOK.** Contains more real chicken information than a whole library full of most poultry books. Tells how to limit your feed expense and still get more and better eggs and chicks. Eggs hatch better chickens, more chicks live, sell for more money. 80 pages, all interesting. Send for it today. It is Free.

Henry Steinmesch, Pres., 224 Steinmesch Bldg. St. Louis

I. N. Kramer & Son, Section B 3, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, well known seedsmen, have an attractive offer in our columns to all lovers of flowers, which should be read and acted upon by everyone interested.

Grain Seeding Revolutionized

The practical farmer of today no longer sows his seed broadcast. Why? Because he can do it cheaper and better with a grain drill. Neither is he satisfied with the drill his father used, because grain seeding, like everything else, has experienced an era of progress. The disk grain drill has practically revolutionized the method of sowing small grains. Thousands upon thousands of acres, where it would be absolutely impossible to put in grain by the employment of old style grain drills, have been transformed into golden-hued grain fields by the invention of the disk drill. Not only is this true, but the disk drill has lessened the labor for both man and beast. It has also enabled the farmer to reseed his worn-out meadows and run-down pastures. The farmer nowadays who has a Kentucky Disk Drill does not worry if his fields are trashy and the ground covered with pea vines, crab grass and trash. He no longer worries if his fields are muddy, or his ground is hard and difficult to sow. He knows full well that his Kentucky Drill will go through it all, put the seed in the ground and cover it well. The Kentucky Drill is made in a wide range of styles and sizes—plain and fertilizer—by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Ind., whose ironclad warranty protects every purchaser. You can get in the Kentucky line a drill that will do your work right, no matter what state or territory you live in. Send to the manufacturers for the Kentucky Drill catalogue, read about Kentucky Drills and then call on your retail implement dealer and insist on seeing the Kentucky Drill.

HARDY, EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

The Most Delightful Subscription Premium Offered by a Farm Paper.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower has again decided to send out a collection of eight choice ever-blooming Rose Plants to our patrons who will send in a special subscription.

The Collection of Roses.

The collection consists of **Rhea Reid**, one that received the gold medal at the National Rose Society; the flowers are rich velvety red. Another one is **The Bride**, one that will thrive under most unfavorable conditions. The flowers are the purest ivory white. **Etoile de Lyon** is the most magnificent pure yellow rose, massive in size and beautiful in every stage of development. **Bridesmaid** starts with the first warm days of spring and requires but little care; the flowers are an exquisite clear pink, beautiful in form and highly fragrant. The **Papa Gontier** rose is a grand variety for outdoor planting, producing double flowers of clear, glowing crimson and blooms from June to late in the year. **Bessie Brown** is a charming, pure snow-white rose; the flowers are very large and it blooms profusely. **Champion of the World** is a rich, ivory pink, and without it no garden selection is complete; it is unequaled for size of flower, fragrance or beauty. **Crimson Rambler**, the last of the collection, is a bright crimson flower that covers the entire bush. It is valuable for decorative hedges, arches and screens. We cannot describe this beautiful collection, but we will guarantee them to please any lover of flowers.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

Send Us Sixty Cents. We will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. We will send you direct by mail, postpaid, the full set of eight hardy, ever-blooming Roses. We will also send you a 16x20-inch picture entitled **"The American Beauty Rose."** The picture is most beautiful. There is a great bunch of roses resting on the white linen cloth of a table. It is glorious, magnificent. **Send Us Sixty Cents.** The paper can go to one address, the picture to another and the roses to another, or all three to one address.

ANOTHER SPECIAL OFFER.

We publish the Universal Magazine. It is a splendid publication, issued monthly. There are thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, illustrated stories, special articles, poetry, embroidery, patterns, etc. The subscription price is 25 cents a year. Send us Fifty Cents and we will send you the Universal Magazine for two years. We will also send you the full set of eight hardy, ever-blooming roses as a premium. The rose plants will be sent prepaid by mail. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Disposition of the Cotton Crop.

Representing the supply of cotton in the United States for the year ending August 31 last as being 12,188,-021 bales, 20 per cent. less than that of the previous year, in its annual review of the cotton supply the Census Bureau says 52 per cent. was exported.

The quantity of cotton consumed during the year was 4,798,953 bales, compared with 5,240,719 in 1909, a decrease of 441,766, or 8 per cent. The average weekly consumption of cotton in the United States in 1910 amounted to about 92,000 bales, compared with 108,000 in 1909, 87,000 in 1908, and 96,000 in 1907.

A significant feature of the report is the growth shown in the manufacturing industry in the cotton-growing states since 1880.

There were in these states thirty years ago only 561,360 active spindles, which consumed 188,784 bales of cotton. In 1910 there were 10,801,494 active spindles, consuming 2,292,333 bales of cotton.

The quantity of domestic raw cotton exported during the year ending August 31, 1910, amounted to 6,339,028 running bales, valued at $460,868,020. The United Kingdom, France and Germany took five-sixths of the export cotton.

According to the report, the total value of exported cotton goods of domestic manufacture for the year ending June 30, 1910, amounted to $33,398,672, whereas the import of manufactures into the United States during the same year amounted to $66,473,143 in value.

Home Mixing and how to do it

Farmers

are learning that they can satisfactorily mix their own fertilizers, and because it is so *simple* and so *profitable*, more and more are doing so.

There are but two things to know to make it a success, and these you have to know anyway to make fertilizing pay: Just what your land and crop should have in the way of fertilizer and where to get the materials.

POTASH

A few simple tools are all that are required for mixing. A sand screen will help if you have one. Mix it on the barn floor, on an outside platform or on a spot of hard ground swept clean. *Home Mixing Pays Because Potash Pays.*

Mix It Yourself and Get Just the Fertilizer You Need

You can vary the mixture to suit specific needs of different crops or sections of land. To get best results you'd have to select several different fertilizers if you bought the complete commercial mixtures. You can add filler if more bulk or better mechanical condition is needed, and you don't pay freight on it, or handle that extra weight unnecessarily.

For full and valuable information on fertilizers, their mixing, use and value, see your State or U. S. Government Agricultural Bulletins, read good farm papers, discuss the subject with neighbors, and *today* write us for literature on Fertilizers with especial attention paid to Home Mixing, FREE.

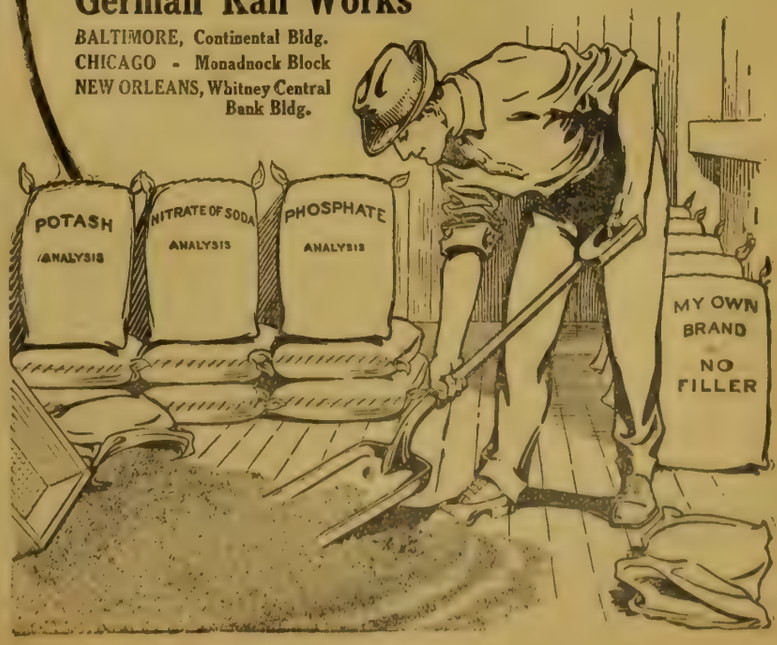
The U. S. Department of Agriculture, in discussing commercial fertilizers in the South Atlantic States (*Farmers Bulletin No. 398, Free*), says: "In the study of fertilizer practice it was found that nearly all of the best farmers mix their fertilizers at home and adjust the different fertilizer constituents to suit the needs of the crop and soil."

We sell Potash—Muriate, Sulphate, Kainit—through dealers everywhere or direct to farmers anywhere in any amount from a two-hundred-pound bag up.

Your dealer can get it for you or you can write us. Write for our booklets and prices. Potash pays and we can supply you.

German Kali Works

BALTIMORE, Continental Bldg.
CHICAGO - Monadnock Block
NEW ORLEANS, Whitney Central Bank Bldg.



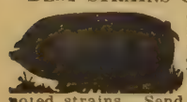
POLAND-CHINAS.

Come and see our great herd for yourself. We can show you Sows with litters that will wake you up to your interest. Come and see us or write.
KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

SEE MY HIGH-QUALITY, RIGHT-PRICED ANGUS CATTLE, or order on my make-good-or-money-back proposition. Terms cash, or one year at 6 per cent.

J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, - Godfrey, Ill.

BEST STRAINS OF POLAND-CHINAS.



Orders booked now for Spring Pigs at $10.00 each at weaning time, out of Corrector, Spellbinder, Chief Perfection, Royalty, and such noted strains. Send your order. First come first served.
D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE LOT OF REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA PIGS. Original stock from the Goodrich Farm, Eldon, Mo. Poland-China and Chester White Boars and Sows, not registered, but full bred. Sows to pig and with pig. Shropshire Rams and Ewes from registered stock. Farm near Big Four Railroad, fifteen miles east of Alton, Ill., at Moro, Madison county. Write for prices.

GAIUS PADDOCK, R. F. D. 1, Moro, Ill.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM, America's Largest and Oldest,

Importers of **SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.**

Write for Catalogue.

Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

ELMER GIMLIN, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte Specialist. Exclusive business Duston strain. Stock, $2 each; 15 eggs, $1. $3 per 50; $5 per 100. Catalogue free.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes and White Guineas. Stock for sale.
J. A. ROADRUCK, R.F.D. 14, Colburn, Ind.

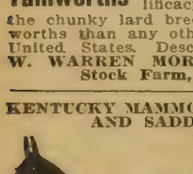
BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
WILARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The Bacon Hog, the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs not akin from best strains. My herd won over 100 ribbons at four State Fairs in 1909. Only made two exhibits in 1910, winning thirty-eight ribbons. Imported stock owned by me were winners at Royal Show, London, England, 1907. Mature Sows will fatten from 600 to over 700 pounds; Boars 1,000 to 1,200 pounds.
CHAS. FORD, Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

Tamworths The hog that puts vigor, prolificacy, size and quality into the chunky lard breeds. I sell more Tamworths than any other two breeders in the United States. Descriptive literature free.
W. WARREN MORTON, Mountain Home Stock Farm, Russellville, Ky.

KENTUCKY MAMMOTH JACKS, JENNETS AND SADDLE HORSES.



We are the largest breeders of Mammoth Jacks in America. Tamworth and Hampshire Swine. All stock registered or subject to registry.
Branch Barn, Hutchison, Kas. Mr. J. C. Kerr, Manager.
J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS
Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstake and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.

43 Varieties Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineas, Incubators, Dogs. Catalogue 2 cents. **MISSOURI SQUAB CO., St. Louis.**

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS for sale at $1.00 to $5.00 each. Also Berkshire Hogs of the right kind. **O. E. EGGIMANN, Dutchtown, Cape Girardeau County, Mo.**

FREE POSTER POULTRY CALENDAR FOR 1911 for 2c. postage. Illustrates leading varieties Pure-bred Chickens, Turkeys and Geese. Quotes lowest prices on Fowls and Eggs.
THE L. H. MUELLER POULTRY FARM, Wellsville, Mo.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Golden Sunset Strain Poultry. S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Bourbon Red Turkeys, Buff Ducks, Pearl Guineas, Buff Cochin and White Bantams. Now booking orders for eggs. Send for free descriptive circular and price list. **ALBERT S. ENNIS, 712-21 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.**

MISSOURI HERD OF TAMWORTH SWINE. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write me. **W. J. WHITE, R. F. D. 1, Butler, Mo.**

PUBLIC AUCTION.

25—TWENTY-FIVE—25 DRAFT and COACH STALLIONS and MARES

Send For Catalogue.

COME TO THE SALE.

WALKER BROS., Oklahoma City, Okla.

FINE MULES AND SADDLE HORSES.

For sale: First-class Mules in car lots or less. We usually keep several car-loads on hand. Also a few good Walking Horses. High-class registered Saddlers a specialty. Come and see us.
BARHAM SON & BUTLER, Milan, Tenn.

MILL CREEK STOCK FARM,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty-five years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks and Jennets, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell).
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

LIMESTONE VALLEY FARM.
Headquarters For High-class JACKS and JENNETS.

(ORPHAN BOY, exhibited by MONSEES & SONS—Grand Champion Jack at St. Louis World's Fair.)

We have the kind that will please you. We have the kind you will buy. This grand lot of Jacks must be seen to be appreciated. We pay one-half your railroad fare when you buy from us. Can you afford to not come and see?

L. M. MONSEES & SONS, Smithton, - Pettis County, - Missouri.

WANTED--Brood Sows

WISH TO BUY THEM—SAFE IN PIG.

State breed, size, price, and number of Sows, also when they will farrow.

TOM SHELLEY, Bridgeton, St. Louis County, Mo.

Make Big Money Training Horses

BE YOUR OWN VETERINARY DENTIST.

Prof. F. J. HAGERLING, the world-renowned horse trainer, has just issued a pocket ready-reference book, 128 pages, 4x7. It teaches how to train any horse, from a colt to a man-eater. Grooming, General Care of the Teeth, Medical Treatment, Feeding, Shoeing, etc., are explained in plain language. **A very valuable book to horse lovers at a small cost.** Regular price, 50c. To introduce will sell at **25c., Postpaid.**
Prof. F. J. HAGERLING, Belleville, Ill.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Peter Kells Dederick, of Albany, N. Y., died at Daytona, Fla., January 19th, in his 73d year. He was inventor of the hay baling press which bears his name. As an inventor and manufacturer of agricultural implements he was famous throughout the world.

It was reported from Xenia, Ill., on January 18th, that Edward Holman, a Clay county pioneer, had passed away in his 83d year.

L. S. Cox, of Hoopestown, Ill., died by the accidental discharge of his shotgun an January 18th. He was a wealthy retired farmer, 55 years old. He had been at his farm during the day and, returning to his home, was alighting from his buggy, when the gun was discharged as he lifted it from the seat. The charge went through the heart.

Conrad Woerstmeyer, 61 years old, a well-to-do farmer of Kobestown, Mo., who has been visiting friends in St. Louis, was found dead in bed on the morning of January 15th. The door was locked and a strong odor of gas came from the room. When the doctor examined him he said that Woerstmeyer had been dead some hours.

On January 14th, at St. Louis, Thomas Kroeker died at the age of 73 years. Mr. Kroeker was born in Mayence, Darmstadt, Germany, and came to St. Louis in 1856. He filled large contracts for meat and supplies for the United States government in the Civil War, the materials being shipped direct to to the federal soldiers in the South. He had a stall at the Union Market within a month of the date of his death.

Albert B. Gregory, of Whitehall, Ill., 74 years old, died at his town residence on Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, on Sunday, January 15th. Mr. Gregory was prominent as a stock farmer, feeder and breeder, and was a leader in all movements for the betterment of those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Frederick Wellhouse, known as the "Apple King," at one time said to be the largest apple grower in the world, died in Leavenworth, Kas., January 10th, aged 82 years. In 1890 the yield from the Wellhouse orchards was 80,000 bushels, and it required 200 cars to ship his fruit. Mr. Wellhouse was a native of Wayne county, Ohio, and went to Kansas in 1859.

BLOODED STOCK ITEMS.

In the breeders' advertising columns of this paper will be found a card by Mr. Tom Shelley of Bridgeton, Mo., who wishes to purchase a number of brood sows that are safe in pig. Mr. Shelley is manager of "Woodlands," the famous thoroughbred stock farm owned by Mr. B. Schreiber.

The famous Limestone Valley jack farm of L. M. Monsees & Sons at Smithton, Mo., have a card in The National Farmer and Stock Grower once more. This is the home of record-breaking stock sales and grand champion jacks and jennets. The card is on this page.

When a breeder has so much faith in the quality of his Angus cattle that he offers to ship them on a "make-good-or-money-back proposition," there must be some merit in his stock. This is just what Mr. Vissering proposes to do. He offers cows, bred and open heifers, and bulls fit for service and younger, at popular prices. Terms, cash, or note any time in one year at 6 per cent. J. P. Vissering, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

Mr. W. Warren Morton, of Russellville Ky., is again advertising Tamworth swine in this paper. He is the winner of the grand championships at the St. Louis World's Fair and at many shows, including the grand champion at the great Yukon Alaska Exposition. His herd is headed by the undefeated P. F. Dean, 3,999, the largest Tamworth boar in America.

Mr. Chas. Ford, of Mortonsville, Ky., who has sold many Tamworth swine to readers of this paper, reports that he has quite a number of spring pigs from first-prize winning sows and champion boars which will give satisfaction to any buyer.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ARKANSAS.—The new corn country and best alfalfa lands in Little River county; 1,000 acres Red River land; finest stock and grain farm in this section at a bargain. Hogs and cattle raised here cheaper than elsewhere. Address, **W. R. Cavett,** Shreveport, La.

MISSOURI.—4,120 acres of rich, cut-over well-drained bottom land, within one mile of railroad station. Located in the rich, productive region of Stoddard county. Will be sold in farm tracts at $25 to $30 per acre. Many consider this better than the rich lands of Illinois selling at $200 per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI.—385 acres of rich, well-drained bottom land, excellent for corn, wheat, timothy, clover, alfalfa, fruits and vegetables. Price, $70 per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

SOUTHERN DAIRY FARMS.

There is an enormous demand for dairy and stock farm products in the South. The government in its Agricultural Year Book says: "While the Southern dairyman will have some difficulties that are not found in the Northern sections, he also has many advantages over the Northern dairyman in milder climate, cheaper buildings and lands, greater variety of forage crops and good market." We have a large list of farms for sale in the rich Piedmont section at $10.00 to $75.00 per acre. Foot of mountains; no malaria; outdoor work the year round. Death rate in Greenville is 1 to the 100. Write for descriptive booklet.
GOLDSMITH & AGNEW, Greenville, S. C.

Greatest Farm Profits

are made by farmers in the **Southeastern States** on the cheapest, best located lands in America, in regions most healthful, climate most agreeable. This is shown by actual returns. Farmers have reported wheat yields of 40 bushels per acre, corn 100 to 150, six tons alfalfa, 200 to 300 bushels potatoes, profits of $100 to $400 on truck, up to $300 on fruit, make beef and pork at 3 to 4 cents a pound.

The Southern Field, illustrated newspaper, giving facts, State Booklets, Land Lists, etc., sent free on application. **Low Rates over Southern Railway.** Write

M. V. RICHARDS
Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway
1344 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TEXAS.—2,600 acres, 11 miles from Sabinal, Uvalde county; about half agricultural, balance excellent grazing. Price, $7.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Address, **Albert D. Evans,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

VIRGINIA.—Farms for sale from the mountains to the sea. Stock, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Fish and Oysters. New Illustrated Catalogue free. Address at once **Geo. E. Crawford & Co.,** Richmond, Va.

I BRING BUYERS AND SELLERS TOGETHER. If you want to buy, sell or exchange a farm or business, write me. Established 1881. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

We can sell your property; send description. **Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.**

WE GUARANTEE TO SELL YOUR FARM FOR CASH, no matter where located, within thirty days. Commission basis—no retaining fee—we get the money. Address,
PIONEER LAND CO., 6 Central Block, Decatur, Illinois.

FARMS WANTED! Don't pay commissions. We find you direct buyers. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties FREE. **AMERICAN INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, 55 Palace, Minneapolis, Minn.**

44 Bushels to the Acre

is a heavy yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Edmonton, Alberta, Western Canada, got from 40 acres of Spring Wheat in 1910. Reports from other districts in that province showed other excellent results—such as 4,000 bushels of wheat from 120 acres, or 33⅓ bushels per acre. 25-30 and 40 bushel yields were numerous. As high as 122 bushels of oats to the acre were threshed from Alberta fields.

THE SILVER CUP

at the recent Spokane Fair was awarded to the Alberta Government for its exhibit of grains, grasses and vegetables. Reports of excellent yields for 1910 come also from Saskatchewan and Manitoba in Western Canada.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre), are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil of the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured. mixed farming a success.

Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, pamphlet "Last Best West" and other information, to Supt. of Immig., Ottawa, Can., or to Can. Gov't Agt. (54)

Canadian Government Agent, 125 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.
C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Concerning Seed Corn.

Seed corn to be valuable must be pure-bred from recognized breeds grown under correct conditions and gathered before frost. Many farmers believe they have good seed corn, when, in fact, they have none at all. The growing of seed corn is as much a business of breeding as the occupation of breeding cattle. No man can deceive himself into the belief that his cattle are pure-bred when they are not; but farmers readily believe they have pure-bred seed corn when they have simply half-bred, three-quarter-bred, a sort of family corn, and not an ear that can be guaranteed to reproduce itself.

Last seeding season seed corn was very scarce. Farmers did not dare to rely on themselves because there were whole sections of country that could not put up a car of corn that would grade No. 2 in market. This year it is different; but for all that, much of the corn is better suited to the feed lot than to be selected for seeding purposes.

The Merchants' Exchanges and Boards of Trade have recently become alive to the fact that corn coming to market would grade better if it were better bred, and they are advising farmers to obtain their seed corn from recognized seed growers who are members of associations strictly growing pure-bred corn, and not to rely on the unknown product that simply looks good.

We have advertisers selling seed corn strictly up to all modern standards in purity of breeding, vitality by test, gathered at the right time, and fully up to all seed corn standards.

Every farmer should be sure that his seed is strictly correct, that he may establish seed corn plots of his own that in an emergency will place him in the ranks of corn breeders.

The Farmer's Best Friend.

Worth more than three hired men is a gasoline engine, especially if it is the right one. This item is in the interest of the Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company advertised on page 8. There's something about this little motor that particularly appeals to the judge of good machinery. It seems to combine something of the tremendous, irresistible power of the locomotive with the flexibility and smooth, sweet-running qualities of the automobile engine. It is so simple in design and has so few parts that it's almost impossible for it to get out of order, and even a boy can safely assume the care of it. It is of frost-proof, open-jacket construction and requires only a few pails of water to keep it cool. It will start practically as easily in winter as midsummer. Write for thirty-day trial and five-year guarantee offer. Address, Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co., 228 Third avenue, Waterloo, Iowa.

The Bradley Implements.

David Bradley was a noted agricultural implement manufacturer. The entire plant he established is now owned and operated by Sears, Roebuck & Co., and every implement made heretofore is yet made and sold direct from the factory. Mention this paper and write Sears, Roebuck & Co. for the book of David Bradley farm implements. See page 6.

Money Made in Wheat.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, says that he overheard a man in a restaurant say to another: "You told me that Andrews was a farmer, didn't you?"

"I told you nothing of the kind," was the reply. "I told you that Andrews made his fortune out of wheat. You never heard of a farmer getting rich out of wheat."

GET IT ALL!

AFTER WORKING AND WORRYING TO GET A BUNCH OF STOCK READY FOR MARKET, DON'T SACRIFICE ANY OF THE PROFIT.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO CONSIGN TO ANY BUT THE BEST SALESMEN. YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO EXPERIMENT.

SHIP TO THE FIRM WHOSE NAME FOR A QUARTER-CENTURY HAS BEEN THE SYNONYM FOR TOP-NOTCH SALESMANSHIP, FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, AND THE "SQUARE DEAL."

BILL YOUR NEXT CONSIGNMENT TO

Clay, Robinson & Company

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago East St. Louis Kansas City South St. Joseph Fort Worth
Denver East Buffalo Sioux City South Omaha South St. Paul

A Reasonable Plea For the Stomach

If Your Stomach is Lacking in Digestive Power, Why Not Help the Stomach Do Its Work—Especially When It Costs Nothing To Try?

Not with drugs, but with a reinforcement of digestive agents, such as are naturally at work in the stomach? Scientific analysis shows that digestion requires pepsin, nitrogenous ferments, and the secretion of hydrochloric acid. When your food fails to digest, it is proof positive that some of these agents are lacking in your digestive apparatus.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain nothing but these natural elements necessary to digestion and when placed at work in the weak stomach and small intestines, supply what these organs need. They stimulate the gastric glands and gradually bring the digestive organs back to their normal condition.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been subjected to critical chemical tests at home and abroad and are found to contain nothing but natural digestives.

Chemical Laboratory. Telegraphic address, "Diffindo," London. Telephone No. 11029 Central. 20 Cullum St., Fenchurch St., E. C.

London, 9th Aug., 1905.

I have analyzed most carefully a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets (which I bought myself at a city chemist's shop for the purpose) manufactured by the F. A. Stuart Co., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C., and have to report that I cannot find any trace of vegetable or mineral poisons. Knowing the ingredients of the tablets, I am of opinion that they are admirably adaptable for the purpose for which they are intended.

(Signed)

John R. Brooke, F. I. C., F. C. S.

There is no secret in the preparation of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Their composition is commonly known among physicians, as is shown by the recommendations of 40,000 licensed physicians in the United States and Canada. They are the most popular of all remedies for indigestion, dyspepsia, water brash, insomnia, loss of appetite, melancholia, constipation, dysentery and kindred diseases originating from improper dissolution and assimilation of foods, because they are thoroughly reliable and harmless to man or child.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are at once a safe and a powerful remedy, one grain of these tablets being strong enough (by test) to digest 3,000 grains of steak, eggs and other foods. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest your food for you when your stomach can't.

Ask your druggist for a fifty cent package or send to us direct for a free trial sample package and you will be surprised at the result. F. A. Stuart Co., 253 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

The Sheep of the Holy Land.

The most common sight out of doors in the Holy Land is the sheep. They are everywhere. You find them on the rich plains where the Philistines lived; they feed among the rocks on the slopes of the Judean Mountains and spot the wilderness all the way down to Jericho. They graze on every part of Samaria and Galilee and almost everywhere on the plain of Esdraelon. They are always watched over by shepherds and are often driven to new feeding grounds. The greater part of this country is mountainous. Limestone rocks cover the soil, which is so thin that if you could pare it off for a depth of eight inches there would be nothing but stone. It is different in the plains and the valleys, but the hills are terraces of rock covered with boulders and sprinkled here and there with patches of earth. The conditions, however, are such that the least bit of soil will grow luxuriant grass, and the sheep seem to grow fat on the stones.

I remember some flocks I saw on my way to the Jordan. They were heavy-wooled animals, with tails of fat hanging down like aprons behind them. The most of them weighed 200 pounds, and the average was fatter and finer than the best sheep of America. Some were white-wooled and some brown, and others had brown heads and white bodies. I have tasted the mutton. It is excellent, and is the best meat to be had at the hotels.

Among the Shepherds.

The shepherds are about the same all over Palestine. They are kindly-eyed men with fair faces, bronzed by the sun. They stay out all day on the hills with the sheep, driving them into the villages at night. Each shepherd has his staff and his scrip, a little bag of dried skin. He uses a sling as David did, and stones his sheep to keep them from straying. The strings of the slings are of goat hair, and the pad for the stone is of the same material, so that when a stone is put in the sling it fits close like a bag. Such things are now used in stone fights between the boys of the villages, who practice to see who can throw the farthest.

The wool of these sheep is especially fine. It brings a higher price than that of Damascus, and something like a million dollars' worth of it is exported a year. The shearing is done by hand, and much of the wool is sold unwashed. Some is washed after shearing, the work being done by women, who receive less than a shilling a day.

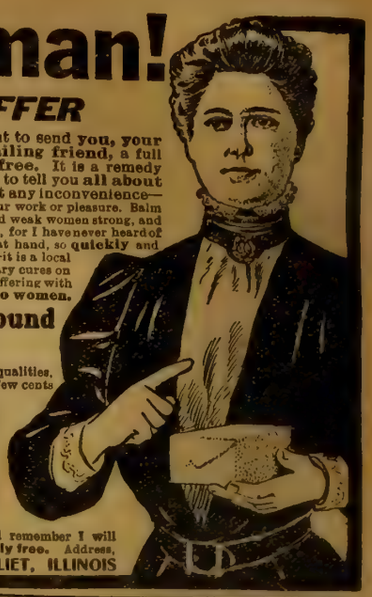
Nearly every flock of sheep has its goats. They are usually black and can be picked out at a great distance. Some of the goats produce excellent milk, and the best as much as three quarts a day.

There is a great deal in the Bible about the sheepfolds. These are common in Palestine. In the villages there are often corrals and sometimes caves in the hills. The village folds are closed at night and the shepherds keep the keys. Those of the mountains are usually open and the sheep go in and out as they will.

One of the most important duties of the shepherd is to water the flock. He does this at streams or wells. At the wells the women draw the water for the sheep as they did in the days of the Scriptures. They use bags of goatskin, untanned. The skins are taken almost whole from the goats, and the legs and other openings tied up so that the skin is waterproof. There is but one hole at the throat, and it is in this that the water is poured. The water for the household is carried in such bags, a network of ropes being wrapped around them so that it can be rested upon the back, the bag being supported by a rope around the forehead. A bag of the ordinary size, when filled, weighs at least 50 pounds. The women go along with their heads bent half double, carrying such bags to their village homes. They do this day after day all their lives long.—Frank G. Carpenter.

Sister Woman!

READ MY FREE OFFER



My Mission is to make sick women well, and I want to send **you, your daughter, your sister, your mother, or any ailing friend,** a full 50-cent box of Balm of Figs Compound **absolutely free.** It is a remedy for the treatment of **woman's ailments,** and I want to tell you **all about it**—just how to use it yourself—right **at home** without any inconvenience—and the best of it is that it will not in the least interfere with your work or pleasure. Balm of Figs Compound is a remedy that has made sick women well and weak women strong, and I can prove it—**let me prove it to you,** and I will gladly do it, for I have never heard of anything that has, according to the abundance of testimonials at hand, so **quickly** and **surely** cured women's ailments. No internal dosing necessary—it is a local treatment, yet it has to its credit some of the most extraordinary cures on record. Therefore I want to place it in the hands of every woman suffering with **any form of female weakness or diseases so common to women.**

This 50c box of Balm of Figs Compound will not cost you one cent

I will send it to you **absolutely free,** to prove to you its splendid qualities, and then if you wish to continue further, it will cost you only a few cents a week. I do not believe there is another remedy equal to Balm of Figs Compound, and I am willing to **prove** my faith by sending out these **50-cent boxes** free. So, dear reader, irrespective of your past experience, write to me **at once — today** — and I will send you the treatment **entirely free** by return mail, and if you so desire, I can readily refer you to many, who can personally testify to the great and lasting cures that have resulted from the use of this remedy. But after all, the **very best test** of anything is a **personal trial** of it, and I know a 50-cent box of Balm of Figs Comcound will **convince you** of its merits. Nothing is **so convincing** as the **actual test** of the article itself. Will **you** give Balm of Figs Compound this test? Write to me today, and remember I will gladly send you a **50-cent box of this remedy absolutely free.** Address,

MRS. HARRIET M. RICHARDS, Box C 223, JOLIET, ILLINOIS

In the Dining Room.

Of late years fine china and glassware have so far replaced the silver formerly used in the dining room that its cleaning and polishing is not the task it used to be; yet some silver is used by nearly all housekeepers, but the articles will not add to the appearance of the table unless they are kept shiningly clean.

The silver in every-day use can be kept shining by washing in warm suds and then polishing with a piece of chamois, and when the silver has become dull-looking it can be brightened by rubbing with whiting mixed with a little ammonia and water. Apply the mixture and let it dry, then rub off with a soft cloth and polish with a piece of soft flannel.

A little salt rubbed wet in a spoon will remove egg stains; and lemon juice and salt will remove medicine stains from silver.

Wash the outside of fancy glass pieces with a stiff brush and warm suds, then dry thoroughly and rub with a cloth dipped in alcohol and then in whiting and polish with soft cloths; and even the cheap ware will compare favorably with the finest cut glass if it is cleaned and polished often.

Both the glass and china dishes can be kept shiningly clean by stirring enough soap chips in hot water to make a nice lather and then washing the dishes through the suds; then they must be rinsed in clear hot water and dried with one towel and polished with another, free from lint.

There is nothing better than the suds made with soap chips for washing the tray cloths and napkins and all pieces of table linen. The borax in the soap chips softens the water and whitens the fabric, and they need very little rubbing when they are washed in this way: Stir the suds to a nice lather, then put in the pieces and let them remain for half an hour, then rub out and rinse, and the linen can be made just stiff enough by putting the pieces through strong borax water instead of starch, and this gives a nice gloss to the linen, and linen washed in this way comes out beautifully white and clean.

You can clean vinegar cruets and the like by putting pieces of raw Irish potato in the bottle with hot suds and allowing them to remain over night, then in the morning give the bottle a vigorous shaking and a good rinsing out. A cloth wet in hot water and wrapped around the neck of a bottle will usually remove the glass stopper, as the heat expands the glass and loosens the stopper.—M. H.

African Pork Imported Into France.

Consul Louis Goldschmidt, of Nantes, calls attention of the Department of Commerce and Labor to the importation of Algerian hogs into France. A steamship brought from Oran, in Africa, to Dunkirk 250 hogs for butchers at Dunkirk, Bethune, Arras and Paris. Other shipments are to follow, and this trade is apt to assume considerable importance.

The farmer who has not had his soil analyzed is sure to buy the wrong fertilizer.

Elkhart Vehicles and Harness

Save $25

3 x 9 Skein—$52.00
3½x10 Skein— 54.70

have a world wide reputation for high quality and our prices have made them famous.

THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS'

experience selling to the consumer means success. We ship for examination, **guaranteeing** safe delivery, satisfaction and to save you money.

Catalog shows all styles of pleasure vehicles and harness, pony vehicles and harness, spring wagons, delivery wagons, **farm wagons,** and harness.

May we send you large catalog?

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.,
Elkhart, Indiana

Save $25.00

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers. The price of the book alone is 50 cents.

For 60 cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

To Buy Groceries Right.

On page 7 will be found an advertisement of Montgomery Ward & Co., relating to their pure-food grocery catalogue. This firm is well and favorably known as a strictly reliable house, and hundreds of thousands of farmers will testify to this from having bought of them for many years. To get this catalogue, all you have to do is to write a postal card, saying: "Please send us your grocery catalogue as advertised in The National Farmer and Stock Grower." Address, Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago Avenue Bridge, Chicago, Ill., or to Montgomery Ward & Co., Nineteenth and Campbell streets, Kansas City, Mo. The service is equally as good from either establismment.

New Stories For Older Children to Read.

Somewhere between the ages of twelve and fifteen most children begin to lose interest in the childish stories that have heretofore entranced them. Then they look about for something more to their changing taste. I have seen a book snatched from the hands of a fourteen-year-old girl with the remark: "Your're too young for love stories." The girl read the book, but she did it on the sly, and was hurt far more my the act of deception than by the love tale. If children are normal they will naturally at this age feel an awakening interest in all things pertaining to love, and isn't the love theme a beautiful one, provided always that the story is of a pure, uplifting love? No one will deny that there is untold harm done by allowing maturing boys and girls to read indiscriminately whatever they lay their hands upon. But there is also great harm done by forbidding love stories with an all-inclusive sweep. Hasn't the Good Book some of the most beautiful love stories the world will ever know?

"But I don't know what stories to let them read. I have no time to read these books first myself," cried one earnest, discouraged mother. These days when young people can so readily obtain from the public library, the school, the Sunday school, the circulating and the various home libraries nearly all of the newer publications, among which are many that are unfit reading for children, and adults as well, it is a much harder matter to keep only pure reading matter in the hands of our children than in the days when resources were more limited. But there are many worth-while stories among the publications of the last few years, and for the sake of puzzled mothers let us run rapidly over a very few of such.

Anything that Grace Richmond writes can be safely placed in the hands of growing boys and girls. She is a writer of lively and lovely stories which young people delight in. They are always thoroughly clean and uplifting. "Round the Corner in Gay Street" and "The Second Violin" are the two best suited for young people of the age under discussion. The first tells of a family of seven merry young people who make the most of their poverty as they live in a wee house just around the corner from a mansion in Worthington Square. The wealthy young people in the mansion begin to find their chief interest in [illegible] the little house around the corner, and there is a beautiful love affair between the two families. "The Second Violin" recounts the adventures af a family temporarily orphaned. Grace Livingston Hill Lutz is another writer whose literary products are always sweet and wholesome. Her "Marcia Schuyler" and "Phoebe Deane" are stories well worth reading. "The Lady of the Decoration" by Frances Little, is a clever little story of a young woman's life in Japan, told in the form of letters. She has left a "Jack" at home, and the love story running through the volume is a tender one. There is, however, hardly the childishness about this volume that will appeal to some of the young people who just begin their ventures in grown-up stories. The boys and girls who have read "Mrs. Wiggs" and "Lovey Mary" by Alice Hegan Rice will want to read her "Mr. Opp." It's very different than her other stories, but Mr. Opp is a character whose acquaintance it is worth while to make, and were there only more Mr. Opps in the world, how much brighter a place it would be! Then there are "Freckles" and "A Girl of the Limberlost" by Gene Stratton-Porter. I wish every boy and girl in the world could read them. They are pure, sweet, soul-inspiring. The boys will be more manly for the reading and have higher ideals of womanhood; the girls will look for manliness in their boy friends and will strive after some of the sweetness shown in the strong character of the Limberlost girl. Mention must be made of "Ann of Green Gables" and its sequel "Ann of Avonica." Ann is an orphan who is sent by mistake to the home of a bachelor and his maiden sister. They keep her, however, and Ann and her "imagination" lead them a life for a few years. But Ann is too sweet to win anything but love in the end. She is always refreshingly original. The author is Mr. L. M. Montgomery. "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "New Chronicles of Rebecca" and "Rose o' the River" are by Kate Douglas Wiggin, and are fascinating. There are, of course, many other excellent stories among the comparatively new books for children and young people, but we hope that even these brief suggestions may give help to some of the busy, puzzled mothers. —Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Canadian Hay For the United States.

As to the possibility of importing hay into the United States from Ontario, Consul James M. Shephard, of Hamilton, reports that the hay crop of 1910 was much larger than in 1909, and that the prices are much lower, partly on account of the surplus and partly on account of the poor quality of a portion of the product. Farmers are getting (November 18) for loose hay in their wagons from $14 to $16 in the Hamilton hay market; but the largest dealer says that he has a good quality at Brantford, twenty-four miles from Hamilton, at $12 f. o. b. at that place. The freight on hay from Hamilton to New York is $4.70 per ton, and the American duty is $4.00 per ton.

A Woman Wants What She Pays For
In buying a watch, or anything else, a woman is practical.
She has an eye for style and beauty of design: but she insists on value, and gets it wherever there is a standard to judge by.
She demands a reliable make of watch. She asks for it by name—but she doesn't know, perhaps, that the name refers only to the works. The place she is in danger of being fooled is in the watch case—where standards are frequently cheapened in a way that doesn't show on the surface.
Now she can be sure of absolute integrity in bullion value, in assay and in the workmanship of her watch case if she will look for our marks inside the cap of the case.
These trademarks are her safeguard. They are standard with the fine jewelry trade and have been for fifty years.
CRESCENT GOLD FILLED
KEYSTONE 14K KEYSTONE SOLID GOLD
JAS. BOSS GOLD FILLED
The Keystone Watch Case Company
Established 1853
PHILADELPHIA
Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

The Walkers.

James M. Beck, the famous corporation lawyer of New York, is a native of Philadelphia, and to Philadelphia he often returns to see his old friends.

Mr. Beck, at a recent banquet in Philadelphia, defended corporations with an epigram.

"The trust buster and the Socialist may do what they please," he said, "but mankind will still be divided into two great classes—those who walk to get an appetite for their dinner and those who walk to get a 'dinner' for their appetite."

Unattainable Heights.

"Surgery," said Simeon Ford, at a dinner in New York, "accomplishes wonders nowadays. Hearts are sewed up, the appendix is removed, the large intestine is done away with. But—"

The noted humorist smiled.

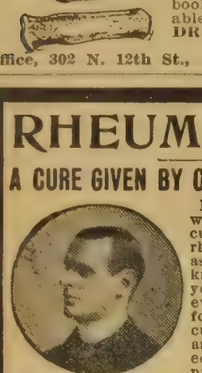
"But will the time ever come when surgery will be able to remove the cheek of a young man or the jaw of an old woman?"

It has been said of the world's history hitherto that "might makes right." It is for us and for our times to reverse the maxim and to show that right makes might.—Lincoln.

TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information FREE. DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist, Office, 302 N. 12th St., - ST. LOUIS, MO.

RHEUMATISM

A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT



In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address,

Mark H. Jackson, No. 655 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.

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$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure. We furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1627 Detroit, Mich.

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FOR SELLING POST CARDS
We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED, Plated WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch, American made, guaranteed 5 years, and a beautiful Ring for selling only 20 packages of beautiful high grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 20 packages, and when sold, send us $2, and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring & Chain. WELLS MFG. CO. Dept. 86 Chicago

150 Gold Back Post Cards FREE.
Send 10c today for postage, etc., for our special samples plan, incl. Valentine & Easter. IDEAL POST CARD CLUB, Dept. 175 CHICAGO

PILES, FISTULA, BLEEDING, RECTAL, ULCER, Etc.
Cured without surgical operation. Cures guaranteed. All protruding stopped in one or two treatments. Do not continue to suffer when you can be cured without an operation. Consultation free. Call or write, inclosing 2c. stamp for 172-page Book on Rectal Diseases.
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$100 MONTHLY and expenses to trustworthy men and women to travel and distribute samples; big manufacturer. Steady work. S. Scheffer, Treas., A F 211, Chicago.

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The United Factories of 804 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a lamp free, to one person in each locality **FREE** to whom they can refer new customers and who will show and recommend this marvelous, new, incandescent 100 candle power oil lamp. Simply send name and nearest express office.

AGENTS EARN EASY **$40 A WEEK**
selling my household necessity. Standard $1.00 value everywhere, which you can sell at 39 cents and make 200 Per Cent Profit. Everybody buys. L. T. D., Michigan, made $14 first day. W. A. W., Ohio, $54 one week, worked only 4 days. Mrs. C., Wisconsin, averages over $40 a week for a whole year. Write for terms, F. R. Greene, 26 Lake St., Dept. 71, Chicago.

FREE—BOYS AND GIRLS, do you want a beautiful present? Send your name and address and we will send you goods and list of beautiful presents you can get absolutely Free. Write to-day.
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120 New Design Post Cards FREE
Send 10c for postage, etc., for special assortment to introduce, including Valentine Easter Cards. LANGLEY CARD CLUB, Dept. 452 CHICAGO

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1. Lady Gwendoline's Dream. 2. On Her Wedding Morn by Charlotte M. Braeme. 3. The Refugee. 4. The Phantom Wedding by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. 5. Glen's Creek. 6. Ada Harcourt, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. These are six corking good love stories by these great authors. They are six separate books. A whole season's reading. You get all six for sending 25c for a year's subscription to Everyday Life, our 32-p illustrated monthly and 6c extra to help pay postage, etc., or 30c. in all. EVERYDAY LIFE, DEPT D 37, CHICAGO.

A Town Rest Room For Women.

When the man finishes his town trading, he joins a group of his fellows at some convenient meeting place, and has a good time visiting until the meal is ground or the horses shod and he can start for home. When the woman finishes her trading she wanders lonesomely about the streets or stands about in the store, feeling herself in the way and wishing it were time to go home. If she is so fortunate as to have friends nearby she may go to visit them, but there is always the likelihood that her husband may be ready before she gets back and he would be "put out" if she made him wait. Then. too, her "wait" may not be at a time to call upon even near friends. It may be too near the dinner hour; they may have company; it may be a busy day with them—a number of reasons why a thoughful woman would hesitate to intrude at any and all hours.

From time to time there has been agitated the question of a town rest room for country women to use on just such occasions. Letters from women who have been questioned on this subject show that country women are very much interested in the idea and many of them are eager to see it materialize. They feel that such a room would make a real pleasure trip of their town visit. But if these rest rooms are ever to be, most probably the country women will have to start them themselves, and it is very probable because no one has been willing to take the first step that as yet there are so few of these rooms.

The women from the country stretching in all directions from the town can use the one room. Suppose one or two interested women call on their nearest neighbors and these in turn pass it onto their neighbors; then start the good word on other sides of the town by the use of the telephone. Assured that there is a real interest among the women who would get the benefit of the room, ascertain for what rent such a room centrally located can be had. It will not be very high at most. Suppose the rent for a good-sized room is seven or eight dollars a month. If there are fifty women willing to share that expense, it would mean an assessment of about fifteen cents per month for each member. Let the furnishings be contributed by whoever has something to spare. A little rummaging in attics will produce the desired rugs, chairs and perhaps couches. Have a couple of couches, even if they must be made of pine boards laid on horses. Then put a pad on them and pile high with pillows. A ten-minute relaxation while in town may prevent many a headache and backache. Also provide some kind of a table and let the women place upon it whatever they care to in the way of periodicals and books. This will provide fresh reading matter for many women. If it is desired to carry out this idea a little farther, make arrangements to have women carry home something in the way of reading matter, writing their name on a pad kept for that purpose and stating when the borrowed matter will be returned. Also have in the rest room a little oil or alcohol lamp and a few cups and saucers. Women who care to can then make themselves a cup of tea or chocolate. While there need be no regular club organization, someone should be chosen as general manager from year to year, so there will be a head to whom matters may be referred, and there must also be a treasurer to collect the rent assessments.

So you see, really, dear women, the idea is very practical and not hard on any one person, provided each woman is willing to do her share and there is the right spirit of co-operation. It just needs some person to start the good work, and perhaps you are the one to do that. Can we not each one do our part?—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

I Guarantee to Cure

ECZEMA
TO STAY CURED!
It is also called SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, TETTER, ITCH, WEEPING SKIN, MILK CRUST, PRURITUS—these are different names, but all mean one thing—ECZEMA.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY THE DOCTOR WHO TREATS NOTHING BUT ECZEMA.

I prove every word that I have said—I give to every sufferer

A FREE TRIAL

Just to show you that you need my treatment. It is yours for the asking. If you have been to other Doctors, if you have taken patent medicine, and used lotions and salves till you are disgusted, write to me—I will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, A TRIAL TREATMENT. There are no strings to this statement. There is not one cent to pay—not a penny accepted. I know what my trial treatment will do; I know that it will convince you more than anything else on earth that you need my treatment.

Reliable Beyond Question

This is a statement from the bank of my home town, where I have done business for years.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
Sedalia Mo Jan.-1-1910.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—
Dr. Cannaday, of our city is a physician, making a specialty of ECZEMA. We have handled his business exclusively for one year and eight days. His patients deposit their money with us, in their OWN NAME, to be paid to the doctor, if his treatment is satisfactory. If we remember correctly, we have been called upon by only FOUR of his patients for their money, and it seemed then, that the fault was more with the Express Companies than with the treatment failing.
Considering the number of cases he treats, we regard his success as remarkable. We consider him perfectly reliable, and assure those placing their money with us a fair, square, business deal.
Yours Truly,

Don't Miss This Chance for a Cure

If you are SUFFERING FROM ECZEMA you can only be cured one way—REMOVE THE CAUSE. What is the cause? ACID IN THE BLOOD. How do you remove it? By cleansing the blood of the ACID.

My treatment is soothing—relieves the dreadful itching at once and cures the disease quickly. You don't have to take treatment for months and months. ONLY ONE CASE IN TEN needs the second treatment—ONE IN FIFTY needs the third—think of that!

What Eczema Is

Eczema is a disease of the blood and affects all parts of the body—the face, lips, ears, hands, feet, genital organ, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Yellowish red eruption; the pimples or patches may swell and the itching is so great the person will scratch the top off, then they bleed and dark scales form; there is an oozing of matter. In some the skin cracks and bleeds. Itching is terrible; a person suffering will scratch till they bleed. Scales form on parts of the body, where the clothing comes in contact.

Ten Years Guarantee

I positively Guarantee that every case cured by me will stay cured 10 YEARS! It must be good or it could not be sold this way.

Strong as Rock of Gibraltar

I am a graduate from two leading medical schools. I am the holder of a GOLD MEDAL taken in Competitive Examination. Does this not show that I am fully qualified? I will send you my book, showing endorsements of business men of all classes. Also testimonials and pictures from cured patients everywhere. Some of them may be YOUR NEIGHBORS.

MY BOOK

Is the most complete book ever sent out. I explain every form of the disease plainly and fully. I show pictures of many severe cases, which are extremely interesting. I send you names of thousands who have been cured and are grateful.

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969 Park Square
Sedalia, - Mo.:
Please send without cost to me prepaid Free trial treatment, also copy of your Free Book.
Name.....
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Treatment and literature sent in plain wrapper.

Apple Sales at St. Louis.

The following sales took place early in February: Packed (barreled) Ben Davis at $3.35 for No. 2 to $4.00 and $4.25 for fancy Western, and $4.75 for fancy Virginia; Winesap at $5.00 to $5.50 (No. 2 and inferior nominally less); York Imperial at $4.00 to $4.25 for No. 2 up to $5.50 for extra fancy; fancy Blacktwig at $4.75; fancy Virginia Gano at $5.50, and Roman Beauty at $6.00; Baldwin at $3.25 to $3.40 for No. 2 to $4.65 and $4.75 for fancy; Greenings at from $3.75 for No. 2 to $5.00 for fancy; fancy Kings at $5.00 to $5.50. Northwestern boxed apples sold at auction as noted below. Sales: 100 Illinois Ben Davis at $4.10, delivered; one car fancy Baldwin at $4.65, delivered; forty barrels extra fancy (genuine) Virginia Gano at $5.50, delivered; forty barrels do. (do.) Roman Beauty at $6.00, delivered.

6 LOVELY EASTER POSTCARDS 2c
These beautifully colored, gold embossed postcards, given for 2c stamp, to introduce our cards in your locality. Write now. Don't delay.
A. PORTER, 107 Clinton St., Chicago, Dept. G12.

We Pay $36 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. Imperial Mfg. Co., Dept. 38, Parsons, Kas.

$25 WEEKLY and expenses to men and women to collect names, distribute samples and advertise. Steady work.
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If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.
Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.
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E. R. MARDEN, President
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Washington, D. C.

A correspondent writing asks the question: "Which is the simplest and safest branch of stock raising for the general farmer?" The answer without hesitation is "hog raising." Someone will dispute this, but no dispute will change it.

How to Stop Pimples

In Five Days You Can Get Rid of All Skin Eruptions by the New Calcium Sulphide Wafers.

Trial Package To Prove It Sent Free.

Any man or woman gets awfully tired going around with a pimply face day after day. And other people get awfully tired, too, seeing them go around with faces full of disgusting pimples.

If you are one of the unfortunates who can't get away from your pimples, and you have tried almost everything under heaven to get rid of them, take a few of Stuart's Calcium Wafers every day. Do that steadily for a few days, and in less than a week look at yourself in the mirror.

You will then say that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are a wonder in getting rid of the eruptions.

These wonderful little workers contain the most effective blood purifier ever discovered, calcium sulphide.

No matter what your trouble is, whether pimples, blotches, blackheads, rash, tetter, eczema or scabby crusts, you can solemnly depend upon Stuart's Calcium Wafers as never-failing.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have cured boils in three days and the worst cases of skin diseases in a week. Every particle of impurity is driven out of your system completely, never to return, and it is done without deranging your system in the slightest.

Most treatments for the blood and for skin eruptions are miserably slow in their results, and besides, many of them are poisonous. Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain no poison or drug of any kind; they are absolutely harmless, and yet do work which cannot fail to surprise you.

Don't go around with a humiliating, disgusting mass of pimples and blackheads on your face. A face covered over with these disgusting things makes people turn away from you, and breeds failure in your life work. Stop it. Read what an Iowa man said when he woke up one morning and found he had a new face:

"By George, I never saw anything like it. There I've been for three years trying to get rid of pimples and blackheads and guess I used everything under the sun. I used your Calcium Wafers for just seven days. This morning every blessed pimple is gone and I can't find a blackhead. I could write you a volume of thanks. I am so grateful to you."

Just send us your name and address in full today, and we will send you a trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers, free to test. After you have tried the sample and been convinced that all we say is true, you will go to your nearest druggist and get a 50c. box and be cured of your facial trouble. They are in tablet form and no trouble whatever to take. You go about your work as usual, and there you are—cured and happy.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Possibilities of the Hen.

Prof. Geo. M. Turpin, of the Utah Agricultural College, in Farmers' Institute lectures, said:

"In looking over the government reports on egg production, I find that the average egg yield per hen in the United States is about sixty-five eggs; for Utah it is seventy-six, while for the state of Maine, away over here in the coldest parts of the country, it is 100. At first thought, this doesn't seem to indicate that climate has very much to do with the success of the business, notwithstanding all that we have said about it. But it does have, and the only reason that this condition exists is because there is one requisite necessary for success that nature aside from the efforts of man does not provide, and that is, first and foremost of all, attentive, intelligent management. The fact that the average farm hen of our own state lays scarcely more than six dozen eggs per year, while the least of every well managed flock need not be less than ten dozen, can only be accounted for by a lack of appreciation for this most essential of all factors.

"In order to further call your attention to the possibilities of the much neglected hen, we are showing here a picture of one of our college hens with the number of eggs she has produced in each of two consecutive years, together with the amount of feed that she consumed in one year. This is a white Leghorn hen, weighing about two and one-half pounds. There are two hundred eggs in the pile, averaging about twenty-five pounds, while the total amount of feed that you see represented is about 100 pounds, this representing, as stated, about the amount of feed as well as the kind that a laying hen requires in a year. If a thousand-pound dairy cow were to produce as much dry matter in the form of milk and consume as many pounds of feed in comparison to her body weight as this Leghorn hen, she would have to eat twenty tons of feed in a year and produce twenty tons of milk, which would make about 1,600 pounds of butter in the same time. That this particular hen is not a great abnormality is shown in the fact that we have at the college about twenty hens that have equaled this one's record, and that in the famous egg competition at South Australia last year, where about 400 hens were entered, the average egg yield for the whole lot, all kinds included, was about 190 eggs per year per hen. As a matter of fact, we have no other domestic animal that has the capacity of the domestic hen for consuming such a large amount of feed and manufacturing it into such a highly concentrated and high-priced food product, a fact that stands as the best of reasons for the growing popularity of the poultry industry."

An Experience With Spinach.

Balcom, Ill., December 29, 1910.

To the Editor:—Some years ago I plowed up an old plot of land that was said to be worn out and worthless. I went to great trouble and expense to restore fertility. About the 1st of September I bought four car-loads of manure and broadcasted the manure on a little over two acres of it. I then took the disc and worked the manure into the soil. Then sowed fifty pounds of spinach seed and harrowed it thoroughly, following the harrow with a heavy iron roller. We had plenty of rain to keep the ground moist.

In eleven weeks I began to put the spinach on the market. I shipped 2,100 crates of spinach to Chicago. The gross sales amounted to $785. My expenses were as follows:

Express charges, 14 cents on 2,100 crates	$294.00
Cost of crates, 2,100, at 7 cents each	147.00
Cost of manure, including freight	101.00
Commission on sales	78.50
For labor cutting and packing	63.00
For seed	5.00
Total	$688.50
Gross sales amounting to	$785.00
Expenses	688.50
Net gain or profit	$96.50

It will be observed when $81 of freight charges on manure is added to the express charges, that the railroad and express companies obtained $375 out of the transaction. The shipments were made over the I. C. Railroad to the Chicago market.

If I could have shipped that crop of spinach from Wolf Lake (a shipping point on the branch line of the I. C. Railroad, and by the same express company), there would have been a saving of $84 in express charges. Wolf Lake is only fifteen miles across country from Balcom, but the I. C. Railroad has competition there. The Iron Mountain Railroad runs through Wolf Lake. The rate at Wolf Lake is 10 cents per crate on spinach to Chicago, and from Balcom the rate is 14 cents per crate to Chicago.

We need a good medium that has the interest of the growers at heart to expose transportation frauds, beginning at the first car that was ever shipped over the I. C. Railroad by the old Grange many years ago, and to help the grower to correct the many inequalities that now exist.—H. M. Plott, Balcom, Union county, Ill.

PRACTICAL FARMING AND GARDENING.

This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7½ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening**, postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Late Butter Quotations.

The January 30th butter quotation at Elgin was 25 cents a pound, against 25 cents the week before; 31 cents a year ago; 29 cents two years ago; and 33 cents three years ago.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

G. D. Sutton Company, seed corn growers, right in the heart of the best seed corn district of Illinois, started the season with 50,000 bushels of superior selected seed corn. Write for seed corn book to G. D. Sutton Company, Box 7, Mason City, Ill. You can buy corn in the ear or shelled and be sure of obtaining pure-bred seed gathered early and dried by the most improved methods.

The Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., advertise their Pratt-Elkhart Forty-horse-power Automobile on page 15. This firm has been well and favorably known to farmers for thirty-eight years.

A Reliable Firm.

A. J. Child & Sons, advertising Matchless Fence on page 12 and roofing on page 9, have done business direct with farmers for thirty years. They send goods that satisfy their customers.

Blood Poison 30-Day Treatment FREE

Remarkable Results Produced By New Vegetable Treatment Without Use Of Mercury or Potash.

The terrible results of mercury and potash on blood poison are well known. The most these drugs can do is to drive the blood poison back into the system and smother it for several years. Then when you think you are cured, pitiful mercury symptoms often break out, and you find that your bones have been rotting all the while. Your teeth may begin to loosen and your tissues, glands, brain and vital organs show the terrible destructive power of the mercury and potash. Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Imbecility and Premature Death are then almost inevitable. Medical authorities admit that this is so.

The remarkable new treatment, called the Obbac Treatment, is purely vegetable, containing positively no mineral poison whatever, no mercury, potash, narcotics or opiates. It has produced remarkable changes in only 30 days. Treat yourself privately at home, and become as free from taint as a new-born child.

The wonderful Wasserman Test, the only blood poison test known to scientists, has proven that a man has been completely purified by the Obbac Treatment.

Don't spend months and years of your precious life, and destroy your health forever by taking mercury and potash which doctors commonly prescribe. Write today. Send your name and address and complete description of your case to the Obbac Co. 1197 Obbac Bldg., Chicago, and they will send you, once in an absolutely plain, firmly sealed package, a full 30-day treatment absolutely free.

FREE! This fine, sweet-toned violin also white horsehair bow and box rosin free for selling 20 pkgs. Art Post Cards at 10c per pkge. Send for cards—When sold, send $2.00 and Violin and Complete Outfit will be sent promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed. **ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 16 Chicago**

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$3.50 Recipe Cures Weak Kidneys Free

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a **quick recovery**, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-1174 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

Very Elegant Pattern Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Each pattern is new and original. It this edition we present for consideration twenty seasonable patterns absolutely up-to-date with directions for ordering and quantity of material required.

No. 6900.—Waist With Yoke and Sleeves in One For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. 1¼ yards of material 21 inches wide, ⅞ yard 27 inches wide, ⅝ yard 44 inches wide, 1¼ yards of velvet 20 inches wide, 1⅛ yards 27 inches wide, ⅝ yards 44 inches wide, 2¾ yards of banding, ⅞ yard 18 inches wide, for medium size.

No. 6862.—One-piece Blouse With Yoke, 34 to 40 bust. 2½ yards of material 24 or 27 inches wide, 1¾ yards 36, 1¼ yards 44, ⅝ yard of silk for yoke and sleeve trimming, ⅝ yard of lace for undersleeves, for medium size.

No. 6867.—Men's Lounging or Bath Robe, 34 to 46 bust. 7 yards of material 27 inches wide, 4¾ yards 44, 3¾ yards 52, with 3 yards of cord for trimming, for medium size.

No. 6770.—Seven-cord Skirt For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. With or without yoke. 9¼ yards of material 24 or 27 inches wide, 5 yards 44, or 4½ yards 52, when material has figure or nap, 7 yards 24 or 27, 3¼ yards 44, or 3½ yards 52, when material has neither figure nor nap, for sixteen-year size.

No. 6887.—Child's Dress, to be Worn Over Any Guimpe. Four, six and eight years. 3½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36, 2 yards 44, for six-year size.

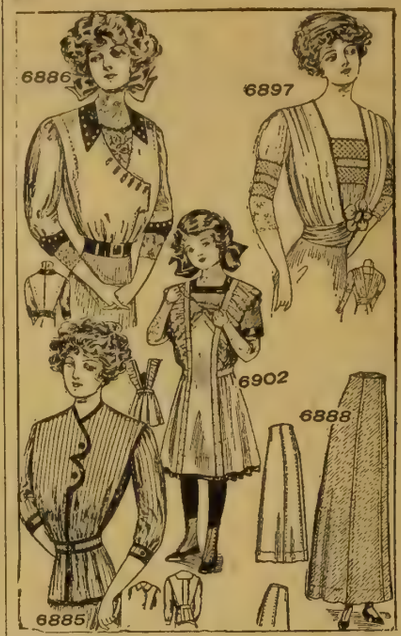
No. 6864.—One-piece Blouse With Yoke and Trimming Portion. 34 to 42. 1¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, ⅞ yard 36 or 44, with 1⅛ yard 18 inches wide for trimming portions, ½ yard of silk for bands, 1¼ yards 18 inches wide for yoke and undersleeves, for medium size.

No. 6878.—Fancy Waist For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. With or without undersleeves. 1⅞ yards of material 27 inches wide, 1 yard 36 or 44, 2¼ yards of all-over lace, ¾ yard 21 for trimming, for sixteen-year size.

No. 6881.—Girl's Dress With Applied Box Plaits. Ten, twelve and fourteen years. With or without band flounce. 5¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2¾ yards 36 or 44, 1¼ yards of all-over lace, 1⅜ yards of velvet, for twelve-year size.

No. 6886.—Six-gored Skirt For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. With or without trimming on front gore. 4½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3¼ yards 36, 2⅝ yards 44, 1 yard of silk, for sixteen-year size.

No. 6221.—Boy's Suit. Six to twelve years. 5⅝ yards of material 24 inches wide, 1⅝ yards 32, 2⅞ yards 44, 1⅜ yards of wide and 4 yards of narrow braid, for ten-year size.



No. 6886.—Fancy Waist For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. 3¼ yards of material 21 inches wide, 1¾ yards 36 or 44, ⅝ yard of all-over lace, ½ yard of velvet, for sixteen-year size.

No. 6897.—Fancy Waist. 34 to 42. 3 yards 21 or 27 inches wide, with ⅞ yard 20 inches wide for girdle, ½ yard of all-over lace, 2 yards of wide banding, 2¼ yards narrow banding to make as illustrated, 1 yard of all-over lace to make high neck and long sleeves, for medium size.

No. 6902.—Girl's Apron. Six to twelve years. 2⅜ yards 27 inches wide, 1¾ yards 36 inches wide, 2¾ yards embroidery, 3¾ yards insertion, for ten-year size.

No. 6885.—House Jacket. 34 to 44 bust. 4¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36, 2½ yards 44, ½ yard of silk for bands, for medium size.

No. 6888.—Four-piece Skirt For Misses and Small Women, With High or Natural Waist Line. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. 4¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 36, 2⅜ yards 44, for sixteen-year size.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors, or Growths; also pains in head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney, and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that, it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies, Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address

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No. 6869.—Blouse Waist With Front Closing. 34 to 44 bust. 3½ yards of material 24 or 27 inches wide, 2¾ yards 36, 2 yards 44, ⅝ yards of satin, 1 yard of lace for jabot, for medium size.

No. 6874.—Boy's Box-plaited Dress. One, two and four years. 4¼ yards of material 24 or 27 inches wide, 2¾ yards 36, 2¼ yards 44, for two-year size.

No. 6889.—Muff and Scarf. One size. 3⅜ yards of material 20 inches wide, 2⅜ yards 44 or 52, 5 yards of fur banding.

No. 6896.—Five-gored Skirt For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. With or without band flounce. 3½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2¾ yards 36, 1¾ yards 44, with 1¼ yards 20 inches wide, or ⅞ yard 27 inches wide with band flounce, 5½ yards 27, 4 yards 36, 3 yards 44, to make without band flounce, for sixteen-year size.

6868.—Blouse or Dress Sleeves. Small, 34 or 36; medium, 36 or 40; large, 42 or 44. 1⅛ yards of material 24 or 27 inches wide, ⅝ yard 36 or 44, for either puffed sleeve, ½ yard of all-over lace for deep cuffs, 1¾ yards 24 or 27, ⅞ yard 36 or 44, for mousquetaire sleeves, ⅝ yard 24 or 27, ⅜ yard 36 or 44 for sleeve caps, for medium size.

The price of each pattern is 10 cents.

Please be sure to give the size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address plainly that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Kindly address all pattern orders to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Standard Watch Case.

In buying a watch, be sure to obtain the Keystone manufacture. In order to understand this subject, see page 23. It is easy to obtain the benefit of the guarantee, for the reason that it is engraved inside every case. You know exactly what you are buying, just the same as you know a gold coin issued by the United States Mint. The subject is worth investigating.

Raking the Air.

Mayor Hemse, of Nashville, was condemning those officials who, instead of quietly reducing law-breaking, prate noisily about it in the newspapers.

"Such fellows are all right, no doubt," said Mayor Hemse, "but they will rake with the teeth upwards."

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Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.

FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Wyoming, Montana. Special prices to these states on request.

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Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic

FREE to Every Man or Woman

Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to without having distress in your stomach?

Would you like to say **farewell to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Nervousness, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and Constipation?**

Then send us 10 cents to cover cost of packing and we will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They relieve the bowels, remove soreness, strengthen the nerves and muscles of the stomach, and soon make you feel like a new man or woman. Suffer no longer but write today enclosing 10 cents for postage, etc., and get one of Dr. Young's Peptopads that **are celebrated** because they **have cured** where medicines alone failed. Write Dr. G. C. Young Co., 620 National Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

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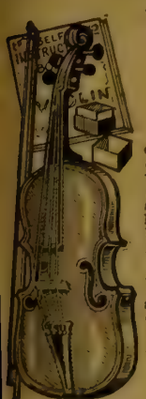

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This is a fine, handsome, clear toned, good sized Violin of highly polished, beautiful wood, ebony-finished pegs, finger board and tail piece, one silver string, three gut strings, long bow of white horse-hair, box of resin and FINE SELF-INSTRUCTION BOOK.

Send us your name and address for 24 packages of BLUINE to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold return our $2.40 and we will send you this beautiful Violin and outfit just exactly as represented.

BLUINE MFG. CO.,
123 Mill Street,
Concord Junction, Mass.

Spare Moments.

"Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time," says Franklin, "for that is the stuff life is made of." We have all read innumerable stories of things which have been accomplished in spare moments, and yet in our every-day affairs of life—we forget it all.

Not a day passes but that the housewife lets slip a few of the precious minutes just because there is a necessity for waiting at some portion of the work, and nothing else is made ready to take its place.

Our grandmothers always had the knitting work at hand, ready to put in every minute while waiting for the kettle to boil or for the men to come to dinner, some of them even carrying the frugality to such a limit that they knit when walking to a neighbor's house. But the knitting machine and loom have largely banished the home-knit stockings.

Yet now there is a return to the handicrafts, not as a source of economy, but of pleasure. And the home-made article is of more real value than the store purchase.

A little skill with the crochet hook will work wonders during the spare moments, as this is work which can be picked up and put down at any stage. In this respect it has an advantage over tatting; besides, it is more speedy. Though there is certainly no fancy work more beautiful than tatting, unless it be lace, and this is less durable than either tatting or crochet.

The Irish crochet is more than popular now; and while the elegant costumes in which it figures so largely are not for the ordinary home, touches of it here and there brighten a dress and give an air of richness. A dainty lace to finish the neck of a child's frock can be quickly made thus, and is more pleasing in effect than any but expensive lace.

If possible, get the Irish lace thread, 42 being a good number for ordinary use. Common cotton thread will do, but the result is less pleasing, and since you have more time than thread in the investment, it pays to get the best.

Knit a chain about one-fourth longer than you wish the finished lace. Chain seven stitches and make one picot by making a single crochet into the fourth stitch. Chain seven, another picot, chain three, single crochet into fifth stitch of foundation chain. Continue thus to end of chain. Turn and go back in the same way, catching each of the two-picot chains into the middle of the loop in the row previously made. Turn and make two loops in the third row in the same manner. Chain seven stitches, picot, chain six and catch with single crochet in the usual place. Turn, and in this loop of six stitches make nine single crochet. Turn, and on these nine make nine double crochet. Chain three and catch down in same place as before. Make two more of the chains with two picots each, then a third as before, and so continue to the end. Turn, and make a loop of twelve chain stitches in each of the last series made. Turn, and make twelve single crochet in each of the loops last made. This gives a button-hole finish at the edge.

After making Irish lace, wash and starch, and, when nearly dry, it should be pulled into place, and never ironed.

The stitch given above is the filling used for most of the elaborate pieces, and when this is mastered other forms will gradually come. The rosettes are not hard to make, and for a Dutch collar about five are needed. These are usually basted upon a paper pattern of the required size and the space between filled in with the work described above. Done by the hour, it would prove expensive, but one may work during spare moments and have some really fine work almost before they are aware of it. But never work in poor light. The eyesight is worth more than fancy work.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Our Friends, the Birds.

Instead of buying a canary for the little one, save the time spent in caring for it in watching the wild birds. There is really more pleasure in this than in keeping a pet behind prison walls. The winter birds are still here, and as they are fewer in number, it is easier to identify them than the many which come later. Besides, cold weather has a tendency to make them friendly with us, the more if we strive to make them comfortable by supplying in part their needs.

If the snows still linger, do not neglect the food; and, having once commenced to feed them, it is highly essential to keep it up until pleasant weather comes. Scatter a variety of crumbs and small grain on the window ledge, or at least high enough that the birds may be safe from cats.

By having a lace curtain before the window one may watch their feeding at comparative close range. And the little one can be taught to keep very quiet while the birds eat lest he scare them away. This will not only be a means of passing away time, but it will add much of lasting value to the child's knowledge of bird life.

As soon as the birds commence to look for material to build the nest, put out a plentiful supply of strips of cloth and twine, hanging them where they cannot escape the sight of the little singers. Let them be not over a foot long. This will give ample room for them to work in most acceptable forms, and not give danger of one being caught in its own meshes and perhaps getting hung or imprisoned.

Teach the children to watch every bird movement and interpret it, from the coming of the first robin, which walks sedately along the freshly-plowed furrow, hunting for grubs. Just how many insects a single bird will consume in a season it would be impossible to tell.—Bessie L. Putnam.

The Spring Style Book.

The greatest and best ladies' outfitters are the National Cloak and Suit Company, of New York City. The advertisement of this house is on page 3. The National Cloak and Suit Company offer a special house dress of fine quality at a nominal price. They also offer to send the best style book free. There are 224 pages in the style book and it is full of the best patterns and up-to-date styles. Style and quality without extravagance go together in the style books of the National Cloak and Suit Company.

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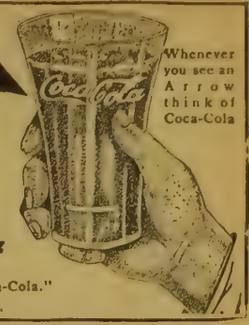
DRINK **Coca-Cola**
Delicious—Refreshing—Thirst-Quenching
5c Everywhere
Send for our interesting booklet, "The Truth About Coca-Cola."
THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.



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$15.00 for 95 Cents

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Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Mary J. Holmes BOOKS GIVEN AWAY

The Gable Roofed House at Snowden
Glen's Creek *Ada Harcourt*
The Old Red House Among the Mountains
Rice Corner *Tom and I*
The Brown House in the Hollow
Kitty Craig's Life in New York

REMEMBER WE will not send you merely your choice of one of these books, but **all eight** of them, just as listed opposite, for your trouble in sending your subscription, to Every Day Life at 25c a year and 5c extra to help pay postage or 30c in all. **You all know Mary J. Holmes.** She is one of the world's most fascinating writers. **Her name alone** is enough to guarantee a good strong story, interesting and entertainingly told. Here is a chance for you to read **8** of her best books free, without costing you a cent. Every Day Life is a charming, illustrated monthly paper of interest to all members of the family. You can get the paper **one year** and a whole season's great reading for only **30c.**

EVERY DAY LIFE, Novel Dept. A37, Chicago, Ill.

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$114.00 SET ARMY POLE HARNESS $21.85
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Army Shelter Tents 1.00 up
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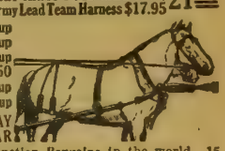

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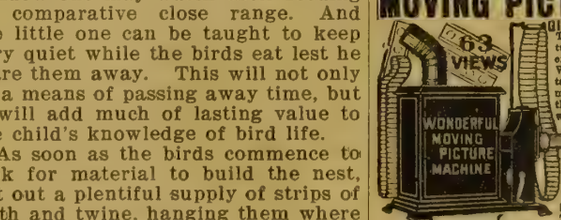

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in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1911 Bicycle. *Write for special offer.*
We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit*, allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** and *prepay freight* on every bicycle.
FACTORY PRICES on bicycles, tires and sundries. *Do not buy* until you receive our catalogs and learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous special offer.*
Tires, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, *half prices.*
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After being a heavy drinker for years, I was cured and providentially came into possession of the true Remedy for overcoming liquor habit. The drinker who wants to quit forever, getting rid of the awful craving, can easily do so, losing no time and enjoying life better than ever before. **Marvelous success.** Safe, reliable, medicinally combined. Inexpensive home treatment.

Drinkers Secretly Saved

If a person is addicted so strongly to the habit has lost desire to be rescued, he can be treated **secretly**; will become disgusted with odor and taste of liquor. Legions of **testimonials** verifying genuineness of my Method. **Joyous news** for drinkers and for **mothers, wives,** etc., contained in my **Book.** Mailed, plain wrapper **free.** Keep this ads or pass it on. **Address EDW. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Av., 515 B, New York, N.Y.**

$1 Worth of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Treatment FREE

It is a positive remedy for all Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Trouble, Gastritis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Pressure of Gas around the Heart, Sour Stomach, Distress After Eating, Nervousness, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Constipation, Congested and Torpid Liver, Yellow Jaundice, Sick Headache and Gall Stones.

The above ailments are mainly caused by the clogging of the intestinal tract with **mucoid and catarrhal accretions,** backing up poisonous fluids into the stomach, and otherwise deranging the digestive system. I want every sufferer of any of these diseases to test this wonderful treatment. **You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two** before you will feel its great benefits—**only one dose is usually required.** I say emphatically it is a positive, permanent remedy and I will prove it to you if you will allow me to. I will send the complete $1.00 treatment to sufferers absolutely **Free** so you can try it in your own home at my expense.

The most eminent specialists declare that 75 per cent of the people who suffer from Stomach Trouble are suffering from **Gall Stones.** I firmly believe that this remedy is the only one in the world that will cure this disease. Sufferers of Stomach and Liver troubles and **Gall Stones** should not hesitate a moment, but send for this **Free** treatment at once. I would be pleased to send you the names of people who state they have been cured of various Stomach ailments and speaking the highest praise of this medicine. Just fill out the Coupon below—let me send you this wonderful treatment together with highly interesting literature, testimonials, etc. Don't suffer with agonizing pains—don't permit a dangerous surgical operation, which gives only temporary relief, when this medicine will permanently help you.

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Send me absolutely FREE, $1.00 treatment of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy

Name.....

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You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two before you feel its great benefits. One dose is all that is necessary to prove its wonderful powers to benefit.

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The simple cement block machines first put upon the market were extravagant in cost, far beyond any excuse for the price asked, and this had the effect of turning away the minds of many people who wished to use concrete in simple ways. Others who were ingenious made their own cement block machines, and so the work has progressed.

Builders and contractors do a large majority of their work by first constructing the moulds and filling them in with concrete. But there yet remained the demand for a machine that would manufacture cement bocks of all moderate sizes economically and turn them out rapidly. This want has been supplied by a Swiss machine which, being manufactured in the United States, is recommended by the United States government as being the most complete and satisfactory cement block machine made. Any of our readers having cement construction in view will be placed in communication with the manufacturer by addressing this office.

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Accept Our Offer Today

Deaf or partially deaf people need no longer suffer all the agonies, inconveniences and embarrassments which they have had to endure, when they can test for themselves the **Electrophone** on

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The Electrophone in use, almost invisible. Less conspicuous than eyeglasses.

Send us the coupon below for particulars of our service test offer. Get an Electrophone and try it for a full month in your home. See for yourself how **clear and distinct** it will make all sounds. Take it to the church or theatre with you, sit in the back row if you like, and enjoy every word, every note. It has marvelous sound magnifying powers. Investigate how easily it overcomes ear noises. Let it take the place of trumpets, ear drums and other similar contrivances which are old fashioned, out of date and often very harmful. The Electrophone has been really a God-send and a blessing to many thousands of deaf people. Can be worn as easily as a watch, leaving both hands free. Put it to any test you please for a month and prove to your own satisfaction that it can amply meet your every demand. By that time you can judge for yourself whether it has proved itself almost invaluable like it has to so many others.

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"I think the Electrophone is the best device for people that are hard of hearing that there is on the market as I have tried everything I ever saw advertised." *W. A. Haggin, Union, Ia.*

"If it could not be replaced nothing short of a load of lead would compel me to part with it. Enclose self addressed envelope and stamp and I will cheerfully give anyone information within my knowledge." *R. T. Roberts, Sidnaw, Mich. Roycroft Farm.*

The latest improved Electrophone cost over $40,000 to perfect Let us send you a perfect instrument as provided for some of the crowned Heads of Europe and other foreign countries,

Send coupon now **for offer and long list of satisfied users.** Stolz Electrophone Co., 627 Stewart Bldg., 92 State St., Chicago.

Your name.....

Address.....

Send me, without obligation on my part, full particulars of your Service Test of a latest improved Stolz Electrophone.

Stolz Electrophone Co., 627 Stewart Bldg., 92 State St., Chicago

A GOOD SEED HOUSE.

Our readers who are not acquainted with the A. A. Berry Seed Company, Box 222, Clarinda, Iowa, should write them to-day for their new 76-page illustrated catalogue, just off the press. They have been dealing direct with the farmer for a good many years and have the reputation of being one of the strongest and most reliable concerns in the West. They guarantee all seeds that are sent out. In order to become better acquainted with our readers, they are making you an exceptional offer. To every person sending in their name they will send absolutely free two packets of sorted seeds.

ECONOMICAL HAY HANDLING.

The Louden Machinery Company has perfected hay, litter and feed carriers, each item actually saving the cost of a man on a farm. It seems strange that a grapple fork will do the work of several men, but it is true. The advertisement is on page 6. This firm issues a valuable book on manure and how to care for it which is worth having. Address, Louden Machinery Company, 651 Broadway, Fairfield, Iowa.

KITSELMAN'S FENCE.

If you want to save money on your purchase of fence, write Kitselman Brothers, of Muncie, Ind., for their free catalogue. They are selling fence direct to the farmer on thirty-days' free trial for 13¼ cents a rod up. See their ad. in this issue on page 5.

AMERICAN WONDER SEPARATOR.

One of the smallest and handiest cream separators on the market is called the American Wonder Separator. This is especially adapted for those who have but few cows. It will pay a farmer if he only has one cow. The cost is only $15.95 for an up-to-date complete separator, made of the very best materials and of the latest design; skimming over a quart of milk a minute and doing it perfectly. When a machine like this can be obtained for so low a price, then certainly no one making butter, no matter how little, will do so without a separator. This machine being made and sold by the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand cream separators in the United States, our readers need not for one moment hesitate to approach them; in fact, everyone interested at all in cows should write the American Separator Company, Box 1102, Bainbridge, N. Y., for their $15.95 proposition.

Children's Underwear.

If it is necessary to economize closely, nearly all of the children's underwear can be made from old material, and the garments will be as warm and serviceable as new ones, and as pretty, too, with a little bright trimming. By the help of a yoke, warm pants can be made for small children of the legs of women's worn cashmere hose, and when making underwaist for these small garments, face three inches deep at the bottom and sew on a spaced row of buttons near the edge and another two inches above for holding the pants and underskirts, as the weight of these garments should always be suspended from the shoulders.

In cutting children's garments from those of adults, have the sleeves and the legs of pants a good length, as the wrists and ankles are very susceptible to cold and should be well protected.

To lengthen underskirts, make a circular yoke of cotton and sew the skirts to this, or put a facing around the bottom of the skirt and cover this with some bright trimming.

When the heels and toes of stockings are lined before being worn they will last three times as long as they otherwise would; and when the knee and heel begin to wear thin, cut the stockings in two where the foot and leg join. Turn the front of the leg to the back, trim so as to make shape for heel and sew securely together. It is a good plan to wash all the stockings by themselves, and by washing them through warm borax suds they may be kept soft as long as they last, and it is best to allow them to soak in the suds before rubbing them out.

There is nothing better than the borax suds for washing the underwear and flannel skirts, as the borax softens the water, and hard water will ruin such articles, and the borax suds, made with good, white soap, is especially good for the all-wool flannels worn by young children. Flannel knickerbockers are in every way better than so many heavy skirts, especially for girls in the country, and when they are worn, one woolen underskirt is sufficient, save in extreme cold weather. These should be made of the same material as the dress, cut three inches short at the top and attached to a cotton circular yoke, opening at the left side. These pants are warmer than a skirt and much better for them to run and play in.—Martha.

To Keep the Figure.

Mrs. Chapman Catt, the suffragist leader, had her attention called at a dinner at the Colony Club in New York to a stout young woman who was very tightly laced.

"'Look at her,' said Mrs. Chapman Catt's neighbor, 'she's passing every dish. She is actually laced too tight to eat.'

"'Yes,' said the other. 'It's a case of grace before meat, isn't it?'"

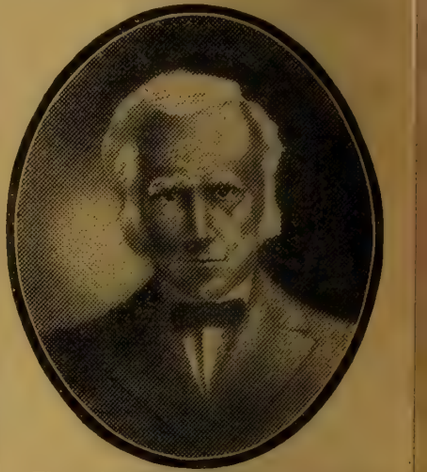
The Cement Workers' Handbook advertised on page 23 is a subscription premium that is well worth studying. Read about it.

Piles Quickly Cured At Home

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

Piles is a fearful disease, but easy to cure, if you go at it right.

An operation with the knife is dangerous, humiliating and rarely a permanent success.



There is just one other sure way to be cured—painless, safe and in the privacy of your own home—it is Pyramid Pile Cure.

We mail a trial package free to all who write.

It will give you instant relief, show you the harmelss, painless nature of this great remedy and start you well on the way toward a perfect cure.

Then you can get a full-sized box from any druggist for 50 cents, and often one box cures.

Insist on having what you call for.

If the druggist tries to sell you something just as good, it is because he makes more money on the substitute.

The cure begins at once and continues rapidly until it is complete and permanent.

You can go right ahead with your work and be easy and comfortable all the time.

It is well worth trying.

Just send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 286 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich., and receive free by return mail the trial package in a plain wrapper.

Thousands have been cured in this easy, painless and inexpensive way, in the privacy of the home.

All druggists, 50 cents. Write today for a free package.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r, 418 North street, Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information, showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

Build Your Own Incubator

ANYONE can easily do it and save good money. I have a great big interesting free book which shows you how. My parts are the best and most economical in the world. Write today for Free Book and let me show you how to save incubator money. H. M. Sheer, Dept. 47, Quincy, Ill.

FREE

A BEAUTIFUL PAINTING OF DAN PATCH 1:55

REPRODUCED IN 14 PERFECTLY BLENDED COLORS BY A MARVELOUS NEW INVENTED "ORIGINAL COLORS" PROCESS. SIZE OF PICTURE 16X22 INCHES

THIS SPLENDID PAINTING OF DAN'S HEAD WAS MADE FROM LIFE AND I WANT TO ASSURE YOU THAT IT IS AS NATURAL AND LIFE LIKE AS IF DAN STOOD RIGHT BEFORE YOU.

THE 14 COLORS PICTURE OF DAN'S HEAD THAT I WILL SEND YOU IS PRINTED ON EXTRA HEAVY ENAMEL PAPER ABSOLUTELY FREE OF ADVERTISING AND WILL BE MAILED, POSTAGE PREPAID, IN A SPECIAL MAILING TUBE SO THAT IT WILL REACH YOU IN PERFECT CONDITION. THE PICTURE SHOWN TO LEFT IS A GREATLY REDUCED ONE COLOR, PHOTO ENGRAVING OF THE SPLENDID 14 COLORS 16 BY 22 PICTURE YOU WILL RECEIVE.

THIS IS AN ELEGANT PICTURE FOR FRAMING TO HANG IN THE FINEST HOME OR OFFICE.

IT IS AN EXACT AND PERFECT COLORED REPRODUCTION OF THE FINEST PAINTING EVER MADE OF THE SENSATIONAL AND WORLD FAMOUS CHAMPION STALLION, DAN PATCH 1:55. I THINK SO MUCH OF THIS PAINTING THAT I HAD IT REPRODUCED IN A BEAUTIFUL STAINED ART GLASS WINDOW IN MY COUNTRY HOME. THIS PICTURE WILL BE A PLEASURE FOR YOU AS LONG AS YOU LIVE BECAUSE IT SHOWS DAN'S TRUE EXPRESSION OF KINDNESS AND HIS LOVABLE DISPOSITION AS NATURAL AS LIFE. YOU CANNOT BUY A PICTURE LIKE THIS BECAUSE I OWN THE PAINTING AND HAVE RESERVED IT EXCLUSIVELY FOR THIS USE.

A SPLENDID, 14 COLORS REPRODUCTION OF THIS PAINTING MAILED ABSOLUTELY FREE IF YOU WRITE ME A POSTAL CARD OR LETTER AND ANSWER 3 QUESTIONS.

WRITE ME TODAY and ANSWER THESE 3 QUESTIONS. 1st. How many head of Each Kind of Live Stock and Poultry do you own? 2nd. In what Paper did you see my offer? 3rd. Have you ever used "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Hogs?

Would you like the Finest 14 Colors Horse Picture ever published in the world of the Fastest Harness Horse in all Horse History? I will mail you one copy, size 16 by 22, promptly and with Postage Prepaid.

If you love a Great Champion I do not believe you would take $10.00 for The Picture I will send you free, if you could not secure another copy. Write Me At Once and this Splendid Picture is yours Free.

YOU MUST ANSWER THE 3 QUESTIONS. **M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Minn.**

DAN PATCH HAS PACED 14 MILES AVERAGING 1:56½, 30 MILES AVERAGING 1:57½, 73 MILES AVERAGING 1:59½

Potatoes at St. Louis.

Car-load consignments of potatoes were selling at St. Louis, February 1st, as follows: Wisconsin, Burbanks and Rurals at 47 to 50 cents on track and 50 to 52 cents, delivered; Michigan Rurals at 52 to 54 cents, delivered; on track, 50 to 52 cents; straw Rurals at 70 to 75 cents; Colorado Rurals at 86 to 89 cents.

The top price for wool at St. Louis was 23 cents for Missouri medium.

YOU $5 TO $10 A DAY

EVEN if you never sold a dollar's worth of goods in your life, make $5 to $10 a day—selling our made-to-order suits and pants.

This Is Your Chance To Make Money.

We sell suits from $3 to $10 less than other houses, give better tailoring, make better fitting clothes, with absolute guarantee. You can undersell others; no work to take orders for us. You can not fail—our line is the only line where you can give satisfaction or money refunded. It is a snap to sell Regal Tailoring.

BIG MONEY—EASY WORK.

We start you Free. Send for samples now. We will back you with our capital and experience—you do not need money—we will instruct you and you can commence making money at once. Send us your name and address now and an outfit larger than all others with newest samples, large fashion plate, tape measure and everything necessary will be sent you **Free.**

You Can Get Your Own Clothes At Inside Price to advertise us. Write today and receive exclusive territory. If not interested show it to your friends as this is too good a thing to miss. The biggest chance to make money.

Express Charges

REGAL TAILORING CO., 161 Market St. Dept. 590. CHICAGO

We use the Union Label on all our garments.

Don't Wear a Truss

FREE STUART'S PLAS-TR-PADS are different from the painful truss, being made self-adhesive purposely to hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Process of cure is natural, so no further use for trusses. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write TODAY.

TRIAL OF PLAPAO

Address—PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 57, St. Louis, Mo.

FAULTY METABOLISM

AS A COMMON CAUSE OF DISEASE, is the subject discussed in Bulletin No. 1 of the Shafer Pathological Laboratory. The Bulletin is sent free on request and will prove interesting to everyone in Pain and Poor Health.

Address: John F. Shafer, M. D. 106 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Novel Rescue From a Wild Horse.

Barney Kent, a Fort Plain, N. Y., horseman, was wounded as a result of a battle with a vicious stallion. He was bruised and battered by being dashed to a cement floor and trampled upon and his left hand was mutilated by the animal's teeth. He was alone in a box stall with the stallion and nobody dared to go to his rescue. Directly across the street Gifford Wood has a novelty store. He was selling some powder, such as mischievous boys are found of circulating in public places and causing general sneezing and coughing to all who inhaled it. Wood scattered a quantity of the powder around the horse, which caused him to be attacked by a fit of sneezing that enabled onlookers to drag Kent out from the stall.

How Farmer Schultz of Kansas Fooled His Hogs.

Adam Schultz, McLouth, Kansas, is a prosperous farmer and well known hog raiser in that section of country. Like most other farmers he is occasionally called upon to face a threatened epidemic among his hogs. Recently Mr. Schultz noticed that his drove was not eating as they should, and as one of the first symptoms of serious hog troubles is "getting off their feed," he determined to fool his hogs by slipping in some Merry War Lye with their feed. Just how successful this ruse was, let Mr. Schultz tell in his own words.

He writes: "Before I began feeding Merry War Lye my hogs did not eat as they should when they were doing as they ought to. They looked rough, and their hair was rough, and sometimes some of them would not eat at all and some would eat a little and then go and lie down. But after I had fed Merry War Lye about eight or ten days, I could see marked improvement.

"They began to all come out at meal time and take a hold as they should to eat and began to feel happy as they came to eat. They jumped and played as they did not do before, and they now look sleek and are thrifty. I fed only nine cans of Merry War Lye to about fifty-six hogs, and every one is doing fine.

"I consider this Merry War Lye the best hog remedy I have ever used, and the cheapest. I have spent a good deal of money at times when my hogs were not doing right, but I never got the results from any of the so-called hog cholera and worm remedies that I have from Merry War Lye." See page 15.

Awful Game of Foot Ball.

Paul Withington, the Harvard coach, was praising the milder foot ball of 1910:

"Foot ball in the '90s was a terrible game," said Mr. Withington. Some of the stories of the foot ball of '90 or '91 are, in fact, almost incredible.

"A Philadelphia sporting editor returned one November Saturday from West Philadelphia with a pale, frightened face.

"'Many accidents at the game?' a police reporter asked him.

"'One frightful accident,' replied the sporting editor. 'A powerful mule from a neighboring coal dealer's entered the field, blundered into one of the hottest scrimmages, and got killed.'"—Washington Star.

Truthful Lawyers.

Representative Nye, of Minnesota, has much of the wit of his lamented brother, Bill Nye. Himself a lawyer, Representative Nye said at a lawyer's banquet in Minneapolis: "Lawyers have grand reputations for energy and perseverance. A lad said to his father one day: 'Father, do lawyers tell the truth?' "'Yes, my boy,' the father answered: 'Lawyers will do anything to win a case.'"—Washington Star.

Top-price Native Cattle.

On the last day of January, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, Cherry & Son, of Macoupin county, sold seventeen choice Hereford steers, 1,580 pounds average, at $6.90 per 100 pounds. These cattle brought the top of the market for native cattle.

Baby Beef Cattle Sell High.

At Chicago, January 25th, the top of the market for beef cattle was $7.00 per 100 pounds, obtained by Clay, Robinson & Co. for twelve head of Hereford steers and heifers, 1,034 pounds average, bred and raised by W. A. Parrish, of Yeddo, Ind., and shipped by Cook & Williams, of Veedersburg, Ind. This was the third time in three days that cattle sold by Clay, Robinson & Co. topped the market.

Horseradish is selling at St. Louis from farmers' wagons at $5.25 to $5.50 per barrel.

SALESMEN WANTED

Trained Salesmen earn from $1,200.00 to $10,000.00 a year, and expenses. Hundreds of good positions now open. No experience needed to get one of them. We will assist you to secure a position where you can get Practical Experience as a Salesman and earn $100 a month or more while you are learning. Write to-day for our free book *"A Knight of the Grip,"* list of good openings, and testimonials from hundreds of men recently placed in good positions.

Address nearest office, Dept. 168

National Salesmen's Training Association

Chicago New York Kansas City Seattle New Orleans

Sold on Nine Months Time!

That Shows our Faith.

The KING WEEDING-MACHINE

A MACHINE NOT A DRAG.

The **only** weeder for **Cotton**—the **best** for **all crops.** It is always under positive control, cutting deep or shallow, light or heavy, changing from one to the other instantly, as **directed** by the **boy** driver who **considers it play. The King,** unlike the old drag weeder that collects trash, drags out plants and is so difficult to handle, is a **weeding machine** that glides easily and smoothly, striking light or heavy as desired—the teeth may be thrown a foot high and held without a particle of strain on the driver.

AGENTS MAY SECURE SAMPLES AT NO MONEY COST.

Thos. Thompson, says: "I credit your weeder with 8 **bales of cotton** this year."

W. N. Pittman, says: "I wouldn't take $50.00 for it. I worked my entire crop with it."

L. C. Cooke, says: "Paid for itself twice in corn alone. Made me two extra bales of cotton."

Chas. Johnson, says: "My little girl ran the machine over my Crop and made me 3 extra bales."

Jesse Williams, says: "I wouldn't take $50.00 for my King Weeder and do without it."

More than two thousand other proofs on file.

THE KING DISTRIBUTOR.

Puts out fertilizers **in drills,** two rows at a time, or on both sides of **two lists,** or on both sides of two rows of the growing crop—it broadcasts any quantity of fertilizer, phosphates, nitrates, kainit, cotton seed and fine compost **A Sample for trial** on **long time.** Pays for itself in a few days in rentals from neighbors

KING WEEDER COMPANY, Richmond, Va.

Intense and Fadeless

Simpson-Eddystone

Solid Black Prints

have been the recognized standard black since 1842.

The rich lustrous black of this calico is inseparable from the cloth. The color is tub-proof, sun-proof and perspiration-proof. Cloth of the first quality, well-woven and durable.

Show this advertisement to your dealer when you order, and don't accept substitutes. If not in your dealer's stock write us his name and address. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Among the Flowers.

If you would have the finest annuals, study the seed catalogues now, before spring work presses, and order the seeds early to guard against having to wait for the end of the rush, with perhaps the reward that some popular kind is exhausted.

Buy your seeds always of a reliable firm, even if the first cost is a little more. Cheap seeds are exasperating—dear at any price—for even if they do grow, the vitality is impaired or the strain a poor one. Better a single packet of first-class seed than a dozen of poor quality. In fact, it is easier to produce a fine effect with only a few varieties than to attempt the growth of many kinds. There will be a clash in color and lack of harmony in manner of growth, no matter how carefully one may try to avoid it.

No single annual is more beautiful for cutting than the sweet pea, though its growth in the front yard can scarcely be recommended. Better give it a place in the garden or as a screen between the front and back yard.

Plant the seeds very early. If you wait until the ground is dry and in good condition, you will certainly rue it. Plant them as soon as you can get them into the soil. March is none too early in latitudes where they plant corn the middle of May.

Give them a deep, rich soil; a nice loam well enriched with decayed stable manure serves the purpose nicely. Make a trench six inches deep and plant the seeds an inch apart in zigzag line, pressing the soil well over the seeds. After the plants are several inches high the trench should be gradually filled. This provides deep rooting and plants thus grown do not so readily succumb to drouth.

Provide supports, either when the seeds are planted or before the trench is filled. They will be much firmer than if not put in until the ground has become hard. Brush will serve the purpose, though poultry netting is much more sightly.

In selecting seeds there is a temptation to choose a mixed packet in order to get several varieties for the same money; yet the mixed strains are never quite so choice as the best-named varieties. Blanche Ferry, the old pink and white variety in a perfected form; Dorothy Eckford, pure white; and Lady Grisel Hamilton, a magnificent lavender, will be sure to please. Keep the flowers well gathered and do not allow seeds to mature. If you water in midsummer, do it thoroughly. Surface watering is worse than none at all, as it induces the rootlets to come to the surface, where they are more readily affected by the sun's heat.

For late summer the aster is without a peer, some varieties being almost as large and beautiful as the chrysanthemum. Many prefer to start the seeds in boxes in the house, transplanting as soon as the weather is warm; but good results come, though later, by sowing the seed in the open ground. The great difficulty is too close planting. The plants branch extensively, and must have room in order to do their best. Eighteen inches apart is best for most varieties.

There are many divisions of the genus, but the Late Branching are among the most popular sorts, resembling a chrysanthemum in form and size. The best colors are white, lavender and pink, and a union of the three may be made with good taste.

Whatever the annuals chosen, make them the best of their kind. These summer bloomers may be a continual joy, or quite the reverse. After the plants are well grown, they must be continually shorn of old flowers. Blossoms teach generosity; give if you would have them continue to bloom for you.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Consumption Book FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 4592 Water Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free and also a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Sheep and Swine.

"Dorset sheep were introduced into the United States in 1887, and on March 31, 1891, the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association of America was organized at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with thirty-one members. At the end of the first year the association had a membership of sixty-nine, with total receipts of $900.75 and expenditures of $284.74. To-day the membership numbers 241, with 11,876 certificates issued."—Dorset Bulletin.

Russia is now endeavoring to increase sheep production. They expect to increase the 60,000,000 they now have to 300,000,000 head. Formerly Russia was of much greater importance as a sheep-raising country than now, but they did not have sheep that grew much wool.

SEED CORN PREMIUMS.

OFFERED BY THE NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCK GROWER, THE BEST MONTHLY FARM PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower, published monthly at St. Louis, Mo., subscription price 50 cents a year, is largely responsible for the great improvement in corn-growing methods, especially in the Middle and Southern States, where the crops have so largely increased. This is done by furnishing subscribers small quantities of selected seed corn grown by champion corn growers as subscription premiums and offering additional prizes when the corn grown from the premium seed receive awards at the State, Interstate and National Fairs and Expositions. This process is still going on, and during the year 1911 the usual and better offers are made.

OUR SEED CORN FOR THE YEAR 1911.

We have again contracted for a special lot of seed corn grown by the grand champion of the world. He is now barred from competition because he has won so many grand prizes. His corn is Johnson County White, and the seed we offer was grown in his breeding blocks and is practically the same as the corn he exhibited. We refer to Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana.

We have also contracted with Mr. D. L. Pascal, the famous breeder of Reid's Yellow Dent Corn, whose original seed was purchased from the originator of this famous corn. Mr. Pascal has won many trophies, and corn grown from his seed has won many more. We regard it highly, and some very fine seed will be sent out this year.

WHAT A SCHOOL BOY DID IN GEORGIA.

In the spring of the year 1909, Louie Brown, a school boy at Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., received a pound of L. B. Clore's Johnson County White Corn as a subscription premium with The National Farmer and Stock Grower. With this seed in the same year he raised a good stand of corn and won a $50 first prize at the Georgia State Fair, besides winning a $25 first prize from The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

SECOND PRIZE AT THE TEXAS STATE FAIR.

In the spring of 1910, The National Farmer and Stock Grower furnished to W. L. Norman, of Kingston, Tex., two pounds of Johnson County White Corn, grown by the famous champion corn grower, L. B. Clore, of Indiana. With this seed Mr. Norman raised about twelve bushels of corn, and with ten ears of it he won the second prize at the Texas State Fair.

WON PREMIUMS AT THE TENNESSEE STATE FAIR TWO YEARS.

In the spring of 1909, The National Farmer and Stock Grower furnished Mr. J. M. Gresham, of Rural Route No. 2, Smyrna, Tenn., a half-pound package of Yellow Dent Seed Corn, grown by Mr. D. L. Pascal, the famous corn champion of Iowa. This corn being sown and harvested, he selected a ten-ear lot from the yield, and by exhibiting it at the Tennessee State Fair he won the second prize in class for Yellow Dent Corn. Mr. Gresham also won a third prize at the Tennessee State Fair of 1910 with his Yellow Dent Corn.

WON ILLINOIS COUNTY FAIR PRIZES.

Two pounds of Johnson County White Corn, grown by Mr. L. B. Clore, of Franklin, Ind., was furnished by The National Farmer and Stock Grower to J. T. Boyd, of Rardin, Coles county, Ill. This was in the spring of 1910. From this seed corn he grew the ten ears that won first prize at the Coles County Fair and the sweepstakes prize for the best ten ears on exhibit.

WON A FRISCO SCHOLARSHIP.

In the spring of 1910, The National Farmer and Stock Grower furnished James A. Partney, of Chilton, Carter county, Mo., one pound of Johnson County White Corn, grown by Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana. From this pound of corn he produced a good yield, from which he selected ten ears that in the Corn Contest of Carter county, Missouri, won a Frisco scholarship, valued at $100, at the Missouri Agricultural College.

CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE IN LOUISIANA.

Two pounds of Johnson County White Corn, grown by L. B. Clore, of Indiana, were furnished as a subscription premium by The National Farmer and Stock Grower to I. L. Haile, of Linville, La. This was in the spring of 1910. With this seed corn Mr. Haile produced a nice crop and exhibited ten ears selected therefrom and won first prize in class for White Dent Corn and the championship prize for Best Ten Ears exhibited at the show. This was at the Louisiana State Fair. He won $150 in all with ten ears of corn.

SECOND PRIZE AT THE MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

In the spring of 1910, The National Farmer and Stock Grower furnished Clark Reibel, of Arbela, Scotland county, Mo., one pound of L. B. Clore's Johnson County White Corn. With this corn he produced ten selected ears that won second prize in class at the Missouri State Fair of 1910.

WON SEVERAL KENTUCKY PRIZES.

In April, 1909, Mr. Hiliary Downs, of Hunter's Depot, Ky., received one single pound of Pascal's Yellow Dent Seed Corn from The National Farmer and Stock Grower as a subscription premium. In that year he did not win a prize, but in 1910, from his own seed grown from seed furnished him the year before, he produced ears that won the first prize and sweepstakes at the County Fair. He also won second prize at the State Fair.

OUR PREMIUM OFFERS.

Anyone who will send us 60 Cents will receive The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and can select one pound of either corn as a subscription premium. Anyone sending us One Dollar will be credited with two-years' subscription and can select two pounds of either corn, or one pound of each, as a subscription premium. The corn will be sent by mail, prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.

THE PREMIUMS WE WILL PAY.

At County Fairs or Corn Contests of 1911.—If any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed furnished by us from this advertisement and exhibit ten ears in regular classes, for every sweepstakes premium won we will pay Five Dollars; for every first premium, Three Dollars; for every second premium won, Two Dollars; and for every third premium, One Dollar. We have not heretofore offered County Fair prizes. These prizes hold good in every county in the United States, also at District Fairs.

At State, Interstate Fairs and at State Agricultural Corn Shows of 1911.—For every ten-ear championship premium won by our patrons from corn grown from seed sent out by us in response to this advertisement we will pay the exhibitor Fifty Dollars; for every first prize, Twenty-five Dollars; for every second prize, Ten Dollars; and for every third prize, Five Dollars.

At the National Corn Show, For Crop of 1911.—If any of our patrons receiving corn from us exhibit ten or more ears of corn grown therefrom at the National Corn Show, for every championship premium won we will pay One Hundred Dollars; for every first prize, Fifty Dollars; for every second prize, Twenty Dollars; and for every third prize, Ten Dollars.

ORDER BLANK—SIGN AND SUBSCRIBE EARLY AND MAKE SURE.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.: Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will please send me.....pound.. of Clore's White Corn and ..... pound.. of Pascal's Yellow Corn as a premium.

Name.. .....

R. F. D..... Box.....

Postoffice.... .....

SELECTED POETRY.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

Two empires by the sea,
Two nations great and free,
One anthem raise.
One race of ancient fame,
One tongue, one faith, we claim,
One God, whose glorious name
We love and praise.

What deeds our fathers wrought,
What battles we have fought,
Let fame record.
Now vengeful passion, cease;
Come victories of peace;
Nor hate, nor pride's caprice,
Unsheath the sword.

Though deep the sea, and wide,
Twixt realm and realm, its tide
Binds strand to strand.
So be the gulf between
Gray coasts and islands green
With bonds of peace serene
And friendship spanned.

Now may the God above
Guard the dear land we love,
Both East and West.
Let love more fervent glow,
As peaceful ages go,
And strength yet stronger grow,
Blessing and blest.
—Prof. Geo. Huntington.

TO BED UNWASHED.

His little hands are folded now
And peace is in his breast:
There where a curl lies on his brow
His mother's lips were pressed.

'Twas but a little while ago
That he so gladly played,
And was it I that fretted so
About the noise he made?

How calmly, peacefully he lies,
Not knowing I am near!
The lids are closed upon his eyes,
My sighs he does not hear.

His little hands, alas, alack!
Lie on the spotless spread,
And, oh, but they are soiled and black!—
He went unwashed to bed.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE WISE BROTHER.

Never think dat Springtime is comin' on de run
Till I hear dat Mister Melon is feelin' fer de sun.

Till de sleepin' seed des crack de ground,
An' de larks is lively, flyin' roun'.

I min' no blizzard talkin'—no matter what he say;
He des de bigges' blowhard dat ever come my way!

De larks know mo' about de weather
Than all dem blizzards put together!
—Atlanta Constitution.

ADVICE TO OTHERS.

Smile—smile—smile, all the while,
And soon you will daily wear it!
Grin—grin—whate'er you are in
And then you'll the better bear it.

Hope—hope—to the end of your rope,
Then struggle that rope to sever;
Mope, mope, and you'll find good scope
To follow the trade forever.

Toil—toil—your share of the spoil
Will come, some way or other;
Maybe in wealth, and maybe in health,
And maybe the love of your brother.

Give—give—'tis the way to live,
If good, sound sense can guide it;
Save—save—and not for the grave;
But what you may need this side it.

Fight—fight—with all your might,
Whenever the facts demand it;
Cease—cease—brings cargoes of peace
From victory, when you land it.

Think—think—like one on the brink
Of something too grave for laughter,
Well—well—of the heaven or hell
That follows us here and hereafter.

Trust—trust—as indeed you must,
God in his varied dealings;
Wounds He will give that your soul may live,
And then—attend to the healing.
—Will Carleton, in Everywhere.

LONDON.

For me no dark, deserted lane
With muddy footprints, leafless banks,
But shops that shine the more for rain,
The friendlier flashing window pane,
And watchful cabs in glittering ranks.
These country lamps burn thick and brown
Beside the lights of London Town.

That heavy, golden plume flung high
As though to challenge peering stars;
The whisk of light where "taxi" fly,
And grave Big Ben against the sky;
The moving lines of brilliant cars;
The great lifts moaning up and down—
All these are ours in London Town.

Like captured moons the pale arcs flare,
Flicker a moment, dim and blaze;
Above each quiet, somber square,
Through evening wind, on morning air
The distant drone of traffic strays;
Let other cities smile or frown,
Their magic fades by London Town.

No other voice our souls can fret
With such desire when memory calls;
The empire circle widens, yet
Its further bounds are swayed and set
Here, where the flying message falls,
And all that empire's fair renown
Beats in the heart of London Town.
—From the Spectator.

THE SONG OF LIFE.

I'll sing ye a song, O ye people forlorn,
A song from the heart of the world;
'Twas there when the first tender ripple was born,
The first wave of thought was uncurled!

Its rhythm is known to the spheres very well;
'Tis song by The Wonderful Seven;
It reaches the nethermost confines of hell,
And lifts to the uppermost heaven.

The name of the song is called Love, and, my dears,
It comes from The Absolute Source;
So put by your troubles, your doubts and your fears,
And lay by your griefs and remorse.

For Love is beginning, fulfillment and home;
The source of all wisdom and power;
It lights up the star in the infinite dome,
And breathes thro' the breath of the flower.

O people beloved, attune to the song!
'Twill give you your highest, your best,
And hard, heavy burdens you've carried so long,
Will fall from you, leaving you blest.
—Elsenore See Inslee, in the Nautilus.

Bothers or Helpers.

"Children are such bothers!" groaned Mrs. C.

"I call mine my helpers!" laughed Mrs. J.

And "bothers" Mrs. C.'s children were, not only to the mother, but to everyone else with whom they came in contact. Mrs. C. had done her best towards spoiling them by waiting upon them and pampering them. They were pert little nuisances without a particle of self-reliance and had not the ingenuity to think up amusements for themselves.

And just as truly might Mrs. J.'s children be termed helpers. From getting-up time, when they took turns buttoning one another up, till bedtime, when they again took turns in unbuttoning, the children were busy and happy. They had no time to bother. For as soon as a child could do anything he was assigned some regular part in the household routine for which he was held responsible. Ten-year-old Bessie had breakfast dishes to do and the plants to water; eight-year-old Johnnie had the rugs to beat and the back porch to clean; and five-year-old Maud was responsible for the breakfast of Towser and Kitty and for the filling up of their drinking vessels.

It was not so much the actual work that the children accomplished that Mrs. J. had in mind as it was the idea of teaching the children that they had a definite place to fill in the world which no one else could fill for them.
—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

The Cabman's Answer.

Lord Decies, the fiance of Miss Vivian Gould, talked to a reporter during the recent Horse Show about the inexcusable dearness of New York's cab service.

"And these dear turnouts," said Lord Decies, "are none too luxurious. I said to a cabby the other day:

"'How much to take me to the Hotel Gotham?'

"'Four dollars,' the man answered.

"'Oh,' I said, 'I didn't ask the price of the rig. I don't want to buy it.'

"'Well, I should think not,' said the cabby. 'The horse alone cost $4.50.'"

Following the Sun or Shade.

"A good turkey dinner and mince pie," said Simeon Ford, the New York raconteur, "always puts us in a lethargic mood—makes us feel, in fact, like the natives of Nola Chucky.

"In Nola Chucky one day I said to a man:

"'What is the principal occupation of this town?'

"'Wal, boss,' the man answered, yawning, 'in winter they mostly sets on the east side of the house and follers the sun around to the west, and in summer they sets on the west side and follers the shade around to the east.'"

Familiar Sayings Newly Applied.

"I don't like your weigh," remarked the customer to the dishonest grocer.

"I hope I make myself clear," said the water as it passed through the filter.

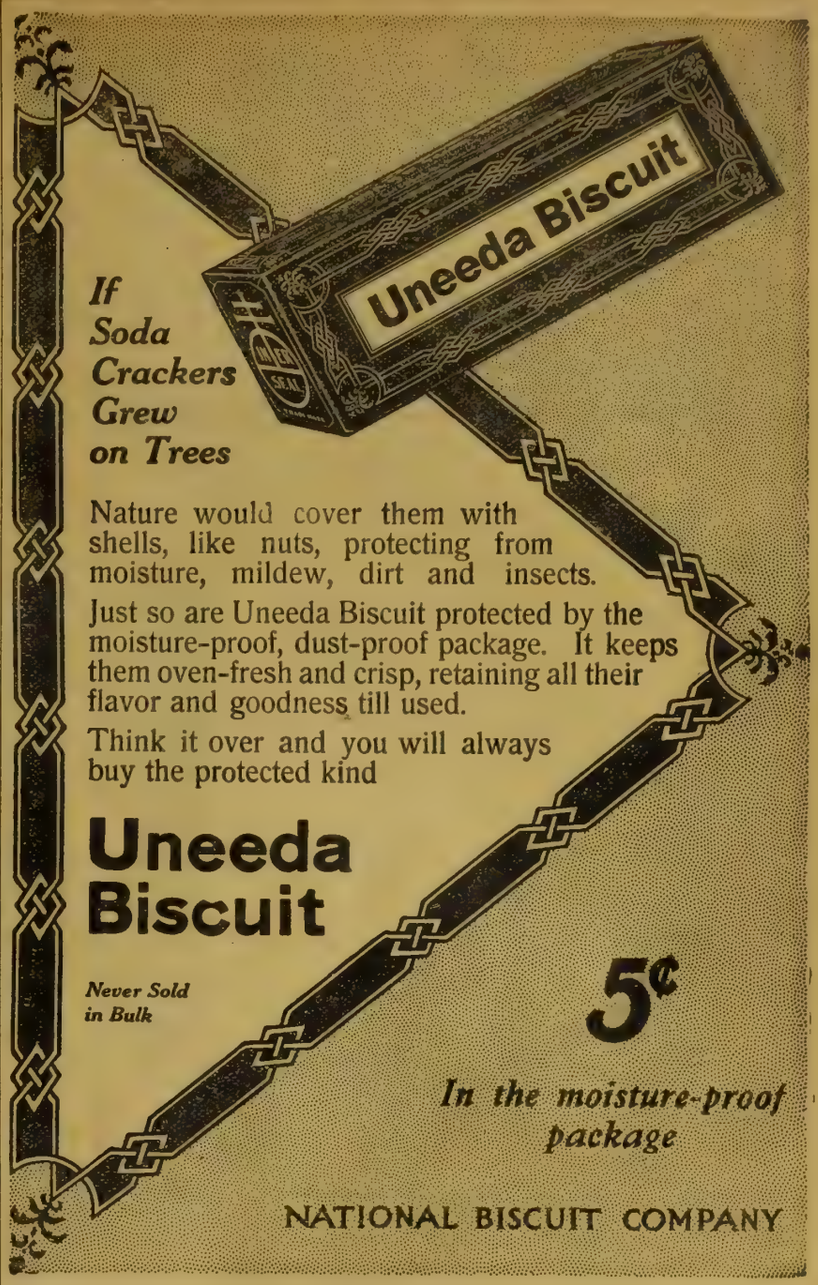
"Reading makes the full man, but writing doesn't," complained the half-starved poet.

"My resources are all tied up," said the tramp as he placed his bundle on a stick.

"The rest is silence," quoted the musician, explaining the meaning of that term to his pupil.

"This is a complete give-away," remarked Papa Santa Claus as he finished stripping the Christmas tree.

"I call that treating a friend in a rather distant manner," said the doctor as he hung up the receiver after prescribing over the telephone.
—Boston Transcript.


Uneeda Biscuit
If Soda Crackers Grew on Trees
Nature would cover them with shells, like nuts, protecting from moisture, mildew, dirt and insects.
Just so are Uneeda Biscuit protected by the moisture-proof, dust-proof package. It keeps them oven-fresh and crisp, retaining all their flavor and goodness till used.
Think it over and you will always buy the protected kind
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In the moisture-proof package
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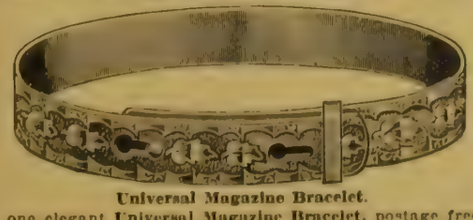
The Universal Magazine Bracelet.

This is all the rage. And Adjustable Bracelet. The most elegant design and perfectly finished. It is not solid gold, but it is washed and plated and will stand the acid test. Its match cannot be purchased in country jewelry stores for any price. It is a duplicate of the latest Parisian creation made expressly for the purpose of using it as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine**. The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one elegant **Universal Magazine Bracelet**, postage free, as a subscription premium. Money returned if not satisfied. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**



Universal Magazine Bracelet.

MAGNETISM

Nature's Tonic

Makes the Blood Circulate——Giving Health and Strength

WE PROVE IT TO YOU POSITIVELY

By the words of Chronic Sufferers who have been restored

This Cut Shows

as near as is possible to illustrate, how Magnetism is radiated from our powerful magnetic Vest, which keeps the body constantly saturated and bathed in a powerful field of magnetic force which gives new life to the blood and nerves, making the blood circulate with greater force and vigor, thus helping Nature in her work of building up and strengthening the system, relieving congestion, soreness and pain after all other methods of treatment have failed in many cases.

Think of Living

inside of a garment that is radiating hundreds o streams of Magnetic force into your body, passing through and through, reaching the deepest nerves and organs, giving them new life force to enable them t perform their functions more vigorously and thoroughly. This is what our Magnetic Shields accomplish. They are made for all parts of the body, and are guaranteed to hold their power.

WE ASK YOU TO INVESTIGATE OUR CLAIMS FOR MAGNETISM

This costs you nothing, and it is a duty you owe to yourself if you are sick, weak or debilitated in any way. We want to help you in making this investigation complete. Do not put it off but do it now. **Send to-day for our free advice and proof.** By doing it now it may save you many dollars and much suffering in the future. The time to treat weak or debilitated conditions is at once before they develop into serious proportions, for Nature has already given the warning signal. Our experience and knowledge gained during nearly 30 years of study and application of Magnetism, is at your service free of charge at all times, if you will simply write us.

Our Book "A Plain Road To Health" FREE

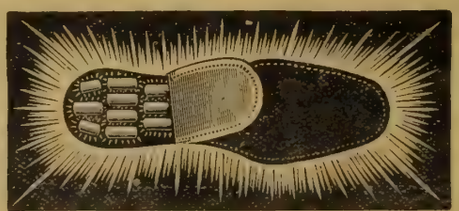
to all who send us a description of their cases. It describes all of our Shields, and tells all about Magnetism, and how to apply it to obtain best results as a curative agent, and also gives much other valuable information upon the subject that can be obtained from no other source. **Write us fully and we will advise you honestly, and to the best of our ability. Then you are to be your own judge** as to whether or not you wish to apply Magnetism and give Nature a chance to right the wrong conditions in your case the same as it has in many others.

Positive Proof on Your Own Body

If You Must See With Your Own Eyes, and Must Have Proof on Your Own Body Before You Can Believe

Try Some of Our Smaller Shields——They Will Convince You

WARM



FEET

The greatest comfort and luxury of modern days. Magnetic fire under your feet. The greatest life protector known. Your feet keep warm all the time, even if standing in water, snow and ice. If you cannot believe the wonderful curative power of Magnetism, try a pair of these FOOT BATTERIES on your own body. They will convince you beyond a doubt that Magnetism makes the blood circulate.

They are good for Rheumatism, Cold Feet, Cramps, poor circulation in the extremities, and all forms of weaknesses in the feet and limbs. They insulate the body against the cold, damp earth, and are worth their weight in gold to any sufferer. Get a pair today. They are worn comfortably in any shoes. The Single Power are $1.00 a pair, or three pairs for $2.00. The Double, or Compound Power, are $2.00 a pair, or three pairs for $4.00, postage paid. Send size of shoe when ordering FOOT BATTERIES. Send a description of your case for free advice and much valuable information on the subject of magnetism.

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., Inc., Suite 272, 169 Wabash Ave, Chicago, Ill.

National FARMER

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CORN IMPROVEMENT SPECIALISTS—Clarke Reibel and his sisters with prize corn and prize ribbons. Clarke Reibel, of Arbela, Mo., won two prizes at State Exhibits and two prizes from The National Farmer and Stock Grower with corn grown from seed furnished him in 1910 as a subscription premium by this publication.

Won Five Corn Prizes.

In the spring of 1910 The National Farmer and Stock Grower received a dollar from Clarke Reibel, of Arbela, Scotland county, Mo. We credited him with a subscription for two years and sent him one pound of L. B. Clore's Johnson County White Corn and one pound of D. L. Pascal's Reid's Yellow Dent Corn.

With the Johnson White Corn he raised some very fine ears, and ten of them were good enough to win the second prize in class at the Missouri State Fair of 1910. These same ten ears of Johnson County White Corn also won a ninth prize at the State Corn Show at Columbia.

With the single pound of Reid's Yellow Dent Seed Corn he raised a good stand and exhibited ten ears at the State Corn Show at Columbia and won a third prize. He also received two prize awards from The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Thus it will be seen that from one dollar paid by him to The National Farmer and Stock Grower this young man won five prize awards with the corn that he grew from the seed furnished to him.

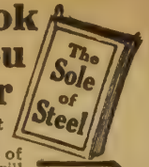
Our Rose Premiums.

Do not forget the rose plant premiums which are advertised on page 19. This is the most pleasing subscription premium ever offered by a newspaper publication. Hundreds of thousands of rose plants will bloom this year that were furnished by our publications.

5 Cents a Copy. Published Monthly by The Hale Publishing Co. 50 Cents a Year.

and Stock GROWER

This Free Book Will Save You $20.00 a Year



I want to tell you all about my *Celebrated Steel Shoes*—why one pair will outwear six pairs of leather shoes—how a pair will give you more foot-comfort than you ever had in your life. How they will keep your feet powder-dry all the time. How light and comfortable they are the year around.

I have told half a million others these facts. They have bought steel shoes of me and saved millions of dollars among them. More than that—they can be on their feet all day—at any work, without foot fatigue. And they have gained health protection.

Steel Shoes

H. M. RUTHSTEIN
The Steel Shoe Man.

prevent rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, lame back and other troubles caused by wet feet. I want to show *you* the way to avoid these dangers and all such troubles as tender feet, corns, bunions, chilblains, and at the same time show you a saving of $20 a year in actual money on account of the extra wear you get from my shoes.

Will you write me a postal today and get full particulars? Let me send you this free book of mine by return mail.

Address

Ruthstein
The Steel Shoe Man
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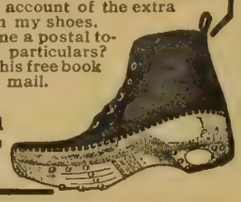
Racine, Wis.



Yearling Cattle at $7.00.

E. W. Erickson represented Alcester, S. D., on the Chicago market on February 13th with a shipment of cattle. Included were six head of Angus yearling steers and heifers which averaged 638 pounds and were sold by Clay, Robinson & Co. at $7.00. This price was 15 cents per 100 pounds higher than any other firm obtained for cattle that day.

SEED CORN PREMIUMS

Offered For the Fourth Year by The National Farmer and Stock Grower to Our Own Subscribers.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower originated the plan of corn improvement on farms by distributing small quantities of seed corn raised by champion corn growers and by offering additional awards when the corn grown therefrom wins prizes at State, Interstate and National Shows. We have originated about twenty-five thousand experimental corn breeding plots, from some of which county, state and interstate prizes have been won. The corn improvement originated by this paper has been so successful that it has contributed in no small degree towards the greatest corn crop ever grown — the crop of 1910.

Our Seed Corn For 1911.

We have again contracted for a special lot of seed corn grown by the grand champion of the world. He is now barred from competition because he has won so many grand prizes. His corn is Johnson County White, and the seed we offer was grown in his breeding blocks and is practically the same as the corn he exhibited. We refer to Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana. Mr. L. B. Clore has a son, Roy D. Clore, who grows his own, and with this very strain he won the grand championship prize at the National Corn Show which has just closed.

Four years ago we first contracted with Mr. D. L. Pascal, the famous breeder of Reid's Yellow Dent Corn, whose original seed was purchased from the originator of this famous corn. Mr. Pascal has won many trophies, and corn grown from his seed has won many more. We regard it highly, and some very fine seed will be sent out this year.

Our Subscription Premiums.

Anyone who will send us Sixty Cents will receive The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and can select one pound of either corn as a subscription premium. Anyone sending us One Dollar will be credited with two-years' subscription and can select two pounds of either corn, or one pound of each, as a subscription premium. The corn will be sent by mail, prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.

The Premiums We Will Pay.

At County Fairs or Corn Contests of 1911.—If any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed furnished by us from this advertisement and exhibit ten ears in regular classes, for every sweepstakes premium won we will pay Five Dollars; for every first premium, Three Dollars; for every second premium won, Two Dollars; and for every third premium, One Dollar. We have not heretofore offered County Fair prizes. These prizes hold good in every county in the United States, also at District Fairs.

At State, Interstate Fairs and at State Agricultural Corn Shows of 1911.—For every ten-ear championship premium won by our patrons from corn grown from seed sent out by us in response to this advertisement we will pay the exhibitor Fifty Dollars; for every first prize, Twenty-five Dollars; for every second prize, Ten Dollars; and for every third prize, Five Dollars.

At the National Corn Show, For Crop of 1911.—If any of our patrons receiving corn from us exhibit ten or more ears of corn grown therefrom at the National Corn Show, for every championship premium won we will pay One Hundred Dollars; for every first prize, Fifty Dollars; for every second prize, Twenty Dollars; and for every third prize, Ten Dollars.

ORDER BLANK.

Sign and Subscribe Early and Make Sure.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will please send me

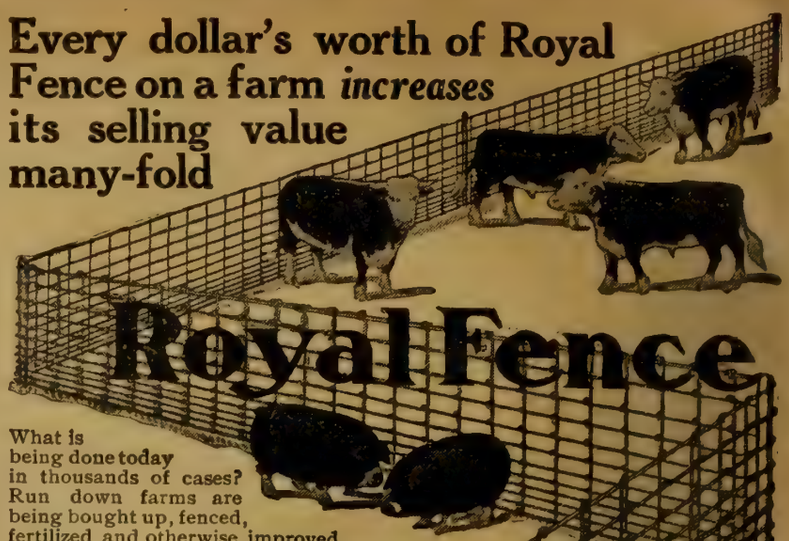
.....pound.. of Clore's White Corn and.....pound.. of Pascal's Yellow Corn as a premium.

Name.. .....

R. F. D..... Box.....

Postoffice.. .....

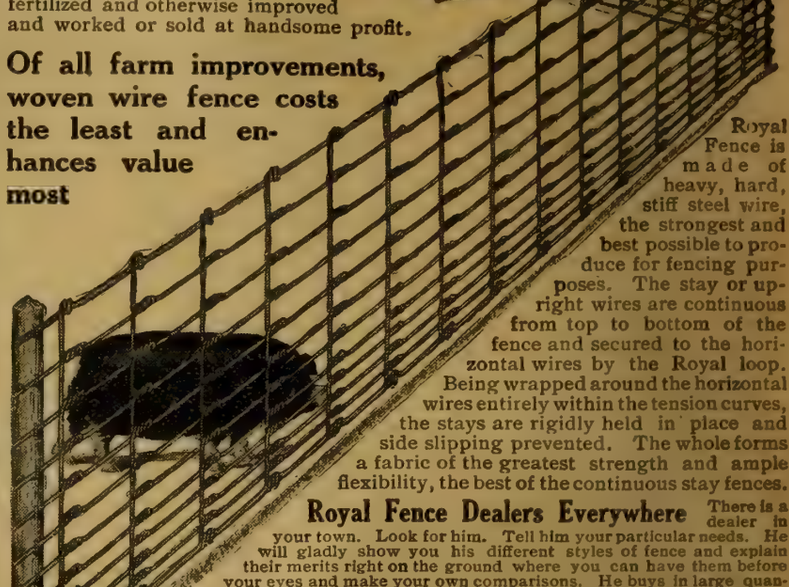
Every dollar's worth of Royal Fence on a farm *increases* its selling value many-fold



Royal Fence

What is being done today in thousands of cases? Run down farms are being bought up, fenced, fertilized and otherwise improved and worked or sold at handsome profit.

Of all farm improvements, woven wire fence costs the least and enhances value most



Royal Fence is made of heavy, hard, stiff steel wire, the strongest and best possible to produce for fencing purposes. The stay or upright wires are continuous from top to bottom of the fence and secured to the horizontal wires by the Royal loop. Being wrapped around the horizontal wires entirely within the tension curves, the stays are rigidly held in place and side slipping prevented. The whole forms a fabric of the greatest strength and ample flexibility, the best of the continuous stay fences.

Royal Fence Dealers Everywhere There is a dealer in your town. Look for him. Tell him your particular needs. He will gladly show you his different styles of fence and explain their merits right on the ground where you can have them before your eyes and make your own comparisons. He buys in large quantities, gets the lowest carload freight rates and can sell you good fence at the lowest possible price.

FRANK BAACKES, Vice-President and General Sales Agent

American Steel & Wire Company

Chicago New York Denver San Francisco

Send for copy of "Royal Fence News," profusely illustrated, devoted to the interests of farmers and showing how fence may be employed to enhance the earning power of a farm. Furnished free upon application

Iowa-fed Cattle at $6.90.

Iowa carried away the honors in the Chicago cattle trade in the middle of February. Seventy-one Hereford steers of 1,500 pounds average sold at $6.90 per 100 pounds, the top by five cents per 100 pounds, and considerably higher than any other sale of so many cattle in one lot. They were handled by Clay, Robinson & Co., and bred, fed and marketed by Westover & Gardner, of Grant, Ia.

This Galloway MANURE SPREADER

Only $39.50 F.O.B. WATERLOO

The real thing. A successful 50 bushel Spreader with more than four years of success behind it, only $39.50. This is only one of the great Galloway line. More than 40,000 farmers of America have stamped their O. K. on it. They say, "It's the Best." This is the latest from the Great Galloway factory. It's part of my 1911 capacity of 40,000 manure spreaders. It is you that gets the benefit of this tremendous output, and you save 40 to 60 per cent on your purchase because I divide the melon with you. Every page of my big free book fairly bristles with Proof

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Let Me Tell You How I Divide the Melon with You

Fertility Lost in the Washing of Soil.

Every farmer has it in his power to greatly reduce the amount of fertility annually washed out of the soil by the heavy rains. As a usual thing, the light rains do no damage of this kind.

In the soil the minute particles do not move easily, being held in place by adjacent particles. It is only when the pressure is relieved on one side that the particles are able to flow away in the current of water.

The sides of open ditches, streams and rivers are the sources of the yellow matter that colors the great rivers that rush to the ocean, carrying the vast quantities of rich soil with them.

The soil that is washed away is the best soil and the richest. It has in it least of mineral matter and most of decayed vegetable matter. Probably the deposits of the Nile river are richer than the deposits of our own rivers. Only the deposits of our rivers are not made in a place where men can cultivate them and raise wheat and other grains on them.

Egypt has for thousands of years kept up her fertility by the annual deposits of the Nile. We have a thousand Niles in the other rivers of the world, each one of which is carrying annually to the sea vast quantities of rich fertility. The decay of animal and vegetable matter results in a very fine dust that floats easily in the water, and this is the character of the soil floating in running water. By all means save it, if possible, to make food for the plants growing on the farm.

This is one reason for getting rid of the open ditches and substituting tile drains. At every heavy rain the sides of the open ditch let go of their best particles, and these float away. When this erosion has gone on for some time, the sides cave in and new sides are formed, with new surfaces of soil exposed to the action of the rain and running water.

In the tile drain little soil is moved. The water that comes from the tile drain has but a small amount of soil in it, not enough to count for much in the general waste of soil. The open ditch is a thing no longer desirable on most farms. It is merely a temporary expedient that should not be allowed to become a permanent institution on any farm.

On our individual farms the greatest loss in fertility due to washing comes in the washing that takes place on plowed land where the ground is sloping sufficiently to allow the formation of rills and miniature torrents. Then the light, rich particles float down into the gullies and brooks and leave the soil that is poorest in vegetable matter. The poverty of this washed soil is frequently seen in the long time required to make it productive, if manure be not applied to it.

Ultimately, American agricultural science should become so great and effective that our soil will not be able to escape into our rivers, and our rivers should run with clear water to the sea.

Hardy Bermuda Grass.

(By F. A. Mitchell, R. F. D. No. 5, Chandler, Oklahoma.)

There are many methods of setting hardy Berumda grass, but as yet we have never found the only best one. Very much depends upon the land and its physical condition.

If it is a rocky hillside, the best way is to scratch around among the rocks and get enough dirt to cover the rootlets, and they will grow; but don't expect very much grass from land where vegetation has never grown.

If newly-cleared timber land, a good Georgia stock with a large shovel and a cutter set to slope from the front end of the beam to the point of the shovel. This will jump over the roots digging the ground as best it can. It can easily be drawn by one horse and get among the stumps quite easily. Drop the rootlets about three feet apart, and if not covered with the plow, use the hoe. Step upon every newly-covered rootlet to firm the soil.

A flock of goats would kill the sprouts and give many times as much pasture over the old timber lot.

Should you desire to crop the land in corn or cotton, when the roots are gone, plow it up, plant the crop, cultivate as though there was no Bermuda there; after the crop is made the Bermuda will make more feed and hold the soil from washing better than crab grass or cockle burrs. This method is being practiced very successfully; a lot of Bermuda grass in our fields is far better than having them wash away. Don't be afraid of Bermuda. It won't hurt you and will help your land and make dollars for you.

Another good way of setting it is to drop it in every third furrow as you plow over the ground. Then come to us and we will write an obituary over the entire weed clan, as they will be dead.

Another good way is to plant the rootlets along the corn rows and cover them as you cultivate. If you have listed corn, this will be fine.

Another method, drop rootlets in cotton middles and cover. The next year it will occupy the land.

Another method, leave vacant every fifth row of cotton. Set Bermuda there. The next year plant to corn and cultivate crosswise. This method will distribute the roots and after the corn crop is made the Bermuda will make a good sod.

The best method for us is the one we used last spring. Secure the rootlets and have them in wagon boxes in the field. Have them well moistened the night before. Keep them wet and set them only during a wet spell.

With one team list the ground; three men will drop the rootlets in the lister furrow, another team covering with a disc cultivator. If everybody will work but father, the land well be set to Bermuda for about one dollar an acre.

A surer way is to cover with a hoe, leaving a small portion of the rootlet exposed; this will admit air and sunshine to the rootlets and nearly everyone will grow. Covering with a disc cultivator is a much easier and cheaper way, and for us the better of the two.

Last spring we set twelve acres in this way. It was down in the moist ground and grew despite the dry weather. By August the ground was covered. Upon it we pastured 100 head of hogs, nine horses and two cows all the fall. When the foliage was not grazed too closely, there are green twigs even in January.

No use to try to make your first start within range of the chickens, as they love it dearly and will eat every twig of it. Commence away from the house and work up to it if you have chickens. It is the finest chicken grass we ever grew.

We plant it upon prairie sod by following every fourth furrow and thrusting a spoke clear through the sod insert a rootlet, step upon it to firm the soil and pass on.

Next spring we will try another method, as we purpose to set fifty acres.

Load the freshly-plowed Bermuda sods upon a manure spreader, drive around a land in the field, distribute about four tons per acre. Follow at once with another team and sulky plow, so the furrow slice may not be too thick. Plow them under. Harrow to smooth the ground, cultivate with a harrow to keep weeds down and soil mellow and see the Bermuda grow. We think two men and teams will set three or four acres per day.

It is always better to leave the dirt upon the roots, but it costs more to plant them that way.

Wheat, Oats and Barley Prizes.

At the National Corn Show the national sweepstakes winners for grain other than corn were as follows: Peck of white oats—A.D.Van Sickle, Warren, Minn. Reserve—Chisholm Bros., Del Norte, Colo. Peck black oats—E. E. Newton, Monte Vista, Colo. Reserve—C. A. Swindell, Ryan, Iowa. Peck soft wheat—A.M. Shay, Greeley, Colo. Reserve—William Borst, Ackerland, Kas. Peck hard wheat—A. D. Van Sickle, Warren, Minn. Reserve—Fred McCulloch, Belle Plaine, Iowa. Peck six-rowed barley—H.E.Kreuger, Beaver Dawn, Wis. Peck two-rowed barley—W. D. Stelk, Phillips, Neb. Reserve—A. D. Van Sickle, Warren, Minn. The grand championship awards were as follows: Peck wheat, any variety—A. D. Van Sickle, Warren,Minn. Reserve—Norman Cherry, of Davis, Saskatchewan, Canada. Peck oats, any variety—J. C. Hill & Sons, Lloydminster, Sask., Canada. Reserve—A. D. Van Sickle, Warren, Minn. Peck barley—W. D. Stelk, Phillips, Neb. Reserve—A. D. Van Sickle, Warren, Minn. Peck six-rowed barley—H. E. Kreuger, Beaver Dam, Wis. Peck Oderbrucker barley—H. E. Kreuger, Beaver Dam, Wis.

The five winners from South Carolina in the corn contest at the National Corn Show were Jake Williams, of Manning, first prize; Jerry H. Moore, of Winona, second; Harry C. Brearly, of St. Charles, third; Willie Johnson of Greer, fourth, and Mark Smith, of Darlington, fifth. They all exhibited White Dent Corn.

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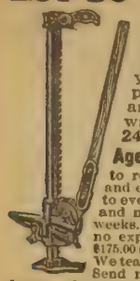

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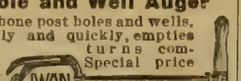

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The Market For Oats.

The largest oat crop ever known in this country has depressed its own market by its own quantity. A farmers' crop, although used largely on farms, there remains a surplus which the United States demand is unable to consume, except at a sacrifice to a farmer. On January 31st the Chicago Board of Trade quoted May oats at 33⅝ cents a bushel, and on February 27th the quotation for May delivery was 31 cents. Here we have thirty-two pounds of oats paying a freight bill to market and then selling at less than a cent a pound. One year previous oats were selling 16 cents a bushel higher. In our previous articles we have shown that 70 per cent. of the oat crop is consumed on the farms where it is grown. It is the surplus from Illinois and Iowa that is depressing the market. Of course, farmers have to sell something. At the present price oats are worth more on the farm than on the market.

National Show Corn Prize.

Mr. James W. Bowman, of R. F. D. Cutler, Ohio, subscribed for The National Farmer and Stock Grower in the year 1908. He received as a subscription premium one pound of D. L. Pascal's Yellow Dent Corn. With the crop he grew from this seed he has won many premiums. He first won the championships at the County Fair in 1908; the year following he won championships at two different County Shows. Then in 1910 he won championship at the County Corn Show, also a first prize at the Ohio State Corn Show and third prize at the National Corn Show which has just taken place. In February, 1910, he subscribed again and received one pound of Clore's Johnson County White Corn, and with the ten ears selected from the corn he raised he won first premium at the County Fair. Here we have a number of prizes won by the product of the small quantity of corn which was furnished him as a subscription premium. See our corn offers on page 2.

A Low-grade Fertilizer.

We notice a fertilizer on the market which, being sold at $18 per ton, contains 20 pounds nitrogen, 200 pounds phosphoric acid, 20 pounds potash and 1,760 pounds of worthless filler. It is sold in sections where the land is overloaded with phosphoric acid, consequently in such cases the only real value in the whole ton is the nitrogen and potash. Farmers should discontinue wasting their money buying such mixtures and buy the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash separately and do the mixing themselves, cutting out the 1,700 pounds of worthless filler and substituting their own soil. Only high-grade fertilizers that are worth buying are sold by the fertilizer manufacturers. These 1-10-1 fertilizers are not worth hauling from the depot.

Not a Square Deal.

A reciprocity agreement with Canada that would look like what is commonly called a square deal would be for Canada to admit all our products free of duty and we admit all Canadian products free of duty. We have nothing against the Canadian so-called reciprocity except the betrayal of the United States farming interests to benefit other United States interests. Farmers and stock-raising associations have been treated to a disagreeable surprise.

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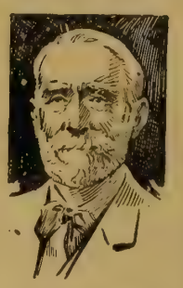

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Be sure to send for our catalog, before you think of buying from any one. If we can save you money and give you better machines, you want to know it. If we can't do that, in your judgment, no harm can come from having our catalog. **So sit down now and write a postal card or short letter, and**

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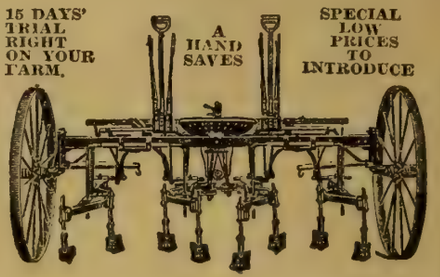

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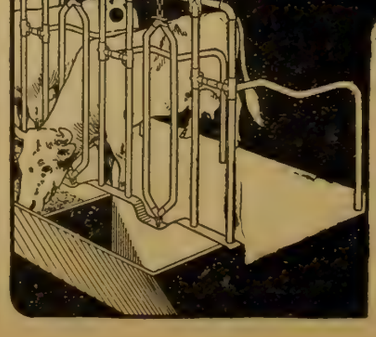
Won Several Kentucky Prizes.

In April, 1909, Mr. Hiliary Downs, of Hunter's Depot, Ky., received one single pound of Pascal's Yellow Dent Seed Corn from The National Farmer and Stock Grower as a subscription premium. In that year he did not win a prize, but in 1910, from his own seed grown from seed furnished him the year before, he producced ears that won the first prize and sweepstakes at the County Fair. He also won second prize at the State Fair. See our Seed Corn Offers an page 2.

Five-acre Poultry Farm.

Mr. T. E. Quisenberry, Secretary of the State Poultry Board, announces that the first prize in the contest for furnishing the plans of a five-acre poultry farm was won by Frank E. Mixa, of Ames, Iowa; the second by Miss Lillie S. Tidwell, of Arkansas City, Kansas; and the third by Rud H. Hicken, of Ames, Iowa. These plans will be available later on as they are published. There were two hundred contestants and fifteen prize winners.

Does the Cows a Heap of Good



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It will be remembered that a few seasons ago we offered some sample oats produced by Messrs. Garton as a subscription premium and offered some prizes at State and National Fairs and Expositions. We consider a small quantity of the Victor oats capable of reproducing itself, so that our patrons can win prizes if they will exhibit the product in any state. We therefore advise our friends and patrons to at least obtain sufficient of these black oats for experimental purposes.

Do you wish to win prizes? If so, send us a dollar for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. We will also send you two pounds of Victor oats. From this you can raise your own seed hereafter and win prizes at County, State and National Fairs. We offer the same premiums that we do for corn on page 2. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

A Farmers' Party.

The farmers of the United States will have to do as they do in Germany. There they have a party called Agrarians, which, being interpreted, means land-owning farmers. This is probably what we are now coming to. The National Grange, the American National Live Stock Association and the National Wool Growers' Association are of one mind in regard to the matter of protection of farmers' products by customs duties, and if they do not get together and stand together, they will most surely fall together.

Apple Sales at St. Louis.

Late in February, in St. Louis, apples were sold as follows: Ben Davis at $4.25 to $4.60 for Illinois, to $5.00 and $5.25 for fancy Virginia; Winesap at $5.75 to $6.50; Roman Beauty at $4.75 to $6.50; York Imperial at $6.25 for fancy to $6.50 for extra fancy Virginia; fancy Virginia Gano at $5.25 to $5.50; Baldwin at $4.10 for No. 2 to $5.25 for fancy. Northwestern boxed apples quotable on basis of last auction sales thus: Ben Davis, at $1.60 to $1.75; Spitzenberg at $1.25 to $1.45; Delaware Red at $1.60 to $1.65; Blacktwig at $1.75; Missouri Pippin at $2.10; Arkansas Black at $2.50; Winesap at $1.80 to $2.45. Sales: Half car Illinois Ben Davis at $1.60, delivered; fifteen barrels do. at $4.25, delivered.

Home Mixed Fertilizers

Some day you will want to mix your own Fertilizers, so as to get them CHEAPER and BETTER than any other way. You need my book on Home Mixing, containing

FORMULAS

and instructions, as well as other information. Send your name and address on Post Card to

Dr. WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director of Propaganda
71 Nassau Street, New York
NO BRANCH OFFICES

and his book will be sent you **Entirely Free**

The Premium Roses.

Mrs. H. L. Miller, of Circle, Montana, writes as follows: "When my premium roses came last year it was too cold to set them out of doors, so they were planted in pasteboard breakfast food boxes and placed in an east window. When ready to set out the plants the boxes were slit at the corners and set into the ground. In this way the roots were not disturbed in setting them out."

KITSELMAN FENCE

Get It From the Factory Direct

13¼ CENTS A ROD UP

Lowest Prices Ever Quoted Direct to the Farmer on High Grade Fence.

The wire used in the manufacture of Kitselman Fence is drawn in our own large and modern mill from Open Hearth steel of the best quality. Steel of this kind is free from pores and impurities and it is so pure, close and solid that after being thoroughly and heavily galvanized there is practically no chance for moisture to work its way in and start rust. Do you want fence made of this kind of wire? - then buy KITSELMAN FENCE.

EVERY ROD GUARANTEED

Sold on 30 Days Free Trial

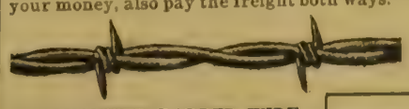
If not satisfied after the 30 days test on your own farm return it to us and we will refund your money, also pay the freight both ways.

Our Catalog shows and describes 75 styles and heights of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fencing both square and diamond mesh.

Every farmer should have our BIG

FREE CATALOGUE

Write for it today.



GALVANIZED BARBED WIRE
$1.45 PER SPOOL OF 80 RODS
Made of two No. 14 wires. Three other kinds at proportionately low prices.

KITSELMAN BROTHERS,
261 Council St. MUNCIE, INDIANA.

CUT OUT AND MAIL TO
KITSELMAN BROS., 261 Council St. Muncie, Ind.
Please send me your free Catalog of Fence.

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Town .....
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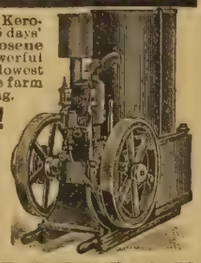
Use KEROSENE Engine FREE!

Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine shipped on 15 days' FREE Trial, proves kerosene cheapest, safest, most powerful fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given on reliable farm engine; if not, pay nothing.



Gasoline Going Up!

Automobile owners are burning up so much gasoline that the world's supply is running short. Gasoline is 9c to 15c higher than coal oil. Still going up. Two pints of coal oil do work of three pints gasoline. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion from coal oil.

Amazing "DETROIT"

The "DETROIT" is the only engine that handles coal oil successfully; uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Basic patent—only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids All sizes, 2 to 20 h. p., in stock ready to ship. Complete engine tested just before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric-lighting plant. Prices (stripped), $29.50 up. Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate amazing, money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, we will allow you Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write!

Detroit Engine Works, 383 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Stump and Tree Pullers

Self-anchoring and Stump-anchored. Something new. Pull an ordinary stump in 1½ minutes. 1 to 5 acres at a setting. Different sizes to suit all kinds of clearings. For illustrated catalog address

Powerful, Handy, Low Priced.

Milne Mfg. Co 1002 Ninth St., Monmouth, Ill.

WITTE ENGINES

GAS — GASOLINE — DISTILLATE

Cheapest of all powers. One cent average cost per horse power per hour. Nothing can equal.

FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE

We build all sizes. Hopper jacket or water tank cooling. Inducements to introduce in new localities. Write stating size and style wanted.

WITTE IRON WORKS CO.
1653 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our New Illustrated Catalogue No. 44. Send for it now. It is FREE.

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

WE GIVE A $3.00 PRIZE
FOR INTRODUCING INTO 3 FAMILIES
KING'S SEED PRIZE PLAN

(A Watch and 4 Blade Knife Given for selling 3S papers of seed and the introduction of our "Seed-Premium" plans into 3 families.

We will mail you 38 papers of Vegetable Seed—any kind you want—and you get our premium for selling them when we send you these INTRODUCTORY cards, you introduce the plans and get another premium. You make your own selection of premium from our list.

Our plan is new, fair, liberal, we use it in order to widely introduce our Seeds and Premiums. Write for these papers of Seed at once—you can sell out in a few hours and earn your premium.

T. J. King Seed Co., Richmond, Va.

A GOLD WATCH (10 year guarantee) for introducing our "Seed-Premium" into 10 families.

What is the Use of the Wind-break?

Wind-breaks are or are not important factors of agriculture in accordance with the part of the country in which they are grown. There was a time when the general subject of wind-breaks was given much attention in all Northern States; but now the subject is of interest mostly in certain states where climatic and wind conditions made wind-breaks essential.

It is observable that in the eastern portions of the United States but few persons are interested in wind-breaks, while in the states just east of the Rocky Mountains wind-breaks are of great importance.

It used to be thought that wind-breaks were a protection from cold; but this has long ago been a discarded theory. A wind-break is a protection from the wind but not from cold. In fact, a wind-break is often profitable as an encourager of cold in the spring, holding back the budding of the trees in its shelter till the danger of killing frosts is past.

To see the real value of the wind-break one need go to some of the Rocky Mountain States or to Saskatchewan and Alberta, in Canada. in Saskatchewan the wind blows with such persistent fury day after day that it is practically impossible to grow many of the tender fruits like raspberries and strawberries without a high wind-break for a protection. Strawberries especially have generally proved a failure there where exposed to the high winds. This may have been due to the blowing away of the pollen or to the rapidity of evaporation caused by the rush of the wind.

In all that region one sees various kinds of hedges. Even hedges of weeds are cultivated to secure this protection. One kind of weed that is very common as a hedge grows to a height of about five feet and makes a very compact hedge. As the writer remembers it, it belongs to the Amaranths. It was a wind-break very easy and inexpensive to grow and also attractive as an ornamental hedge. It served the purpose as a protector of the small fruits and garden flowers.

In the semi-arid regions of the Northwest one of the most common wind-breaks consists of poplars, which grow quickly and require little moisture. They also grow straight up, and so a large number of trees can be grown in a small space. They are used for the protection of the higher growing farm plants and even for some of the wheat fields.

The modifying of the winds is a great thing for the Western farmer. But these trees do more than modify the winds. A really thick wind-break will force the current of wind upward till it passes over the tops of the trees. This is a great boon to the apple grower in the fall, for if his orchard is in the lee of a wind-break he need have no fear of some September gale bringing down his apples. The writer has in mind one large orchard that went through a severe gale but lost few apples because the wind was forced up by a thick wind-break, while in other orchards the ground was covered with the fallen fruit.

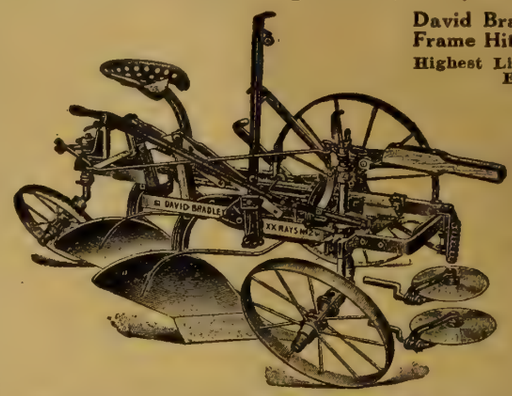
Reports From Slaughter Houses.

The United States Census Bureau received reports from 26,424 slaughter houses in the United States, which reported the slaughter in one year of 36,443,000 hogs, 12,337,000 beeves, 5,395,000 calves, 14,067,000 sheep and lambs, 135,000 goats and 25,000 kids. The number of cattle hides available for manufacture of leather, including some fallen hides, was 12,491,000. This is probably the first time that so close account of hides has been made. The total number of hides and skins of all kinds is placed at 32,371,300. In addition thereto there are hides and skins obtained from farms and ranges.

DAVID BRADLEY

WHEN you buy David Bradley plows you don't pay for the Bradley factory's eighty years' experience in making plows for every kind of soil in every state. That experience is worth a lot to you, but you get it for nothing. No matter where you farm, or in what kind of soil, you'll find in the Bradley line a plow expressly designed and built to meet your requirements.

¶Our purchase of the great David Bradley plant has revolutionized prices on these famous farm tools. The Bradley reputation for *quality* and our celebrated money back guarantee are invincible arguments to any farmer.



David Bradley XX-Rays Frame Hitch Gang Plow, $47.50
Highest Lift, Lightest Draft, Most Easily Handled.

High, heavy, dust-proof wheels, with Bradley patent hubs; 9 inches wearing space on all axles.

Simple and effective foot lift; any boy who can handle a team can do the work of a grown up man and do it as easily. High lift; point of share raises 6 inches from ground.

Frame of heavy high quality steel, strongly braced. Cannot spring out of shape, even in hardest ground. No friction on plow bottoms. Frame and bottoms carried on the wheels, not frame and wheels carried on the bottoms as you find in other plows.

Unequaled for side hill work, because pole and both furrow wheels can be adjusted from the seat by a lever on pole plate while team is in motion.

Best plow for stony land; when it encounters a stone of any size, plow bottoms will raise over it without damage and re-enter the ground immediately. Unnecessary to lock bottoms in ground; suction holds them there.

Short hitch; plow and team coupled up close, doing away with side draft. Plow pulls easier and handles better than any other. Turns square corners either way, with bottoms in or out of ground.

Bottoms are the celebrated Garden City Clipper shapes, the most perfectly formed shapes known. All bottoms double shinned. A shape for every state in the Union. Guaranteed to scour.

This is but one of the many styles of David Bradley riding plows. We make other models; frame or beam hitch, sulky and gang plows, disc plows, wood and steel beam walking plows of every description.

¶Refer to our big General Catalog for pictures, complete descriptions and prices of David Bradley Plows, Harrows, Planters, Cultivators, etc., the farm tools backed by **eighty years of knowing how;** or send today for our Book of David Bradley Farm Implements.

We can always supply promptly any repair part for any Bradley implement, no matter when or where bought.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. CHICAGO

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

33 YEARS OF SUCCESS

Get Our Book Free

ROLLER-BEARING LIGHT DRAFT

SUCCESS SPREADER

The only spreader with a 33-year record of good work. Simplicity, Durability and Light Draft always foremost. Direct Chain Drive. No Cog Gears. The choice of men who investigate thoroughly. Wood or metal wheels. A generation of experience back of every Success. The leader from the first. Exclusive features all patented. Catalog of facts Free. Write us promptly.

Kemp & Burpee Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

Thoroughly Reliable.

Superior Grain Drills are not an experiment, or something new. Thousands of the most progressive farmers in every part of the grain-growing world are using Superior Grain Drills, not only for sowing oats, wheat, rye, barley, rice, etc., but for drilling cow peas, beans, beets and all other large and small grains. Superior Drills will accurately sow any and all grains from tiny grass seeds to large bush Lima beans without cracking the seed. The Superior Drill is manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio, in large varieties of styles and sizes, especially to meet the conditions that confront the farmers in every locality in the grain-raising world. Write them for a Superior catalogue. No matter what your seeding conditions may be, you can get a Superior Drill that will please and satisfy you. If you desire to sow commercial fertilizer or granular lime, you can get a Superior Drill that is guaranteed to do the work right. Investigate the Superior Drill for yourself as to its choice material, strength, simplicity and the work it has done and will do. Go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Superior. Remember that the Superior has an ironclad guarantee to do all that is claimed for it.

A Five-acre Proposition.

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture has issued a five-acre prize model farm plan which was prepared by Anton Oppermann, a market gardener of twenty-five years' experience in the vicinity of St. Louis. There are many market gardeners who have comfortable homes, who make ample money year by year to support themselves and families on five acres of ground. The success of this farm, however, is largely due to the fact that it is near to a great market, in which every vegetable, fruit and all poultry can be sold at wholesale or retail from the producer to the consumer without paying railroad freight bills.

This plan, however, is a very fine example of what a five-acre home garden, orchard and poultry plant may be.

Every farm in the United States has five acres which can be adjusted more or less to the ideas of this farm. The plan is accompanied by a description of vegetable garden, hotbeds, large and small fruits, barn, poultry yards, pig-pens, with a complete picture of all that is on the property.

We advise our readers to obtain a copy from Mr. T. C. Wilson, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo. Just write for monthly bulletin containing first-prize farm plan.

Argentine Beef in Austria.

According to report by Consul-General Denby to the United States Department of Commerce and Labor there arrived in Vienna, Austria, on January 11th, via Trieste, the seaport, a consignment of 140 tons of Argentine beef. It was marked "La Plata Cold Storage Co.," and had been shipped on the chartered steamer Wyandotte with the design to reach Vienna during the Christmas season. The meat classified as "prime" and "extra prime," the entire cargo having been found in excellent condition.

The meat was placed on the local retail market on January 12th at the following prices per kilo (2.2 pounds): Lean forequarter, 27.6 cents; fat forequarter, 26.4 cents; hind quarter, 32.4 cents; hind quarter, fine cuts, 38.6 cents. Careful instructions were given to purchasers as to handling the meat before cooking. Dealers are compelled to keep Argentine meat apart and to sell it only as such. The meat paid customs duty amounting to 6 cents per kilo. The report of the Consul-General concludes by saying:

"The trade is still hampered by its uncertain status. No facilities exist for shipment by rail in large quantities of goods requiring artificial temperature, which, however, would be supplied were the trade definitely authorized. The shipment under consideration, 140 tons, could have been easily handled on three or four refrigerator cars, but was, in fact, sent on forty-five ordinary freight cars attached to several different trains, a method practicable only in the midst of winter."

Interesting Corn Contest.

The Bowker Fertilizer Company, with headquarters at 43 Chatham street, Boston, Mass., offered a grand prize of $500 and several other prizes, amounting in all to $1,000, to farmers of the New England States. The grand prize was offered for the largest amount of food obtained from one acre in the shape of shelled corn, provided the corn is grown on Bowker's Stockbridge Corn Manure. This fertilizer contains of ammonia 4 per cent.; available phosphoric acid, 10 per cent.; and potash, 7 per cent.

The grand prize of the 1910 contest was awarded to Perley E. Davis, of Granby, Mass. His yield at harvest time was 127 bushels flint corn, containing 43 per cent. of water and cob, which being reduced to 12 per cent. moisture, the average in crib-dry corn, gave a yield of 103.23 bushels per acre. The acre crop contained 4,934 pounds of actual food (protein, fat, sugar, etc.), a new record, it is stated, on a scientific basis.

The next prize for flint corn was won by Arthur T. Hathaway, of Monmouth, Me., whose 106 harvested bushels, 36.71 per cent. cob and water, was reduced to 95.78 bushels of crib-dry corn.

The first prize for Dent corn was won by Butler Bros., of Montello, Mass. They harvested 132.9 bushels of White Dent corn, with 54.21 per cent. water and cob, leaving 86.46 bushels of crib-dry corn.

Five of the crops of flint corn exceeded the best yield of Dent corn on the basis of the crib-dry corn containing 12 per cent. of moisture. In field bushels at harvest time the yields of flint corn ranged from 64.2 to 141.2 bushels, and the Dent corn yields ranged from 84.9 to 132.0 bushels.

Messrs. Bowker have issued a pamphlet entitled "Book of the Bowker Corn Contest," which explains how the contest was conducted; how the contestants planted and cultivated; how the judges awarded the prizes; how much corn shrinks from harvest measure; why flint corn won over Dent, etc. It also contains rules and regulations for the 1911 contest. We believe the Bowker Fertilizer Company, 43 Chatham street, Boston, Mass., will send a copy of The Book of the Bowker Corn Contest to any of our readers who may ask for it.

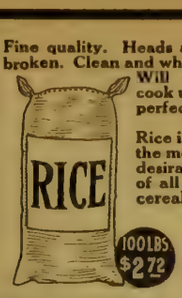
Better Farming
A John Deere Book
—Just Out
A Farmer Can Get It Free

THIS valuable book has eighteen articles on live farm topics, written by the highest authorities. Get the book and a full description of John Deere Plows and Cultivators. They are the implements of *quality*, made for farmers who want the best. We will send the book and catalogue of John Deere goods if you write for

Package No. 7.

Mention the package number *sure*, then you will get exactly the right stuff.

DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.



Fine quality. Heads are broken. Clean and white. Will cook up perfectly

Rice is the most desirable of all cereals

10 LBS. $2.55

Fresh Roasted Golden Rio Coffee

20 LBS. $1.25

20 lbs. Genuine Lake Superior Herring. New catch. Finest quality. Have heads off and backs split

1000 Grocery stores all in one

This is startling, but it's true. Multiply your corner grocery by one thousand. We mean this literally. Multiply every can of peas, every pound of sugar, every ounce of spices, every pound of coffee or tea, every bar of soap the average grocer carries by 1000. Then you will have some faint idea of the size of this—the biggest grocery store in all the world—**one thousand grocery stores in one.**

And why the biggest? Simply because prices are lower, values bigger, and qualities higher than can be secured anywhere else. That is why the house of Ward has grown to its present size. That is why 3000 clerks are kept busily at work filling orders—why 400 packers are at work from morning till night boxing and marking out-going shipments. That is why 3,000,000 people have shopped in this big store during the past year.

Big Bargains and Square Dealing Have Built Up the Biggest Grocery Store in the World

Your neighbors have quit the corner grocery. Your neighbors are saving money—not a few pennies, but many dollars each month—a tidy worth-while sum each year.

Do not think they are losing anything in quality. They most surely are not. They are gaining. They are getting better groceries for less money.

And these are things that you can easily prove. A glance at our grocery bargain list (a copy free for the asking) will prove that prices are lower—that you can save money. Then one single order will prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that the quality of everything we sell is higher than that you have been securing. If for any reason you are not satisfied with what you purchase our absolute guarantee protects you from a penny's loss. You return the goods and your money will be refunded without a day's delay.

Send Today for Book of Grocery Bargains

Don't delay—don't put it off—surely there is time to write a post card. This is too important a matter for you to neglect for you are vitally interested in cutting your cost of living—interested in increasing your savings account. And here is the one best way to do it. Ask for the Grocery List today. Address the house nearest you.

Look

Compare these prices with those you now pay

These are not exceptions, they are simply samples. Every Grocery Bargain List is cram jam full of just such values.

1-6 Bbl. Fresh Finest Quality Rolled Oats

Fine Quality Specially Cleaned Raisins

Best Molasses for Baking Purposes

Six No. 3 Cans Fancy Golden Pumpkin

6 Full Size 25 cent jars Finest Quality Peanut Butter

Montgomery Ward & Co.

CHICAGO AND KANSAS CITY

19th and Campbell Streets KANSAS CITY — 146 — Chicago Avenue Bridge CHICAGO

PUT UP REPUBLIC FARM GATES

And see for yourself how **convenient, inexpensive** and **durable** they are.

Easily raised above snow drifts, or to allow chickens or hogs to pass, at the same time turning cattle and horses.

Cost less than wooden gates, more easily handled and last ten times as long.

REPUBLIC FARM GATES

are built to stand the wear and tear of years. Frame made of high carbon extra heavy tubular steel, thoroughly braced to prevent sagging. No holes to weaken the gate. Fabric is large heavily galvanized, rust proof wires, closely spaced.

A gate that weather and stock cannot destroy.

REPUBLIC FENCE & GATE CO., 224 Republic St., NORTH CHICAGO, ILL.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

Published Monthly
By THE HALE PUBLISHING CO.
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Office of Publication, 3550 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Bell Phone: Grand 400.

Special Session of Congress.

Owing to the failure of the passage of the so-called reciprocity agreement with Canada the President of the United States has called the new Congress together to meet in special session April 4th. The new Congress will pass a law, but it will not be the law which the President has submitted to them. There is yet time for farmers' associations to take a hand in shaping this legislation if they will agree upon exactly what they will approve.

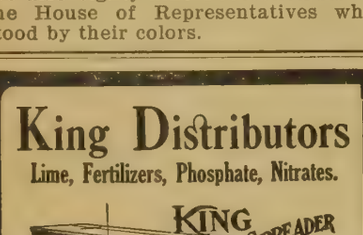
Agricultural implements, seeds and other important advertisements are indexed on the first page. Always refer to the index. It is very convenient when you get used to it.

In another column mention is made of a corn-growing contest limited to the New England States which was conducted by the Bowker Fertilizer Company. We hope our patrons will find and read it.

Quite a number of members of Congress were elected because they were supposed to be in favor of protection for American interests, and seventy-nine of them obtained their election under false pretenses. There are also eighty-nine Protectionists in the House of Representatives who stood by their colors.

King Distributors

Lime, Fertilizers, Phosphate, Nitrates.



Use One Six Months Then Pay For It.

Cheapest and Best Spreader Made. What it does.

Broadcasts Lime, Fertilizers, Phosphates, Nitrates, Ashes, Cotton Seed and Meal, in any quantity.

Distributing on both sides of the list covering two rows at a time. This is the proper way to apply the bulk of the plant food. Distributing in the open furrows in wide streams, covering two rows at a time—better than applying it in a narrow stream.

Terms to suit all. Use it 6 months then pay

Earn a free sample by doing us a little favor. A Sample in your hands will sell others and so we offer big introductory inducements.

KING WEEDER CO., RICHMOND, VA.

Couldn't fill 1 order in 10 received last season. Have a large stock on hand now, and can ship the day order is received.

W. M. Bistock, N. Y. "Gives entire satisfaction."

R. T. Vaughan, Va. "Am pleased with the spreader."

The National Breeders' and Feeders' Show will be held at the Coliseum, Fort Worth, Texas, March 13th to 18th, 1911. There will be 6,000 entries this year. It is a good time to visit Texas.

Farmers as good citizens should be good voters and patriots; but farmers as political factors have had very little to say. They have been rushed into politics against their will. It is time for farmers to get together and agree that they will not stand for any laws that discriminate against the agricultural interests.

It is important that the farmer shall obtain a price for his products that will pay for the cost of production; and it will soon be equally as important for the farmer to organize all selling agencies, that the consumers will not have to pay two and three times what the farmer receives in the first place. There are too many people fattening on farmers' products who do not raise or buy them.

Farmers are beginning to find that the hand of every man is against them. City people have money for luxuries, but they go to the Legislature and ask the price of food to be reduced by law.

Reciprocity with Canada would be understood if it was intended to put all the bars down, coming and going; but the kind of reciprocity which admits farm products free of duty and protects all other interests looks like sacrificing the farmers' interest for no good purpose.

The reciprocity treaty is the entering wedge for free admission of farm products from all nations. The thick end of the wedge is the protection to all other interests after sacrificing the farmer.

Early in March potatoes were selling on the St. Louis market at 46 to 49 cents a bushel.

PASSED OVER THE RIVER.

Mr. W. R. McFarlane, of Walker, Mo., died on Monday, February 20th. He was in his 64th year. He had been ill in hospital at Kansas City, and was supposed to have reached convalescence after an operation had been performed, but he relapsed and the light went out. W. R. McFarlane first became known to the writer thirty-five years ago at Fort Worth, Texas. He then brought pure-bred stock from Missouri to Texas, which constitutes the beginning of many breeding establishments. He was identified with the horse and mule trade on Broadway, St. Louis, and later on became the head of the McFarlane Horse and Mule Commission Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. He sold out his stock yard business two years ago to go back to agricultural pursuits. The news of his death caused great regret in the business circles in which he was so long identified. He was in life an energetic, straightforward, honest business man, ever helping someone along the pathway of life, never failing in his duty or in his friendships. His genial presence was missed when he left the market, and hundreds of his fellow-horsemen will hear of his death with sadness and with respect to the memory of a thoroughly good man.

Henry L. Newman died at El Paso, Texas, at the age of 75 years. To farmers and stockmen he was known as senior partner of the firm of Newman & Farr, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, from 1874 to 1880, when the Stock Yards Bank was organized. Mr. Newman had ranch interests in Western Texas, with headquarters at Sweetwater, and after leaving St. Louis, was banker at El Paso until he died on February 23d.

Quanah Nocona, familiarly known as Quanah Parker, half-breed Comanche Indian, died at his home, near Lawton, Okla., on February 23d, at the age of 67. He was son of Chief Nocona, of the tribe, and Cynthia Ann Parker, a captured white girl, who was raised as a Comanche. Quanah Parker was a considerable factor in leasing lands to Texas stockmen before the Kiowa and Comanche reservation was opened to settlers. He was known to every stockman from the Gulf of Texas to the Canadian line.

10 Days FREE Trial

Freight Prepaid
Guaranteed 10 Years

Write today for free trial offer. See how you can get this big labor-saving farm machine, freight prepaid, for 10 days free trial without trouble or red tape. Sharpen all your farm tools, and if you send it back I'll pay the return freight too.

Luther Farm Special Tool Grinder

25 TIMES FASTER THAN GRINDSTONE

Will Not Draw Temper From Steel

With the Luther Farm Special Grinder there is no need of cooling with water, or no danger of drawing temper from steel, because the wheels are

Genuine Carborundum

the most wonderful sharpening substance the world has ever known. But beware of imitations with high sounding names. Get the Luther Grinder with the genuine, ten year guarantee, Carborundum wheels.

Write for Free Trial Offer

Answer this advertisement today and get particulars of my free trial offer. You'll be under no obligations. I will also send you the interesting story of Carborundum. Write today sure.

Luther Grinder Co., C. J. Luther, Prest., 648 Newton St., Milwaukee, Wis.

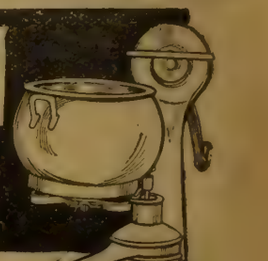
Mr. Henry Stevens, of Lacoma, N. Y., died during the month of February at 71 years of age. He was a breeder of Holstein cattle since 1876, and was President of the Holstein-Friesian Association. In later years he was afflicted with loss of sight, but he was a genial, happy gentleman, farmer and breeder to the last. His name will go down in history as one of the great improvers of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

H. L. Barnes, of Denver, Colorado, died early in February. He was 80 years of age and was the oldest live stock commission man on the Denver market.

Thos. H. Shepherd, of Pawnee, Ill., died January 31st. He was one of the old settlers of Sangamon county, Illinois, a large land holder and an old-timer in the cattle business and a man of sterling character.

Mr. I. N. Atkinson was accidentally and fatally shot at his home, eight miles east of Fowler, Ind., early in February. He was one of the foremost farmers and cattle feeders in the state of Indiana and beloved in his section for his kindliness of heart and honorable career as a citizen. He farmed 1,725 acres, and when he died six employees were pall-bearers.

The PROVEN MACHINES



You don't "guess" when you buy the **Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine** and the **Buttercup Cream Separator.** They have *proven* themselves for years and are daily making good in actual service. They have stood the test of the hardest work which shows whether a machine is built to last. They have earned their right to leadership.

The Waterloo Boy

Has a clean record of 18 years of making good. Read what users say about it. See your neighbor's engine at work. You'll find these vital points proven: The simplest, most economical engine to run, starts easy summer or winter, develops the most power for its weight and rating, don't get out of order, and repair bills practically nothing.

The governor speed lever, patented mixer, improved igniter, open jacket and interchangeable parts are all strong features of superiority. The very best of material and expert workmanship give durability to the **Waterloo Boy.** We are putting out over one hundred engines per day, and steadily increasing our capacity.

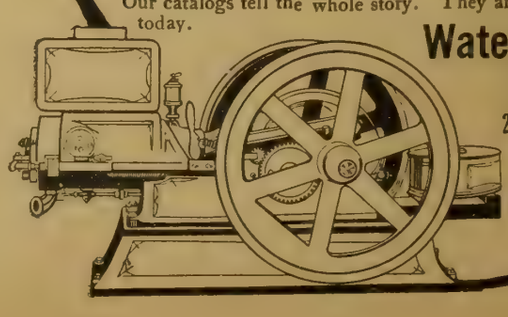
The Buttercup Cream Saparator

Skims down to 1-100th of 1% of the cream—and that's record efficiency. It is heavy, strong and simple in construction and has helical gears of phosphor-bronze, the hardest gear metal known. It will be on the job good as new, after your house tumbles down. It has a big, low, convenient bowl, runs light and is easy to clean. It is the separator **you** ought to have at the price you **want** to pay.

We back up the merits of the **Waterloo Boy** and **Buttercup Cream Separator** with square dealing—you can count on exactly what we say. We've never failed to keep our promises.

We guarantee both machines for 5 years.

Our catalogs tell the whole story. They are FREE. Write for them today.



Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co.,
228 W 3rd. Ave.,
Waterloo, Iowa.

5 YEARS GUARANTEE

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers. The price of the book alone is 50 cents.

For 60 cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Eggs in New York.

At New York, early in March, eggs were selling as follows: Western gathered, white, 21 to 25c.; extras, 19 to 20c.; firsts, 17 to 18c.; seconds, 16 to 17c.; thirds, 15c.; dirties, No. 1, 15 to 16c.; No. 2, 14c.; checks, 13 to 14c.; refrigerators, firsts, 15c.; seconds, 14 to 14½c.; thirds and poorer, per case, $2.50 to $4.00.

Early in March, at St. Louis, New York cabbage was selling at $11 to $13 per ton.

Rutabaga turnips, in sacks, were selling at 37 to 39 cents a bushel at St. Louis on March 1st.

Sold on Nine Months Time!

That Shows our Faith.

The KING WEEDING-MACHINE

38,000 in Use. Pat.

A MACHINE NOT A DRAG.

The only weeder for **Cotton**—the **best** for **all crops.** It is always under positive control, cutting deep or shallow, light or heavy, changing from one to the other instantly, as **directed** by the **boy** driver who **considers it play.** The **King,** unlike the old drag weeder that collects trash, drags out plants and is so difficult to handle, is a **weeding machine** that glides easily and smoothly, striking light or heavy as desired—the teeth may be thrown a foot high and held without a particle of strain on the driver.

AGENTS MAY SECURE SAMPLES AT NO MONEY COST.

Thos. Thompson, says: "I credit your weeder with 8 **bales of cotton** this year."

W. N. Pittman, says: "I wouldn't take $50.00 for it. I worked my entire crop with it."

L. C. Cooke, says: "Paid for itself twice in corn alone. Made me two extra bales of cotton."

Chas. Johnson, says: "My little girl ran the machine over my Crop and made me 3 extra bales."

Jesse Williams, says: "I wouldn't take $50 00 for my King Weeder and do without it."

More than two thousand other proofs on file.

THE KING DISTRIBUTOR.

Puts out fertilizers—**in drills,** two rows at a time, or on both sides of **two lists,** or on both sides of two rows of the growing crop—it broadcasts any quantity of fertilizer, phosphates, nitrates, kainit, cotton seed and fine compost. **A Sample for trial** on **long time.** Pays for itself in a few days in rentals from neighbors

KING WEEDER COMPANY, Richmond, Va.

Special Lot of Drafters.

The Chicago Daily Live Stock World of February said:

"Ellsworth & McNair, horse commission merchants at this center, collected a load of ten white-faced drafters for shipment to the Quinn & Nolan Ale Brewing Company, Albany, N. Y. The order called for every horse to have four white legs to knees and hocks and a white stripe in face. They were all Shire and Clydesdale grades, and the weights ranged from 1,440 to 1,840 pounds per head. The teams were most excellently matched, and when trimmed and cleaned up for use on the splendid wagons of the purchasing brewery these horses will certainly furnish some grand advertising.

"Some folks may think that it is an easy trick to collect car-loads of horses of a stated sort and one color with the whole country to draw from. It is, however, nothing of the sort. Horses of a stated weight and character, but greatly diversified as to color and breeding, may be got together in a hurry; but when it comes to matching up a load of ten or more, it is a big job, which is proved by the fact that it took Ellsworth & McNair just about two months to gather up this lot. The average cost to the purchasing corporation was about $325 per head."

GOOD BOOKS AND PAPERS.

THE BOOK OF ALFALFA by F. D. Coburn, of Kansas. History, cultivation and merits. Its uses as a forage and fertilizer. Soil and seeding, cultivation, harvesting, storing. Alfalfa as a feed stuff; in beef making; in the dairy; for swine; for horses and mules; for sheep raising; for bees; for poultry; for crop rotation, etc. Alfalfa from A to Z. An illustrated book of 336 pages, 6x9 inches, bound in cloth. Worth a million but sold for $2.00 and mailed postage paid. We also include one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

DAIRY LABORATORY GUIDE by H. E. Ross, of the New York State College of Agriculture. This is for advanced dairymen and students, an educational work. In this book the scientific principles upon which the dairy industry is based are stated clearly and simply, and wherever it is possible these principles are illustrated by practical problems and examples. Ninety pages, 5x7 inches. Bound in cloth. Cash price, 50 cents. Issued by Orange Judd Co., 439 Lafayette street, New York.

"FEEDING FARM ANIMALS." This is a 500-page book, bound in cloth, pages 5½x8 inches, and the price is $2.00, which includes delivery by mail. There are twenty-one chapters. It covers meat and milk production, general feeding and the care of domestic animals. It is claimed to be The Most Teachable Book by far ever written on the subject of live stock feeding. Send orders to Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CELERY CULTURE. This is by Prof. W. R. Beattie, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. A practical guide for beginners and a great help to experienced celery growers. It is one of the little books that are worth their weight in diamonds. There is no line of gardening that pays better. **CELERY CULTURE** is fully illustrated, bound in cloth, 150 pages, 5x7 inches. The price is 50 cents, including mailing. Sold by Hale Publishing Co.,3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SQUABS FOR PROFIT by Wm. E. Rice and Wm. E. Cox, expert pigeon fanciers. It includes all particulars of how an original investment of $50 has grown to $3,000. The illustrations are simply superb. The plans and specifications for buildings are as complete as an expert architect can make them. The book contains 118 pages, 5x7 inches, bound in cloth and will be sent postpaid for 50 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SHUMWAY'S SEED CATALOGUE for 1911 is very interesting. Wholesale prices are named to large planters. The vegetable list is one of the finest and the flower seeds are unsurpassed. Every farmer should have one. Write to R. H. Shumway, Rockford, Ill.

G. D. SUTTON'S SEED CORN CATALOGUE is showing corn to advantage. Two-thirds of it consists of farmers' letters, recommending his seed corn—a most astonishing lot of testimonials. Write to G. D. Sutton, Dept. 7, Mason City, Ill., and get a copy.

FARMERS' BULLETIN NO. 428. This bulletin is entitled "Testing Farm Seeds in the Home and in the Rural School." It completely fills the bill, there being forty-seven pages of illustrated instructions in regard to testing every variety of farm seeds. Write to Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 428.

A National Association of Land Men has been organized for the investigation and exposure of land frauds. If it will expose the wild-cat schemes, the organization will be of great benefit to all concerned.

HARRY'S Steel Thresher Tanks

and Grain Bins—Are Better

No. 16 Gage Heads. No. 20. Gage Shell. Best Galvanized Steel.

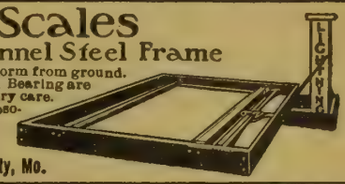
Manufacturers of CORRUGATED STEEL ROAD CULVERTS, TROUGHS, GRAIN BINS, HAY STACK COVERS.

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

O. K. HARRY STEEL CO., 2353 Papin St., St. Louis, Mo.

Lightning Pitless Scales

New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame



Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Tcolsteel. This scale will last a life time with ordinary care. Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 425 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

$25.00 SAVED ON THIS BUGGY

YOU BUY DIRECT AND SAVE RETAIL PROFITS

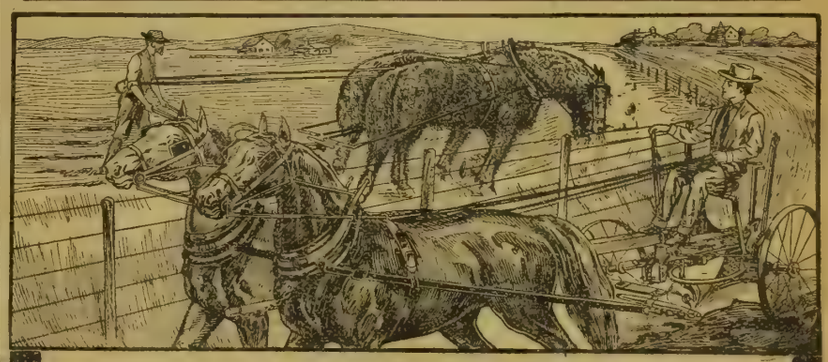
We will sell you a **High-Grade "Old Hickory"** vehicle at the lowest wholesale price, and save you all the retail profit.

A Two-Year written guarantee goes with every "Old Hickory" vehicle. We are the largest distributers of vehicles in the West, and have a complete line of the newest styles in **buggies, urries, driving wagons, spring wagons, pony vehicles,** etc.

30 DAYS TRIAL We have a plan that permits the purchaser a 30 days trial of any "Old Hickory" vehicle before sending us the money. We take all the risk.

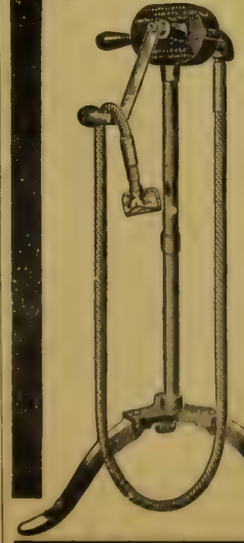
FREE CATALOG **Write today** for beautifully-illustrated Catalog of vehicles and harness, quoting the lowest prices ever made on **guaranteed goods. We will mail it free.**

JONES, POST & CO., Successor to **JONES BROS. MERCANTILE CO.** 912 Hickory Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.



Many Good Horses Are Ruined

In the spring by working them hard all day and letting them stand at night in the heavy, wet hair which takes hours to dry out. Clipped horses dry off quick, they rest well, and they get all the good from their feed. They are fresh and full of life and vigor. Every man who considers the unnatural conditions under which his horses live will promote their health and welfare by clipping them in the spring.



You can clip a horse in 30 minutes with this

Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

This machine weighs only 36 pounds, boxed. You can carry it about anywhere. It has six feet of new style, easy running flexible shaft, so all parts of the horse are reached easily. It has the **famous Stewart one-nut tension knife**—highest grade. The gears are all cut from the solid steel bar and made file hard. Then are enclosed and protected from dust and dirt, where they run in constant oil bath.

Clip Your Cows, Too, with this Machine

Requires no change to clip cows with it. The flanks and udders of milk cows should be clipped every three or four weeks. It aids in getting clean, uncontaminated milk. **It is guaranteed for 25 years** and anyone can run it and do perfect clipping with it. Price, all complete as shown, is only . . . .

$7.50

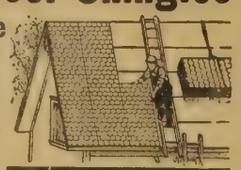
GET ONE NOW at your dealer's, or send $2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance. Write for new 1911 Catalogue. **DO IT TODAY.**

The Machine at Work

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
182 ONTARIO ST., CHICAGO

Edwards Interlocking "Reo" Steel Shingles

Last a Lifetime



They are stamped in best Bessemer Steel and come in sheets 5 to 12 feet long and 24 inches wide, either painted or galvanized. Will not rust or corrode. The nails are covered by our patent interlocking feature which prevents leaking, etc.

Reo Steel Shingles are easily put on any roof. Hammer and nails only tools needed.

$10,000 Guarantee Bond

Perfect protection against fire, and are absolutely guaranteed by us in a $10,000 bond as proof against lightning.

Will outwear wood or composition roofs and cannot be distinguished from best cut wood or slate shingles.

Get Manufacturer's Bargain Prices

We are largest manufacturers of all kinds of iron and steel roofing and can quote you lowest prices.

Send for Our Free Catalog No. 357

It contains valuable information you should have before you put on that roof. Send dimensions of your building and we will quote cost of a Reo Steel Shingle roof delivered to your railroad station.

We want one representative in every community to demonstrate and take orders for Edwards Interlocking Reo Steel Shingles. Write us today—now! (40)

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

307-357 Lock Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Jersey Bull Calves.

At the last annual meeting of the Missouri Jersey Breeders' Association there were read about twenty letters from farmers who had gotten pure-bred Jersey bull calves through the Bull-calf Distribution Committee. These letters are entirely too long for publication, but would make great reading for three classes of people: First, those breeders who believe that the distribution of these calves interferes with the sale of calves at breeders' prices; second, those breeders who believed that the farmers getting these calves would not give them proper care or appreciate their true value; and third, some farmers who doubted if really good calves wo ild be sent out at this price.

These letters show that the calves are fully apprciated; that most of the people who got them would not otherwise have been able to have secured a bull that would build up their herds; and the burden of all these letters is the expression of the hope that the Missouri Jersey Breeders' Association will continue this distribution work, the writers believing that it will result in untold benefit to the dairy interests of the state.

At this meeting it was decided to continue this work of distributing pure-bred bull calves throughout the coming year. Any dairyman or farmer in the state who wishes to secure one of these calves can do so for the nominal price of $10, the calves being shipped at from six to eight weeks of age. These calves are from registered sire and dam, but are not themselves registered, and will not be for the low price named, as it is desired that they shall be used exclusively on common or grade cows in upbuilding grade dairy herds. It is an opportunity for any dairyman who really cares to improve his herd to do so.

It might be interesting to mention a few of the letters referred to to indicate their general tenor: One farmer writes: "The calf I received through the Jersey Breeders' Association is making a fine-looking calf, and I am more than pleased with him. I think the work should be continued, as it will enable many a man to own a pure-bred bull who would not otherwise own one. Every calf put out will increase the herd at least ten cows to the bull in four years, and in some localities a great deal more. Several that own one Jersey cow have spoken about breeding to my calf." Another writes: "I shall always be grateful to the association for the assistance it has given me, and I truly believe it has not only been of service to those it has helped in this way, but that its members will find that their sales will increase, owing to the increasing demand for pure-bred stock. Since securing my bull one man here has purchased a blooded Jersey male and five cows. Being so much benefited myself, I trust that the association will continue the plan, so as to assist others." Another: "I consider it a great benefit to people in our circumstances, as we are anxious to improve our herds but have not the means, and by this we are enabled to do so." Still another: "I am more than pleased with the calf received from your Distribution Committee. I heartily endorse the plan of distribution. This is bound to build up our dairy herds from the fact that the general run of dairy herds are only grades, and if such cows are bred to pure-bred sires there is no reason why this should not be of great benefit to the dairy business." Another says: "Several of our neighbors have seen our calf and are thinking of buying them one. I think the association is a fine thing."

Farmers wanting one of these calves should write to either of the undersigned.

ROBT. F. TESSON, Secretary, Clayton, Mo.

ALBERT S. ENNIS, 712 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Holstein-Friesian Averages.

Speaking of 188 cows and heifers admitted to the Advanced Register of Holstein Cattle early in January. Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent, says:

"This herd, of which one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days **71,837.5** pounds of milk, containing **2,517.693** pounds of butter-fat, thus showing an average of **3.50** per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was **382.1** pounds of milk, containing **13.392** pounds of butter-fat, equivalent to **54.6** pounds or over **26** quarts of milk per day, and over **15.6** pounds of the best commercial butter per week. This report may be taken as a fair sample average production for the rank and file of the Holstein breed, there being no phenomenal records reported, and the herd averages being practically the same as those of last report."

How a Cow Should Be Judged.

Silas wasn't quite sure that Jedediah's old horse was quite up in value to his cow, and he demurred:

"Wa-all I dun'no, Jed'diah," he said, scratching his head dubiously. "That there old caow o' mine hez her good pints."

"Sure she has, Si," returned Jedediah, "but I cal'late ye gotta agree that a caow's to be jedged not by her pints, but by her quarts."—Harper's Weekly.

Test of Tuberculin Test.

Sixteen head of cows from the farm of A. Porter, of Lisle, Dupage county, Ill., were slaughtered at Chicago on February 3d because they had reacted under the tuberculin test. The milk from these cows had been barred from sale in Chicago. According to report, fourteen cows showed plainly developed lesions of the disease and the other two showed no trace of it. The Chicago health authorities consider this a vindication of the test, and the milk producers were dissatisfied because the death sentence included two absolutely innocent cows.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY NOTES.

The Swede Park Dairy Farm at Gray's River, Washington, sold cream to the amount of $105.67 per cow and the cost of feed per cow was $40.60. There were eighteen grade Jersey cows in the herd and a pure-bred Jersey bull.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Dutch Belted Cattle Association of America will be held at the Hotel Imperial, Broadway and Thirty-second street, New York City, on May 11th, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon. Representatives of the agricultural press and non-members who are breeders are invited to be present as guests of the association. Mr. G. G. Gibbs, of Marksboro, N. J., is Secretary of the association.

According to Dr. Wm. P. Cutler, Kansas City milk is not up to required standards. Out of a total of 280 samples examined 127 were found to be either adulterated or misbranded. Forty-nine per cent. of the examples of cream examined were found to be either misbranded or aduiterated.

In the cities during spring and summer buttermilk is sold over the counter of saloons and restaurants. It sells at retail at five cents a glass and the glass does not contain a full pint. Farmers are not getting a fair price for their buttermilk.

Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, is credited with making 161,019,469 pounds of cheese in the year ending June 30, 1910.. In butter-making Dane county was first, with 5,509,246 pounds.

At the meeting of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association held recently at Hartford, F. J. Baldwin, of Watertown, exhibited dairy butter that scored 97.75; and A. Kelley, of Bloomfield, exhibited dairy butter that scored 97. The top score for creamery butter, unsalted, was 97.25, and for salted 97.

The 1911 United States Separator

A MARVEL OF EASY RUNNING

There have been tremendous advances in the running qualities of the United States Cream Separators.

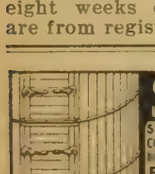
The skimming power is there. The same that won the world's record in fifty consecutive tests extending over a period of thirtv days with the milk of ten different breeds of cows. .0138 of one per cent.

With the new Interlocking skimming device, the centrifugal action on the milk is so **intensified,** the course along which the milk is forced to travel so **lengthened,** the skimming force so **increased**, that the Interlocking bowl for any given capacity is reduced nearly **one-half** and runs with about **half** the **power** required for older models.

Now add to this great improvement the fact that the United States Separator is the only successful separator that distributes the incoming volume of the whole milk **evenly outside the cream zone,** thus preventing any remixing of cream and skimmilk, and you will see why it is that the Interlocking Style U. S. Separator is gradually displacing every other separator on the market.

A free demonstration will be given by selling agents who are located in nearly all dairy sections of the country. Ask for catalogue **125** today and we will give you agent's name.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT.



SILOS OR ROUND BARNS

SHOULD BE CONTRACTED FOR BEFORE CORN PLANTING - CAN SERVE YOURSELF AND NEIGHBORS BY PURCHASING THEM IN CAR LOTS AS

EARLY BUYERS SAVE MONEY

AS WE SHALL PAY FREIGHT OVER THE ROAD ONCE ONLY FROM THE MILL

DIRECT TO YOUR HOME TOWN

CATALOGUES OF ENSILAGE CUTTERS

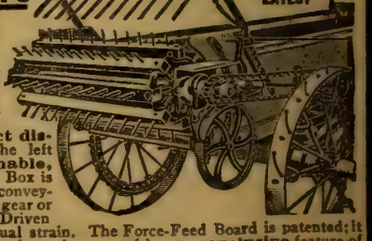
DISTRIBUTORS AND CATTLE STANCHIONS FOR DAIRYMEN AND FEEDERS

KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO

MICHIGAN

MANURE SPREADER

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. **An Up-To-Date Spreader With More Good Points Than Any Other** **$45.70**



Special Points of Merit: **Endless Conveyor,** made of angle steel—can't rot, break or warp—lasts a lifetime. **Eccentric Force Feed** applies power direct to ratchet force feed, which is controlled by hand lever, enabling you to spread manure thin, thick or medium. **Perfect distribution** at all times. When load is discharged, the left lever throws all working parts out of gear. **A detachable, force-feed follow-up board** is furnished **free.** Box is of hardwood; solid bottom, on which the all-steel apron conveyor works. **Operated by only two levers.** Not a gear or cog in entire machine. Fits any wagon gear or truck. Driven direct from both rear wheels, doing away with unequal strain. The Force-Feed Board is patented; it forces manure out of box, and is thrown out of gear when it reaches rear of box—an **exclusive** feature of the **"Peerless"**—not found on other machines. Guaranteed to be the best Spreader made.

Free Catalog Write today for our free catalog, describing the **"Peerless"** Spreader in every detail, and quoting wholesale prices of Farm Implements of all kinds. **You will save big money** and get the best. Catalog mailed free on request.

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The Famous Valleys of Canada's Bow River and Saskatchewan River. Only Small Payment Down—Pay Balance Out Of Your Crops—"No Crops—No Pay."

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J. S. DENNIS, President

CANADIAN PACIFIC IRRIGATION COLONIZATION CO., Ltd.

318 9th Ave., West, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Wisconsin Butter Scores.

At a recent butter exhibition in the state of Wisconsin, C. E. Lee, in charge, reports that the average moisture content of the sixty-six exhibits was 13.5 per cent., and the average salt content, 2.7 per cent. Seven exhibits in the Whole-milk Class averaged 93.46. The highest score, 95.00 was received by F. V. Merryfield, of Troy Center, Wis. In the class for butter made from gathered cream, twenty-five exhibits, average score 90.72, highest score 93.75, was received by R. O. Brye, of Readstown, Wis. Milk and Cream Class, twenty-five exhibits, with an average score of 92.85, highest score 96.50, was received by Herman C. Raven, of Clinton, Wis., and second highest, 96, by G. P. Sauer, of East Troy, Wis.

How to Rear a Calf.

Did you ever rear a calf? After it has run with the cow long enough to have consumed the first milk, which takes two or three days, it is best to wean it and feed it by hand.

In teaching the calf to drink, place two fingers in its mouth and at the proper moment withdraw them and put its head into the bucket of milk. After a few lessons the calf will soon learn to drink.

It should be fed whole milk for about four weeks before you add any grain or skim milk. The milk should be fed to the calf warm; that is, with the animal heat still in it.

The calf should be fed about four quarts of whole milk a day at first. After about three weeks one quart of skimmed milk may be added. This skimmed milk should be warmed. About a teaspoonful of oil meal should be added to the milk.

Use Care in Feeding.

Care sould be taken that the calf is not fed warm milk one time and cold milk the next, for this is almost sure to produce the scours. In case the calf does not get the scours it should be fed ground dried blood, in doses of a teaspoonful to a feed, until the trouble has stopped. This dried blood is sold at most feed stores. In case it cannot be obtained a tablespoonful of common salt will be found very effective.

Teach the calf to eat grain after it is four or five weeks old. Let it go without one feed of milk, so it will be hungry, and place a few grains in the calf's mouth. If you hold up its head it soon learns to chew the grain.

Corn should be placed in a box so that the calf can reach it. All the corn that the calf will eat up clean should be fed. In case more corn is fed than the calf will consume, the box or trough should be cleaned before the next feed. Calves will not eat so much if there is any feed left over.

Add Skim Milk Slowly.

The increase of the skim milk should be gradual until the calf is about seven weeks old, when it should be receiving only skim milk. The feeder must be governed by the size of the calf and its growth, but the average calf should receive about eight quarts daily when it is eight weeks old. When the calf is fed twice a day it will drink more milk than is needed, if it has a chance.

If the calf is born in the late fall or winter it should have access to bright alfalfa or clover hay. The stall should be kept clean. Plenty of clean straw should be used for bedding. The calf should have access to a lot large enough for exercise and sunshine.

If the calf is born late in the spring it should have access to a good pasture. Good, cool water should be supplied. Alfalfa or clover makes excellent pasture for young calves.—From the Kansas Industrialist of the Agricultural College.

The Milking Machine.

A dairyman said recently: "I would not give fifteen cents for any milking machine I have seen so far," and that unfortunately is the opinion of many dairymen who have about the number of cows one or two hands can milk. As the dairy becomes larger the milking machine becomes a better business proposition.

In Australia milking machines were in use before they were on the market here, and an expression from an official on the subject is of interest.

Mr. R. Crew, Superintendent of Butter Exports of the Province of Victoria, said:

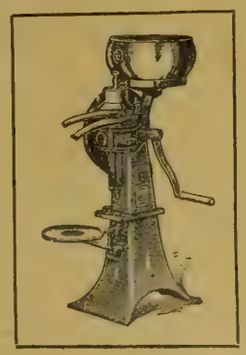
"The milking machines in Victoria have now been running for half a dozen years with varied results. As was anticipated by some at the beginning, many plants are rusting, while in other places they are regarded as an unqualified success. Strange to say, the successful users are to be found in groups, due most likely to careful instruction by experts when installed and to continued attention by the users. To run milking machines properly requires a rare combination of qualifications, but first and foremost the user must be a dairyman and understand cows thoroughly. The udders must be carefully washed and each quarter checked before attaching a machine. The work must be rechecked immediately after detaching and before the cows are dismissed.

"The user of a milking machine must also be a mechanic and a resourceful one at that. He should undergo a thorough training, if complete success is to be achieved, and he should realize to the full the necessity for taking all parts of the machine to pieces, cleansing and sterilizing it after use and keeping it free from contamination until it may be required again. A high standard of cleanliness must be continuously observed.

"Some time ago the Director of Agriculture requested me to inquire and ascertain what effect the use of the machine had on the quality of the milk. I was able to get monthly tests from a herd for four years prior, and for four years subsequent, to the installation of the machines. I found that the averages were quite as good with the machines as they had been before."

Genuine and Imitation CREAM SEPARATORS

The all-around superiority of the DE LAVAL Cream Separators, in farm as well as factory sizes, has now become so generally recognized that would-be competitors have, almost without exception, adopted the pretext of merely claiming that the machines they offer are "like the DE LAVAL," or "as good as the DE LAVAL," while some even go so far as to claim that their machines are made under a patent license from the DE LAVAL Company.



All of these claims and pretenses are false and a fraud upon the buyers of such machines, except to the extent that each and everyone of these would-be DE LAVAL imitators is using some ten to twenty year old patent expired and now abandoned type of DE LAVAL construction, though lacking all the essential elements of the improved DE LAVAL machines of today, or for that matter the DE LAVAL machines of the past five years, while none of them do or can use the still patent protected "split-wing" distributing shaft feature of all DE LAVAL machines since 1900.

Buyers of separators are cautioned against such deceptive misrepresentations by those who may try to induce them to purchase machines claimed to be similar to the DE LAVAL, but which in no way compare in efficiency, capacity or general practicability with the DE LAVAL machines of TODAY.

DE LAVAL Cream Separators are as much in advance of all attempted competition today as at any past time, and their use is speedily becoming as universal on the farm as it has long since been in the larger sizes in creameries and milk stations the world over.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

165-167 Broadway NEW YORK | 42 E. Madison Street CHICAGO | Drumm & Sacramento Sts. SAN FRANCISCO

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A BUILT-RIGHT BINDER

The JOHNSTON "Continental" is recognized the world over as the **most perfect Binder** made—has greater strength and more elevator capacity than others, and will give **longer dependable service.** Light, easily operated, simply constructed; has many superior features—**built right.**

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Our **Reapers, Rakes, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Loaders, Corn Binders, Manure Spreaders, Harrows,** etc., represent the most modern development along practical lines. Write **to-day** for new 1911 catalog—it gives **facts** about the world's best farm machines.

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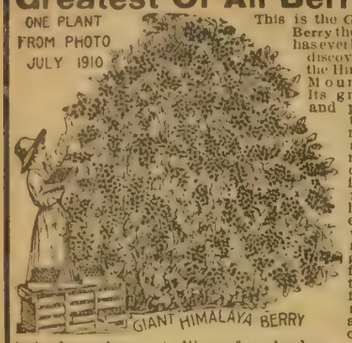
Greatest Of All Berries

ONE PLANT FROM PHOTO JULY 1910



This is the Greatest Berry the world has ever known, discovered in the Himalaya Mountains. Its growth and productiveness is simply marvelous. It is perfectly hardy everywhere and grows from 30 to 50 feet in a season and can be trained on arbors or trellises of any kind.

The Engraving shows one Plant from photo July 1, 1910, which is trained to a large trellis loaded with fruit, and continued bearing until October.

The Fruit is black, almost seedless and the large luscious Berries borne in enormous clusters will literally melt in your mouth. It is unsurpassed for eating fresh, cooked, canned or preserved in any form and is the Greatest of all Berries for all Climates.

Everybody can and will grow this Great Berry for it is the easiest fruit in the world to grow, as splendid for city people or any one with limited space, for it can be trained up from the ground like a tree producing Berries from 3 to 4 months, growing larger and producing more Fruit each year.

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Beware of imitations. Giant Himalaya is a family by itself and highly valued wherever grown. The English Himalaya or Plants raised from seeds cannot be relied upon for fruit or hardiness. Our plants are from tested parent stock. Complete satisfaction guaranteed

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This book is worth money to gardener and farmer because it **saves them money!** Don't delay—get the book by return mail. A postal brings it **FREE.** Write today to

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and require little care. All the little honey-gatherers and money-makers demand of you is to provide a home for them. They make the honey and you get the profit. What little work you must do can be made 100 per cent. easier and your profits 100 per cent. bigger if you have the

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Successors to Blanke & Hauk Supply Co.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Alvin and Pasadena, in Southern Texas, commenced shipping strawberries to market on February 7th. This is earlier than usual, the difference being due to very mild weather.

A correspondent in the Northwest Horticulturist says: "Reports from Hood River, North Yakima, Wenatchee and other fruit-growing sections are to the effect that wherever potash has been used, fruit of all kinds has been more even in its ripening, more highly colored, and more solid, which meant a superior shipping quality."

The Grand Valley of Colorado shipped out three thousand car-loads of fruit in the year 1910. The Valley is ten miles wide by twenty-five miles long. It is reported that the Rev. J. A. Becker, of Grand Junction, sold from his orchard of Jonathans $1,000 worth of fruit from a single acre.

Secretary W. B. Lloyd, of Kinmundy, of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, offers any public school in Illinois, either city or country, wishing a set of horticultural books for the library, a set of twelve or fifteen volumes of the transactions of the society, which contain an abundance of information on horticultural subjects. He might also send a few sets outside of the state, if requested to do so.

On February 20th, at Carthage, Mo., a Strawberry Growers' Association was organized, and the following were elected officers: C. E. Berryman, President; C. O. Harrington, Vice-President; L. C. Wormington, Secretary; R. E. Fey, Treasurer. Board of Directors and Shipping Committee—L. C. Wormington, James Eastridge and L. S. Durham. One hundred and fifty acres of strawberries have been pledged the association.

From Kingsville, Nueces county, Texas, on February 18th, it was reported that in regard to Bermuda onions the prospective car-load shipments for the season would amount to 4,954 cars, an increase of 2,204 cars over last season.

Allison Farmer, of Bailey, N. C.; J. Paul Robertson, of Rowland, N. C.; and Plato Michell, of Aulander, N. C., won prizes in the Boys' White Dent Corn Exhibit at the National Corn Show.

The Texas Stockman and Farmer says. "Between five and six hundred cars of Bermuda onions will be marketed from Asherton, Dimmit county, this year. Two years ago that entire section was one vast cattle ranch, and the man with the hoe was not in evidence."

CREDIT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We desire to invite attention to our blank form at the end of this item, which can be filled out for subscriptions on credit. This is an invention of Uncle Piper, our subscription editor, who has guaranteed that every one of them will be paid when they are due. The subscription price of this paper is $1.00 for three years, and the bill for the subscription is sent to the subscriber at the end of the first year. When the bill goes out Uncle Piper generally slips in a list of handy premiums for the subscriber to select one, providing he pays the bill promptly, and the general result is that the bill is soon paid. When it comes to getting subscriptions from intelligent, high-class farmers, Uncle Piper is at the head of the class.

Uncle Piper.

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To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay One Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

Name. . . . . .

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BURBANK'S CRIMSON RHUBARB.

A premium worth a fortune. A plant that can be grown in paying quantities on any small piece of ground, also in the house cellar. Returns $1,000 profit per acre. This is a creation by the famous plant specialist, Luther Burbank, of California. Burbank's Crimson Rhubarb is the king of the entire species, producing stalks of medium size, twelve to eighteen inches long, and producing them in all the fifty-two weeks of the year. A few roots of Crimson Winter Rhubarb will supply a large family and at the same time increase roots to enlarge the crop. Send us One Dollar for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail, prepaid, one copy of a booklet by J. B. Wagner, entitled "Rhubarb For Profit," and Six Roots of Burbank's Crimson Rhubarb. Send your dollar quickly and the book and plants will be mailed you from Pasadena, California, where they are grown. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Wheat Market.

The statistical situation of the wheat market is strong, and the selling market does not reflect it. Events have proven that the 1910 crop of wheat was large enough for all purposes. By casually looking at comparisons of one year with another we found wheat in February averaging 25 cents lower than a year ago. On January 31st when the market closed the quotation for May delivery was 96 cents a bushel. On February 27th the closing May quotation was 89½ cents, which is a decline of 6½ cents a bushel compared with the close of the previous month. The closing price a year ago was $1.15¾ a bushel.

Canada has had some first-class advertising recently. We also have some Canadian lands advertised on pages 11 and 20.

Horse-radish is selling at St. Louis at $5.25 to $5.50 per barrel.

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SEEDS

and large instructive catalogue of Best Seeds at right prices. Send 2c stamp for postage. Gardeners ask for wholesale list.

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800 Seeds	Cabbage	3	Best Varieties	3 pkts.
2,600 "	Lettuce	4	" "	4 "
800 "	Onion	2	" "	2 "
1,000 "	Radish	4	" "	4 "
300 "	Tomato	3	" "	3 "
2,000 "	Turnip	4	" "	4 "
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In all 10,000 Seeds, and our new Seed Book with a 10c Credit Check good for 10c selection, postpaid, 10c.

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with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; **$80** a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.**

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Free from Disease. Grow faster. Heavier fruiting. Yearling Apples 9c. Other fruit in proportion. Full line ornamentals. No agents. You save 50 per cent. Complete catalogue free

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SEED CORN 153 BU. ACRE

Diamond Joe's Big White—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from thoroughbred inherited stock; every stalk bears one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid examination. Big Seed Catalog FREE. It tells about all best farm, grass, garden and flower seeds grown. Write for it today.

Address, **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa**

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Test it any way you please for ten days, and if not perfectly satisfactory, return it at our expense and money will be refunded. **We are the largest seed corn firm in the world.** Two mammoth seed houses. Select all our seed early and dry with furnace heat and air blasts. 50,000 bushels of pure bred seed corn—**the very highest yielding varieties only.** Each ear examined before shelling or crating. Grow all our seed at home, on best soil in United States for maturing seed corn. Ship in ear or shelled. Write today for our beautifully illustrated corn book. It is free. It tells you how to grow a bumper crop of corn.

THE G. D. SUTTON CO., Dept. 7, Mason City, Ill., U. S. A.

Burpee's Seeds Grow!

And the Burpee-Business Grows!

If you would like to read about the Best Seeds that can be Grown and the Largest Mail-Order Seed Trade in the world, you should write to-day (a postal card will do) for *The 35th Anniversary Edition of* THE LEADING AMERICAN SEED CATALOG. A bright new book of 174 pages,—it is free to all who appreciate Quality in Seeds. Simply address ***W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia***

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER.

The Province of Burma, in India, exports annually rice to the value of forty millions of dollars. The Free Traders would like to have this rice dumped into the United States without paying any duty. At present the duty is two cents a pound.

In his speech on reciprocity with Canada, Mr. Robert F. Broussard, of Louisiana, said: "That wheat should be put on the free list and a tax retained on flour; that barley should be put on the free list and a tax retained on barley malt; that cattle, sheep and hogs should be put on the free list, while meat, pork and other meat products should be kept on the dutiable list is a matter not easy to fathom, unless we shall admit that we have become converted to the insidious doctrine of New England of free raw material, by which it hopes to continue the control over manufactured articles, which through protection it has been able to maintain heretofore."

In his address on reciprocity with Canada, Mr. Volstead, Republican Member of Congress from Minnesota, said: "If the Republican party ever promised anything, it has promised in plain and unequivocal language protection to the farmer. This treaty is a repudiation of that promise, and its ratification will brand the Republican party as faithless."

In Congress, during the address on the subject of reciprocity with Canada, Mr. Andrew J. Volstead, of Minnesota, said: "The naked proposition is that this treaty has been entered into for the purpose of lowering the price of farm products, and that it will accomplish that purpose no one at all familiar with the situation can doubt. It is undisguised, selfish, class legislation in behalf of the cities as against the producers of food."

Mr. C. B. Randell, M. C., of Texas, is in favor of putting meat on the free import list. He calls it voting against the Beef Trust. Yet he is in favor of the beef coming in free of duty from the South American Beef Trust.

It is estimated that the California lemon crop this year will be 7,000 car-loads or over. This is one of the industries Free Traders hope to damage by admitting foreign lemons free of duty. The duty is only one and one-half cents a pound.

"It is the limitless agricultural future of Canada that must be considered in the matter of admitting Canadian grain duty free." So says a Board of Trade expert who is trying to understand the situation—not to create it or to influence it.

"Farmers who have complained about the new tariff law will sit up and take notice of the action of the Butter and Egg Exchange of Pittsburg in asking Pennsylvania Congressmen to have the duty abolished on these articles when brought in from Canada. The Exchange says butter prices would drop six cents a pound and egg prices six cents a dozen. Lots of people are for a reduction of the tariff until it comes to the articles they produce."—Tacoma Ledger.

Hon. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, speaking on the subject of the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada, said in Congress: "It is an abandonment of the protective policy and an espousal of the doctrine of free trade. It is in violation of the history, the traditions and the pledges of fifty years of our Republican platforms. It is class legislation of the most obnoxious character. It selects from all the classes of the community the farmer and deprives him of the protection accorded to all other classes. It compels him to produce in a free-trade market and to buy in a protected market. It is in the interest of the foreigner and against the American."

In his speech on Canadian reciprocity, Hon. Benj. K. Focht, of Pennsylvania, said: "While the great agricultural industry of the country is in this measure administered a staggering blow, and every product of our high-priced land is brought into competition with the products of the cheaper land of Canada, it is to be seen written in this proposition ample protection and advantage for the Beef Trust, the Paper Trust and the Milling Trust. Free wheat and cattle which the American farmer raises, but protected meat and flour which the farmer must buy, is discrimination against him so rank and unjust as to call for condemnation and unwavering opposition."

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says: "While reciprocity with Canada is uppermost in the public mind, the Canadian tariff may be of interest, and is as follows: Flour, 60c. per barrel; rye flour, 50c. per barrel; wheat, 12c. per bushel; corn, for distillation, free; oats, 10c. per bushel; rye, 10c. per bushel; barley, 15c. per bushel; flaxseed, 10c. per bushel; malt, 45c. per 100 pounds. Imports for 1910: Flour, 31,398 barrels; rye flour, 2,921 barrels; wheat, 54,964 bushels; corn, 6,583,893 bushels; oats, 123,361 bushels; rye, 1,306 bushels; barley, 164,532 bushels; flaxseed, 1,806 bushels; malt, 2,184,463 pounds."

The farmer had considerable difficulty in obtaining a desirable working shoe that combined comfort with ease and appearances until the steel sole was invented. One pair of steel-sole shoes will outlast many pairs of leather shoes. The subject is worth investigating. Write to Ruthstein, 154 Seventh street, Racine, Wis., and ask for copy of the free book entitled "The Sole of Steel."

Mr. Wm. A. Moore, owner of about a hundred first-class show horses, has announced a sale of about seventy of them to take place at Durland's Riding Academy, Sixty-sixth street, New York City, on April 17th and 18th. The reason asserted is that Mr. Moore intends hereafter to have one horse in a show ring in competition with other exhibitors instead of competing for every prize with half a dozen of his own horses. The New York horsemen appear to consider Mr. Moore is doing the right thing in the interest of the show ring.

JIM ROHAN'S CHICKEN IDEALS.

Jim Rohan is President of the Belle City Incubator Company, and anyone who wishes to study incubators or brooders from a practical, money-making standpoint will find it to their advantage to write for his booklet, "Hatching Facts." In "Hatching Facts" he mentions Mrs. Clifton, who last year succeeded by hatching out 140 chicks from 140 eggs—a feat that can never be surpassed. Write Belle City Incubator Company, Box 74, Racine, Wisconsin.

According to Wallace's Year Book, 1,150 trotting meetings were held on 1,013 tracks in the United States and Canada. The total number of trotters in the 2:30 list is reported to be 25,586, and of pacers in the 2:25 list, 18,694.

Sherwin-Williams Paints.

Be sure to obtain your paints from a reliable house. There is more trash called paint than anyone can imagine without experience. This admonition is worth something. Start right. First send for "The Book of Colors" and then decide on the paints you wish to buy. Address The Little Paint Man, care of Sherwin-Williams, 689 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Poor to fair broom corn is selling at $40 to $60 per ton; good average run, $70 to $80; and fancy and long brush, $90 to $100. These were St. Louis quotations March 1st.

"A good investment for the farmer"

—Says the Little Paint Man

A good investment for the farmer is paint. It is just as good an investment for the farmer as fertilizers, seed corn or implements. Paint pays—that is, good paint does.

The outside of every building on the farm is steadily depreciating and will have to be renewed unless it is painted to protect it from the weather.

Lumber costs more than paint. A little lumber costs more than a great deal of paint. Building costs more than painting.

Raw lumber in a house or any other building absorbs dampness, dries out under exposure to the hot sun, and soon checks and decays until it is too late to save it even with good paint.

With proper painting a farm building should last forty or fifty years and longer.

When painting to protect your buildings, also paint to make them look well. It is just as cheap to have the right colors as the wrong ones. You may need advice on this. I have made a book of color schemes for the outside of farm houses and other farm buildings, including barns, that not only suggests the colors, but also tells about the paint.

It is free, so you had better write for it today.

Address THE LITTLE PAINT MAN, care of

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

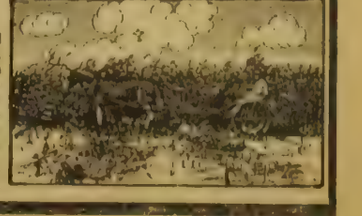
689 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio. In Canada, 897 Centre Street, Montreal
Sold by dealers everywhere. Ask for color cards

THE JOHNSTON CORN BINDER BEATS THEM ALL

In all civilized lands the superior performance of this well-built binder is recognized. It has won the hearts of farmers everywhere, by enabling them to harvest a crop quicker, easier and cheaper. Simple and durable; easy to draw and convenient to operate; binds above or below the ears. Has many exclusive features. Best binder made—yet costs no more than ordinary kind.

JOHNSTON
Farm Machinery

is vastly superior to all other makes—gives **better** and **longer** service. Works in all conditions of grain and soil. There's nothing impractical or "freakish" about our Grain Binders, Reapers, Rakes, Manure Spreaders, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Loaders, Harrows, etc. Write **to-day** for 1911 catalog—it explains the superior features of JOHNSTON **quality** farm machines. It's **Free.**



THE JOHNSTON HARVESTER CO.
Box 117 C, BATAVIA, N. Y.

Favorite Corn Husker.

Clark's Corn King with its new self-shedding hook. The spear point enters the husks easily. The slant bend turns the husks for shredding, and the rounded, curved and beveled edges throw out the husk and prevent clogging. As this is the most approved husker on the market, we have selected it as a seasonable subscription premium. The hook sets at any angle; two positions for a thumb hook and five positions as a palm hook. Opening and closing the small end of the plate makes the adjustment perfect for any width of hand and prevents chafing. The strap passes through the leather tongue and the first ring and over the hand to the opposite ring and back through the first ring. Be sure

and have the strap enter the ring from the outer side. It brings the pulling strap underneath, forms the sinch draw and gives you the full benefit of the sinch lock, which is the same as a half-hitch. The strap then passes to the last ring and then to the buckle, the half-hitch forms one fastening and the buckle holds the end of the strap. We will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and Clark's Corn King Husker for 50 cents. The Husker is a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Louisiana Corn.

Two pounds of Johnson County White Corn, grown by L. B. Clore, of Indiana, were furnished as a subscription premium by The National Farmer and Stock Grower to I. L. Haile, of Linville, La. This was in the spring of 1910. With this seed corn Mr. Haile produced a nice crop and exhibited ten ears selected therefrom and won first prize in class for White Dent Corn and the championship prize for Best Ten Ears exhibitted at the show. This was at the Louisiana State Fair. He won $150 in all with ten ears of corn. See our CornPremiums mentioned on page 2.

We Want to Talk
Wagon Wheels
To You

Better, stronger, more convenient wheels than you have ever used. We are making old wagons over for thousands of farmers; making them as good—even better than—they ever were, by fitting

Electric Steel Wheels

on their old running gears. How is your old running gear? Good, is it not? And the wheels—worn out? Wouldn't it pay you to write us a postal and let us show you how cheaply we can turn your old running gears into a rattling good, low-down, handy farm wagon? We have a great book for farmers to read who think their old wagons are "done for". A postal brings it. This penny investment will save you many a dollar. Write for the book to-day.

Electric Wheel Company
Box 40, Quincy, Ill.

A County Fair Sweepstakes.

Two pounds of Johnson County White Corn, grown by Mr. L. B. Clore, of Franklin, Ind., was furnished by The National Farmer and Stock Grower to J. T. Boyd, of Rardin, Coles county, Ill. This was in the spring of 1910. From this seed corn he grew the ten ears that won first prize at the Coles County Fair and the sweepstakes prize for the best ten ears on exhibit. See our Corn Premiums mentioned on page 2.

Beware of Puddled Ground.

Puddling the ground around plants destroys them by preventing the passage into the soil of the oxygen of the air. The air in soil does not move laterally very much, and in this respect is very much like water. The air in the soil comes mostly from above, and if the upper layer of soil is packed so hard that the air cannot pass through it, the roots below that packed layer will be deprived of most of the oxygen they should receive. A little air may pass in laterally, but if it does the amount is too small to count for much in the life functions of the plant or tree growing in such ground.

The other day the writer was at a large school beside which is a large play ground. In the play ground are several shade trees. Around each shade tree has been recently erected, at some distance from the tree, a very substantial fence in the form of a hexagon. The principal of the school told the writer that until this was done the trees did not grow at all, but seemed to be always in a languishing condition. The feet of the children packed the ground around the trees hard after every rain, and this kept out the life-giving elements of the air. The roots could get all the other food elements they needed with the exception of oxygen. But after the trees were protected and the ground worked up the trees began to grow and are now doing well. Keeping the children away from the trees was the only thing needed to start them into new life.

Some time ago the writer was on a farm where the hogs were allowed to run in the orchard. There was quite a drove of the animals, and they had selected certain trees under which to lie in the heat of the day. These trees were large, leafy ones, but were rapidly dying. The hogs had tramped the ground hard under the trees and were keeping it hard. The farmer finally decided to save his trees by fencing these particular trees from the hogs.

On soils that contain a considerable amount of clay there is frequently considerable loss from puddling, which is the popular term used for ground that has been pounded when wet till it will hold water.

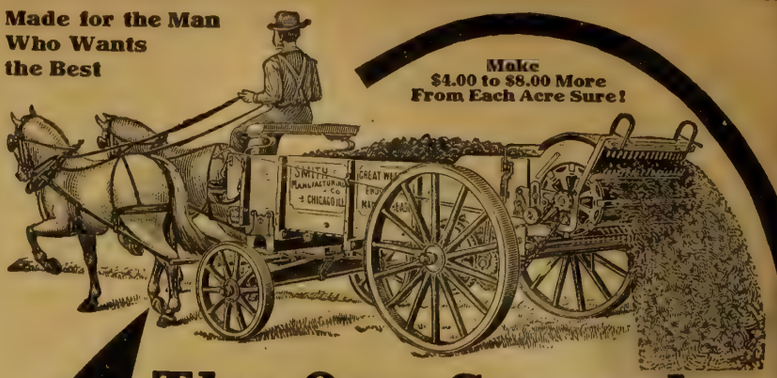
Note what happens to the clay soil where the footpath runs across it. The grass grows short and stunted. This is simply because the soil has become puddled.

Note in the pasture where the foot of the farm animal has broken the wet sod and made a place that holds water. That soil is puddled and will remain puddled perhaps for a whole season. On clay land much damage is done by permitting the live stock to go on it in the spring when the ground is soft and wet. One puddled hoofprint means little, but what about ten thousand hoofprints?

Wet clay soil tramped by animals is so impervious to water that in the West, where irrigation reservoirs are made on a small scale, the soil is made to hold water by wetting the bottom of the reservoir and then having it tramped by horses.

Remember that the soil must always be porous enough to permit the air to get to the roots of the trees and plants if good growth and health are desired.

Made for the Man Who Wants the Best



Make $4.00 to $8.00 More From Each Acre Sure!

The One Spreader That Stands the Strain

You want a *strong* spreader—one that can stand the strain. There is *only one* in that class. It's the Great Western. Over 100,000 progressive *farmers*, and most *U. S. Government* and *State Experiment Stations* have proved it. See the Great Western alongside of the next best spreader. Then you will know why we can guarantee every Great Western to stand 50 per cent more strain and require 50 per cent less repairs than any other spreader in the world.

The reason is *high quality*. We build spreaders as they *should* be built. When you know how much *more* oak, hickory, malleable, steel and wrought iron is in the Great Western Spreader than in any other, you'll *understand* why the Great Western is the *only* spreader *strong enough* to *stand the strain*. When you know what *other* spreaders are made of it won't be hard for you to understand why they are *not* strong enough to stand up under the heavy loads and hard work. The

Great Western Endless Apron

Spreader has an endless apron that runs on 3 sets of extra large rollers—drawn equally from both sides, so there's no friction—no binding, no matter how unevenly you load it. The Great Western Spreader has a big, 16-inch, 40-pound, unbreakable, Malleable fifth wheel. You can't pull out the front end no matter how heavy the load or how many horses you put on. The big malleable fifth wheel is attached to *two*, big, solid oak bolsters, by malleable braces. The Great Western front trucks are set two feet under the load—so the load is carried equally on the four wheels. Great Western pole is made of solid oak—*not* pine or inferior woods. Our big Free Book tells about all the Great Western advantages. It proves how much better it is to pay a few more dollars *at the start* for a Great Western Spreader than to be paying the toll of constant trouble, delay and repairs that *any other* spreader is sure to mean. Don't buy any spreader till you read the startling spreader facts in our book. Send us your name *now* and ask for Free Spreader Catalog No. S254 Address

SMITH MFG. COMPANY
158 E. Harrison St.
Chicago

No matter what size or style of spreader you want, wooden or steel wheels, 35 to 100 bushels capacity—you'll suit yourself best by getting a guaranteed—

Great Western

An authority on the subject, writing early in February, said: "Farm supplies of oats are pressing on the market more than usual, because of the mild character of the winter. Oats are fed on the farm for maintenance of animals, and this season much less than usual has been required because the weather was open enough to allow animals to get more than usual support from winter pasture. The few bushels saved on each farm through economies in feeding in the aggregate make a heavy additional volume in market."

AGENTS WANTED

We want men who are not actively engaged in business to act as our agents. We pay liberal cash commissions. Write for our catalogue and full particulars.

ON CREDIT

Buggies
Only $10. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

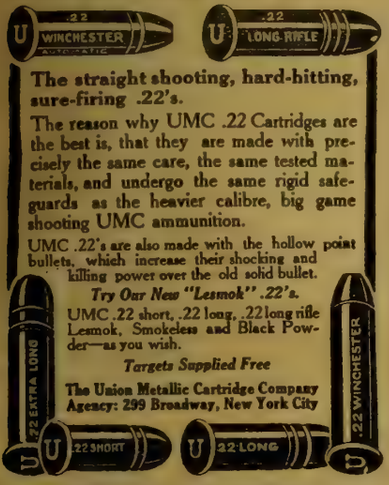
Surreys
Only $25. Cash.
Balance $7 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

Farm Wagons
Only $15. Cash.
Balance $5 a month. Warranted for 3 years.

We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Cash or easy monthly payments. Write for our free catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO.,
Dept. 307, East St. Louis, Ills.

UMC .22 CARTRIDGES



The straight shooting, hard-hitting, sure-firing .22's.

The reason why UMC .22 Cartridges are the best is, that they are made with precisely the same care, the same tested materials, and undergo the same rigid safeguards as the heavier calibre, big game shooting UMC ammunition.

UMC .22's are also made with the hollow point bullets, which increase their shocking and killing power over the old solid bullet.

Try Our New "Lesmok" .22's.

UMC .22 short, .22 long, .22 long rifle Lesmok, Smokeless and Black Powder—as you wish.

Targets Supplied Free

The Union Metallic Cartridge Company
Agency: 299 Broadway, New York City

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Decrease in Pork Packing.

According to the Cincinnati Price Current the pork packing in the West during the year 1910 was 21,300,000 head. The year previous the total was 25,385,000 head, and the greatest year in the history of the trade was 1908, when 30,785,000 hogs were slaughtered in the West. For the five years next previous to 1910 the average annual slaughtering was 26,600,000, and for the five years next preceding the average was a little over 23,000,000. In comparison with 1909 the record for 1910 shows a decrease of about 16 per cent., and in comparison with 1908 a decrease of 31 per cent. Twenty years ago Western pork packing amounted to 16,980,000 hogs, and thirty years ago the total was 12,210,000. The immense growth of the pork-packing industry is indicated by these figures, and the lesson of it all is that no matter how many farmers raise hogs, nor how many they raise, the demands of the trade will not be fully satisfied for several years to come.

Value of Alfalfa Stubble.

"When in his system of rotation the farmer is ready to plow up his alfalfa, he has another inestimable contribution to the land's fertility in the stubble and roots. It is not recommended to plow under any considerable growth as a green manure, as the hay crop is too valuable. Its market value would buy more fertilizers than the same growth is worth for humus. After a field has stood for five or six years, the roots have added largely to the humus content. Prof. W. P. Headden, of Colorado, estimated that the fertilizing value of the stubble and 6½ inches of roots plowed under is about $20 per acre, while the value of the stubble and entire root system is not less than $35 per acre."—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

The Grand Champion Single Ear.

R. A. James, a young farmer of Coles county, Ill., located near Charleston, won the $1,000 cup offered by Mr. W. K. Kellogg for the best single ear of corn, any color. Mr. James also won first prize in State Show for best single ear and second prize for ten ears of Yellow Dent Corn. The champion ear of corn measures 10 inches in length, 7½ inches around, and has twenty rows, with an average depth of five-eighths of an inch.

To Warm a Chilled Pig.

"Of all the means of successfully warming a chilled pig and restoring his interest in things earthly, probably there is nothing better than a pail or other vessel of water heated to about 95 to 96 degrees Fahrenheit, in which his body and limbs can be submerged for ten to twenty minutes. In many instances it will well-nigh revive the dead. If ater this hot bath Mr. Pig is dried and placed where he can suck a well-filled teat his outlook on the future will be much improved."—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

The David Rankin Implements.

The late David Rankin was the most conspicuous success as a farmer, and in addition thereto he founded a great business in the David Rankin Mfg. Co. at Tarkio, which will be found advertised in this paper. We hope our readers will write at once to David Rankin Mfg. Co., Box 291, Tarkio, Mo., and ask for special wholesale price catalogue of agricultural implements.

The Standard Watch Case.

In buying a watch, be sure to obtain the Keystone manufacture. In order to understand this subject, see page 23. It is easy to obtain the benefit of the guarantee, for the reason that it is engraved inside every case. You know exactly what you are buying, just the same as you know a gold coin issued by the United States Mint. The subject is worth investigating.

The Champion Ten Ears.

For several years The National Farmer and Stock Grower has offered as a subscription premium a quantity of Johnson County White Corn grown by Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana, who is champion corn grower of the world. This year, with corn of the same breeding, his son, Roy D. Clore, won the grand champion sweepstakes for the best ten ears of corn, any color, at the National Corn Show. The principal competitors were J. G. Douglas, of Shelbina, Mo., who won the national sweepstakes for the best ten ears of Yellow Dent Corn; L. A. Vogler & Sons, of Hope, Ind., who won the sweepstakes for best ten ears of corn other than yellow or white; and A. J. Guptil, of North Berwick, Maine, who won the national sweepstakes for the best ten ears of Flint Corn.

A "Wise" Hog Raiser Tells Of Merry War Lye

Just take it from me that this "Merry War" Lye will do to "tie to", when it comes right down to increasing pork profits. *I've tried it and I know!*

I was born and raised on a farm and lived with the hogs, as you might say. I know 'em clean through and through—one end to the other—from "snoot" to "stern."

For many years I have studied hog habits. I know their ways in sickness and health, and want to tell you Hog Raisers right now—straight from the shoulder—that its your own fault if you let worms and cholera carry off your hogs.

No Excuse For Hog Losses

Yes, sir, I mean just that! There's no excuse nowadays for losing your pork profits, since the discovery of "Merry War" Lye.

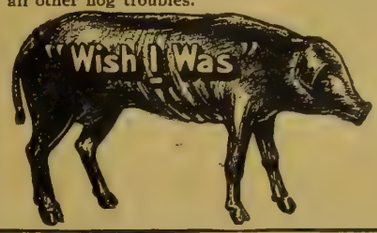
Of course it was different in the old days before hog raising was reduced to a science and carried on as a regular business. When I was a boy on the farm, we never knew just what would happen—whether our hogs would bring a big price for ham and bacon or have a "soap kettle finish."

It was all a matter of "luck"; we just took our chances against worms and cholera.

Many a time I have nursed a big drove of hogs along into prime condition ready for market, only to see my piled up profits in flesh and fat go glimmering in a few days from those pesky hog diseases.

What Merry War Lye Does

But now it's different. With the aid of a reliable remedy like "Merry War" Lye, I can snap my fingers at worms, cholera and all other hog troubles.



I sleep well nights because I know that my big droves are healthy and happy, fat and "sassy" eating well and laying on the firm, juicy flesh.

That's what "Merry War" Lye does for me, and it will do the same for any Hog Raiser who has the "gumption" to try it, as I did. Don't argue—don't think you "know it all"—don't doubt, but get busy and save your hogs.

A Friendly Warning

Just take my advice. Buy a can of "Merry War" Lye, mix a tablespoonful with slop for ten hogs, or one-half can with barrel of swill for larger number. Stir well, and feed night and morning.

In a few days you'll see marked improvements in your "porkers." "Merry War" Lye fixes 'em up right. It cleanses the system, tones the digestive organs, puts sick hogs in prime shape and makes 'em immune to contagious diseases. It both prevents and cures.

At Your Dealer's

Don't accept any "substitute" for "Merry War" Lye. Tell your grocer or druggist, that it is the only safe and specially prepared hog remedy, and that you want "Merry War" and nothing else. It comes in 10c cans, 24 for $2.00.

If you can't get "Merry War" Lye, write us and we will send you our valuable book on "HOW TO GET THE BIGGEST PROFITS FROM HOG RAISING." Address letter to—

E. Myers Lye Co., Dept. 22 St. Louis, Mo.

The Bradley Implements.

David Bradley was a noted agricultural implement manufacturer. The entire plant he established is now owned and operated by Sears, Roebuck & Co., and every implement made heretofore is yet made and sold direct from the factory. Mention this paper and write Sears, Roebuck & Co. for the book of David Bradley farm implements. See page 6.

Wheat Straw For Roads.

It is reported from Walla Walla, Washington, that wheat straw will play an important part in many miles of new good roads which will soon be built. Straw has been used for years on roads in that state. It has been found to give the best results when put on wet and mixed with the soil. When scattered loosely on the road it ignites and the work of weeks is lost.

The newer plans are better yet for the application of straw. In the first place, the roads will be plowed and graded and brought to a crown. When the road-bed has been harrowed and made level the straw is put on to a depth of six inches. A disk cutter is used to cut the straw up and mix it into the earth. If all the straw works into the road-bed more straw is put on until a cushion is formed. A steam roller packs the earth and straw into a hard mat as durable as asphalt, and a road that it is claimed will turn off water if the grade is right.

The new method of mixing the straw with the soil costs more than that of throwing straw into the ruts, and makes a road that will outlast gravel and cinders. In all the lowlands and uplands in the state of Washington straw will be used with the clay soil.

Pratt-Elkhart "40"

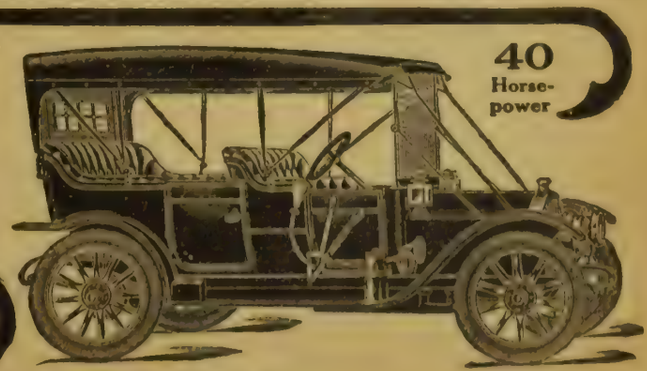
is the quietest, simplest and most powerful car in the "40" class. They are in use today in over half the States in the Union.

BACKED BY THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS' SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE

Made in four classy designs; 117-inch wheel base, Unit power plant, three-point suspension, offset crank shaft, Bosch Magneto, 34x4-inch tires. List Price—$1800.00. Top and wind shield extra.

We Want a Sample Car in Every Locality—Write for Catalog and very liberal proposition

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., Elkhart, Indiana.



Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY and RELIABLE SERVICE, and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

P. O. Box 68, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"

Wonderful Discovery

DISEASES of the EYE successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), Conjunctivitis and Cataract, Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE; your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure. "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." $2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n., Dept. C, 1933 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS (Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St.Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. $2.00 per bottle, deliv'd. Book 8 D free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1. Removes Painful Swellings. Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores. Allays Pain. Book free.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 106 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Bickmore's Gall Cure

Harness and Saddle Galls

Great hot weather remedy for galls, sore shoulders, wire cuts, sores. A healing, curing salve in use 18 years; standard remedy with horsemen. *Cures while horse works.* Sold by dealers; money back if it fails. Send 5c (for postage and packing) and get sample and 84-page valuable horse book.

Bickmore Gall Cure Company
Box 482 Old Town, Maine

Horse, Mule and Cow Clipping Machine.

On another page we show an advertisement of the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company's machine that is used for clipping horses, mules and cows.

The clipping of horses and mules in the spring is generally conceded to be beneficial. The clipped animals not only appear better and are easier cleaned, but they dry off quickly at night, get a good rest and are more vigorous and thrifty.

Dairymen now regularly clip the flanks and udders of cows every three or four weeks. It is easy to wipe off the parts then before milking and insures clean, uncontaminated milk.

It would seem that a good clipping machine deserves a place on every farm, and the Stewart Ball Bearing Machine offered by the above firm has a splendid reputation among users.

Instructions For Horsemen.

To the stockman an ounce of prevention is worth several ounces of cure, for almost all the sickness that occurs among live stock might be avoided.

Men do not think of locking the barn until after the horse has been stolen. It is not easy to fight an unseen enemy, and an animal is often very sick before one realizes and thinks of how the trouble might have been avoided.

Of course, not all accidents can be foretold and prevented; but it is true that a majority of cases are not accidents, but are the natural results of someone's carelessness.

It is possible that a few suggestions may be made, which, if followed, will in part lessen a great deal of suffering, loss and expense.

An animal, warm from work, should not be allowed to drink large quantities of water.

Barley and corn should be fed only in small amounts. Most of the severe cases of colic come from the improper use of these two feeds.

A horse accustomed to hard work and good feed should not be so heavily fed during a rest—probably no grain at all, or at least a very small quantity, should be given on Sundays and other rest days.

Visit your animals before going to bed. Keep the grain where it is impossible for a loose animal to reach it.

Use woven wire for fences and eliminate the scarred hocks and quarters found on about seventy-five per cent. of Western horses.

Pick up loose nails, pull them or bend them over if they are found in boards. Keep the garden rake and scythe where they cannot be knocked down.

Wash and oil the collars occasionally. Two-minutes' work at the end of the day is sufficient to keep the surface of a collar clean, soft and pliable. A damp sponge and a cake of harness soap kept in the currycomb box are the only equipment needed.

Shoulder galls are due to one of two things: Dirty or ill-fitting collars. There is no excuse for either. —H. E. Kingman, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

The Sheep Trade at St. Louis.

Clay, Robinson & Co., at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, sold on March 1st four double decks of Colorado lambs, 80 pounds average, at $6.25 per 100 pounds. This was the extreme top of the market. They reported good native lambs selling at $5.75 to $5.90; the best sheep at $4.50 for top wethers; ewes at $4.25 to $4.35; choice light yearlings, 70 pounds average, at $5.60; and 80 to 85-pound yearlings at $5.25 to $5.35; and heavy yearlings down to $5.00 per 100 pounds.

Advice to Mule Shippers.

Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, report the mule trade $10 to $15 per head off from the high time and advise shippers to be careful in buying, as the dealers were loaded up for the time being. The cotton mule trade is quieting, and the principal demand is for large draft mules and miners.

The Most Active Horse Auction.

Horsemen will do well to keep in touch with Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. at the St. Louis National Stock Yards and receive their weekly circulars. The firm sells horses at auction Mondays and Tuesdays every week and five hundred horses a day is a moderate run. Any activity in the trade shows strongly at these auctions.

Top-price Native Cattle.

On March 1st the top price at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for native steers was $6.50 per 100 pounds, paid for twenty head averaging 1,450 pounds, consigned to the market by A. J. Estes, of Boone county, Missouri.

The Market For Hogs.

On March 1st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the best packing grade of hogs sold at $7.05 to $7.15 per 100 pounds. Butchers paid $7.20 to $7.30, and shippers buying lightweight hogs paid $7.00 to $7.35. Large numbers of heavy hogs sold from $6.90 to $7.00. Hogs selling at the top price weighed 190 pounds.

On February 23d it was reported from New York that real fresh eggs were quoted wholesale at 20 cents a dozen, and that the price was the lowest in forty-one years. A year ago they were quoting the highest market in twenty-one years.

Poultry Prices in St. Louis.

Live Poultry quotations at St. Louis, March 1st: Turkeys—Choice dressing, 15c.; thin, small, poor, 9 to 10c. Chickens—Fowls, 12½c.; cocks, 6½c.; spring chickens, round, 15c.; spring chickens, broilers, 19c.; stags, 10c.; capons, weighing eight pounds and over, 15c.; capons, six to seven pounds, 13c.; slips, 11c. Ducks, 16c. Geese, 8c. Guinea chickens, per dozen, $4.00.

The Elgin Butter Quotation.

The last butter quotation at Elgin in the month of February was 25½ cents, against the same price the week previous; 31 cents a year ago; 29 cents two years ago; and 31 cents three years ago.

HORSE AND MULE SALESMEN.

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

HORSE AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Horse tnd Mule consignments are solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States. Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

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Write us for market information. Address,

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.

P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Years of Grand Results

Eckerty, Indiana
May 21, 1909.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
I have used your remedies with grand results for ten years, and would not be without them.
Wm. H Tuckers.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Keeps legs sound and trim as no other preparation has ever been known to do. The sure, quick remedy for Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Swollen Joints and all Lameness. Equally famed as household remedy. At druggists, $1 a bottle. Get free book, "A Treatise on the Horse," or write to—

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Not used on splint, curb or soft bunches. Write for

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Best book on blemishes, and we send it free. Read it before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. 192 pages, 69 illustrations, durably bound in leatherette.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, (2)
218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

BUY HARNESS FROM MAKER—SAVE 1/3 TO 1/2

We Pay Freight

You not only save one-third to one-half when you buy Harness from us, but you get the best Harness in the world; made by expert harness makers, in a splendidly equipped shop, from the best materials money can buy. Every Harness built on honor and sold direct with but one small profit between maker and user. Get our big Harness Book before you buy. Free—Send today. H. & M. Harness Shop, 32 Ill. Av., So. St. Joseph, Mo.

FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE

COUGHS AND DISTEMPER

Among horses, colts, mares and stallions cured with one bottle of FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE, or your money refunded. One dose placed in trough or feed will prevent all cases. Influenza, Epizootic, Pinkeye, Catarrhal Fever, Colds, and all forms of Nose and Throat Troubles cured in three to six days. $1.00 bottle holds three 50c. size bottles. At all druggists, or express prepaid. Write for free booklet on the Horse.

BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., - Dept. H, - NAPPANEE, IND.

it costs us 10 cents

When we receive your cream separator order it costs us 10 cents to handle it. You pay the 10 cents in addition to factory cost and factory profit. If an agent takes your order it costs $25.00 to $35.00 on top of all the other costs, profits and expenses. Take your choice—buy where you please, but first send for the Economy Chief Dairy Guide for 1911. It costs you nothing.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Chicago, Illinois

Variations in Moisture.

The effort to bring the moisture in butter to an even 16 per cent. and no more has about the same success in Australia that it has in the United States. If a collection of dairy experts tried their hands at it, they would probably vary about 4 per cent., say from 13 to 17; but in general practice by ordinary every-day buttermakers the variation is about 8 per cent., or say from 10 to 18 per cent. At Victoria, in Australia, out of 1,163 samples tested the water content varied from 8 to 19 per cent. One sample had between 8 and 9 per cent. of moisture; ten samples between 9 and 10 per cent.; twenty-six samples between 10 and 11 per cent.; sixty-nine samples between 11 and 12 per cent.; 156 samples between 12 and 13 per cent.; 288 samples between 13 and 14 per cent.; and 314 samples between 14 and 15 per cent.; 209 samples where they were trying to get 15 to 16 per cent.; sixty-three samples between 16 and 17 per cent.; twenty-one samples between 17 to 18 per cent.; and six samples between 18 to 19 per cent. The average one year was 13.44; the next, 13.69; and the next 13.97 per cent.

Pure-bred Mares Pay.

Does it pay to keep pure-bred mares on the farm? Can any better answer be given than the following?

Grant Gaines states in the Live Stock World that he visited a number of draft horse importers and breeders. On a number of these farms mares are kept for the dual purpose of raising colts and doing the farm work. On the farm of A. G. Soderberg, Osco, Ill., is a Clyde mare, twenty-three years old. This mare is now raising a colt and is bred again. During the years Mr. Soderberg has owned this mare she has raised colts which he has sold to the amount of $14,700, and he has three of her offspring left on the farm. One of this mare's stallion colts was sold for $3,500. Henry Lefebure, of Fairfax, Iowa, has a Belgian mare, seventeen years of age, which has brought a foal every year of her life but three, and she is at this time carrying a foal. Mr. Lefebure has sold from this mare's offspring to date $9,400 worth of horses, and has three valuable colts out of her left on the farm. These are only two of the many incidents that might be related. In face of these facts can anyone farming on high-priced land afford to till his soil with a scrub?

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their customers. Colonel James H. Campbell, the veteran and renowned cattle salesman, has recently joined this house as Vice-President, in charge of the cattle department. His presences adds strength to the organization. Stockmen requiring market information should address Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

NEW POULTRY GUIDE BOOK.

A book that should be in the hands of every man or woman who is really in earnest on the subject of poultry raising and who wants to get out of poultry all the profits that are in it has just been issued by the Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y. It is their 1911 Big Catalogue and Poultryman's Guide, entitled "Profitable Poultry Raising," a handsome book of 212 pages, which will be mailed free to every reader who will mention this paper.

It illustrates many of the greatest poultry plants of the country, together with pictures of prize-winning birds, farm scenes, showing how poultry can be raised, nurtured, housed and handled to the greatest advantage. It also pictures and describes Cyphers Incubators and Brooders and Cyphers Standard Poultry Specialties. It will be interesting to the farmer, his wife or daughter, who realize how much poultry profits mean to the family income. We advise our readers to send a postal request for this valuable free poultry book at once. Address, the Cyphers Incubator Company, Dept. 56, at the place of business nearest you as follows: Buffalo, N. Y., or at 23 Barclay street, New York, N. Y.; 340 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.; 12 Canal street, Boston, Mass.; 317 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.; or at 1569 Broadway, Oakland, Calif.

Do You Intend To Abandon Your Farm?

In New England there are hundreds of abandoned farms—abandoned because the soil has been drained of its fertility. Had these farms been properly fertilized they would still be producing bounteous harvests.

New England farms are not the only ones that are being depleted of fertility. There are thousands of other farms which are rapidly approaching the point where further cultivation will be unprofitable unless some means is adopted to renew the fertility of the soil.

If you do not intend to abandon your farm, it will be necessary to sup ply fertilizer to the soil. It is not only necessary to apply manure, but it is absolutely essential that it be applied evenly and in proper quantities.

Manure cannot be spread evenly by hand. Experience has demonstrated that the spreader is the only method by which manure can be applied uniformly.

It is just as necessary to exercise judgment in selecting a spreader as it is on any other subject. There are many spreaders on the market. The I H C spreader has proved its superiority by giving the users years of efficient service. With an I H C spreader you can regulate the distribution of manure so as to make every ounce count. Adjustments can be made to spread a light top-dressing or a heavy covering. This is possible because I H C spreaders have a wide range of feed, and the long, square, chisel-pointed beater teeth thoroughly pulverize the manure that is applied. Wide tires and roller bearings insure light draft.

I H C spreaders are made in three styles—

Cloverleaf—Corn King Kemp 20th Century

Cloverleaf spreaders have endless aprons. Corn King and Kemp 20th Century machines have return aprons. These machines are made with capacity suitable for farms of any size.

Call on the I H C local dealer and let him show you the style and size best suited to your purpose. If you prefer, write direct for catalogue and full particulars.

International Harvester Company of America Chicago U S A
(Incorporated)

I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau, they receive prompt attention.

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A FEW DAIRY NOTES.

At the Ohio Dairy Convention held reccently at Columbus, in the dairy butter contest J. M. Baumiller, of Nutwood, won first with a score of 93.75, and the Winter Dairy of Dawn tied for second with W. L. Garber, of Belleville, with a score of 92.

The Chicago Health Department reported on February 20th that in one week 7,500 cans of milk had been rejected as unfit for food, filtration showing hay, dirt, straw, manure and ashes in shocking amounts. The milk was shipped back to the producers.

Keep the flanks and udders of the cows clipped. It is much easier than to clean the parts before milking. It helps to keep dirt out of the milk. To clip the cows all over once or twice a year will do them good.

The reduced price of butter has caused a decrease in the output of oleomargarine. The oleo product was 6,754,554 pounds in January, 1911; 8,336,602 pounds in December, 1910; and 10,401,344 pounds in November, 1910.

New Zealand butter was recently sold in Vancouver, British Columbia. It could not be sold in San Francisco because it contained half per cent. of a chemical preservative. It found ready sale in Vancouver, and another larger shipment is on the way.

The importation of about a million dollars' worth of cream from Canada, under a mistake in the present law, has had considerable effect in depressing the butter market.

The reduced price of butter caused an opening for 2,200 tubs of butter to be shipped from London to New York in one consignment. The shipment included creamery seconds at 19 to 19½ cents; process seconds at 17 to 17½ seconds; factory butter at 16 to 17 cents. Many people will imagine that export butter consists of creamery extras, but it does not.

It is reported by Consul-General James A. Smith, at Genoa, Italy, that co-operative dairies collecting milk from farmers originated there in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This is the most ancient form of rural co-operation. The first phase was the system "turnario famigliare," or the reciprocal loan of milk; after that they passed to the system "turnario sociale," and only in more recent days is found the real joint enterprise in which each member merely consigns his milk to the association which manufactures it and sells the common produce. The principal produce is cheese.

The New York Produce Review of February 15th said: "From present indications it will be well for our New York cheesemakers to begin to brush up on the making of an export type of cheese. It looks as if a sea voyage will be the only salvation for a good share of the late winter and early spring make."

UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE — Published monthly. Send for free sample copy. **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

"Hatching Facts" Free

Your address on a postal brings latest edition of "Hatching Facts" It tells how to start right at least expense; how Belle City won World's Championship last season. Write today, but if in a hurry order direct from this ad. *J. V. Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co.*

$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder, $4.85. Both ordered together, $11.50, Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies). No machines at any price are better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for book today or send price now and save time.

We ship quick from St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City or Racine

Belle City Incubator Company, Box 74 Racine, Wisconsin

Your Name Will Get $2 Eggs

For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the World. I keep 2000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strains on my Experimental Farms, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for $1 for the 2 sittings. Not less than 2 sittings sold. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca or W. Orpington Eggs, $2 per sitting. Leghorn eggs, 13 to a sitting; other varieties, 15 to a sitting. Leghorn eggs, $6 per 100; all other varieties $10 per 100. Large White Pekin Duck Eggs $2 for 10 Eggs. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office order on St. Louis and have your orders booked early. Write for our prices on Old Trusty and Buckeye Incubators. Freight paid.
W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (*The Perfect Chick Feed Man*)
KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, MO.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

Exercising Laying Hens to Get Eggs.

"Regular exercise is of first importance for laying fowls," says Prof. J. G. Halpin, head of the Poultry Department of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. "Regular exercise increases bodily vigor and vitality and keeps the flock in a healthy condition. In addition it aids in maintaining a vigorous appetite, which assures the use of food with maximum returns.

"The most effective method of compelling hens to take exercise is to sprinkle grain in fresh, clean litter and thereby force the birds to scratch for their food. Abundance of litter is necessary, and a lot of hard scratching to get a small amount of grain will do the birds no harm. On warm, dry winter days clear a space on the south side of the hennery, place some clean litter on the ground and mix the grain with this. The exercise out of doors will do them great good and result in larger production.

"Following the day on which they have had plenty of exercise scratching for food, the hens should be liberally fed with a mash, so that they go upon the perch at night with full crops. A hungry hen cannot lay many eggs, but she should not be stuffed so early in the day that she loses interest in working for her living."

Notes on Poultry Diseases.

Little is known as yet about poultry diseases. They have not been classified and studied as have human diseases or even the diseases of other farm animals. Much information of a doubtful character is rife regarding them, but nothing or little of a scientific character. Our ignorance about poultry diseases makes us unable to hedge against them.

One Experiment Station at least is recognizing the importance of poultry diseases and is preparing to study them methodically and scientifically. The Rhode Island Station has built a hospital for the study of poultry diseases, and we may expect much new truth to be brought ont by its work. This poultry hospital is the first of its kind in this country and possibly in the world.

It is always dangerous to keep poultry together in large flocks on account of the possible spread of contagious disease. The ordinary man is not equipped to so carefully protect his fowls that he can keep two hundred or more birds in a flock. At the Maine Station large flocks are kept together, but the protection against disease is as good as it is possible to make it. On the other hand, many a poultry raiser has suffered immense losses from trying to make one piece of ground support too many fowls.

It is the same with poultry diseases as with human diseases—they are spread more easily where there is overcrowding. Therefore, do not overcrowd. It is the safest for the ordinary man to have his fowls in small flocks, so if disease starts in one flock it may be checked by quarantining the flock.

There is no doubt that lice are great spreaders of poultry diseases. They act like the lancets used in making subcutaneous injections. They make a hole in the skin of the fowl, and, while trying to get blood for their food, at the same time infect the wound with disease germs brought from sick fowls. Therefore, kill the lice, or do not let them come in the first place.

When you buy new fowls to put into your flock, see that you do not import disease with them. It is safest to keep the new fowls by themselves till you can see whether or not they are affected with any contagious disease. Thorough washing of the new birds, as if to prepare them for a show, will decrease the chances of importing disease.

The feeding of meat and ground bone is a help in the prevention of disease. This food acts as a stimulus and makes the birds more resistant. At the Cornell Station geese were fed, some on a ration having a good proportion of meat and some on a ration having no meat. The group of birds that had meat vere very vigorous, and most of them grew to maturity, while with the other birds the usual number succumbed to poultry diseases before they became mature.

The feeding of too much whole grain in the end of winter makes way for indigestion, which resembles cholera in effect, and annually carries off millions of fowls. It differs from cholera largely in being non-contagious. Give the fowls either soft food once a day or chopped cabbage, turnips and carrots, which will relieve the strain on the digestive organs.

Poultry Notes.

Mr. F. B. Chamberlain, of Kirkwood, Mo., the original chick feed man, is a thorough poultry expert. He keeps White and Brown Leghorns, and in order to become acquainted with all the progressive farmers and poultrymen will sell two settings of eggs for one dollar. This enables him to send his chick-feed catalogue. He has other breeds, as shown in the advertisement.

In California, a man, with only two and one-half acres, had 890 hens and made a clear profit of $1,048 in the year, figuring on the value of egg production alone. He sold his eggs at 29 cents a dozen, and his hens averaged 120 eggs a year. He purchased eggs for hatching and raised 580 pullets. His cost for oil for incubators was only $4.50. We get the facts from the Petaluma Poultry Journal.

Automatic fountains for poultry and other stock are cleanly, lasting, water-purifying, and represent up-to-date methods, assuring greater benefits from the condition of stock and doing more than any other agency to keep them healthy. Automatic fountains are fully described in a free booklet issued by Gedge Bros. Iron and Roofing Co., 2442 Fletcher street, Anderson, Indiana.

Mr. A. B. Lampert, who is advertising Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner ducks in this paper, is an Illinois poultry farmer who went to Oklahoma. He is succeeding well in his new field and has stock and eggs for sale that are a credit to his breeding.

Frank Wells, of DuQuoin, Ill., has sold his poultry largely through advertising in The National Farmer and Stock Grower. His specialties are White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Rhode Island Reds. His stock gives satisfaction.

Anyone who may be hesitating in regard to using incubators for hatching eggs in the effort to conduct poultry raising on a paying basis is reminded that some manufacturers are making and selling 30,000 to 75,000 incubators a year. The increase in successful poultry farming is entirely due to the use of mechanical incubators and brooders.

The Egg Exchange at Petaluma, California, is an organization among producers. It is based on the co-operative system. The eggs are graded Nos. 1, 2 and 3. All eggs passing into No. 1 grade must be spotlessly clean and weigh 1 5-6 ounces. This makes one dozen weigh 22 ounces. No. 2 grade are smaller eggs, while No. 3 are culls and cracked eggs and are used locally. The difference in price between grades varies considerably from five cents to twenty cents a dozen. The average price for all eggs, including the washed ones, in 1909, was 27¾ cents.

The New York Produce Review in the middle of February mentions the arrival of a coop of incubator broilers, twenty-three chickens to the coop, weighing thirty pounds Here you have the weight of early broilers.

During the middle of February fresh eggs, top grade, sold wholesale at 18½ to 19 cents a dozen. At the same time cold-storage eggs were selling largely at 10 to 11 cents, with the best at 12 cents. These cold-storage eggs must have lost the holders 5 to 8 cents a dozen.

The cranks that are continually harping on cold storage ought to go into convention to find something that has been more beneficial to the human race. If it were not for cold storage New York City would have neither fruits, vegetables, eggs, poultry or meats one-half the year.

Pull Your Stumps FREE

For 30 Days with this Hercules All-Steel Puller

SEE here how the Hercules pulls out big stumps, roots and all. Don't have stumpy fields—loafer land doesn't pay. This Hercules Genuine All-Steel Stump Puller is

Guaranteed For 3 Years

against breakage—flaw or no flaw. Test it on your place for 30 days at our risk. Try it on stumps or green trees.

Triple Power

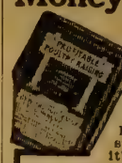
"Triple power" attachment means a third greater pulling capacity and saves strain on team and on cables. Three machines in one—single, double and triple power. Can be changed in a minute right in the field from one power to the other by one man. Nothing like it in the world. The Hercules is the only stump puller guaranteed for three years. Only one with Double Safety Ratchets. Hitch on to any stump and it is bound to come. Also pulls largest hedge rows and green trees Don't risk costly and dangerous dynamite. Don't risk a cast iron puller. Write us at once on a postal for our

Special Price Offer

We have a special price proposition to the first man we sell to in new sections. We are glad to make you a special price on the first Hercules sold in your community because that will sell many more and save advertising. Write us and we will also send you our special price—30 Days' Free Trial and FREE BOOKS about the only All-Steel, Triple Power Stump Puller—the Famous Hercules.

HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO., 140 17th Street, Centerville, Iowa

Money-Making Pointers On Chickens—FREE



Our Big FREE Book, "Profitable Poultry Raising," now ready, 212 big pages, illustrated. Shows famous birds and largest poultry plants. Tells how to get hatch after hatch, 90%—or better, of strongest, liveliest chicks. Shows why it's easy and sure with

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the self-regulating, self-ventilating, non-moisture, fireproof, insurable and guaranteed hatchers. Write for this free book and get all the facts. Address store nearest you.

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SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS
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The only machines that rival the mother hen. Sold on a Direct-to-You Factory Price. Get our Big FREE Incubator Book and save 40%. Send postal now. Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Small Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys" sent for 10c.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 161 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

and Almanac for 1911 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c.
C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 945, Freeport, Ill.

One Gallon of Oil to a Hatch

—and one filling of the lamp—and better hatches. That's because we put lamp underneath and because of our automatic trip which cuts down flame when too hot. The

X-RAY INCUBATOR

opens from top, easiest to ventilate and turn eggs in. See thermometer any time through glass panels at top. Don't buy any incubator or brooder till you get our

Interesting Book—Free

Tells some startling facts that you ought to know about X-Ray Incubators and Brooders. Read what many users say. Then decide. 90 days trial. Fully guaranteed and freight paid. Send postal now and ask for Free Book No. 60. Address

X-Ray Incubator Co., Wayne, Neb.

The Gedge Automatic Fountain

is the most profitable article you can have on your farm. Use it to fatten your hogs and other stock more quickly. Pure water convenient to stock is as important as proper feeding. Learn all about the Gedge and our Free Trial offer. Send today for free Illustrated Booklet.

GEDGE BROS. IRON ROOFING COMPANY
2442 Fletcher St., Anderson, Ind.

Poultry and Farm Paper Club.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper in the United States, and the answer is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** There are other excellent poultry papers, but the one we take home to read and one the family is determined to read is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** We have made arrangements whereby we can send The National Farmer and Stock Grower and **The Reliable Poultry Journal,** both papers, one year, for fifty cents. This is a bargain that is good now, but this advertisement may not appear again. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Take No Chances.

What is the use in taking chances on buying farm implements? They should have the unqualified endorsement not only of users who know a good tool when they use it, but they should be so warranted by the makers that the purchaser runs no risks. Buckeye Cultivators have been on the market for more than half a century; the line is the most complete on the market; they are used by the most successful farmers in every land; they are gaining in popularity every year. Isn't this a sure indication that they are built right; that they do the best possible work with the least expenditure of time and labor; that they require very little for repairs, and that they are made by men who know how? Not only is that true, but they are made by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Springfield, Ohio, who place such a strong warranty on them that no risk whatever is taken by the purchaser. Write to them for Buckeye Cultivator pamphlets and then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing Buckeye Cultivators. Should he be unwilling to supply you with a Buckeye, tell the makers about it and they will see that you get what you want.

HARDY, EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

The Most Delightful Subscription Premium Offered by a Farm Paper.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower has again decided to send out a collection of eight choice ever-blooming Rose Plants to our patrons who will send in a special subscription.

The Collection of Roses.

The collection consists of **Rhea Reid**, one that received the gold medal at the National Rose Society; the flowers are rich velvety red. Another one is **The Bride**, one that will thrive under most unfavorable conditions. The flowers are the purest ivory white. **Etoile de Lyon** is the most magnificent pure yellow rose, massive in size and beautiful in every stage of development. **Bridesmaid** starts with the first warm days of spring and requires but little care; the flowers are an exquisite clear pink, beautiful in form and highly fragrant. The **Papa Gontier** rose is a grand variety for outdoor planting, producing double flowers of clear, glowing crimson and blooms from June to late in the year. **Bessie Brown** is a charming, pure snow-white rose; the flowers are very large and it blooms profusely. **Champion of the World** is a rich ivory pink, and without it no garden selection is complete; it is unequaled for size of flower, fragrance or beauty. **Crimson Rambler**, the last of the collection, is a bright crimson flower that covers the entire bush. It is valuable for decorative hedges, arches and screens. We cannot describe this beautiful collection, but we will guarantee them to please any lover of flowers.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

Send Us Sixty Cents. We will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. We will send you direct by mail, postpaid, the full set of eight hardy, ever-blooming Roses. We will also send you a 16x20-inch picture entitled **"The American Beauty Rose."** The picture is most beautiful. There is a great bunch of roses resting on the white linen cloth of a table. It is glorious, magnificent. **Send Us Sixty Cents.** The paper can go to one address, the picture to another and the roses to another, or all three to one address.

ANOTHER SPECIAL OFFER.

We publish the Universal Magazine. It is a splendid publication, issued monthly. There are thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, illustrated stories, special articles, poetry, embroidery, patterns, etc. The subscription price is 25 cents a year. Send us Fifty Cents and we will send you the Universal Magazine for two years. We will also send you the full set of eight hardy, ever-blooming roses as a premium. The rose plants will be sent prepaid by mail. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Careful of the Chicks.

From the Kansas Industrialist of the Agricultural College we get the following:

"In the spring, when the weather is warm and damp, you are quite likely to find lice on your poultry, especially if your hen-houses have not been kept clean. Lice are very destructive to young chickens and should be killed at once. If you adopt the following method you may kill the lice at once and probably keep them from returning. Of course, the first thing to do is to clean the hen-house and spray it with kerosene emulsion. The older fowls should have a dust bath, and the chickens should be greased with carbolated vasolene. To keep the lice from returning you should provide a dust wallow for the flock.

"Here is the formula for making the kerosene emulsion:

Kerosene	2 gallons.
Water	1 gallon.
Soap	½ pound.

"Cut soap finely and dissolve in boiling water. While boiling, but away from the fire, add the kerosene. Stir rapidly. The emulsion will have the consistency of rich cream. When ready to use, dilute by using nine gallons of water to one gallon of emulsion.

A dust bath is made with this mixture:

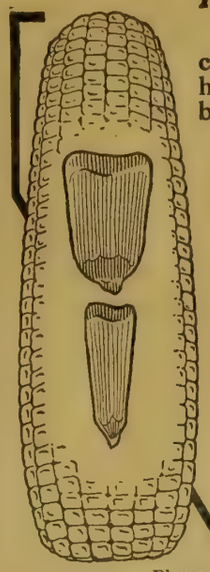
Kerosene	¼ pint.
Gasolene	¾ pint.
Plaster of Paris	2½ pounds.

"Mix kerosene and gasolene together and stir slowly and thoroughly into the Plaster of Paris. When thoroughly mixed, sift through a common door screen to remove all lumps. This dust should be shaken into the feathers of the fowl, especially around the base of the tail and under the wings.

"A dust wallow is made by mixing equal parts of fine coal ashes and land plaster. Wood ashes should not be used, as they will irritate the tender skin of the fowls. A setting hen should be thoroughly dusted before being placed on her nest and a day or two before hatching her brood."

Begin with Well-Bred Seed

Raise it yourself or buy it on the cob



Then remember that the best-bred corn can produce only nubbins if it does not have food. Supplement the clover sod and barnyard manure with 50 to 100 pounds of muriate of

POTASH

and 200 to 300 pounds acid phosphate per acre, broadcasted before harrowing.

It will pay to also drill in with the seed 75 to 100 pounds per acre of Kainit to keep away cut-worms and root-lice. In this way *Potash Pays.*

Write us for prices.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Incorporated
Continental Bldg., Baltimore Monadnock Block, Chicago
Whitney Central Bank Bldg., New Orleans

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

THE OLD

Which Way is Best?

THE NEW

The hard, irksome sweaty labor with a hand shear; the tired, aching swollen wrist of the shearer; the maimed and mangled sheep from it; the uneven shearing, cutting the animal in some places and leaving an inch of wool in others; the fleece in shreds and tatters and spoiled with second cuts, **OR** the easy turning, fast, even shearing of a

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Machine

that anyone can do; the fleece taken off smoothly and quickly in one unbroken blanket, with every fiber at its longest; with not a scratch of any kind to the sheep and with all the wool secured, enough more, at the present price of wool to bring you from 15c to 40c more from each sheep? That's what you can do with this Stewart No. 9 Machine. It requires no expert labor to use a Stewart Shearing Machine. Any of the help can do it. The machine, all complete, with ball bearings in every joint and having a ball bearing shearing head, and including four combs and four cutters, costs only **$11.50**

This machine turns easier and shears faster than any other shearing machine we have ever produced. It is a big advance over anything else on the market. Get one from your dealer or send $2 and we will ship C O D. for the balance. Write today for new 1911 catalogue and our free copyrighted book, "Instructions on Shearing Sheep" by the leading American expert.

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The One Harrow Bargain of 1911

Proved on Thirty Days Free Trial—No Money Down
Cash or Credit—Long Guarantee—and Freight Paid

No other harrow can equal this original tongueless disc for quality. And our factory price makes it the leader in value. It's the **only genuine** tongueless disc—all others are weak imitations and don't save your time or horses or money. We let you prove the superiority of the Detroit-American on our **real** free trial—no money in advance, no deposit and we pay the freight. If you decide to keep the machine after the trial send money or pay on time. Either way, our **unlimited-time** guarantee protects you forever. Get our book and price before you take a step towards buying **any** harrow.

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9040 Hastings Street, Detroit, Mich.
Send me your new, big book, free, and quote me your low, direct factory price.
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R.F.D.....
State.....
SEND COUPON NOW

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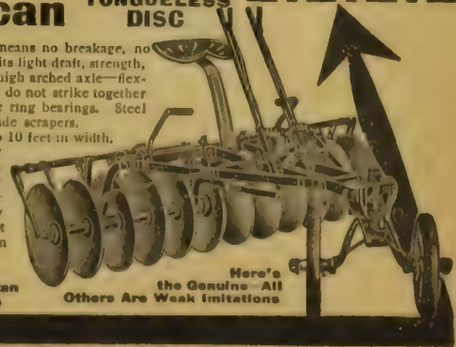
Is the only all steel tongueless disc made. This means no breakage, no repairs or costly delays in busy season. Read about its light draft, strength, durability and efficiency. Wide tired steel wheels—high arched axle—flexible pivot—uniform cutting steel disc sections which do not strike together in the center. End thrust taken up by hard maple ring bearings. Steel separators between blades. Pipe oilers. Long blade scrapers. Get the harrow you want—16 sizes cutting from 4 to 10 feet in width, with 16, 18 or 20-inch blades. Cutaway or regular round disc blades furnished as ordered. We give you everything anybody else does and **more.** A better harrow—a bed-rock factory price—a real free trial—cash or credit—unlimited time guarantee and we pay the freight. Send coupon or postal right now for best book and prices on harrows—also Detroit-American Manure Spreaders and Cultivators. Address

AMERICAN HARROW COMPANY
9040 Hastings Street Detroit, Michigan
(Warehouses in Many Cities Insure Prompt Delivery)



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POLAND-CHINAS.

Come and see our great herd for yourself. We can show you Sows with litters that will wake you up to your interest. Come and see us or write.
KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

SEE MY HIGH-QUALITY, RIGHT-PRICED ANGUS CATTLE,

or order on my make-good-or-MONEY-BACK proposition.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, - Godfrey, Ill.

BEST STRAINS OF POLAND-CHINAS.

Orders booked now for Spring Pigs at $10.00 each at weaning time, out of Corrector, Spellbinder, Chief Perfection, Royalty, and such [illegible] and your order. First come first served.
D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM, America's Largest and Oldest,

Importers of
SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Write for Catalogue.

Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

ELMER GIMLIN, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte Specialist. Exclusive business. Duston strain. Stock, $2 each; 15 eggs, $1; $3 per 50; $5 per 100. Catalogue free.

WELLS' IDEAL STRAINS of S. C. R. I. Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes combine all the useful points of any breed. Premium settings, $2.00 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed in all resepcts. **Frank Wells (Plainview Farm), DuQuoin, Ill.**

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. Have some good Fall Pigs of either sex. Prices reasonable. Sired by Wonder H., 84,797, and Belleville Col., 95,535. Address, **H. H. HOFMANN, Route 1, Belleville, Ill.**

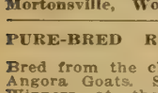
HAMPSHIRE HOGS, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes and White Guineas. Stock for sale.
J. A. ROADRUCK, R.F.D. 14, Colburn, Ind.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
WILLARD MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The Bacon Hog, the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs not akin from best strains. My herd won over 100 ribbons at four State Fairs in 1909. Only made two exhibits in 1910, winning thirty-eight ribbons. Imported stock owned by me were winners at Royal Show, London, England, 1907. Mature Sows will fatten from 600 to over 700 pounds; Boars 1,000 to 1,200 pounds.
CHAS. FORD, Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS
Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstake and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.



FOR SALE: O. I. C. SWINE.
200 February and March Pigs.
Address,
ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kas.

Tamworths The hog that puts vigor, prolificacy, size and quality into the chunky lard breeds. I sell more Tamworths than any other two breeders in the United States. Descriptive literature free.
W. WARREN MORTON, Mountain Home Stock Farm, Russellville, Ky.

KENTUCKY MAMMOTH JACKS, JENNETS AND SADDLE HORSES.

We are the largest breeders of Mammoth Jacks in America. Tamworth and Hampshire Swine. All stock registered or subject to registry.
J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.
Branch Barn, Hutchinson, Kas.
Mr. J. C. Kerr, Manager.

JACKS FOR SALE.

Nine (9) Kentucky Jacks for sale, six months to five years old.

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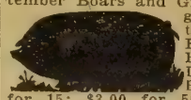
43 Varieties Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineas, Incubators, Dogs. Catalogue 2 cents. **MISSOURI SQUAB CO., St. Louis.**

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS for sale at $1.00 to $5.00 each. Also Berkshire Hogs of the right kind. **O. E. EGGIMANN, Dutchtown, Cape Girardeau County, Mo.**

FREE POSTER POULTRY CALENDAR FOR 1911 for 2c. postage. Illustrates leading varieties Pure-bred Chickens, Turkeys and Geese. Quotes lowest prices on Fowls and Eggs.
THE L. H. MUELLER POULTRY FARM, Wellsville, Mo.

BUY YOUR BREEDERS' FELT for little chicks at **HAYNE-SURRIDGE CO., 1017 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

POLAND-CHINAS — LARGE, SMOOTH TYPE. Herd Boars are Size and Quality, 47,889; Big Jumbo, 54,088; Master Meddler, 2d, 55,000; Siefker's Mastodon, 55,755. September Boars and Gilts, $20.00 each. Pedigrees with each. Everything older is sold. Barred Plymouth Rock Hens mated to straight Latham strain cockerels. Eggs for hatching, $1.00 for 15; $3.00 for 50; $5.00 for 100 eggs. Catalogue free. **A. F. SIEFKER, R. F. D. 1, Defiance, Mo.**

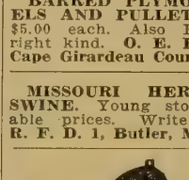


EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Golden Sunset Strain Poultry. S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Bourbon Red Turkeys, Buff Ducks, Pearl Guineas, Buff Cochin and White Bantams. Now booking orders for eggs. Send for free descriptive circular and price list. **ALBERT S. ENNIS, 712-21 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.**

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS for sale at $1.00 to $5.00 each. Also Berkshire Hogs of the right kind. **O. E. EGGIMANN, Dutchtown, Cape Girardeau County, Mo.**

MISSOURI HERD OF TAMWORTH SWINE. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write me. **W. J. WHITE, R. F. D. 1, Butler, Mo.**



FOR SALE —AT— REASONABLE PRICES: DRAFT and COACH STALLIONS and MARES.

Send For Description and Prices to WALKER BROS., Oklahoma City, Okla.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

Mr. Farmer or Fancier: It will pay you to get my prices on eggs before placing order. 25 regular prizes, $10 cash special, two silver cups at three shows. Prices right. Circular free.
A. B. LAMPERT, Brinkman, - Oklahoma.

MILL CREEK STOCK FARM,
The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty-five years,

is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks and Jennets, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue
Also Jersey Cattle.
THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell). Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

BLOODED STOCK NOTES.

Mr. H. H. Hoffmann, breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine, Route 1, Belleville, Ill., has a card in this paper. He has the right kind of hogs for large litters and vigorous growing stock.

Mr. A. F. Siefker, of Defiance, Mo., breeder of Poland-China swine, has a card in this paper, offering pigs with guaranteed quality and registration. He also has a magnificent strain of Plymouth Rock fowls from show birds, and, considering all things, is offering eggs at very reasonable prices.

Mr. H. C. Myers, proprietor of Little River Stock Farm, Hopkinsville, Ky., has nine jacks for sale of different ages. He is one of the oldest and best breeders of jack stock in Kentucky.

Breeders' felt used in raising little chicks is not listed as it ought to be in every poultry supply catalogue, but it can be bought by the yard of Hayne-Surridge Co., 1017 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Henry Steinmesch, of St. Louis, Mo., is one of the foremost poultrymen in the United States; has been a breeder for many years, and won many prizes. His book, advertised on page 26, is eighty pages of clear and concise information. It is free, but it is very valuable. Write for it. Address, Henry Steinmesch, 224 Steinmesch Building, St. Louis Mo.

A pure-bred herd of eighty head of registered Hereford cattle has just been sold by Mr. V. Weiss, of Beaumont, Texas, to Mr. H. H. Reeder, ranch owner of Coahuila and Tamaulipas, in Old Mexico. This is a fine herd of Hereford cattle and said to be the first registered Hereford herd to cross the Rio Grande river. Mr. Weiss raised most of the cattle he sold, and is one of the leading cattle breeders of Texas.

THE LAND INTEREST.

At St. Paul, Minn., February 4th, Carlos N. Goynton and the Patterson Land Company purchased from Senator Joseph M. Hackney 50,000 acres of raw prairie lands in the Eastern Missouri slope country of Central North Dakota for $625,000. As part payment of the purchase price Senator Hackney acquires the office building known as "The Brokerage," which was built by the Patterson Land Company three years ago.

A syndicate headed by George E. Roberts, former Director of the United States Mint, has closed a contract with the state of Wyoming to take over the Wyoming central irrigation project. Over 250,000 acres will be reclaimed in Wyoming.

On February 5th it was reported from Austin, Texas, that the M. A. Taylor estate had sold to the A. Denton Colony Company 16,000 acres of land near Asherton, in South Texas. Mr. Denton says he will construct a railroad through the property, place the land under irrigation, erect a canning factory and make other improvements. Asherton is in Dimmitt county, not far from the Rio Grande.

It is reported on February 11th that D. S. Riee and I. F. Peters, of Memphis, Tenn., and W. A. Johnson, of Ellendale Tenn., purchased from John McWilliams, of Odell, Ill., 7,500 acres of rice lands in Arkansas county, Ark., for a consideration of $300,000. It is announced the purpose of the new owners of the property to immediately equip it with a $35,000 pumping station and proceed to develop the property by extensive rice production.

HORSE AND MULE ITEMS.

From the New York World: "Prince Greenlander, 2:09½, a fast but erratic trotter, owned a few years ago by F. G. Schmidt, of the New York Driving Club, won a dash race of five miles on the ice at Montreal. He covered the distance in 13:05, which is probably the best time on record on ice."

Springtime is clip time, both in the city and on the farm. Horses that are clipped dry off fast at night, which is to be preferred to standing in a heavy, wet coat of hair.

It is reported that the British breeders are considering the advisability of breeding the surplus hair off the legs of draft horses. The heavy hair has always been considered evidence of strength and stamina, but the clean foot is more in fashion nowadays; furthermore, they are easier to groom. Some day we may have the Clydesdale with the foot and lower leg of the French Draft. The Shires have already gone after the dapple-gray color of the Percheron.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm has just received an extraordinarily fine lot of mares and stallions. The mares were sold at the auction, but the stallions are catalogued and in each case breeding and description are given. Anyone desirous of purchasing superb draft stallions should write to J. G Truman, Bushnell, Ill., for the 1911 Stallion Catalogue.

It is reported that Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, of Chesterbrook Farm, Berwin, Pa., and August Belmont, of New York and Kentucky, have each tendered three stallions for government service in the stud to raise horses for the army. One of the stallions offered by Mr. Belmont is the famous thoroughbred Henry of Navarre. It is also stated that Mr. Thomas W. Lawson will offer his trotting stallion Dare Devil, 2:09, for the same purpose.

From Sedalia, Mo., on February 16th, it was reported that Gustin Smith had sold a span of mules for $625 during the week, and that Lee Warren had received $700 for a team of sixteen-hand mules, weighing about 2,700 pounds, which price was paid by A. W. Cooper, of Shawnee, Okla. This is the high-priced record for mules in Pettis county, Missouri.

The latest importation of Shire horses by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm includes a large number of magnificent grays. Mr. J. H. Truman purchased them at the London Shire Horse Show, where he obtained several extraordinary prize winners. Any reader of this paper can get a catalogue by writing to J. G. Truman, Manager, Bushnell, Ill.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ARKANSAS.—The new corn country and best alfalfa lands in Little River county; 1,000 acres Red River land; finest stock and grain farm in this section at a bargain. Hogs and cattle raised here cheaper than elsewhere. Address, **W. R. Cavett,** Shreveport, La.

FLORIDA.—50,000 acres of moderately level land in Northwest Florida. Railroad runs through it and sixty miles from deep water. A splendid site for colonization. Price, six dollars ($6.00) per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSISSIPPI.—25,000 acres on two railroads, in Jackson county, Mississippi. Price six dollars ($6.00) per acre; will cut up and sell at $25.00. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI.—385 acres of rich, well-drained bottom land, excellent for corn, wheat, timothy, clover, alfalfa, fruits and vegetables. Price, $70 per acre. **T. H. Jones,** 513 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The Call of the Southeast

To the man looking for a home, where productive lands, favorable climate and abundant rainfall make the best paying farm locations in America the Southeast is now the unequalled section. Land from $5.00 to $40.00 an acre near to the heart of the country and close to the best markets. The largest returns from alfalfa and other hay, wheat, corn and all truck crops. Lands unsurpassed for stock and poultry raising, and dairying. For fruit growing no region is more profitable. The Southeast has opportunities for every kind of farming. **The Southern Railway** will help you to find the desired location. Send for publications to.

M. V. RICHARDS
Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway
1344 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.

TEXAS.—2,600 acres, 11 miles from Sabinal, Uvalde county; about half agricultural; balance excellent grazing. Price, $7.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Address, **Albert D. Evans,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

VIRGINIA FARMS
Offer best opportunity for land buyers and the best place to live. Mild winters, cheap land, sunshine. Grow all crops. Produce best-flavored apples. Cattle, hog raising, dairying and poultry raising profitable. Near 40,000,000 consumers. Get top prices. Write for information. **George Koiner,** Commissioner of Agriculture, Richmond, Va.

I BRING BUYERS AND SELLERS TOGETHER. If you want to buy, sell or exchange a farm or business, write me. Established 1881. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

SELL YOUR PROPERTY. New plan. Write for particulars. **C. C. Shepard, Minneapolis, Minn.**

WE GUARANTEE TO SELL YOUR FARM FOR CASH, no matter where located, within thirty days. Commission basis—no retaining fee—we get the money. Address,
PIONEER LAND CO., 6 Central Block, Decatur, Illinois.

FARMS WANTED! Don't pay commissions. We find you direct buyers. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties FREE. **AMERICAN INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, 55 Palace, Minneapolis, Minn.**

The Farmer's Son's Great Opportunity

Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance? Begin now to prepare for your future prosperity and independence. A great opportunity awaits you in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, where you can secure a Free Homestead or buy land at reasonable prices.

Now's the Time

—not a year from now, when land will be higher. The profits secured from the **abundant crops of Wheat, Oats and Barley,** as well as cattle raising, are causing a steady advance in price. Government returns show that the **number of settlers in Western Canada from the U. S. was 60 per cent larger in 1910 than the previous year.**

Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates; wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to locations and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't Immig., Ottawa, Can., or to Can. Gov. Agt. Canadian Government Agent, 125 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.
C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

(55)

The Single-ear Test.

Every ear of seed corn required for planting an acre can be tested at the trivial cost of from three to ten cents an acre. The failure of the planted kernels from a single ear to germinate will mean the loss in the prospective crop, of approximately five bushels of corn, worth $2.50. It would seem then that no further argument should be required to convince any intelligent farmer of the desirability of testing every ear before planting.

Fifteen to twenty ears of corn will plant an acre. The failure of the kernels from one of these ears to grow means then the loss of not less than one-twentieth, or five per cent., of the prospective crop. As well plant 500 small stones as 500 kernels from an ear whose vitality has departed. The usual method of testing seed is to take 100 kernels from a sack of shelled corn and place them for germination between a couple of wet cloths, sandwiched between two plates, and kept at the proper temperature. If all the kernels germinate,it is safe to plant the seed without further testing. But if only 95 to 96 per cent. germinate, it is best to put aside the sack of shelled corn for feeding cattle and to apply the single-ear test to a number of selected ears. Then you can plant your acres with corn, not a single ear of which has germinated less than 100 per cent.; and if you fail to get a larger crop than ever before, under old methods, it certainly will not be because of inferior seed.

The apparatus necessary for the single-ear test on a large scale is a box, say forty inches square, three to four inches deep, filled with sand or sawdust and a wet cloth. Such a box will afford room enough to test 400 ears, or corn enough to plant twenty acres. Four thousand ears—enough for 200 acres—have been tested, in actual farm work, by one man in thirty-six hours.—Extension Department, Agricultural College, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Our Seed Corn Premiums.

The seed corn premiums offered by The National Farmer and Stock Grower, crop of 1911, are advertised on page 2. We are furnishing subscribers small quantities of seed corn grown by famous corn breeders who have won many prizes. Any farmer may derive pleasure and profit by planting this seed, harvesting the corn and exhibiting selected ears of corn at the shows. There is little to pay, nothing to lose, and much to gain. We have paid many premiums, the largest being seventy-five dollars for ten ears that won a first and championship prize at the Louisiana State Fair. Others have won lesser prizes, and some did not exhibit at all; in every instance they improved their knowledge of corn growing and obtained better crops than heretofore. Our supply of champion-grown seed corn is limited, and we certainly advise our patrons to secure their supply early. We do not furnish anyone over two pounds of seed corn, and later in the season may have to place the limit at one pound. See page 2.

Write to Gordon-Van Tine Co., 2484 Case street, Davenport, Iowa, to send the Free Construction Books advertised on page 32. The construction of farm buildings is a simple matter when these books are in the farmer's hands. There are 5,000 bargains to be had, and each one is worth studying.

WHY EXPERIMENT?

IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO EXPERIMENT TO FIND OUT SOME THINGS--BUT NOT SO WITH THE SELECTION OF YOUR COMMISSION FIRM.

WHEN YOU CAN JUST AS WELL CONSIGN TO THE FIRM WHOSE NAME FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS HAS STOOD FOR TOP MARKET PRICES AND ABSOLUTE SECURITY, WHAT'S THE USE OF TAKING CHANCES?

IT'S BETTER TO BE SAFE THAN SORRY, AND IT'S BETTER TO SHIP TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. THAN TO WISH YOU HAD.

Clay, Robinson & Co.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

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We Send This Splendid Feeder's Paper For Only the Actual Cost of Postage

Clay, Robinson & Company's LIVE STOCK REPORT

Published every FRIDAY at Chicago

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To anyone sending our Chicago office 50 cents (to cover postage) we will send for one year our 16-page weekly illustrated live stock and market paper, **"THE LIVE STOCK REPORT,"** the greatest aid to the profitable feeding and marketing of live stock published.

GUARANTEE—ANYONE SENDING 50 CENTS FOR THE REPORT WHO IS NOT FULLY SATISFIED CAN HAVE HIS MONEY BACK. Therefore,you can't possibly lose anything, except if you fail to send for the paper and read it regularly you lose a lot of information that you ought to have.

FREE—Everyone filling out the Coupon and sending 50 cents for a year's subscription to the Report will be sent, free and postpaid, a useful and attractive little novelty.

REPORT DEPT.

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Enclosed find 50 cents, for which please send

THE LIVE STOCK REPORT

for one year to following address. It is understood that if I am not fully satisfied with the paper you are to refund my 50 cents upon demand. Also send the novelty mentioned in your adv. in National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Name.....

P. O.....

R. F. D. No..... State.....

When The Stomach Stops

Working Properly, Because There Is Wind In It, Use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to Set It Going Again.

A Trial Package Free.

The doctors call it flatulency, but unprofessional folks know it as "wind on the stomach," and a most distressing state of things it is. It is a serious condition of this great motor organ. Always annoying and painful in the extreme, at times often leading to bad and fatal results. The stomach embarrassed and hampered with wind, cannot take care of its food properly and indigestion follows, and this has a train too appalling to enumerate. The entire system is implicated—made an active or passive factor in this trouble and life soon becomes a questionable boon.

All this is explained in doctor books how undigested food causes gases by fermentation and fomentation in which process some essential fluids are destroyed—burnt up—wasted by chemical action, followed by defective nutrition and the distribution through the alimentary tract of chemically wrong elements, and as a consequence the stomach and entire system is starved. Plenty of food, you see, but spoilt in preparation and worse than worthless.

A deranged stomach is the epitome of evil; nothing too bad to emanate from it, but the gas it generates is probably its worst primary effect and the only way to do away with this is to remove the cause. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets go to the root of this trouble. They attack the gas-making foods and render them harmless. Flatulency or wind on the stomach simply cannot exist where these powerful and wonderworking little tablets are in evidence.

They were made for this very purpose to attack gas making foods and convert them into proper nutriment. This is their province and office. A whole book could be written about them and then not all told that might be told with profit to sufferers from this painful disease, dyspepsia. It would mention the years of patient and expensive experiment in effort to arrive at this result—of failures innumerable and at last success. It would make mention of the different stomach correctives that enter into this tablet and make it faithfully represent all.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not alone intended for the sick, but well folks as well, for the person who craves hearty foods and wants to eat heartily and run no risk of bad effects, they act like a charm and make eating and digestion a delight and pleasure. They keep the stomach active and energetic and able and willing to do extra work without special labor or effort. Don't forget this. Well people are often neglected, but the Stuart Dyspepsia Tablets have them in mind.

A free trial package will be sent anyone who wants to know just what they are, how they look and taste, before beginning treatment with them. After this go to the drug store for them; everywhere, here or at home they are 50 cents a box, and by getting them at home you will save time and postage. Your doctor will prescribe them; they say there are 40,000 doctors using them, but when you know what is the matter with yourself, why go to the expense of a prescription? For free trial package address F. A. Stuart Co., 253 Stuart Building, Marshall, Michigan.

A Small Lot of Chickens.

Mrs. A. J. C. Lowe made this report to the Observer of Pleasanton, Kas., on the profits of poultry raising. She has principally the White Rose Comb Leghorns. She kept account of the business last year and when the books were balanced had sold $205 worth of eggs and poultry, besides having plenty of eggs and chickens to eat. They had 130 hens to start with and have a few more at this time. The feed consumed by the chickens was estimated at $50, leaving a profit of $155 on an investment of 130 hens that originally cost about $52. Or, in other words, Mrs. Lowe had a nice little income for the trouble of handling the chickens.

The Mule and the Grizzly.

The following nature-faking story is from the Associated Magazines:

"In the top over the Sierra Nevadas a Californian took with him not only his favorite horse but a mule named Billy. Billy was large iron-gray mule of the pack variety, and had more than once made the trip.

"On the second day in the mountains the owner tethered Billy to a tree, allowing him about twenty feet range where there was good food, and then took a seat on a fallen tree not far away to eat his own lunch. He had finished his meal and was half dozing, when suddenly the mule feared and snorted loudly. His owner sprang to his feet and looked about.

"Not ten feet off stood a huge grizzly bear, evidently with designs on the owner of the mule. That individual rushed for the nearest tree and made good time in climbing it. He was safe for the nonce; but how about Billy? How could the tethered mule defend himself?

"To his owner's surprise, Billy dropped his head after a moment and resumed feeding. As for the bear, he stood still for several minutes, his eyes wandering from the man in the tree to Billy. The mule's composed demeanor evidently puzzled him.

"By and by the grizzly started to make a circuit of the tree to which the mule was tethered. Billy continued to nibble grass; but kept an eye on the enemy's movements.. The bear emitted a series of deep growls, then opened his great mouth and disclosed two rows of ugly teeth.

"Slowly the great creature advanced upon the mule. Billy still continued to graze, his back towards the bear. Nearer came the grizzly, and still nearer. The mule stopped feeding. From his perch the Californian watched the scene with breathless interest. He felt sorry for his mule.

"Finally the bear stopped, rose on his hind quarters and prepared to strike. At that moment the mule, at whose stupidity his owner had wondered, sprang forward, and the grizzly's paws struck empty air.

"Then the man in the tree saw a gray form double itself into a ball and bound upward. It was the mule's turn! Out of that ball flew two iron-shod hoofs, which shot back and forth with the regularity of piston-rods, with a thump, thump, thump against the body of the grizzly, which was completely off his guard.

"He was hit all over, on his head, on his shoulder, on his side, on his back, by those pile-driving hind feet. He fell in one direction, then in another, seeming utterly incapable of getting away; and when Billy stopped kicking the breath of life was gone from the bear's body.

"The mule had not a hair harmed, apparently, and after resting a bit, returned quietly to his feeding."

To Buy Groceries Right.

On page 7 will be found an advertisement of Montgomery Ward & Co., relating to their pure-food grocery catalogue. This firm is well and favorably known as a strictly reliable house, and hundreds of thousands of farmers will testify to this from having bought of them for many years. To get this catalogue, all you have to do is to write a postal card, saying: "Please send us your grocery catalogue as advertised in The National Farmer and Stock Grower." Address, Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago Avenue Bridge, Chicago, Ill., or to Montgomery Ward & Co., Nineteenth and Campbell streets, Kansas City, Mo. The service is equally as good from either establishment.

HEAVY SPRING WORK MEANS SORE-SHOULDERED HORSES.

Unless you take greatest care with your horses, sore shoulders are inevitable. It is well to have some good remedy on hand, so you may treat promptly. Probably there is nothing better to be had for this purpose than Bickmore's Gall Cure. It is the old reliable remedy which is put to the test year after year by thousands of horse owners. And it has the reputation of never being found wanting. The famous old remedy cures galls, cuts and sore shoulders while the horse works. That makes it doubly valuable. The fact that it is to be found on sale with dealers all over the United States and Canada shows that its use is nearly universal. In order to introduce it with horse owners who have never used it, a free sample is being sent out by the manufacturers. Enclose 5c. in stamps to pay postage and packing and send to Bickmore Gall Cure Company, Box 48 R, Old Town, Maine, and the sample box will be sent you by return mail.

SisterWoman!

READ MY FREE OFFER

My Mission is to make sick women well, and I want to send you, your daughter, your sister, your mother, or any ailing friend, a full 50-cent box of Balm of Figs Compound absolutely free. It is a remedy for the treatment of **woman's ailments**, and I want to tell you **all about it**—just how to use it yourself—**right at home** without any inconvenience—and the best of it is that it will not in the least interfere with your work or pleasure. Balm of Figs Compound is a remedy that has made sick women well and weak women strong, and I can prove it—**let me prove it to you**, and I will gladly do it, for I have never heard of anything that has, according to the abundance of testimonials at hand, so **quickly** and **surely** cured women's ailments. No internal dosing necessary—it is a local treatment, yet it has to its credit some of the most extraordinary cures on record. Therefore I want to place it in the hands of every woman suffering with **any form of female weakness or diseases so common to women.**

This 50c box of Balm of Figs Compound will not cost you one cent

I will send it to you absolutely free, to prove to you its splendid qualities, and then if you wish to continue further, it will cost you only **a few cents a week.** I do not believe there is another remedy equal to Balm of Figs Compound, and I am willing to **prove** my faith by sending out these **50-cent boxes free.** So, dear reader, irrespective of your past experience, write to me **at once—today**—and I will send you the treatment **entirely free** by return mail, and if you so desire, I can readily refer you to many, who can personally testify to the great and lasting cures that have resulted from the use of this remedy. But after all, the **very best test** of anything is a **personal trial** of it, and I know a 50-cent box of Balm of Figs Comcound will **convince you** of its merits. Nothing is **so convincing** as the **actual test** of the article itself. Will you give Balm of Figs Compound this test? Write to me today, and remember I will gladly send you a **50-cent box of this remedy absolutely free.** Address,

MRS. HARRIET M. RICHARDS, Box C 223, JOLIET, ILLINOIS

Consumption Book FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. **Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.**

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 4622 Water Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free and also a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

The District of Columbia has 214 farms, averaging about twenty-eight acres in extent. The district decreased fifty-five farms since the last census, and the farm acreage decreased from 8,000 acres in 1900 to 6,000 acres in 1910. Of the total, 202 are operated by white farmers and twelve by colored farmers. Fifty-five per cent. of the farms are conducted by owners; thirty-nine per cent. by tenants, and six per cent. by managers.

Elkhart Vehicles and Harness

have a world-wide reputation for high quality and our prices have made them famous.

THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS'

experience selling to the consumer means success. We ship for examination, **guaranteeing** safe delivery, satisfaction and to save you money.

Catalog shows all styles of pleasure vehicles and harness, pony vehicles and harness, spring wagons, delivery wagons, **farm wagons,** and harness.

May we send you large catalog?

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.,

Elkhart, Indiana

Pimples Off In 5 Days

The New Calcium Sulphide Treatment Does Wonders to Every Kind of Skin Eruption.

Trial Package Sent Free To Prove It.

You don't want to wait forever and a day to get rid of your pimples or other skin eruptions. You want to get rid of them right now. Next week you may want to go somewhere where you wouldn't like to have to take the pimples along.

You can get rid of them just in time by taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

These wonderful little workers have cured bad boils in three days, and some of the worst cases of skin disease in a week.

They contain as their main ingredient the most thorough, quick and effective blood cleanser known, calcium sulphide.

Remember this, too, that most pimple treatments reek with poison. And they are miserably slow besides.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have not a particle of poison in them. They are free from mercury, biting drugs or venomous opiates. This is absolutely guaranteed. They cannot do any harm, but they always do good—good that you can see in the mirror before your own eyes a few days after.

Don't be any longer humiliated by having a splotchy face. Don't have strangers stare at you, or allow your friends to be ashamed of you because of your face.

Your blood makes you what you are. The men and women who forge ahead are those with pure blood and pure faces.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will make you happy because your face will be a welcome sight not only to yourself when you look into the glass, but to everybody else who knows you and talks with you.

We want to prove to you that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are beyond doubt the best and quickest blood and skin purifier in the world—so we will send you a free sample as soon as we get your name and address. Send for it today, and then when you have tried the sample you will not rest contented until you have bought a 50c. box at your druggists.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package, free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., 404 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

A Change in Attitude Towards Nitrate of Soda.

Five years ago it was very unusual to find a paper recommending the use of Nitrate of Soda alone as a top dressing for crops.

To-day an examination of some two hundred farm papers will show hardy one that does not somewhere in its columns tell of the value of Nitrate as a plant food; either as a supplement to other fertilizers or alone as a top dressing. Dealers are advertising Nitrate, farm journal correspondents tell of greatly-increased yields due to its use, there are articles in the reading pages on the subject, and Experiment Station Bulletins are often published on the results of Nitrate of Soda experiments.

To-day the consumption of Nitrate is almost three times what it was ten years ago. Then difficult to procure, it is now offered for sale by hundreds of dealers all over the country.

This change in attitude and this greatly-increased consumption of Nitrate is due to the fact that the press, the dealers, the farmers, have learned that the use of Nitrate is necessary for the highest development and yield of many crops, and that Nitrate is not pushed in a big scheme for commercial profit.

The Nitrate Propaganda has proved and is still proving to the farmers that Nitrate is a paying proposition. Its advertising has always been educative. It has conducted experiments and secured the results of experiments made by others and edited and published them in the form of handy books, teeming with authoritative information on the care, cultivation and fertilization of plants, fruits and crops of all kinds. These books are sent out free to all who apply to Dr. W. S. Myers, 71 Nassau street, New York, and will prove a valuable addition to any farm library.

The Nitrate Propaganda has never sold a pound of Nitrate, but all its advertising and other efforts have been directed towards the farmer, showing him the value of Nitrate and the most effective way to use it. That papers now devote space to the subject; that dealers advertise the fact that they carry Nitrate; that the importation has trebled, shows how well this plan worked out, how sure American farmers are to know a good thing.

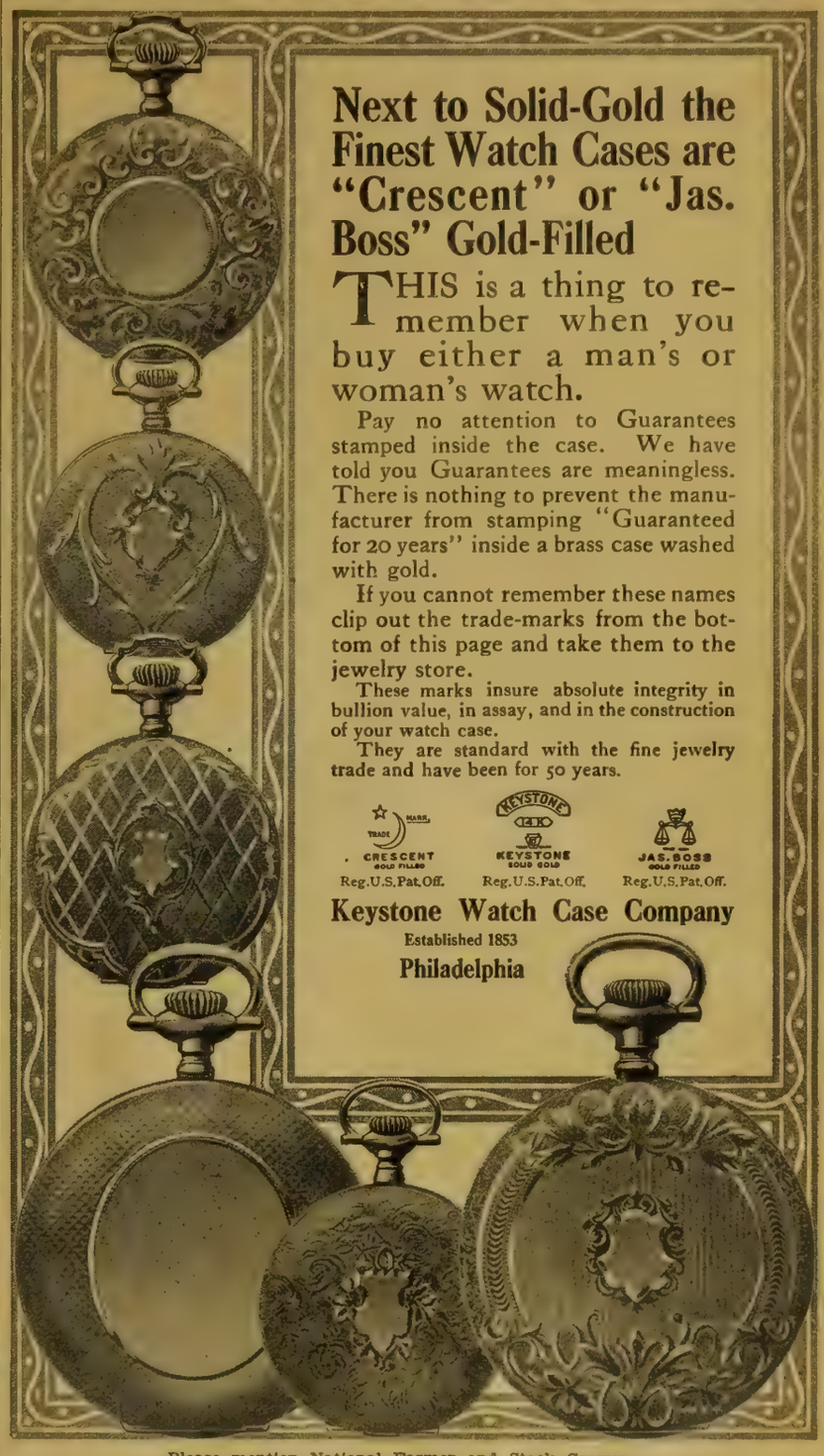
CLORE'S WHITE CORN.

What a School Boy Did in Georgia.

In the spring of the year 1909, Louie Brown, a school boy at Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., received a pound of L. B. Clore's Johnson County White Corn as a subscription premium with The National Farmer and Stock Grower. With this seed in the same year he raised a good stand of corn and won a $50 first prize at the Georgia State Fair, besides winning a $25 first prize from The National Farmer and Stock Grower. See our Corn Premium Offers on page 2.

Growing of Summer Apples.

On nearly every farm summer apples have a place since very early days, and varieties have been developed, extending the season of apple production over the entire summer as well as autumn. While as a rule this fruit has been grown for family consumption, the surplus has found its way to market. The marked decline in the production of peaches within the past few years has brought about a considerable extension of the early-apple industry on a commercial scale, which extension has been most marked in the Middle Atlantic States, where especially advantageous transportation routes, both rail and water, and the proximity of large markets, have stimulated the enterprise, which has its center in the truck-producing region near Philadelphia. The United States Department of Agriculture, as a result of this extension, has made a study of the early-apple industry, with the Middle Atlantic States as a field, and published the information collected in a bulletin entitled "Summer Apples in the Middle Atlantic States," issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry. This bulletin is a compendium of information covering all phases of the question of early-apple production, including soils, climate, culture, picking, packing, marketing, etc. Numerous varieties are described, and season and other data conveniently presented in tabular form. Although this bulletin applies more distinctly to the operations in the Atlantic States, it is of value and interest in all sections. Write for a copy to Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.


Next to Solid-Gold the Finest Watch Cases are "Crescent" or "Jas. Boss" Gold-Filled
THIS is a thing to remember when you buy either a man's or woman's watch.
Pay no attention to Guarantees stamped inside the case. We have told you Guarantees are meaningless. There is nothing to prevent the manufacturer from stamping "Guaranteed for 20 years" inside a brass case washed with gold.
If you cannot remember these names clip out the trade-marks from the bottom of this page and take them to the jewelry store.
These marks insure absolute integrity in bullion value, in assay, and in the construction of your watch case.
They are standard with the fine jewelry trade and have been for 50 years.
CRESCENT GOLD FILLED
Reg.U.S.Pat.Off.
KEYSTONE SOLID GOLD
Reg.U.S.Pat.Off.
JAS. BOSS GOLD FILLED
Reg.U.S.Pat.Off.
Keystone Watch Case Company
Established 1853
Philadelphia

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

FOOD FOR THE INDOOR WORKER.

A different kind of food is required by indoor workers—those who sit at desks and get little exercise—from the rich, heavy foods that can be eaten with comparative safety by people who are constantly on the go out of doors.

The digestions of indoor workers usually are impaired—after lunch they suffer especially.

Such persons will find that if they will quite often eat the Graham Crackers baked by the National Biscuit Company their digestions and appetites will be helped wonderfully.

Graham Crackers are the most delicious food baked from Graham flour. And Graham flour contains all the nutriment of the wheat and has the virtue of stimulating the digestion as well.

The Graham Crackers baked by the National Biscuit Company have a different taste from the old-fashioned kinds. They have a toothsome, nut-like flavor, and are so made by perfected processes that all the natural sweetness and healthfulness of the wheat is preserved. They are packed in moisture- and dust-proof packages, bearing their In-er-Seal Trade-Mark.

NEEDED ON THE FARM.

A new booklet received from the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company, 518-520 Prairie street, Milwaukee, Wis., deserves, we believe, the attention of every reader who is not already using the very valuable preparation referred to. We have been familiar with it for many years; have received any number of letters from readers commending it highly after personal trial, and have the highest confidence in its virtues, not only for the preservation of wooden structures, but as an insecticide and protector from vermin of many descriptions. We would not ourselves erect any wooden plazza, gate, fence or anything of the kind exposed to the weather without having it thoroughly treated with carbolineum or be without it in the chicken coops, where it eradicates chicken lice and mites, and we strongly advise readers to send for the booklet. Address, Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company, Dept. 47, Milwaukee Wis.

"THE CINCH TIRE REPAIR KIT"

A new device that repairs a puncture in a minute. No sand papering, cementing, leakage of air or patches to fall off. Simple to operate. The repair is permanent and absolute. Send for free descriptive booklet.

Automobile Tire Repair Co.,
Box 132, Lancaster, Pa.

Failure to comply with sanitary laws of the state of Oklahoma resulted in the Dairy Inspector putting a padlock on the creamery station of J. T. McGehee, of Custer county. If he does business again he will have to clean up his premises and keep his utensils in proper condition.

PROVING THE PEOPLE'S POWER.

There is at least one man who has been able to demonstrate the power of united effort on the part of the people, especially the farmers. We refer to M. W. Savage, of Minneapolis, known the world over as the owner of Dan Patch, 1:55, proprietor of the International Stock Food Company, and of more recent fame because of his single-handed, marvelous achievements in the planning and building and operating of the Dan Patch Electric Railroad.

It has been generally believed that railroads must be built by Wall Street; that any state or any man or any aggregation of men wanting a railroad, either steam or electric, must consult the big financiers and get their money from Wall Street.

When the rich, prosperous stretch of territory between Minapolis, Minn., and Rochester, Minn., became recognized as an ideal route for a big, prosperous electric railroad, the matter was put up to M. W. Savage as being the one man in the state capable of carrying through such a project.

He, being a strong believer in the people, especially in the power of his farmer friends and customers when united for a single purpose, conceived the idea of making the railroad a people's enterprise and financing it by the sale of the stock to the people.

The idea, of coufse, was ridiculed by those who did not know anything of the M. W. Savage reputation and standing amongst farmers and stock raisers; but when he got the enterprise into action and threw his wonderful energy and ability into the proposition he soon demonstrated that he was right.

He laid the facts and figures before his friends in all parts of the country. They subscribed liberally for the stock, recognizing not only the value of the investment opportunity, but the high integrity and unquestioned honesty and ability of President Savage, so that to-day the road has about 5,000 stockholders, forty miles of high-class electric road in operation, running from Minneapolis to Northfield. The Governor of the state has been down over the line, pronounced it a splendid achievement and spoke from the rear end of one of the cars, endorsing the Dan Patch Electric Line and its management.

President Savage has been able to make very liberal offers to the public, and while the enterprise has reached a point both in construction and operation where it seems advisable to modify the plan somewhat to conform to the rapid progress being made towards extensions of this road, he is still able to make very attractive offers to investors.

There is a wonderful opportunity for further development of electric lines in this territory, and Mr. Savage is confident that his friends and supporters will assist him in developing its possibilities to the fullest extent.

It is the first electric line of this magnitude ever built in this country entirely by stock subscriptions from the people, and must go down in electric railroad history as one of the greatest achievements in connection with electric railroad building, which in the last few years has become recognized as one of the greatest industries in the country.

A representative of this paper took a trip over the line to Northfield a short time ago, and was very much impressed with the quality of the roadbed and equipment and the traffic now being handled. See page 29.

DEER LEAP SIX-FOOT FENCE AND MAKE HOME IN AMMUNITION PARK.

Stocking a game preserve has always been regarded as a most expensive undertaking. Yet an incident that occurred recently at Bridgeport, Conn., bids fair to establish an exception to the rule. Incidentally, too, it casts a doubt upon the old-time theory that game scent danger in the smell of powder.

Within the confines of a park consisting of 370 acres of wild land are located the powder magazines and shooting range of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company. This park is completely enclosed by a fence five miles long, which, with its barbed-wire attachment at the top, measures fully six feet high. The surrounding country, too, is more or less wild and naturally abounds with game.

Whether they were attracted by the odor of the tons of powder stored in the numerous U. M. C. vaults, or simply possessed of a desire to enjoy the exclusiveness that the forbidding fence suggested, is a matter of conjecture. Yet the fact remains that one morning, about a year ago, a doe was discovered complacently pawing the ground on the interior side of the U. M. C. fence. About a year later it was joined by a buck and then a short time after the family was increased by the arrival of a fawn.

Quite recently the employees of the U. M. C. factory were surprised to see that the group of invaders had increased to six, another fawn, doe and buck having joined them. All approaches and entrances to the park being carefully guarded, the only way the deer could have possibly entered was by leaping the six-foot fence.

So acclimated have they become and so absolute a disregard for the explosion of ammunition do they display that frequently, during the testing on the 1,000-yard range, where both targets and shooters are located on hills, it is actually necessary to drive them from within the line of fire.

FAT is Dangerous

Over-Fatness Shortens Life, Causes Heart Failure, Loss of Vigor, Kidney and Stomach Troubles. Spoils Figure, Is Uncomfortable, Unsightly.

Let Me Send You My Proof Treatment Absolutely Free.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO REDUCE YOUR FAT A POUND A DAY?

ILLUSTRATIONS SHOW REDUCTION OF 98 POUNDS.

My treatment is intended to make you look and feel years younger; to aid in giving you beautiful figure, skin, eyes, full womanly health and attractiveness, the kind that husbands adore and all others admire.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Lost 115 Pounds. Mrs. E. M. Reynolds writes: "When I began your treatment I weighed 285 lbs. I now weigh 170 lbs., and **never felt better** in my life. My bust measure is reduced from 54 inches to 38 inches; waist from 42 inches to 28 inches."

Permanent. M. E. King writes: "By the Dr. Bradford Method **I reduced 35 lbs.** eight years ago; haven't gained an ounce since. Rheumatism also cured."

Reduced 90 Pounds. W. R. Dennison writes: "I tried many so-called remedies, but got no satisfaction until I adopted the Dr. Bradford treatment, and have reduced 90 lbs. easily. Am now able to attend to my hotel business **without the feeling of being tired out** before evening comes on."

Weighs 60 Pounds Less. Mrs. Philip Fisher writes: "I was **a great sufferer from obesity,** it made me feel sick most of the time; had pains in back and **could hardly walk.** Am now able to tell another story; my **troubles have disappeared** and am **feeling fine.** Have lost 60 lbs. by your treatment."

Reduction 56 Pounds. Mrs. Alice Rouse writes: **"Health comes before everything else,** and your treatment has brought it to me; the loss of fat has been 56 lbs., and I have had many other benefits."

Lost 98 Pounds. Mrs. J. H. Wooldridge writes: "My figure and appearance have been wonderfully improved, have lost 98 lbs. **Friends amazed."**

Saved Her Life. A. G. Osgood writes: **"You saved Mrs. Osgood's life;** she was so fat that she had **fatty heart;** doctor said she could not live over a month, and **was liable to die any moment.** We got your treatment; loss of fat has been about 60 lbs. and her health marvellously benefited. No fear of dying now, doctors say."

Lost 112 Pounds. W. C. Newburn writes: "I have lost 112 lbs., am **wonderfully** benefited in heart and general vigor. Can climb mountains easily."

Full testimonials, from which above extracts were taken (with addresses), also many others, will be sent you.

I OFFER FREE PROOF TREATMENT

The testimonials printed in this advertisement are but a **few of thousands.** After you write me for my Free **Proof Treatment,** I will mail you a **legion** of testimonials, with names and full addresses of persons whose **weight has been reduced** and **perfect health restored.** You can write to or call upon former patients, who willingly, yea **gladly allow the use of their names.** My Treatment **reduces one pound daily** in many cases and is absolutely **safe, harmless, guaranteed.** My Method is intended to make you look **years younger, improves figure** and complexion. Gives surpassing **vigor,** induces **cheerfulness** and **joy** in healthy living. READ MY FREE BOOK. *I believe you will say it is worth its weight in gold!*

Men and Women: Improve your health, become as active, physically and mentally as at age of 18 years! My treatment is **gentle,** wastes no time. Results noticeable daily. **No wrinkles,** no darkness under eyes, no flabbiness. **No starving,** no severe or time-taking exercising. Mine is absolutely the modern perfected method—the **triumph of therapeutics** and pharmacology in the cure of obesity. Beware of quacks who imitate my advertising.

You can place absolute confidence in me. I will treat you by mail as satisfactorily as if you were to come here. **You will be surprised and delighted** with the daily reduction and benefits to personal appearance, vigor and general health. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Plain envelopes used for my letters.

Get Rid of Your Needless Fat

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarrassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, stomach and kidneys become diseased, breathing is difficult, blood impure and congested, and end may come in **sudden death** by **HEART FAILURE, APOPLEXY, APPENDICITIS,** etc. You may save yourself from these **DANGERS; do not delay!**

Let me prove to you that my treatment will positively reduce needless fat, no matter where excess fat is located; stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, double-chin; it will **healthfully, quickly, safely** and **lastingly** be reduced, without exercise or dieting; **your figure improved.** Would you like **clear, pure skin;** no wrinkles? **Lost vigor restored.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles, female ailments in women, often leave as the fat goes away. I will send you without a cent of charge to you, my **FREE PROOF TREATMENT.** You may reduce your fat a pound a day; others have done it.

FREE

SHOWING REDUCTION OF 112 POUNDS.

My treatment aims to give you perfect health with true, manly vigor. Women and men will be attracted to you. LIVE YOUR YOUTH OVER AGAIN!

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It will probably make you feel better at once. I also send you **Free** my **Book of Valuable Advice,** with testimonials from many well-known people. Everything mailed in plain wrapper. Keep this advertisement. **Write to-day. Address:**

DR. H. C. BRADFORD, 287A, Bradford Bldg, 20 E. 22d St, New York, N.Y.

NOTICE.—Dr. Bradford is a diplomated, registered, licentiate practising physician of the State of New York, with a long record of success in quickly, gently and safely reducing the weight of over-stout men and women. You can place your confidence in him. Your letter to the Doctor will receive prompt, friendly, confidential attention.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR FEET.

To prevent cold, pneumonia and kindred winter and spring ailments, the feet must be kept warm and dry, and a good pair of rubbers will save money in two ways: They save shoe leather and doctor's bills, to say nothing of the discomfort of being sick, for no matter how heavy the shoes may be, they are not an absolute safeguard against damp feet.

To prevent cold feet, a simple course of treatment for stirring sluggish blood ought to be put into progress, as they arise from poor circulation, and unless they are treated properly, early twinges of rheumatism may be felt, and that most dreadful of all habits, insomnia, contracted.

A simple exercise for habitual cold feet is to slap the soles quickly and lightly with a small flat ruler, then steady the body and swing each leg in turn back and forth. If the feet are very cold, as from being in the snow, bathe first with cold water, as hot water will make them burn and itch.

Much relief may be given from the pain of corns and bunions by the simple use of corn and bunion plasters, which remove pressure of leather from the tender spot.

The first thing to do in trying to remove a corn or bunion is to remove the pressure, and unless one can cut a hole in the shoe worn, thereby removing all pressure, the best way is to change the style of shoe one has been wearing.

If the feet are inclined to be moist, dust them with a little Mennen's Talcum Powder every morning before putting on the stockings. Feet that perspire freely should be bathed every day in water in which a little alum has been dissolved, then dry thoroughly and dust a little of this talcum powder in the foot of each stocking every morning. This powder is said to be free from irritating properties, and if used plentifully will keep the feet in fine condition. If your feet are very tender, soak them in hot vinegar into which you have stirred a little powdered alum, and soak them in this at least once a day.—M. A. T.

I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you.

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today.

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,
Box 613 Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure. We furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1627 Detroit, Mich.

WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE FOR SELLING POST CARDS

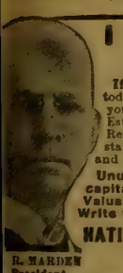
We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED, Plated WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch, American made, guaranteed 5 years, and a beautiful Ring for selling only 20 packages of beautiful high grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 20 packages, and when sold, send us $2, and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring & Chain. WELLS MFG. CO. Dept. 356 Chicago

150 Gold Back Post Cards FREE. Send 10c today for post cards, etc., for our special samples plan, incl. Valentine & Easter. IDEAL POST CARD CLUB, Dept. 175, CHICAGO

PILES, FISTULA, BLEEDING, RECTAL, ULCER, Etc.

Cured without surgical operation. Cures guaranteed. All protruding stopped in one or two treatments. Do not continue to suffer when you can be cured without an operation. Consultation free. Call or write, inclosing 2c. stamp for 172-page Book on Rectal Diseases.

DR. M. NEY SMITH, 302 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.



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If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.
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LOVELY EASTER CARDS FREE

We will send 5 lovely Easter Post Cards, printed in colors and gold, for 2-cent stamp to pay postage. This remarkable offer made to introduce our post cards in your vicinity. Write today. A. PORTER, 107 Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill., Dept. 760.

$25 WEEKLY and expenses to men and women to collect names, distribute samples and advertise. Steady work. C. H. EMERY, A T 260, Chicago, Ill.

We Pay $36 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. Imperial Mfg. Co., Dept. 38, Parsons, Kas.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERFECTLY REMOVED.

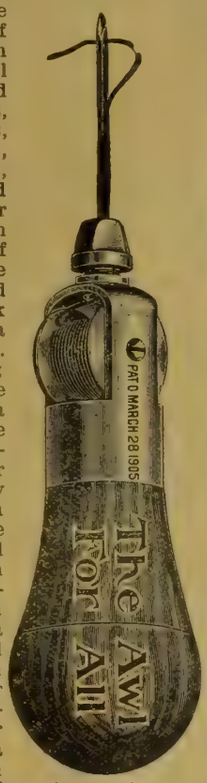
I have a GUARANTEED safe and positively SURE way to take hair off face, arms, etc., like Magic. I HAVE THE TRUE SECRET. Write for information. I send it sealed. FREE. Address HELEN DOUGLAS, 20 E. 22 St., New York

25 NEW DESIGN POST CARDS 10c Quick. LANGLEY CARD CO., Dept 343 CHICAGO.

THE SEWING AWL.

A Most Useful Premium For Subscribers to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screw-driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished; the metal parts are nickel-plated; the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.



Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

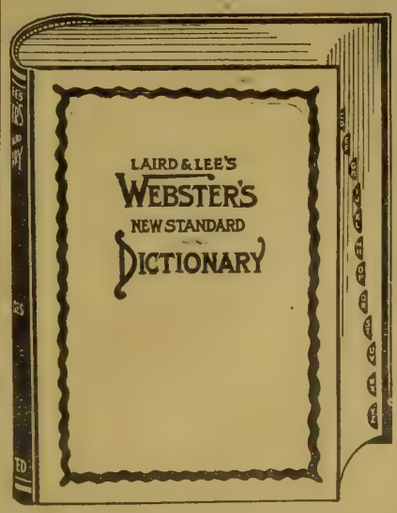
PRACTICAL FARMING AND GARDENING.

This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7½ inches to the page. It is a complete farmer's instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. We have adopted this book as a subscription premium. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening**, postage paid, and The National Famer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

The Most Compact, Useful, Handy Book Ever Issued by the American Press.

This is Laird & Lee's Webster's New Standard Dictionary of the English Language, a wonderful book, 756 pages in all, 840 illustrations, substantially bound, gilt title, red edges, patent thumb index. Special edition for office and general use on farms, estates, ranches, etc.; massive but handy; also contains ten encyclopedic features, supplement of new words, dictionaries of biography, geography, musical terms, Biblical, classical, historical and mythological names, foreign phrases, English



word-building, rules in orthography, current abbreviations, metric system with conversion tables; weighs twenty-eight ounces. Our offer to you: Send us One Dollar and we will send you the National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years and we will also send you, postage paid, safe delivery guaranteed, one copy of this great Webster's Dictionary. We also agree to refund money and pay return postage to anyone who is not satisfied with the bargain. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

SPRINGTIME MALADIES.

In the spring months horses are especially liable to all of the affections of the throat and membraneous tissues, coughs, influenza, pink-eye and distemper. In these troubles the one certain cure and preventive is Frazier's Distemper Cure, and the relief from the first dose of this remedy is perceptible. There are many of these diseases and many names for them, but there is only one remedy, and that is "Frazier's." Every bottle sold on a strict guarantee to give satisfaction or your money refunded. $1.00 size bottle contains three times as much medicine as the 50-cent size. Write for our thirty-two-page booklet; it is sent free. Binkley Medical Company, Dept. H, Nappanee, Ind.

Dried Fruits at St. Louis.

Apples—Evaporated rings at 8 to 8½c. for choice; 7½c. for prime, and 6½ to 7c. for poor to fair; waste at ⅜ to 3½c.; chops at 3 to 3½c. Sun-dried—Choice quarters at 6c.; prime at 5½ to 5¾c.; poor to fair at 4½ to 5c. Peaches—Sun-dried halves at 5c.—choice stock worth more.

The Pest of Locusts.

In addition to other troubles farmers are promised a visitation of locusts in the year 1911. Two crops of them, but in different sections. This is the subject of a farmers' bulletin which is just being issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Farmers should write for it.

Blood Poison

30-Day Treatment FREE

Remarkable Results Produced By New Vegetable Treatment Without Use Of Mercury or Potash.

The terrible results of mercury and potash on blood poison are well known. The most these drugs can do is to drive the blood poison back into the system and smother it for several years. Then when you think you are cured, pitiful mercury symptoms often break out, and you find that your bones have been rotting all the while. Your teeth may begin to loosen and your tissues, glands, brain and vital organs show the terrible destructive power of the mercury and potash. Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Imbecility and Premature Death are then almost inevitable. Medical authorities admit that this is so.

The remarkable new treatment, called the Obbac Treatment, is purely vegetable, containing positively no mineral poison whatever, no mercury, potash, narcotics or opiates. It has produced remarkable changes in only 30 days. Treat yourself privately at home, and become as free from taint as a new-born child.

The wonderful Wasserman Test, the only blood poison test known to scientists, has proven that a man has been completely purified by the Obbac Treatment.

Don't spend months and years of your precious life, and destroy your health forever by taking mercury and potash which doctors commonly prescribe. Write today. Send your name and address and complete description of your case to the Obbac Co., 1197 Obbac Bldg., Chicago, and they will send you at once in an absolutely plain, firmly sealed package, a full 30-day treatment absolutely free.

Early in March on the St. Louis market fancy Red Globe onions sold at 75 to 85 cents a bushel, and fancy white at 85 to 95 cents a bushel.

$3.50 Recipe Cures Weak Kidneys Free

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-1174 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

BOYS VIOLIN FREE! This fine sweet-toned violin also solid nickel watch and locket given free for selling 20 pkgs. Art Post Cards at 10c per pkge. Send for cards. When sold, send $2.00 and Violin & Watch will be sent promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 16 Chicago

$100 MONTHLY and expenses to trustworthy men and women to travel and distribute samples, big manufacturer. Steady work. S. Scheffer, Treas., A G 211, Chicago.

Piles Quickly Cured At Home

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

The Pyramid Smile.

Many cases of piles have been cured by a trial package of Pyramid Pile Cure without further treatment. When it proves its value to you, get more from your druggist at 50c. a box, and be sure you get the kind you ask for. Simply fill out free coupon below and mail today. Save yourself from the surgeon's knife and its torture, the doctor and his bills.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON

PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 266 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Kindly send me a sample of Pyramid Pile Cure, at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Malnutrition Among Country School Children.

The country child in America is probably better fed than in any other part of the world, yet even in this country there is some complaint of malnutrition among the children in country schools.

For the most part, this malnutrition is not generally due to poverty so much as to popular ignorance of the values of foods and of the necessity for balancing the ration with protein and carbohydrates. Thus, malnutrition is to some extent prevalent among the children just as it has been among our farm animals.

The malnutrition among the children in the schools makes itself noticed by the failure of such pupils to keep up with the rest. Often the teacher punishes the child for not getting his lessons, when the truth is that the functions of the body and mind work so slowly that it is impossible for the child to do the work in the same time as the other children. It is like trying to run a railway locomotive with a very low fire. There is not energy enough to force the engine forward at the required rate. Good teachers in country schools know this and make allowances for it. The poor teachers are ignorant of the fact and punish and scold the children for not doing as much work as the other children.

It makes one sad to notice how often school children are blamed for faults that are not theirs but are faults existing in the make-up of their bodies, faults in the ventilation of the school room or faults in the kind of food supply given them.

In the cities, medical inspection is bringing out the truth concerning malnutrition, and people are having their eyes opened. Children that were regarded as lazy and stupid are now seen to be inadequately nourished. Where they had censure before they now have sympathy.

In the cities malnutrition is frequently due to poverty; in the country it is frequently due to having the wrong kind of food badly cooked. Country teachers boarding in country homes frequently complain at the monotony and unhealthfulness of the food they receive.

One school teacher who teaches in the country tells me that she becomes ravenous for fruit during all the winter, as she seldom finds fruit on the tables. Day after day it is the same combination of fried potatoes, fried pork and a superabundance of fatty foods. The people with whom she boards raise and kill their own hogs and salt them down. Thus they feel free to use pork as many times a day as it can be used on the table. Fruit is lacking and so are fresh vegetables in winter and early spring. Starch and grease are in abundance, and this is the kind of food given the children for the building up of growing bodies and expanding brains. We do not know what would become of the children so fed were it not for the eggs and milk they get during the winter. But the amount of eggs and milk is not great enough to offset the lack of the other foods rich in protein.

An investigation of a rural school district in England showed that the dullness of some of the pupils was due almost entirely to malnutrition.

Staking Tomatoes.

Where tomatoes have no market value and only a few are grown for home use, as on thousands of farms, perhaps it does not pay to train up from the ground.

But if you are growing them for market it will pay to use stakes.

Either set a stake for each plant, or set a stand at each end of the row and run a wire along, tying the plants to the wire. Two wires will be needed.

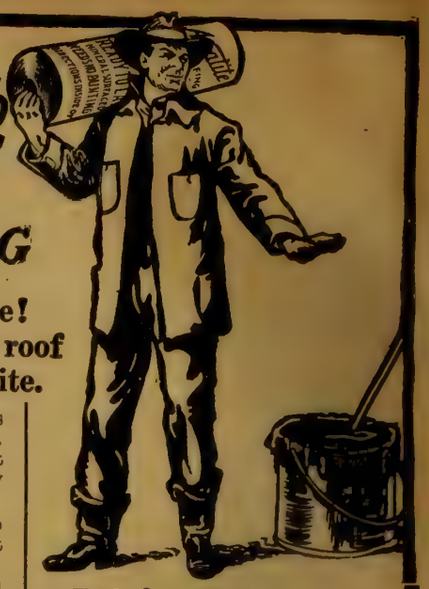
A single stake for each plant is better than the wire, and the plant should be large enough when transplanted to need the stake at once. Where vines trail over the ground, 25 per cent. of the crop is lost by rot. —Fruitman and Gardener.

Castrating and Docking Lambs.

We still find on the Minnesota farms and markets, every year, a large number of lambs that for some reason or other have not been castrated or docked as lambs. The failure to castrate is possibly due to the fact that it was thought best to keep the lambs for a ram, and later it did not prove to be a good-enough individual, and so it was put in the feed-lot. For neglecting to dock there can, however, be no excuse, except that of carelessness on the part of the breeder. All sheep should be docked, because it is economical and beneficial from every point of view. A sheep that is not docked usually has several pounds of manure on the fleece and tail during the winter, making it disagreeable to handle, beside being an unsatisfactory animal for breeding purposes or the feed-lot.

Lambs should be docked and castrated when they are about ten days or two weeks old. Little or no loss should occur from either operation, provided it is properly performed on lambs about that age. The easiest and most satisfactory method of castrating young lambs is by drawing the testicles. Lay the lamb on its left side and with a sharp knife cut off the top of the scrotum and draw the testicles. When two men do the work, let one put the lamb between his knees and draw the hind legs forward while the operator removes the testicles. This may be done with either the fingers or the teeth. The cord will break readily, and there will be but little trouble from loss of blood. It is well to apply a little tar or dip of some kind to the wound. Dock the tails about an inch to an inch and a half from the body. For this, use a sharp knife or a chisel, and put the tail on a solid block to perform the operation. Newly-docked or castrated lambs should never be permitted to stay in pens or lie in places that are filthy. A little care and attention given the matter during the early spring months is time well spent.—W. H. Tomhave, Extension Division, University Farm, St. Paul.

Amatite ROOFING



No more paint for me! I've now covered every roof on my place with Amatite.

TO buy a roofing that requires painting is inviting trouble. Painted roofings are as out of date as the harvester machinery of thirty years ago.

The roofing of to-day needs no painting. That's one of its great features.

If you are still using the "old rubber kind," the kind that requires painting every year or two to keep it tight, we want to tell you about Amatite; why it *needs no painting;* why it *wears longer* than the "smooth-surfaced" roofings, and why it *costs less.*

First—Its chief ingredient is Coal Tar Pitch—not a "secret compound" but a well known long tested material, recognized by engineers as the greatest waterproofing material known. *Two layers* of this material are used in every sheet of Amatite.

Second—We use two layers of the best grade of felt to hold the pitch in place. This felt gives tensile strength to the roofing, and is the best material known for that purpose.

Third—On top of these four layers is a *real mineral surface.* This surface requires absolutely no painting, and adds materially to the life of the roofing. It is fire retardent. It is permanent.

FREE SAMPLE

We want to send you a sample so that you can see what a solid, substantial waterproof roofing Amatite really is. Write to-day. Address nearest office.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.

New York Chicago Philadelphia
Boston Cincinnati
Minneapolis Cleveland
St. Louis New Orleans
Pittsburg Kansas City Seattle

TRADE B MARK

Won a Frisco Scholarship.

In the spring of 1910, The National Farmer and Stock Grower furnished James A. Partney, of Chilton, Carter county, Mo., one pound of Johnson County White Corn, grown by Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana. From this pound of corn he produced a good yield, from which he selected ten ears that in the Corn Contest of Carter county, Missouri, won a Frisco scholarship, valued at $100, at the Missouri Agricultural College. See our Seed Corn Offer on page 2.

FOUR BIG PAPERS 80 CENTS.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower; Twice-A-Week Republic of St. Louis, the best semi-weekly in the Southwest; Farm Progress, the biggest semi-monthly farm paper printed; and Woman's World, a monthly woman's paper, sent to any address, a year, for only 80 cents. Regular subscription price, $1.50—bargain price, 80 cents. Send orders to the St. Louis Republic, St. Louis.

Every Fowl A Money Maker

I want to send every live poultry raiser my BIG FREE CHICKEN BOOK. Contains more real chicken information than a whole library full of most poultry books. Tells how to limit your feed expense and still get more and better eggs and chicks. Eggs hatch better chickens, more chicks live, sell for more money 80 pages all interesting. Send for it today It is Free.

Henry Steinmesch, Pres., 224 Steinmesch Bldg. St. Louis

Big Profits in Home Canning with a STAHL CANNER

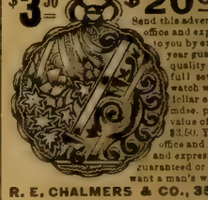
Stops surplus fruits and vegetables going to waste. Very little money required—big profits—a wonder money maker on the farm.

Stahl Canning Outfit

All sizes. Fully guaranteed. I start you out with everything needed. Over 100,000 in use. Prices $4.20 up. Write for big illustrated catalog today—Now.

F. S. Stahl, Box 404 J Quincy, Ill.

$3.50 = $20.00 for $3.50



Send this advertisement to us with your name, post office and express office address, and we will send to you by express for examination this genuine 20 year guaranteed watch. Double hunting extra quality gold finished case. Standard American full seven ruby jeweled works. With each watch we send 16 Midget certificates worth one dollar each when used as part payment for merchandise purchased from our catalogue, (total value of watch and certificates $20.00) all for $3.50. You examine the watch at your express office and if satisfactory pay express agent $3.50 and express charges and it is yours. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. State whether you want a man's watch or a ladies watch. Order today.

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Rider Agents Wanted

In each town to ride an exhibit sample 1911 model bicycle. *Write for special offer.*

Finest Guaranteed 1911 Models with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires **$10 to $27**

1909 & 1910 Models all of best makes.... **$7 to $12**

100 Second-Hand Wheels All makes and models, good as new..... **$3 to $8**

Great FACTORY CLEARING SALE

We **Ship on Approval** *without cent deposit, pay the freight,* and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL**

TIRES, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, parts and repairs for all makes of bicycles *half usual prices.* DO NOT BUY until you get our catalogues and offer. *Write now.*

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. M 270, CHICAGO

Send for Our Free Book and Learn of the Many Ways You Can Save Money About the Home by Using

JAP-A-LAC

Made in 18 Colors and Natural—(Clear) Renews Everything from Cellar to Garret.

Jap-a-lac is a stain, varnish and enamel combined. It comes already for use. You need no skill whatever to apply it. All you do is simply to spread it on with a brush It has a thousand and one uses. For example, there is nothing like it for putting a sanitary, permanent covering on your kitchen table It costs less than oilcloth, wears forever. Oilcloth isn't lasting and only sanitary until it begins to crack, and you know that within a few weeks of use it is bound to peel and within a few months it must be replaced. Every time you wash it it grows a little bit more smelly. By ordering a can of white Jap-a-lac today and applying it to the wood you can have a perfectly clean, waterproof table which can be washed in an instant and be kept always sweet and wholesome.

You can take your old chairs and with a few minutes' work have them looking brand new. You can paint your ice box or refrigerator. You can take the paper off your pantry shelves and give them a waterproof cover of Jap-a-lac which instantly puts them into a sanitary condition.

Jap-a-lac saves money and makes money for those who use it. It is unsurpassed for renewing floors, for restoring linoleum and oilcloth, for wainscoting rooms, for recoating worn out tin and zinc bath tubs, for brightening woodwork of all sorts, for coating pantry shelves and kitchen tables, for varnishing pictures (when thinned with turpentine) for gilding picture frames; for restoring go-carts and wagons, for repainting trunks and enameling sinks, for restoring chairs, tables, iron beds, book-cases and many other things—all of which are explained in a little book which you can have for a little request on a post card.

Jap-a-lac is for sale in, at least, one store in every town. If your dealer happens to be out of the color you want he can get it. Insist on Jap-a-lac. There is no substitute. You can't get the results you wish with anything else. There is only one Jap-a-lac and that is made by The Glidden Varnish Co. Be sure and send today for the free book—it gives all the facts. A post card will do. Write it now. Address

All Sizes—20c. to $3.00

The Glidden Varnish Co., Cleveland, Ohio—Toronto, Ont.

Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

VIOLIN FREE

This is a fine, handsome, clear toned, good sized Violin of highly polished, beautiful wood, ebony-finished pegs, finger board and tail piece, one silver string, three gut strings, long bow of white horse-hair, box of resin and FINE SELF-INSTRUCTION BOOK.

Send us your name and address for 24 packages of BLUINE to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold return our $2.40 and we will send you this beautiful Violin and outfit just exactly as represented.

BLUINE MFG. CO., 123 Mill Street, Concord Junction, Mass

USED 20 YEARS; CANNOT BE BEAT.

Hempstead, L. I., April 29, '09, R. R. D. 2, Box 98. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Gentlemen:—Kindly send me your book. I have used your medicine for about twenty years, and find it cannot be beaten. Yours Truly, Daniel T. Stetson.

A Suggestion by the Editor.

The purpose of this paper is to be of service, of benefit to you—its readers. And so when an opportunity comes for us to make a recommendation that will be of advantage to you, we feel it our editorial duty to openly offer the suggestion to you.

In this present case we wish to tell you of a remarkable house that offers genuine advantages to our readers. We refer to the National Cloak and Suit Company of New York City, whose advertisement appears on page 3 of this issue. It will pay you both to read and answer this advertisement.

The "NATIONAL," as this famous house is familiarly known, has customers in every town and county in every state in America. It has been in business nearly a quarter of a century, and in some ways is one of the most remarkable business houses in the country. It is remarkable, first, because it pays all express charges on everything you buy, no matter whether ten cents' or ten dollars' worth. And furthermore, the "NATIONAL" absolutely guarantees to save you money, and to please you perfectly, or will refund every cent paid to them.

Now, the "NATIONAL" sells by mail all kinds of apparel for women, misses, girls and boys. Of course, their garments are first of all beautiful and very stylish and becoming; but equally important, they are reliable, durable and serviceable. And more important than all, their prices are very low—so low that all of our readers will save money by sending their orders to the "NATIONAL."

Now what we ask of each of our readers is this—that you each one write for the free "NATIONAL" Style Book offered in their advertisement. The "NATIONAL" at our request has reserved one of these Style Books for each of our readers, and is now holding it waiting for you to send your name and address. Write to the National Cloak and Suit Company, 280 W. 24th street, New York City, N. Y.

Inexpensive Wardrobes.

In planning her dressmaking a woman should keep in mind the fact that expensive clothes do not assure an attractive appearance, and that it is better to have two inexpensive dresses, which permit of a little variety, than one costly gown.

It is wise to make simplicity the keynote of every dress, and instead of spending all the available money on one or two, it is better to make it "go farther" with less expensive material.

Even the best dress when worn continually day after day becomes monotonous, and monotony in dress is as fatal to the appearance as monotony of thought is to the mind.

When, however, the wardrobe contains several dresses, it allows a welcome change on desired occasions and gives freshness and new life to the appearance. And, though inexpensive, just so the gowns are neat and becoming, they will lend an added charm to the wearer.

Of prime importance in the matter of serviceable dresses is the choice of material—it is necessary above all things that the material is of good, dependable quality, that will wear well, and, if it be a wash dress, will stand repeated washings without fading or losing its freshness and dainty appearance.

For this purpose nothing is more suitable and satisfactory than the many different styles of the well-known Simpson-Eddystone dress goods, which for sixty-eight years have maintained that high standard of excellence which made the Simpson name a by-word among the belles of our grandmother's day.

These substantial materials vie with the more expensive goods in elegance and beauty, as well as in originality and scope of designs and styles. And the fact that they are dyed in fadeless, permanent colors renders their use practical when less serviceable or less dependable goods would be worthless after becoming soiled, or ruined through washing.

The woman who wishes to plan her new clothes effectively on a small income can utilize these desirable materials to the best possible advantage; for instance, the silver-greys, hazel-browns and shepherd plaids, are all excellent.

Everyone can follow out her own ideas as to patterns and the style of trimmings, and each dress should of course possess its own particular touches of distinctiveness.

The materials ccan be obtained from leading dry goods stores, and in a great variety of designs.

Giant Melons in Asiatic Turkey.

United States Consul Wm. W. Masterson is located at Harput, on the river Tigris, in Asiatic Turkey, the region in which tradition includes the garden of Eden. He reports as follows to the Department of Commerce and Labor:

"Both the water and muskmelon of Diarbekir are the largest I have ever seen. Watermelons grow in Diarbekir each as large as a flour barrel, and muskmelons but little smaller, only the muskmelon is rounder like a pumpkin.

"These melons are raised in the bed of the Tigris, as after the spring rains are over and the snows have all melted from the mountains the river shrinks to comparative insignificance, and large tracts of the bottom land are thus exposed. This land is plowed and in each hill where the seeds are planted a quantity of pigeon manure is mixed in with the earth. There are people in Diarbekir engaged in breeding pigeons for no other purpose than to sell the manure to the melon growers.

"As the melons are growing over the moist soil of what was a river for six months of the year, no irrigation is necessary, and, though it seldom rains during the summer, the melon vines never dry up. The meat of these water and muskmelons is, however, very coarse and not nearly as sweet as the melons of smaller varieties grown in other districts of this country."

Another Corn Prize.

In the spring of 1910, The National Farmer and Stock Grower furnished to W. L. Norman, of Kingston, Tex., two pounds of Johnson County White Corn, grown by the famous champion corn grower, L. B. Clore, of Indiana. With this seed Mr. Norman raised about twelve bushels of corn, and with ten ears of it he won the second prize at the Texas State Fair, also a second prize from The National Farmer and Stock Grower. See our Corn Premiums offered on page 2.

Here's to Your Good Health and Pleasure.

Are you hot, tired or thirsty?

DRINK **Coca-Cola**

Delicious—Refreshing—Thirst-Quenching

5c Everywhere

Send for our interesting booklet, "The Truth About Coca-Cola."

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Brooks SAYS DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

TO CURE RUPTURE

Don't Wear a Truss

Let me send you a **BROOKS' APPLIANCE** On **Free Trial**

Brooks' Appliance is a new scientific discovery with automatic air cushions that draws the broken parts together and binds them as you would a broken limb. It absolutely holds firmly and comfortably and never slips; always light and cool and conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting. **I make it to your measure and send it to you on a strict guarantee of satisfaction,** and I have put my price so low that anybody, rich or poor, can buy it. Remember, I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it—and if it doesn't satisfy you, you send it back to me **and it will not cost you one cent.** The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square and I have sold to thousands of people this way for the past five years. I use no salves, no harness, no lies, no fakes. I just give you a straight business deal at a reasonable price. Write me today.

C. E. Brooks, 3765 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information FREE.

DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist,

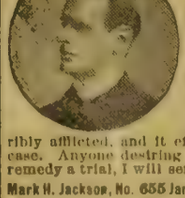
Office, 302 N. 12th St., - ST. LOUIS, MO.

AGENTS EARN EASY $40 A WEEK

selling my household necessity. Standard $1.00 value everywhere, which you can sell at 39 cents and make **200 Per Cent Profit.** Everybody buys. L. T. D., Michigan, made $14 first day. W. A. W., Ohio, $54 one week, worked only 4 days. Mrs. C., Wisconsin, averages over $40 a week for a whole year. Write for terms, F. R. Greene, 26 Lake St., Dept. 71, Chicago.

RHEUMATISM

A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT



In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address,

Mark H. Jackson, No. 655 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.

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GIVEN FOR SELLING POST CARDS

This marvelous Machine shows pictures in motion the same as the very expensive ones like used in theatres. With this machine you can entertain your friends and even make money giving exhibitions. We give this wonderful machine complete with these 63 VIEWS, for selling handsome 2 packages high grade post cards at 10c per package. **SEND NO MONEY.** Write for post cards today. When sold, send us $2.40 and complete Moving Picture Machine and 63 Views will be sent you promptly. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or MONEY REFUNDED.

ALTON WATCH CO., INC., DEPT. 833 CHICAGO.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

Very Elegant Pattern Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Each pattern is new and original. In this edition we present for consideration twenty seasonable patterns absolutely up-to-date with directions for ordering and quantity of material required.

EVERY-DAY ATTIRE.

No. 6907.—House Jacket With Peplum and Body and Sleeves in One. 34 to 42 bust. Three yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36, 1⅝ yards 44, 5 yards of banding, for medium size.

No. 6928.—Fancy Blouse, 34 to 42, With Body and Sleeves in One. 2½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 1¾ yards 36, or 1¼ yards 44, with ½ yard 21 for trimming and ⅝ yard of all-over lace, 18 inches wide, for medium size.

No. 6926.—Girl's Cutaway Coat, With Round or Sailor Collar. Eight to twelve years. Three yards of material 27 inches wide, 1¾ yards 44, or 1½ yards 32, with ¾ yard of contrasting material 27 inches wide, for ten-year size.

No. 6915.—Child's Kimono. One, two and four years. Four yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36, 2 yards 44, 2¾ yards of banding, for two-year size.

No. 6919.—Five-gored Skirt, With Tuck to Give Tunic Effect. 22 to 30. 7½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 4½ yards 36 or 44, when material has figure or nap; 5½ yards 27, when material has neither figure nor nap; 5 yards of banding. Width of skirt at lower edge, 2½ yards, for medium size.

SERVICEABLE MODELS.

No. 6904.—Tucked Overblouse, 34 to 42 Bust. 2¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, 1¾ yards 36, 1½ yards 44, ½ yard 27 inches wide for trimming portions, for medium size.

No. 6921.—Plain House Jacket, Designed For Ribbon and Insertion. 34 to 42. Ten yards of lace, 8½ yards of ribbon 1⅛ inches wide, 6 yards of edging, to make as illustrated; 3 yards of plain material 27 inches wide, for medium size.

No. 6914.—House Dress With Four-gored Skirt, Box-plaited or Gathered Back. 34 to 42 bust. Seven yards of material 27 inches wide, 5¼ yards 36, 4¾ yards 44, ¾ yard 27, for trimming, for medium size.

No. 6906.—Circular Walking Skirt, in One or Two Pieces, With High or Natural Waist Line. 22 to 30 waist. Four yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 44, 2¾ yards 32. Width of skirt at lower edge, 2⅜ yards, for medium size.

No. 6923.—Single Button Coat For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. 3¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2¼ yards 44, 1⅞ yards 52, for sixteen-year size.

DAINTY MODELS.

No. 6913.—Surplice Waist, With or Without Guimpe Lining. 34 to 44 bust. 2½ yards of material 18 or 27 inches wide, 1½ yards 36 or 44, 3 yards of banding for overwaist; 2 yards 21, 1½ yards 36, with 1 yard of all-over lace, 1½ yards of ruffling for guimpe lining, for medium size.

No. 6932.—Bolero Coat, 34 to 42 Bust. 2⅛ yards of material 27 inches wide, 1¼ yards 44 or 52, with 1½ yards of contrasting material 21, for mediumsize.

No. 6931.—Girl's Sailor Costume. Eight to twelve years. 5¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, 4½ yards 36, or 3 yards 44, with ½ yard 27 for collar, 4½ yards of braid, for ten-year size.

No. 6917.—Circular Skirt, Lengthened by Circular Flounce. 22 to 32 waist. 5¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, 5 yards 36, 3¼ yards 44 inches wide, for medium size.

No. 6908.—Child's French Dress, With Body and Sleeves in One and Straight Gathered Skirt. Two, four and six years. Two yards of material 27 inches wide, 1⅝ yards 36 or 44, ¼ yard 18 inches wide for yoke, 6⅜ yards of banding, for four-year size.

Please be sure to give the size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address plainly, that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Please address all pattern orders to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Light on the Farm.

Darkness has driven more boys and girls off the farm than all other influences combined. It is impossible to enjoy life with dark surroundings. Darkness is no longer fashionable. The cleanest and best light is the most economical. The first cost is moderate—the running cost is nominal. Turn to page 30 and read about "The Home-made Light From Crushed Stone." Then write to Dept. A—56, Union Carbide Sales Co., 157 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., for booklets and particulars.

The Market For Roots.

Farmers' consignments of roots were selling as follows on the St. Louis market, late in February—sold by the pound: Golden Seal, $1.95; Ginseng—Wild at $4.50 to $4.75, and cultivated at $4.50 to $4.75—damp less; Lady Slipper, 15c.; Seneca, 32c.; Pink, 16c.; Black (dry), 4½c.; May Apple, 3¾c.; Snake and Kansas Black Snake, 23c.—inferior less; Angelica, 5c.; Wahoo—Bark of root, 14 to 16c.; bark of tree, 4c.; Blood, 4½ to 5c.; Blueflag, 5c.; Sassafras—Bark of root, 5c.; bark of tree valueless; Wild Ginger, 8c.; Spikenard, 3c.; Skullcap, 7c.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors, or Growths; also pains in head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney, and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that, it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies, Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H - - Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

Try It At My Expense

Take Immediate Advantage of This Free Offer and

Rid Yourself Of

CATARRH

Thousands suffering from Catarrh have been successfully treated by the use of my wonderful device. The

CO-RO-NA MEDICATOR

I will send it to you complete, ready for use, postage prepaid, so you may try it for five days.

FREE TO YOU ON TRIAL

If you have catarrh in any form you should not delay another day, but take immediate advantage of my **Liberal Free Offer** and endeavor to rid yourself of those annoying symptoms, such as:—**Hawking and Spitting, Discharge of the Nose, Sneezing Spells, Nose Stopped up, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Hoarse or Husky Voice, Dull Pain in Forehead, Hearing Bad, Failing Sight, Lack of Smell, Watery Droppings in the Throat, etc., etc.**

Take Advantage of this Offer

I want to send you my new and latest device, the **Co-ro-na Medicator,** so that I may prove to your own satisfaction that I have possibly the most successful treatment for Catarrh ever discovered. I will send it to you **on five days**

FREE TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME

and you do not pay me one cent until you have tried my treatment and have seen with your own eyes what it will do.

Send No Money

just your name in a letter or a post card and you will receive my **Co-ro-na Medicator** and a **five days treatment of my Co-ro-na Oil** by return mail all charges prepaid.

Try it for five days **at my expense,** and if you are satisfied at the end of that time send me my special introductory price of $1.00 and I will send you a **full month's supply** of my splendid **Co-ro-na Oil**—or if you are not satisfied return the **Co-ro-na Medicator** to me and the **full** trial will cost you nothing whatsoever.

I have such confidence in my treament that I gladly make this liberal offer so that every catarrh sufferer may prove for themselves that every claim I make is true. Write at once—today—right now.

C. G. PHILLIPS, PROP.
CORONA MFG. COMPANY, 16 Corona Block, Ashland, Ohio.

The Corn Market.

In our previous issue we stated that the corn market looked as though the bottom had been reached. This was not far wrong, but the corn market is not strong. On January 31st the May quotation closed at Chicago at 49¾ cents a bushel. On February 27th the closing May quotation at Chicago was 47⅝ cents. Here is a loss of nearly two cents during the month and a fall of 18½ cents, compared with a year ago. There is still a feeling that corn will continue to sell on the Board of Trade not far from the 50-cent mark.

St. Louis Cash Grain Prices.

These were the closing prices on the St. Louis market, February 28th: Wheat—No. 2 red wheat, 93 to 94c.; No. 3 red, 90 to 90½c.; No. 4 red, 80 to 85c.; No. 2 hard, 89½ to 97c.; No. 3 hard, 86 to 93c.; No. 4 hard, 78 to 83c.

Corn—No. 2 corn, 44c.; No. 3 corn, 43½c.; No. 4 corn, 42c.; No. 2 yellow, 44½c.; No. 3 yellow, 44c.; No. 2 white, 44½c.; No. 3 white, 43½c.

Oats—No. 2 oats, 30c.; No. 3 oats, 29c.; No. 4 oats, 28c.; No. 2 white, 32c.; standard, 31½ to 31¾c.; No. 3 white, 31 to 31¼c.; No. 4 white, 29 to 30c.

The above prices represent deliveries of grain and the cash received. Farmers in the country should deduct the freight charge to market to ascertain the value of grain on the farm.

Edward Baugh, Hog Salesman.

The picture above represents Mr. Edward Baugh, chief hog salesman for the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. on the market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, East St. Louis. He was formerly chief hog buyer at East St. Louis for Morris & Co., and at Chicago he bought hogs for the same firm. His experience as a buyer is invaluable to his patrons and the customers of his firm. It enables him to understand the force of buying as well as selling conditions. Anyone can take the market price when somebody will hand it to him; but resourceful men of skill, ability and perseverance are required in order to exert that influence on a market which salesmen should have when they sell hogs for other people. It is up to them to cause advances and to resist declines, to be an influence and a power on the market. Such a man is Edward Baugh, chief hog salesman for Clay, Robinson & Co. at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. He is also ably assisted by Mr. J. S. Mulberry, an efficient salesman and very popular because of his splendid record. They work together with the purpose in view of giving the best possible service under any and all circumstances. They are fully up to Clay, Robinson & Co. standards.

OVER-FATNESS KILLS.

Wonderful Success of a New York Physician's Treatment.

It is now admitted by the leading medical experts that corpulency (obesity) shortens life. Probably most over-stout persons die ten to forty years too soon.

Their fatness induces ailments of several kinds, principally fatty degeneration of the heart, kidney and liver trouble, chronic dyspepsia or other stomach disorder, rheumatism, gout and other serious diseases which become complicated by the pressure of fat around the vital organs.

There is also the danger of appendicitis, sunstroke, heat prostration, apoplexy, vertigo and other attacks, which may cause sudden death or lead to softening of the brain.

Fat people are never really well; they do not know how to enjoy good health because they do not possess it.

Fat women are never good-looking. They lose their figure, acquire double-chin, wrinkles, disorders of the female organism and general debility.

There is no need of despair, however, because Dr. Bradford has a perfected method of reducing the weight. In many cases, the fat man or woman can

REDUCE ONE POUND DAILY.

No inconvenient or torturing rules of shortening sleep, going without agreeable food or drink, or violent exercise. Neither are dangerous drugs given. In fact, Dr Bradford's treatment is the ideal. It is voluntarily recommended by a legion of persons who have taken it, proved its true worth and who cheerfully endorse this wonderful treatment.

This treatment for obesity not only gets rid of this fat speedily and permanently, but brings a good figure, facial beauty, brightness of eyes, and imparts those powers of personal magnetism which enable one to succeed in social and business life. Think of the joy of living healthily and for ten to forty years longer than if you are compelled to trudge under a great burden of unhealthy fat.

FREE TREATMENT.

The Bradford method is accompanied by a legal guarantee that it will be successful. Any reader of this paper who is over-fat can obtain a Proof Treatment, absolutely free, postpaid. It is only necessary to write a letter requesting same and it will come by return mail, in plain wrapper, nothing to show contents, with a valuable treatise, full directions, also numerous testimonials with names and addresses. This free offer is made to all who cut out and return this notice. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address, H. C. BRADFORD, M. D., 20 E. 22d street, 287 A, New York, N. Y.

Colorado Lambs Sell High.

It was February 20th that Clay, Robinson & Co. sold 969 Colorado lambs of 76 pounds average at East St. Louis for $6.40. This price was 40 cents per 100 pounds higher than any other lambs brought there that day, and 5 cents per 100 pounds higher than best price at Chicago and 30 cents per 100 pounds higher than top at Kansas City. They were marketed by the Colorado Valley Land Co., of Monte Vista, Colo.

Electric Railroads are Proving to be Big Money-Makers

I Am Building the Dan Patch Electric Railroad On To Rochester, 110 miles, and Offer You This Opportunity to Make Money With Me In This Great Enterprise

The First Electric Line to Tap the Wealth of Our Golden Northwest. Forty Miles Just Put in Operation to Northfield.

I Will Give You $500 in the Voting Stock Absolutely Free, in Addition to a Small Investment and I Believe this Free Stock Will Increase to Over $1,000 Cash Value.

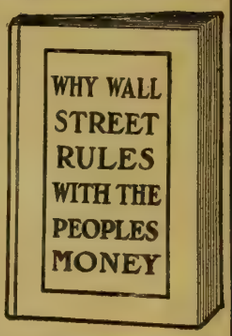
I BELIEVE I can show you the best electric investment opportunity that ever came to your notice—I firmly believe it and I have backed up my belief by a $100,000 investment myself. I don't want you to say "yes" or "no" until you give me a chance to talk with you a little while.

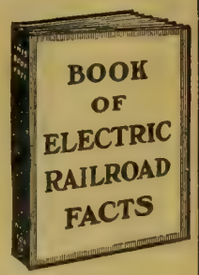
If you've got some money that you want to place where it will bring you big returns, or if you want to invest a little each month out of your income, give me your careful attention for a little while until I can lay before you an investment proposition that strikes me as a great big money maker for the people, and the indisputable facts bear me out in my judgment—I want you to have all the facts and then I believe you will want to put your money where it will work for you and you only.

Now, the first thing to do is to send you my big 40-page "Book of Electric Railroad Facts," which I'll mail you free and at the same time I also send you my other book called "Why Wall Street Rules With the People's Money." When you get these two books which contain all the facts about the Dan Patch Electric Railroad and about me, personally, then I'm willing for you to sit in the quiet of your home and pass judgment on the whole proposition.

I just want you to have these two free books that will open your eyes about banks and Wall Street and investments in general; and when you get these two books I'll stake my chances on whether you'll say "Savage is wrong" or "Savage is right," and it won't interfere with our feelings or friendship if you never invest a dollar or never write me again. I offer you these two books free—I want to show you how you can make your money work and earn for you.

Now just a minute, while I give you a few facts. Perhaps nine out of ten readers of this paper know me already, but to those who do not, I want to say that I've been doing a national and international business out of Minneapolis for the past 22 years.





My business is now the largest of its kind in the world—made so by the continued patronage of nearly three million, thinking, progressive, hard working farmers and stock-raisers. These people are my friends and customers—thousands have already invested in my new enterprise—some from your own State and from every State in the Union and every Province in Canada. I have built up a number of big enterprises here in the Northwest and now I'm building the biggest of them all. It is known as the People's Electric Railroad, owned and controlled by the people.

Dan Patch Electric Railroad

The Dan Patch Electric Railroad runs from Minneapolis to Rochester, and back from Lakeville to St. Paul—130 miles.

I am not merely "thinking" of building it now. The Northfield Division—over 40 miles of High Class Electric Railroad is now in operation.

I am working to make this the best constructed and biggest dividend-paying Electric Railroad in the country. High-class Electric Roads from New York to Spokane are great money-makers. I tell you all about it in my Big Book. This is the second time I have given the people a chance to share with me—my other new enterprise paid 8 per cent. the first nine months and 10 per cent. again the second year.

Now is your chance to share with me in this enterprise, the greatest of them all. I will give you $500 in voting stock in addition to a small investment. I want to send you the estimated net profit statement, showing how your investment can rapidly increase in cash value. This information is contained in my Big Book of Electric Railroad Facts. I want you to have it even though you never invest a dollar, and I am especially anxious for you to have my new Book, "Why Wall Street Rules With the People's Money."

Don't be backward about sending for these books. I want you to have them and they won't cost you a cent—they are free—some of these Wall Street secrets will open your eyes. I want you to see how the people's money works for Wall Street. I want to show you how to make your money work for you and for no one else.

M. W. Savage, President Electric Railroad Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Savage:—I don't know whether I'll invest any money or not, but would like to have you send me your two Books—without any obligation on my part—entitled "Electric Railroad Facts" and "Why Wall Street Rules With the People's Money."

Send For The 2 Books Now.

MAIL ME THIS "FREE BOOKS" COUPON

I personally guarantee to protect your stock equally with my own and that it will make exactly the same per cent of profit. This is truly a people's road that is owned and controlled by the people.

I have just published a splendid photograph, 16x21 showing our splendid cars crowded with people arriving at Washburn Park Station. I will send you one free with the books. I want to tell you about this investment opportunity and how 4000 small investors have made it possible to build and operate this line without the help of Wall Street.

Name.....

Post Office.....

State.....

M. W. SAVAGE, President

Minneapolis, Minnesota

You cannot afford to waste the cost of dress-making by spending it on inferior fabrics.

Simpson-Eddystone Silver Grey Prints

are the cotton dress-goods of beautiful appearance, lasting quality, and true economy. These standard calicoes have artistic designs printed deep in fadeless color on well-woven fabrics. They are backed by 68 years' experience and skill. "Worth making up."

Show this advertisement to your dealer when you order, and don't accept substitutes. If not in your dealer's stock write us his name and address. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philad'a

Founded 1842 by Wm. Simpson Sr.

Giant Himalaya Berry.

The Himalaya Berry Plant is an uncertain species of the Rosaceous Genus. The Rubeae Tribe, to which it belongs, is most abundant in those mountainous regions, beginning in Northern Italy and extending through Europe to the Caucasus, and from Persia eastward through the Hindu Kush and the Himalayas.

About sixteen years ago a collector sent to this country a small packet of seed which he had collected in his explorations in the Himalayas. These were tested on a plot of ground near Santa Rosa, California, and from the odd thousand which fruited there

was found one which seemed worthy of introduction.

A few plants were introduced about twelve years ago and given the name of the Himalaya Berry. Some of the original stock may be seen growing on a ranch in California; after twelve years the vines still show vigor and fruiting qualities.

Owing, however, to the Himalayas not being capable of as rapid propagation as other species of the Rubus genus, nurserymen sold seedling plants which never seemed to fulfill the promises made in the advertisements. and the Himalaya quickly fell in disrepute.

Of late years, growers who had a true strain of this remarkable berry have successed in obtaining a sufficient quantity of plants to give it a thorough test, and the results have far exceeded the original claims.

Luther Burbank says of it: "The Himalaya, I think, is to take a place which no other berry can fill."

The plant has a strong root system and differs from the generally known Rubus Villosus, or common blackberry, in that it does not readily sucker, the new cane growth starting at or near the root crown, generally from the main stalk or cane.

These canes, if permitted, will often reach a length of fifty feet in a season. Fruit laterals from three to five feet long are sent out from these canes and are gracefully pendant on the outside of properly-trained vines. Rather late in the spring, after the frosts are over, these laterals become a mass of delicate pink bloom which later gives way to an immense crop of very sweet, almost coreless black berries. The fruit ripens from July to November, and though hanging in clusters on the outside of the vine, it is amply shaded from sunburn by leaves of a beautiful olive shade, rather silvery underneath.

From three to five years is required for the Himalaya to reach perfection, and growers should not be hasty in passing judgment.

The vine should be considered a fruit tree and taken care of accordingly. It has always made good if given half a chance.

The Himalaya is adaptable to almost every variety of soil and climate, the former having more influence over prolificacy than the latter. The fact that it is succeeding in Florida, Alabama, New Mexico, California, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Missouri, Montana and many other states speaks well for its future. It is a perennial to a marked degree, vines having passed through a winter of 21 degrees below zero unprotected.

The fruit compares favorably in size with the best of commonly-known blackberries, and as a shipper far outclasses any of them.

Fresh berries have been shipped over a thousand miles the past season and brought good prices.

There is practically no waste product, as the ripe fruit remains on the vines in good condition for a week or more, and if not wanted for market immediately can wait or be sent to the drier.

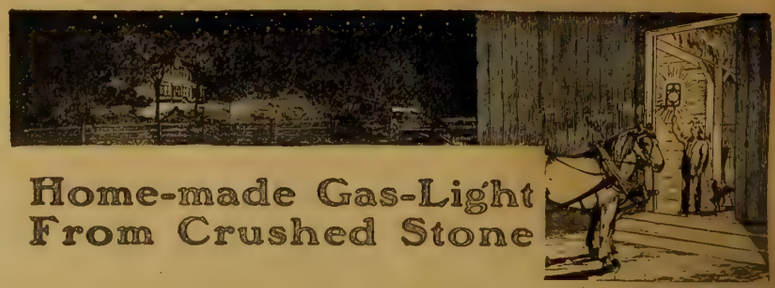
The Himalaya Berry is advertised in this paper by Mills' Seed House, Box 45, Rose Hill, N. Y. Send for catalogue.

The Spring Style Book.

The greatest and best ladies' outfitters are the National Cloak and Suit Company, of New York City. The advertisement of this house is on page 3. The National Cloak and Suit Company offer a special house dress of fine quality at a nominal price. They also offer to send the best style book free. There are 224 pages in the style book and it is full of the best patterns and up-to-date styles. Style and quality without extravagance go together in the style books of the National Cloak and Suit Company.

A Two-time Prize Winner.

In the spring of 1909, The National Farmer and Stock Grower furnished Mr. J. M. Gresham, of Rural Route No. 2, Smyrna, Tenn., a half-pound package of Yellow Dent Seed Corn, grown by Mr. D. L. Pascal, the famous corn champion of Iowa. This corn being sown and harvested, he selected a ten-ear lot from the yield, and by exhibiting it at the Tennessee State Fair he won the second prize in class for Yellow Dent Corn. Mr. Gresham also won a third prize at the Tennessee State Fair of 1910 with his Yellow Dent Corn. See our Corn Premiums mentioned on page 2.



Home-made Gas-Light From Crushed Stone

TWENTY years ago the oil lamp had already been driven out of the city into the country home, where gas could not follow—so we thought.

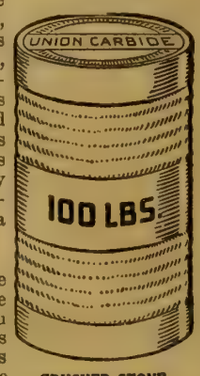
In those days we would have laughed at the idea of a country home lighted with gaslight.

But like the telephone and free mail delivery gaslight has finally left the city to become a common rural convenience.

In the year 1911, the up-to-date villager or farmer not only lives in a gas-lighted house, same as his city cousin, but when he drives home on a cold, wet night he actually lights up his barn, his barnyard or porches on his house with this gas-light by simply turning an "ignition" button on a post or wall.

* * *

And this change seems quite like magic when you consider that this rural gas-light is home-made— made by the family itself right on the premises.



CRUSHED STONE

Take fifteen minutes once a month to make all that can be used in a large house.

The magic is all in the curious manufactured stone known commercially as "Union Carbide."

This wonderful gas-producing substance, "Union Carbide," looks and feels just like crushed granite. For country home use it is packed and shipped from warehouses located all over the United States in sheet steel cans containing 100 pounds.

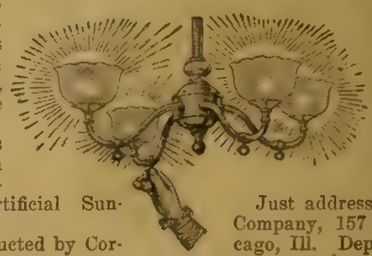
Union Carbide won't burn, can't explode, and will keep in the original package for years in any climate. For this reason it is safer to handle and store about the premises than coal.

* * *

All that is necessary to make "Union Carbide" give up its gas is to mix it with plain water—the gas, which is then instantly generated, is genuine Acetylene.

When piped to handsome brass chandeliers and fixtures Acetylene burns with an intensely brilliant, stiff flame, that the wind can't affect.

This flame makes light so white in color that it is commonly called "Artificial Sunlight."



Experiments conducted by Cornell University have proven that it will grow plants the same as sunlight itself.

Physicians recommend Acetylene as a germicide and a remedy for eye-strain, and it is used as an illuminant in fifty-four hospitals in New York City alone.

Then, too, Acetylene is so pure that you might blow out the light and sleep all night in a room with the burner open without any injurious effects whatever.

On account of its being burned in permanent brass fixtures attached to walls and ceilings, Acetylene is much safer than smoky, smelly oil lamps, which can easily be tipped over.

For this reason the Engineers of the National Board of Insurance Underwriters called Acetylene safer than any illuminant it commonly displaces.

In addition to all these advantages, Acetylene light is inexpensive.

An Acetylene light of 24 candle-power costs only about 4 cents for ten hours' lighting, while for the same number of hours regular oil lamps of equal volume cost about 6 cents in kerosene, chimneys and wicks on the average.

* * *

Consider this carefully and you will hardly wonder at the fact that there are today no less than 185,000 town and country homes lighted with home-made Acetylene, made from "Union Carbide."

Once a month some member of the family must dump a few pounds of "Union Carbide" in a small tank-like machine which usually sets in one corner of the basement.

This little tank-like machine is automatic—it does all the work—it makes no gas until the burners are lighted and stops making gas when the burners are shut off.

The lights located in every room in your house, on your porches, in your horse and cow barns, or barnyards and chicken yards if you like, will all be ready to turn on with a twist of the wrist or a touch of the button at any time of the day or night.

No city home can be as brilliantly or as beautifully illuminated as any one of these 185,000 homes now using Acetylene.

* * *

If you want to be up-to-date, enjoy modern conveniences, and keep the young folks at home, write us how many rooms and buildings you have. We will send you free an intensely interesting lot of facts, figures and booklets.

Just address Union Carbide Sales Company, 157 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Dept. A.— 56.

The Grand Sweepstakes Corn at the Illinois Corn Show was Reid's Yellow Dent, grown by J. H. Thrash, of Tolona, Ill., from his own pure-bred seed. The ten winning ears were selected from a field of fifty acres which averaged fifty bushels per acre.

One of the Rock Island agricultural demonstration trains made stops at twenty-four towns, held twenty-six meetings, and in 290 miles' travel the attendance was 12,975. On February 16th on the Rock Island lines eight meetings were held with a total attendance of 5,362.

SELECTED POETRY.

TOWSER MUST BE TIED TO-NIGHT.

Slow the Kansas sun was setting
O'er the wheat fields far away,
Streaking all the air with cobwebs,
At the close of one hot day.
And its last rays kissed the foreheads
Of a man and maiden fair,
He with whiskers short and frowsy,
She with red and glist'ning hair.
He with shut jaw stern and silent,
She with lips all cold and white,
Struggled to keep back the murmur:
"Towser must be tied to-night."

"Papa," slowly spoke the maiden,
"I am almost seventeen,
And I've got a real lover,
Though he's rather young and green.
But he has a horse and buggy,
And a cow and thirty hens.
Boys that start out poor, dear papa,
Make the best of honest men.
But if Towser sees and bites him,
Fills his heart with sudden fright,
He will never come again, pa;
"Towser must be tied to-night."

"Daughter," firmly spoke the farmer,
Every word pierced her young heart
Like a carving knife through chicken
As it hurts a tender part.
"I've a patch of early melons,
Two of them are ripe to-day,
Towser must be loose to watch them,
Or they'll all be stole away.
I have hoed them late and early,
In dim morn and evening light,
Now they're grown I must not lose them,
Towser'll not be tied to-night.

Then the old man ambled forward,
Opened wide the kennel door,
Towser bounded forth to meet him,
As he oft had done before.
And the farmer stooped and loosed him
From the dog chain short and stout,
To himself he softly chuckled:
"Bessie's feller must look out."
But the maiden at the window
Saw the cruel teeth show white,
In an undertone she murmured:
"Towser must be tied to-night."

Then the maiden's brow grew thoughtful,
And her breath came short and thick,
Till she spied the fam'ly clothes line,
And she whispered: "That's the trick."
From the kitchen door she glided
With a plate of meat and bread;
Towser wagged his tail in greeting,
Knowing well he would be fed.
In his well worn leather collar
Tied she then the clothes line tight,
All the time her white lips saying:
"Towser must be tied to-night."

"There, old doggie," spoke the maiden,
"You can watch the melon patch,
But the front gate's free and open
When John Henry lifts the latch.
For the clothes line tight is fastened
To the harvest apple tree.
You can run and watch the melons,
But the front gate you can't see."
Then her glad ears hear a buggy,
And her eyes grow big and bright,
While her young heart says in gladness:
"Towser, dog, is tied to-night."

Up to the path the young man saunters,
With his eye and cheek aglow,
For he loves the red-haired maiden,
And he aims to tell her so.
Bessie's roguish little brothers,
In a fit of boyish glee,
Have untied the slender clothes line
From the harvest apple tree.
Then old Towser hears the footsteps,
Raised his bristles fixed for fight.
"Bark away," the maiden whispers,
"Towser, you are tied to-night."

Then old Towser bounded forward,
Passed the open kitchen door,
Bessie screamed and quickly followed,
But John Henry's gone before.
Down the path he speeds most swiftly,
For old Towser sets the pace,
And the maiden close behind them
Shows them she is in the race.
Then the clothes line—can she get it?
And her eyes grow big and bright,
And she springs and grasps it firmly,
"Towser shall be tied to-night."

Oftentimes a little minute
Forms the destiny of men;
You can change the fate of nations
By the stroke of one small pen.
Towser made one last long effort,
Caught John Henry by his pants,
But John Henry kept on running,
For he thought that his last chance.
But the maiden held on firmly,
And the rope was drawn up tight,
But old Towser kept the garments,
For he was not tied to-night.

Then the father hears the racket,
With long stride he soon is there,
Where John Henry and the maiden
Crouching for the worst prepare.
At his feet John tells his story,
Shows his clothing soiled and torn,
And his face so sad and pleading,
Yet so white and scared and worn,
Touched the old man's heart with pity,
Filled his eyes with misty light,
"Take her, boy, and make her happy;
Towser shall be tied to-night."

PA'S THOUGHTFULNESS.

I don't know what makes pa so glum,
A day or two ago he come
Home from the job he has in town
An' sighin' as he settled down
In his arm chair he said: "My dear,"
Meanin' my ma, "I've somethin' here
That ought to make you awful glad;
An' children, when fate swats your dad
An' he is carted to the dump
Where tumblebugs and bees galump
You needn't wonder where you're at—
Your daddy has looked out for that.

"I have insured my worthless life,"
Pa said; "I want to tell you, wife,
That I ain't done no other thing
That made me feel so good, by jing!
I'm glad I done it! You will be,
When you have seen the last of me,
Beyond all want and every fear
Of goin' broke from year to year;
You'll never have to rub-a-dub
Nobody's clothes, nor kneel and scrub
Nobody's floors; I've fixed things right;
I'm feeling mighty good to-night."

"That's nice of you," said ma to pa,
"You're the best man I ever saw!
I hope you'll live a thousand years!
I wish you might, but this thing clears
A lot of doubts from off my mind
For us folks who'd be left behind.
If you keep livin' like you are
We'll never git a tourin' car,
No sealskin coat, and little Jim—
There'll be no college course for him.
I almost wish—" She heaved a sigh.
Then pa got mad. I wonder why?
—Chicago News.

OCCUPATION THE KEY TO CONTENTMENT.

They stood before the Angel at the gate;
The Angel asked: "Why should you enter in?"
One said: "On earth my place was high and great."
And one: "I warned my fellow-men from sin."
Another: "I was teacher of the faith;
I scorned my life and lived in love with death."
And one stood silent. "Speak," the Angel said;
"What earthly deed has sent you here to-day?"

"Alas! I did but follow where they led,"
He answered sadly; "I had lost my way—
So new the country, and so strange my flight;
I only sought for guidance and for light."
"You have no passport?" "None," the answer came.
"I loved the earth, tho' lowly was my lot.
I strove to keep my record free from blame,
And make a heaven about my humble spot.

"A narrow life; I see it now, too late;
So, Angel, drive me from the heavenly gate."
The Angel swung the portal wide and free,
And took the sorrowing stranger by the hand.
"Nay, you alone," he said, "shall come with me,
Of all this waiting and insistent band.
Of what life gave, you built your paradise;
Behold your mansion waiting in the skies."
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in The Oklahoman.

McGINNISS THAT WAS.

McGinniss is dead; but, begorry,
He left a great record behind;
He died at the height av his glory
An' he was the glorious kind!
His inimies called him a grafter,
An' maybe he was, but I know
He was head av the legions av laughter
An' I'm happy to think av him so.

He was brimmin' wid blarney an' banter,
An' buzzin' wid humor an' fun.
He rollicked through life at a canter
Whin it wasn't a race or a run;
To women—the best or the worst one—
His voice was a tindher caress.
He'd spend his last cint like the first one
Wid a manner no words cud express.

He was fond av good dinners and suppers,
An' fond av good liquor as well,
An' though he was oft on his uppers,
Be hivens, you niver cud tell!
For his smile was a warm one an' winnin';
His manner was gracious an' bland;
In virtuous ways or in sinnin'
Oho, but McGinniss was grand!

McGinniss is dead an' departed,
But he was a Man to the ind;
Big-handed, big-voiced, an' big-hearted,
A frind that was always a frind!
From New Year's clear through to December
He wint the whole route, good or bad,
Ochone, we'll be proud to remember,
An' sure to be missin' the lad!
—Berton Braley, in Harper's Weekly.

GENERAL FARM NOTES.

It is now about fifty years since the Missouri Pacific Railway was opened between Sedalia and St. Louis. From Independence and Lexington the connection was made by stage line.

From Carmi, White county, Ill., in the month of February, it was reported that Illinois farmers were sowing clover seed, and that practically every farm in the southern end of the state was being seeded in part to clover. Most of the fields sown are in wheat, and the clover will be allowed to "stand" when the grain is harvested.

L. A. Parsons, of Wellborn, La., and Cullen Thomas, of San Augustine, La., won first and second prizes in boys' classes at the National Corn Show, each exhibiting ten ears of yellow corn. Prize winners from Louisiana with white corn were Mourse Lacaze, Linton Caskey, H. P. Baker, Jr., Lones Gaspard and Clyde Loften.

Mr. E. D. Roberts, of R. F. D., Red Oak, Iowa, is advertising pure-bred seed corn of his own growing. He is one the foremost corn growers of his state and a prize winner at the National Corn Show.

Mississippi boys winning prizes at the National Corn Show, each with ten ears of White Dent Corn, were Vernon Lundy, of Lexington; Wm. W. Broome, of Lexington; Shepherd Darnell, of Lexington; Kinnie Divine, of Sharon; and Willie Bristes, of West. They won first to fifth, in the order named.

In the year 1910 the United States Agricultural Department printed and distributed 24,530,919 pieces of literature devoted to the improvement of agriculture.

The Georgia winners in the boys' classes at the National Corn Show were Horace Tanner, of Milledgeville; Ralph E. Davis, of LaGrange; Joseph Stone, of Center; and Hoyt Stone, of Center.

J. D. Elliott, of Ramsey; H. H. Scott, of Fort Payne; J. J. Phillips, of Jacksonville; Grover Shamblin, of Dew Drop; and Lofton Brock, of Cuba—all of Alabama—exhibited White Dent Corn at the National Corn Show in the boys' classes and won prizes in the order named.

If you want to save money [illegible] chase of fence, write Kitselman Muncie, Ind., for their free cat[illegible] are selling fence direct to th[illegible] days' free trial for 13½ cents their ad. in this issue on page

Thomas Tunis, of Appomattox, W. J. Edwards, of Crystal Hill, Va., winners in the boys' classes at the Nati[illegible] Corn Show.

Uneeda Biscuit
Always Ready
Wise foresight should lead you to keep in the cupboard a half dozen or more handy packages of
Uneeda Biscuit
They won't get broken, musty, soiled or soggy like ordinary soda crackers because their crisp, clean freshness is protected by the moisture-proof and dust-tight package.
Never Sold in Bulk
5¢
In the moisture-proof package
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Wyoming, Montana. Special prices to these states on request.

ONE-PLY - - - - Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY - - - Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY - Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.
CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 308, East St. Louis, Ills.

Write for GRAND FREE MILLWORK CATALOG

Buy Building Material at 50c on the Dollar

Direct from Our Great Millwork Plant—No Middlemen

QUALITY, SAFE DELIVERY AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

"Uncle Sam" is Our Traveling Man

5,000 Bargains Ready

Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Flooring, Frames, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Roofing—Everything!

We are selling high-grade guaranteed Building Material of every description at 50 cents on the dollar. If you want to save 50 per cent of the prices demanded by retail dealers, here is your chance. Simply put your name and address on the coupon and "Uncle Sam" will bring you our Grand Free Catalogs of over 5,000 Bargains—everything required to put up a new building or modernize an old one. Here in our great new fireproof plant, built of solid concrete, we carry the largest, finest stock of building material in the world.

Build That House or Barn NOW and Save Money in Big Chunks!

To celebrate the completion of our new fireproof plant, we have started a sale that has startled the country. So great are the price reductions, so vast and varied is the stock, so wonderful are our new facilities for quick shipment, that the public is simply paralyzed. If you are **ever** going to **build**, if you are **ever** going to **remodel** or **repair** your house, barn or other buildings, if you are **ever** going to buy Building Material, **now, now, now** is the accepted time—the supreme opportunity to save **big money**—to make every dollar go **twice as far as before.** Such stupendous bargains, such money-saving offers, such high quality for so little money, may never, never, never come again. Delay may cost you dearly.

A Flight of Stairs Complete for **$23.93**

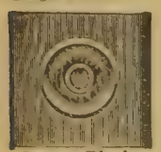
Our prices save you from $60 to $125 on stairs.

67¢ EACH

2-Light Windows

77¢

Good Strong Door



Corner Blocks

2¢ Each

Killarney Door

$3.80

We Ship Promptly. Two railroad tracks, each with double loading platform, extend entire length of warehouses. Large capacity!

Over Half a Million Customers!

Solely through our Grand Free Catalogs and the Big Values offered therein, we have built up a patronage extending from ocean to ocean. **Over half a million satisfied, enthusiastic, loyal customers on our books.**

We have been in the Building Material business since 1865. Our business motto is the Golden Rule.

Every article we ship **is guaranteed,** and we refund every penny and pay freight **both ways** if goods are not absolutely satisfactory. Three big banks vouch for our reliability. See our rating in Dun's and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies. Ask our customers. **Get the 3 Big Free Catalogs** and see prices.

Three Big Banks Certify to Our Reliability!

Scott County Savings Bank
Capital $250,000 Surplus $150,000
Davenport, Iowa

To Whom it May Concern:

It gives us great pleasure to testify to the reliability, business integrity and honesty of Gordon-Van Tine Co. Their financial responsibility is well over three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000.00), and they enjoy the highest credit with western Financial Institutions.

We assure prospective customers that they are perfectly secure in sending the money with their orders, as we understand that if goods are not entirely satisfactory they may be returned at shippers' expense and the money will be promptly refunded. The officers of this company are well and favorably known to us, and may be relied upon to do exactly as they agree.

J. H. HASS, Cashier.

$1,827 builds this 8-room house complete. We will furnish you all the Lumber and Millwork, including plans, for $698.

$1,164 builds this barn, 32x44. We will furnish all Lumber and Millwork for $685.

$685.00

Buys Lumber, Barn Sash and other necessary material for this barn. See Plan Book. We sell a tremendous amount of barn material—everything from foundation to cupola. Our prices enable you to build barns or a complete set of farm buildings at a saving that will astonish you. Send us list of materials for free estimate or get our great Book of Plans for Farm Buildings and see the big saving we guarantee. The barn shown here is only one of thousands built from Gordon-Van Tine materials. **Build that barn NOW and save money!**

$2,474 builds this 7-room house complete. We will furnish all Lumber and Millwork, including plans, for $1,022.

Plan Book FREE!

Over 50 Designs for Houses, Barns, Cottages, Bungalows, Granaries, Hog Houses, Poultry Houses, Etc.

Gives complete designs for fifty Houses, Cottages, Bungalows; Farm, Dairy and Cattle Barns; Corn Houses, Granaries, Cattle Sheds, Hog Houses, Wagon Sheds, Implement Sheds, Cribs, Automobile Houses, Poultry Houses, etc.

Every building shown has been actually built at the prices stated. Note the low cost for lumber and millwork! The book is free. **Send 10c.** for postage and mailing.

$2,614 builds this 7-room house complete. We will furnish all Lumber and Millwork, including plans, for $1,057.

MEER

Save $100 to $300 on Every Carload Shipped!

Ask for our **Free Lumber List.** Joists and Timber, Siding, Flooring, Ceiling, Finishing Lumber, Fencing, Ship Lap, Lath, Shingles, etc., etc. **Our yards are connected with 26 different railroads.**

Colonial Porch Column

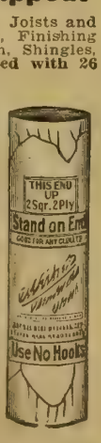
$1.85

Water-Proof and Fire-Resisting FLINT-COATED ROOFING

Per Roll of 108 square feet. . .

1-Ply, 93c
2-Ply, $1.22
3-Ply, $1.50

93c



Another big cut in Roofing! Millions of feet of Flint-Coated Roofing, made of genuine Wool Felt, waterproofed with Asphalt, surfaced with Flint and Mica—at **less than half** regular prices, for quick clearance. Every roll guaranteed 5, 8 or 10 years, according to weight. Ask for Free Roofing Catalog.

Why Pay Two Prices

WRITE NOW! DON'T DELAY! ESTIMATES FREE!

Buy from us in any quantity—at **wholesale prices**—less than the retail dealer pays. We undersell everybody because we save you the middlemen's profits. Whether you buy $5 worth or $5,000 worth, you get our lowest prices, and our guarantee of quality. Safe delivery and satisfaction or every dollar refunded.

Grand Millwork Sale

These special prices are limited to this Grand Millwork Celebration Sale—to celebrate the completion of our enormous new concrete millwork plant. NOW is your opportunity to buy at a tremendous saving!

Send Your Name at Once for Grand Free Catalogs

Write immediately. Use the coupon or write a letter or postal. This is important. Get possession of the great money-saving, price-cutting catalogs. Get your name on our Free Mailing List for extra Bulletins as fast as they are issued. (116.)

FREE BOOKS

5,000 --- BARGAIN OFFERS --- 5,000

GORDON-VAN TINE CO.,
2484 Case Street, Davenport, Iowa.

Please send the FREE BOOKS checked below to

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

Any of the following books free. Check the ones you wish.

☐ MILLWORK ☐ ROOFING ☐ LUMBER

☐ PLAN BOOK Enclose 10c. for postage and mailing of Plan Book.

GORDON-VAN TINE CO., 2484 Case St., Davenport, Iowa.

12Ap11 Stock

National FARMER

Vol. XXV. St. Louis, Mo., April, 1911. No. 4.

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THE W. K. KELLOGG NATIONAL CORN TROPHY.

The National Corn Show where this trophy was competed for is an event of tremendous magnitude, and every state in the Union growing corn had exhibits in the contest.

R. A. JAMES,
Winner of W. K. Kellogg National Corn Trophy For 1910.

A GENEROUS DONATION.

Mr. W. K. Kellogg, President of the Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flake Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., is interested in the corn crop because he buys 10,000 bushels of corn a day. He donated the trophy illustrated on this page for annual competition at the National Corn Show until won twice by the same grower. It is thirty inches in height, of sterling silver, bronze and enamels, a truly valuable and artistic creation, and cost one thousand dollars.

WORLD'S BEST EAR OF CORN FOR 1910 —Grand Champion Ear of the National Corn Show.

At the National Corn Show recently held at Columbus, Ohio, the trophy was won by Mr. R. A. James, of Charleston, Ill., which was Reid's Yellow Dent variety, crossed with Alexander's Gold Standard. The ear of corn is 10 inches long and 7½ inches in circumference. In the scale of points by which corn is judged it outclassed all other ears of corn in competition. In future issues of this paper it is the intention to publish, side by side, full-size illustrations of this and several other famous ears of corn.

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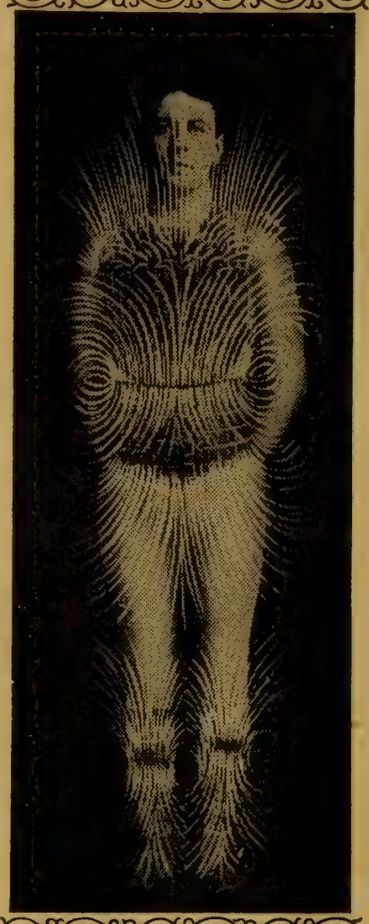
The accompanying cut shows how Magnetism is radiated from the Lung Shield, Belt and Lower Leggins into all the vital organs, as well as lower extremities, giving new life and activity to the circulation from head to foot, thus strengthening all the vital organs and large nerve centers and assisting nature in the work of eliminating diseased conditions by reason of the better circulation of blood that is established as soon as the Shields are applied. This set of shields contains over eight hundred powerful Magnetic Storage Batteries, that are guaranteed to hold their power and will never have to be recharged.



Read the Truth

More Forcibly Expressed in These Letters Than Any Statements We Could Make

"GOD BLESS DR. THACHER!" PARALYSIS OF LOWER HALF OF BODY OF SIXTEEN YEARS' STANDING

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Sirs: It would take a large amount of space to give a history of my case from start to finish, but for the sake of suffering humanity I will give a few words to help along, if possible, the great work you are doing for the afflicted. In 1883 I was taken with malarial fever of typhoid form, causing complete muscular paralysis. By the aid of the best medical skill in the East, I became, after several years, able to sit up and use my arms, but my lower limbs remained paralyzed until after I put on the Magnetic Shields in 1899, sixteen years afterward. My case is a noted one in New York State, and all the medical fraternity decided I would never be able to walk again. Dr. C. I. Thacher said I could and would walk again, and he was right and all the rest were wrong. It is needless to say that I had spent money freely all these years without receiving results, until I found the Magnetic Shields. We who have been restored by its wonderful power begin to realize the great work being accomplished by Dr. Thacher, and we would be unjust to our Creator and to our fellow-beings, as well as being very ungrateful, if we did not use all our efforts and powers in spreading the grand truth, bringing greatest joy and hope to the chronic invalid, deliverance from disaster, transition from the old life to the new. I am one of the thousands who, with all my heart, can say fervently: "God bless Thacher and his great work." All personal letters, inclosing stamp for reply, will be promptly answered for those wishing minute data of my case. Yours truly, CLARENCE D. SMITH, R. F. D. No. 6, Rome, N. Y.

SERIOUS COMPLICATION OF LUNG, STOMACH AND KIDNEY TROUBLE. A MARVELOUS CHICAGO RECOVERY

DR. THACHER:

Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to testify to the perfect cure I have gained by using your wonderful Shields. After suffering fifteen years with stomach troubles, although doctoring the greater part of the time, I kept getting worse until I was the victim of a severe complication of stomach and kidney trouble, which a year and a half ago all seemed to go to my lungs. Had dreadful pains, lost my appetite, could not sleep, became so very weak I could hardly walk across the floor, and not able to do my work. At times when my pains were not so severe I would try to read, but could not for more than five minutes at a time, as I was very nervous. My family and friends thought I could not live another month. I was getting tired of taking medicine. Nothing helped me. I happened to see your advertisement in the paper, which read: "Magnetism Cures Without Medicine." I thought "While there is life there is hope." So just one year ago today I put on your wonderful Magnetic Vest, Leggins and Insoles. The result was a miracle, for in two days I felt relieved; in a week very much better; in three weeks entirely cured.

Words cannot express how thankful I am to you for your kind advice; also for the treatment, to which I owe my life. May you live long for suffering humanity's sake. May your great and sure cure be known a great deal better than it is today.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. O. RAY, 2316 Ridgeway St., Chicago, Ill.

Complicated Case of Piles and Stomach Trouble Restored to Youthful Vigor at Age of 64

Dr. Thacher, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Thacher:—It is now eleven years since I first made my acquaintance with the Magnetic Shields. I was then a physical wreck from indigestion and piles, which made life a burden to my existence. I had suffered with a weak stomach from my boyhood, and in the army I contracted the piles and other complicated conditions which disabled me from active work. One day I called at a house and for the first time learned of the Magnetic Shields. The book, "Plain Road to Health," had been sent to those people and I got it and read it. I recognized and felt the truth of your statements in that valuable work, and concluded that I would send for a Belt and Leggins. I soon felt a new impetus of life and general improvement. My piles left me in three days and I never had them since. I recovered my health perfectly, and am now in my sixty-fourth year, and I am as sound and active as I was at twenty. I wear the Shields every winter and I am always free from colds, grip, etc. I never have any "tired feeling" and "under the weather," as the majority of people tell about their feeling. I have no aches and pains because the Magnetic vibration of the Shields has re-established perfect circulation of my blood in every fiber of my body; hence my prefect vigor of youth at the advanced age of sixty-four years.

I desire to have this statement published that it may go out for the benefit of humanity. I shall gladly answer anyone wishing to know more of my case and the nature of this statement.

I am yours with love and gratitude,
N. AEBISCHER, Wausau, Wis.

We have hundreds of letters like the above, stating what marvelous results have been obtained in cases that were considered incurable in many instances. Do not be discouraged. Do not give up hope, even if you have been told your trouble could not be cured, as Nature's methods are wonderful and many cases are restored where medicine has failed to give beneficial results, as shown by the indisputable proof that we will supply you. Investigate our claims, for it is a duty that you owe yourself. All that we ask is for you to write us and send a complete description of your case and let us prove to you what has been done in some cases.

We will send you FREE OF CHARGE our new book, "A PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH," by C. I. Thacher, M. D., and will advise you just what application of Magnetism will be required for your case. Write us fully to-day and we will take the same careful pains to advise you as if you called at the office and saw us in person.

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THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., Inc., Suite 272, 169 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Curtis Bill.

Washington dispatches state that the bill of Senator Curtis, designed to force a settlement of the potash controversy, will be again introduced at the special session of Congress. While this bill, which amends the law relating to meat inspection and importation of adulterated food, is skillfully drawn to arouse the patriotism of the heedless, the only purpose of it is, frankly stated, to be to aid the fertilizer combination, and there is little likelihood that its provisions would be invoked in the aid of any other interest.

Before the bill is passed it should be amended so that its provisions cannot be invoked or applied in behalf of any trust, any corporation commonly known to be or to act as a trust, or any association of interests intended to control prices or to act in restraint of trade.

So far as the potash situation is concerned, the American farmers can choose between the German Syndicate, which has been placed under the most rigid government control in regard to production and prices, and aims to increase its American trade by selling direct from the mines to the farmer at reduced prices, or the American Fertilizer Combination, which is under no control of any kind and aims to restrict the consumption of potash, because it finds it far more profitable to control the farmer to pay excessive prices for his plant food in the form of filled mixed goods, containing not what is best for the soil and crop, but what will yield the biggest dividends on the grossly watered stock of the fertilizer companies.

Some Spring Work in the Garden and Orchard.

There are a few items of work in the garden and orchard in the spring that are are of great importance to the farmer. The right doing of these will mean a very material increase in profits. Because they are wrongly done, or not done at all, is a factor in small crop production.

There is no spading work or cultition work that must be done in the small fruit plantations and around the orchard trees. The writer has seen this work so illy done that damage rather than good must have resulted. He remembers one good-sized plantation of currant bushes that a farmer had spaded around every spring. The man that did the work had no notion of root systems, and so each spring went in and spaded up the ground to the depth of the spade. It thus resulted that every spring were cut off all the young roots that had been formed the summer before. The farmer applied large quantities of manure to this patch, but got only a relatively small crop of currants. He made the mistake of cultivating deeply where only shallow cultivation should have been given.

Spading around apple trees does not generally give this bad result, as the roots systems have most often extended far beyond the little circle spaded. However, young trees may be injured by too deep spading. The writer remembers a case where a man moved onto a place where there were many cherry trees that had never been spaded about. He thought they should be brought under the method to which he always had been accustomed; so he spaded them good and deep. The surface roots were mutilated and multitudes of small rootlets were cut off. The early spring rains were followed by a drouth, and the trees spaded about lost many of their limbs from the leaves dying. The roots were unable to take up enough moisture and plant food to supply all the branches. The result was a lot of trees, not one of which looked healthy. The spading had been too deep. When trees are not cultivated at all their roots tend to form near the top of the ground, and deep cultivation or spading is sure to work injury.

The same thought may be carried into the garden, where much cultivating of various kinds has to be done. When the garden plants have gotten a part growth and are filling the ground with roots, care should be taken to have all cultivation shallow, just deep enough to keep the weeds down and the top crust broken up. Not a thing will be gained by deep cultivation or deep hoeing or spading. Don't hire any man that comes along and tell him to go out and spade the weeds under. He will destroy enough roots to more than offset the good he is supposed to do.

To keep the ground in the orchard and garden clean, the cultivation should be attended to before the weeds really get started. The working of the soil will not then need to be deeper than an inch. It was this necessity for light cultivation that brought into existence the large number of implements known as weeders, some of them being small, to be worked by hand, and some large to be worked by horses. Such implements are of great value because they kill the weeds and yet save the roots of the plants.

FORESIGHT IN FARMING

In every business, foresight plays a vitally important part. Lack of it encourages failure, while presence of it furthers success. And so it is in farming, for farming is now the world's biggest business.

Foresight simply means the ability to see things beyond today, or tomorrow, or next week. It means thinking about this year's harvest—now.

Thousands of farmers are aptly demonstrating their foresight by looking over their present equipment. Those who are doubtful of the efficiency of their machines; who are not sure they will work uninterruptedly through another season are getting new machines. They know that they would need new machines in a year or two anyway. They have foresight enough to see that it does not pay to take chances of delays from breakdowns when the grain is ripe.

The same foresight that prompts these up-to-date farmers to select harvesting machines now, is also prompting them to select I H C Harvesting Machines. They know that these machines are right. The test of time has proved it. They have won their way to the top by their work in millions of harvest fields throughout the world.

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All six are uniform in quality—each the best that long experience, correct principles, high grade materials, and skilled workmanship can produce.

I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau they will receive prompt attention.

If ever necessary, exact duplicates of any part of each machine may be secured at your dealer's promptly. With any machine in the I H C line you can be sure of the harvest, and your profits.

It is the I H C resources—available ore mines, steel mills, timber lands, and saw mills, and the unequalled buying power, and output and manufacturing facilities—that insure the highest degree of efficiency in every I H C machine turned out.

Summing it all up in a "nutshell"—when you buy an I H C Harvesting Machine you are backed by many years of experience, by an organization that has the reputation of fair and honest dealing with farmers everywhere—a reputation that in itself is assurance of the highest possible quality.

Every day now brings you nearer and nearer to the real work. Every day from now on you will be busier and busier. Why not go to the I H C local dealer now—today? See the I H C harvesting machine that is best adapted to your use. Let the dealer explain all the facts to you. Then make up your mind to be ready for the harvest with the best equipment that money can buy. Do not overlook the very complete lines of haying machines and tools.

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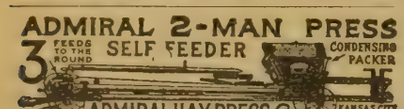

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Our Grape Premium.

Just at the right time we are enabled to make a special subscription offer that ought to bring in ten thousand subscribers in thirty days. The proposition appears on page 29. We are offering the Ladies' World for one year; The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year; and eight two-year-old grapevine plants that are just ready to plant, all for one dollar. They are two-year-old vines from the best Chautauqua vineyards. The Ladies' World is a monthly magazine, forty-eight pages, four columns to the page, highly illustrated, cover in colors, beautiful, delightful, splendidly edited, lovely stories, instructive articles, lessons in housekeeping, domestic science, dressmaking, music, amusements, etc. The National Farmer and Stock Grower is the good stand-by; does not claim to be everything, but a clear-cut, practical, useful and interesting publication of value on any farm. We hope our readers will look up page 29 and act quickly.

The Corn Market Situation.

Having reached a low level in September directly it was known that the crop was enormous, the corn market has remained within five cents a bushel where it was.

On March 31st, at Chicago, corn for May delivery was quoted at 47½ cents a bushel, being 14¾ cents lower than a year ago. This is all the market information that is worth considering, except that the July quotation at 49⅛ cents and the September quotation at 50½ cents indicate that those who are best posted do not expect any further decline.

The United States Department of Agriculture reported that on March 1st of this year 1,265,634,000 bushels remained on farms, against 1,050,865,000 bushels a year ago and a ten-year average of 953,100,000 bushels. These figures are large, yet as before stated it appears that a decline of about 15 cents is all that the large crop calls for.

The Oats Market Situation.

The two large crops of oats in succession appear to have cost the farmers a clean 15 cents a bushel in price. Other influences are having a depressing effect on all grain markets. It is safe to presume that no farmer will sell oats at present prices unless he needs the money and has nothing else to sell.

According to the Department of Agriculture, on March 1st farmers had on hand 421,535,000 bushels of oats, against 363,159,000 bushels a year ago and 317,985,000 bushels on hand as a March 1st average for ten years. Considering that oats are figured at 32 pounds to the bushel, the actual weight is not large.

Oats are so low in price that it is hardly probable that there can be any further reduction in price; yet the traders are not at all inclined to look for an advance.

On March 31st the May option on the Chicago Board of Trade was quoted at the close at 30⅜ cents a bushel, or just 13 cents lower than last year. The July quotation closed at 30⅞ cents a bushel, or 10⅞ cents lower than last year, and the September quotation closed at 29¾ cents a bushel, or 9¾ cents lower than last year.

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Soil equal in fertility to that of the Great American Corn Belt. **First crop frequently pays all costs of the farm. Many pioneers retired with fortunes in five years.**

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The independent man of today is the farmer. He supports the world and commands its wealth.

This is your opportunity to **let a great corporation do your work and** through its influence **earn your living. Be a master of the wheat lands. Act at once.**

The time is coming when this opportunity will pass and the **land you can now acquire free** or at little cost will bring $100 to $200 per acre. This great country must be settled at once and those who apply now will have the choice of location and will profit through quickly advanced values in land while **piling up annual fortunes from Ready Money Crops** of Potatoes, Onions, Vegetables, Berries, Alfalfa, Field Peas, Timothy, unsurpassed anywhere and the World's most wonderful crops of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. **Send for free book "Farming, Ranching and Social Conditions in Western Canada."** It tells all about the soil, markets, social conditions and the quickly made fortunes in this land of opportunity. **Address for particulars W. P. Hinton, G. P. A. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry., Room 26, Union Station, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.**

Why the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Wants You

This great railway system has been built by the Grand Trunk Pacific that these most productive of all agricultural and grazing lands could be in immediate touch with the world's cash markets. This is the last **mammoth body of land upon the continent open for settlement.**

This railway company has nothing to sell, and is only interested in making you **successful,** through which success its freight and passenger traffic will be increased to the gigantic proportions assured for it by the wonderful wealth of the country. The interest is mutual.

The 10,000 settlers now advertised for will have every aid that the money, brains and unsurpassed resources of this corporation can supply, that each may be located to the best advantage that his needs and preferences demand.

Every man and woman that wants independence without years of sacrifice should write at once for full particulars.

What others have achieved before this railway was built and without its help, you can surely accomplish with its co-operation.

Of the millions of acres available, some of the best can be acquired by homestead. Other tracts can be purchased upon your own terms.

Climate ideal. Excellent schools and churches. Good roads and the cash markets of the world with unsurpassed transportation facilities.

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Steel Thresher Tanks

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No. 16 Gage Heads. No. 20. Gage Shell. Best Galvanized Steel.

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Many Styles. Sold on trial at wholesale prices. **Save 20 to 30 per cent.** Illustrated Catalogue free. Write today.

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FENCE *Strongest Made*

Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. **Heavily Galvanized** to prevent rust. **Have no agents.** Sell at **factory prices on 30 days' free trial.** We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. **Catalog Free.**

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Made from thoroughly Galvanized Open Hearth steel wire. Our Free Catalog shows 75 styles and heights of hog, farm and poultry fence at from

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Sold on 30 days free trial. If not satisfied return it at our expense and we will refund your money. 80-rod spool of Ideal galvanized

BARBED WIRE $1.45

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Simple in construction, economical in power, durable in every part and moderate in price. **Guaranteed the Most Up-to-Date Saw Mill on the Market. ALSO,** Engines & Boilers for Saw Mill work.

Descriptive catalog free to interested parties. Write Weber Imp. & Auto Co., 1900 Locust st., St. Louis.

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The Implement Trust says" Damn JONES and out of business with him" because he is the only man who dares to sell you a warranted-take-it-home-and-try-it-before-buying-scale of any size or kind at the dealers price. Money talks and your money is as good as any dealers' and your credit better. Send for my offer and their reason for "damning Jones."

"JONES He Pays the Freight."

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Trained Salesmen earn from $1,200.00 to $10,000.00 a year, and expenses. Hundreds of good positions now open. No experience needed to get one of them. We will assist you to secure a position where you can get Practical Experience as a Salesman and earn $100 a month or more while you are learning. Write to-day for our free book *"A Knight of the Grip,"* list of good openings, and testimonials from hundreds of men recently placed in good positions.

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Stover GASOLINE ENGINES are famous for simple and best known mechanical construction and are fully guaranteed. The merits of the Stover are worthy the consideration of prospective purchasers. Size, 2 to 50 h. p. Free catalog to interested parties.

Weber Imp. & Auto Co., 1900 Locust st., St. Louis.

Water For Our Hogs.

In our thirty-five years of breeding pure-bred swine we have tried to give our herd whatever we thought was best for their rapid development and have studied all the various rations that can be made up of the grains and grasses grown on the farm, as well as those that could be made from the various by-products of the mills. These we have fed in various ways, sometimes dry, generally mixed with water into a rather thickish slop or mush. We have sometimes been able to get separator milk from the creamery, but this is generally so stale and so diluted with the washings of the factory that it is so unfit for feeding a good pig that we abandoned it some years ago. We have many times tried to convince ourselves that with a wet feed our pigs did not need especial attention given to waterings, yet we have also given up this erroneous idea, and I presume that there are "others."

Now, I want to assure my fellow-breeders that pigs as well as older hogs will drink plenty of pure cold water even in winter, and when fed on a feed mixed with either water or milk. During the present winter we have fed wet feed in the morning about eight o'clock, warmed by a steamer, and at one-thirty o'clock in the afternoon we have driven our feed wagon over the entire line of pens, and find that our forty brood sows with about sixty pigs and hogs of various ages have been drinking almost two barrels of pure, fresh, cold water from the well, and have seemed to enjoy it as much as they did their warm feed in the morning. At night we gave them a feed of ear corn.

There is nothing that will quench thirst but water. I myself love to drink a glass of sweet milk at dinner, but I often find myself taking a drink of water almost immediately after it. The same is true of animals. The hogs may have just been fed even with warm, wet mixture, and yet they will turn to the other trough and take a few swallows of cold water. If this is not evidence enough that hogs need water even in winter, then I am mistaken. The question is how to furnish fresh water at all times.

It is said in Dieterich's Book on Swine that about one-half of a pig's weight is composed of water. A growing pig contains more in proportion, however, than does a mature, fat hog in proportion to weight.

To grow young pigs and get best results they must have sufficient water at all times or at frequent intervals during the day. If possible, it would be far better to have good, pure, fresh water where the pigs can go at will and drink as often as they wish. Pigs, like sheep, do not drink much at a time, but if water is where they can go at will, they will be found drinking a little quite often.

One will often notice pigs drinking from filthy pools or puddles, where the water is not fit for a well-bred pig to drink. This is where germs often get into the system of the animals and cause trouble, and soon disease follows.

I would urge that breeders and farmers who are trying to get good results in swine growing would give this matter of good drinking water for their animals more thought, and I feel satisfied that it would be found that better results would follow.

There are and have been many self-watering devices on the market that at first sight looked good, and the writer has had experience with most of them, but without entire satisfaction, as those that have valves are sure to get clogged by dirt from the snouts of the pigs, settling in the cup and clogging the fountain, which of course causes the fountain to empty itself quickly. Then there are those in which a hog or pig can get its feet, which also clog the works. There is good money for the man that gets up a self-watering device in which there are no valves or in which a pig cannot get its feet, and especially if such can be made so that it can be used in cold weather without freezing. We are looking for something along this line, and I believe it would meet with general demand among both breeders of pure-bred swine and also with the farmers and feeders for the general market, and particularly with big feeders, who can run large numbers of hogs in one pasture or feed lot. But for breeders who keep only a sow and litter of five to eight in a small grass plat, as do most of us, it would require many self-watering fountains to do us, yet I believe even then it would pay, and pay well.

Think over these matters about watering our hogs and I believe many will awaken to the fact that they have been neglectful in this important part of the caring of their herds.—A. J. Lovejoy.

The Howard Watch

Every one concedes that the railroad man must have an accurate watch.

His business requires it.

The Time Inspectors of 180 of the leading railroads of America have officially certified and adopted the HOWARD Watch.

But how about the man in any other calling?

Why should he be content with anything less than the standard of timekeeping by which the great railroads are run?

The HOWARD was the first American Watch. It was brought out in 1842—and it has been carried by more distinguished Americans than any other watch in the world.

Most men who buy HOWARDS are simply prosperous citizens who take pride in owning the finest thing to be had.

Then, too, the HOWARD has an *investment value*. What other watch do you know that will serve a man's lifetime and then represent a substantial part of its original price?

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Crescent or Boss gold-filled case at $40 to the 23-jewel in a 14-k solid gold case at $150—is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

Call on the HOWARD Jeweler in your locality and talk with him about the HOWARD Watch. Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. The jeweler who can is a good man to know. Drop us a postal card, Dept. QQ and we will send you "The Story of Edward Howard and the First American Watch," an inspiring chapter of history that every man and boy should read.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS, Boston, Mass.

Sheep Sales at St. Louis.

In the Clay, Robinson & Co. Sheep Circular of March 30th we find it mentioned that the market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards was considerably higher than any of the other markets. This firm issues a market circular every week especially for sheep feeders. Write for it to Clay, Robinson & Co., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Read about the Southern cattle on page 21. They were sold by Clay, Robinson & Co. at St. Louis.

BUCKEYE MOWER and BINDER REPAIRS

Weber Imp. & Auto Co., 1900 Locust st., St. Louis.

Use KEROSENE Engine FREE!

Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine shipped on 15 days' FREE Trial, proves kerosene cheapest, safest, most powerful fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given on reliable farm engine; if not, pay nothing.

Gasoline Going Up!

Automobile owners are burning up so much gasoline that the world's supply is running short. Gasoline is 9c to 15c higher than coal oil. Still going up. Two pints of coal oil do work of three pints gasoline. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion from coal oil.

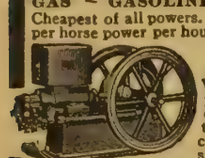
Amazing "DETROIT"

The "DETROIT" is the only engine that handles coal oil successfully; uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Basic patent—only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 20 h.p., in stock ready to ship. Complete engine tested just before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric-lighting plant. **Prices (stripped), $29.50 up.** Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate amazing, money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, we will allow you Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write! **Detroit Engine Works, 383 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.**

WITTE ENGINES

GAS — GASOLINE — DISTILLATE

Cheapest of all powers. One cent average cost per horse power per hour. Nothing can equal.



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We build all sizes. Hopper jacket or water tank cooling. Inducements to introduce in new localities. Write stating size and style wanted.

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Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.
Please mention Nat. Farmer and Stock Grower.

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF

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in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our New Illustrated Catalogue No. 44. Send for it now. It is FREE.

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WE GIVE A $3.00 PRIZE

FOR INTRODUCING INTO 3 FAMILIES KING'S SEED PRIZE PLAN

(A Watch and 4 Blade Knife Given for selling 38 papers of seed and the introduction of our "Seed-Premium" plans into 3 families.)

We will mail you 38 papers of Vegetable Seed—(any kind you want) and you get our premium for selling them then we send you the 3 introductory cards, you introduce the plans and get another premium. You make your own selection of premium from our list.

Our plan is new, fair, liberal, we use it in order to widely introduce our Seeds and Premiums. Write for the 38 papers of Seed at once—you can sell out in a few hours and earn your premium.

T. J. King Seed Co., Richmond, Va.

A GOLD WATCH (10 year guarantee) for introducing our "Seed-Premium" into 10 families.

ONCE IN A LIFE TIME

is often enough to do some things. It's often enough to buy a wagon if you buy the right kind. The

ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON

lasts that long under ordinary conditions. First, the life of a wagon depends upon the wheels. This one is equipped with our **Electric Steel Wheels**, with straight or stagger spokes and wide tires. Wheels any height from 24 to 60 in. It lasts because tires can't get loose, no re-setting, hubs can't crack or spokes become loose, felloes can't rot, swell or dry out. Angle steel hounds.

THOUSANDS NOW IN DAILY USE

Don't buy a wagon until you get our free book, "Wheel Sense."
ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 40 Quincy, Ill.

The Battle With Weeds.

With the coming of spring come the weeds, which must be fought throughout the season. The weeds are stronger than most of our plants, because the weeds in any section are there because it is adapted to them, while the cultivated plants are not so well adapted to the soil, and would often be exterminated in a year or two by the weeds if not protected by man.

The weeds that have been long in a locality have great power of endurance. Sometimes plowing under weeds and their seeds will preserve the seeds for subsequent years. In some cases seeds have been in the ground for twenty years or more and then produced plants when the ground was plowed up.

The writer helped plow a grass field that had been in sod for so many years that none of his acquaintances remembered the field as other than a hay field. Tradition said that formerly the land there had been ccovered with nettles. It was plowed up and planted in potatoes. But the nettles got up about as soon as the potatoes did, and soon the whole field was thick with them.

When weeds that are in seed are turned under, it should be so shallow that the seeds will rot as well as the plants that bear the seeds. The man that goes into a weedy field and plows it under deep is likely to have the work to do over again in subsequent years.

Where there are no old weed seeds in the ground the spring plowing of weeds can be deep if the weeds have no seeds left over from the previous year. This, however, is the case. Therefore, for weed destruction to be effective it is better to let the seeds sprout and then turn them under. For weed destruction spring plowing is better than fall plowing, as there are more ripe seeds on the ground in the fall than in the spring.

The most successful agriculturists we have wage a terrible warfare on weeds. The writer has in mind a very successful peach grower, whose orchard covers hundreds of acres. His weeders are going from early spring to late fall, at fixed intervals. He boasts that a weed never appears in his peach orchard. The ground is covered with a blanket of pulverized soil and in it the roots of his trees find no other roots to take the moisture and the plant food that the tree roots are seeking. Therefore the thrift that in some orchards appears in the weeds, in this man's orchard appears in the trees and their fruit. It is not surprising to learn therefore that in one year this man made $15,000 net from his orchard.

One of the saddest sights, agriculturally speaking, the writer ever saw was a five-acre onion field where the owner had neglected the weeds. He found other work pressing and let the weeds go as long as considered possible. Then just as he was about to attack the weeds with the cultivators, there set in a long wet spell with rains and high temperature. It was a fine thing for the weeds and soon they overtopped the onions and dwarfed them. A little while after the mowing machine was seen in the field and the ground was plowed for some other crop.

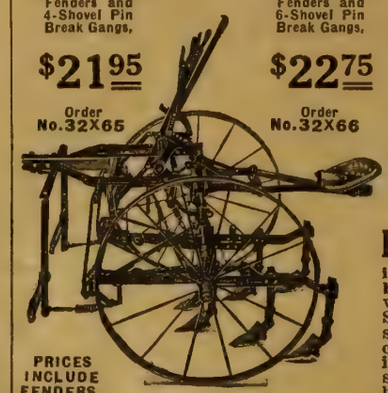
The Battle Against Weeds.

The fight against weeds in grain crops is becoming very much the same as the fight against the diseases and pests afflicting fruits and vegetables. The sprayer is brought into play and the grain crops are relieved of the uninvited competitor for the earth's fertility by the destruction of the weeds that are sprayed to death, while the grain touched by the spray is not hurt in any way. On many large farms weeds are destroyed with a solution of sulphate of iron applied as a spray. This practice is a paying branch of agriculture. The first weed to receive attention was wild mustard, then quack grass, Canada thistle, wild radish, dodder in clovers, etc. Sulphate of iron is a by-product of wire manufacture, and is sold cheap in bags. This subject of spraying weeds is best explained by a paper entitled "Eradication of Farm Weeds." It is issued free to farmers by the American Steel and Wire Company, of Chicago, Ill.

DAVID BRADLEY

Complete With Fenders and 4-Shovel Pin Break Gangs, **$21.95** Order No. 32X65

Complete With Fenders and 6-Shovel Pin Break Gangs, **$22.75** Order No. 32X66



PRICES INCLUDE FENDERS.

R. F. D. No. 6, Box 2, Milford, Ill.
Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—My Little Jap is far ahead of any cultivator I have ever seen. The seat bar guiding motion is the best thing out, and the advantage of being able to raise and lower the gangs with the balancing lever after having set them to exact depth with the raising levers makes it superior to all others. This is saying a good deal, but it's true. The good features of the Little Jap make me feel like striking out with it and working in fields along the road, so as to convince people of its superiority over all other makes.
Yours truly,
CHARLES TANSEL.

The David Bradley LITTLE JAP CULTIVATOR

is your own idea of what a cultivator should be; the perfect implement you have been wishing for since you plowed your first field. So far ahead of any other that it really should be called by some other name than cultivator. Every other manufacturer hoping for success is trying to copy its exclusive patented features. We only name them here. Our catalog tells all about them.

Pivot Axles and Seat Bar Dodging Lever; easiest, quickest, widest dodge. A clear view of the row at all times. The one successful cultivator for hillside work. No drifting; gangs work parallel and at even depth.

Balance Frame; adjustable for rows of any width. Seat and stirrups adjustable for boy or man, and machine adapts itself to heavy or light weight operator.

Depth Regulating Lever for each gang, and **Combined Gang Raising and Balancing Lever** that lifts both gangs at end of row without disturbing depth adjustment.

Short Hitch and Direct Draft; easy on team. Draft helps lift gangs, also keeps shovels in ground.

Sixteen Styles of Gangs. Fin break or spring trip shovels, surface blades, spring teeth or discs. Levelers, rakes and other attachments. Buy one cultivator and as many kinds of extra gangs as wanted.

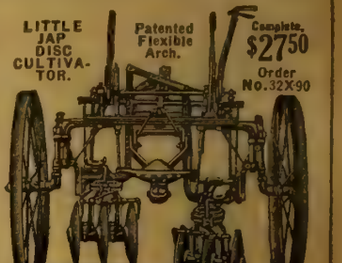
Wheels 42 inches high; wide tires; staggered spokes; long distance dustproof grease retaining hubs.

Materials throughout the best that money can buy. Highest grade steel and malleables used. $100.00 couldn't make it better.

Send for our Book of David Bradley Farm Implements, or see our big General Catalog for complete descriptions and prices of all styles of Little Jap Cultivators and special attachments. Other styles of Bradley cultivators from $9.93 up.

We can always furnish repairs for any David Bradley implement made since 1832 and ship the day we receive the order.

LITTLE JAP DISC CULTIVATOR. Patented Flexible Arch. Complete, $27.50 Order No. 32X90



R. F. D. No. 1, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—I am fifty-two years old and did my first plowing with a single shovel plow, then the double shovel, next the walking cultivator and then the sulky plow. Have used more different kinds of cultivators than most men, and think I can plow corn as good as any man living, and I must say that the Little Jap is the best I ever used for good work and easy running, both on man and team. It is the only cultivator for the hired man. You regulate it and send him into the field and he has simply got to plow corn.
Yours truly,
A. H. KNAPP.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. CHICAGO

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A Sharp Thrust.

This is a quotation from a Connecticut woman's diary, dated 1790: "We had roast pork for dinner; and Dr. S., who carved, held up a rib on his fork and said: 'Here, ladies, is what Mother Eve was made of.' 'Yes,' said Sister Patty, 'and it's from very much the same kind of critter.'" —The Christian Register.

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ROLLER-BEARING LIGHT DRAFT

SUCCESS SPREADER

The only spreader with a 33-year record of good work. Simplicity, Durability and Light Draft always foremost. Direct Chain Drive. No Cog Gears. The choice of men who investigate thoroughly. Wood or metal wheels. A generation of experience back of every Success. The leader from the first. Exclusive features all patented. Catalog of facts Free. Write us promptly.

Kemp & Burpee Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

It Wins in Clover

This picture from an actual photo shows **Louden Balance Grapple Fork** lifting a third of a ton of dry clover hay.

How's that for a winner?

There isn't another fork in the world in its class. It's the only one that can handle clover, alfalfa and threshed straw as successfully as timothy. No dribbling or scattering, with long stuff or short, large load or small.

Louden's BALANCE GRAPPLE Fork

has a patented arch support that gives perfect balance. It takes hold or releases its load at the slightest touch. Simple in design, made of steel with heavy malleable connections. **Will lift half a ton without bend or break.**

Get the **Louden, the best hay fork in the world.** See it at your dealer's. If he hasn't it don't run chances with any other—write us direct.

Get our complete Free Catalog of **Louden Barn Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Flexible Bird Proof Door Hangers, Hay Tools,** etc. Also booklet "Some Interesting Facts on a Homely Subject. Write now.

Louden Machinery Co., 651 Broadway, Fairfield, Iowa.

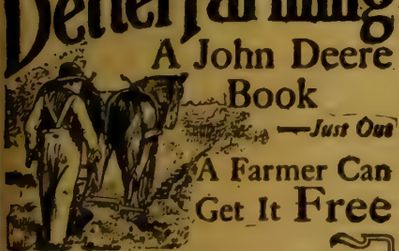
The Barley Crop.

Brewers are getting anxious about the malted barley crop. They have been the only buyers of any importance and for years have kept the price in cities down to from sixty-five to eighty cents a bushel. Farmers have received fifty to sixty-five cents a bushel. Towards the end of March, speculators of this year appeared to have cornered the market and brewers have had to pay up to $1.25 per bushel. This, it is said, will put up the wholesale price of beer.

California, Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Dakota and Iowa, in the order named, were the principal states producing barley in 1910, and these states produced 78 per cent. of a total crop of 162,227,000 pounds, or about 8,000,000 bushels less than during the previous year. But all states, more or less, are raising barley, and it may be a good idea to look closer into this paying crop.

Better Farming

A John Deere Book —Just Out



A Farmer Can Get It Free

THIS valuable book has eighteen articles on live farm topics, written by the highest authorities. Get the book and a full description of John Deere Plows and Cultivators. They are the implements of *quality*, made for farmers who want the best. We will send the book and catalogue of John Deere goods if you write for

Package No. 7.

Mention the package number *sure*, then you will get exactly the right stuff.

DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

Modern Abattoir in German China.

It is doubtful if in any city in the world the slaughtering of cattle for consumption is conducted under more sanitary and painstaking auspices than in Tsingtau. One can with perfect confidence eat the meat bought from the slaughtering plant, for every head is killed and prepared for the market under the personal supervision of a German qualified to act in that capacity. Soon after the occupation of Kiaochow by the Germans the necessity for the establishment of an abattoir along hygienic lines became apparent. The German Reichstag appropriated money to build the institution, which was done under the control and supervision of competent veterinarians, and it stands to-day a model of its kind in the Far East on a site far removed from the dwelling part of the city and close to the sea. The city's electric-power station and the tallow and hide warehouse of an American firm are its only neighbors. The refuse is carried direct to the sea, and the odors never penetrate the city. This is from a report by United States Consul J. C. McNally at Tsingtau to the Bureau of Commerce and Labor.

Flax Growing a Money Crop.

Flaxseed stands up as the farm product that is outselling all other crops. The United States Agricultural Department mentions the average price, March 1, 1909, at $1.41 per bushel; March 1, 1910, $1.93 per bushel; and March 1, 1911, at $2.40 per bushel. North Dakota raised 5,778,000 bushels in 1910 out of a total crop of 14,116,000 bushels. Minnesota came next with 3,540,000 bushels; South Dakota, 3,330,000 bushels. Other states raising flax in a small way are Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Western Texas. The crop was 10,000 bushels short last year.

And now comes H. M. Cottrell, the Agricultural Commissioner of the Rock Island Lines, advocating that dry-land farmers take up flax culture He says as follows:

"Flax averaged one-half a crop in 1909 and one-third of a crop in 1910 for the United States. The crop was short in 1910 in the flax-growing sections of the entire world. As early as November 1st, Chicago was forced to get flax from Argentine and Calcutta. Flax is now selling at two and a half times the ordinary price, and there is not nearly enough in the world to supply even urgent demands.

"Flax is one of the best dry-farming crops for the plains whenever the soil in the spring is moist enough to secure rapid growth. When the soil is dry in the spring, flax is a poor crop, no matter how favorable the summer season may be.

"In most sections of Western Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Western Colorado the soil is in good condition in regard to moisture, and if the farmers will get good seed and thoroughly prepare the soil for it, they can probably make large profits with flax this year. The dry farmers of the Southwest can market their crop before the crop from the regular flax-growing sections is ready and should get the cream of the high prices.

"Flax, on the plains, will average twelve to eighteen bushels an acre in a favoable season, using good seed and thorough preparation of the soil. Flax in Eastern Colorado commands a premium because of its high percentage of oil.

"**Preparation of Soil.**—Bright, plump seed only should be used. There is much shriveled and diseased seed on the market. Diseased seed sowed once will infect the farm for years, and the winds carry this infection all over the neighborhood. Immediately before sowing, treat all seed with 40 per cent. formaldehyde. Spread the seed thinly on a floor. After the seed has been spread, mix one-half ounce formaldehyde to one gallon of water for each bushel of seed. Thoroughly sprinkle the seed with one-fourth of the liquid, shoveling and mixing the seed and sprinkle again with another fourth of the liquid and mix again. Repeat until the seed has been sprinkled and mixed four times, taking care that every seed is thoroughly dampened. Quickly shovel the seed into a heap and cover with a canvas or sacks for two hours. Spread out, dry quickly, and sow within twelve hours.

"**Seeding.**—Sow after the danger of hard frost is passed, using a drill and seeding about twenty pounds of seed per acre and putting the seed one-half to one inch deep. Broadcasting puts the seed in at uneven depths, causing uneven growth and ripening.

"Write your Agricultural College to find the nearest point where good seed can be bought."

"Would you rather buy a new barn?"

—Asks the little Paint Man

Would you rather buy a new barn than pay for painting now and then? It costs more to build a barn than it does to paint it. A barn that is painted right at the right time will last five or six times as long as one that is neglected.

A barn of wood has a certain amount of durability which is roughly about 15 or 20 years, but that same barn will last 40 or 50 and more years if painted promptly and sufficiently often to keep on protecting the wood.

Paint is a preventive—not a cure. You cannot save a barn that has fallen into ruin by painting it. You must paint it while it is new and keep it painted.

The cost of the best paint and the cost of the best painter are less than the cost of renewing a weather-beaten barn. The best paints are Sherwin-Williams Paints—easy to apply—look well—wear well.

I have written a book about these things which explains the Sherwin-Williams way of saving money on a farm better than I can do it here. Its name is "Paints and Varnishes for the Farm." A free copy will be sent you at once if you write today.

Address THE LITTLE PAINT MAN, care of

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

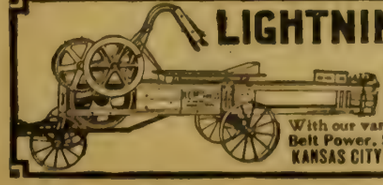
689 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio. In Canada, 897 Centre Street, Montreal
Sold by dealers everywhere. Ask for color cards

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers. The price of the book alone is 50 cents.

When exports are largest it often happens that prices are the lowest. A poor condition for the producer is sometimes an elegant period for the non-producer.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES



For 25 years the Reliable Balers. Simple, Free from Breakage, Greatest Capacity and Best Work—Strong and Durable. Consider these Facts for a Profitable Investment. With our various styles can meet your requirements, Horse & Belt Power, Self Feed Attachments. Write for our Catalog.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 425 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

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The Extra Session of Congress.

To consider and pass the so-called reciprocity bill in Congress, which is the entering wedge for farmers' products to be admitted free of duty from all parts of the world, will be the main business of Congress if the President of the United States has his way about it. After the House of Representatives has received the message and has entered upon the consideration of the treaty, a gentleman named Bryan will have more influence in the House on the situation than the President, although at present Mr. Bryan, who poses as a farmer, is in favor of passing the bill.

In the Senate, however, it is different. There still remains a small majority of those who were elected as Protectionists. If they stand by their professed principles the bill will not pass. But the majority is small and some of them are what are called Insurgents, but they were Protectionists when they were elected and cannot vote for the bill except by confessing that they obtained their election under false pretenses.

We hope that the bill will not pass. We hope that from one end of the country to the other the farmers will insist upon those who advocated protection standing up for it, and if they fail to do so we hope to see a Farmers' Party organized for the purpose of relegating to private life all those legislators who vote against the platform upon which they were elected.

A Demoralizing Proposition.

If the so-called reciprocity treaty with Canada is passed by Congress it will demoralize the grain-growing farmers of the United States to such a degree that for several years there will surely be reduced grain acreage. It will cause the utmost distress in the agricultural implement trade and it will disturb the whole country. Just as farmers are receiving lower prices for their corn because they have raised the largest crop ever known; just as oats are selling below cost of production by reason of two enormous crops raised in succession; just as cattle, hogs and sheep have been reduced in market value several cents a pound by weight of the supply, this meddlesome, stupid, uncalled-for proposition is sprung upon the farmers, and by the very politicians who have preached protection for farm products. There has been a great miscalculation. It appears to be a put-up job to sacrifice the farmer in the interest of the manufacturer, and even the interest of the manufacturer is endangered thereby. For every additional farm implement sold in Canada there will be ten less sold in the United States, and the progress in the line of improved agriculture will be set back to such an extent that will be astonishing. It is not a square free-trade proposition, give and take, between this country and Canada, but a surrender of the farmers' rights without reciprocal return. The National Grange is to be applauded as the first farm organization to jump into the breach and expose it.

A Neglected Market.

Before the Sphinx Club of New York City, on March 14th, 1911, Mr. G. B. Sharpe, Advertising Manager of the De Laval Separator Company, delivered a short address, and it was entitled "A Neglected Market." He referred to the farming interest as the market that had been neglected, and he advised business men to regard the farmer as he really is today, and not as he was years ago. He spoke almost as much of the improvement in the farmer personally as he did in regard to the farmer's surroundings. He said that business men would regard the farmer as a better customer when they understood him better as a man and as a land owner whose finances were improving year by year. He spoke of the increased earning power of the farmer and contrasted the same with the comparatively small gains in recent years to be observed in the material progress of the city people. Mr. Sharpe spoke also of the agricultural press and its influence for good with the farming population and of its value to merchants and manufacturers as advertising mediums. He spoke of the trolley fine, the telephone and of improved implements as helping to bring about the superior farm surroundings, but he said nothing of the invention which it is his personal duty and pleasure to exploit, the omission probably being due to the fact that it was not the proper time or place for such an exploitation, yet he could have said, and we will here say it for him, that in hundreds of thousands of instances in this great farming land of ours the prosperity of the farmer, as evidenced in splendid herds, fine barns, magnificent homes and good bank accounts, is due to the invention of one Dr. Gustav De Laval, whereby cream and milk are separated while both are sweet and fresh from the cow. This one invention introduced into the United States less than thirty years ago took the drudgery of butter-making off the farm, established the creamery interest, adding points in quality to the butter output of the country and bringing sweet cream into business circles as a transportable product. It is but justice to the inventive genius of Dr. De Laval to say that in the history of the world no greater victory by human being was ever won in peace or war.

Our Dictionary Premium.

Our Subscription Department is advertising Laird & Lee's Webster's New Standard Dictionary. This book is worthy the attention of all of our readers. It is just the right size and no one can fail to be satisfied with it. It is advertised on page 25.

When the government has succeeded in demoralizing the farming interest there will be hard times for some of the other interests. If the bogus reciprocity bill is passed, the extra session of Congress will cost the country many millions of dollars.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

The following were the quotations for grain at St. Louis, Mo., March 31st, 1911. The prices represent cash transactions for all grades on sale:

Quote: No. 2 red wheat, 85½ to 88½c.; No. 3 red, 84 to 86½c.; No. 4 red, 78½ to 81½c.; No. 2 hard, 85 to 95c.; No. 3 hard, 82 to 90c.; No. 4 hard, 77 to 82c.

Quote: No. 2 corn, 45½ to 46c.; No. 3 corn, 44 to 45c.; No. 4 corn, 42½ to 43c.; no-grade, 39½ to 40c.; No. 2 yellow, 45½ to 46c.; No. 3 yellow, 44 to 45c.; No. 2 white, 46 to 47c.; No. 3 white, 44c.

Quote: No. 2 oats, 31c.; No. 3 oats, 30½c., n.; No. 4 oats, 29½c., n.; No. 2 white, 32 to 32½c., n.; standard, 32 to 32½c.; No. 3 white, 31 to 32c.; No. 4 white, 30 to 31c.; No. 2 rye, 93c.

Henry Fricke, of Boonville, Mo., marketed two cars of clipped Western wethers at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, late in March, averaging 110 pounds, at $4.75 per 100 pounds. These were sold on the market by Sam White, salesman for Clay, Robinson & Co.

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Plan Book 10c

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We will supply you with high-grade, guaranteed Building Material—the best made in America—at an enormous cash saving.

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GORDON-VAN TINE COMPANY
2485 Case Street Davenport, Iowa

Strong Door, 77c

Mis[l] of Stair Comple and ready put togethe $23[9]

We offer a splend variety of Stair M terial in Oak and Y low Pine. Our desig admit of many variation Our prices save you fro $60 to $125 on a comple flight of stairs. See Catal for latest stair designs.

Estimates FRE[E]

The PROVEN MACHINES

You don't "guess" when you buy the **Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine** and the **Buttercup Cream Separator.** They have *proven* themselves for years and are daily making good in actual service. They have stood the test of the hardest work which shows whether a machine is built to last. They have earned their right to leadership.

The Waterloo Boy

Has a clean record of 18 years of making good. Read what users say about it. See your neighbor's engine at work. You'll find these vital points proven: The simplest, most economical engine to run, starts easy summer or winter, develops the most power for its weight and rating, don't get out of order, and repair bills practically nothing.

The governor speed lever, patented mixer, improved igniter, open jacket and interchangeable parts are all strong features of superiority. The very best of material and expert workmanship give durability to the **Waterloo Boy.** We are putting out over one hundred engines per day, and steadily increasing our capacity.

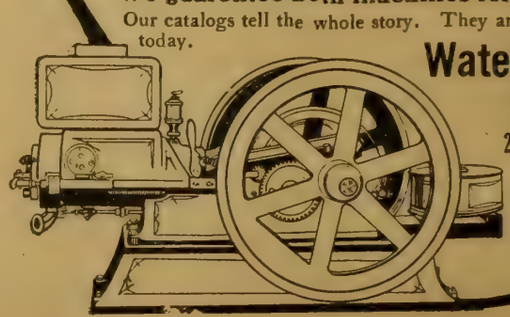
The Buttercup Cream Separator

Skims down to 1-100th of 1% of the cream—and that's record efficiency. It is heavy, strong and simple in construction and has helical gears of phosphor-bronze, the hardest gear metal known. It will be on the job good as new, after your house tumbles down. It has a big, low, convenient bowl, runs light and is easy to clean. It is the separator **you** ought to have at the price you **want** to pay.

We back up the merits of the **Waterloo Boy** and **Buttercup Cream Separator** with square dealing—you can count on exactly what we say. We've never failed to keep our promises.

We guarantee both machines for 5 years.

Our catalogs tell the whole story. They are FREE. Write for them today.



Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co.,
228 W 3rd. Ave.,
Waterloo, Iowa.

5 YEARS GUARANTEE

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers. The price of the book alone is 50 cents.

For 60 cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Most Reliable Watch.

One hundred and eighty of the leading railroads have adopted the Howard Watch as the standard of excellence. It is because the Howard Watch has no actual competitor. There is an interesting story about this watch which our patrons will take pleasure in reading. Just write a postal card to Dept. QQ, Howard Watch Works, Boston, Mass., and ask for the story of The First American Watch. See page 5.

Sad Outlook.

Mistress—"I'm sorry you are going to leave, Marie. Are you going to better yourself?"

Marie—"No, ma'am. I'm going to get married."—Chicago News.

Sold on Nine Months Time!

That Shows our Faith.

The KING WEEDING-MACHINE

A MACHINE NOT A DRAG.

The **only** weeder for **Cotton**—the **best** for **all crops.** It is always under positive control, cutting deep or shallow, light or heavy, changing from one to the other instantly, as **directed by the boy** driver who **considers it play.** The **King,** unlike the old drag weeder that collects trash, drags out plants and is so difficult to handle, is a **weeding machine** that glides easily and smoothly, striking light or heavy as desired—the teeth may be thrown a foot high and held without a particle of strain on the driver.

AGENTS MAY SECURE SAMPLES AT NO MONEY COST.

Thos. Thompson, says: "I credit your weeder with **8 bales of cotton** this year."

W. N. Pittman, says: "I wouldn't take $50.00 for it. I worked my entire crop with it."

L. C. Cooke, says: "Paid for itself twice in corn alone. Made me two extra bales of cotton."

Chas. Johnson, says: "My little girl ran the machine over my crop and made me 3 extra bales."

Jesse Williams, says: "I wouldn't take $50.00 for my King Weeder and do without it."

More than two thousand other proofs on file.

THE KING DISTRIBUTOR.

Puts out fertilizers—**in drills,** two rows at a time, or on both sides of **two lists,** or on both sides of two rows of the growing crop—it broadcasts any quantity of fertilizer, phosphates, nitrates, kainit, cotton seed and fine compost. **A Sample for trial** on **long time.** Pays for itself in a few days in rentals from neighbors

KING WEEDER COMPANY, Richmond, Va.

GOOD BOOKS AND PAPERS.

GINSENG—THE BONANZA ROOT. Cultivated Ginseng now selling in market at $4.50 to $5.00 a pound. The book on Ginseng is a work of 159 pages, 5x7 inches, bound in cloth. It is illustrated and by M. G. Kains. Chapters on history and botany, seeding, cultivation, harvesting and marketing. It discusses in a practical way how to begin with either seed or roots, soil, climate, location, preparation, maintenance of beds, etc. This book is sold by Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo., and mailed for 50 cents a copy.

ASPARAGUS—Its culture for home use and market. A practical treatise on the planting, cultivation, harvesting, marketing and preserving of Asparagus by F. M. Hexamer. It is handsomely illustrated, 5x7 inches, 174 pages, bound in cloth, and the price is 50 cents, delivered by mail. Asparagus is a money crop. It does not require special skill or unusual conditions. The up-to-date methods of asparagus culture are in this book. Sold by Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

THE BOOK OF ALFALFA by F. D. Coburn, of Kansas. History, cultivation and merits. Its uses as a forage and fertilizer. Soil and seeding, cultivation, harvesting, storing. Alfalfa as a feed stuff; in beef making; in the dairy; for swine; for horses and mules; for sheep raising; for bees; for poultry; for crop rotation, etc. Alfalfa from A to Z. An illustrated book of 336 pages, 6x9 inches, bound in cloth. Worth a million but sold for $2.00 and mailed postage paid. We also include one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

"FEEDING FARM ANIMALS." This is a 500-page book, bound in cloth, pages 5½x8 inches, and the price is $2.00, which includes delivery by mail. There are twenty-one chapters. It covers meat and milk production, general feeding and the care of domestic animals. It is claimed to be The Most Teachable Book by far ever written on the subject of live stock feeding. Send orders to Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CELERY CULTURE. This is by Prof. W. R. Beattie, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. A practical guide for beginners and a great help to experienced celery growers. It is one of the little books that are worth their weight in diamonds. There is no line of gardening that pays better. **CELERY CULTURE** is fully illustrated, bound in cloth, 150 pages, 5x7 inches. The price is 50 cents, including mailing. Sold by Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St.Louis,Mo.

SQUABS FOR PROFIT by Wm. E. Rice and Wm. E. Cox, expert pigeon fanciers. It includes all particulars of how an original investment of $50 has grown to $3,000. The illustrations are simply superb. The plans and specifications for buildings are as complete as an expert architect can make them. The book contains 118 pages, 5x7 inches, bound in cloth, and will be sent postpaid for 50 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

STRAWBERRY CULTURIST by Andrew S. Fuller. This book contains the history, sexuality, field and garden culture of strawberries, forcing or pot culture. How to grow from seed, hybridizing and all information necessary to enable everybody to raise their own strawberries, together with a description of new varieties and a list of the best of the old sorts. The strawberry crop of the United States is worth more than all other small fruit crops combined. The **STRAWBERRY CULTURIST** is illustrated, 60 pages, 5x7 inches, bound in flexible cloth. Price, 50 cents, including one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St.Louis,Mo.

THE GOLDEN STREAM, issued by the International Harvester Company of Chicago, Ill., and mailed free on request of farmers and dairymen. This is a delightful publication of sixty-eight pages, devoted to dairy subjects. It contains sixty-five illustrations, consisting of champion dairy cows, barn interiors, milk houses, dairy herds, besides valuable matter for general farmers and dairymen.

PASSED OVER THE RIVER.

Thomas Loonan, for forty-seven years a prominent farmer and stock feeder of Hudson, Iowa, entered his rest early in March. He was born in Kings county, Ireland, in the year 1833, and came to America in 1864.

On February 7th, William N. Whitely, of Springfield, Ohio, passed to his rest in his 77th year. He was inventor, manufacturer and philanthropist. In 1867, in competition with Benj. H. Wardner, in a contest of reapers, he unhitched his horses and ran his own reaper, the Champion, from one end of the field to the other. He was a giant among men and the founder of the industries of Springfield, Ohio, and as a field demonstrator of agricultural implements never had an equal.

Captain Lee Hall died at San Antonio, Texas, on March 17th. He was always interested in the ranch business, but he was famous as a Texas ranger. Captain Hall was born in 1849 in North Carolina and arrived in Texas in 1879, where he soon became at home on the Mexican border, where he was a terror to rustlers.

Colin Cameron, prominent breeder of Hereford cattle, died March 6th at Lochiel, Arizona. He was manager of the San Rafael Cattle Company and one to whom much in the improvement of handling range herds should be attributed. He was foremost in the work done by cattle raisers' associations for the good of the interest he was identified with.

Is There *Grain* In *Your* Straw Pile?

All threshing machines are not alike. There is one different from all others. It has a different way of taking the grain out of the straw. **It beats it out** just as you would do by hand with a pitchfork. All other machines depend upon its dropping out.

This one different machine is the Red River Special and you should insist upon having it do your threshing. It will save all your grain and waste none of your time.

It saves the Farmer's Thresh Bill.

It has the Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun," the patented grate and check plate, the greatest separating device ever built.

The Big Cylinder drives the intermingled straw, chaff and grain against the separating grate, **beating** the grain through where the check plate catches it and delivers it to the grain pan and mill.

Ninety-five per cent of the grain is taken out right there.

The straw goes over upon the shakers which hold it and **BEAT** it until all the grain is **BEATEN OUT.**

In all other kinds the straw is hurried out of the machine and the grain is expected to drop out.

It doesn't. Thousands of green straw stacks every year loudly say it doesn't.

The Red River Special saves all this. Insist upon its doing your work this year.

It will save your thresh bill. **Full particulars furnished if asked for.**

To Whom It May Concern:

I, J. Knudson, farmer, of McHenry County, North Dakota, do depose and say that during the summer of 1908 I bought of Nichols & Shepard Company a threshing outfit, consisting of one 20 horse power, double cylinder traction engine and one 32x52 Red River Special Separator with wind stacker, self-seeder and weigher attached.

That on or about August 23, 1908, I started this outfit near a stack of old straw that had been threshed in 1907 by a——— separator, and to stretch the belts on the new machine I caused a small load of old straw from the stack in question to be run through the new machine, and was surprised to get over sixteen bushels of oats from this load of straw.

I afterward threshed out the balance of this stack and got 347 bushels of grain.

(Signed) JAMES KNUDSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, in and for McHenry County, North Dakota, this 6th day of Feb. 1909.

(Seal) J. EDGAR WAGAR, Notary Public.

My commission expires March 27, 1914.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY **Battle Creek, Michigan**

Builders of Threshing Machinery and Engines

The death of Captain John A. McBride, of Scotland county, North Carolina, a leader in agriculture, is mentioned by the Farmer and Mechanic as a great loss to the state, saying: "Captain McBride was a pioneer in good farming. In the year 1909, on ten acres of land, he produced thirty bales of cotton, weighing five hundred pounds each, to the acre. The reason of this was that he studied farming and understood it and mastered it just as a doctor masters medicine, or a lawyer masters law. His life and example were worth much to the state, and yet his modesty was as conspicuous as his worth."

At his home in New York City, on March 16th, at the good old age of ninety-two years, the veteran horseman, Frank Work, passed to his rest. He was of national prominence as owner of valuable trotters in the days of Goldsmith Maid and Dexter and as an associate of Robert Bonner, Wm. H. Vanderbilt and others of the old horse-loving brigade.

GENERAL FARM NOTES.

The New York Produce Review reports that the steamer Oceanic, which left New York for Southampton March 3, carried 5,514 packages of dressed poultry, valued at $39,360, and the St. Paul, which left for Southampton March 10, had 2,444 boxes, valued at $14,707.

During the year 1910, Chicago received 272,754 tons of hay; St. Louis, 242,481; Kansas City, 301,408; Cincinnati, 189,202; Cleveland, 81,921; Peoria, 47,819; Minneapolis, 46,330; and Milwaukee, 40,102. These are called the principal primary markets.

There are now 77,314 farms, averaging 333 acres to the farm, in South Dakota, against 52,622 farms of 332 acres ten years ago. The great increase, according to the census, is in farms of 100 to 174 acres, although there is a considerable increase in larger farms.

During the year 1910, at St. Louis, 3,878,462 bushels of potatoes were received and 1,842,905 bushels were shipped out, thereby placing local consumption at 2,035,557 bushels, besides some not enumerated coming from local market gardens.

In the period between January 1st and March 31st, 1911, New York received 934,595 cases of eggs, this being an increase of 332,974 cases over the same time in 1910. No wonder the market is lower this year.

Mrs. Ralph Hershfelt, of Carlyle, Ill., has Single Comb Brown Leghorns of a superior strain and is selling eggs. Her Buff Orpingtons are also true to type, and cockerels and eggs are both offered at reasonable prices.

THE LAND INTEREST.

It was reported from Galesburg, Ill., early in March, that actual sales of farms in one week amounted in gross total to one million dollars. The farmers who sell out are said to be moving to Canada, to the West, or to the Southwest, where lands are cheaper.

Ten acres of land in Southwest Texas sold for one thousand dollars an acre. There were ten acres near League City, in Galveston county, and known as the Yarborough Orange Grove. Three and a half acres are bearing Satsuma orange trees, six acres of two-year-old trees and almost one acre devoted to one-year-old budded stock. The improvements consist of a two-room house and a small barn. The owner sold $650 worth of oranges off the tract last year, and the estimated crop this year will be worth $2,000, with increasing possibilities yearly.

O'NEIL IMPLEMENT CO.,
La Salle, Ill.,

Have on the market **CONSERVING** Carriers and **EXPANSION** Spreaders that increase the value of **MANURE** and save so much time and labor that they are the best-paying investment a stock or grain farmer can add to his equipment.

The Acetylene Light.

On page 30 will be found an article entitled "Home-made Gas Light From Crushed Stone." This is an interesting subject addressed to farmers, and, surprising as it may seem, there are 180,000 farm houses already illuminated with this brightest, whitest and cleanest of all lights. For further particulars address Union Carbide Sales Company, Dept I 56, 167 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The first Elgin butter quotation in April is 21 cents a pound, against 31 cents a year ago.

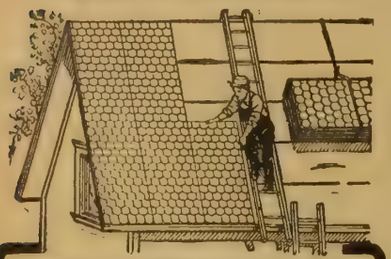
WOOL MEN!

We can interest you. Do you know that St. Louis is a **Spot Cash** market? In 20 years we have handled **more separate lots** of wool, each season, than any other commission house here. Over **40 years' experience** in the business, and your shipments receive our personal attention. We guarantee **top prices, quick sales** and **prompt cash returns.** Write for our 1911 Wool Circular, giving full particulars and points in regard to the preparation of wool for market. Wool Sacks, Shipping Tags, Market Reports, etc., sent Free upon request.

Write what you have to offer. Estab. 1874.

A. J. CHILD & SONS, St. Louis, Mo.

Buy This Money-Saving "REO" Steel Roof



Saves its cost five times over. Fireproof. Lasts longer than building. Never needs repairs. Outwears four wood shingle roofs. Wears six times as long as 3-ply composition roofing. Reduces fire insurance rates 10% to 20%.

Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles

are easy to lay. Just hammer and nails. No soldering. No tarring. Comes in stamped sheets of finest Bessemer Steel, 5 to 12 feet long, width 24 inches, either painted or galvanized.

Buy at factory-to-user prices. We pay the freight. We are largest makers of iron and steel roofing. Ask about our $10,000 Guarantee Bond Against Lightning. Write today for our new Free Money Saving Catalog 457. Send us the dimensions of your building.

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
407-457 Lock St., CINCINNATI, OHIO (44)

A Jersey Dairy Queen.

Sophie, 19th, of Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., has just finished a test which she began at the age of four years and eleven months. She is the champion cow for milk and butter production between four and five years of age. She gave 14,373 pounds 3 ounces of milk, with butter-fat content 5.986 per cent., from which the butter estimate is 1,011 pounds 5 ounces. Her milk sold at retail at 10 cents a quart; brought $718.65, and her feed bill was $173.48. Her daily milk average for the year was 39.06 pounds, and her daily butter average 2.12 pounds. She consumed 14.9 pounds of grain a day. The cost of feed was estimated as follows, per ton: Bran, $28; corn meal, $28; gluten, $30; cotton seed, $32; alfalfa, $22; hay, $20; silage, $3.00; beets, 40 cents per bushel, and pasture $3.00 per month.

Cow Stable Notes.

It is as easy to keep the cow stable clean as to allow it to be dirty much of the time. We notice that in some stables the manure is removed only once a day. This is a bad practice, for the air becomes permeated with emanations from the manure. Clean it away as soon as it drops, if you are about, or anyone else, to do the work.

In the large dairies engaged in the production of high-priced milk, the manure is removed as soon as it is dropped. The result is that the air never becomes foul, and a blind man passing through the stable would never suspect that he was passing through a dairy barn.

It often takes more time and effort to do a thing the wrong way than it does to do it the right way. This applies to almost everything about the dairy barn.

A dairyman engaged in the production of certified milk says that he is getting white-headed trying to get men suitable to milk cows and keep dairy things as they should be kept. This is a condition that plays into the hands of the farmer that has only a few cows. His supply of help comes largely from his own family and is therefore reliable. When he makes up his mind that he wants to, he can compete successfully with the big dairy company that is trying to produce clean milk under adverse circumstances, so far as expert help is concerned.

The platform where the cows stand should be made so short that the droppings fall into the trench behind the cows. Their lying place will be then clean at all times. The man whose cows go into the pasture in the spring with dried manure plastering their flanks has not yet learned how easy it is to keep his cows clean.

The cow's flanks and udder should be washed before every milking, whether the cows are dirty or not. The washing will prevent the dust from being shaken into the milk The dust carries germs that hasten the souring of the milk. The dust itself is partly the cast-off material from the body, and this cast-off material is being constantly pushed away from the skin of the cow. Then, too, the washing keeps the loose hairs from falling into the milk, and the spring is when the cow's hairs become loose.

There are too many dark cow stables. They can be easily lightened. The simplest way is to make the present small windows large. The windows behind the cows should be of good size and placed at frequent intervals. Light and air coming in behind the cows will help to keep the stable in a sanitary condition.

The old scheme of throwing the manure out of a little window behind the cows should be everywhere abandoned. The manure that is piled up in the open air all winter is partly wasted by the sun, rain and wind. Make other arrangements for the manure accumulations and have them out of sight, if possible. A cement-lined manure receptacle will prove valuable.

The Bradley Implements.

David Bradley was a noted agricultural implement manufacturer. The entire plant he established is now owned and operated by Sears, Roebuck & Co., and every implement made heretofore is yet made and sold direct from the factory. Mention this paper and write Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., for the book of David Bradley farm implements. See page 6.

A Guernsey Heifer Record.

At the Iowa Agricultural College the Guernsey heifer, Imp. Rougé, II., of the Brickfield, commencing work at 2½ years old, finished the year with a record of 10,962 pounds of milk, 5.59 per cent. fat, giving butter-fat to the amount of 611.08 pounds, equivalent to 713.76 pounds of butter. She is credited with $214.13 for butter at 30 cents a pound, and $25.87 for skim milk at 25 cents a hundred pounds. The total cost of feed was $88.91, leaving a net margin of $151.09. She is also entitled to credit for the value of her calf. She was an imported heifer.

Moisture Limit in Butter.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular advising creamery managers that hereafter no excuse will be accepted for incorporating more than 16 per cent., the lawful limit of moisture in butter. The Commissioner goes on to say that the normal moisture content in butter made by the methods now employed ranges from 14 to 14½ per cent., and the margin between this and the 16 per cent. limit fixed by the regulations under authority of law is deemed amply sufficient to protect all butter manufacturers against variations above the normal content.

The Commissioner also states that manufacturers who seek to get as near the limit as possible will have to be sure to keep under the limit, otherwise they may expect prosecution, at which excuses will not avail.

A Seven-Year Record

WITH A SCORE OF

100 Per Cent.

Have you ever thought of the tremendous amount of work that a cream separator is asked to do? No other farm implement is used so constantly, and none subjected to more strain.

Do you know what it means—all that it means—when we say that a United States Cream Separator on the farm of Mr. Lewis Richards of Carroll, Neb., has run more than 5000 times, without missing a separation, and with no repairs?

Then, do you realize what it means to you—a dairyman—when we say, and are glad to prove to you, that this is by no means a great record for the U. S.? That U. S. Separators bought nearly 20 years ago, are doing duty today, as they did in their infancy?

The United States Separator is built to skim perfectly. It *does* skim perfectly. It is built to wear for a generation. It *does* wear for a generation. It is built to give the utmost satisfaction, at the lowest price at which complete satisfaction can be bought. That it does this, thousands of users are glad to tell.

Will you be one of the fast-growing number of dairymen who have separator perfection in their dairies? A post-card today will bring you the "honest truths." Ask for Catalogue No. 125.

Vermont Farm Machine Co. Bellows Falls, Vermont, U. S. A.

Value of a Famous Bull.

"No, it is not evidence of insanity nor that a man is merely a rich fool when he pays a long price for an admittedly good breeding animal in this age of progress. Some may have thought so when in 1906 Col. A. M. Bowman, a Virginia Jersey breeder, paid $10,000 for the bull Eminent, 2d, at the Cooper sale for that year. But listen to Col. Bowman. He writes to the Jersey Bulletin that since owning Eminent, 2d, he has sold sons and daughters from him amounting to a total of $57,000 and has twenty of his daughters still on hand. And Eminent is still busy. Of course, we can't all buy $10,000 bulls, but nine out of ten dairymen are losing money by not breeding to a better bull than the one that they have at the head of their herds."—Pacific Dairy Review.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY NOTES.

The United States Navy uses 612,000 pounds of butter in a year, and it is required to score 94 to 95 points, which indicates that the boys in the navy have pretty good butter to eat—better butter than a large number of creameries can make. This butter is not allowed to contain over 14 per cent. of moisture.

Guernsey cows, such are entitled to be listed in the Advanced Register, are averaging a fraction better than five per cent. butter-fat. The general average for the whole registration is 5.083 per cent.

In the official records of Holstein-Friesian cows just tested for admission to the Advanced Register we find 172 animals, of which one-half were heifers with first and second calves, giving 26 quarts of milk a day of an average of 3.54 per cent. fat, equal to 15.8 pounds of butter per week.

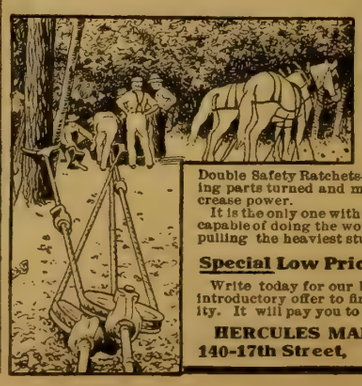
C. M. Winslow, of Brandon, Vermont, Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association and editor of the Herd Book, has issued a pamphlet entitled "The Ayrshire Cow." It is a gem of forty pages, containing the origin and history of the breed and records of individual cows. It is splendidly illustrated and interesting throughout. Dairymen should not rest a minute until they obtain a copy, which can be had by writing for it.

FIRE PROOF NO PAINT HOW

THE INDIVIDUAL FARMER MAY BUILD A SILO WITH UNSKILLED LABOR AND MATERIAL FOUND ON HIS OWN FARM ACTIVE WORKERS CAN COVER A LARGE FIELD WITH OUR RAPID CONSTRUCTION

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

CEMENT SILO CO
KALAMAZOO MICH



Triple Power HERCULES Stump Puller

All Steel—400% Stronger—Guaranteed 3 yrs.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Send for our Hercules stump puller and pull your stumps for 30 days at our expense. Then if you are satisfied send it back. The Hercules is 400% stronger than any other puller; it is the only one good enough to absolutely guarantee for 3 years—the only one with Double Safety Ratchets—the only one with all bearings and working parts turned and machines to reduce friction and increase power.

It is the only one with triple power attachments—capable of doing the work of two ordinary pullers—pulling the heaviest stumps or trees with ease.

Special Low Price To First Buyers

Write today for our big free book and special introductory offer to first buyers in each community. It will pay you to do it now. Address

HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO.
140-17th Street, Centerville, Iowa

Do Your Cows Pay Their Board?

In a recent statement Tennessee Experiment Station says:

"Over 75 per cent. of the cows tested were not worth keeping."

Do you know which are your best cows? Have you *any* cows that are unprofitable?

An accurate test generally shows surprising results, and if you have not the means of testing the quality of milk, you cannot *know* which of your cows pay you a profit. One or two "boarders" will knock the profits from an entire herd.

Champion Milk Tester

THE $1.50 TESTER THAT DOES THE WORK

is the only *low priced* tester on the market that is simple, accurate, easily understood, cannot get out of order, and shows percentage of cream and butter fat at a glance.

Used and endorsed by leading farmers and dairymen.

Sent prepaid to any address upon receipt of price, **$1.50.** Sold on a positive guarantee to refund money if not satisfactory.

Champion Milk Tester Co.

304 A St., ELGIN, ILL.

Southern Office: Cleveland, Tenn.

Ropp's Commercial Calculator.

This is a standard book and a revised, enlarged and improved edition. There are millions in us. **Ropp's Commercial Calculator** is especially valuable to farmers. By its regular use many hard problems become easy. It will prevent mistakes, relieve the mind, save labor, time and money, and do your figuring

Stock Buyer—I'll lose money on the hogs at $4.52½ unless the market improves by tomorrow. The weight is 3895 lbs. Here is your check for $166.25.

Farmer—There surely is a mistake somewhere. Ropp's New Calculator makes it $176.25. (p. 58.)

S. B. (after figuring it over carefully)—Correct. Here is a $10 bill with your check. Pardon my mistake.

in the twinkling of an eye. As handy as a watch, always ready and reliable. Anyone who will send 50 cents for one-year's subscription to this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, can select one copy of **Ropp's Commercial Calculator** as a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

A Ten-thousand-dollar Calf.

It was announced recently that Daniel W. Field, of Brockton, Mass., had sold his seven-weeks-old Royal Purple bull calf, Aaggie Cornucopia Sir Colanthe, to W. H. Miner, of Chicago, the purchase price being $10,000, the highest amount ever paid for a young bull.

The bull's dam and sire are both world champions. The dam was Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, owned by Mr. Field. Pauline is the world's champion senior four-year-old. The sire is Colantha Johanna Lad, also owned by Mr. Field. He paid $8,000 for the bull. Both sire and dam are products of previous world's champions.

Mr. Miner operates a farm of 7,000 acres at Chazy, N. Y. He is stocking his farm with the most valuable Holsteins money can buy.

Canada's New Milk Standard.

The government of Canada has defined new standards for dairy products, as follows:

Milk is defined as "the fresh, clean and unadulterated product obtained by the complete and uninterrupted milking, under proper sanitary conditions, of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within two weeks before and one week after calving, and containing not less than 3.25 per cent. of milk-fat and 8.5 per cent. of milk solids other than fat."

Certified milk must contain 12 to 13 per cent. of milk solids, not more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, from June to September, or 5,000 from October to May, and must be taken from cows semi-annually given the tuberculin test.

Cream must have not less than 18 per cent. of milk-fat, and must be free from any substance calculated to produce intensity.

The standard prescribed for butter is 82.5 per cent. of milk-fat, and not more than 16 per cent. of water. Cheese must have 45 per cent. of milk-fat, and its coloring must be harmless.

Holsteins Fill the Pail.

A correspondent of the Newark Evening News wrote a humorous article about Holsteins, of which the following is a specimen:

"If the Holstein is a big eater, she is a big producer also. Bread is never cast upon the waters in vain in her case. She pays it back lavishly with milk, in which, unfortunately, considerable of the waters have gotten mixed, rendering her milk thinner than that of any other cow. It is the only thin thing about the Holstein.

"Colonel Hayward, the genial banker and tennis champion of Branchville, owns a Holstein cow, which supplies the entire community with its household milk and supports a pen of calves besides.

"Another Holstein known as Jumbo, the property of Burson De-Bue, a prominent merchant of the town, is used as an auxiliary to the local fire department in place of a chemical. Jumbo responds to all still alarms. In proof of her efficiency it can be said that the hose company is hardly ever called out.

"Of the milk yield of Holsteins unbelievable stories are told. A buxom specimen belonging to a storekeeper at Andover is said to have filled a ten-gallon can daily for eleven months, when the owner, getting tired of waiting for her to dry up, sold her in order that he might have time to attend to his business.

"To milk a Holstein properly is a lifework. A summer boarder from Newark, descending from a train at Augusta one day last summer, saw an aged farmer milking a black and white cow, while his grandchildren, organized into a bucket brigade, carried the milk to a nearby spring house as fast as the pails were filled. When the summer boarder left on the train two weeks later the old farmer and his grandchildren were still at it."

Why Does the Fat Vary?

The relation of fat to milk is one of the unsolved problems of dairying. We do not know why, absolutely, but we know that a cow will vary from day to day. It is sometimes due to fright and unkind handling. If you take a cow that is ordinarily quiet and run a needle into her, or hit her with a club, or disturb her tranquility in some other way, the yield of milk will be very much less for that milking.

If she has what is called a nervous temperament, and is a very sensitive cow, there will be a very marked difference in the yield of milk, and fat will not be produced nearly so much.

In other words, the variation in the yield of milk is greater than the variation in the yield of fat. I remember the figures in one herd, in which one cow varied only four-tenths of one per cent. in a whole year, while another varied as much as three per cent. in her yield with no apparent cause.

Sometimes we ourselves do not feel so good as we do on other days. So of the cow. She may be a very sensitive cow, and the milker may be a little rougher on some days than on others and that may have some effect.

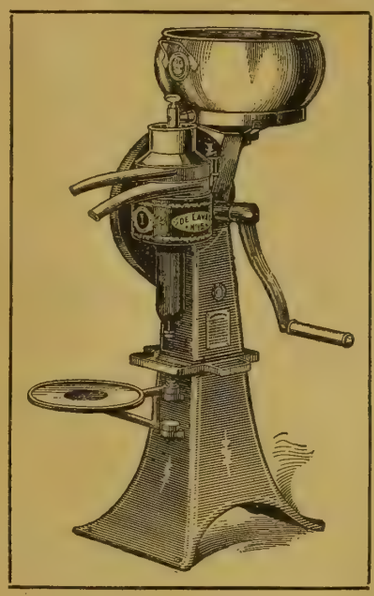
A multitude of influences are at work. The best dairyman is the one who understands the largest number of them. The tester under ordinary conditions is to be relied on for accuracy. The variation is not a variation of the tester, but a variation in the cow.—Prof. H. F. Van Norman.

98% of the World's Creameries Use

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Ten years ago there were a dozen different makes of creamery or factory separators in use. Today over 98 per cent. of the world's creameries use DE LAVAL separators exclusively.

It means a difference of several thousand dollars a year whether a DE LAVAL or some other make of separator is used in a creamery.



Exactly the same differences exist, on a smaller scale, in the use of farm separators. Owing to the fact, however, that most farm users do not keep as accurate records as the creameryman, they do not appreciate just what the difference between a good and a poor separator means to them in dollars and cents. Nine times out of ten the farmer can't tell whether or not he is wasting $50 to $100 a year in quantity and quality of product through the use of an inferior cream separator.

If you were in need of legal advice, you would go to a lawyer. If you were sick you would consult a doctor. If you had the toothache you would see a dentist. Why? Because these men are all specialists in their line, and you rely upon their judgment and skill. When it comes to buying a separator why not profit by the experience of the creameryman? His experience qualifies him to advise you correctly. He *knows* which separator will give you the best service and be the most economical for you to buy. That's why 98 per cent. of the world's creameries use the DE LAVAL exclusively.

There can be no better recommendation for the DE LAVAL cream separator than the fact that the men who make the separation of milk a *business* use the DE LAVAL to the practical exclusion of all other makes.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165-167 Broadway NEW YORK	29 E. Madison Street CHICAGO	Drumm & Sacramento Sts. SAN FRANCISCO
173-177 William Street MONTREAL	14 & 16 Princess Street WINNIPEG	1016 Western Avenue SEATTLE

At the recent meeting of the Michigan Dairymen's Association strong resolutions were adopted against the so-called reciprocity with Canada. It was characterized as an unjust and unfair measure and not reciprocal.

At the Third Illinois Butter Scoring Contest held at Urbana, the average of twenty-two tubs was: Water, 13.27; fat, 83.36; salt, 2.14; and curd, 1.01.

A Postal Brings You This Book of
1,000 AMAZING SEED BARGAINS!

"Northern Grown Seeds"
The Nation's Encyclopedia of Big-Value Seeds at Low Prices, Now Sent Free for the Asking

Don't buy seeds anywhere at any price until you have consulted this Valuable Book! The products raised from May's Seeds have a reputation on the country's gardens and farms as **the best in the world!** Vegetables, plants, bulbs, fruit and trees. All the good things for the garden and farm are included in this book of tremendous bargains—**the prices are right.**

This book is worth money to gardener and farmer because it **saves them money!** Don't delay—get the book by return mail. A postal brings it **FREE.** Write today to

L. L. MAY & CO. St. Paul, Minn.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS

$8,500 for one invention. Book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patents advertised for sale at our expense in fourteen Manufacturers' Journals.

Patent Obtained or Fee Returned

CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Att'ys
Established 16 Years
950 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

DE LAVAL WINS IN WISCONSIN.

At the Wisconsin Buttermakers' Convention held at La Crosse, January 21st to February 3d, 1911, the following were the high scores: I. W. Stryker, Nashotah, Wis., first, 96.50; G. P. Sauer, East Troy, Wis., second, 96.25; H. C. Raven, Clinton, Wis., third, 96.00. All are users of De Laval machines.

THE BROAD-TIRE LOW WAGONS.

The Electric Wheel Company, Quincy, Ill., has for many years been making a most excellent wagon of this kind. Many thousands are in use, but there are the strongest kind of reasons why the use should be universal. This Electric Handy Wagon is considered the typical wagon of its kind. It is not only a labor saver, but a wagon of wonderful

strength, and one that you will scarcely wear out in your lifetime. There can be no wheel troubles, no breakdowns.

If you want to get some up-to-date ideas along this line, some that will surely interest and profit you, take this matter up with the Electric Wheel Company. If you need a new set of wheels, that, too, is in their line. They will guarantee to fit your old running gears with their Electric Steel Wheels, and make practically a new Handy Wagon out of it. Write them before you settle down to your summer's work. If you purchase one of their Handy Wagons, or a set of their steel wheels for your old wagon, we know you will never have occasion to regret it. Address, Electric Wheel Company, Box 40, Quincy, Ill.

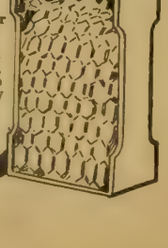
BEES PAY BIG

and require little care. All the little honey-gatherers and money-makers demand of you is to provide a home for them. They make the honey and you get the profit. What little work you must do can be made 100 per cent. easier and your profits 100 per cent. bigger if you have the

RIGHT KIND OF SUPPLIES

If you are a bee-keeper or are thinking of going into the bee business you ought to have our beautiful illustrated **New Bee Book**—just off the press. It's a complete guide to profitable bee culture. Tells you how to buy bees, what kind are best, where to locate the hives, how to care for them summer and winter, how to prepare the honey for market—in fact it tells you **all** you need to know to make bees highly profitable as a business or a side-line.

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK



We sell everything the bee-keeper needs and can save you money whether you keep few bees or many. Buy direct from headquarters at rock-bottom prices. Get our bee book and save money. Write now for a copy as the edition is limited.

Blanke Mfg. & Supply Co.,
402 Blanke Building
St. Louis, Mo.
Successors to Blanke & Hauk Supply Co.

LOOK OUT FOR HOG CHOLERA.

The farmer or stock raiser who raises hogs for market is more or less on the anxious seat from the moment the litters are farrowed until the fat squealing porkers are safely loaded in a car and headed for the stock yards.

He asks himself, what assurance has he that an epidemic of cholera will not break out among his fattening herd when he least expects it and his pork profits go glimmering almost over night.

Until recently, the hog raiser was fully justified in asking himself that question, for he really had no such assurance. To-day, however, there seems to be assurance of the most positive sort that there is absolutely not the slightest danger of an epidemic of hog cholera, worms or other swine diseases if the proper precautions are taken. According to the testimony of many farmers and hog raisers who have tried it, the "proper precaution" lies in mixing a certain amount of Merry War Lye with the swill, or if the hogs are on a dry ration, with the drinking water, night and morning, each day. The unquestioned virtue of Merry War Lye as a hog remedy is due to an exclusive process of manufacture which renders it absolutely harmless to hogs when mixed with feed or water in the right proportions. It is the only lye which can safely be administered to hogs, and is specially prepared for preventing and curing cholera, worms and all hog diseases and adds wonderfully to their weight.

The daily use of Merry War Lye immunes and fattens hogs quicker and surer than anything else. It tones up the system, assists in the perfect assimilation of the food and prevents scouring. It saves feed, because every pound of corn or other ration fed goes into flesh and fat and none of it is wasted. And only the practical, experienced hog raiser knows the amount of feed that is wasted in a herd of wormy, scoury hogs.

In order to obtain the best results, Merry War Lye should be fed every day at regular feed time. Merry War Lye is most effective when mixed in the proportions of one tablespoonful with swill for ten hogs, or one-half can added to every barrel of drinking water or feed.

Every farmer and hog raiser owes it to himself to investigate the claims made for this remedy. It is certainly cheap enough; only ten cents a can or a case of twenty-four cans for $2.00, and at that price it is the cheapest pork profit insurance a man can buy.

Merry War Lye is for sale at nearly all dealers, but if it cannot be obtained at local stores, we earnestly advise everyone of our readers who raises hogs, either on a large or a small scale, to write to the manufacturers, the E. Myers Lye Company, Dept. 22, St. Louis, Mo., for full particulars, testimonials and information. Any dealer can secure Merry War Lye for you, however. See page 32.

The Sheep Industry and Legislation.

We are in sympathy with sheep raisers in their resistance to the removal of the duties upon wool and woolen goods. At this time wool is selling at comparatively low prices, and any further depression brought about by unnecessary legislation will result to the disadvantage of the entire country.

The alleged high price of wool and woolen goods and clothing is purely imaginary. The price of clothing, compared with current rates of pay for working people, is on a very moderate basis. The wool grower does not receive over $1.70 for the wool used in a suit of clothes, and the mill owner does not make half that much. The difference between $2.50 and the cost of a suit of clothes goes to railroads, commission firms, tailors, wholesalers and retailers. Taking off the duties now imposed will injure the sheep raiser, cut down revenues, reduce the operation of railroads, put mill operatives out of work and do damage from one end of the country to the other. Congress can do more damage in a day than it can remedy in twenty years. There is only one thing for sheep raisers to do and that is to get busy. Don't wait one minute. The voice of every friend of the sheep raiser should be heard in Washington. We understand that there is a movement to shake up Washington as it was never done before. Send telegrams to your representatives in Congress and to your Senators on April 10th, or as soon thereafter as possible. Letters are too slow. Legislators were not sent to Congress to represent the farmers of Australia, Argentine or Canada; don't hesitate to tell them so. Many of them need it. Many of them will be glad to know what you think about it.

Southern Cattle at St. Louis.

On page 21 will be found the advertisement of Clay, Robinson & Co., containing a very good illustration of a drove of Mississippi cattle sold by said firm on March 6th at the highest price paid on that market for Mississippi cattle. The particulars of the sale are given on page 21, therefore it is unnecessary to mention them again. We wish to remark, however, that this transaction was alike creditable to the raiser, feeder, salesman and the market, indicating that strictly good cattle are not limited to any state or section, and that quality in beef cattle will find a ready sale at remunerative prices.

Several years ago it was the privilege of the editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower to address the Southern Live Stock Association at Agricultural College, Miss., upon the subject of "Live Stock Markets and Their Future." It was at a time when there were some doubts as to the stability and competitive features of the live stock markets. We then stated that if the stock raisers of the South would do their part they need not fear the result in market. We stated of our own knowledge that the markets for live stock had elements of stability which could not be done away with, and since then every word of the address has been supported by the sales that have been and are being made when good cattle arrive in market.

A WONDERFUL STORY ABOUT HORSES.

A simple little story about horses has done more to ameliorate the condition of the horse than any other factor. The effect of "The Story of Kate and Queen," by Prof. Jesse Beery, has been felt in every section of this country. This interesting story, charmingly told by the prolific pen of the greatest horseman the world has ever known, cannot help but be of interest to every reader of this paper.

The name of Prof. Beery is known and honored throughout the country for his wonderful feats of horsemanship. His fame as a horseman is equaled by his reputation as an author. In "The Story of Kate and Queen" Prof. Beery has put the results of his life-long work among horses. While the book was written to entertain, it is full of interesting bits of useful information that can be put into successful practice by anyone.

"The Story of Kate and Queen" has been offered absolutely free by its author, and will be sent to any of our readers upon receipt of two two-cent stamps.

Write to Prof. Jesse Beery, Box 446. Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

St. Louis Hog Prices.

On April 1st, at the St. Louis market, the top price for hogs was $6.95 per 100 pounds for a load weighing 195 pounds. The bulk of the hogs sold at $6.50 to $6.80 per 100 pounds.

SEED CORN.

GOLDEN ARROW—Distinct variety, prolific yielder, and all other standard varieties, pure-bred and true to name.

VICTOR, REGENERATED SWEDISH and other Pedigreed Seed Oats.

COWPEAS, MILLET and RAPE, and all FIELD SEEDS in season.

Send for Golden Arrow Seed Catalogue.

A. W. SCHISLER GRAIN CO.,
808 North Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

GARDEN SEEDS FREE!

Two Packets for Trial.

We send two regular sized packets of our superior **Garden Seed,** your selection, and our **Big 1911 Seed Manual** absolutely **Free to all** new inquiries. We are anxious to increase our number of customers and have you become acquainted with our **Guaranteed Seeds** is the reason we make this generous offer

If you give **Our Seeds** a trial, we are sure you will become one of our pleased customers. Write today for our Big 1911, 76-page, illustrated Seed Catalog.

A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 222, Clarinda, Ia.

SEED CORN—ROBERTS' IMPROVED REID'S YELLOW DENT. You have heard of this high-yielding prize winner before—the highest yielding yellow corn in the world's class of 1909. Write for free book explaining how it was raised, giving full particulars, prices, etc.; other varieties also. E. D. ROBERTS, Red Oak, Iowa, Rt. No. 1.

BEE SUPPLIES STANDARD GOODS AND STYLES AT

Wholesale Prices to consumers. White PineHives and accessories, **No. 1 Northern Basswood Sections, Dadant's Comb Foundations and Bingham's Smokers.** Largest and most complete stock in the west, at far below trust prices. Goods crated to take lowest freight rate. Prompt service. FREE CATALOG Write today for our big free catalog of Bee Keepers Supplies.

JONES, POST & CO., Successor to
Jones Bros. Mercantile Co. 910 Hickory St., Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

King Distributors

Lime, Fertilizers, Phosphate, Nitrates.

Use One Six Months Then Pay For It.
Cheapest and Best Spreader Made.
What it does.

Broadcasts Lime, Fertilizers, Phosphates, Nitrates, Ashes, Cotton Seed and Meal, in any quantity.

Distributing on both sides of the list covering two rows at a time This is the proper way to apply the bulk of the plant food. Distributing in the open furrows in wide streams, covering two rows at a time—better than applying it in a narrow stream.

Terms to suit all. Use it 6 months then pay
Earn a free sample by doing us a little favor. A Sample in your hands will sell others and so we offer big introductory inducements.

KING WEEDER CO., RICHMOND, VA.

Couldn't fill 1 order in 10 received last season. Have a large stock on hand now, and can ship the day order is received.

W. M. Bistock, N. Y. "Gives entire satisfaction."

R. T. Vaughan, Va. "Am pleased with the spreader."

Construction on the Farm.

Construction of buildings is made easy, simple and economical on the farm. There are manufacturers who have successfully overcome all difficulties. The first difficulty the farmer has to contend with is to draw suitable plans. This is done for him. Original plans cost much money, but the manufacturer has had many plans drawn and the farmer can buy the working plans complete for very little money. The farmer can buy plans of almost any house or outbuildings that he can imagine. He can construct the buildings at home, or he can buy the buildings ready-made. He can buy the lumber at home and buy the millwork at the factory. Foremost in doing all this work for the farmer is Gordon-Van Tine Co., 2482 Case street, Davenport, Iowa, and it will pay any farmer to send 10 cents to pay postage on their Home Builder's Plan Book.

Home-grown horseradish is selling loose from farmers' wagons at $6.25 to $6.75 per 100 pounds.

THREE-YEAR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Orders For The National Farmer and Stock Grower Solicited.

Kindly sign the Blank Form Below and Become a Regular Subscriber.

We desire to invite attention to our three-year subscription proposition. We hope to obtain one hundred thousand additional subscriptions during the present year to continue for three years. It is practically a trial subscription and payable at the end of the first year. The subscription can be stopped at any time by paying for the period the paper is taken. This method of taking subscriptions is the invention of Uncle Piper, our subscription editor, who has guaranteed that every one of them will be paid when they are due. The subscription price of this paper is is $1.00 for three years, and the bill for the subscription is sent to the subscriber at the end of the first year. When the bill goes out Uncle Piper slips in a list of handy premiums for the subscriber to select one from, providing he pays the bill promptly, and the general result is that the bill is soon paid. When it comes to getting subscriptions from intelligent, high-class farmers, Uncle Piper is at the head of the class.

Uncle Piper.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay One Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

Name.. .....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

Postoffice.. .....

The Wheat Market Situation.

The shadow of the proposed admission of wheat free of duty from Canada is upon the wheat market. People fear to be caught with wheat on their hands.

At the time when the government issued the estimate of grain remaining in farmers' hands the statistical position was not unfavorable to those who have wheat for sale.

The United States Department of Agriculture reported that on March 1st about 179,690,000 bushels of wheat remained in farmers' hands, against 173,344,000 bushels on hand a year ago and against 154,031,000 bushels of wheat, the average amount on hand March 1 during ten years just passed.

There is little in the situation, except the fear of pending legislation, to account for the reduction of 28¾ cents a bushel from the price at which May wheat was selling for exactly one year ago.

The crop of wheat in farmers' hands March 1st is worth to the farmers who have it on hand forty-six million dollars less than it would have sold for on the selling basis of one year ago.

Notwithstanding the immense reduction in the price of wheat, it is safe to assert that not one single loaf of bread will be sold to a consumer for a cent less than it was selling for a year ago.

The responsibility for this discouraging state of affairs rests upon those who brought it about, and the full consequences are not yet apparent. When the government starts in to reduce the price of the wheat crop by law, the government will hasten the time when farmers of this country will abandon wheat growing to the Canadians and to Argentine and money will have to be sent abroad to get food to feed the people. It will not be easy to get back the money that goes out for food.

On March 1st of last year, at Chicago, wheat for May delivery was contracted at $1.47⅞ per bushel, a very moderate price, being less than two cents a pound. This year, on March 1st, the wheat for May delivery was quoted at the low and unprofitable price to the grower of 86⅛ cents a bushel, and at such a price bread in cities ought to reach the people at 2½ cents or less per pound. The May quotation is the most important of the year. The wheat crop of 1910 was 691,000,000 bushels and only 57,000,000 bushels less than the largest crop ever raised.

An Indiana Farm Calf.

The following is from our friend and patron Mr. E. S. Rigdon, of Wheeling, Ind., who says: "In the January issue I note the history of the grand champion steer Shamrock, II. I just wish to say we can grow calves down in 'Old Indiana,' and to substantiate my claim will send you the weights of Rose Budd, a grade bull calf, owned, raised and fed by the undersigned. These weights cover the time from weaning the calf until the 13th of this month. The calf is about three-fourths Shorthorn and one-fourth Polled-Angus. Rose Budd was calved March 13th, 1910."

Date.	Age, Days.	Weight, Pounds.
August 13, 1910.....	148	540
September 13, 1910...	179	548
October 13, 1910.....	210	660
November 13, 1910...	241	770
December 13, 1910....	271	890
January 13, 1911.....	302	980
February 13, 1911.....	333	1,070
March 13, 1911.....	364	1,140

Note—It will be remembered that Shamrock, II., weighed 1,120 pounds at the age of 315 days.—Ed.

Available Nitrogen

is *the* thing in practical fertilizing.

Nitrate of Soda

is the cheapest and most available form of Nitrogen for all crops.

"The Cost of Available Nitrate," Sent Free

It is worth dollars to you. In this book Prof. Voorhees shows how the American farmer could have saved $17,000,000 on the cost of nitrogen in 1909. Address

Dr. William S. Myers, Director of Propaganda **71 Nassau Street**
No Branch Offices **NEW YORK**

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

TENNESSEE'S BEST—STARLIGHT, Reg. No. 1,087, coming four years old, 15½ standard measure; ears 34 inches from tip to tip. Exhibited and won at Appallachian Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair at Nashville, Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn.; also other Fairs of note, having won 34 first prizes, including sweepstakes, out of 39 exhibitions in good company. This great jennet is now with foal and is the property of our subscriber, Thos. H. Ezell, Prop. of Mill Creek Stock Farm, Nashville, Tenn., whose card is in the breeders' columns of this paper.

BUY HARNESS FROM MAKER—SAVE 1/3 TO 1/2

We Pay Freight

You not only save one-third to one-half when you buy Harness from us, but you get the best Harness in the world; made by expert harness makers, in a splendidly equipped shop, from the best materials money can buy. Every Harness built on honor and sold direct with but one small profit between maker and user. Get our big Harness book before you buy. **Free**—Send today. **H. & M. Harness Shop, 32 Ill. Av., So. St. Joseph, Mo.**

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

COLT DISTEMPER

We absolutely Guarantee **FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE** to Cure and Prevent this loathsome disease or return your money. Safe for any Mare, Colt or Stallion. Epizootic, Catarrhal Fever, Pink Eye, Influenza, Coughs and Colds cured with one bottle. Send for Free Horse Booklet. $1.00 bottle holds three 50-cent bottles. Sold by all druggists or prepaid from

BINKLEY MEDICAL COMPANY, Dept. H, NAPPANEE, IND.

Sharpen Tools FREE

LUTHER FARM SPECIAL GRINDER

I want to send you this wonderful grinder, freight prepaid, for free trial to prove its value as a great labor saving machine for sharpening all kinds of tools.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Has genuine Carborundum wheels—will not draw temper from steel—25 times faster than grindstone. Half million in use. Guaranteed 10 years. 12 MACHINES IN ONE Write today for 10 days Free Trial Offer and sharpen your farm tools free.

C. J. Luther, Pres.

Luther Grinder Co., 848 Newton St., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

There is a very good book on the subject of Vegetable Gardening, written by Samuel B. Green. It is a manual that can be relied on. It is easy to grow vegetables and save them against the different diseases when at critical periods such a book can be readily referred to. There are 252 pages, nicely illustrated and practical throughout. We will send a copy of the book entitled Vegetable Gardening and The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year for 60 cents. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Nitrate of Soda Makes Great Strides.

A few years ago the Nitrate Propaganda began a campaign of educative advertising for a greater and wider use of Nitrate as a fertilizer.

The farmers' publications were very much opposed to having anything relating to the use of Nitrate appear in their columns except as paid advertising. Now hardly an issue of any farm paper appears without reference to the use and results of using Nitrate.

Dealers advertise that they have Nitrate for sale, correspondents write of the wonderful results gained by the use of Nitrate, editors recommend its use and reading notices are constantly appearing.

The publications of the Propaganda are now called for in millions, and the imports of Nitrate have trebled.

These changes are simply due to the fact that the American farmer is quick and sure to catch onto a good thing when once it has been pointed out to him.

No better way to point out the value of Nitrate as a fertilizer consisting of available food for plants could have been devised than that followed by the Nitrate Propaganda.

The results were compiled and published in book form. These were sent free upon request, as widely advertised. Not a sack of Nitrate was offered for sale—but these results of the profitable use of Nitrate were given away.

There was the ring of truth about these books and farmers and gardeners after reading them wanted to experiment for themselves.

The Propaganda collected results and added them to what was done by its own men and by Experiment Station Chiefs.

The value of the books was increased and to-day they form a necessary part of thousands of agricultural libraries from Maine to California and from Alaska to Florida.

The results they contain show that by proper cultivation and fertilization the yield of fruits, vegetables, grains, grasses and other crops are often doubled, many times trebled.

Returns like these will not stay in the background, and as a result thousands of farmers this year will use a top dressing of 100 to 200 pounds of Nitrate of Soda to the acre, and a far greater number than ever before will make sure that their fertilizer contains enough Nitrate to make a well-balanced plant ration—for without it there cannot be the highest possible development and fruition of the plant.

UTILIZATION OF FARM WASTES

Inaugurate a Rotation System, as Crop Repetition Takes Sustenance From Land—Fencing Means Profit.

Utilization of the wastes of the farm is a concrete proposition that the farmer is being confronted with in these days of conservation.

The sacrifices of farm material are most notable, eating into the aggregate profits. In numberless instances there are enough wastes to bring a handsome return on the investment if they were stopped.

Fencing the Leaks.

A great loss is caused by not having the farm properly fenced, so as to be able to raise all the pasture that is possible. Pasture land would be worth many times more if converted into beef, mutton, milk or horseflesh. Many farmers are compelled to begin feeding dry feed early in the fall, when there is a large amount of much better feed going to waste, all for the want of fencing.

The feeding of poor and scrubby stock, resulting from a big proportion of cross-breeding, is a waste. Feed good stock. The same amount of labor and feed is required for the raising of inferior animals as is needed to market the worthy and money-making kind.

Grow More Forage Crops.

Grow more forage crops, which assist in restoring or maintaining the fertility of the soil. With forage crops the money-making stock question is easily solved. Stock, with forage crops, revive the land, furnishing the all-necessary humus, whose presence means success and whose absence spells disaster.

Guard the manure—grand old source of land wealth. Manures approximating 25 per cent. of the value of the feed should not be allowed to deteriorate. The liquids should be saved, and these, together with the solids, should be evenly spread upon the fields.

Also, there is the waste arising from neglect properly to house the farm tools and machinery. Millions of dollars' worth of these implements annually are permitted to remain in the open or under a tree, where they rust and rot.

Waste of time and waste of opportunity are involved in other directions, such as repairing the fences, cleansing the gulleys of trash, swinging the gate that is down, and otherwise watching the corners.

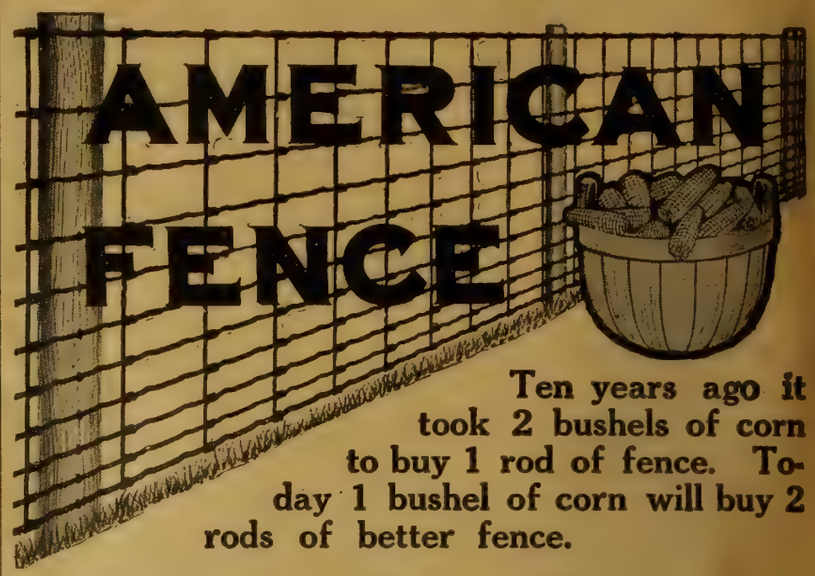
Instances of Profit.

But the greatest waste is in the failure to inagurate a system of crop rotation. If memory serves you well, recall the original fertility of the soil, and compare it with its present productive powers. Crop repetition year after year may have taken the very soul from the land.

Selling a 500-acre farm for $60,000 was an easy matter for a Nebraska farmer recently, because the richness of the soil created the land value. The richness was obtained through a liberal stock-raising policy. One hundred and twenty-five head of thoroughbred cattle were kept on the place constantly, and the manure that was produced was of sufficient quantity to require the daily attention of one man and a team. The corn yield on this property was eighty bushels per acre.

Here is another instance: An Illinois farmer cropped his land until its corn average was reduced to twenty-five bushels, and finally he sold the farm at the low price of $35 per acre. The purchaser realized the suicidal policy of the former owner, and promptly set to work to stock the place and rotate the crops. The same land to-day is worth $150 per acre, produces eighty bushels of corn to the acre and supports eighty cows. The wastes were stopped and financial benefit resulted.—From the Royal Fence News.

Higher Cost of Living Does not Include Fence



Ten years ago it took 2 bushels of corn to buy 1 rod of fence. To-day 1 bushel of corn will buy 2 rods of better fence.

Price Low—Quality Better Than Ever

Within ten years farm products have greatly advanced in market value while the price of woven wire fence has been reduced. These are the reasons: Newer and improved methods of digging the ore, shipping to the furnaces, melting into steel and making into finished products are in force. Ten years ago operations were on a small scale. Today the plan of operation is vast. The manufacturer is able to deliver the finished goods quickly, of better quality and at a lower price.

American fence is made better than ever. It is a thoroughly galvanized square mesh fence of weight, strength and durability. Large wires are used and the whole fabric is woven together with the American hinged joint (patented)—the most substantial and flexible union possible. Both wires are positively locked and firmly held against side slip and yet are free to act like a hinge in yielding to pressure, returning quickly to place without bending or injuring the metal.

Dealers Everywhere Stocks of American Fence are carried in every place where farm supplies are sold. The Fence is shipped to these points in carload lots, thereby securing the cheapest transportation, and the saving in freight thus made enables it to be sold at the lowest prices. Look for the American Fence dealer and get the substantial advantages he is enabled to offer. He is there to serve the purchaser in person, offer the variety of selection and save the buyer money in many ways.

FRANK BAACKES, Vice-President and General Sales Agent

American Steel & Wire Company

Chicago **New York** **Denver** **San Francisco**

Send for copy of "American Fence News," profusely illustrated, devoted to the interests of farmers and showing how fence may be employed to enhance the earning power of a farm. Furnished free upon application.

Only $29.50

Buys three-year-guaranteed Buggy. Surries, $45.00 up. Two Horse Farm Wagons, $50.00.

You save the wholesaler's and retailer's profit. MUTUAL vehicles warranted for three years. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Warranted For Three Years.

Catalogue FREE.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

MUTUAL CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., Dept. 47, East St. Louis, Ill.

Preservation of Barn-yard Manure.

The entrance of science into the domain of agriculture compelled the revision of the ideas as to the methods most profitable in the care of barn-yard manure. Science has shown how great is the loss when manure is exposed to the wind, the sun and the rain. But more important than this is the change of views as to the value of rotted manure as compared with fresh manure. It used to be thought that good crops could be grown only with the assistance of manure that had been rotted for from three to six months. The common agriculturist believed that a small pile of well-rotted manure contained in it all the fertilizing elements of the original pile of manure from which it came.

When the Experiment Stations were established, one of the first problems worked on by them was the manure problem. They began to analyze manure in all kinds of conditions and handled by many methods. One very important truth was quickly brought to light relative to well-rotted manure, and that was that such manure had lost a large part of its fertilizing value, and that it was worth much less to the farmer than fresh manure, except where quick growth of vegetation was desired.

We no longer read in newspapers and books the advice to use well-rotted manure. Manure that is exposed for three months will lose about one-third of its nitrogen. This is a great item, for nitrogen is one of the fertilizers of great importance to crops and one that has much to do with the size of vegetation. With many crops success depends on the abundance of nitrogen, and there are many soils also deficient in nitrogen. So we cannot allow the nitrogen to slip away.

The above figures are for manure exposed to the elements. By protecting manure the loss of nitrogen can be reduced about one-third. A pile of manure protected for three months will lose about 20 per cent. of its nitrogen instead of over 30 per cent. This shows that some loss will occur anyway, when the manure is out of the ground, and that it should be gotten into the soil as soon as possible after it is made.

But so far as the potash and phosphate are concerned, the protection counts for more. Ordinary manure left exposed for three months will lose about 30 per cent. of its potash and about 15 per cent. of its phosphoric acid. If the manure is protected there is very little loss of potash and phosphoric acid. So manure should be protected for this reason if for no other.

The use of gypsum in manure is not of much consequence if applied to the pile. It is of value, however, if used in the stables to catch and hold the liquid manure. It has hitherto been thought by many that the application of gypsum to the manure pile was of considerable value.

Exposed manure also loses much of its organic matter. This loss is a loss to the manure, even though the organic matter is composed largely of the carbon compounds. Carbon is now known to be used to a large extent by all bacteria, and thus carbon is an indirect fertilizer, where the soil bacteria are required to elaborate plant-food elements. When the organic matter has been plowed under its breaking up helps the soil organisms that help the crops.

The Senate and Cold Storage.

The United States Senate Committee on Manufactures of the last Congress before adjourning recommended that articles should be considered adulterated if kept in cold storage longer than the time stated.

Beef, seven months; veal, four months; pork, four months; sheep, four months; lamb, three months; poultry, three months; game, three months; fish, three months; eggs, three months; butter, three months.

Much of the report is devoted to cold-storage eggs. It states that the average quantity of such eggs in New York City each year is about 700,000 cases and in Chicago about 1,000,000 cases.

No eggs should be placed in cold storage, the report says, that are produced during the hot months. Such eggs are of an inferior quality.

Testimony showed, according to the report, that eggs produced during the summer would not keep in condition fit for use, even under the most favorable conditions, more than three months, and that often in less than a month they would be unfit for food.

Prize Oat Contest.

Through the Iowa Corn Growers' Association, the International Harvester Company of America has offered the farmers of Iowa the largest amount of premiums ever given for the best sample of oats.

The premiums amount to $4,000, and include several of the most improved farm machines, from a disk harrow to a large shredder, and also a scholarship in the Iowa State College of Agriculture at Ames. The award of prizes will take place during the Ninth Annual Exposition and Contest of the Iowa Corn Growers' Association, to be held next winter.

The policy of the association is to divide the state into classes, thus making it possible for every farmer in Iowa, regardless of the variety of oats he is growing, to enter the contest. Also plans are made whereby each section of the state can compete within itself.

These premiums represent another step in the policy of the International Company, through its I. H. C. Bureau, to encourage and assist the farmers of America in the raising of larger and better crops.

In addition to the $4,000 for oats, the Corn Growers' Association offers several thousand dollars in premiums for the best corn raised in the state. Last year these corn prizes amounted to more than $20,000.

GENERAL FARM NOTES.

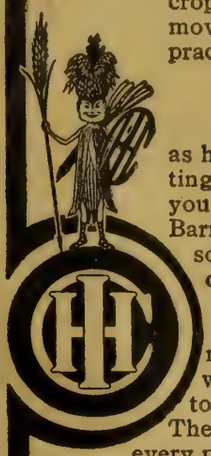
Issac F. Tillinghast, of Scranton, Pa., a veteran seedsman, has an advertisement in this edition, offering cabbage seed of his own breeding and a remedy for green worms in cabbage growing.

The state of Massachusetts has 36,512 farms, averaging 79 acres per farm, against 37,715 farms of 83 acres average ten years ago. This is a decrease of 3 per cent. in number of farms. In Massachusetts 31,758 farms are conducted by owners, 2,935 by tenants, and 1,819 by managers. Over 10,000 farms are 19 acres or under.

The Best Way To Conserve The Natural Resources Of Your Farm

YOUR land is your biggest asset. On its power to grow good crops depends your very livelihood. What are you doing to insure its continued fertility—your future prosperity?

There is a great national movement on foot now for "The Conservation of Our Natural Resources." Don't think this applies only to our forests and coal mines. The soil, too, has been drained of its natural wealth by season after season of bumper crops. For your own good, join the soil conservation movement now. Begin on your own farm. There is a practical, economical, profitable way. Invest in an



I H C Manure Spreader

as hundreds of other farmers have done. By distributing your manure with one of these efficient machines you can keep your land always in top-notch condition. Barnyard manure is rich in the elements that enrich the soil, and an I H C Manure Spreader enables you to distribute it in the way to use all of it to the best advantage. I H C Spreaders are so designed that the manure can be spread in just the right amount required by the condition of the soil—a heavy coat where it is most needed—a light top dressing where that is best. They are simple and strong in every part. Their dependability has been proved by years of service.

I H C Spreaders are made in three styles:

Kemp 20th Century
Corn King **Cloverleaf**

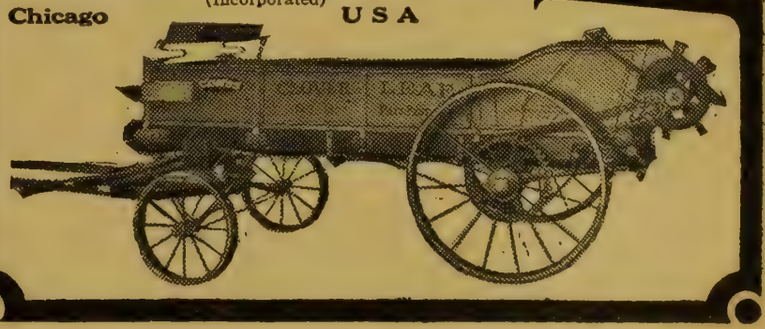
in sizes suitable for any size farm.

Call on the I H C local dealer and see the one best adapted to your needs. Ask him about the bigger profits I H C Spreaders are bringing to users. If you prefer, write direct for I H C Spreader catalogue and full information.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago **U S A**



Acording to the Census Bureau there are 177,299 farms in Kansas averaging 244 acres per farm. Ten years ago there were 173,098 farms averaging 241 acres. The ten-year increase in number of farms is 2 per cent. Kansas has 110,742 farms conducted by owners, 65,231 conducted by tenants, and 1,326 conducted by managers.

The United States Census reports 30,741 farms averaging 171 acres in Idaho in the year 1910, against 17,471 farms averaging 183 acres enumerated during the year 1900. This is an increase of 76 per cent. in number of farms.

Elkhart Vehicles and Harness

have a world wide reputation for high quality and our prices have made them famous.

THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS' experience selling to the consumer means success. We ship for examination, **guaranteeing** safe delivery, satisfaction and to save you money.

Save $15

3¼x10 Skein and 4x1½ Tire . . $22.70

Catalog shows all styles of pleasure vehicles and harness, pony vehicles and harness, spring wagons, delivery wagons, **farm wagons**, and harness.

May we send you large catalog?

Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co.,
Elkhart, Indiana

Save $25.00

WESTERN

RANGE HORSE SALES.

Horse raisers are advised that sales will be conducted by

Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,

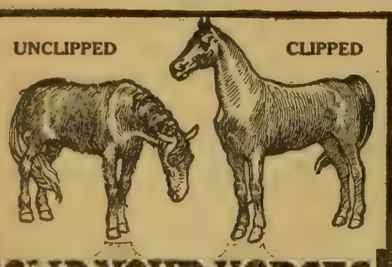
As usual, during the season of 1911. The First Sale will probably be held

THURSDAY, JUNE 15,

And every two weeks thereafter until the close of the season. We will be glad to hear from Ranchmen having Horses for sale. The demand is sure to be good, especially for well-bred Mares and Geldings in good condition.

Please address

J. J. SEARCY, Sale Manager,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.



CLIP YOUR HORSES IN THE SPRING

Clipped horses have the best of it in every way. They not only look better, but they are fresh and full of life and vigor. Their feed does them more good, they rest better and do better work. They are not subject to coughs, colds, pneumonia, etc., which ruin many good horses. Clip before you put the horses at the spring work. You can clip a horse in 30 minutes with this

Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

It turns easiest, clips fastest and lasts longest of all clipping machines.
Anyone can operate it and do good work.
It has the famous Stewart one-nut tension knife—highest grade.
Price of machine, all complete, as shown, is only **$7.50**
Get one from your dealer or send $2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Send today or write for our new 1911 catalogue.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.
182 Ontario St.,
CHICAGO

Missouri Mules in Africa.

On February 6th, at Cape Town, South Africa, the South African News reported the arrival of 124 mules by the steamer Welsh Prince, that had been sold and shipped by the Joseph A. Maxwell Mule Company, of the St. Louis National Stock Yards. The item is as follows:

"By the S. S. Welsh Prince, which arrived at Cape Town during last week, there came a shipment of North American mules, which by those competent to know are adjudged to be the finest mules yet landed in South Africa. They were purchased by a well-known local farmer, who toured the state of Missouri to get them on behalf of Brice Brothers, of Springs, who hold the contracts for the supply of mules to the Johannesburg Corporation. The shipment consists of 124 mules, all of which are between four and seven years of age, and stand fifteen hands in height, this being the stipulation made by the Corporation, who further stipulated that they must all be bred in the state of Missouri, which is the finest mule-breeding country in the world."

"A representative of the South African News was given an opportunity of seeing the shipment, and he can bear out the opinion held by others who have seen them, that they are a magnificent lot, and have stood the trip from their American home well. Several days were taken up in their trip in railway trucks across the American Continent, and then thirty days at sea, and now they have another three-days' journey before them to Johannesburg. The passage across was not as nice as could be desired, the vessel experiencing heavy weather and for a period of eighteen days the mules were standing almost knee deep in water. On one occasion a heavy sea was shipped and a portion of the mule boxes washed away. The Captain of the vessel (Captain Sheppard) slowed the vessel down for three hours, and the whole crew set to, with a will, and, using some spare timber, erected other boxes.

"If we could breed mules like those in this country," said a well-known judge of horseflesh, "our fortunes would be made."

The shipment referred to is one of three which have been sold to South African contractors by the Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Company, of the National Stock Yards, each shipment arriving safely in first-class condition.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their customers. Colonel James H. Campbell, the veteran and renowned cattle salesman, has recently joined this house as Vice-President, in charge of the cattle department. His presence adds strength to the organization. Stockmen requiring market information should address Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

The Record of Marion Patch.

Two world's records were broken at the Lake of the Isles Race Course on January 28, 1911. Bay Seth, owned and driven by E. C. Best, of Minneapolis, lowered the world's half-mile trotting record on the ice from 1:03½ to 1:01.

Marion Patch, driven by Harold Savage, age sixteen, lowered the world's half-mile unhobbled pacing record from 1:02½ to 1:02.

These records were made in two special races for the purpose of lowering the existing marks. The weather was favorable, a light breeze blowing down the course. The track was not in the best possible condition, but rather slow near the finish, owing to the fact that the Park Board had recently hauled heavy loads of dirt over it. These marks will go as straight-away records and are remarkable, owing to the fact that the course is slightly curved.

Each of these performances is considered phenomenal. Bay Seth clipped two and one-half seconds off the record with such ease that he is generally considered the best trotter that has ever appeared in that vicinity, by all means the best one ever worked on the ice. He is a bay gelding compactly built, an ideal type of the American trotter. He is eight years old, and two years ago made a dirt record of 2:11¼.

The record of Marion Patch is remarkable in that this mare is but five years old and had a tire dirt record of 2:24¼. She is a daughter of Dan Patch, and resembles him in many respects. She was trained and driven in this trial by Harold Savage, the sixteen-year-old son of M. W. Savage, who has not had as much experience as is usually the case of drivers in events of this kind. All things considered, together with the fact that this is her first season on the ice, the feat of this young mare and her young trainer and driver is unparalleled in the history of harness racing.

Her time by quarters was: Quarter, 30¾; half, 1:02. Bay Seth did the first quarter in 30¼.

The Monday and Tuesday Auctions.

During the last week in March, Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. sold over a thousand horses in their two-day sale. They report that all good, useful horses from 1,050 to 1,200 pounds, of the driving type, are selling all right. This is the greatest auction sale of horses on the continent, and horse dealers should get on their list for weekly advice to shippers. Address, Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., National Stock Yards, Ill.

How About Your Straw Pile?

The threshing of small grain is a process which is very important to the farmer and the thresherman. The question "Is there grain in your straw pile?" is a very pertinent one asked Nichols & Shepard Co., of Battle Creek, Mich. They are builders of threshing machinery and have a card addressed to you on page 9 of this paper.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY NOTES.

The Milk Reporter, issued at Sussex, N.J., says: "The milk standard of all the states in the Union, outside of New York, is 12 per cent. of solids, and not less than 3 per cent. of butter-fat. This is also the text-book standard."

In their attempt to secure pure milk for the inhabitants of London, the metropolitan borough councils have, in twelve months, removed no fewer than 1,290 names from the register of milk vendors. The milk vendors were putting something in the milk to stretch it.

The record of Missouri Chief Josephine, the Missouri Agricultural College cow, was 26,861.5 pounds of milk in one year, 2.76 per cent. fat, butter-fat content 740.4 pounds, equal to 868.7 pounds of commercial butter, an average butter production of 16½ pounds per week. Her milk production averaged about 8¾ gallons a day for the entire year.

The total entries in the Wisconsin Dairy Cow Competition have reached 506 cows. Of this number 211 are Holstein cows, 193 Guernseys and 102 Jerseys. All but 58 of the total number are pure-bred cows.

The average one-year production of 117 cows in Wisconsin dairy competition of 1910 was 10,294 pounds of milk and 1,245 pounds milk solids, of which 437.8 pounds were butter-fat. This amount of fat would make about 510 pounds of ordinary butter per cow.

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If you're only thinking about a cream separator don't fail to do a thorough job so that when you buy you'll buy right. Look up the merits and faults of all the various kinds; ask everybody you see using a separator how he feels about it; get all the catalogs, and don't overlook the Economy Chief Dairy Guide for 1911. It's worth a lot of money to dairy farmers in every state. Ask for a free copy today.

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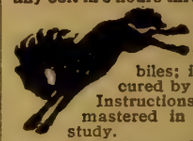

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From Bloomington, Ill., on March 22d., it was reported that T. A. Donald, of Logan county, Illinois, had made a contract to deliver 500 horses for the Cavalry Service of the United States Army.

Belgian Horse Breeding.

Consul H. J. Dunlap, of Cologne, Germany, reports to the Department of Commerce and Labor as follows:

"The whole world appears to be dependent for heavy horses for breeding upon Belgium, where the business is exceedingly profitable," states a recent report on the Belgian equine market, which further says that 19,561 horses and colts were exported in 1909 to Germany, 3,524 to Luxemburg, 2,412 to France, 1,910 to Holland, 1,370 to the United States, 1,219 to Switzerland, 672 to England, and 338 to other countries. From Germany many of these animals were sold to Austria, Russia, Denmark and Sweden for breeding purposes, and it is very probable that many of those sold to French and English breeders found their way to the United States and Canada.

"In order to recoup itself for this outflow, Belgium is obliged to purchase elsewhere horses of a lighter weight for domestic use. During 1909 there were 20,211 horses and 3,085 colts imported for working purposes, and 22,653 for slaughtering. Owing to the large export, work horses of the better class can not be used, because of high prices. The supply of these lighter horses comes partly from England, but larger numbers are brought from Russia, strange to say, coming through Holland. A few heavy animals are also imported from Holland and France, which are also disposed of as Belgians."

Special Sale of Horses.

A special sale of high-class saddle and harness horses will be held April 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. This will be a joint sale by all the commission interests at the yards, and there will be a magnificent array of horses to be sold at auction. The offerings will include coach horses, well-broken driving horses, roadsters, and some of them with speed, and all classes of saddle horses. Great preparations have been made for this sale. The offerings will be worthy of the most critical buyers. Entries are closed and catalogues can be had of Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., or of Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co., National Stock Yards, Ill. It is estimated that about 250 splendid horses will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

The Price For a Draft Horse.

On the Monday and Tuesday auction at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, March 27th and 28th, Messrs. Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. sold over a thousand horses at good prices. In the Tuesday sale one magnificent dapple gray gelding attracted great attention and admiration. He was five years old, seventeen hands high, weighed 2,180 pounds, was in perfect condition, as smooth and compact as a pony. He was consigned to market by Nugent & Robertson from Pawnee City, Neb., and after active, competitive bidding was sold by T. H. Holland, auctioneer, for $500 to Wheeler & McIlvain, of Boston, Mass. This is the record price of the market for a draft horse at auction, and it is doubtful if a better horse in the draft class was ever seen on the market.

Western Range Horses.

We are again authorized to announce that Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company will hold their sales of range horses and mules as usual during the season of 1911. The first sale will probably be held in the middle of June, depending upon condition of the offerings. Ranchmen who will have stock for sale will find it to their advantage to consign to these sales, because they are the best-conducted and the farmers and dealers look to them for supplies. Usually from 1,200 to 2,000 horses and mules are offered and sold with ample competition for all the offerings. St. Louis is the best market for range horses, and the only market that can realize their full value. For further particulars address J. J. Searcy, Manager, National Stock Yards, Ill.

HORSE AND MULE ITEMS.

Attention is again invited to the card of Walker Bros., of Oklahoma City, Okla. This is a firm dealing in draft and coach stallions and handling a fine class of pure-bred horses that will cause great improvement in the horse stock of the Southwest. Their manner of doing business is strictly in accordance with business principles. The card is on page 20.

The shipment of eighteen head of 1,750-pound Percheron horses from the Chicago market to Portland, Oregon, in the month of March, was an important incident. These horses were all geldings and were bought by William Thompson to sell again. The original cost was $280 to $325, with an average above $300.

At a sale held March 8th by Peter Hopley & Son at Lewis, Iowa, seven Percheron stallions averaged $732, and forty Percheron and Shire mares averaged $515. The top price for a stallion was $925, paid by T. E. Husted, of St. Charles, Iowa, for the black-grey Grenot, foaled March, 1906. The top-price mare was the International grand champion Percheron Amorita, foaled June, 1905, bought by Walter Roberts, of Atlantic, Iowa, for $1,400. There were no Shire stallions, and the top-price Shire mare was a bay, bought by Charles Summers, of Malvern, Iowa, for $965.

At the sale of Percheron horses held by H. G. McMillan & Sons at Sioux City, Iowa, thirty-four stallions sold for an average of $436.30, and forty-six mares averaging $619.25. The gray stallion Emperor, a yearling, by Calypso, sold to John Bierns, of Missoula, Mont., for $1,405. Three mares sold above $1,000, the top price being $3,500, paid by W. S. Corsa, of Whitehall, Ill., for the black mare Iolanthe. She had thirty-six first prizes and championships to her credit and was bred and raised by McMillan & Son, and the price is the record for an American-bred Percheron mare.

Our readers will remember that King Edward of England and Baron Rothschild sent over some magnificent Shire horses to this country several years ago, therefore will not be surprised to learn that King George, V., won his first blue ribbon at the recent Annual Exhibition of the Shire Horse Society in London. His horse, Hoe Forest King, led the class for stallions under 16.2 hands. The horse is a son of Lockinge Forest King, the greatest living sire of the Shire breed.

Hugo Heyman, proprietor of the Greater New York Mule Yard at No. 483 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., is selling Missouri mules. Mr. Heyman is having a prosperous season in this branch of the trade, the rapidly-growing demand for mules in New York and vicinity having almost doubled his business thus far this year. Most of the mules sold by Mr. Heyman are selected by Gillen & Heiman at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

During the month of March, Messrs. Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., sold to Mr. J. A. Hart, of Kirklin, Ind., the imported dapple-grey Shire stallion Farmer Grey (26,213). It will be remembered that this great colt was first and reserve champion at the Illinois State Fair and first and reserve champion at the International Show in 1910. It is very questionable if there is a Shire colt of his age to-day his equal in this country. When conformation, action, good, large feet, beautiful pasterns and hard, flinty bone, with silky hair, are taken into consideration, as a model draft horse he stands absolutely in a class to himself.

A world's record price for a baby jack, less than four months old, was set in Sedalia, Mo., on March 24th, when S. P. Huff, of Lamonte, Mo., made a sale to L. M. Monsees, of the Limestone Valley Stock Farm, near Smithton, for $500.

Officers of the United States Army who will attend the International Horse Show to be held at Olympia, near London, in June, will ride horses that cost $1,500 to $2,000 each. These horses were bought near Warrenton, Virginia, and the animals selected were the best in a country that is renowned for the production of hunting stock. It is hoped that the United States Army will make a good showing at Olympia.

HORSE AND MULE SALESMEN.

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Write for market information.

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Poultry and Farm Paper Club.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper in the United States, and the answer is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** There are other excellent poultry papers, but the one we take home to read and one the family is determined to read is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** We have made arrangements whereby we can send The National Farmer and Stock Grower and **The Reliable Poultry Journal,** both papers, one year, for fifty cents. This is a bargain that is good now, but this advertisement may not appear again. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

A Contest of Dressed Fowls.

At the Boston Poultry Show, in January, the judging of utility poultry was a feature. Nine dressed fowls were judged by market men and by students and the decision was unanimous.

The fowls in the contest were Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Orpingtons, and they were placed as mentioned.

The reasons given for placing the Wyandottes first were that they were lower set and had fuller breasts than the other birds. Each Wyandotte had a straight breast bone well covered with meat, whereas two birds in each of the other classes had crooked breast bones and lacked the meat covering of the Wyandottes. The Wyandottes were in better condition, better quality and showed quicker maturity than the other classes. They also had stronger heads, brighter eyes, fuller faces and shorter backs, denoting the strongest constitution. The Rocks excelled the Orpingtons in breast development, filling and covering—the Orpingtons being almost bare. The Rocks also had stronger heads, brighter eyes, finer quality and better condition.

Feed That Makes Poultry Profitable.

Poultry products are not so high in price as they were, nor are the grains and other things used in feeding poultry. But if the farmer has to use high-priced feeds for his fowls it greatly reduces the profits from his flock.

The farmer ought to pay more attention to pasturing his fowls than he does, as this will save enormously in the food bill. One of the very best poultry pasturages we have ever known is based on rape. Rape belongs to the same family as the turnip and the cabbage. Its leaves are as good a food for poultry as they are for other stock. Pastures are now being planted to rape for a sheep feed.

Essex rape is the kind that should be secured. Mistakes are often made in the seed, and bird rape is sold instead of the other kind. The bird rape has too little foliage. It branches out abundantly on all sides of the main stem. Fowls soon become very fond of it, and as soon as they are turned out in the morning they attack the rape vociferously. Throughout the day they feed on the green rape. This food in addition to their grain food makes a good ration and helps keep their digestive organs in a perfect condition. The rape should be sown in the spring, about the first of May, or earlier, if the danger of frost is not great. The seed will take root, even on unprepared ground, if it is bare of other vegetable growth. In a few weeks the fowls may be turned onto it and another little patch may be planted to rape.

Divide the poultry yard by a wire-netting fence, so that rape or other forage may be kept growing in one side while the fowls are pasturing in the other side. The rape may be sown over and over again till the fall frosts stop its growth. When the fowls have stripped the leaves from the stalks, just give a patch a rest and the leaves will soon grow out again. Rape is one of the most profitable things that can be fed to poultry.

In many places where poultry are being kept under about ideal conditions, pasturage is provided for poultry. In many instances oats are grown for that purpose, but it is doubtful if the fowls relish the forage from oats as they do rape. Lettuce is a green feed the fowls like very much, but there seems to be no particular reason for growing it where rape can be grown.

Every farmer that raises poultry and every person in the village that keeps poultry should have a bone mill, because this makes it possible to make use of bones, which can be easily secured. It is surprising to find how many poultry keepers there are who have no bone cutter and throw away the bones that come in the meat used on the table. In some families this must amount to several hundred pounds of bones a year, which would make several hundred pounds of excellent food for poultry. Then, too, the man that owns a bone mill can buy bones from the local butcher at a very low price.

Meat meal, one part mixed with five parts of ground grain, is the most profitable feed the writer knows of for young chickens. It will assist their growth mightily and bring them to maturity in a very short time.

At the Boston Show there was a Students' Fowl Plucking Contest, and the first award went to the Maine Agricultural College, represented by R. E. Jones and C. F. Dunlap. Every student had two birds to pluck. Mr. Jones finished his first bird in 9½ minutes and his second in 7 minutes. Mr. Dunlap plucked his two birds in 22 minutes, making the team time 38½ minutes. The Ontario (Canada) students were second in 53 minutes. The Maine students were complimented on the finish they gave their birds.

Number of Hens to Pen.

The Maine State Experiment Station made a test to ascertain the most profitable number of hens to be kept in a pen. All the pens were 10x16 feet, giving 160 square feet in a pen. The hens were Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks, and the test continued six months.

The hens were fifteen, twenty, twenty-five and thirty to a pen. The conditions and hens were as much alike as to make the test a conclusive one.

The pen with fifteen hens made a profit of 80 cents per hen, and the eggs layed numbered 976.

The pen with twenty hens made a showing of 1,208 eggs for the pen and a profit of 71 cents per hen.

The pen with twenty-five hens made a laying record of 1,328 eggs and a profit of 35 cents each hen.

The pen with thirty hens had an egg production of 1,200 and a profit of 30 cents for each hen.

This experiment shows distinctly that hens can be so crowded as to reduce the profit of an egg farm. The difference of twenty-five eggs per hen per six months is great. On the basis, the pen with fifteen to the pen, the profits of the total of ninety hens were $72; on the basis of thirty to the pen the profits were $36. In each case the actual cost of feed was deducted. The best authority on poultry says that plenty of room is as important as plenty of feed.

POULTRY NOTES AND ITEMS.

There ought to be more incubators in the country to hatch out these eggs which in country places are bringing but 10 to 13 cents a dozen.

During the year 1910, at St. Louis, the wholesale prices for eggs ranged from 14½ to 35 cents a dozen. The lowest price was in June and the highest in January.

During the year 1901 eggs from the country sold by the case on the St. Louis market at 6 to 25 cents a dozen. That was the range of prices for the entire year.

During the year 1910, at St. Louis, large numbers of eggs were bought at 19 to 20¼ cents a dozen and placed in cold storage for a rise in values. This year, in St. Louis, the speculators are trying to agree amongst themselves not to pay over 14 cents.

The total receipts of eggs at St. Louis during the year 1910 was 1,375,638 cases, against 1,395,987 cases in the year 1909. In the year 1910 there were 741,696 cases of eggs shipped out from St. Louis.

From the Rocky Mountain Husbandman: "Carlos Meigs, of the Yellowstone, reports $700 from a flock of 300 fowls last year. This is $2.33 1-3 cents per head and is a good business."

Mr. Earl Tibbetts, in the Poultry Standard, makes the statement that nine-tenths of all the large egg farms in the United States are stocked with the noble breed of Single Comb White Leghorns.

The egg speculators of St. Louis have decided that 14 cents a dozen is the cost limit of eggs for storage, and they need a half cent a dozen more for safety and handling, therefore the buying price is 13½ cents. This does not mean that they divide profits, but it is a recognized basic price. It really is a buying combination to keep down the price of eggs.

"Eggs are what I want, and I can say positively that the Single Comb White Leghorn is the queen of them all when it comes to shelling out the eggs; and, moreover, they are of good size and have white shells, the kind that are in demand in the New York and Chicago markets."—Earl Tibbetts, in the Standard.

Free Amatite Sample.

Farmers are conservative and reluctant to experiment with novelties until they have thoroughly investigated them. Some farmers are still sticking to the old-fashioned smooth-coated roofings which require regular painting simply because they don't know very much about the new mineraled-surfaced type. Probably they do not realize how easy it is to find out all about the new kind of roofing that needs no painting. All that is necessary to do is to write to the manufacturers of Amatite Roofing, asking for a free sample. It will be sent by return mail and involves no obligation whatever on the part of the inquirer.

Address the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Seattle.

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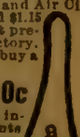

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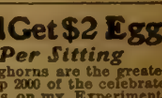
and Almanac for 1911 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. **C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 945, Freeport, Ill.**

$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder, $4.85. Both ordered together, $11.50. **Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies).** We ship quick from St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City or Racine. No machines at any price are better. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Write for book today or send price now and save time.



Belle City Incubator Company, Box 74 Racine, Wisconsin

Your Name Will Get $2 Eggs

For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the World. I keep 2000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strains on my Experimental Farms, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for $1 for the 2 sittings. Not less than 2 sittings sold. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca or W. Orpington Eggs, $2 per sitting. Leghorn eggs, 13 to a sitting; other varieties, 15 to a sitting. Leghorn eggs, $6 per 100; all other varieties $10 per 100. Large White Pekin Duck Eggs $2 for 10 Eggs. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office order on St. Louis and have your orders booked early. Write for our prices on Old Trusty and Buckeye Incubators. Freight paid.

W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (*The Perfect Chick Feed Man*)
KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, MO.

Every Fowl A Money Maker

I want to send every live poultry raiser my **BIG FREE CHICKEN BOOK.** Contains more real chicken information than a whole library full of most poultry books. Tells how to save money, steps and labor. How to limit your feed expense and still get more and better eggs and chicks. What not to do as well as what to do. Eggs hatch better chickens, more chicks live, sell for more money. 80 pages, all interesting. Send for it today. It is Free.

Henry Steinmesch, Pres., 224 Steinmesch Bldg. St. Louis

HARDY, EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

The Most Delightful Subscription Premium Offered by a Farm Paper.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower has again decided to send out a collection of eight choice ever-blooming Rose Plants to our patrons who will send in a special subscription.

The Collection of Roses.

The collection consists of **Rhea Reid**, one that received the gold medal at the National Rose Society. The flowers are rich velvety red. Another one is **The Bride**, one that will thrive under most unfavorable conditions. The flowers are the purest ivory white. **Etoile de Lyon** is the most magnificent pure yellow rose, massive in size and beautiful in every stage of development. **Bridesmaid** starts with the first warm days of spring and requires but little care. The flowers are an exquisite clear pink, beautiful in form and highly fragrant. The **Papa Gontier** rose is a grand variety for outdoor planting, producing double flowers of clear, glowing crimson and blooms from June to late in the year. **Bessie Brown** is a charming, pure snow-white rose. The flowers are very large, and it blooms profusely. **Champion of the World** is a rich, ivory pink, and without it no garden selection is complete. It is unequaled for size of flower, fragrance or beauty. **Crimson Rambler, the** last of the collection, is a bright crimson flower that covers the entire bush. It is valuable for decorative hedges, arches and screens. We cannot describe this beautiful collection, but we will guarantee them to please any lover of flowers.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

Send Us Sixty Cents. We will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. We will send you direct by mail, postpaid, the full set of eight hardy, ever-blooming Roses. We will also send you a 16x20-inch picture entitled "**The American Beauty Rose.**" The picture is most beautiful. There is a great bunch of roses resting on the white linen cloth of a table. It is glorious, magnificent. **Send Us Sixty Cents.** The paper can go to one address, the picture to another and the roses to another, or all three to one address.

ANOTHER SPECIAL OFFER.

We publish the Universal Magazine It is a splendid publication, issued monthly. There are thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, illustrated stories, special articles, poetry, embroidery, patterns, etc. The subscription price is 25 cents a year. Send us Fifty Cents and we will send you the Universal Magazine for two years. We will also send you the full set of eight hardy, ever-blooming roses as a premium. The rose plants will be sent prepaid by mail. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Sheep-shearing Contest.

On Friday, April 14th, the Animal Husbandry Department of the Ohio State University will conduct a public shearing exhibition with shearing competitions. The work will begin about nine in the morning and will occupy the greater part of the day, with an hour for dinner, from twelve to one.

In several different years shearing exhibitions have been held at the Ohio State University. The last exhibition, which was held in April, 1909, was the most successful. Not only were a large number of sheepmen present, but much interest was taken in the exhibit of hand and machine shearing. Arrangements will be made for a few prizes, and the opportunity will be given to study the use of the machines, and also for men who are experts with the hand shears to give an exhibition of their proficiency with this tool. The University will exhibit some interesting specimens of wool, and every effort will be made to make the day an attractive one for visitors.

The event will take place in the Live Stock Judging Pavilion, which will seat fully 500 people, and where everybody may be comfortable, no matter what the outside weather may be. All interested are invited by Professor C. S. Plumb.

The Wool Situation.

Boston authorities figure the wool clip of the present year at 275,000,000 pounds. This is about 25,000,000 pounds less than the average clip. Boston, being the terminal market, is waiting for the movement of the clip, and the only dealers contracting wool in advance of the clip are St. Louis operators. Buyers who will start from the East for the West to pick up anything they can get as cheap as they can will be prepared to bid low prices. A Boston market authority places the market basis at 10 cents lower than last year. One great influence which is feared throughout the trade is Congress.

SHEEP AND GOAT RAISING.

On March 13th, E. D. McIntyre, shipping from Topeka, Ind., sent in ninety-seven wethers that averaged 136 pounds on the Chicago market, which were sold by Clay, Robinson & Co. at $5.30 per 100 pounds. The price was five cents per 100 pounds higher than any other wethers sold for on the Chicago market since last June.

At the Paris Live Stock Show a lot of fifteen wether lambs, weighing 110 pounds, were the champions. They were Southdowns, a breed which is becoming very popular in France.

Early as it is in the season, it is reported that 10,000 pounds of mohair clipped from goats in Southwest Texas have arrived at San Antonio to the care of the Wool Growers' Central Storage Company. The principal consignor is E. R. Jackson, who ranches near Sonora, and who is mentioned as the largest grower of mohair in the state of Texas.

Captain B. L. Crouch, of Corpus Christi, in a letter to the Texas Stockman and Farmer, advises Texas sheep and goat raisers to send a delegation to Washington to look after their interests. The Texas Stockman and Farmer endorses this, saying that if they do not look after their interests no one else will.

At the Feeders' and Breeders' Show held recently at Forth Worth, Texas, Alex. Albright, of Dundee, Archer county, won thirty-six premiums with pure-bred Rambouillets, Cotswolds and Lincolns. The Lincolns are his favorites and do well in Texas.

Roberson Bros., of Frisco, Collin county, won the car-lot sheep championship at the Fort Worth (Texas) Farmers' and Feeders' Show, also the wether championship. They had a fine exhibit of yearlings.

The Shepherds' Journal says: "When a lamb refuses to suck, it is probably suffering from constipation, or it may be its teeth are bothering it, by being imperfectly cut. In the former case, give an injection of warm, soapy water, and in the latter rub the gums gently until they are cut through."

The Daily Live Stock World of Chicago mentions W. P. Adams & Son, of Odebolt, Iowa, as having fed and fattened 13,000 lambs and 2,000 sheep for market this winter. They buy their feeding stock at Omaha and ship their fat stock to Chicago.

Amatite Roofing on houses of D. M. Cook, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Amatite ROOFING

When the Shingles Fail

Here are two houses which were originally covered with shingle roofs. Modern shingles are not made like old style shingles, but are of inferior wood on account of the increasing scarcity of lumber. Accordingly, shingle roofs gave trouble, and the owner investigated the whole subject of the roofing with the result that he found it cheaper to cover the whole roof with Amatite Roofing than to try to keep the old shingles in repair.

Amatite Roofing is so low in price, so easy to lay and so durable that it is by far the cheapest and most satisfactory answer to the problem of the leaky roof. With other roofings of the kind that require painting, this is not the case. To lay ordinary roofing over shingles and keep it painted would be just as expensive and troublesome as to keep on repairing the shingles. But Amatite Roofing requires no painting. It has a mineral surface to take the wear and tear of the weather.

Amatite Roofing costs nothing to maintain; that is why the owner of these houses used Amatite. On these houses, the Amatite is laid right over the old shingles, so there was no expense or trouble in ripping off the old roof.

Amatite, despite its mineral surface, comes in handy rolls like any other roofing and can be laid by any workman without previous experience.

Large headed nails and cement for the laps are supplied free of charge. Remember that Amatite costs less than ordinary roofing of equal wear and costs nothing whatever to maintain. It is rapidly displacing shingle roofs and painted roofings.

Booklet and sample free on request. Address our nearest office.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Cleveland Pittsburg Cincinnati Kansas City Minneapolis New Orleans Seattle London, England

TRADE B MARK

STEEL SHINGLES EASILY APPLIED.

A new catalogue has been issued by the makers of the Edwards Reo Steel Shingles. This is a roofing worth studying. This is designed to satisfy the requirements of contractors and builders. It is becoming a very popular roofing with farmers. The shingles are stamped into sheet steel, the sheets are joined together without solder by an interlocking device, which is much better, that protects the nails and allows for expansion and contraction. It is easily applied, gives fire protection and is guaranteed against lightning. The first cost is about the same as wood shingles, and it is claimed that steel shingles will outlast wood shingles four to one. A hammer and a few nails are the only tools required to apply these steel shingles, and it is an easy matter for anyone to do what would be called a "finished job" by a skilled workman. All interested should write to Edwards Manufacturing Company, Lock street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and ask for Catalogue No. 457.

HONORS IN ILLINOIS GO TO DE LAVAL USERS.

At the Illinois Dairymen's Convention held at Elgin, Ill., January 17th to 20th, in the Creamery Class D. W. Annis, of Kaneville, Ill., won the highest score; and George Brayer, of Harper, Ill., second. Both use De Laval Cream Separators.

Shear Your Sheep with this Machine

It makes the job infinitely easier than with the old hand shears. It takes the wool off evenly all over the body. It never injures or mains sheep like hand shears and the evenness of work done by this machine nets you from 10c to 40c worth more wool per head.

This Stewart Ball Bearing Machine No. 9

is the only sheep shearing machine ever made with ball bearings throughout and with a ball bearing shearing head. It has all gears cut from the solid steel and made file hard. They are all enclosed in a dust and dirt proof gear case where they run constantly in oil. It turns easiest of all shearing machines and anyone can operate it and do good work. Any of your help can operate it well from the very start. The price, all complete, with four combs and four cutters is only **$11.50**

Get one from your dealer or send $2 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Write today for copy of our free copyrighted book, "Instructions on Shearing Sheep," by the leading American expert. DO IT NOW.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
182 Ontario Street, Chicago

SPLENDID POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Come and see our great herd for yourself. We can show you Sows with litters that will wake you up to your interest. Come and see us or write.
KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

SEE MY HIGH-QUALITY, RIGHT-PRICED ANGUS CATTLE,

PIASA HURST ANGUS or order on my make-good-or-MONEY-BACK proposition.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, - Godfrey, Ill.

BEST STRAINS OF POLAND-CHINAS.

Orders booked now for Spring Pigs at $10.00 each at weaning time, out of Corrector, Spellbinder, Chief Perfection, Royalty, and such noted strains. Send your order. First come first served.
D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM, America's Largest and Oldest,

Importers of **SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.**

Write for Catalogue.

Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

ELMER GIMLIN, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte Specialist. Exclusive business. Duston strain. Stock, $2 each; 15 eggs, $1; $3 per 50; $5 per 100. Catalogue free.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS and S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON Eggs for hatching, $1.00 per 15. Also **S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** fine ones, $1.00 apiece. **MRS. RALPH HERSHFELT, Carlyle, Ill.**

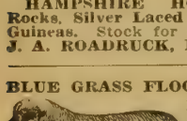
WELLS' IDEAL STRAINS of S. C. R. I. Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes combine all the useful points of any breed. Premium settings, $2.00 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects. **Frank Wells (Plainview Farm), DuQuoin, Ill.**

FINE DUROC-JERSEY PIGS.

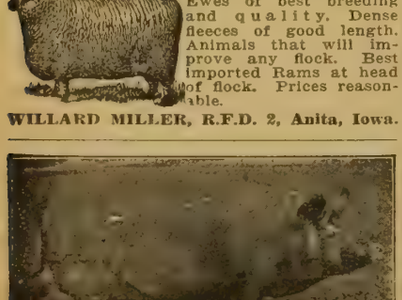
I am booking orders now for February and March Pigs, best of breeding.
H. H. HOFFMANN, Route 1, Belleville, Ill.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes and White Guineas. Stock for sale.
J. A. ROADRUCK, R.F.D. 14, Colburn, Ind.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.



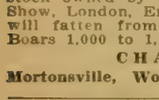
Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
WILLARD MILLER, R.F.D. 2, Anita, Iowa.



TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The Bacon Hog, the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs not akin from best strains. My herd won over 100 ribbons at four State Fairs in 1909. Only made two exhibits in 1910, winning thirty-eight ribbons. Imported stock owned by me were winners at Royal Show, London, England, 1907. Mature Sows will fatten from 600 to over 700 pounds; Boars 1,000 to 1,200 pounds.
CHAS. FORD, Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS

Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstakes and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.



FOR SALE: O. I. C. SWINE. 200 February and March Pigs. Address,
ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kas.

Tamworths The hog that puts vigor, prolificacy, size and quality into the chunky lard breeds. I sell more Tamworths than any other two breeders in the United States. Descriptive literature free.
W. WARREN MORTON, Mountain Home Stock Farm, Russellville, Ky.

KENTUCKY MAMMOTH JACKS, JENNETS AND SADDLE HORSES.

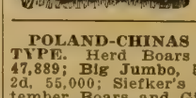
We are the largest breeders of Mammoth Jacks in America. Tamworth and Hampshire Swine. All stock registered or subject to registry.
J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky. Branch Barn, Hutchinson, Kas. Mr. J. C. Kerr, Manager.

43 Varieties Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineas, Incubators, Dogs. Catalogue 2 cents. **MISSOURI SQUAB CO., St. Louis.**

FREE POSTER POULTRY CALENDAR FOR 1911 for 2c. postage. Illustrates leading varieties Pure-bred Chickens, Turkeys and Geese. Quotes lowest prices on Fowls and Eggs.
THE L. H. MUELLER POULTRY FARM, Wellsville, Mo.

HOGS! HOGS! For sale: REGISTERED Poland - Chinas and Berkshires. The best of breeding. For prices see and write
S. Y. BURKS, Bolivar, Mo.

POLAND-CHINAS — LARGE, SMOOTH TYPE. Herd Boars are Size and Quality, 47,889; Big Jumbo, 54,088; Master Meddler, 2d, 55,000; Siefker's Mastodon, 55,755. September Boars and Gilts, $20.00 each. Pedigrees with each. Everything older is sold. Barred Plymouth Rock Hens mated to straight Latham strain cockerels. Eggs for hatching, $1.00 for 15; $3.00 for 50; $5.00 for 100 eggs. Catalogue free. **A. F. SIEFKER, R. F. D. 1, Defiance, Mo.**



EGGS FOR HATCHING.

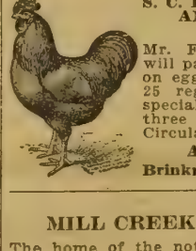
Golden Sunset Strain Poultry. S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Bourbon Red Turkeys, Buff Ducks, Pearl Guineas, Buff Cochin and White Bantams. Now booking orders for eggs. Send for free descriptive circular and price list. **ALBERT S. ENNIS, 712-21 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.**

DRAFT and COACH STALLIONS delivered at your station and all expenses paid and the horse taken back if not as we guarantee. Write us for prices and particulars.
WALKER BROS., Oklahoma City, Okla.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

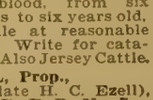
Mr. Farmer or Fancier: It will pay you to get my prices on eggs before placing order. 25 regular prizes, $10 cash special, two silver cups at three shows. Prices right. Circular free.
A. B. LAMPERT, Brinkman, - - Oklahoma.

MILL CREEK STOCK FARM,



The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty-five years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks and Jennets, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.
THOS. H. EZELL, Prop., (son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell), Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

MACK'S LUMP JAW CURE
NEEDS BUT ONE APPLICATION.



ONE bottle cures from three to six head. It is used by all leading distillery cattle feeders. Perfectly safe to use.
PRICE, $2.00.
Mack Bros. & Co. SPENCER, - IOWA.

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER.

"The present tariff law was passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President, and that law took the tariff off of hides. What has been the result? The farmers and stock raisers are now receiving less pay for hides than they received before the duty was removed and the price of shoes has advanced."—Lampasas (Tex.) Blade.

"Let me call your attention to a few provisions of the bill which discriminates most unfairly against the farmer. Wheat is to be admitted free of duty, while flour is taxed 50 cents a barrel. If the object of this bill is to reduce the cost of living, why not reduce the tax on flour, which is what the people consume?"—Senator Dick to the local societies of the State Grange of Ohio.

"The bill admits all live stock and all other live animals, and poultry, dead or alive, free of duty, but it imposes a tax of 1¼ cents a pound on fresh meats, bacon and hams, and meats of all kinds, dried, smoked, salted, in brine, or prepared or preserved in any manner. Why should the farmer be thus discriminated against?"—Senator Dick before the State Grange of Ohio.

Senator Wm. E. Borah, of Idaho, says: "My opinion is that the American farmer is getting the worst of it. Very much the worst of it. All over the country."

"The millers of Minneapolis are whooping it up for reciprocity. They want free wheat from Canada. But why are they not willing to give up that 50 cents a barrel on flour?"—Cedar Rapids Republican.

"When the American farmer is compelled to sell cheaper the things which he produces, he is also compelled to buy less of the products of manufacture."—American Economist.

"The price of eggs has dropped to a very low point, but no one is blaming it to the tariff. Yet, when eggs were away up, because all the hens had quit laying and last summer's supply was in cold storage, no one thought of blaming anything but the tariff for the high price of hen fruit."—Binghamton Republican.

"And here let me point out that the price of wheat has fallen 30 cents per bushel since a year ago. Has the price of bread to the consumers of our cities fallen 25 per cent.? You know that it has not, and if as the result of reciprocity the price of wheat is forced still lower, it will not benefit the consumer, for flour is still taxed by a tariff duty of 50 cents per barrel."—N. J. Batchelor, Master National Grange, before the Senate Committee.

PURE-BRED STOCK ITEMS.

The famous herd of O. I. C. swine bred and owned by Alvey Bros., of Meriden, Kas., have won many premiums at the greatest Fairs. They will have some fine February and March pigs for sale. See card on page with other live stock breeders.

On March 10th, W. J. Davis & Co., of La Vernet Stock Farm, Jackson, Miss., held the first auction sale of Hereford breeding cattle in that state. The general average was $220 per head; $241 for bulls and $170 for females. The top-price female was Victoria, calved February, 1909, in Texas, and sold for $225 to Mississippi Farms Company, of Wiggins, Miss. The top-price bull was Shadeland Beau, calved in Texas, October, 1906, and sold to Sid Coleman, of Meridian, Texas, at $345. The states of Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi furnished the buyers.

At Kansas City, on March 7th and 8th, a sale of Hereford cattle conducted by Dr. R. T. Thornton resulted in an average of $174.66 for fifty-nine bulls and $127.14 for thirty-five females. A. G. T. Cooper, of Dorance, Kas., paid $500 for Guy, 360,134, a fifteen-months-old bull consigned by Jas. A. Gibson, of Odessa, Mo. The top-price for females was $205, paid by O. S. Gibbons & Sons, of Atlantic, Iowa, and Frank Harlan, of Troy, Mo. T. P. Crawford, of Butler, Mo., paid $400 for the bull Beau Folly, 2d, calved November, 1909, consigned by S. J. Gabbert, of Dearborn, Mo.

At the Cattle Show in Paris, France, held recently, the grand champion lot of steers averaged 2,044 pounds. There were four head. One steer, not in this list, a Shorthorn cross on one of the native breeds, weighed 2,717 pounds.

A fat barrow, a member of the Craonnaise breed, a yearling, weighing 759 pounds, was grand champion in a Live Stock Show at Paris, France. Three in a pen farrowed in May, 1910, averaged 582 pounds. They appear to have some early-matured hogs in France.

Mr. S. Y. Burks, of Bolivar, Mo., is advertising pure-bred Poland-Chinas and Berkshires. He has both breeds and has won many prizes with stock of his own raising. He is a breeder in good standing.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., received their March importation of Percheron and Shire stallions in excellent condition. The Shire horses for the most part were purchased at the London Horse Show, and the Percherons are a specially-selected lot of three-year-old dark gray and black stallions. A visit to Trumans' is like going to a Horse Fair.

The St. Louis Wool Market.

This is a year in which it is very likely wool growers will find it to their interest to consign their wools for sale to commission salesmen. Prices are comparatively low at all markets and the speculators in wool who are traveling through the country looking for bargains are also figuring on several cents a pound profit. The sheep raiser ought to place his wool as near to the real market as he can in his own interest. Messrs. A. J. Child & Sons, of St. Louis, advertise for consignments and can be relied upon for skill and ability in selling the wool to the best advantage. This reliable firm has done business on the St. Louis market for thirty-seven years. Our readers will do well to write for their 1911 wool circular. Address, A. J. Child & Sons, St. Louis, Mo.

Steel Shoes For Farm Work.

Mr. Ruthstein, the inventor, wishes to tell you why one pair of his shoes will outwear six pairs of leather shoes in farm work; that they do not cause foot fatigue. Write for his free book. Address, N. M. Ruthstein, 154 Seventh street, Racine, Wis.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ARKANSAS.—The new corn country and best alfalfa lands in Little River county; 1,000 acres Red River land; finest stock and grain farm in this section at a bargain. Hogs and cattle raised here cheaper than elsewhere. Address, **W. R. Cavett,** Shreveport, La.

TEXAS.—2,600 acres, 11 miles from Sabinal, Uvalde county; about half agricultural; balance excellent grazing. Price, $7.00 per acre; half cash; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Address, **Albert D. Evans,** North Fort Worth, Texas.

I BRING BUYERS AND SELLERS TOGETHER. If you want to buy, sell or exchange a farm or business, write me. Established 1881. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

WE GUARANTEE TO SELL YOUR FARM FOR CASH, no matter where located, within thirty days. Commission basis—no retaining fee—we get the money. Address,
PIONEER LAND CO., 6 Central Block, Decatur, Illinois.

FARMS WANTED! Don't pay commissions. We find you direct buyers. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties FREE. **AMERICAN INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, 55 Palace, Minneapolis, Minn.**

SPLENDID CROPS
in Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

800 Bushels From 20 Acres

of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloydminster farm in the season of 1910. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

Large Profits

are thus derived from the **FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada.**

This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land values should double in two years' time.

Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160-acre pre-emptions at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest; wood, water and building material plentiful.

For low settlers' railway rates and illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Sup't of Immig., Ottawa, Can., or Can. Gov't Agt. (52)

Canadian Government Agent, 125 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.
C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

The Gedge Automatic Fountain

is the most profitable article you can have on your farm. Use it to fatten your hogs and other stock more quickly. Pure water convenient to stock is as important as proper feeding. Learn all about the Gedge and our **Free Trial** offer. Send today for free Illustrated Booklet.

GEDGE BROS. IRON ROOFING COMPANY
2447 Fletcher St., Anderson, Ind.

Another Breed of Oats.

Messrs. Garton Bros., of Warrington, England, are renowned as breeders and improvers of good grains. Their improvements in oats alone have placed them in the foremost ranks of agricultural specialists. Professors of Agriculture who have devoted their lives to agricultural advancement admit the wonderful benefits derived from the Warrington seed farm. During the past season Messrs. Garton have introduced a new breed of black oats. Victor is the name. The Victor is the largest-grained black oat and the blackest-skinned oat in cultivation. Especially suitable for early sowing, owing to its extreme hardiness. The amount of protein or flesh-forming constituents which the grain contains makes it 25 per cent. more valuable for feeding purposes than any other oats grown.

It will be remembered that a few seasons ago we offered some sample oats produced by Messrs. Garton as a subscription premium and offered some prizes at State and National Fairs and Expositions. We consider a small quantity of the Victor oats capable of reproducing itself, so that our patrons can win prizes if they will exhibit the product in any state. We therefore advise our friends and patrons to at least obtain sufficient of these black oats for experimental purposes.

Do you wish to win prizes? If so, send us a dollar for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. We will also send you two pounds of Victor oats. From this you can raise your own seed hereafter and win prizes at County, State and National Fairs. We offer the same premiums that we do for corn on page 26. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Meritorious Farm Machine.

The McKinney Traction Cultivator Company, originating at Gainesville, Ga., have recently made headquarters at St. Louis to demonstrate a gasoline tractor for plowing, seeding and cultivating grain crops. This machine is new, inasmuch as it is designed to work rolling and uneven land and to be used economically on comparatively small farms. A demonstration on Saturday, March 25th, in a corn field on the outskirts of East St. Louis indicated that the invention was fully up to the standard claimed by the inventor. The first machines for the market will be made at the works of the St. Louis Car Company.

Home Mixing of Fertilizers.

By writing to the German Kali Works, Continental Building, Baltimore, Md., any farmer can obtain a booklet entitled "Home Mixing of Fertilizers and How to Do It." This is a very interesting publication, and every one of our readers can learn something from it. The whole story is told so clearly that it does not require an interpreter. The book includes a table giving the composition of all farm manures and commercial fertilizers, with formulas adapted to all crops and the amount of fertilizer ingredients taken from the soil by all farm crops. Send for it without delay.

Southern Stockmen, Attention!

There's Something Doing

"DOWN IN DIXIE."

Above is a drove of Mississippi-fed cattle which we sold at National Stock Yards, Ill., (East St. Louis), on March 6 at

$6.25 **Record Price for Mississippi . . Cattle on This Market . .** **$6.25**

This shipment consisted of 40 head of good Hereford beeves averaging 1,305 lbs., fed only about four months. The sale was an extraordinary one in view of the fact that prices are 75 to 80 cents lower than a year previous, when the same figure was reached in the Southern Division. These cattle were fed on the W. S. Lovell plantation at Palmyra, Miss. (O. Southall, Mgr.) Shrinkage was very light and the sale eminently satisfactory to the owner.

On March 15 WE AGAIN TOPPED THE WEEK'S TRADE at East St. Louis, selling 24 head of 1,054-lb. TENNESSEE cattle at $6.15.

SOUTHERN FEEDERS will do well to remember that our facilities for handling your business are exceptional. Having our own houses at East St. Louis, Kansas City, South St. Joseph and Fort Worth, as well as six other leading markets, you are at all times sure of unbiased advice and first-class service. Write us freely for any desired information.

FREE SOUVENIR
For Southern Stockmen

If you live south of "Mason & Dixon's line" and feed or ship live stock we shall be pleased to send you our beautiful 1911 "FLOWER GIRL SOUVENIR." It's well worth writing for.

(P. S.--If you don't happen to be a Southern man but want one of these souvenirs pretty badly we won't "draw the line" too closely.)

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago East St.Louis Kansas City South St.Joseph Fort Worth
Denver Sioux City South St. Paul South Omaha East Buffalo

Blood Troubles And Skin Diseases

Quickly Succumb To The Beneficial Effects Of Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Trial Package Sent Free.

Science has proven Calcium Sulphide to be the most powerful blood purifier known. Stuart's process of giving the system this great cleaner for the blood, has been called the best, for preserving the full strength of Calcium Sulphide.

Calcium Sulphide is not a poison. It is harmless, though greatly powerful.

Children may take it with freedom and their delicate organisms thrive with its use.

Skin diseases flee when the blood is charged with this great eradicator.

The blood at once feels its influence and eruptions cease and fade away almost beyond belief, so immediate is its action.

No matter what degree of eruptive skin trouble you may have, Stuart's Calcium Wafers will purify and enrich the blood. These little wafers go into the stomach just like the skin impurities get in. They tone up this organ, enter the intestines, are absorbed by the lacteals and lymphatics, are drawn into the blood, course quickly to every organ and atom of the body, and remove secretions and decay. The lungs are assisted, the liver is aided, the stomach re-inforced, and skin diseases are assailed from their source. All retreat for disease is cut off from the rear, and very quickly nature routs the effects of such maladies which appear in the form of pimples, eruptions, blackheads and scaly formations.

You have science backed up by years of actual proof when you take a Stuart Calcium Wafer. Not a mere feeble effort at relief, but a remedy of nature that has relieved human subjects greater in number by far than the entire army of America and Canada. For chronic or temporary blood disorders and skin diseases these wafers are without an equal.

If you will go to your druggist and ask him the virtue of Calcium Sulphide his answer will confirm these statements.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers, he will also say, are the most popular and scientific method of using this wonderful ingredient. They sell for 50c. per package, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 404 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

SWAT THE FLY.

F-L-Y Spells Death, Disease and Drudgery.

Every living fly is a crime against society. Consider for yourself the number of times you have seen flies feeding on sputum, on garbage, on filthy excreta from the privy vaults. It is disgusting — yes — but they like it.

From their breeding place in horse manure, they dance and prance over our meat markets, our fruit stands and bakeries. They scrape their feet, rub their wings and drop their specks on our sweet cake—yet we eat it. Do you like it? They creep and crawl leisurely in and out of the babies' sticky mouths.

Motchhikoff found 3,200,000 microbes in one cubic centimeter of water in which grapes had been washed. There is an enormous increase in the death rate of children from diarrhoeal diseases in the summer months. The fly is responsible for it. A single fly caught in New York carried 100,000 fecal bacteria in his mouth and on his feet. In New York alone 7,000 children die annually. They are our national wealth. Shall we kill them with flies?

In Denver, in the fall of 1908, fifty-six cases and six deaths from typhoid fever resulted from milk along the route of one of the milkmen whose milk was found contaminated by flies which had fed upon typhoid excreta from an uncovered vault.

Have you ever thought of the expense of disease and drudgery to a community? Dr. Daniel D. Jackson, Bacteriologist for the Department of Water Supply of the City of New York, says that it is conservative to estimate that the diseases transmitted through the agency of the house fly cut short the average span of human life in the United States by at least two years. During a generation this means a loss of 170,000,000 human lives, or 4,000,000 lives of the present average length, or a money loss of $20,000,000,000.

The life of a fly is about ten days. There may be twelve to thirteen generations in a summer, and the progeny of a single fly may be a sextillion (1,000,000,000,000,000,000) at the end of a season.

Let us join in a campaign to annihilate the fly from the nation—screen, poison and prevent.—W. G. Sackett, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

The Woman Who Has a Chance.

There have been printed articles appearing lately in several publications, which have for their theme the opportunities which the city offers country girls These articles may be very good in themselves, but many of them are misleading because the girl who has always lived in the country does not know exactly how big the difficulties will loom, once she is in the city. Fifteen or twenty dollars per week seems to her a big salary (and so it does to many a city girl who is receiving six or eight dollars and scarcely keeping soul and body together on the sum) and she begins to figure what all she could do with it. But most of the country girls do not realize that were they to spend the whole of that salary on board and clothes alone, they could scarcely live as comfortably or as happily as they do right on the farm in their own homes. Any saving that amounts to much out of that wage must be done by self-denial. The opportunity—the great, big opportunity, spelled with capital letters—is within the grasp of the women on the farms. When one man can make over $15,000 a year selling chickens and eggs, isn't there a field for women staying in their country homes? He is a specialist. True. But he had to make a start and had to learn by doing. No inexperienced girl starting to work in the city lands a twenty-dollar-per-week job. If she gets eight dollars she may consider herself fortunate, and she may even be glad of an opportunity to start in at six dollars.

One man made $750 a week exhibiting a prize hen at poultry shows; another gets $20 a setting for some of his best stock; another sells his prize birds at $100 apiece and has disposed of about fifty at that price. Isn't there an opportunity?

Then there is squab raising. Commission firms find it hard to fill their orders. One Eastern firm calls for five thousand squabs daily.

The dairy is another place of opportunity. Scrub stock in any line will never bring a fortune. But no one who goes into a business to win is going to hang onto scrub stock very long. They may have to use it as a starter, but it will be replaced little by little by blooded stock until only a pure-blooded, selected strain remains. The little Jersey cow that yielded her owner over $500 profit in one year from the sale of her milk (at ten cents a quart) is an example of what the best will do. That is a pretty good record, but this little animal further covered herself with glory by presenting her owners with a bull calf that sold for something like $5,000.

One woman made a business of raising mushrooms, which she gathered and dried and shipped in barrels to the city. Another put sheep on some worn-out hills on her father's farm and the next winter sold lambs at $15 and over apiece.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

FAT is Dangerous

It is Unsightly, Uncomfortable, Spoils the Figure, Causing Wrinkles, Flabbiness and Loss of Vigor.

Let me send You my Proof Treatment absolutely Free. Would You like to Reduce Your Fat a Pound a day?

Note what my treatment has done for others; let me reduce your weight.

Lost 115 Pounds. Mrs. E. M. Reynolds, Lehigh, Iowa, writes: "When I began your treatment I weighed 285 lbs. I now weigh 170 lbs., & **never felt better** in my life. My bust measure is reduced from 54 inches to 38 inches; waist from 42 in. to 28 inches."

Permanent. M. E. King, 5634 Spaulding Ave., Chicago, writes: "By the Dr. Bradford Method. **I reduced 85 lbs.** eight years ago; haven't gained an ounce since. Rheumatism also cured."

Lost 112 Pounds. W. C. Newburn, Contact, Nev., writes: "I have lost 112 lbs., am **wonderfully benefited** in heart and general vigor. Can climb mountains easily now."

Lost 98 Pounds. Mrs. J. H. Wooldridge, Galena, Mo., writes: "My figure and appearance have been wonderfully improved; have lost 98 lbs. **Friends amazed."**

Many other testimonials from well known persons will be mailed with **FREE PROOF TREATMENT.**

I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable, and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach and kidneys become diseased, the breathing becomes difficult and the end may come in **HEART FAILURE** and sudden death. You may save yourself from these **DANGERS.**

I want to prove to you that my treatment has positively reduced legions of persons to normal, no matter where the excess fat was located: stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck. Weight is quickly and safely reduced without tedious exercise or starving. Eat what you like. **Your figure will be beautified; wrinkles disappear.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles usually leave as the fat goes away. I will send you without a cent of charge to you my PROOF TREATMENT FREE.

FREE

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It should make you feel better at once. I will also send you **Free** my **new book of advice,** together with testimonials from many well known people. **Write to-day.** DR. H. C. BRADFORD, **287 B** Bradford Building, East 22d St., New York, N. Y.

NOTE.—Dr. Bradford is a diplomated, practising physician, licensed and registered by the State of New York. famous many years as a specialist in reducing fat and improving health by scientific, gentle, home treatment

Hard to Please.

Early in the season a man applied at a farm house for board, but the farmer slowly shook his head. "I'd be glad to keep you," he said, "but the city people are too hard to please."

"I'm not at all exacting," the applicant replied. "You will find no difficulty in pleasing me."

"That's what the last man who come along here said, but it wasn't so. Fact is, nothing pleased him. First he complained about sleeping in a bed with the hired man, and when we gave him a bed to himself in a room with four of the children he was still dissatisfied.

"Then he didn't like to use the towel we all used, and he wanted a wash basin in his room. Nothing suited him at all. I don't know whether you would be so hard to please or not."—Youth's Companion.

A Horse For Sale Again.

The late Senator Elkins used to tell a story of Bige Brown.

Meeting him one day in the main street, the Senator said:

"Bige, do you know of anybody that's got a horse for sale?"

Bige, chewing gum, gave the Senator a patronizing smile.

"Well, Senator," he said. "I guess Bill Hurst has. I sold him one yesterday."—Washington Star.

Consumption Book FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 4724 Water Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free and also a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Favorite Corn Husker.

Clark's Corn King with its new self-shedding hook. The spear point enters the husks easily. The slant bend turns the husks for shredding, and the rounded, curved and beveled edges throw out the husks and prevent clogging. As this is the most approved husker on the market, we have selected it as a seasonable subscription premium. The hook sets at any angle; two positions for a thumb hook and five positions as a palm hook. Opening and closing the small end of the plate makes the adjustment perfect for any width of hand and prevents chafing. The strap passes through the leather tongue and the first ring and over

the hand to the opposite ring and back through the first ring. Be sure and have the strap enter the ring from the outer side. It brings the pulling strap underneath, forms the sinch draw and gives you the full benefit of the sinch lock, which is the same as a half-hitch. The strap then passes to the last ring and then to the buckle, the half-hitch forms one fastening and the buckle holds the end of the strap. We will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and Clark's Corn King Husker for 50 cents. The Husker is a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Resolutions on Reciprocity.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Farmers' Institute Convention at Ottawa, Ill., February 22, 1911, and fully sets forth the views of the editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower. The resolution refers to the state of Illinois, but it equally applies to all the states.

The Resolution.

Whereas, Scientific agriculture demonstrates that with improved methods of farming and treatment of the soil the products of the farms of Illinois can be doubled in the next ten years; and,

Whereas, For many years to come there will be a surplus and exportation of farm products to foreign countries, and until that time arrives there is no substantial reason for the free admission of the produce of the cheaper lands of Canada to our markets; and,

Whereas, We look upon the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada as a one-sided affair, calculated to greatly enhance the value of the undeveloped lands of the Canadian Northwest to the consequent depreciation of our own agriculture; and,

Whereas, The prosperity of our own farmers means good times in all lines of business, and further depression of prices of corn, oats, wheat and live stock other than results from competition among people of our own community, is an unwise policy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as representative farmers of Illinois in state convention assembled, believing it would be detrimental to the best interests of the people of this country and to agriculture in particular, do hereby protest against the ratification of the so-called reciprocity treaty with Canada and earnestly petition the honorable members of the Senate of the United States to carefully consider the interests of agriculture and to reject said treaty; and be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the Senate of the United States, that they may be read in open session of the Senate.

Swinging in the Old Apple Tree.

While the hammock has a legitimate place among the lawn fixtures, it is lamentable that the old-fashioned swing is in many places almost obsolete. For genuine exercise the child can find more pleasure and benefit in its use than in all the hammocks and lawn swings that can be found. A good, stout rope and a strong limb render it safe under sane treatment. And the child should be taught what this treatment is.

If the seat is secured by the rope passing through holes in the end there will be no danger of its slipping out when the occupant is in mid air. If you have a child about the premises, hunt up a place for the old-fashioned swing and encourage the youngster in getting the most out of it. If a suitable tree is lacking, fix it in the porch, where there will be the added advantage of protection from rain.

While reckless swinging and high swinging are to be avoided, if the rope is strong there is really very little danger, providing the child is trained to continually hold with his hands. There are the various motions of either one or two when seated, each calling for the employment of a different set of muscles in keeping the swing in motion. Then by standing up they can get quite a different movement. When tired of swinging, the boys will quickly learn the hand-over-hand method of rope climbing, a practice which puts the muscle into the arms.

Again, the exercise keeps one in the open air. It may be active or only passive, as desired. It is social, at least to the point where chums may have a good time. It is a tip-top method of real, hard play. It is an excellent place to rest. It is inexpensive. It is a typical place for nature study, the birds soon learning to regard the inmate of the swing as a part of the tree itself. Give the boy an old-fashioned swing and he will soon convert it into a gymnasium.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Cleaning Laces.

White waists badly stained with perspiration can be cleaned by putting them in a strong solution of castile or any pure soap, then placing in the direct sunlight until the yellow is withdrawn. To make the solution, shave one bar of soap and dissolve this in one to three quarts of hot water. The dirt is removed from the lace not by rubbing, but by swashing up and down in a new soap solution, and it is then thoroughly rinsed in two or three clear, warm waters. The lace is next stiffened in weak gum arabic water—one or two kernels to one pint of water. The gum arabic is added to warm water and placed over hot water until dissolved. It is well never to wring lace, but rather to squeeze the water from it. To dry the lace, it is pinned on a woolen blanket, or pad, which has been securely fastened to a table. Each point is firmly pinned and the lace is left until perfectly dry. Much may be done toward giving the effect of new lace if each point is not only carefully pinned out, but, when dry, picked out with the fingers.

The Meaning of "Gold-Filled"

BY far the greater number of men and women who buy gold watches choose a gold-filled case.

Gold-filled means two layers of solid gold stiffened with a layer of metal alloy between. It makes a firmer case than solid gold, and it costs much less.

If the two plates of gold are heavy enough they will wear a lifetime. But you see the temptation to irresponsible manufacturers to roll the gold layers to a mere film and increase the center layer of base metal.

What is worse, the maker of the shoddy filled case can stamp it "Guaranteed for 20 years" or "Guaranteed for 25 years," and there is no law to prevent him.

A good many jewelers buy and sell by the guarantee.

Remember when you buy your watch to inquire about the case. Remember, also, that the guarantee stamp is no safe guide.

Fortunately, there is a way you can protect yourself—a way you can be absolutely sure of wearing qualities. Demand a filled case made by the people who make the finest solid gold cases in the world. That means a "Crescent Filled Case" or a "Jas. Boss Filled Case"—both made by the Keystone people, who produce the Keystone Solid Gold Watch Cases.

If you want to be doubly sure, don't trust your memory—cut these trade-marks out of the magazine and take them with you to the jeweler.

These marks are standard with the fine jewelry trade, and have been for 50 years.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY

Established 1853 PHILADELPHIA

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Silk laces are cleaned by brushing or rolling in corn meal, or magnesia. The dirt adheres to the flour, or powder, leaving the lace clean. When treated in this way, laces need more frequent cleaning, but appear more like new lace. Yellowed, white silk laces may be steeped in a hot bath of milk and borax and bleached in the sun.—Maude A. Propst, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

To Buy Groceries Right.

Our readers are well acquainted with the great merchandise firm of Montgomery Ward & Co., and will be glad to know that they have issued a new pure-food grocery catalogue. This firm is well and favorably known as a strictly reliable house, and hundreds of thousands of farmers will testify to this from having bought of them for many years. To get this catalogue, all you have to do is to write a postal card, saying: "Please send us your grocery catalogue as advertised in The National Farmer and Stock Grower." Address, Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago Avenue Bridge, Chicago, Ill., or to Montgomery Ward & Co., Nineteenth and Campbell streets, Kansas City, Mo. The service is equally as good from either establishment.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE U.S. SEPARATOR.

Writing under date of December 14th to the Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, Vermont, Messrs. Guy D. Power & Son, of Massena, N. Y., breeders of Ayrshire cattle, said: "Gentlemen:—The No. 15 U. S. Separator is doing perfect work. The bowl is easily cleaned and kept in order; flushes well and easily. The machine runs perfect and turns easily. We used the No. 5 United States constantly for twelve years and have seen many different makes near us, but this is the most perfect in every way we have ever seen." Note—Anyone desirous of learning more about the merits of the U. S. Cream Separator should write to Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, Vermont, and ask for Catalogue 125.

DEAFNESS CURED.

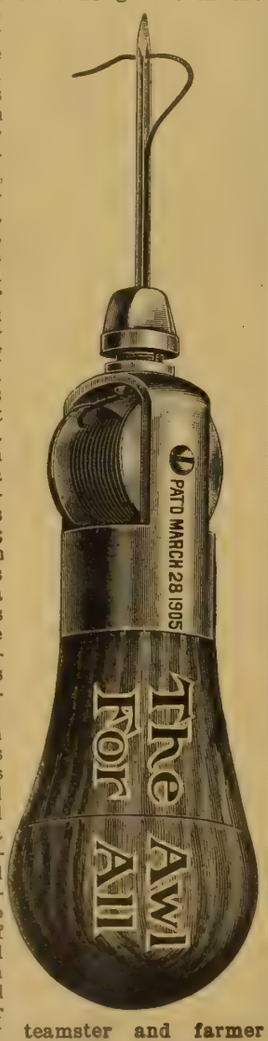
"I have demonstrated that deafness can be cured."—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

The secret of how to use the mysterious and invisible nature forces for the cure of Deafness and Head Noises has at last been discovered by the famous Physician-Scientist, Dr. Guy Clifford Powell. Deafness and Head Noises disappear as if by magic under the use of this new and wonderful discovery. He will send all who suffer from Deafness and Head Noises full information how they may be cured, absolutely free, no matter how long they have been deaf, or what caused their deafness. This marvelous Treatment is so simple, natural and certain that you will wonder why it was not discovered before. Investigators marvel at the quick results. Any deaf person can have full information how to be cured quickly and cured to stay cured at home without investing a cent. Write today to Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 7984 Bank Building, Peoria, Ill., and get full information of this new and wonderful discovery, absolutely free.

THE SEWING AWL.

A Most Useful Premium For Subscribers to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles—one is straight and one curved—with a small screw-driver and wrench combined; also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.

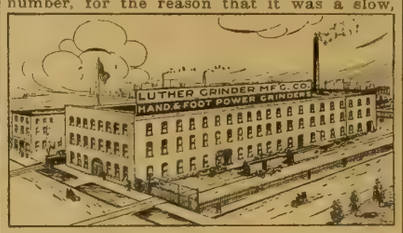


Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

A GREAT FARM GRINDING MACHINE.

We are presenting herewith an illustration showing the plant of the Luther Grinder Manufacturing Company, where the Luther Farm Tool Grinder and parts which combine to make it a perfect machine, equal to the requirement of the farm, are made. Tool grinding has been and remains to a large extent a drudgery. By the employment of the Luther Farm Tool Grinder the sharpening of edged tools, plows, axes, scythes, ensilage knives, sickles, etc., may be done quickly and perfectly and in an extraordinary brief period of time. There is no hard work.

The success of the Luther Farm Special Tool Grinder is no doubt largely due to the fact that Mr. C. J. Luther, President of the Luther Grinder Manufacturing Company, was born and raised on a farm, was a boy behind the grindstone, and learned from actual farming experience what constituted a practical grinding machine for farm use. Years ago he became convinced that the grindstone was destined to become a back number, for the reason that it was a slow,



laborious and unsatisfactory method of grinding tools, and later found that the emery wheel, although being a somewhat better sharpening substance than the grindstone, was impractical, because it overheats and draws the temper from steel. When science discovered carborundum it solved the big problem of the right sharpening substance used in tool grinders, for the reason that it gives a perfect edge to tools, does not require any pressure, grinds so quickly it cannot heat metal, does not require cooling with water, and, best of all, is unlike any other sharpening substances in that it will not draw temper from steel. A booklet giving information as to prices and free trial offer may be had by writing to the Luther Grinder Manufacturing Company, 648 Newton street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Cleaning a Sweater.

Sweaters of any color may be washed and retain their shape and color to the last if carefully done, and it is not a difficult task, even for an inexperienced person; but like everything else of its kind, it needs a little care to prevent the sweater shrinking. A sweater should be washed when there is time to attend to it until it is perfectly dry, and the drying must be done at first "all of a heap," as the extra weight while wet draws them out of shape, and all the changes of water must be of the same degree of heat, and as warm as can be borne comfortably by the hands, and have plenty of hot water ready before beginning the work. Much of the success depends upon the drying process, as the garment must be pulled into shape three or four times while drying to keep it from shrinking, and it is always best to use rain water for washing the garments. First shake well to remove all dust and lint, then stir enough borax soap in the water to make a nice lather, but the soap should be dissolved in boiling water before using, and the garment may soak in the bath, covered with a cloth, for five or ten minutes. Clean the article by pressing and squeezing between the hands till it looks clean, then put through a light suds and then through two rinse waters, and never wring or twist a garment in the cleaning process, but put the article in a towel and press the water out in this way. After thoroughly cleansing and squeezing the rinsing water out, put the article on a clean, large platter and place near the stove and keep turning the garment and pulling gently into shape until perfectly dry; but at no time must the garment be held up and so given a chance to stretch. A sweater of any color may be washed through suds made with borax soap without fear of fading, and there is nothing better than this suds for cleaning baby sacques and caps and all such dainty articles; and if the article is not very soiled, a very light suds will clean it perfectly and leave it almost as soft as when new. A little bluing should be added to the last rinse water for all the white articles or for any garment that is any shade of blue, and they should be rubbed well through this water, as the color will be evenly distributed and the article will be all the same color.—M. A. T.

GRAND SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

This glorious and beautiful picture is 6x8 inches and is mounted on a nice green mat which is 8x11 inches. It is just the right size for a panel picture. It is rich in colors and is ready to tack or hang on the wall. It is not necessary to frame this picture, but no picture in the world is better worth framing.

Mother and Child.

The dark, warm colors of the room, enlightened by the glow of the candles; the chubby face; the restful, healthy, natural position of the child; his delicate little hands, and the fond look of the mother, all go towards perfecting a picture that will be enjoyed and give happiness to any house it may enter.

We offer this picture as a subscription premium. Send us 25 cents and we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for six months. We will also send one mounted copy of the **Mother and Child Picture**, in colors, postpaid, and safe delivery guaranteed. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find Twenty-five (25) Cents to pay for six-months' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and one copy of the mounted **Mother and Child Picture.**

My name is.....

Postoffice.. .....

THE KING HOE

A MARVELOUS TOOL

Changes the Old Hoe into a thing of Life and Power.

Saves Labor-puts 3 licks into 1, enabling you to get over double acreage—do the work better and with less muscle.

Saves Plants-Even a careless laborer will destroy no plants or injure roots when using the KING.

TRY IT AT NO COST

The King Chops and Weeds at Every Stroke

How It Operates-With one stroke the grass and weeds are cleaned from close up to the plants—the earth gently stirred and a slight hill made around stem of plant—and all without possible injury to roots or stem of plants. ("Weeding" attachment removed instantly when digging)

A FREE SAMPLE-To induce trials and for the purpose of quickly creating a demand for the Hoe, WE WILL SEND a SAMPLE King Hoe and 30 papers of "King's Royal Brand" vegetable seed, for the price of seed alone ($1.50). We pay Express on Extra Seed.

Agents-Allowed Exclusive Territory and Liberal Commission. Every one buys at sight.

T. J. King Seed Co. Richmond, Va.

QUICK HAIR GROWTH!

Brochure Free To You.

Would You Like Such a Result as This.

HERE IS THE TRUE METHOD

Let us prove to you that the Koskott Method of hair growing is the **genuine, scientific one.** We will send you a valuable brochure **FREE.** Our Method is directed at removing the cause, *dermodex folliculorum*—living micro-organisms—(germs), and opening the closed follicles so that the hair roots which are not dead, but dormant, (like a tulip bulb, or grass seed in a boule) are given fertility and a chance to grow. **Ours is the treatment that MAKES GOOD** or you can use it **WITHOUT COSTING YOU A CENT.** Koskott is for men's, women's & children's heads, to clear scalp of **dandruff,** stop **falling hair** and to promote **growth of new hair.** We especially want you to answer this if you have wasted time & money in liquids, washes, soaps, etc., which accomplish nothing. We want to **surprise & delight you.** Write (a post-card will do) mentioning you want our FREE BROCHURE.

FREE

Koskott Laboratory, 1269 Broadway, 515 B New York, N.Y.

NO MORE WHISKY ADVERTISING.

The TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC of St. Louis, Mo., makes the announcement that no more whisky advertising will be printed in its paper. This will be good news to most of our readers. The TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC is the oldest, biggest and best metropolitan semi-weekly newspaper in the United States, and by cutting out this line of advertising it should greatly increase its circulation in this community. The subscription price is 50 cents a year, but for a short time only they will make a special rate of three years for $1. Be sure to take advantage of this liberal offer, and by all means advise your friends and neighbors of the fact that all whisky and liquor advertising has been discontinued and that $1 will pay for a three-year subscription. Write for free sample copy. Send orders to The St. Louis Republic, St. Louis, Mo.

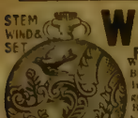
Don't Wear a Truss

FREE

STUART'S PLAS-TR-PADS are different from the painful truss, being made self-adhesive purposely to hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Process of cure is natural, so no further use for trusses. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write TODAY.

TRIAL OF PLAPAO

Address—PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 57, St. Louis, Mo.



STEM WIND & SET

WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE

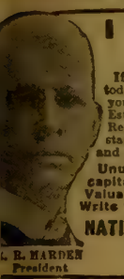
FOR SELLING POST CARDS

We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED, Plated WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch, American made, guaranteed 5 years, and a beautiful Ring, for selling only 20 packages of beautiful high grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 20 packages, and when sold, send us $2, and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring and Chain. WELLS MFG. CO., DEPT. 486, CHICAGO.

PILES, FISTULA, BLEEDING, RECTAL, ULCER, Etc.

Cured without surgical operation. Cures guaranteed. All protruding stopped in one or two treatments. Do not continue to suffer when you can be cured without an operation. Consultation free. Call or write, inclosing 2c. stamp for 172-page Book on Rectal Diseases.

DR. M. NEY SMITH, 302 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.



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If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

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SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERFECTLY REMOVED.

I have a GUARANTEED safe and positively SURE way to take hairs off face, arms, etc., like Magic. I HAVE THE TRUE SECRET. Write for information. I send it sealed. FREE. Address HELEN DOUGLAS, 20 E. 22 St., New York

For Only 12 Cents I will send you a beautiful Aluminum Tray for holding pins, needles, buttons and little nicknacks. The picture of four kittens is indelibly stamped into the metal, with the words above it: "Four Little Scamps." The tray has the appearance of burnished silver, and is guaranteed not to tarnish. Three trays for 30c. ROBERT F. WILLIUS, Department No. 14, 469 Laurel Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

$3.50 Recipe Cures Weak Kidneys Free

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for the troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-1174 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you see it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

When Poor Lo Can't Win.

The late Green McCurtain, Chief of the Choctaws, had a high opinion of the business astuteness of white men.

"No Indian can get the better of a paleface," Chief McCurtain said to a Guthrie reporter during the recent Oklahoma investigation, "and when two palefaces get bargaining together then it is just like cutting diamonds with diamonds.

"Two Oklahoma palefaces once hunted in my camp. They spent the evening with me, and over the fire and the firewater they began to barter and traffic and to make deals and dickers. Finally Bill said:

"'Sam, let's trade horses—my bay for your roan.'

"'It's a go,' Sam agreed. 'The trade's a go. Shake on it, partner.'"

"They shook hands. Then Bill said, with a loud laugh:

"'Sam, I've busted ye this time. My hoss is dead. Died yesterday.'

"'So's mine dead,' said Sam. 'Died this mornin'. And, what's more, I've took his shoes off.'"—New York Tribune.

Why They're Short.

"Marriage," said George Ade, at a dinner in New York, "is a wonderful thing."

Mr. Ade laughed a cynical bachelor's laugh.

"Marriage," he went on, "changes people so. I met a man the other day who had recently married, and he looked so different that I said:

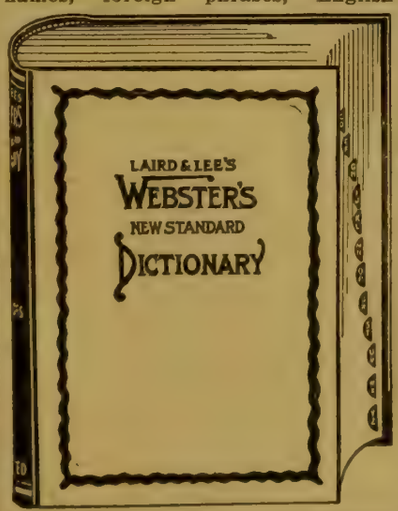
"'Why, my boy, I thought you were tall. But you're shorter than when I saw you last. You are actually short now.'

"'Yes, I am short,' he returned. 'I've married and settled down, you know.'"

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

The Most Compact, Useful, Handy Book Ever Issued by the American Press.

This is Laird & Lee's Webster's New Standard Dictionary of the English Language, a wonderful book, 756 pages in all, 840 illustrations, substantially bound, gilt title, red edges, patent thumb index. Special edition for office and general use on farms, estates, ranches, etc.; massive but handy; also contains ten encyclopedic features, supplement of new words, dictionaries of biography, geography, musical terms, Biblical, classical, historical and mythological names, foreign phrases, English



word-building, rules in orthography, current abbreviations, metric system with conversion tables; weighs twenty-eight ounces. Our offer to you: Send us One Dollar and we will send you the National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years and we will also send you, postage paid, safe delivery guaranteed, one copy of this great Webster's Dictionary. We also agree to refund money and pay return postage to anyone who is not satisfied with the bargain. Address, HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

What He Didn't Miss.

"How do you like this grand opera, Bill?"

"I can't undertsand what they are saying."

"That's all right. You ain't missing no jokes."—Pittsburg Post.

Exports of Swedish Dressed Beef.

Consul Stuart J. Fuller, of Gothenburg, Sweden, reports to the Department of Commerce and Labor that during the month of February, 1911, the abattoirs at Malmo exported 551,156 pounds of Swedish dressed beef, via Trelleborg and Sassnitz, to Berlin and Hamburg, chiefly, though some was destined for points as far south as Basel, in Switzerland. It will be seen from this item that the dressed-beef business is not confined to the United States or Argentine.

The Standard Watch Case.

In buying a watch, be sure to obtain the Keystone Watch Case. In order to understand this subject, see page 23. It is easy to obtain the benefit of the guarantee, for the reason that it is engraved inside every case. You know exactly what you are buying, just the same as you know a gold coin issued by the United States Mint. The subject is worth investigating.

WHY THE BICYCLES CAME BACK.

Some people may not know it, but bicycles have come back. They went out because the manufacturers combined together and put the price up to twice what the machines were worth, and the consequence was that they went broke, one after the other. One manufacturer stayed in because he did not think it good policy to try and make 80 per cent. profit on one machine. The Mead Cycle Company is making dependable machines for one-third of what similar machines were sold for a few years ago. There never was any doubt about the bicycle; it was only a matter of getting a first-class machine at a reasonable price. Write to Mead Cycle Company, Dept. M 270, Chicago, Ill., and ask for catalogue.

HORSE OWNERS, DON'T HESITATE.

If you have any blemished horses, now is the time of the year to treat them and get them in condition for the early spring sales. Don't use "any old liniment," but procure one which is positive in its action and known to be an excellent preparation. Absorbine has been on the market for many years, and is popular among the horse trainers and horse owners. It will reduce bog spavin, thoroughpin, capped hock, big knee, etc., allay inflammation, and horse can be used during treatment. Write me about your case, so that I may give special instructions. Illustrated pamphlet sent free upon request. Absorbine at druggists, $2.00 per bottle, or sent direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P.D.F., 106 Temple street, Springfield, Mass.

A NOURISHING DELICACY FOR CHILDREN.

Children's appetites often are finicky things. There are times when nothing at all seems to suit them.

One cannot safely give them anything rich or heavy to eat, but there is one dish that will always appeal to them.

Just offer a child some Graham Crackers and milk and see how they will be welcomed. There is something so fascinating, so different about the delicious nut-like flavor of the Graham Crackers baked by the National Biscuit Company that they are looked on as a real treat.

They are packed in moisture- and dust-proof packages—you can tell them by the well-known In-er-Seal Trade-Mark—so that they retain all their original crispness, freshness and delightful taste when opened. Just get a child or grown person to try the National Biscuit Company Graham Crackers once and they'll be regarded as a delicacy ever after.

And since these Graham Crackers are made of the best of the wheat they're a nourishing and healthful delicacy, strengthening the digestion and appetite.

AGENTS EARN EASY $40 A WEEK selling my household necessity. Standard $1.00 value everywhere, which you can sell at 39 cents and make $90 Per Cent Profit. Everybody buys. L. T. D., Michigan, made $14 first day. W. A. W., Ohio, $64 one week, worked only 4 days. Mrs. C., Wisconsin, averages over $40 a week for a whole year. Write for terms, F. E. Greene, 28 Lake St., Dept. 71, Chicago.

Blood Poison

30-Day Treatment FREE

Remarkable Results Produced By New Vegetable Treatment Without Use Of Mercury or Potash.

The terrible results of mercury and potash on blood poison are well known. The most these drugs can do is to drive the blood poison back into the system and smother it for several years. Then when you think you are cured, pitiful mercury symptoms often break out, and you find that your bones have been rotting all the while. Your teeth may begin to loosen and your tissues, glands, brain and vital organs show the terrible destructive power of the mercury and potash. Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Imbecility and Premature Death are then almost inevitable. Medical authorities admit that this is so.

The remarkable new treatment, called the Obbac Treatment, is purely vegetable, containing positively no mineral poison whatever, no mercury, potash, narcotics or opiates. It has produced remarkable changes in only 30 days. Treat yourself privately at home, and become as free from taint as a new-born child.

The wonderful Wasserman Test, the only blood poison test known to scientists, has proven that a man has been completely purified by the Obbac Treatment.

Don't spend months and years of your precious life, and destroy your health forever by taking mercury and potash which doctors commonly prescribe. Write today. Send your name and address and complete description of your case to the Obbac Co., 1199 Obbac Bldg., Chicago, and they will send you at once in an absolutely plain, firmly sealed package, a full 30-day treatment absolutely free.

TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information FREE.

DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist.

Office, 302 N. 12th St., - ST. LOUIS, MO.

ECZEMA

CAN BE CURED. My mild, soothing, guaranteed cure does it and FREE SAMPLE proves it. STOPS THE ITCHING and cures to stay. WRITE NOW—TODAY.

DR. CANNADAY, 876 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

LEARN MUSIC BY MAIL

THIS FREE BOOK TELLS HOW

By the wonderful Simplex copyrighted system anyone of ordinary intelligence can quickly learn to play piano or organ

WITHOUT A TEACHER

You need not know the first principles of music. By no other method can you learn music so quickly and thoroughly as by the Simplex System. The study is easy and fascinating. By our system you can study during spare time in your home and quickly become a capable musician, playing popular, sacred or classical selections. Delighted students in every state and territory. Some of our students, after six or eight lessons, begin playing piano or organ in church or Sunday school. Others write that after one lesson they are able to play a waltz from memory. If you wish to become a skilled musician, write at once for our free book. Address

Simplex School of Music, Conservatory 575 Kansas City, Mo.

GOLD WEDDING RING FREE

Send for 12 packages of our beautiful high grade gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c pkg. Return us the $1.20 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring not the cheap kind. Address, H. F. MOSER, 382 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kans.

Raisins.

If canned fruit is scarce at this season, the time until fresh fruit is ready may be nicely patched out with raisins, which are reasonable in price if purchased in quantity. There are numerous changes and variations which can be made with them, thus obviating danger of this fare becoming monotonous.

A teacupful added to a plain cake renders it excellent and nutritious, even though lacking in butter and eggs. They also keep it moist and render it easy to keep cake ready for company, even if the family have little use for it every day.

When making bread, put sugar, raisins and spice if you choose, into one loaf and see how the children will relish it for the school lunch. It can be made quite sweet and serve for dessert, and if kept a week or two before using it will be all the better. Some with a large family of children find it economy to bake a cake in a large pan, thus have it ready for lunches for a week.

Those liking elderberries will find the pies wonderfully improved by the addition of just a few raisins. They give a richness in flavor which complements in the most pleasing manner the rather insipid flavor of the elderberries alone.

Oatmeal cookies made in the form of drop cakes are most appetizing and nutritious, having a nutty flavor enjoyed by all children; and if even a few raisins are added, the combination will be fully appreciated.

When making plain cookies, try mixing raisins with a part of the dough, or placing a single raisin in the middle of each cooky. This gives a pleasing variety, and you will note that the cakes with raisins are preferred by almost everyone.

SEED CORN PREMIUMS

Offered For the Fourth Year by The National Farmer and Stock Grower to Our Own Subscribers.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower originated the plan of corn improvement on farms by distributing small quantities of seed corn raised by champion corn growers and by offering additional awards when the corn grown therefrom wins prizes at State, Interstate and National Shows. We have originated about twenty-five thousand experimental corn breeding plots, from some of which county, state and interstate prizes have been won. The corn improvement originated by this paper has been so successful that it has contributed in no small degree towards the greatest corn crop ever grown — the crop of 1910.

Our Seed Corn For 1911.

We have again contracted for a special lot of seed corn grown by the grand champion of the world. He is now barred from competition because he has won so many grand prizes. His corn is Johnson County White, and the seed we offer was grown in his breeding blocks and is practically the same as the corn he exhibited. We refer to Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana. Mr. L. B. Clore has a son, Roy D. Clore, who grows his own, and with this very strain he won the grand championship prize at the National Corn Show which has just closed.

Four years ago we first contracted with Mr. D. L. Pascal, the famous breeder of Reid's Yellow Dent Corn, whose original seed was purchased from the originator of this famous corn. Mr. Pascal has won many trophies, and corn grown from his seed has won many more. We regard it highly, and some very fine seed will be sent out this year.

Our Subscription Premiums.

Anyone who will send us Sixty Cents will receive The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and can select one pound of either corn as a subscription premium. Anyone sending us One Dollar will be credited with two-years' subscription and can select two pounds of either corn, or one pound of each, as a subscription premium. The corn will be sent by mail, prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.

The Premiums We Will Pay.

At County Fairs or Corn Contests of 1911.—If any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed furnished by us from this advertisement and exhibit ten ears in regular classes, for every sweepstakes premium won we will pay Five Dollars; for every first premium, Three Dollars; for every second premium won, Two Dollars; and for every third premium, One Dollar. We have not heretofore offered County Fair prizes. These prizes hold good in every county in the United States, also at District Fairs.

At State, Interstate Fairs and at State Agricultural Corn Shows of 1911.—For every ten-ear championship premium won by our patrons from corn grown from seed sent out by us in response to this advertisement we will pay the exhibitor Fifty Dollars; for every first prize, Twenty-five Dollars; for every second prize, Ten Dollars; and for every third prize, Five Dollars.

At the National Corn Show, For Crop of 1911.—If any of our patrons receiving corn from us exhibit ten or more ears of corn grown therefrom at the National Corn Show, for every championship premium won we will pay One Hundred Dollars; for every first prize, Fifty Dollars; for every second prize, Twenty Dollars; and for every third prize, Ten Dollars.

ORDER BLANK.

Sign and Subscribe Early and Make Sure.

Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will please send me

.....pound.. of Clore's White Corn and.....pound.. of Pascal's Yellow Corn as a premium.

Name.. .....

R. F. D..... Box.....

Postoffice.. .....

CONGO
NEVER LEAK ROOFING

Congo on Armour's Fertilizer Works, Buena Vista, Va.

Guaranteed Till 1921

THE year 1921 is a long way off, but a Congo 2-ply Roof laid in 1911 will be still in good condition then.

We don't merely *say* that Congo will last ten years; we *guarantee* it.

Our guarantee is not a mere formal "We-say-so;" it is a genuine Surety Bond issued by the National Surety Company of New York.

We can't do more than that to assure you that Congo really will last ten years.

When a man buys Congo he buys 10 years of protection.

Congo is easy to lay. Nails, cement and rust proof galvanized iron caps free in center of each roll.

Copy of 10 year Guarantee Bond and further information on request.

Congoleum We should like to send every reader of this paper a sample of Congoleum for flooring and wainscoting. It is fitted for use in homes, stores and offices. It is a perfect imitation of light and golden oak. Its surface has a high polish. It is unusually durable. The price is very low. Samples and further details mailed free on request.

UNITED ROOFING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Philadelphia Chicago Kansas City San Francisco

Bluing in the Laundry.

Is bluing a necessity? In the laundry, without the use of bluing, these conditions are essential if the white clothes are to be pure white: Plenty of fresh air, sunshine, a bleaching space (grass), clean, soft water, and time for doing the work.

However, these are the usual conditions: A crowded city, limited air space, no grass, atmosphere full of particles of soot and dust, and, on account of the crowded conditions, the work must be done at stated times or not at all. As a result, even with most careful washing, the white clothes are either gray or yellow.

To overcome this difficulty, bluing is used to give the clothes the desired tint of white. — Maude Propst, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

OVER-FATNESS KILLS.

Shortens Life, Spoils Beauty, Brings Discomfort and Worry.

Usually an over-stout person dies from ten to thirty years earlier than one whose weight is retained at normal. Excessive fat causes the victim to become enfeebled and ailing and to die prematurely. The morbid fat gathers within the ribs and hardens, causing fatty degeneration of the heart—danger of sudden death after climbing stairs, shock, running for a train, etc. The double chin which people are apt to regard as merely an annoying defect in beauty, is the sign of a weak throat and voice, and is frequently the forerunner of catarrh, asthma or bronchitis. A big stomach denotes gastric and intestinal troubles. Large hips indicate ailments or weakness of kidneys, liver or other vital organs.

The victim of obesity becomes a sad, ailing, weak, ill-tempered person. The safe, reliable, guaranteed home treatment of Dr. Bradford will speedily effect a cure which will last the entire lifetime, bringing added years, attractive appearance, freedom from pains and discomforts, and real contentment. You can obtain a proof treatment, absolutely free, by writing to Dr. H. C. Bradford, 287 B Bradford Bldg., New York, N. Y. With this, the doctor will mail free a convincing array of testimonials and his book of advice.

It is advised that readers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower who are over-fat, or who have relatives or friends needing a reliable, perfectly safe treatment, take advantage of this unusual opportunity.

UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE — Published monthly. Send for free sample copy. **Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Big Profits in Home Canning with a STAHL CANNER

Stops surplus fruits and vegetables going to waste. Very little money required—big profits—a wonder money maker on the farm.

Stahl Canning Outfit All sizes. Fully guaranteed. I start you out with everything needed. Over 100,000 in use. Prices $4.50 up. Write for big illustrated catalog today—Now.

F. S. Stahl, Box 404 J Quincy, Ill.

$3.50 = $20.00 for $3.50

Send this advertisement to us with your name, post office and express office address, and we will send to you by express for examination this genuine 20 year guaranteed watch. Double hunting case quality gold finished case. Standard American full seven ruby jeweled works. With each watch we send 16 Mdse. certificates worth one dollar each when used as part payment for Mdse. purchased from our catalogue, (total value of watch and certificates $20.00) all for $3.50. You examine the watch at your express office and if satisfactory pay express agent $3.50 and express charges and it is yours. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. State whether you want a man's watch or a ladies' watch. Order today.

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL *without a cent deposit*, prepay the freight and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.**

IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous offers* on highest grade 1911 model bicycles.

FACTORY PRICES *Do not buy* a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you write for our large **Art Catalog** and learn our *wonderful proposition* on first sample bicycle going to your town.

RIDER AGENTS wanted in each town to ride and exhibit sample bicycle and make money exhibiting and selling our bicycles.

We Sell cheaper than any other factory **TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, repairs** and all sundries at *half usual prices.*

Do Not Wait; write *today* for our *special offer.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. M 270, CHICAGO

Don't Put Paper On Your Pantry Shelves

It's a nuisance and a bother—doesn't look tidy, and quickly tears and soils—dust and grime slip underneath it. It isn't waterproof; every time you wash the wood, you must replace the paper, and you must leave your pots and pans hanging around for half an hour until the wood dries.

Coat Your Shelves With

JAP-A-LAC

Made in 18 Colors and Natural (Clear)

Renews everything from cellar to garret

And Make Them Sanitary and Wholesome and Attractive

Drop in at your local store and order a 20c can of White Jap-a-lac. You need no experience to use it. Any woman can apply it. It brushes readily and flows evenly and dries out quickly, leaving a fine, high, permanent gloss like the glaze on a china plate.

It wears for years without replacing. It won't dis color; you can wash it every day without affecting its finish. A damp cloth will remove any dust or stains.

Do the same thing with the top of your kitchen table and tear off that strip of dingy, smelly oilcloth. The oilcloth costs more than Jap-a-lac, and isn't nearly as good. It won't last one fourth as long, and you know, can't be kept really clean from the moment it begins to crack. Remember there is a different kind of Jap-a-lac for every kind of use.

There's a Jap-a-lac with which you can bring back that new look to your floors. It's as elastic as a coat of rubber. Won't crack or whiten, and keeps its glistening beautiful polish after months of scrubbing.

You simply can't keep house without Jap-a-lac

If you want to know of the hundreds of things for which you can use it send for our FREE Book which tells you ten times as much as this advertisement has room to discuss. When you buy Jap-a-lac, be sure that you get it. Jap-a-lac is a trade marked name. There's only one sort, and it's made by The Glidden Varnish Company. There is no substitute. Write or mail the coupon to-day for the FREE Book telling of the many wonderful things you can do in a few minutes' spare time with a little bit of Jap-a-lac. There is at least one Jap-a-lac dealer in every town. Write to-day to

All Sizes 20c to $3.00

Cleveland, O. The Glidden Varnish Co. Toronto, Ont.

Branches:

NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

The Egg in Trade.

Recent legislation rendering the egg trade based upon weight rather than count has stirred up quite a commotion in New York City, commission merchants raising all sorts of objections to the new plan. While to one outside it seems like a just reward to those who take pride in furnishing large eggs, some would have us think that the scales which have been tampered with, will find in eggs their choicest prey; that children, accustomed to buying by the dozen, are thwarted by the new plan.

Just why these children cannot learn to adapt themselves to the new ruling as well as they can buy coffee by the pound, instead of stopping to count the berries, does not appear. We only wonder if they are shrewd enough to pick out the biggest eggs when buying under the old way.

But eggs, whether sold by weight or count, are still a lottery, as the consumer has found to her sorrow. Candling helps greatly, yet this process is sometimes abused. The methods of gathering are often lax, and, while there is no intentional fraud, the nestful of eggs found in the haymow may prove stale after they have been marketed; yet the huckster is innocent, and it is then impossible to locate the blame.

If all farmers' families would make it a rule to use the doubtful eggs themselves and sell only those known to be fresh, a stale product on the market would be more rare. One farmer who could not supply the local demand at a summer resort was asked to buy of his neighbors for them. "No, sir," was the prompt reply. "I guarantee every egg I furnish you. I could not do this if I bought from others." The egg which has a guarantee back of it will always command a high price. Let quality stand first, and then make the size as large as possible. Since they must be sold in the original package, eliminate the guesswork, and then strive for equality in weight.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Porch Plants.

Everyone wants some floral decorations for the porch, yet what they shall be is decided not so much by individual taste of the owner as is the location. If it is sunny, the nasturtium and geranium will revel in the warmth; while if shady, quite a different selection should be made.

Those having a south or east exposure may fill the window box with rich earth, using one-third well-rotted fertilizer from the stable in the bottom. Plant in this geraniums, both zonales and foliage varieties. But be sure that the colors harmonize. There are scarlet, and pink, and crimson, each charming in itself, but hideous in a combination. Select the color scheme which pleases, and stick to it. Perhaps on the whole there is none more pleasing than scarlet. The white-edged geranium is a fine trailer to be used for border. Dusty miller also combines beautifully.

A rex begonia makes a beautiful ornament for the porch, and there are numerous other begonias which may be used effectively. Some of these prefer a partial shade.

For a shaded situation there are few summer flowering plants more desirable than fuchsias, which may be had in numerous combinations of color. This plant thrives in a soil so rich that a geranium would die of indigestion. If liquid manure cannot be given it once a week, use as a substitute a tablespoonful of liquid ammonia to a quart of water.

The rubber plant is a stately one for the shaded porch, liking a rich, fibrous soil, plenty of moisure at the roots and a sponging or spraying of the great leaves often enough to keep them free from dust. Avoid injuring the terminal bud. The plant is more comely in shape without the branching, which is sure to follow this maltreatment.—Bessie L. Putnam.

The Fall of the Hen.

For many months past the hen has been among our most influential citizens. Men have flourished in affluency, or languished in poverty, according as she favored or slighted them. She even occupied the spotlight in the theater. Men wrote poems and dramas about her, and fair women dressed in her clothes, spoke in her cackle, and strutted her strut before wildly enthusiastic audiences.

But the hen has fallen. Prices of eggs away off—19 cents a dozen for fresh ones in Chicago the other day. The man with a yard full of hens no longer holds his head higher than the banker and the professional man. But there's a day after to-day.

The hen will rise again. They can't flood the market with cold-storage eggs forever. Nor will the foolish hen work overtime indefinitely.

In the meantime, the fortunate owner of a prosperous henyard can eat boiled eggs, fresh eggs, poached eggs, and, within reasonable limits, fried chicken, whenever he blamed pleases—which some folks cannot. The hen is still a good bet,—Toledo News Bee.

Teaching Pluck.

When baby tumbles down it is readily seen whether or not any serious injury is received. If there is the wise provision in advance against a bump upon the stove or some equally hard object and a protecting rug or carpet softens the fall, it is well to treat the accident as a joke. Laugh heartily and baby will soon join you. Perhaps next time it will be the first to see the funny side of the matter.

There are enough tears shed over serious bumps, and the child who learns early not to waste time crying over the little ones, not to expect mamma to come and gather it into her arms and pet it, but to bravely rise to its feet and try again, is developing the spirit which we call pluck. Next time it will balance itself with a surer poise; it will look out for the object which tripped it before; it will learn that this is a place where one must watch for himself where he is going; and the fun of jumping up and trying over again until it can go unaided is a game hugely enjoyed, with a bit of mamma's help and encouragement.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Here's
to Your Good Health and Pleasure.
Are you hot, tired or thirsty?
DRINK
Coca-Cola
Delicious—Refreshing—Thirst-Quenching
5c Everywhere
Send for our interesting booklet, "The Truth About Coca-Cola."
THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.
Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

300 NEW SONGS AND MUSIC 10c

Oh You Kid	Cubanola Glide	The Stars, the Stripes and You	I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now
Baby Doll	Beautiful Eyes	Because I'm Married Now	Longest Way Round is the Sweetest Way
My Pony Boy	I Remember You	He's a Cousin of Mine	Will the Angels Let Me Play [Home
Dreaming	Tittle Tattle Tale	Yankee Doodle Boy	I'm Starving for One Sight of You
Napanee	Sweetheart Days	Captain Baby Bunting	I Want Someone to Call Me Dearie
Rainbow	Somewhere	My Dream of the U. S. A.	Your Lips, Your Eyes, Your Golden Hair
Red Wing	When I Marry You	A Man, a Maid, a Moon, a Boat	I'm Tying the Leaves So They Won't Come Down
Honey Boy	I Wish I Had a Girl	Love Me and the World is Mine	I'll Be Waiting in the Gloaming, Sweet Genevieve
School Days	Be Sweet to Me Kid	Roses Bring Dreams of You	
Ida Ho	Shine On Harvest Moon	Take Me Out to the Ball Game	
Cheyenne	Bird on Nellie's Hat	I'm Afraid to Come Home in the Dark	Let Me Write What I Never Dared to Tell
Smarty	Games of Childhood Days	Gee, but This is a Lonesome Town	When You Know You're Not Forgotten by
San Antonio	Nobody Knows, Nobody Cares	By the Light of the Silvery Moon	the Girl You Can't Forget
Dearie	Waiting at the Church	Put On Your Old Grey Bonnet	Is There Any Room in Heaven for a Little
Morning Cy	You're a Grand Old Flag	Next to Your Mother Who Do You	Girl Like Me
Arra Wanna	I Could Love a Million Girls	I've Got Rings on My Fingers [Love	I'd Rather Two-Step Than Waltz, Bill
Are You Sincere	Pride of the Prairie Mary	How Do You Do Miss Josephine	Could You Love a Little Girl Like Me

10 CENTS gets all the above **LATEST POPULAR SONGS** and 200 others with several pieces Piano Music, all big hits, the best collection ever published. You'll be more than pleased. 3 Song Books for 20 cents. Tell all your friends and order today.

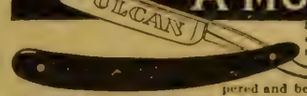
JOSEPH C. KILLEEN, Dept. A. F., 168 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

The Spring Style Book.

The greatest and best ladies' outfitters are the National Cloak and Suit Company, of New York City. They offer to send the best style book free. There are 224 pages in the style book and it is full of the best patterns and up-to-date costumes. Style and quality without extravagance go together in the books of the National Cloak and Suit Company. Write for the Style Book and address National Cloak and Suit Company, 280 West Twenty-fourth street, New York City, N. Y.

Sorghum is selling at 15 to 20 cents per gallon. This is the wholesale market price at St. Louis.

A MONTH'S FREE TRIAL.



Send us your name and address. We will send you postpaid a Vulcan Razor. Shave with it for 30 days. If at the end of that time you're satisfied that it's the best razor you ever put to your face send us $1.75. If not, just send back the razor and there will be no charge. But you can't help liking this fine English crucible steel, oven tempered and bevel edge razor because it's made right—tempered right—ground right—sold right. State whether you want round or square point; wide, medium or narrow blade; whether your beard is stiff, medium or soft and how often you shave. Isn't it worth writing to find a razor that just suits your beard?

Complete Cutlery Catalog Sent Free. **THE JOHN D'ARCY CO. Dept. 41 C, St. Louis, Mo.**

$1.00 A MONTH BUYS THIS SEWING MACHINE.

We will sell you a high-grade, drop-head, New Easy Sewing Machine for $1.00 a month. We guarantee each machine for Ten years. We ship direct from the factory. We do not sell to stores and we have no agents. We can save you fully one-half. You get the machine at once and use it while you are paying for it and it only costs you about 3 cents a day. We have many special features in our machine such as short needles which don't break easily. Our shuttles hold half again as much thread as the old spring tension shuttle. We can't tell all the good points in this advertisement, and we couldn't afford to send you a machine on the small dollar a month plan unless we gave big value and low prices. We want you to write us today, saying: "Please send me circulars and full particulars about your 'dollar a month' Sewing Machine offer." Write Today. Address

FACTORY PRICES

SAVE FULLY ONE HALF

SHEFFIELD MFG. CO., Dept. 107 1421 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

Very Elegant Pattern Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Each pattern is new and original. In this edition we present for consideration fifteen seasonable patterns absolutely up-to-date with directions for ordering and quantity of material required.

BABY OUTFITS.

No. 6186.—Infant's Long Coat. One size. To be made with or without cape. 4½ yards of material 21 or 24 inches wide, 2¼ yards 44, 2¼ yards 52, 5 yards of edging, 8½ yards of banding.

No. 6408.—Infant's Dress. One size. To be made with short or long sleeves, with or without frill. 3⅝ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2⅝ yards 32, 2⅜ yards 44, 3 yards of wide embroidery, 4 yards of banding, 3¾ yards of narrow edging.

No. 6228.—Infant's Long and Short One-piece Kimono. One size. 2½ yards of material 24 inches wide, 2¼ yards 27, 1¾ yards 36 or 44, 3½ yards of banding for long kimono, ¾ yard, any width, for short kimono.

No. 6176.—Infant's Wrapper. One size. With or without rolled-over cuffs. 2⅝ yards of material 27, 1¾ yards 32 or 44 inches wide.

No. 6217.—Infant's Slip, Closing in Back to Any Desired Depth. One size. With three-quarter or long sleeves. 2½ yards of material 24 or 27 inches wide, 2¾ yards 36, 2 yards 44, 1¼ yards of ruffling. The price of each pattern is 10 cents.

PRACTICAL MODELS.

No. 6953.—Girl's One-piece Dress, closed on Shoulder. Four, six and eight years. 2½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2¼ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, for the six-year size.

No. 6942.—Blouse or Overwaist. 34 to 42 bust. 2¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, 1¾ yards 36 or 44, with ⅛ yard of silk for overblouse, 1⅜ yards 36 inches wide, with 1 yard of all-over lace for guimpe lining, for medium size.

No. 6952.—House or Work Apron. Small, 34 or 36; medium, 36 or 40; large, 42 or 44 bust. 4¾ yards of material 27 or 36 inches wide, for medium size.

No. 6956.—Child's Bishop Dress, With Straight Lower Edge. Six months, one, two and four years. 2½ yards of flouncing 27 inches wide, or 2½ yards of plain material 27, 2 yards 36, or 1½ yards 44 inches wide, for the two-year size.

No. 6696.—Five-gored Skirt. 22 to 30 waist, with circular flounce in walking length or with train. Four yards of material 24, 27 or 32 inches wide, 2½ yards 44 for upper portions; 2¾ yards 24 or 27 inches wide, 2¼ yards 32, 1½ yards 44, for flounce; width of the long skirt at lower edge, 3 yards, for medium size. The price of each pattern is 10 cents.

DAINTY MODELS.

No. 6944.—Girl's Tunic Dress. Eight, ten and twelve years. 4¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3¾ yards 36, 3¼ yards 44, for ten-year size.

No. 6958.—Fancy Waist. 34 to 42, with or without lining, with or without undersleeves, with round or high neck. 2⅝ yards of material 27 inches wide, 1⅝ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 3 yards of embroidery, 9 inches wide, and ⅝ yard of all-over lace, to make as illustrated, for the medium size.

No. 6954.—Three-button Cutaway Coat, With Pointed Outline in Back. 34 to 42 bust. 4½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 44, or 2¼ yards 52, with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for the trimming, for medium size.

No. 6955.—Seven-gored Skirt. 22 to 34. 6¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, 5⅝ yards 44 or 52 inches wide, when material has figure or nap; 3¼ yards 44 or 52 when material has neither figure nor nap, with ¾ yard 27 for the band. The width of the walking skirt at the lower edge is 3¾ yards, for medium size.

No. 6887.—Girl's Dress. Four, six and eight years. 3½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36, 2 yards 44, for six-year size. The price of each pattern is 10 cents.

Please be sure to give the size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address plainly, that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

Please address all pattern orders to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Bees Before Prayers.

An Episcopal missionary in Wyoming visited one of the outlying districts in his territory for the purpose of conducting prayer in the home of a large family not conspicuous for its piety. He made known his intentions to the woman of the house, and she murmured vaguely that she would "go out and see." She was long in returning, and, after a tiresome wait, the missionary went to the door and called, with some impatience:

"Aren't you coming in? Don't you care anything about your souls?"

"Souls!" yelled the head of the family from the orchard. "We haven't got time to fool with our souls when the bees are swarmin'."—Lippincott's.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is safe and sure cure for Leucorrhœa or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors, or Growths; also pains in head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that, it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies, Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H - - Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

The Farm Laborer's Loss.

"Well, George," exclaimed the English farmer as he greeted one of his laborers on New Year's Day, "and 'ow did 'ee get on last year?" "Ay, maister," was the reply, "t wur a bad year for I. I did lose my missus, I did lose my canary, and I did lose my dog. And it wur a good dog, too."—Farmer's Guide.

Popcorn is selling on the cob at St. Louis at $1.25 to $1.75 per 100 pounds.

Burbank's Crimson Winter Rhubarb.

A premium worth a fortune. A plant that can be grown in paying quantities on any small piece of ground, also in the house cellar. Returns $1,000 profit per acre. This is a creation by the famous plant specialist Luther Burbank, of California. Rhubarb is a universal plant, and this Burbank's Crimson Winter Rhubarb is the King of the entire species, producing stalks of medium size, twelve to eighteen inches long, and producing them in all the fifty-two weeks of the year, whereas the productive life of common sorts is twelve weeks. A few roots of Crimson Winter Rhubarb will supply a large family and at the same time increase roots to enlarge

Burbank's Crimson Winter Rhubarb.

the crop. We have decided to use a few roots of Burbank's Crimson Winter Rhubarb in connection with the Subscription Department of The National Farmer and Stock Grower. THIS IS A DOLLAR PROPOSITION. Send us One Dollar for two single one-year subscriptions to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, or for your own two-year subscription, and we will send by mail, prepaid, one copy of a booklet entitled "Rhubarb For Profit," and Six Roots of Burbank's Crimson Winter Rhubarb. Send your dollar quickly and the book and plants will be mailed you from Pasadena, California, where they are grown. This premium is in line with the policy of the publishers of The National Farmer and Stock Grower to furnish valuable premiums. This advertisement will not appear again. HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MAY MANTON EMBROIDERY.

These paper patterns require only a hot iron to insure a perfect transfer on cloth. The way to do it is to lay the material to be stamped on a padded ironing board or table, place the pattern over it with the printed side down, and press over the entire surface of the paper with a hot iron, when a perfect outline will result. Please order by embroidery number. The price of each pattern is 10 cents.

For a Blouse or Gown.

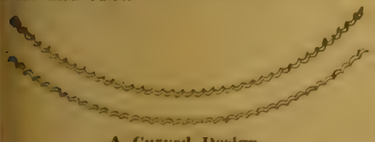
No. 570.—This is a suitable design for beading or embroidering a blouse or gown. Patterns for the front or sleeves are given.

For a Blouse or Gown.

No. 567.—This is a strictly original and striking design for embroidering or beading a blouse or gown.

Especial Blouse Design.

No. 562.—A very becoming blouse front design of chrysanthemums, suitable for beading or embroidery. The pattern includes collar and cuffs.



A Curved Design.

No. 571.—This is a simple curved design for scallops used for many purposes. Two and a half yards of each curve are given.

Please send all orders for these embroidery patterns to the **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

A Rare Chance and a Remarkable Offer!

EIGHT STANDARD TWO-YEAR-OLD GRAPEVINES, THE LADIES' WORLD FOR ONE YEAR, THE NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCK GROWER FOR ONE YEAR.

This Grand Combination To You For Only $1.00.

This is a subscription offer. A live one for people who appreciate a good thing. It appeals to all who own or rent a small piece of ground. All people can have good literature all the year round and grapes in season. Just read this.

THE LADIES' WORLD is a monthly magazine, forty-eight pages, four columns to the page, highly illustrated, cover in colors, beautiful, delightful, splendidly edited, lovely stories, instructive articles, lessons in housekeeping, domestic science, dressmaking, music, amusements, etc. It is fully equal in value to any monthly family publication.

THE NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCK GROWER, issued monthly at St. Louis, Mo., is a nice, clean, general farm publication, full of practical, interesting and instructive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It is very useful to general farmers, and especially so to cattle, hog and sheep raisers, dairymen, horse and mule raisers and dealers, and it contains more good poultry facts than most of the poultry papers. The best live stock illustrations appear in The National Farmer and Stock Grower. There are thirty-two pages, four columns to the page.

EIGHT STANDARD TWO-YEAR-OLD GRAPEVINES. These grapevines are ready for planting. They are two-year-old vines from the best Chautauqua vineyards. The collection consists of:

NO. 1. MOORE'S EARLY—Black, bunch not quite as large as Concord; berry larger and very much like it in flavor and quality. Vine a moderate grower. Produces a fair, and with high cultivation a heavy crop. Ripens early. Succeeds best on rich soil.

NO. 2. CATAWBA—Dark red when fully ripe. Bunch large, moderately compact; berries medium to large; skin thick; flesh of rich, vinous flavor. Vine a good grower, hardy, very productive. Ripens late.

NO. 3. DIAMOND—White. Bunch large, compact; berries large, round. Vine a good grower, with thick, heavy foliage; hardy and productive; of fine quality. Ripens a little before Concord.

NO. 4. CONCORD—Black; early. Decidedly the most popular grape in America, and deservedly so. Bunch large, compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; flesh juicy, sweet, tender; vine a strong grower. For general cultivation the most reliable variety.

NO. 5. AGAWAM—Red or maroon. Bunch loose, berries large; flesh juicy, of a rich, peculiar, aromatic flavor; ripens about with Concord; vine strong, hardy and productive.

NO. 6. NIAGARA—White. Bunch very large and handsome; berries large, round; skin thin, tough, does not crack; melting, sweet, with a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own; ripens with Concord, sometimes a little earlier. Vine productive.

NO. 7. DELAWARE—Red. Bunch small, compact; berries small; skin thin but firm; flesh very sweet and refreshing; ripens with Concord or a little before. Vine hardy, productive; requires rich soil and good culture.

NO. 8. WORDEN—Black. Bunch very large, skin thin. Superior to the Concord in the following points: It is better in quality, has a larger berry, a more compact and handsome cluster and ripens five or ten days earlier. It fully equals the Concord in vigor, health and productiveness.

OUR PROPOSITION.

Send us **One Dollar** and we will send you **THE LADIES' WORLD** for one year; **THE NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCK GROWER** for one year, and we will send you by mail, securely packed, postage paid, safe delivery guaranteed, the **EIGHT TWO-YEAR-OLD GRAPEVINES.** Address at once **THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The reward of hard work and valuable time at dress-making should be an enduring gown.

Simpson-Eddystone Silver Grey Prints

are durable tub proof calicoes that stand the rub because of their well-woven cotton cloth and deeply-dyed fast color. Their tasteful designs add to the value of these prints that have been the standard since 1842.

Show this advertisement to your dealer when you order, and don't accept substitutes. If not in your dealer's stock write us his name and address. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philad'a

Founded 1842 by Wm. Simpson Sr.

Reading a Paper.

We were visiting at Aunt Sarah's, and as she was clearing off the sitting-room table, she called to Uncle Eph: "You've finished reading this last week's farm paper, ain't you?" And he replied in his quaint drawl: "No, I ain't. I got all the advertising to read yet."

That answer of Uncle Eph's served to enlighten me on a subject over which I had been pondering. Although Uncle Eph seems rather slow in most respects and has not a very quick grasp on new ideas, his farm and household equipment is up-to-date, and many a labor-saving device helps Aunt Sarah and himself to make light work of duties that otherwise would take much time and strength to perform. He reads his farm paper and with him reading means absorbing everything from cover to cover, including the ads. He has faith in his paper, and when it tells him of a good thing he investigates.

Uncle Eph, being of a slow mind, is conservative and always looks carefully before he leaps; consequently he usually lands right side up on good, solid ground. So after reading something that sounds good to him, he looks it up and seldom is he disappointed, for the reliable paper of to-day advertises in the interests of its readers as well as for the advertiser. Uncle Eph sends postals hither and thither in response to advertisements, and the catalogues and circulars he has on hand make a small library in themselves. But it is a part of Uncle Eph's business to keep in touch with improvements in farm machinery, new varieties of seed, improved strains of live stock, and comforts of the farm home, just as it is the aim of any other business man to be ever on the lookout for helps that will give him readier facilities for turning out work. So Uncle Eph considers it important that he come in touch with the men who are making a business of furnishing farm improvements. In Uncle Eph's own words: "It never hurts you none to send them a postal card, and no one can make you buy if you don't want to, and every once in a while you come across something that you've been needing powerful bad for years, and like as not you never even knew you needed it."—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Garden Notes.

The garden enthusiast is uneasy unless he can be doing things at the earliest possible moment. If a neighbor is getting his seeds in, the thought of being behind time oppresses him. But remember that there is no time gained in most planting if the ground is not in suitable condition.

Location and character of the soil may hasten or retard the proper planting for a week or more. A southern slope and a light, well-drained soil are ready some time before the stiff clay. And in trying to expedite matters with the latter time is lost and an injury done to the soil which will linger through the season.

If the ground is not dry enough to crumble at the touch it will take an immense amount of tillage to free it from lumps, and until they are removed small plantlets cannot thrive well. One may force nature along certain lines, but there is loss rather than gain in trying to hurry her in this.

True, a bed may be spaded up on one side of the garden for a few early onions, lettuce, radishes and peas, which will stand the late frosts and are not so fastidious if the ground is not in first-class shape. Still, they do not make the robust growth of the later planting, which is done right, and only as they extend the season of fresh vegetables can they be said to prove of profit.

Crop rotation is as necessary in the garden as in the field. If one corner has produced fine cucumbers, the tendency is to replant in the same spot. Yet while the garden is heavily fertilized each year, each species of plant makes a special drain upon certain chemical constituents of the soil, and a perfect balance can be more easily retained by shifting the different varieties from year to year.

If there are striking characteristics in different parts of the plot it may be well to consider them, yet the shifting about should not be lost sight of. Thus, if you have one especially warm sunny spot from which you are wont to gather early tomatoes a week earlier than your neighbors, and feel certain that to this special location the extreme earliness is due, remember that melons will also respond to rich soil and sunshine, and that by exchanging with them you will secure favorable soil for both and at the same time give the elements in each plot excessively drained by previous occupancy a chance to be replaced.

Different varieties of the same vegetable planted side by side are prone to "mix," and in this cross-breeding the result is usually, save under scientific direction, of less value than either parent. For this reason, if for no other, it is best to secure fresh seed from a reliable grower frequently in order to keep the stock pure.

Some find it cheaper to buy celery plants than to fuss with raising them. And where they are easily secured at planting time and the desired sorts are assured, this is in many instances preferable. The plants are slow in germination, and in the earlier stages of growth must be carefully handled. A quart berry box is convenient for starting seedlings, and when they attain the second leaf they can be transplanted into small pots, boxes of paper, or egg shells packed firmly side by side in a larger box. Then when the time comes for transplanting this can be done by tearing off the improvised receptacle wthout disturbing the roots.

TAKE a look at the picture above. Notice the prosperous farmer who has just returned from town after dark.

He is in the act of lighting up his barn and the space in front with same light his family is using in the house.

This he does without a match of any kind.

He simply walks up and pulls a little short chain, and presto, he has it—a flood of beautiful, white Acetylene Light.

If you have ever lived on a farm you will appreciate the advantages, the comfort and the satisfaction of a barn light that can be turned on without a match.

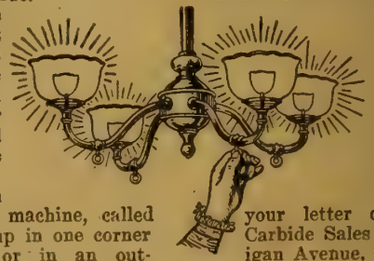
You can probably recall many a cold winter night when you came home numb with the cold, and with fingers all thumbs tried to unbutton two coats to find a match, which you tried to scratch on a damp board. After which you probably fought a few rounds with a smoky lightning-bug lantern, and put in an hour doing chores, that you could have done in half the time with such a light as the one shown in the picture.

* * *

In many cases farmers have a light put on the back porch where it can be instantly turned on to illuminate the yard, and a light in the cow barn to make milking easy, as well as one inside and one in front of the horse barn.

All these lights come in mighty handy, too, when there is trouble among the stock, or a sick animal to take care of through the night.

These barn and out-building lights are of course enclosed in solid globes, and can be fastened anywhere they are wanted—in front of the stalls, in the harness room, to the barn ceiling, to a post, or the top of any door, inside or outside.



It may surprise you to know that just such lighting plants as the one we have illustrated have been installed in over 185,000 farm and country homes in the United States.

In every case an automatic tank-like machine, called a generator, is set up in one corner of the basement, or in an out-building, and from this machine the Acetylene which makes the light is carried through common gas pipes to handsome chandeliers in every room in the house and to other lights located all over the place.

That's all there is to an Acetylene Light Plant. Just the generator, the pipes, and the fixtures.

Such a plant can be set up in from two to four days by any man who can cut and fit pipe, and without inconveniencing the family, or injuring walls or carpets.

* * *

As a matter of fact, enclosed Acetylene Burners, permanently fixed to walls, ceilings and posts and equipped to light by the pull of a chain without matches, are the safest lights ever installed on a farm.

Most fires on farms are caused by the careless handling of lanterns and matches by hired help.

Consequently, any scheme of lighting that can be operated without matches, lanterns or lamps reduces the risk of fire to the minimum.

And that is why the engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters have declared Acetylene Light to be much safer than the tip-over lights it is so rapidly displacing.

Add to these features of safety the fact that the light, volume considered, costs less than Kerosene.

And the fact that it is made from UNION CARBIDE, a form of crushed stone that will not burn and is as easily stored as brick.

And the fact that you, yourself, can in 20 minutes make all the Acetylene you need to light your place one month.

* * *

Sum all these facts up and you will see that this light is a convenience YOU WANT and that you should write to us today for estimate as to the cost of this wonderful rural gas light for your own farm.

We will gladly send figures and very interesting illustrated booklets, free. Just tell us where your place is located, give us an idea of its size, and address your letter or postal to Union Carbide Sales Company, 157 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., Department I. —— 56.

Gradually accustom the young plants to fresh air and keep them in a place not so warm, that they will become spindling. An occasional draught of weak liquid manure may aid in securing robust growth; but this must be applied with care, for the young plants are easily overfed, a condition quite as injurious to plant as to animal life.—Bessie L. Putnam.

The Louisiana Boy's Corn.

Stephen G. Henry, a seventeen-year-old boy, of Melrose, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, won first prize in Boys' Classes at the National Corn Show held at Columbus, Ohio, a few weeks ago, in competition with more than forty-six thousand boys, for the best all-round record as to yield, report of profits, quality of corn and essays on corn growing. He cultivated nine acres, and made 138 bushels on less than one acre at a cost of 13½ cents per bushel. During the past season young Henry also won first prize at Natchitoches Parish Fair, a gold watch offered by Governor J. Y. Sanders, and several premiums at the Louisiana State Fair at Shreveport. In addition, he won a trip to Washington, and in an address on corn growing before the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives attracted much favorable comment.

SELECTED POETRY.

THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD.

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on Life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread
And Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumor of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind;
No troubled thought at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind;
No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms;
No braying horn or screaming fife
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust,
Their plumed heads are bowed;
Their haughty banner, trailed in dust,
Is now their martial shroud;
And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow,
And the proud forms, by battle gashed,
Are free from anguish now.

The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout, are past—
Nor war's wild note nor glory's peal
Shall thrill with fierce delight
Those breasts that nevermore may feel
The rapture of the fight.

Like the fierce Northern hurricane
That sweeps his great plateau,
Flushed with triumph yet to gain,
Came down the serried foe.
Who heard the thunder of the fray
Break o'er the field beneath,
Knew well the watchword of that day
Was "Victory or death."

Long has the doubtful conflict raged
O'er all that stricken plain,
For never fiercer fight had waged
The vengeful blood of Spain;
And still the storm of battle blew,
Still swelled the gory tide;
Not long, our stout chieftain knew,
Such odds his strength could bide.

'Twas in that hour his stern command
Called to a martyr's grave
The flower of his beloved land,
The nation's flag to save.
By rivers of their father's gore
His first-born laurels grew,
And well he deemed the sons would pour
Their lives for glory, too.

Full many a Norther's breath had swept
O'er Angostura's plain—
And long the pitying sky has wept
Above the mouldering slain.
The raven's scream, or eagle's flight,
Or shepherd's pensive lay,
Alone awakes each sullen height
That frowned o'er that dread fray.

Sons of the Dark and Bloody ground,
Ye must not slumber there,
Where stranger steps and tongues resound
Along the heedless air;
Your own proud land's heroic soil
Shall be your fitter grave;
She claims from war his richest spoil—
The ashes of her brave.

So 'neath their parent turf they rest,
Far from the gory field,
Borne to a Spartan mother's breast,
On many a bloody shield;
The sunshine of their native sky
Smiles sadly on them here,
And kindred eyes and hearts watch by
The heroes' sepulchre.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious footstep here shall tread
The herbage of your grave;
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Victory proudly sleeps.

Yon marble minstel's voiceless stone
In deathless song shall tell,
When many a vanished age hath flown,
The story how ye fell;
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor Time's remorseless doom,
Shall dim one ray of glory's light
That gilds your deathless tomb.
—Thomas O'Hara.

OUR BUTCHER HASN'T HEARD OF IT.

They say that tenderloin is down
A point or so, and yesterday
That pork was selling in the town
For half of what we used to pay.
The corn crop's doing it, they say,
And every time there's word of it
The price of something gives away—
But our butcher hasn't heard of it.

They say that turkey's not so high
As it was sold a year ago,
And almost anything you buy
To eat is down a point or so—
That bacon, even, is so low
That all the things averred of it
Are such that anyone may know—
But our butcher hasn't heard of it.

Our butcher has not been advised
Of any such phenomenon,
And what was ever highly prized
He still contrives to dote upon—
Or whatsoever goeth on,
Or is, perhaps, inferred of it,
Or peradventure is begone—
Our butcher hasn't heard of it.
—Clark McAdams, in Post-Dispatch.

FARMER JOHN.

Home from his journey Farmer John
Arrived this morning, safe and sound,
His black coat off, and his old clothes on,
"Now I'm myself," says Farmer John;
And he thinks: "I'll look around."
Up leaps the dog. "Get down, you pup!
Are you so glad you would eat me up?"
The horses prick their ears to meet him;
"Well, well, old Bay!
Ha, ha, old Gray!
Do you get feed when I'm away?

"You haven't a rib," says Farmer John;
"The cattle are looking round and sleek;
The colt is going to be a man,
And a beauty, too; how he has grown!
We'll wean the calf next week."
Says Farmer John: "When I've been off
To call you again about the trough,
And watch you, and pet you, while you drink,
Is a greater comfort than you can think!"
And he pats old Bay,
And he slaps old Gray—
"Ah, this is the comfort of going away!

"For, after all," says Farmer John,
"The best of a journey is getting home;
I've seen great sights—but would I give
This spot, and the peaceful life I live,
For all their Paris and Rome?
These hills for the city's stifled air,
And big hotels, all bustle and glare,
Land all houses, and roads all stones,
That deafen your ears and batter your bones?
Would you, old Bay?
Would you, old Gray?
That's what one gets by going away!

"There money is king," says Farmer John,
"And fashion is queen; and it's mighty queer
To see how sometimes, while the man
Is raking and scraping all he can,
The wife spends every year
Enough, you would think, for a score of wives
To keep them in luxury all their lives!
The town is a perfect Babylon
To a quiet chap," says Farmer John,
"You see, old Bay,
You see, old Gray,
I'm wiser than when I went away.

"I've found out this," says Farmer John—
"That happiness is not bought and sold,
And clutched in a life of waste and hurry,
In nights of pleasure and days of worry;
And wealth isn't all in gold,
Mortgage and stock and ten per cent.—
But in simple ways and sweet content,
Few wants, pure hopes, and noble ends,
Some land to till, and a few good friends,
Like you, old Bay,
And you, old Gray,
That's what I've learned by going away."

And a happy man is Farmer John—
Oh, a rich and happy man is he!
He sees the peas and pumpkins growing,
The corn in tassel, the buckwheat blowing,
And fruit on vine and tree;
The large, kind oxen look their thanks
As he rubs their foreheads and strokes their flanks;
The doves light round him, and strut and coo;
Says Farmer John: "I'll take you, too—
And you, old Bay,
And you, old Gray,
Next time I travel so far away."
—J. T. Trowbridge.

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother,
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other,
In blackness of heart—that we war to the knife?
God pity us all in our pitiful strife!

God pity us all as we jostle each other!
God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down; poor, heart-broken brother,
Pierced to the heart—words are keener than steel,
And mightier far for woe or for weal.

Were it not well in this brief little journey,
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere folding the hands to be and abide,
For ever and aye, in dust at his side?

Look at the roses saluting each other;
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain,
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother
And dotes in his heart on his peril and pain,
Shamed by the brutes that go down on the plain.

Is it worth while that we battle to humble
Some poor fellow-traveler down into the dust?
God pity us all! Time too soon will us tumble,
All men together, like leaves in a gust;
All of us humbled down into the dust.
—Joaquin Miller.

INTO THE FOREVER.

What may we take into the vast forever?
That marble door
Admits no fruit of all our long endeavor,
No fawn-wreathed crown we wore,
No garnered lore.

What can we bear beyond the unknown portal?
No gold, no gains
Of all our toiling; in the life immortal
No hoarded wealth remains,
Nor guilt, nor stains.

Naked from out the far abyss behind us
We entered here;
No word came with our coming to remind us
What wondrous world was near.
No hope, no fear.

Into the silent, starless night before us,
Naked we glide.
No hand has mapped the constellations o'er us,
No comrade at our side,
No chart, no guide.

Yet fearless toward that midnight black and hollow,
Our footsteps fare;
The beckoning of a Father's hand we follow—
His love alone is there;
No curse, no care.
—E. B. Sill, in Globe-Democrat.

Uneeda Biscuit
In Select Company
It's the very nature of a soda cracker to absorb moisture and foreign odors.
That's why the ordinary soda cracker remained so long in obscurity.
The advent of Uneeda Biscuit and the moisture-proof and odor-repelling package changed all this—for Uneeda Biscuit, the perfect soda cracker, keeps select company—its own.
To-day the goodness, the freshness and body-building virtues of Uneeda Biscuit are acclaimed in tenement and mansion.
Never Sold in Bulk
5¢
In the moisture-proof package
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

SPEEDING THE TRAIN.

There was a cow on the track. The shoe drummer, who had been cutting cards for the cigars, beckoned the porter.

"Boy, is that cow still on the track?"

"Yes, sah."

"How fast is the train moving?"

"'Bout fo' miles an houah while de cow am on de track."

"And how fast is the cow moving?"

"'Bout five miles an houah, sah."

"Well, here is a quarter. Take a few yards of rope up to the engineer and tell him to hitch the train to the cow. We might make better time."

Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Wyoming, Montana. Special prices to these states on request.

ONE-PLY - - - - Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY - - - Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.35 per roll.
THREE-PLY - Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.
CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 372, East St. Louis, Ills.

Well, Folks, How Do You Like My Size? Just Look Me Over Carefully, and Remember That I Am A

Merry War Lye Hog

Healthy, Happy, Fat and Sleek

Was I Always In Prime Condition Like This? Well, I Should Say Not! Only a Couple of Months Ago I Was "Off My Feed", and Went Slinking 'Round the Lot With a Lack-Luster Stare In My Eyes, Losing Weight Daily and Taking Mighty Little Interest In Life. Things Began To Look Pretty Serious and I Could Almost See a Soap-Kettle "Finish" for Yours Truly, When My Owner Ran Across a Few Cans of This "Merry War" Lye. He Mixed Some of It With My Feed and

It Surely Saved My Life!

Right From the Very First Sip of Swill, "Merry War" Began To Tone Me Up. My Appetite Improved, and In a Few Days I Was Feeling Strong and Healthy, Taking On Firm Flesh and Juicy Fat Every Day. I Now Take "Merry War" Lye With All My Meals, and Know That I Am Safe From Worms, Cholera and All Those Pesky Hog Troubles.

Don't Lose A Single Hog!

With hogs bringing around $10.00 you can't afford to lose a single head from Cholera, Worms or other hog troubles. And there is no reason why you should, either, Mr. Farmer! With the aid of MERRY WAR LYE you can readily keep your drove in a perfectly healthy condition and render them immune from contagious diseases. Before MERRY WAR LYE was discovered, you used to hear it said: "Oh, Cholera is incurable," "You can't prevent your hogs coming down with Cholera," etc., etc., but now millions of Farmers and Hog Raisers know differently. For they have been convinced by the testimony of others or by their own actual experience that a little MERRY WAR LYE fed with the swill every day will surely keep hogs in a perfectly healthy condition, increase their weight and render them immune to all contagious diseases.

Merry War Lye Not An Expense

MERRY WAR LYE is not an expense. It is an investment that yields an actual profit, because it not only prevents hog losses from Cholera, Worms, etc., but also puts on many pounds of additional flesh and fat. So the best thing you can possibly do to insure your pork profits is to feed MERRY WAR LYE every day, just as regularly as you feed the ordinary ration of swill or dry feed. The price of MERRY WAR LYE is so small you will hardly notice it, yet a fair trial will convince you that it is absolutely the safest and surest protection against hog troubles ever discovered. Just read the testimonials below (only a very few of hundreds received) and you will see how MERRY WAR LYE is regarded by Farmers and Hog Raisers who have used it in many different sections of the country.

Follow Directions Carefully

MERRY WAR LYE comes in powdered form put up in cans with the convenient turning top covers It should be fed as follows: Mix one (1) tablespoonful MERRY WAR LYE with slop for ten (10) hogs, or one-half (½) can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix one-half (½) can MERRY WAR LYE to each barrel of drinking water. The best insurance in the world against hog losses is to feed MERRY WAR LYE daily. It cleanses the system, tones the digestive organs, puts sick hogs in fine shape, and makes them absolutely immune to all contagious diseases. Thousands of Hog Raisers have proved by actual experience that MERRY WAR LYE both prevents and cures all hog troubles. You simply can't afford to be without it! Call on your dealer today.

"Merry War" Lye Insures Hog Health

Kills Worms—Prevents Cholera—Adds Weight

Mr. H. G. Acker, Chickasha, Okla., writes: "I have been feeding MERRY WAR LYE some two months, and it expelled worms from my hogs after the first few feeds. My hogs are apparently well and look fine. Their hair has a good, glossy color; they have good appetites. One of my neighbors, an extensive hog raiser, has recently used your MERRY WAR LYE, upon my recommendation, with good results."

Mr. J. W. Fountain, Bowling Green, Mo., writes: "I have found good results in feeding MERRY WAR LYE with tankage. It is fine."

Mr. B. S. Row, Gracemont, Okla., writes: "I had my groceryman order a case of MERRY WAR LYE for me. I have fed it to my hogs and have had good results. Also advised other hog raisers and they have fed it with marked results. It is a sure worm killer."

Mrs. Verna Thixton, Fortuna, Mo., writes: "We never had any sick hogs since using MERRY WAR LYE."

Mr. A. W. Davis, Hamlin, Iowa, writes: "I haven't had time to test MERRY WAR LYE much, but what I have is highly satisfactory. My hogs, over 100 head, are looking fine. MERRY WAR LYE is the stuff to cure cough and thumps and put hogs in a thrifty condition and I will never be without it while I raise hogs."

Mr. Adam Schultz, McLouth, Kansas, writes: "I have given MERRY WAR LYE a good trial, and it has made a marked improvement in my herd. Before I began feeding the lye I did not have any sick hogs, but they did not eat as they should when they are doing as they ought to, and they looked rough and their hair was rough and sometimes some of them would not eat at all, and some would eat a little and then go off and lay down; but after I had fed MERRY WAR LYE about eight or ten days, I could see a marked improvement in my herd. They began to all come out at meal time and take a hold as they should to eat. They jump and play as they did not do before. I fed MERRY WAR LYE, and they now look sleek and thrifty. I only fed nine cans to about 66 head, and they are every one doing fine. I consider MERRY WAR LYE the best remedy I have ever used, and the cheapest. I have spent a good deal of money at times, but I never got the results from any of the so-called Hog Cholera and Worm Cure remedies as I have from MERRY WAR LYE. My son got one-half of the two dozen cans and he has fed all of his to about 60 head and they are doing fine now."

Mr. Parley C. Crolley, Patrick, S. C., writes: "Accept my heartiest appreciation of your MERRY WAR LYE, as it is making my hogs look like new hogs."

Mrs. B., Aholt, Mo., writes: "I cooked potatoes, turnips, or any kind of refuse, such as cabbage and other roots; seasoned it, then turned it into barrels; put one can of MERRY WAR LYE in two barrels of the cooked food, which I thickened with shipstuff and fed twice a day. It surely prevented our hogs from getting the cholera, while our neighbors lost all of theirs."

Mr. H. F. Gustoff, Coon Rapids, Iowa, writes: "MERRY WAR LYE is the best destroyer of worms in hogs I ever used. It is all right."

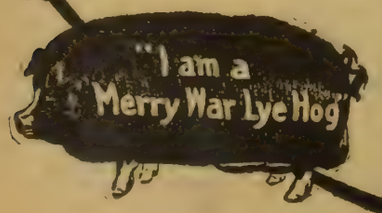
Mr. Alvin Trueblood, Salem, Iowa, writes: "I am well pleased with what I have fed of MERRY WAR LYE. It is the best thing I ever fed hogs."

Mrs. T. Akins, Hoxie, Ark., writes: "MERRY WAR LYE is all the LYE that we use. Before we began using it we had a lot of hogs with Cholera. We used MERRY WAR LYE and it cured our hogs."

Mr. Felix Davis, Gold Dust, Tenn., writes: "MERRY WAR LYE is O. K., for I use it on my own stock."

C. R. McClure, Bonesteel, S. D., writes: "As I have been using MERRY WAR LYE this summer, I thought you would like to hear of the success I have had with it. We have not a runt in our pens this fall; used MERRY WAR LYE in drinking water. We gave MERRY WAR LYE to our fattening hogs and they fattened much quicker than when we fed no MERRY WAR LYE. I recommend it highly."

Ask Your Dealer For Merry War Lye



Ask your dealer for MERRY WAR LYE—and INSIST on getting it! There are OTHER brands of lye put up for certain household uses, but only one—MERRY WAR—is absolutely SAFE and specially prepared for PREVENTING and CURING cholera, worms and all hog diseases.

So, if your dealer can't supply you, write us and we will give you the name of one who can; and will also send you a valuable book on "HOW TO GET THE BIGGEST PROFITS FROM HOG RAISING." Send for this book today.

MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE comes in 10c cans, or 24 for $2.00, at Grocers' or Druggists'. There are no substitutes for MERRY WAR LYE!

E. Myers Lye Co., Dept. 22 St. Louis, Mo.

National FARMER

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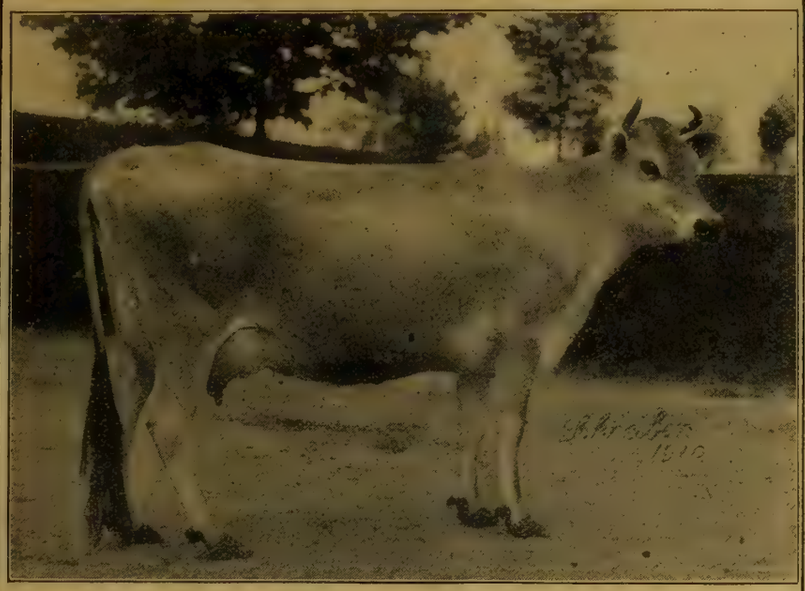

SOPHIE, 19TH, OF HOOD FARM, 189,748—World's champion yearly authenticated test Jersey cow, four to five years old, 14,373 pounds 3 ounces of milk testing 1,005 pounds of butter in one year. Owned and tested at Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

PONTIAC CLOTHILDE DeKOL, 2D, HOLSTEIN COW, NO. 5,279, A. R. O.—She produced last year 17,050.4 pounds milk, averaging 3.81 per cent. fat, thus containing sufficient fat for 757.3 pounds of butter. She has begun this year's lactation period with a seven-day fat production equivalent to 34¾ pounds, and a thirty-day fat production equivalent to 135 2-3 pounds of butter. Owned by Messrs. Stevens Bros., of Liverpool, N. Y.

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Favorite Corn Husker.

Clark's Corn King with its new self-shedding hook. The spear point enters the husks easily. The slant bend turns the husks for shredding, and the rounded, curved and beveled edges throw out the husks and prevent clogging. As this is the most approved husker on the market, we have selected it as a seasonable subscription premium. The hook sets at any angle; two positions for a thumb hook and five positions as a palm hook. Opening and closing the small end of the plate makes the adjustment perfect for any width of hand and prevents chafing. The strap passes through the leather tongue and the first ring and over

the hand to the opposite ring and back through the first ring. Be sure and have the strap enter the ring from the outer side. It brings the pulling strap underneath, forms the sinch draw and gives you the full benefit of the sinch lock, which is the same as a half-hitch. The strap then passes to the last ring and then to the buckle, the half-hitch forms one fastening and the buckle holds the end of the strap. We will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and Clark's Corn King Husker for 50 cents. The Husker is a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Model Orchards and Experimental Orchards.

Many people confound the terms "model" and "experimental." Experimental farms used to be thought of as model farms, and it took a great many years to get people to understand that there is a wide difference between having a model anything and an experiment. So it is with experimental and model orchards.

An experimental orchard is one in which an experiment is carried on. Often it is to find out something about the action of trees under certain conditions. Trees have been planted purposely too close together to give data to prove the injury of close planting. Of course, an orchard so handled will not give a profit, yet we not infrequently hear such experiments criticised because a profit was not shown.

But the model orchard should produce a profit, for it is to be a model of how an orchard should be planted and taken care of. It is probable that we are to have model orchards in all parts of the country.

The Department of Agriculture of the state of Pennsylvania has begun the establishment of model orchards in all parts of that state. Not only are the orchards being planted and cared for as orchards should be, but they are being used for demonstration orchards. In each orchard is demonstrated the best methods for preventing insect pests and the best methods for destroying them when they have gained access to an orchard.

Such demonstrations contain value as object lessons far beyond the written-about demonstration. The trees become living witnesses as to what scientific handling of trees can accomplish. It would be well if we could have a model orchard in every county, in which actual handling would show what there is in an orchard in a certain locality and what is not in it. It is frequently as important to find out what cannot be successfully done as to find out what can be done.

Few of the privately-owned orchards are handled in a way to serve for models. Very few of them, indeed, are even well handled. Most of them get a one-sided treatment from year to year, being owned by men that ride hobbies. The real model orchard must be handled by men that realize the benefit of giving an orchard an all-around treatment.

The difference between a model orchard and an experimental orchard came forcibly to the attention of the writer some years ago. A large orchard was being successfully handled on a leachy soil, deficient in humus. The writer asked the manager of the orchard why he did not plow under some leguminous crop to get air-nitrogen and more humus. The manager replied that the men that owned the orchard were interested in a certain fertilizer and did not want the other method tried. So really the orchard was being experimented with to show what it would do on a certain kind of fertilizer. But most people did not know that and thought of it as a model orchard. As a model orchard it was not as successful as it should have been, for the best things were not done for it.

We need model orchards all over the country to stimulate the orchard business. It is the easiest way to get into the minds of the people the great truths the investigators have been bringing to light during the past twenty years. Such orchards can be made "living epistles seen and read of all men."

Marketing the Grain Crops.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says: "More ignorance exists in regard to the grain trade and the Grain Exchanges than any other line of business. This is shown in the statement made by some of the legislators at Springfield and at Washington. Whenever the trade wants any legislation, which is seldom, its motives are impugned, and it is looked upon as a move to help gambling. Grain Exchanges have a function to perform and do it in good shape. Where would the producer and the consumer get off, were it not for the facilities afforded by Grain Exchanges in marketing of the world's immense cereal crops each year? What would become of the farmer in an effort to market 20 per cent. of a 3,100,000,000-bushel corn crop, or a 620,000,000-bushel or a 650,000,000-bushel wheat crop? The world's wheat crop runs close to 4,000,000,000 bushels a year. How could it be marketed in good shape without commercial regulations which can only exist through operations of a commercial exchange? They bring buyers and sellers together from all parts of the world, so that they can exchange views and agree on terms.

"A large percentage of the world's crops are marketed through sales for future delivery. In other words, foreigners buy wheat and corn in December for shipment during February, March, and throughout the six to eight months. The ability to contract for future delivery is a great benefit to the producer and consumer. These facts are not fully understood and never have been, and a great many people do not care to understand. The speculative element in the trade at times is susceptible of abuses, like all other lines, but the percentage of abuse is not large, compared with the actual legitimate business. It is carried to excesses in periods of short crops, but is a great help in years of a large production.

"It is well to know that every bushel of wheat that is sold short must be bought back some time, and its purchase creates a buying power which acts as a sustaining factor to values. Without this buying at times there would be grain panics, the magnitude of which would bankrupt many farmers and merchants."

Save Your Thresh Bill

IT'S UP TO YOU to say what thresher will thresh your grain this season. It's your grain. You worked hard to grow and harvest it. You pay your thresh bill. You cannot afford to hire an outfit that will waste your grain.

You have worked hard for a profit and you should have it. You cannot afford to divide it with the straw pile. Your good business judgment tells you so.

Every bushel that goes into your straw pile is money right out of your pocket.

You can save the amount of your thresh bill by hiring a Red River Special to do your threshing. It will save more grain for you. It will waste less of your time. It will do your job quicker. It will clean your grain better. It will pay you.

It is the only thresher made which uses the only true and sure method of separation. It beats the grain out of the straw just like you would do with a fork.

The Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun" and the shakers which toss the straw up and **beat it** like you do with a pitchfork save all the grain for you whether it be wheat, oats, rye, barley, peas, rice, alfalfa, timothy, or any other grass seed.

I. J. Knudson, farmer of McHenry County, North Dakota, writes: "During the summer of 1908 I bought a Red River Special threshing outfit. On August 23rd, 1908 I started this outfit near a stack of old straw that had been threshed in 1907 by a ———— separator, and to stretch the belts on the new machine, ran a small load of straw from this stack through the new machine and got over 16 bushels of oats. I afterwards threshed out the balance of this stack and got 347 bushels of grain."

Have your threshing done this year with a Red River Special.

Insist upon it and your straw pile will not be like this one.

It will **save your thresh bill. Full particulars furnished if asked for.**

We can send you the testimony of hundreds of other farmers.

Nichols & Shepard Co., Battle Creek, Michigan

Builders of Threshing Machinery and Engines

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Ohio Farming Statistics.

The Census Bureau reports that Ohio has 271,383 farms, averaging 89 acres per farm. The total acreage is 24,074,000, and 19,210,000 acres are improved. The average value per acre, including buildings, is $68.57, and without buildings $53.33. There are 191,660 farms conducted by the owners thereof, and 136,735 of them are free and clear of debt. Tenants conduct 77,040 farms, and 2,683 are in the hands of managers. There are only 1,100 farms 1,000 acres and over; 782 farms ranging from 500 to 909 acres; 25,090 farms ranging from 175 to 499 acres; 68,707 farms of 100 to 174 acres; 87,973 farms ranging from 50 to 99 acres; 50,221 farms ranging from 20 to 49 acres; and 38,499 farms that are 19 acres or less. The farms increased one per cent. in size, and the farm acreage decreased two per cent. in ten years.

The Impossible Combination.

Andrew Carnegie, at a recent dinner in New York, said of a certain labor trouble:

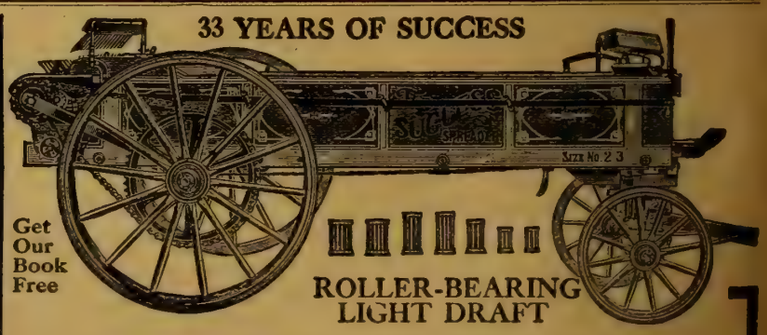
"It is silly of employers to pretend, in these troubles, that they are always in the right. Employers are often in the wrong; often unreasonable. They often—like Mrs. Smith-Jones—ask impossible things.

"Mrs. Smith-Jones, taking a villa at Palm Beach, engaged for butler a stately old colored deacon.

" 'Now, Clay,' she said to the old fellow, 'there are two things I must insist upon—truthfulness and obedience.'

" 'Yes, madam,' the venerable servant answered, 'and when you bids me tell yo' guests yo's out when yo's in, which shall it be, madam?' "

33 YEARS OF SUCCESS



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Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Fertilizer Suggestions From Crops.

"For most purposes a 'complete' fertilizer is the best; that is, one containing nitrogen (expressed in the form of ammonia), phosphoric acid and potash. All plants and every crop require these three food elements in varying amounts, and where the soil is naturally deficient in any one of them, a fertilizer should be selected containing a large percentage of the deficient element. While no fixed rules can be stated, sometimes the crops themselves give suggestions; for example, when plants are pale green in color, or with small growth of leaf or stalk, a fertilizer high in ammonia should be selected. Potash develops the fruit and flavor, and if such crops as corn, cabbage, potatoes, apples, etc., are lacking in these respects, one of our brands high in potash should be used. Phosphoric acid aids general stamina and early maturity, is needed by all plants and is found in all our fertilizers. It produces in grain crops plump kernels and early maturity. Our many brands give a wide selection, and although all are well balanced in regard to this ingredient, it is a simple matter to use one with an extra content of phosphoric acid when needed."—From Bowker's Fertilizer Catalogue, 60 Trinity Place, New York.

Houses That Mar or Help the Landscape.

Farm-house architecture is one of the blessings that we are getting with the development of engineering in our colleges. We are not sure that our high schools should not take up this one phase of engineering, namely, architectural engineering.

Most of the houses in the country to-day have been designed by people having no knowledge of the principles of architecture. As a result, many of the houses are not pleasing to look at; some of them are not conveniently arranged; many of them are unhealthy, and some of them are so little durable that they are going to pieces half a century before they should show much deterioration.

A house that is well built in every way may last several lifetimes; and houses that have lasted more than a century are still quite common in some parts of this country and Europe. They show the possibility in house construction.

Beauty in house architecture has several values to the resident in the country. It is more lasting than it is likely to be in the city.

In growing cities many of the very best houses are soon caught in the zone between the built-up business portion and the good residence portions. This midway zone is continually being shoved out like a great wave to engulf the residences and render them undesirable. In time the most beautiful as well as the poorest of the buildings in this zone have to go to give way to buildings devoted to various kinds of business.

But in the country the well-built house may stand for several lifetimes. Therefore it is more important that the country house should be well built and beautiful than that the city house should be well built and beautiful.

The country house that helps the landscape must be well located, and a great many houses are badly located. It will pay almost any man about to build to pay a good sum for the advice of a landscape gardener of repute to tell him just where his house can be best located, to give the best effect in relation to the rest of the landscape. If it costs him a hundred dollars to get this advice, it may be worth a thousand dollars to him if he wishes at any time to sell his place, and before that time it will be a source of great pleasure to him every time he approaches the homestead.

Either the advice of the expert must be secured or the owner of the property that is to be built on must educate himself by the help of books or otherwise to know the principles that enter into the right location of farm houses. The latter method is one that should be encouraged, but it is one that is becoming effective but slowly. Ultimately every locality will have its local expert on such matters.

The outlines of the building or the group of buildings constitute an important factor, and a man having no experience in architectural matters should hesitate about designing his own house. Many of the farm houses we see are frights. They are often great, ungainly, double-storied boxes that offend the eye with their angles and squares, etc. Even their shadows increase their ugliness.

The house of beautiful lines and proportions and that is placed to the best of advantage to be looked at is an improver of the landscape and enhances the value of the community in which it stands.

St. Louis Root Quotations.

Recent quotations of root prices upon the St. Louis market were as follows: Spring-dug Golden Seal, $1.50 per pound; old worth more. Ginseng—Wild, $4.75 to $5.00, and cultivated $4.50 to $4.75; damp less; Lady Slipper, 15c.; Seneca, 32c.; Pink, 16c.; Black (dry), 5c.; May Apple, 3½c.; Snake, 22c.; stemmy and toppy less; Echinacea or Blacksnake, 15c.; Angelica, 5c.; Wahoo—Bark of root, 14 to 16c.; bark of tree, 4c.; Blood, 4½ to 5c.; Blueflag, 5c.; sassafras—Bark of root, 5c.; bark of tree valueless; Wild Ginger, 8c.; Spikenard, 3c.; Scullcap, 7 cents a pound.

INSURE THE HARVEST PROFIT

THE profit from all the work, time, and money you put into your grain fields in the spring and summer depends on the harvest. Preparing the soil, planting good seed, and caring for the fields while the grain is growing—all are important—but the harvest is most important of all.

You must appreciate how much depends on the harvesting machines you will use. You know that you cannot afford to risk using a machine that may break down during the few days in which you must harvest the value and profit of a hundred day's work. Why not take a lesson from the experience of millions of other progressive farmers by choosing one of the six famous I H C harvesting machines?

Champion McCormick Osborne
Deering Milwaukee Plano

Your time cannot be used to better advantage now than in looking over your present equipment and in investigating new machines if you are in the least doubtful of the capacity of your old machines to stand the strain of another season's hard work.

IHC
Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.

Above all, your harvest must be carried on without interruption. The rapidly ripening grain waits for no man. Delays at harvest time are too expensive to risk. Your harvesting machines must be right.

It takes time to consider carefully before deciding on any harvesting machine. You not only want dependability, efficiency, strength, and durability, but you also want a machine backed by a reputation that insures all these things. You want a machine backed by an organization that insures your getting absolutely interchangeable parts quickly in case of emergency. Don't overlook that vitally important point.

Many years of experience and constant improving has placed I H C harvesting machines in a class by themselves. Whether you choose a Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Milwaukee, Deering, or Plano, you are assured of a machine that is built according to the best principles of construction worked out by I H C experts after years of careful observance of harvesting machines at work, under every condition, in the fields of thousands of farmers throughout the country.

Why not see the I H C local dealer at once? Now, while you are not nearly as busy as you will be later, is the time to give the harvesting machine question careful thought. Before another sunset insure the profit of a hundred days. Let the I H C local dealer tell you which of the six I H C harvesting machines is best for your requirements—Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, and Plano—all of the highest quality. Do not overlook their efficient lines of haying machines and tools.

Don't experiment with binder twine, either. Get one of the seven perfectly dependable brands of twine and be sure. Choose Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano, or International—in Sisal, Standard, Manila, and Pure Manila brands.

If not convenient for you to call on the I H C local dealer this week, write at once for catalogues and any information you especially desire.

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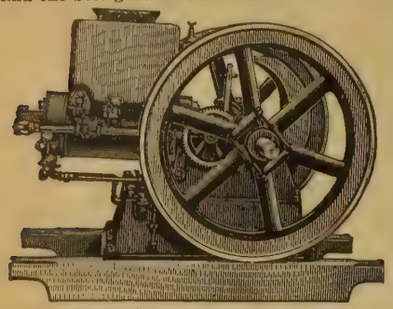
(Incorporated)
Chicago USA

Stover Gasoline Engine.

Claims to superiority of STOVER ENGINES are based upon symmetrical appearance, simplicity of operation, economy of fuel, the correct mechanical workmanship and the best grades of material.



The illustration shows our Four-horse-power Hopper Cooled Engines, popular size. When installed as stationary, are excellent power for operating light machinery. For farm purposes, can be mounted on skids or light truck. The gasoline is contained in the base and engine is shipped ready for operation with all gasoline pipe connections made complete. There are smaller sizes. It is called THE STOVER JUNIOR. This is absolutely the best make of Gasoline Engine on the market to-day. See us or write us.
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Fully Equipped. Demonstration by appointment
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BEES HOW TO MAKE THEM PAY. The pleasures, the work and the profits of bee keeping are fully covered in "Gleanings in Bee Culture." 6 months trial subscription 25 cents. Write for book on Bees and free catalog—both free.
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From 10 to 22 H. P. of best makes. These machines have been thoroughly rebuilt, in our own shops and are practically as good as new. We offer them at specially low prices. If interested in a bargain write for list
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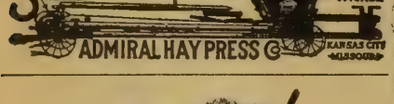

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Latest addition to the great "Eli" family. Three strokes with automatic self-feed makes the gang hustle. Built on lines that make horse presses really valuable. Greatest leverage when pressure is hardest. Low Step-over, Full Circle, Block Signals, etc. A little giant in strength. We've always led as hay press builders—18 different styles, horse and belt powers. All in one catalog and it's free. Write for it.
Collins Plow Co., 2014 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

BUCKEYE MOWER and BINDER REPAIRS
Weber Imp. & Auto Co., 1900 Locust st., St. Louis.

The Oats Market Situation.

This is written on the first day of May, 1911. The cash price of No. 2 oats is 9½ cents lower than a year ago. This is St. Louis basis for cash oats received in car lots and sold by exhibit of samples on the Merchants' Exchange. The closing price, April 29th, was 32½ cents a bushel, against 42 cents a year ago.

At Chicago, where the trading includes what are called futures, they buy and sell oats for delivery May 31st, July 31st and September 31st. These are called May, July and September options. The May deliveries are wound up and closed out on May 31st. Last year, on April 30th, the May oats option was quoted at 41⅛ cents a bushel, and this year, April 29th, at 31⅛ cents, a clean decline of 10 cents a bushel. The July oats option last April closed at 40½ cents, and this year at 31⅝ cents. Last year the September oats option was quoted, April 30th, at 38¾ cents, and this year at 31¾ cents, a decline of 7 cents.

Briefly stated, comparing the May, 1910, option against the May, 1911, option, the market for oats is 10 cents a bushel lower.

On a percentage basis, the reduction is about 24⅓ per cent. So far as farmers are concerned, the bulk of trading in oats is 25 per cent. lower than a year ago. There are several causes for it, the principal one being an oversupply. One great crop was raised after another. The surplus of oats above the quantity consumed by farmers and for sale in the usual way is greater than ever. Another cause is the proposed misnamed reciprocity treaty with Canada, which is in danger of being passed during the month of May. At this date Canadian oats admitted to this country must pay 15 cents per bushel customs duties for the support of the United States government. The proposition now before Congress is to make the Canadian farmer a present of this 15 cents a bushel and let him dump his surplus oats into the United States markets free and untaxed. Canada, so to speak, is long on oats and short on population, consequently the government at Washington, with the best intentions and the worst possible judgment, is straining every nerve to give the United States farmer the worst of it. If there is a fraction of a cent of profit remaining to United States farmers in the production of oats, the misnamed reciprocity agreement with Canada will shake it out.

Will Bring in Wheat.

A grain circular issued by a Chicago firm says: "There is no doubt that on the passing of the reciprocity agreement there will be a great movement of Canadian wheat into the Northwest and through the lakes to milling trade, which would curtail the use of our interior wheat and depress the price. While the administration is committed to the agreement, delay in its passage may yet bring us to the point where wheat for May delivery will have a sharp advance. In view of this the market is apt to be very nervous until this issue of free wheat is finally settled."

Malting Barley Prices.

Chicago Board of Trade item, April 24th: "Malting barley sold at $1.16 per bushel Saturday, the highest price in twenty-five years. Albert Somers, of Somers, Jones & Co., started the ball a-rolling by selling a car at $1.15, which stood as the high market until just before the close of the day, when the top price was paid. Owing to a scarcity of raw material it is expected that some of the malsters will be forced to close their plants, not only here but in the East. No relief from present high prices can be expected until the new crop begins to move."

Wanted at Once 10,000 Farmers

Free Farms for Those Who Act At Once. Independence and Quick Wealth. Read Below, Then Write Us.

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Many left prosperous farms or other enterprises and quickly bettered themselves because of the unusual conditions here which make it possible to **achieve in a short time** that which it takes many years to accomplish in the States. **You can do the same.**

For nearly 1,000 miles the **Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.** crosses an Empire which for natural wealth has no superior in the world. **You are wanted to help develop it.**

The soil is equal in fertility to that of the great American Corn Belt. Much of this land **can be acquired free** by the liberal homestead laws of Canada. More can be purchased at little cost. **The Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. will help you make a selection** and assist you to locate.

This great trans-continental line can prosper only in proportion to the prosperity of the settlers upon its right-of-way, and it is one of the most important features of the business of this Railway to see to it that each Farmer has every advantage and facility with which to accomplish the broadest possible success.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. has nothing to sell. Its object is to quickly locate 10,000 additional Farmers along its right-of-way, and to do so in a manner that will insure their prosperity speedily and to the limits of the wonderful resources of the country in which **a single crop frequently pays all costs of the farm.**

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This is the last large area upon the continent open for settlement. **This land will soon bring from $100 to $200 per acre in the open market, thus multiplying your money** while it **annually piles up** handsome **profits** from **wheat, potatoes, onions, vegetables, berries, alfalfa, field peas, timothy, oats, barley** and **flax.**

Write today for the free book, **"Farming, Ranching and Social Conditions in Western Canada."** It tells the story of a **fortune for you.** Remember it is to your advantage to let the **Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.** help you. Will you join hands with this great corporation for mutual success?

Address, **W. P. Hinton, General Passenger Agent Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.,** Room 26, Union Station, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Mexican Cattle For Kansas.

It is reported from El Paso, Texas, that Gen. Don Louis Terrazas, of Chihuahua, Mexico, has sold 40,000 head of cattle to Mr. F. H. Evans, who has a ranch near Garden City, Kansas. The deal is said to involve $1,600,000, which is probably a high guess. The delivery of these cattle will indicate peaceful conditions where the people are supposed to be at war.

Top-price Yearlings at Chicago.

At Chicago, on April 26th, Clay, Robinson & Co. sold for O. M. Meeker, of Attica, Ind., twenty-four head of Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn steers and heifers averaging 923 pounds at $6.25 per 100 pounds. A good many yearling cattle were sold at Chicago during the week, but this load handled by Clay, Robinson & Co. topped them all.

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Coca-Cola has stood every test. The most enjoyable, refreshing, thirst-quenching beverage. Sold at every soda fountain in the United States. Also order of your grocer.

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Stover GASOLINE ENGINES are famous for simple and out known mechanical construction and are fully uaranteed. The merits of the Stover are worthy he consideration of prospective purchasers. Size, to 60 h. p. Free catalog to interested parties. Weber Imp. & Auto Co., 1900 Locust st., St. Louis.

The Corn Market Situation.

The immense crop of corn raised in the year 1910 has by its own weight caused reduced prices.

To all intents and purposes corn is 10 cents a bushel lower than a year ago. This is a decrease in price in one year of 17½ per cent.

There is no use trying to attribute the decline to any other cause than the immense crop. There are other causes, but they need not be mentioned to-day. We will therefore content ourselves by considering the market as it is.

In previous mention of the corn market we stated that the trade expected corn to continue to sell around 50 cents a bushel. We also stated that it was reasonable to believe that corn had touched bottom. We continue to be of the opinion that people who buy and sell corn keep themselves pretty well posted in regard to crop conditions and the trade movement.

But they cannot trade and keep their secrets at the same time. When one man agrees to sell corn in September at so much a bushel and another agrees to receive it, and they both put up money to bind the bargain, it becomes a matter of record which cannot be hid from the public, and a number of such trades represents the view of the market which is backed up with actual sales.

On April 29th, on the St. Louis market, cash corn, No. 2, sold at 52½ to 52¾ cents a bushel, and the man who paid the money received the corn. This is 6½ cents higher than the close of business on March 31st and 8½ cents better than February 28th, when the quotation was 44 cents. It is, however, 11 cents lower per bushel than a year ago.

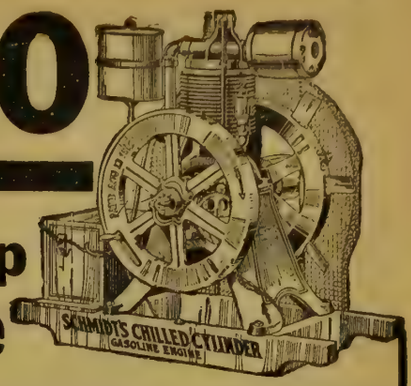
To the Chicago market we look for the prices which to some extent control values all over the country. On April 29th the May option was quoted at 52¼ cents, July at 53⅛ cents, and September at 52⅝ cents. In these three figures we have the consensus of opinion of the Chicago grain trade in regard to corn values for the next five months. These figures are subject to change, and do change nearly every business day, but it takes bona-fide sales to change them.

A Record-breaking Holstein Cow.

Pontiac Clothilde DeKol, 2d, a Holstein-Friesian Cow owned by the Stevens Bros. Co., Liverpool, N. Y., has broken all records for butter-fat production for periods of seven and thirty days. This wonderful cow, tested under the supervision of Cornell University, produced in seven consecutive days 646.1 pounds milk containing 29.766 pounds of fat, and in thirty days 2,588.4 pounds milk containing 116.229 pounds fat, the amount of fat for the week being 1½ pounds in excess of anything before known. Cornell University estimates that the fat produced is equal to 34.73 pounds of the best commercial butter for the week and 135.6 pounds for the thirty days.

Our State Universities assert that dairy farmers are losing millions of dollars every year through the use of scrub cows that do not produce one-fourth as much milk and butter as did Pontiac Clothilde DeKol, 2d. Holstein breeders are striving to lessen this great loss by making it possible for farmer-dairymen to so grade up their herds with the great milk and butter producing Holstein blood as to double the annual production of each cow. When this is attained, better milk can be produced more cheaply and yet at a greater profit, which will be to the advantage of both producer and consumer.

$7.50



And You Keep This Great Engine

Yes, sir, that's right—you keep this engine for $7.50, a wonderful gasoline engine offer, an offer without a parallel. We ship you Schmidt's Chilled Cylinder Gasoline Engine on your simple request without an order or any promise from you. You use the engine 10 entire days, use it all you want to. Then if you don't want it, send it back at our expense. If you do wish to keep it, pay us **only $7.50 and the rest in the easiest monthly payments. We send you the engine free,** to prove that it is the greatest **air cooled** 3 horse power engine on earth. It is the only engine with the marvelous, powerful **chilled cylinder.** The only engine for farm use with a **spark retarder.** The new type gasoline engine that has revolutionized the gasoline engine industry. The only engine good enough to send out on **actual free trial** without a cent down in any way.

Ten Days' Trial FREE

This is the first genuine free trial ever offered on gasoline engines for farm and shop use. We want you to see that women and children can run this engine. Use the engine to run any machinery you have—the pump—separator—washing machine—corn sheller—grinder—anything. Engine is ready to run when you get it. We will send you prepaid our sensational offer and our very useful book "How to Use Power" free.

5 Years Guarantee Schmidt's Chilled Cylinder Gasoline Engine is absolutely guaranteed for 5 years in every piece and part. The biggest bank in Iowa backs our $1,000 challenge offer.

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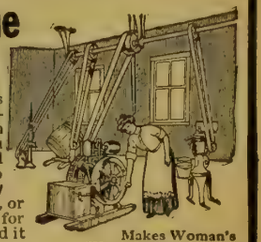

If you like this engine after trying it out for ten whole days you can keep it and take long time to pay for it on **easy monthly payments,** or after using it free for ten days, just send it back at our expense.

Makes Woman's Work Light and Easy

How to Use Power To all who will write promptly we will send our useful book "How to Use Power" free. Send us your name and address today.

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THE STRAWBERRY CULTURIST.

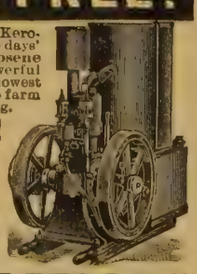
This is a handy little jewel of a book. It is by Andrew S. Fuller, one of the greatest horticulturists.

It contains all the necessary information to enable everybody to raise their own strawberries. It is fully illustrated; bound in flexible cloth; is 5x7 inches. The strawberry crop is equal to all the other small fruit crops combined. This little book conains that which a beginner should have to start on and an expert needs to rely on. We will send a copy of the Strawberry Culturist post free by mail and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year for Sixty Cents. This is a splendid opportunity to get a good book for the cost of postage. An average crop of strawberries is 1,701 quarts to the acre. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

JOHNSTON MOWER drawn by automobile at the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., did work in one day that usually requires three days. For catalogue of Johnston Harvester Co. Reapers and Mowers address the JOHNSTON HARVESTER CO., Box 117 B, Batavia, New York.

Use KEROSENE Engine FREE!

Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine shipped on 15 days' FREE Trial, proves kerosene cheapest, safest, most powerful fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given on reliable farm engine; if not, pay nothing.



Gasoline Going Up!

Automobile owners are burning up so much gasoline that the world's supply is running short. Gasoline is 9c to 15c higher than coal oil. Still going up. Two pints of coal oil do work of three pints gasoline. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion from coal oil.

Amazing "DETROIT"

The "DETROIT" is the only engine that handles coal oil successfully; uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Basic patent—only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 20 h.p., in stock ready to ship. Complete engine tested just before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric-lighting plant. Prices (stripped), $29.50 up. Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate amazing, money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, we will allow you Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write!

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Cheapest of all powers. One cent average cost per horse power per hour. Nothing can equal.

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We build all sizes. Hopper jacket or water tank cooling. Inducements to introduce in new localities. Write stating size and style wanted.

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THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF

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GET THESE BOOKS

If you raise stock for profit, you ought to read the latest edition of "Why Silage Pays." It is packed with surprising facts of profit-making possibilities in silage feeding, tells how and when to cut, gives endorsements of well known breeders and authorities and shows the Blizzard Cutter which we guarantee. With this helpful book we include our 1912 catalog, describing and showing various sizes of our machines. Both books sent free on request. Get them now.

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"WHAT YOUR MONEY BOUGHT"

GREAT WOOD PRESERVER

The high cost of lumber now makes it necessary to preserve wood from rot, early decay and worms.

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doubles the life of wood. Guaranteed. 30 yrs. on market. Nice color. Ready for use. Easily applied. Freight prepaid. Write for circulars.

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Electric Handy Wagon

The farm labor saver that lasts a lifetime. Broad tired steel wheels carry any load. No wear-out to them. Don't be a wagon slave. The Electric saves thousands of high lifts. Best for hauling manure, grain, stone, fodder—everything you have to haul. Easier on the horses. Why not do your hauling the easy way? Send now for free book telling all about the one long-lived, steel-wheeled, real handy wagon. Address

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 40, QUINCY, ILL.

Pork Production With Forage Crops.

Bulletin No. 95, issued by the Missouri College of Agriculture, is a pamphlet of about forty pages by Prof. F. B. Mumford and C. A. Willson. It gives an account of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining which forage crops are most adaptable for swine; to determine the amount of pork that can be procured per acre with various kinds of forage and grain crops when hogged off, and to work out forage-crop rotations adaptable to hog farms.

The general plan of the experiment with the details from year to year afford a splendid study for the interested hog raiser, and should be studied from a copy of the bulletin to be obtained by writing to the Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.

The chapters devoted to "Hogging Off Rye" and "Hogging Off Corn" are specially interesting and instructive.

The following conclusions are arrived at by the experimenters:

1. The use of forage crops in the production of pork has been shown to be a more economical method than full feeding in a dry lot on heavy grain rations.

2. Blue grass made the most profitable gains in May and June. When supplemented with grain at the rate of from 1.5 to 3.0 pounds per head, the average profits per acre for the whole season, with pork at 6 cents, were $17.71.

3. Blue grass is profitable until the middle of August or until the grass becomes dry and unpalatable.

4. The amount of pork produced per acre with alfalfa was 596.8 pounds.

5. Red clover ranked among the first as a hog forage because of the palatableness of the feed throughout the season, and also because of its adaptability to rotations. The average amount of pork produced per acre was 572.2 pounds. Corn fed to 6-cent hogs on clover was worth 98 cents per bushel.

6. Rape fits well in hog forage-crop rotation, if clover is sown with it for the following year. In this experiment, it averaged a production of 394 pounds of pork per acre.

7. First-growth sorghum is adaptable for hogs, and furnishes excellent feed through July and August, when other forages are affected by dry weather. Hogs should be turned on when the sorghum is eighteen inches high.

8. Cowpeas gave an average return of 224.9 pounds of pork per acre.

9. The returns from an acre of rye grain, when hogged off, are practically equal to the returns when sold as grain. If, however, the added fertility be taken into account, they are greater.

10. The average amount of pork produced per acre, where corn was hogged off, was 395.2 pounds, which, with pork at 6 cents, would give a gross return of $23.71 per acre. If the humus and fertility which were retained on the land were taken into account, the returns would be much larger.

11. The number of hogs that may be kept on each acre of forage will depend upon the abundance of forage, but in general not more than ten to twelve head should be used.

12. The greatest returns have been obtained when grain was fed in addition to the forage at the rate of 2 to 3 per cent. of the weight of the hogs per day. The amount fed per head per day should be increased as the hog increases in size.

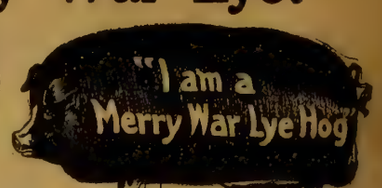
13. A very good plan in feeding 80 to 100-pound hogs on forage would be to feed per head, per day, during May 1.75 pounds of grain; during June, 2 pounds of grain; during July, 3 pounds of grain; and during August, 4 to 5 pounds of grain.

14. Gains made on forage are made at 20 to 30 per cent. less cost than gains produced with grain and dry-lot feeding. With pork at 6 cents the average value of a bushel of corn fed to hogs in dry lot was 66 cents; and the average value of a bushel of corn fed to hogs on forage was 80 cents, after a $10 charge had been paid for rent, taxes, etc.

15. When forages and grain crops are fed on the land which produced them, the minimum amount of fertility is removed, and the physical condition of the soil improved.

Don't Lose A Single Hog! Feed Merry War Lye!

With hogs bringing around $10.00 you can't afford to lose a single head from cholera, worms or other hog troubles. And there is no reason why you should, either, Mr. Farmer! With the aid of MERRY WAR LYE you can easily keep your drove perfectly healthy.



A Great Fattener and Health Preserver

Before MERRY WAR LYE was discovered, you used to hear it said: "Oh, Cholera is incurable," "You can't prevent your hogs coming down with Cholera," etc., but now millions of Hog Raisers know differently. For they have been convinced by the testimony of others or by their own experience that a little MERRY WAR LYE fed with the swill every day will keep hogs in a perfectly healthy condition, increase their weight and render them immune to contagious diseases.

Feed "Merry War" Every Day

MERRY WAR LYE comes in powdered form in cans with the convenient turning top covers. The time to feed "MERRY WAR" is every day. Make it a regular part of the daily ration and keep your drove in fine condition.

Follow these directions carefully: Mix one (1) tablespoonful MERRY WAR LYE with slop for ten (10) hogs, or one-half (½) can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix one-half (½) can MERRY WAR LYE to each barrel of drinking water.

Not An Expense

MERRY WAR LYE is not an expense. It is an investment that yields an actual profit, because it not only prevents hog losses from Cholera, Worms, etc., but also puts on many pounds of good healthy flesh and fat.

So the best thing you can possibly do to insure your pork profits is to feed MERRY WAR LYE every day, just as regularly as you would the ordinary ration of swill or dry feed.

At Your Dealer's

While most up-to-date dealers handle MERRY WAR LYE, some dealers may offer you some other brand. If so, don't accept it, but explain to the dealer that while there are brands of Lye that are good for certain uses, yet there is only one kind—MERRY WAR LYE—that is safe and specially prepared for use in preventing and curing sick hogs.

So, if your Dealer can't supply you, write us and we will give you the name of one who can; and will also send you a valuable book on "HOW TO GET THE BIGGEST PROFITS FROM HOG RAISING." Send for this book today.

MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE comes in 10c cans, or 24 for $2.00, at Grocers' or Druggists'. There are no substitutes.

E. Myers Lye Co., Dept. 22 St. Louis, Mo.

Western Pork Packing.

According to the Cincinnati Price Current, pork packing in the West for the year closing March 31st was 21,755,000 hogs, against 24,162,000 hogs the previous year, and 28,996,000 hogs packed two years ago. These figures represent the largest and smallest pork-packing records in the last fourteen years.

Also, according to the Cincinnati Price Current, the packers had to pay $424,000,000 for the 21,755,000 hogs; they paid $397,000,000 for the 24,162,000 hogs, and they paid $358,000,000 for the 28,996,000 hogs. This shows that it is not the largest crop that brings the farmer the most money.

The Poland-China Improvers.

"Prior to about the year 1870 the Poland-Chinas averaged larger than now, were inclined to coarseness, or sponginess of bone, had much heavier, drooping ears, and were spotted with about even proportions of black and white. Since then the tendency each year has been to breed them with more black, until now those in highest esteem have identically the color and markings so long characteristic of the Berkshires, viz., solid black, with white feet, white tip of tail, a little white on or about the face and jowl, and occasionally a splash of white elsewhere. Their ears are medium or small in size, but still drooping, and are pliable and silky. A. C. Moore, of Fulton county, Illinois, and D. M. Magie, of Butler county, Ohio, were the men who, by judicious selection, careful breeding and extensive exhibiting and advertising probably did most to bring this stock of hogs, in its early days, to wide and favorabble public attention." — From Coburn's "Swine in America."

Razorbacks and Improved Hogs.

In the summary of a hog-feeding experiment by Prof. John C. Burns, of the Texts Agricultural College, we find that there was practically no difference between the "razorbacks" and the improved hogs as to the quantity of feed required to produce the same amount of gain. The improved hogs gained much more rapidly, thereby making the much larger gain in the same length of time. They sold for 65 cents more per 100 pounds and were more profitable by $1.48 per head. They dressed out 2.38 per cent. higher.

On April 1st the Missouri State Board of Agriculture reported the number of hogs on feed 80.9 per cent. of an average year; cattle on feed, 75.5; and brood sows, 101.4 per cent. of the usual number in the state.

On the St. Louis wholesale market consignments of peanuts are selling at 3 to 3½ cents a pound.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

Comparison of High and Low Grades by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

There is a great demand for cheap fertilizers. Too many farmers are asking for the fertilizer cheap in price, regardless of the plant food value. Some farmers claim they are getting better results with a low-grade fertilizer containing 0.82 per cent. nitrogen, 7.00 per cent. available phosphoric acid and 1.00 per cent. potash, purchased at a cost of $19 per ton, than they do from the same number of pounds of raw bone meal costing $30 per ton. It is needless to dispute such statements as this. There are many other factors to be considered in crop growing besides the commercial fertilizer used.

The values reported in this bulletin were agreed upon at a conference with the fertilizer manufacturers in 1908. A study of the results of the analyses will show that for nearly all high-grade fertilizers, the valuations given represent approximately the cost of these fertilizers delivered to the consumer in most parts of the state. These high-grade fertilizers represent the best of the fertilizer material, therefore it can be reasonably said that the valuations used, i. e., four dollars per unit (twenty cents per pound) for nitrogen, seventy cents per unit (three and one-half cents per pound) for total phosphoric acid, one dollar twenty cents per unit (six cents per pound) for both available phosphoric acid and potash, represent about what the farmer should expect to pay for plant food in the form of commercial fertilizers.

If, on the other hand, these same valuations are applied to the low-grade fertilizers, it will be seen that these fertilizers will cost the farmer from five to ten dollars per ton more than they should. This does not mean that in these cheaper fertilizers the plant food is worth more per pound than in the high-grade fertilizers. On the other hand, it can be shown that in many cases the plant food is of much less value.

In order to furnish a low-grade mixed fertilizer containing nitrogen, 0.82 per cent., available phosphoric acid 7.00 per cent., potash 1.00 per cent.; or one containing nitrogen 1.65 per cent., available phosphoric acid 8.00 per cent., potash 2.00 per cent.; or a steamed bone containing nitrogen 1.65 per cent., total phosphoric acid 20.00 per cent.; or an acid phosphate containing 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid, it is necessary to use low-grade material **or to add ground cinders, molder's sand or some other inert substance as a filler.** The addition of this filler makes an increased cost to the manufacturer which the consumer must pay. The price which the farmer pays for the fertilizer is based on the delivery at his railroad station. The manufacturer must, therefore, add the extra cost of freight on this filler which in no way increases the value of the plant food but must necessarily increase its cost. In addition to this, the farmer must haul the added filler from the station to his farm when he could just as well have taken so much dirt from the roadside to apply on his land. For illustration, take the low-grade mixed fertilizer mentioned above. This is reported by many dealers as being their best seller at from nineteen dollars to twenty-one dollars per ton. At the values used, this fertilizer is worth as follows:

0.82 per cent nitrogen at $4.00 per unit	$ 3.28
7.00 per cent. available phosphoric acid at $1.20 per unit	8.40
1.00 per cent. potash at $1.20 per unit	1.20
Total value of this fertilizer.	$12.88

This grade of fertilizer usually contains from one-half to one per cent. insoluble phosphoric acid. If this insoluble phosphoric acid is from bone, it should be given a value of forty cents per unit, which would increase the value of the fertilizer twenty to forty cents per ton. More than 90 per cent. of the phosphoric acid in the mixed fertilizers is from rock phosphate treated with sulphuric acid, and it is quite probable that this insoluble phosphoric acid should be considered as practically of no value.

The amount of plant food in the above fertilizer can easily be obtained from good high-grade material as follows: Nitrogen (0.82 per cent.), 16.4 pounds per ton, can be obtained from 125 pounds of dried blood, 110 pounds of sodium nitrate, or 200 pounds of tankage. Seven per cent. available phosphoric acid, 140 pounds per ton, can be obtained from 1,000 pounds of 14 per cent. acid phosphate or from 875 pounds of 16 per cent. acid phosphate. One per cent. potash, twenty pounds per ton, can be obtained from forty pounds of good commercial sulphate of potash. This makes a total of from 1,025 pounds to 1,240 pounds of good fertilizer material. **The balance of the ton, 975 to 760 pounds, is useless filler, upon which the farmer pays freight because he demands a cheap fertilizer.**

This, however, is not the worst part of the story, for in these cheap fertilizers, garbage tankage and muck filler are used to a considerable extent to supply the bulk and at the same time to furnish considerable portion of the nitrogen, the most expensive ingredient of the fertilizer. Special investigations at the New Jersey Experiment Station and elsewhere have shown that much of the nitrogen from such sources is not readily available as plant food, and that in many cases **such nitrogen is worth less than one-third of that obtained from high-grade fertilizer material.**

Many farmers say they cannot afford to spend more than one dollar and fifty cents per acre for fertilizer on their corn or wheat, which means they are using about one hundred and fifty pounds per acre of the low-grade fertilizer above mentioned. A better fertilizer containing 2½ per cent. nitrogen, 24 per cent. phosphoric acid from bone and 4 per cent. potash can be bought for about $30 per ton. The guaranteed valuation of this fertilizer is:

Nitrogen 2½ per cent. at $4.00 per unit	$10.00
Total phosphoric acid 24 per cent. at $0.70 per unit	16.80
Potash 4 per cent. at $1.20 per unit	4.80
Total	$31.60

One ton of such a fertilizer costing thirty dollars **will contain over two hundred and fifty pounds more of total plant food than two tons of low-grade fertilizer costing forty dollars for the two tons.** The one ton of high-grade fertilizer contains about six dollars' worth of plant food more than the two tons of cheap fertilizer, making a saving to the farmer of about sixteen dollars, with only one-half as much to haul from the station. If he uses one-half as much per acre of the high-grade fertilizer, he is using more plant food with an actual saving of at least sixty cents per acre.

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—Says the Little Paint Man

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Find out what lumber costs today, find out what building costs, and then send for that little book, "Paints and Varnishes for the Farm," which will tell you how to get the kind of paint that offers the best and longest protection for everything about your farm that needs paint.

If you should also ask for the Portfolio showing color schemes for the exteriors of farm buildings, you will see how well buildings can be made to look without any extra cost for paint. The same paint that protects them will also beautify them if it is Sherwin-Williams Paint and it is properly selected as to colors.

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Lightning Protection For Farm Buildings.

The season for electrical storms will soon be upon us, and with it comes the question of proper protection against lightning.

So much fun has been made of the farmer and the lightning-rod agent that the farmers have come to the conclusion that lightning-rods are a fake, but this is far from the truth.

A good lightning-rod is the best protection against damage from lightning. It is a well-known fact that lightning will take the easiest path to the ground. This may be a high tree, a church spire, a chimney, or a telephone wire. It is reasonable to assume if a lightning-rod is a good conductor of electricity and makes a good contact with the ground, that it will protect property.

A good lightning-rod should be made of copper or iron, of ample cross-section, with a point projection above the roof of the buildings and the lower end well grounded. A good rod for this purpose, if of copper, should weigh six or eight ounces a foot; if of iron, it should weigh about two pounds a foot. The lightning-rod should be well separated from the building by porcelain or glass insulators. To ground the rod, it should be riveted and soldered to a large copper plate three feet by three feet, so as to make good contact, the plate buried in charcoal in a damp place.

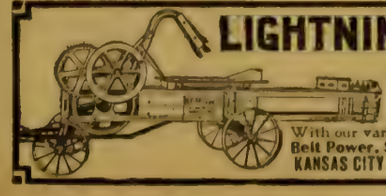
If an old rod is already in place, go over it carefully to see that it is not broken, as a broken rod is worse than none, because lightning will start down the rod and leave it and enter the building where the rod is defective.

Directions For Personal Safety During Thunder Storms.

Do not stand under trees, near wire fences, in doorways, or near cattle, chimneys, or fire-places, and never use the telephone during electrical storms.

Lightning strike is not, as a rule, fatal. If a person is struck by lightning, do not give up hope, but stimulate respiration and circulation, keep the body warm, rub the limbs rapidly, give water, wine, or hot coffee, and send for a physician.—F. A. Delay, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES



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It will always be necessary for farmers to raise crops, and it may also be necessary for the farmers to place the crops right on the tables of the people. Some day the wheat grower will also have to be the miller, the baker and the retailer. This appears to be the only way to serve the interest of the producer and the consumer.

Our Grape Premium.

Just at the right time we are enabled to make a special subscription offer that ought to bring in ten thousand subscribers in thirty days. The proposition appears on page 29. We are offering the Ladies' World for one year; The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year; and eight two-year-old grapevine plants that are just ready to plant, all for one dollar. They are two-year-old vines from the best Chautauqua vineyards. The Ladies' World is a monthly magazine, forty-eight pages, four columns to the page, highly illustrated, cover in colors, beautiful, delightful, splendidly edited, lovely stories, instructive articles, lessons in housekeeping, domestic science, dressmaking, music, amusements, etc. The National Farmer and Stock Grower is the good stand-by; does not claim to be everything, but a clear-cut, practical, useful and interesting publication of value on any farm. We hope our readers will look up page 28 and act quickly.

We quote with approval an article headed "Marketing the Grain Crops." Contracts for future delivery of grain are just as necessary for the disposal of the crop as are the ships that transport the grain from one country to the other.

Congress and the Farmers.

We are of the opinion that the so-called reciprocity treaty with Canada is the entering wedge for the admission of farm products into this country free of duty from all parts of the world. We are absolutely opposed to any such proposition and believe it to be a great error. It is a mistake on the part of the President, of his Cabinet, and of all those who have so far voted for it. We are also opposed to another misnamed piece of proposed legislation which is entitled the "Farmers' Free List," which is simply driving the wedge nearer home until it practically destroys every favorable industrial condition by which we have lived and thrived these many years.

Placing hides on the free list was the first injurious piece of unnecessary legislation calculated to destroy the protective system. Removing the duty on hides has been of no benefit to anyone except foreign producers and speculators. The interest of the farmers and stock raisers was sacrificed without their knowledge or consent, and, having submitted to it without remonstrance, this later sacrifice is thrust upon them.

The present situation is more serious than has ever before confronted the farmer. This country is an immense agricultural area combined with resources for the creation of wealth by manufacturing. The manufacturing interests are protected by customs duties, and these duties never will be abandoned, no matter how much clatter there is about them; but the farming interests have been selected to have their revenues decreased by law and all tariff duties on agricultural products removed.

The Democratic political party has always advocated lower duties on foreign products, and in our opinion is foolishly consistent in doing so. If we send money to Australia for wool, to Canada for grain and to Argentine for beef, and never get it back again, that is what the Democratic party has always advocated. Take the duties off foreign goods and add additional taxes to our own burdens, that is the Democratic policy, and there is nothing insincere about it, no matter how destructive a policy it is; it is the Democratic policy, open, free and above board.

But with the Republican party it is different; that party has advocated protection to all American industries by reasonable tariff duties and every Republican was elected on said platform. The country producers were included in the protective tariff platform and have a right to insist that not one single item of agricultural produce shall be admitted by Republican votes from any foreign country without the goods paying customs duties before entering the country.

Every Farmers' Association should follow the grand example of the National Grange and get busy. There are not enough farmers' representatives in Washington. The battle is to be fought out in the Senate. There ought to be one hundred thousand farmers in Washington this month of May, and those who cannot go should write to their Senators at once. A list of the Senate is in this paper. This is the one time in a hundred years that farmers ought to assert themselves. If you wish foreign agricultural products admitted into this country duty free, write and say so; if you are opposed to the admission of foreign agricultural productions duty free, write and say so. It is up to the farmers to stop the legislation which will set back agricultural improvements twenty-five years.

We believe it to be our duty to recommend that every possible effort be made to defeat both the misnamed reciprocity treaty and the equally dangerous farmers' free list. If both these bills are defeated it will be better for the President, better for the administration, better for Congress, and better for the people. The Senate ought to reject both bills, adjourn and take a six-months' vacation.

But One California.

There are productive lands in every state and country, but when all is said and done there is but one El Dorado, which means a region of exceeding richness. There is a story which ought to be read by everyone who is considering their future from an agricultural or horticultural standpoint which is advertised on page 9.

The PROVEN MACHINES

You don't "guess" when you buy the **Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine** and the **Buttercup Cream Separator.** They have *proven* themselves for years and are daily making good in actual service. They have stood the test of the hardest work which shows whether a machine is built to last. They have earned their right to leadership.

The Waterloo Boy

Has a clean record of 18 years of making good. Read what users say about it. See your neighbor's engine at work. You'll find these vital points proven: The simplest, most economical engine to run, starts easy summer or winter, develops the most power for its weight and rating, don't get out of order, and repair bills practically nothing.

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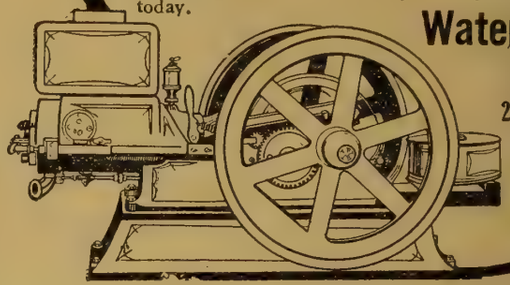

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Something About Canada.

Canada produces all the grain products we produce in the United States.

It is not a great corn country, but they raise more wheat, oats, rye and barley to the acre than we do.

They raise all farm animals that we raise.

The area of Canada is almost half a million square miles larger than the United States. The soil is fertile, the climate and the seasons favorable. Land is cheap; there are millions of acres that may be homesteaded free. All they need is a market—people to eat what they produce. Land and labor are profitable only when there is a good market for the things produced.

Canada has less than eight millions of people in the entire Dominion. They have only four cities with a population of more than one hundred thousand people. The combined population of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago, Duluth, Buffalo and New York is eight and three-quarter millions.

There are more people in these seven cities than in the whole Dominion of Canada. These cities are at their door. They can get their products into most of these by water transportation easier and cheaper than we can get our products to them. These cities are our best markets.

Farm machinery costs about the same there as here. There is one large concern that manufactures most of the machinery in the Dominion.—Milk Reporter.

Money From Hogs on Forage.

The Missouri Experiment Station has just given out the results of an experiment lasting three years, which shows large profits from feeding hogs on forage crops.

The average income per acre from clover forage was $34.11; from rape and oats, $23.63; from corn and cowpeas, $29.08; and from blue grass, $17.71.

The estimates are all made on the basis of 60 cents a bushel for the corn fed and 6 cents a pound for the pork produced. The results are important as indicating what may be accomplished when the hogs themselves do all the harvesting.

This bulletin, which is numbered 95, was written by Dean F. B. Mumford and C. A. Willson, and can be had on request by writing to the Director of the Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.

Increased Demand For Nitrates.

The increase in the use of nitrate of soda upon farms is over 26 per cent. in two years.

It was generally anticipated that a large increase in the consumption of nitrate of soda would be registered, but no one expected such a magnificent increase as is shown in the following figures. Whilst 1909 showed an increase of 196,000 tons, or 11½ per cent. upon the consumption of 1908, the year which has just closed shows a further advance of 15½ per cent., or 327,000 tons.

The figures are 2,251,000 tons, against 1,922,000 in 1909, of which quantity the Continent of Europe accounts for 1,531,000 tons, against 1,354,000 tons, an increase of 13 per cent.; the United States accounts for 503,600 tons, against 399,000 tons, an increase of 25¼ per cent.; the United Kingdom accounts for 121,000 tons, against 110,000 tons, an increase of 9 per cent.; other countries account for 92,460 tons, against 65,280 tons, an increase of 35 per cent.

The increase is eloquent testimony to the ever-increasing favor in which this fertilizer is held by agriculturists throughout the world, as well it may be, when we consider the many advantages it possesses. The article, as all who use it know, is clean, odorless and easy of distribution on the soil. Above all, it is marvelous in its effects upon plant life, quickening that which is ready to die and greatly increasing the bulk of the crop upon which it is strewn. In point of price, there is to-day no nitrogenous fertilizer so cheap, and perhaps none so effective, as nitrate of soda.

One reason why more nitrate of soda is being used in the United States is because of the increased mixing of fertilizers by farmers. This brings about a better proportion of ingredients. The high-grade commercial fertilizers are put up with due regard to correct proportion of ingredients for the crops they are intended for. But there is a regular deficiency of nitrogen in all low-grade mixed fertilizers. Directly the farmer mixes for himself he increases the nitrogen, and that is in part the cause of the increased sales of nitrate of soda.

Dr. Wm. S. Myers, 71 Nassau street, New York, is the great authority on nitrate of soda. If requested to do so, he will send free to any of our readers a booklet entitled "The Cost of Available Nitrate." It is worth many dollars on a farm.

GOOD BOOKS AND PAPERS.

"THE SANITARY CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF ABATTOIRS AND PACKING HOUSES." That is the title of Circular 173, issued by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and is by G. H. Parks, Architect of the Bureau. To all who are interested in this subject Circular No. 173 is a valuable production. Address, A. D. Melvin, Chief of Bureau, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' GUIDE BOOK. By E. H. Favor. This book is designed to assist fruit growers in the conduct of their business and is suitable for either the amateur or the professional fruit grower. It contains the latest information how to plant, prune, spray and pack important fruits. It contains 285 pages and is published by the The Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Mo., at $1.00 per copy.

HISTORY OF BINDER TWINE. This is an article by Mr. H. L. Daniels in the Harvester World of April, 1911. It is very interesting and instructive. All who are engaged in growing grain should secure a copy of this article. There are other articles in the same paper of almost equal importance—"Turning Flax Into Twine," by T. A. Morris, and "A Few Facts About Twine," by Geo. L. Rice. Write to the International Harvester Company, Chicago, Ill., and ask for a copy of the April Harvester World. You will get it and enjoy reading it.

THIS BIG BOOK ON KEROSENE ENGINES MAY SAVE READERS $40 TO $200.

If readers who want to investigate and become a judge of real improvements and values in stationary engines for all purposes will send their name and address for the big new-color illustrated catalogue and literature of the Detroit Engine Works, they may save from $40 to $200 direct from the factory on the wholesale price when deciding to buy. These stationary engines for all purposes use common lamp kerosene oil for fuel, also gasoline, alcohol, naphtha or distillate. No change in equipment is necessary to change from one fuel to the other, and it is always easiest everywhere, besides cheapest, in operating to get kerosene. Every Detroit engine is sold direct on most liberal free trial, satisfaction and long-time guarantee—"protection that protects" the buyer, who is the sole judge of performance on his own work and at his own home. There is so much more to be said that the catalogue says it and illustrates it also. Write to Detroit Engine Works, 383 Bellevue avenue, Detroit, Mich., and ask for catalogue. Mention what power engine you are interested in and you will receive special information.

TREATISE ON THE HORSE.

This is a free booklet issued by Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburg Falls, Vermont, which can be had by writing for it. It is by no means a cheap book. It answers the questions a farmer naturally asks directly there is trouble with his horse or mule. It is issued by the makers of Kendall's Spavin Cure, which is a remedy of thirty-years' standing. It will be an advantage to mention The National Farmer and Stock Grower when you write.

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER.

In the congressional debate upon the Canadian Reciprocity Bill, Hon. Asher C. Hinds, of Maine, declared that the reciprocity agreement would disturb the proper equilibrium between the consumers in the cities and the producers on the farms. It would retard rural development, he said, and increase congestion in the cities. He protested against it in the name of the six million farmers who form the backbone of our civilization.

Light, well-bred, handy, fat native cattle sell well. For instance, fifty-nine steers, 849 pounds average, sold at $6.25 per 100 pounds on the St. Louis market.

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Remember—Alectride is really manufactured precious stones. It is even *harder* than the hardest diamond. Alectride will scratch a diamond and cut glass like a knife cuts an apple. Send the coupon today and get full explanation of **our Great 10 Day Free Trial Offer.** Do this now. Do not delay.

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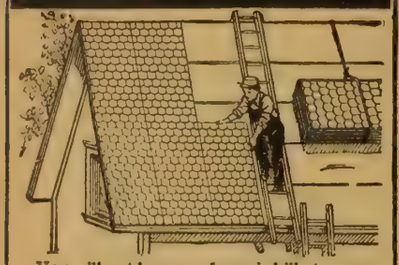

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Red Polled Cattle Records.

The Red Polled Cattle Club of America has issued a pamphlet entitled "Facts and Figures," giving origin and early history of the breed, importations and the organization of the club. There are quite a number of beef and dairy records, together with result of competitions at Beef and Dairy Expositions in which the Red Polls participated. Hardy A. Martin is Secretary, and should be addressed at Gotham, Wis. He will send a copy of "Facts and Figures" if requested to do so.

Mixing Oats and Bran.

When oats were selling comparatively high in price it often happened that barley was mixed with oats by dealers in order to cheapen the oats. Just now, with oats comparatively low in price and bran selling high in the East, oats are being ground to mix with bran. This information came from Mr. James Simpson, an oats specialist, who visited the Chicago market recently and who stated that the mixing was done because a ton of oats cost $4.00 less than a ton of bran. Many a dairy farmer who buys bran may profit by the information.

Largest Butter Contract.

It is reported that the Beatrice Creamery Company, of Lincoln, Nebraska, has made a contract to deliver five million pounds of butter the coming summer to Dillon & Douglas, of New Haven, Conn. The purchasing firm has several distributing houses in the New England States. This contract will amount to 228 solid car-loads of butter, and is mentioned as being the largest contract ever made. At the time this contract was made the Elgin butter quotation was 24 cents a pound.

Advanced Holstein Records.

The latest record of females tested for admission to the Advanced Registry of Holstein-Friesian cows is dated March 30th. The total of 238 animals, consisting more than half of heifers with first and second calves, produced in seven days 92,341.2 pounds of milk, containing 3,188.3 pounds of butter-fat, thus showing the milk to contain an average of 3.45 per cent. fat.

The average production for each animal was 388 pounds of milk, equal to 55.4 pounds per day or 26 quarts per day per cow. The butter production per cow was nearly 16 pounds per week. The significance of the report is the grand performance of the heifers, which shows that it does not require many years to bring up a good Holstein herd. Just fancy having cows that give better than six gallons a day before they begin to show their age!

Dairy and Creamery.

Cheese exportations during the week ending April 8th, 1911, were the largest for a week in five years. It all went to London and Liverpool. The reason for this great export is, that cheese is four cents lower than it was last summer.

In Iowa there are well-managed creameries, but in trying to make butter with less than 16 per cent. moisture they vary 4 to 5 per cent. in the same creamery.

It is announced that Los Angeles, Calif., is to have the largest creamery in the world. It will be four stories, fire-proof, of reinforced concrete construction, and on ground 100x160 feet. The entire cost will be a quarter of a million dollars.

The Richmond Creamery of Minnesota makes a difference of three cents between sweet and sour cream, with the result that the farmers are furnishing more sweet cream.

Announcement has been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad that it will not carry milk into the Philadelphia market that exceeds sixty degrees in temperature. This is in compliance with the order of the Board of Health.

At the last meeting of the Wisconsin Association of Creamery Owners and Managers, held at Madison, a resolution was passed opposing the state standard of 82½ per cent. butter-fat for butter as a detriment to the dairy interests of the state.

Joseph Crier, of Orland, Ill., reports to the Holstein Register that one of his large cows dropped twin bull calves, one weighing ninety pounds at birth and the other eighty-two pounds, their combined weight being 172 pounds.

At an auction sale of Holstein cattle by C. J. Nehrling at Homeland Farm, Plymouth, Wis., twenty-five females averaged $176 per head, and fourteen males averaged $56, and seven of them were from one day to two weeks old. The top-price cow brought $335.

Liza, a pure-bred Red Polled cow, produced 10,807 pounds of milk and 515¼ pounds of butter-fat in the year ending November 17, 1910.

According to C. M. Winslow, Secretary of the Ayrshire Cattle Association, the best record of the breed is by Mable of Sand Hill, a three-year-old, owned by S. S. Karr & Son—12,857 pounds of milk in one year, 502.06 pounds of butter-fat, equivalent to 585 pounds of butter.

At Dundee, Ohio, on March 22d, Sigrist & Aebersold disposed of fifty Holstein females at an average of $166.95, and the top price for a cow was $305. The eleven bulls sold from $50 to $200 and averaged $94.

The Milk Reporter says: "If you would get best results, shift your dairies so that the great surplus will not occur all in three months. The irregularity of the flow is what is now injuring the business."

To anyone who will send us the correct names and addresses of ten dairymen who are selling milk in small towns and cities we will gladly send The National Farmer and Stock Grower one year free of charge. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

"The best cow on earth will not pay for her keep when poorly cared for and half fed, and the poorer the keep the less the income. Dairying is not a game of chance. Successful dairying to-day is brought about by a live man, capable of getting at real facts and bunching them into a working realization."—Charles Morgan, in Ohio Farmer.

"For the first three months of 1910 the New York price of milk averaged 3.957 cents per quart, as compared with 3.637 cents for the same period of 1911. This is a decline of 12.8 cents per can, equal to about 8 per cent. For the same three months of 1910 the price of butter showed an average of 31.9 cents a pound, as compared with 25.53 for the same term of 1911, a decrease of 6.37 cents a pound, about 20 per cent."—Milk Reporter.

A Good Judge of Cows

is likely to be a good judge of a cream separator. The same quality of brains that enables a man to breed high-class dairy cattle, leads him to buy the best cream separator.

It is worth noting that the man who produced the World's Record Holstein cow

COLANTHA 4TH'S JOHANNA,

has a United States Cream Separator. This man is W. J. Gillette, of Rosendale, Wis.

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JACOBA IRENE,

the great record-breaking Jersey cow, A. O. Auten, of Jerseyville, Ill., uses the United States Separator on his farm?

Also the owners of the wonderful $10,000 Guernsey cow

YESKA SUNBEAM,

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Chas. L. Hill, of Rosendale, Wis., owner of the celebrated Guernsey cow Twilight Lonan, uses a United States Cream Separator on his farm.

LORETTA D.

F. H. Scribner, of Rosendale, Wis., who developed the celebrated Jersey cow Loretta D., and who is one of the great Jersey breeders of the country, uses a United States Cream Separator.

If the **United States Separator** is the separator for these business men and thousands of others, leaders of the dairy world, **why not for you?** These experts—men who know, and do—require the use of a separator which **skims closest, washes easiest, runs easiest** and **wears longest.**

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The Rusty Tin Can.

Mr. J. H. Monrad, of the New York Produce Review and American Creamery, writing from Denmark, says: "The Fuglevig Co-operative Creamery in Denmark has solved the question of rusty milk cans by buying some ten extra cans and loaning these to the patrons while their rusty cans are sent to be retinned at the expense of the creamery—the patrons. This puts it absolutely in the buttermaker's own hands to decide when a can needs retinning; he simply retains the defective can and gives the patron the loan of one of those belonging to the creamery. The expense in this case does not amount to more than 0.054 cent per 1,000 pounds of milk."

Making Butter Dangerous.

It is a good thing that farmers are able to use hand cream separators and ship their cream to cities to be sold as cream or to creameries to be made into butter. Dairy buttermaking, except on so large a scale as to be practically on a factory basis, is not advisable, and more than that, it is dangerous.

Under the law butter is considered adulterated if it contains above 16 per cent. of moisture. It is not only subject to condemnation, but the maker thereof is liable to be punished for making adulterated butter. This does not apply to farmers making little dabs of butter for home use or local sale, but we believe it does apply to all butter made for the interstate trade.

It is demonstrated time and again that it is not an easy matter for buttermakers at creameries to keep within 3 per cent. of the moisture they aim at. They hope to hit about 15½ safely, and to do so requires more skill than the average creamery buttermaker can boast of; therefore to be safe, he keeps down still lower, and for every point of moisture that is sacrificed the buttermaker loses the money that his stockholders are entitled to.

Even to ascertain the amount of moisture in butter after butter is made is not a simple farm operation, but rather a chemical process. There are several methods of testing which are not close enough to rely upon when the law makes a criminal of a buttermaker for one-tenth of one per cent. of surplus moisture, and when tests by the government experts do not always come within two per cent. variation. Then, again, averages do not count. If the butter varies from 15 to 16½ per cent. moisture and the average is 15¾, where it ought to be, the packages that contain above the legal limit are condemned and the maker thereof is prosecuted.

In our last issue we published a declaration on the part of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that hereafter he would enforce the law more strictly. His idea is that in order to save themselves from prosecution the buttermakers should try to make butter containing 14 to 14½ per cent. moisture, and then there is sufficient margin to keep them out of jail; also, we presume, to protect themselves from the blunders incident to goverment inspection.

It is therefore very fortunate that the farm cream separator has reached such a high state of efficiency that the farmer can dispence with buttermaking altogether. The manufacture of butter on a large scale is just as much factory business as the making of cloth from wool or cotton, and every farmer who cannot make a good, permanent contract for the delivery of his whole milk to a city distributor should be sure to find sale for his cream output and use the skim milk on the farm.

Why DE LAVAL Cream Separators Are Best

De Laval the Logical Leader

It is not due to any mere stroke of luck or freak of circumstances that the De Laval Cream Separator has maintained first place in the esteem of cream producers ever since its invention in 1878. There is a reason for everything if we but know it, and there are many reasons why the De Laval is now and always has been the best cream separator.

De Laval the First Practical Separator

Dr. De Laval invented the first successful continuous cream separator because he had worked harder, was better informed, and knew more about the centrifugal separation of cream from milk than any other man who had attempted it.

Starting with this advantage the De Laval Company has maintained its lead in the improvement and development of the separator, step by step from year to year, because it has always had an organization better equipped in every way to build the best separator than any one or all of its would-be competitors combined.

World-wide De Laval Organization

The De Laval organization extends the world over, with a number of the finest and largest shops in the world in America, Sweden, Germany, France, Austria, Russia and other countries. Everyone of these shops is devoted solely to the building of separators. Their manufacture is not simply incidental to that of something else, as is the case on the part of every would-be competitor. No other separator shops compare with them in size, equipment or volume of production. They produce more separators in a day than any competitor in a week or most of them in a month.

De Laval Designers Most Experienced

The De Laval organization of separator scientists, experts, engineers, designers, practical manufacturers and skilled workmen of all classes, not only in one country but a half dozen, is unapproached by all would-be competitors combined. The De Laval Cream Separator as we know it today is the composite production of these men of many shops and many countries,the amalgamation of the longest and best separator experience in the world.

All Important Cream Separator Patents Controlled by De Laval Company

Moreover, the principal features devised in the construction and development of the De Laval machines have naturally been covered by patents, numbering several hundred in all, so that, however great their knowledge of De Laval machines, would-be competitors have been compelled to utilize means of construction which would avoid infringement of these patents, and thus forced to adopt less efficient and less desirable methods until certain De Laval patents had expired, by which time the construction covered by such patents had been discarded and abandoned or further improved in the course of De Laval progress.

De Laval Used Almost Exclusively by Creameries and Butter Factories

That, briefly, is why De Laval Cream Separators have maintained their supremacy, regardless of one competitor or another, increasing their sale year by year until their already nearly universal use in larger sizes by creameries, butter factories and milk stations is rapidly becoming as general in the farm and dairy likewise, and for the self-same reasons.

A De Laval catalog or any desired separator information will gladly be sent for the asking.

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Although hundreds of thousands of farmers have bought cream separators in recent years and obtain satisfactory results from the use of them, not one in ten fully appreciates their true value. Before the day of cream separators, nearly every dairy farmer was a buttermaker, because the cities were small and whole milk did not have large sale; buttermaking to the extent of five, eight, ten to twenty pounds a day was the real farm burden and the cause of great dissatisfaction. Not one farm in a hundred was properly equipped for buttermaking, and the butter when made did not nearly bring the price of butter-fat, even at reduced prices of the past few months. Every farmer should own a centrifugal cream separator, for all other methods of separating the cream from the milk are by comparison useless and out of date.

Argentine Meats in Austria.

The first shipment of Argentine meat to Prague, the Capital of Bohemia, consisted of 55,000 pounds, and was sold under the supervision of the city. The next consignment will be disposed of by the regular butchers. The fat meat sold at 22 cents per 2.2 pounds, the forequarters at 29 cents. Including the duty of 6 cents, the meat cost 23 cents per 2.2 pounds. Where this meat is offered for sale there must be displayed in large letters a sign similar to this: "Sale of meat from Argentina." The meat must be kept apart from that of local origin.

Values of Different Cows.

"If a cow giving 175 pounds of butter in a year is worth $60, how much is a cow worth that gives 350 pounds of butter in a year? Suppose that butter will average 25 cents the year round, and it will do better, and that the feed is worth $40 for the year.

The first cow would give a return of $43.75, less $40 for feed, would leave a profit of $3.75, counting that the milk, calf and manure pay for the labor.

The second cow would give a return of $87.50 for butter and would give at least 4,000 pounds more of milk, which, at 20 cents per 100 pounds (and it is worth more for feed), would bring $8.00. The calf from the good cow is also worth more, but let that go. The return would be $95.50, less $40 for feed, or a profit of $55.50 on the same basis as the other cow made a profit of $3.75. It would take practically fifteen 175-pound cows to make as much profit as the one 350-pound cow. $3.75 is 6.2 per cent. on $60, and $55.50 is 6.2 per cent. on $895.16.

On the basis of percentage income, when the 175-pound cow is worth $50 the 350-pound cow is worth $895.16. The keeping of the cows should be looked at from the business standpoint. The poor cow is dear at any price, but the good cow is usually not rated at her real value."—North Dakota Agricultural College.

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Keeps flies and all insects and pests off animals—in barn or pasture—longer than any imitation. Used and endorsed since 1851 by leading dairymen and farmers.

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and require little care. All the little honey-gatherers and money-makers demand of you is to provide a home for them. They make the honey and you get the profit. What little work you must do can be made 100 per cent. easier and your profits 100 per cent. bigger if you have the

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Grow Rhubarb.

Rhubarb or pieplant can be grown in all parts of the state. It is splendid for sauce and pies and comes early in the season before any other fruit. It is easy to grow, easy to gather and easy to make into sauce or pie. Roots can be had from nurserymen and are cheap. Prepare a bed for it by plowing or spading the ground deep and fertilizing it with rotted manure. Into this set a few roots rather deep. Then keep the weeds and grass away from the plants to a distance of four feet. One planting will answer, as new stalks will come up year after year. All the attention the plant will need will be to keep the weeds away and to add some manure occasionally, and once in three or four years divide and reset the roots, the overcrowding of which tends to diminish the size of the stalks.—North Dakota Agricultural College.

Naked Snails or "Slugs."

Lettuce and other plants in the cold-frame, greenhouse or garden are sometimes troubled with these slimy creatures, which, by the way, are not insects in any stage, but snails without shells. The writer has killed them in his own cold-frame by sprinkling upon them with a sprinklin-can clear and quite weak lime-water, made by slaking a little quicklime, possibly two or three pounds in five gallons of water. This in no way injured the lettuce or impaired it for table use. Only the clear liquid was used, not the "milk of lime," and whenever it touched a snail the latter "gave up the ghost" immediately. The mere presence of this lime-water in the soil appeared to be disastrous to snails, and one or two applications were all that was necessary in the cases referred to.—F. L. Washburn, Division of Entomology, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

The Texas Stockman and Farmer says: "If you want land for a home, and if in a position to do so, buy it now. Remember that the Creator is not adding more acres, and population is increasing, and in consequence land values are going up."

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A Cabbage Growers' Instructor.

The home gardener, the market gardener and the truck farmer, each of whom contribute largely to the vegetable supply, is more or less interested in the growing of one of the most universally cultivated plants—the cabbage; and with its usual timely effort to supply the needs of all engaged in agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture has recently issued a bulletin (Farmers' Bulletin No. 433) describing its cultivation under the different requirements of those three classes.

Although one of the coarser vegetables, cabbage finds a place in the home garden as well as in the market garden and the truck farm, and in some sections of the United States it is extensively grown as a farm crop. No adequate estimate, however, can be placed on the value of this crop, as it fluctuates very decidedly from year to year, both in acreage and price; but the output is large; the three states of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, which outrank all the others, grow commercially about 50,000 acres of this vegetable, either as a spring or autumn crop, in addition to the home-garden supply which is consumed at home.

Early cabbage is practically all consumed as a green vegetable; the late crop, on the other hand, is handled as a fresh vegetable, as a storage crop, and for the manufacture of sauerkraut. Cabbage is always in demand, and, under present conditions, is always on the market, either in the spring as the product of the Southern farm; in the fall and early winter from the Northern farm and market garden, or in the winter from the storage houses, where the surplus has been preserved for this demand.

A section of this bulletin is devoted to each of the three methods of producing the crop commercially—truck crop, market-garden crop and farm crop—and the influences of climate, extent of production, soil, fertilizer, seed, method of producing young plants, varieties, cultivation, enemies, harvesting and marketing, are described and explained under each head, in accordance with the light and knowledge gained from experiments and experience. The way to get a copy of this bulletin is to write to the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and request a copy of Farm Bulletin No. 433.

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Hon. James O'Gorman, of New York. The New Willard.
Hon. Geo. T. Oliver, of Pennsylvania. 2230 Massachusetts avenue.
Hon. Leo S. Overman, of North Carolina. The Cochran.
Hon. Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma. Stoneleigh Court.
Hon. Carroll S. Page, of Vermont. The Cochran.
Hon. Thos. H. Paynter, of Kentucky. The Woodley.
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Hon. Le Roy Percy, of Mississippi. The Cochran.
Hon. Geo. C. Perkins, of California. Stoneleigh Court.
Hon. Miles Poindexter, of Washington. Congress Hall.
Hon. Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio. The Highlands.
Hon. Isidor Rayner, of Maryland. 1320 18th street.
Hon. James A. Reed, of Missouri. The Cairo.
Hon. Harry A. Richardson, of Delaware. The New Willard.
Hon. Elihu Root, of New York. 1155 16th street.
Hon. Benj. F. Shively, of Indiana. 117 Second street, N. E.
Hon. F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina. The New Ebbitt.
Hon. Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina. The Normandie.
Hon. John Walter Smith, of Maryland. 330 Roland avenue, Baltimore.
Hon. Wm. A. Smith, of Michigan. 1100 16th street.
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Hon. Chas. E. Townsend, of Michigan. The Dewey.
Hon. Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming. The New Willard.
Hon. Clarence W. Watson, of West Virginia. The New Willard.
Hon. Geo. P. Wetmore, of Rhode Island. 1609 K street.
Hon. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi. The Richmond.
Hon. John D. Works, of California. The Kenesaw.

Farm Products in the East.

New York City is to have a Land Show this year, November 3d to 12th, at Madison Square Garden. There will be some handsome premiums to compete for. It is to be called the American Land and Irrigation Exposition. Gilbert McClurg is General Manager, with offices at 149 Broadway, New York City.

The Wheat Market Situation.

Under the most favorable circumstances wheat growing in the United States has been conducted upon the narrowest of margins. It has been the favorite crop of the farmer, and as year by year passed with wheat at low prices, farmers refused to give it up for some other crop, simply because it was impossible of belief that the bread-making grain should always be grown at a narrow margin or at a loss to the grower.

Within the last twelve years there were six in which the average price of wheat was 77 cents, and six in which the average was $1.00 a bushel. The farmer paid the freight out of these prices, and yet they continued to raise wheat, although it produced less net returns than any other field crop.

As stated in our previous review of the wheat market, the shadow of the misnamed reciprocity treaty with Canada is over the market and depressing it. The scant population of Canada cannot consume the wheat raised there. The present duty paid on wheat admitted to this country is 25 cents per bushel, which has to be paid for the support of the United States government, or the wheat cannot come in. The so-called reciprocity treaty admits Canadian wheat free of duty, turning the surplus of Canada into this country without paying anything at all and competing with our own tax-paying farmers. This is likely to pass into law, and the cloud will be over the market until it is settled. Wheat is a world's crop, but whenever Canadian wheat comes in free of duty the Canadian crop will continually depress prices in this country, the same as if we raised excessive crops in the United States.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, May wheat option was quoted at 90⅝ cents a bushel on April 29th, 1911, against $1.08¼ cents a year ago, a practical loss in price of 18 cents a bushel. The July quotation was 88 cents, against $1.03¼ a year ago, and the September quotation was 87⅜ cents. Thus it appears that the people who trade in it consider the wheat market to be a weak proposition.

The Howard Watch

Officers of Uncle Sam's Navy carry the HOWARD Watch. In the shock of battle—through the fog and damp of sea voyages—the HOWARD has proved its fitness for the most exacting *service*.

The HOWARD is beyond all question the finest practical watch in the world—because of its construction and the precise HOWARD adjustment.

It is the only watch for any man who is critical about the *class* of things he owns.

Ever since 1842 it has been carried by more prominent Americans than any other watch.

Today you will find the HOWARD in the pockets of successful men in every walk of life—well-to-do farmers, stockmen, business, professional and technical men.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Crescent or Boss gold-filled case at $40 to the 23-jewel in a 14 k solid gold case at $150—is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

Call on the HOWARD Jeweler in your town and talk with him. Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. The jeweler who can is a good man to know.

Send us your name on a postal card and we will send you—FREE—our pamphlet, THE STORY OF EDWARD HOWARD AND THE FIRST AMERICAN WATCH. It is a chapter of History that every man and boy in this country should read.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS

Dept. No. 122, Boston, Mass.

High Cost of Living.

A Kansas City manicurist is suing a man for $15,000 for attempting to kiss her. Goodness knows how much she would have asked in case he had succeeded. The increased cost of the good things of life is getting to be something fierce.—St. Joseph Observer.

A Secret Out.

Musician (after much pressing)—"Well, all right, since you insist. What shall I play?"

Host—"Anything you like. It's only to annoy our neighbors."—London Opinion.

Sherwin-Williams Paints.

Be sure to obtain your paints from a reliable house. There is more trash called paint than anyone can imagine without experience. This admonition is worth something. Start right. First send for "The Book of Colors" and then decide on the paints you wish to buy. Address The Little Paint Man, care of Sherwin-Williams, 689 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Don't Lose a Single Hog.

The simplest and cheapest is the best. Read about this panacea for hog troubles. You have heard about stock tonics and stock remedies and all kinds of surgical operations, serums and inoculations for hog cholera. But did you ever own a ten-cent can of "Merry War Lye," which is a fattener, health restorer and preventive? Read about it on page 6.

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers. The price of the book alone is 50 cents.

For 60 cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

It was reported on April 2d that Col. W. H. Phelps, of Carthage, Mo., had sold to P. E. Hannum, also of Carthage, his 675-acre farm, one of the best in Southwest Missouri, for $175,000. It is said it is the largest price paid for a farm in Jasper county. The improvements are valued at $75,000. Mr. Hannum, a wealthy mining man, bought the place for his son, P. E. Hannum, Jr., who will raise pure-bred Jersey cattle.

SEED CORN PREMIUMS.

Offered For the Fourth Year by The National Farmer and Stock Grower to Our Own Subscribers.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower originated the plan of corn improvement on farms by distributing small quantities of seed corn raised by champion corn growers and by offering additional awards when the corn grown therefrom wins prizes at State, Interstate and National Shows. We have originated about twenty-five thousand experimental corn breeding plots, from some of which county, state and interstate prizes have been won. The corn improvement originated by this paper has been so successful that it has contributed in no small degree towards the greatest corn crop ever grown — the crop of 1910.

Our Seed Corn For 1911.

We have again contracted for a special lot of seed corn grown by the grand champion of the world. He is now barred from competition because he has won so many grand prizes. His corn is Johnson County White, and the seed we offer was grown in his breeding blocks and is practically the same as the corn he exhibited. We refer to Mr. L. B. Clore, of Indiana. Mr. L. B. Clore has a son, Roy D. Clore, who grows his own, and with this very strain he won the grand championship prize at the National Corn Show which has just closed.

Four years ago we contracted with Mr. D. L. Pascal, the famous breeder of Reid's Yellow Dent Corn, whose original seed was purchased from the originator of this famous corn. Mr. Pascal has won many trophies, and corn grown from his seed has won many more. We regard it highly, and some very fine seed will be sent out this year.

Our Subscription Premiums.

Anyone who will send us Sixty Cents will receive The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and can select one pound of either corn as a subscription premium. Anyone sending us One Dollar will be credited with two-years' subscription and can select two pounds of either corn, or one pound of each, as a subscription premium. The corn will be sent by mail, prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.

The Premiums We Will Pay.

At County Fairs or Corn Contests of 1911.—If any of our patrons grow corn from premium seed furnished by us from this advertisement and exhibit ten ears in regular classes, for every sweepstakes premium won we will pay Five Dollars; for every first premium, Three Dollars; for every second premium won, Two Dollars; and for every third premium, One Dollar. We have not heretofore offered County Fair prizes. These prizes hold good in every county in the United States, also at District Fairs.

At State, Interstate Fairs and at State Agricultural Corn Shows of 1911.—For every ten-ear championship premium won by our patrons from corn grown from seed sent out by us in response to this advertisement we will pay the exhibitor Fifty Dollars; for every first prize, Twenty-five Dollars; for every second prize, Ten Dollars; and for every third prize, Five Dollars.

At the National Corn Show, For Crop of 1911.—If any of our patrons receiving corn from us exhibit ten or more ears of corn grown therefrom at the National Corn Show, for every championship premium won we will pay One Hundred Dollars; for every first prize, Fifty Dollars; for every second prize, Twenty Dollars; and for every third prize, Ten Dollars.

ORDER BLANK.

Sign and Subscribe Early and Make Sure.

HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find One Dollar to pay for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, for which please give me credit. You will please send me

.....pound.. of Clore's White Corn and .....pound.. of Pascal's Yellow Corn as a premium.

Name.. .....

R. F. D..... Box.....

Postoffice.. .....

Heavy Fence For Economy

WOVEN-WIRE FENCES must be heavy as they have to turn animals by sheer strength of the wire. A fence with barbs is protected from excessive pressure because the animal fears the barbs. Remove the barbs and the greatest strength of the animal is thrown upon the fence. Its wires must be larger and stronger. To have a long-life woven-wire fence the fence must be heavy.

AMERICAN FENCE

is a thoroughly galvanized square mesh fence of weight, strength and durability. Large wires are used and the whole fabric is woven together with the American hinged joint (patented)—the most substantial and flexible union possible. Both wires are positively locked and firmly held against side slip and yet are free to act like a hinge in yielding to pressure, returning quickly to place without bending or injuring the metal.

Dealers Everywhere—Stocks of American Fence are carried in every place where farm supplies are sold. The Fence is shipped to these points in carload lots, thereby securing the cheapest transportation, and the saving in freight thus made enables it to be sold at the lowest prices. Look for the American Fence dealer and get the substantial advantages he is enabled to offer. He is there to serve the purchaser in person, offer the variety of selection and save the buyer money in many ways.

FRANK BAACKES, Vice President and General Sales Agent

American Steel & Wire Company

Chicago New York Denver San Francisco

Send for copy of "American Fence News," profusely illustrated, devoted to the interests of farmers and showing how fence may be employed to enhance the earning power of a farm. Furnished free upon application.

Please mention National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Cattle-feeding Experiments.

There were thirty-six experiments with a total of 262 cattle, with comparison of results, year by year. This was at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo., and the investigations were conducted under the supervision of Prof. F. B. Mumford, one of the foremost instructors in animal industry.

The bulletin is No. 90, and is entitled "Fattening Cattle on Blue Grass Pasture," being an investigation of the factors of age, condition, kind of ration and length of feeding period in beef production.

The cattle were yearlings, two-year-olds and three-year-olds; the experiments involved five-years' work. In addition to the blue grass pasture different lots were fed different rations. The gains in weight are shown with cost of each gain.

In the yearling classes the average cost of 100 pounds of gain was $7.017; in the two-year-old classes the cost per 100 pounds of gain was $6.971; and in the three-year-old classes the average cost of 100 pounds of gain was $8.335. This is based on corn at 40 cents a bushel, linseed meal at $28 per ton, cotton-seed meal at $24 per ton, gluten feed at $22 per ton, and blue-grass pasture at 75 cents per head per month.

Taking all ages together, the cattle fed shelled corn on blue-grass pasture cost the least per 100 pounds of gain, $7.867; the cattle fed shelled corn and gluten meal cost $8.068 for each 100 pounds of gain; the cattle fed shelled corn and cotton-seed meal cost $8.303 per 100 pounds of gain; and the cattle fed shelled corn and linseed meal cost $8.612 per 100 pounds of gain. In some of the experiments hogs followed the cattle, with result of about 14 pounds of pork to each 100 pounds of beef.

We advise our readers to write to the Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo., for a copy of Bulletin No. 90.

Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.

FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Wyoming, Montana. Special prices to these states on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY ... Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY . Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 444, East St. Louis, Ills.

Our Drainage Problem.

The problem of drainage is one that concerns every state and territory in the Union. A United States officer has recently made some investigations of the wet lands and embodied them in a statement in which he goes quite fully into the situation.

He figures out that the area of what he terms permanent swamp lands is 52,000,000 acres. Evidently these permanent swamp lands are those so situated in relation to lakes and rivers that they can never be drained but must be used for other purposes than farming requiring a drained soil. For such lands we may yet be able to find profitable uses. For instance, it may be found possible to plant such lands with tamaracks or other like trees, which will grow with their feet in the water.

He estimates the area of lands that are periodically overflowed at 14,000,000 acres. It is difficult to know what to do with such lands. In some part they are along river edges, and no power of man can prevent the rise and fall of the rivers in accordance with the varying rainfall. Scientific agriculture will have to find out what plants or trees can be grown in such places. To some extent the cranberry can be utilized, but that is a northern plant and will not grow in the warmer portions of the country. Even in the North it can be made available only in certain favored localities.

There are over 6,000,000 acres of wet grass lands. These lands not only produce a small quantity of grass, but often it is of a poor quality. Draining will make it possible to grow the best kinds of grasses on such lands and get a bigger yield of any crop grown on them. The drainage of any of these acres will add a great deal to their earning value. If the earning capacity per acre is increased only $10 it means $60,000,000 increased annual profits.

There are over 4,700,000 acres of swamp lands that are wet only part of the time. These should be drained thoroughly, and much of this area can be used for various crops.

But the great item in his estimate is the 150,000,000 acres of land already being used but which is greatly in need of drainage. It is probable that all of this land can be drained effectively. In fact, the work is now being done in all parts of the country. However, many farmers are not yet awake to the necessity for the drainage of this land and need to have the matter often called to their attention.

The increased annual earning capacity of 150,000,000 acres of land improved by good drainage is what? The answer runs easily up to the billion-dollar mark.

A billion dollars extra put annually into the pockets of American farmers will do what? If rightly used, it will be the basis of an economic revolution in rural life that will be far-reaching in its effects.

Drainage of wet lands improves the health of the community. To what extent this is so we do not know, but it helps to banish malarial fevers and disease-spreading mosquitoes.

Cultivating Alfalfa.

"The foremost method of cultivating alfalfa is with the disk harrow, one of the most excellent farm implements ever invented. Alfalfa sown in the fall is almost invariably helped by disking the following spring, with the disks set quite straight, so as not to cut the crowns but to split them. It is usually well to follow this disking with a tooth harrow, with its teeth set straight. Occasionally in a dry summer the disk may be used to great advantage after the second, and possibly the third, cutting also. Many disk their alfalfa fields every spring, and some after each cutting; others do so only once in every two or three years, owing to weather conditions and the conditions of the alfalfa. In some instances the common harrow is used instead of a disk.

"The disking has several beneficial effects. It splits and spreads the crowns, causing more and consequently finer stems to spring up, affording hay of the most delightful quality easily cured; it loosens the soil about the crowns, conserves moisture and destroys the weeds. There need be no fear of killing the plants if the disks and the harrow teeth are set straight and weighted or otherwise adjusted to give direct and steady forward movement. As an implement for the cultivation and invigoration of an alfalfa field the disk harrow has no equal, and its frequent use is by those who know it best deemed quite indispensable."—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

Protection of Seed Corn.

Corn, after being planted, is subject to the attacks of a few animals which cause loss to the farmer. Chief among these is the crow; and any treatment given the seed to protect it from the attacks of this bird will, at the same time, afford protection against a few insects which occasionally eat the seed, and also reduce the loss from striped squirrels, gophers and kindred four-footed creatures.

We have found white twine about the edges of a corn field, strung on high poles, and hung with strips of tin (one about every thirty feet), white rags, etc., to be an excellent device in keeping crows away from a planted field. If, in addition to this, a few dead crows are suspended from high poles in different parts of the field, the combination of white twine, bright tin shining in the sun, and the dead crows as a warning to would-be evil-doers, works so well that the farmer may rest assured it will be many days before his field is touched by these marauders. This remedy, or the twine alone, by the way, is in quite general use to-day.

Crows can be poisoned by dissolving 10-cents' worth of sulphate of strychnine in enough hot water to soak up two quarts of corn. This should be scattered about the field where crows are working, late in the evening, that they may find it there in the early morning.

If scarecrows are used, they should be changed occasionally. Forbush, in "Useful Birds and Their Protection," advises the use of a barrel hung on a leaning pole.

One of the safest and best ways of tarring corn, and yet not affecting its use in a planter, is one originating in Massachusetts: "Put one-fourth to one-half bushel of corn in a half-barrel tub; pour in a pailful of hot water, or as much as is necessary to well cover the corn; dip a stick in gas-tar, and stir this briskly in the corn; repeat until the corn is entirely black; pour off onto burlap (bran sacks are good); spread in the sun, and stir two or three times during the day. If this work is done in the morning, and the day is sunny, the corn will be ready for the planter the next day without any other care." A machine will easily handle corn treated in this way.

Deep planting, three or four inches, will, in some heavy soils, discourage the crow.

If one is a good enough shot with a rifle, and can pick off a crow or two at long range, the birds keep away from a field so protected. Even if not hit, they seem to realize it is dangerous ground. Any birds killed should be hung up in the field.

Crows are not always injurious. It is a well-known fact that at times they are of service in eating grubs and cutworms turned up by the plow.—F. L. Washburn, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

The United States Apple in England.

The United States Commercial Agent in London reports to the Bureau of Commerce and Labor that the apple is by far the most important fruit coming to the British market. American apples are very popular, led by such varieties as the Newtown Pippin and the Good River. The only objection urged is that of size. The most popular sizes are those ranging from 120 to 150 a crate, whereas some of the arrivals from Oregon and California run as large as 70 to 80 per crate. The English retail trade does not want the extra large apple. Fruit is sold by the pound, and the number of a fruit that can be contained in a fixed weight plays a large part in its sale.

Cold storage is attacked almost as much as if it were a crime to keep eggs in a cool place.

Sorghum cane seed is quoted wholesale at St. Louis at $1.50 to $1.65 per 100 pounds.

This DAIN Hay Loader and Side Delivery Rake

Will Save Your Dollars, Your Time and Your Hay

THIS is an age of specialization. The jack-of-all-trades is being outdistanced by the master-of-one. We have been specializing in hay tools for more than twenty-eight years. As a result **Great Dain Line** tools are superior, and most favorably known. More of them are sold than of any other kind of hay tools. In judging farm tools, you consider three things first of all: *efficiency*, *durability* and *simplicity*. These three features are cardinal points of the **Great Dain Line.** You'll find them prominent and effective in our Hay Loader and Side Delivery Rake.

Their *efficiency* is due to the application of correct mechanical principles by the inventor, Mr. Jos. Dain, and to painstaking construction. It gives you the assurance of successfully finishing any job that you undertake with the aid of these tools.

Their *durability* is the result of highest grade materials in connection with construction features that eliminate unnecessary working strain.

Their *simplicity* makes them easy to operate and dependable.

It takes courage to use costly materials in the face of cheap competition. Pretty paint can make an inferior machine look nice. But the high grade material, careful workmanship and quality features built *into* **Dain** machines keep them in the field in splendid working condition, long after the oheaply made machine has gone to the scrap heap. ***To build strong, substantial machines that will stand the wear and tear of hard use—season in and season out—is a religion with us.*** Be on the safe side, select a hay tool made by a hay tool specialists. When you see the name **Dain** on a hay tool you take no chances—our reputation of twenty-eight years experience is *back of that name.*

The Great Dain Hay Loader

Requires no one on the load but the driver. It pushes the hay well forward where it can be easily handled. No return carrier to drag the hay back to the ground. By dynamometer test, this loader has proven to be the **lighest draft** loader on the market. The ground is practically raked twice by the **Dain** as it is geared so every revolution of the rake over-laps the one preceding. It's the **simplest loader** made—no long crooked crank shaft, no drum cylinder, no return carrier or ropes to rot, no twisted chains, no cams, or superfluous freak mechanism to get out of kelter and cause delay. Gently removes hay from swath or windrow. Takes the hay from the low places—passes gently over bumps and other obstructions and reaches into every hollow. These are a few of the reasons why there are more **Dain Hay Loaders** sold every year than any other kind.

The Great Dain Side Delivery Rake

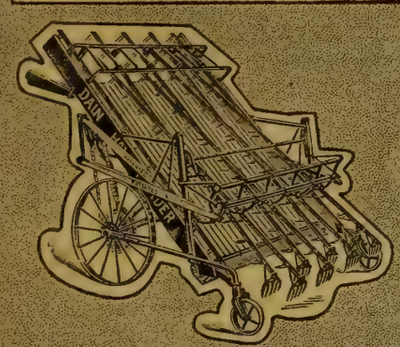
To make top-priced, air cured hay, one should have a **Dain Side Delivery Rake.** No matter how heavy or how light the hay, this rake can be easily adjusted to deliver it in fluffy loose windrows where every wisp is exposed to the air and quickly dried without sun scorching and bleaching. **Air cured hay** is sweetest, has best color, and **brings the highest price.** If your hay should be rained upon, simply turn it over with this rake—it's a rake and tedder in one. Three sets of slowly revolving rake teeth get all the hay and turn it into loose, continuous windrows so gently that scracely a leaf is broken off. Cushion springs take up the jar when driving over rough ground. This rake used in connection with the **Dain Loader,** affords the quickest, best way of curing hay and getting it out of the field.

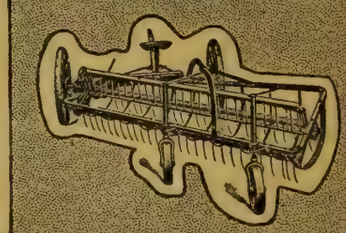
Special Features of the Hay Loader

No long crooked crank shaft; is operated by swinging pitmans. Patented hinged board at bottom to turn up for windrow. Hinged tongue for coupling with any height wagon. Geared to insure greatest hay gathering efficiency. Height of rakes can be regulated. Hinged apron guides hay to load and prevent blowing off. Caster wheels insure lightest draft and make turning easy.

Special Side Delivery Rake Features

Teeth move with gentle motion; harmless to tender products. Rakes clean without gathering trash. Steel construction throughout makes it practically indestructible. All jars absorbed by cushion springs. Easy regulation of bevel gears. Easily adjusted to handle light or heavy hay.





Learn more about this **Dain Loader** and **Side Delivery Rake**—also about the **Dain Vertical Lift Mower**—the seven styles of **Stackers**—the five styles of **Sweep Rakes** and **Dain Presses.** All **Great Dain** tools have features that unquestionably save hay growers time, labor and money. Consult the nearest **Dain Dealer,** also write us in what hay tools you are interested, and receive full description, together a free copy of "*All About Hay*" the most interesting and practical book ever published about hay. ***Write today.***

DAIN MFG. CO.
828 Vine St. Ottumwa, Ia.

WESTERN

RANGE HORSE SALES.

Horse raisers are advised that sales will be conducted by

Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,

As usual, during the season of 1911. The First Sale will probably be held

THURSDAY, JUNE 15,

And every two weeks thereafter until the close of the season. We will be glad to hear from Ranchmen having Horses for sale. The demand is sure to be good, especially for well-bred Mares and Geldings in good condition.

Please address

J. J. SEARCY, Sale Manager,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Sales at Cook Farms, Lexington, Ky.

The recent sales at the Cook Farms include the four-year-old stallion Merrymount, 3,062, to Mr. Jesse Mason, of Big Bend, W. Va. This is the third stallion that Mr. Mason has bought from the Cook Farms in the last seven years, and each have proved great money makers for him. Another good stallion was the four-year-old Chestnut McDonald, 4,304, one of the greatest sons of Star McDonald, to Mr. Dean Blythe, of Monticello, Ark. Mr. Blythe spent a week in Kentucky and visited most of the saddle-horse farms in the Blue Grass; to Mr. C. W. Strawhorn, of Greenwood, S. C., the four-year-old saddle stallion Alta Chief, 4,750, by Emerald Chief; to Mr. John R. Gibson, of Sherrill, Ark., Harold Chief, 3,050, by Bourbon Chief, 976; to Mr. R. B. Redwine, of Monroe, N. C., the saddle stallion Honey Boy, by Montgomery Chief, 1,361; to Mr. John B. Stewart, of Lexington, Ky., the trotting stallion Fleming Pride, 49,793, by Jay McGregor, 37,692; to Mr. Corrigan, of New York City, the pacing stallion Jay W., 45,751, record 2:13¼, trail 2:08¾, by Jay McGregor, 37,692; the six-year-old imported jack Lazaro, 1,482, to Mr. G. N. Griffith, of Shelby county, Kentucky; Bourbon King, a six-year-old jack of the Kentucky mammoth breed, to Mr. T. R. Cantrill, of Lead Hill, Ark. Mr. Cantrill bought this jack after visiting the big jack farms around Sedalia, Mo. Hamburg Boy, a three-year-old jack, to Mr. Jas. T. Anderson, of Marietta, Ga.; Black Bird, Jr., a three-year-old jack, to Mr. Jose G. Martinez, of Etzatlan, Mexico; Mammoth King, a three-year-old jack, to Mr. J. A. Ward, of Winfield, Ala.; Cook's Cumberland, a three-year-old jack, to W. H. Frith & Co.,of Bunkie, La.; Hamburg, 2d, a three-year-old jack, to the Midway Live Stock Co., of Midway, Ala. See the Cook Farm Jack and Stallion Advertisement on page 20.

The Wool Market Prospect.

Messrs. A. J. Child & Sons report a dull wool movement, but they are sending out their 1911 Wool Circular, which is always interesting to those having wool to ship. Whenever there is any sign of life in the trade this firm is about the first to catch on and take advantage of it.

CARDON, 51,850 (71,229)—Brown black imported Percheron stallion; weight in ordinary flesh, 1,970 pounds; 17 hands high. Highly bred, remarkable conformation and well acclimated. This horse is at head of Walker Bros.' Home Farm herd and will stand this year at Fair Grounds, Oklahoma City. For terms write them at Oklahoma City. See advt.

Messrs. A. J. Child & Sons, 511 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo., sell strictly on commission, and have been in business in St. Louis since 1874.

Restrictions in Selling Lambs.

The United States Bureau of Animal Industry has forbidden the practice of "plating" in selling lambs. It has been the custom for retailers to take the spare fat from sheep and place it on the carcasses of thin lambs where it would sell as lamb. The retailers complain that that this caul fat brings but three or four cents a pound if sold for suet, but when skewered to the outside of the carcass it brings the price of lamb, which is eight or ten cents a pound. It also improves the sale of the lamb which is deficient in fats.

The Top-price Shorn Lambs.

On April 10th, at Chicago, Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. sold on account of John Blanchard, of Columbus, Wis., 431 head of shorn lambs, which averaged 70 pounds, and sold for $6.15 per 100 pounds. The price was 30 cents per 100 pounds higher than any other shorn lambs sold for on that day and within 20 cents of the top for lambs sold on that day with the wool on. One feature of the transaction is that Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. bought these lambs in market as feeders for Mr. Blanchard.

The Monday and Tuesday Auctions.

The firm of Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. can justly claim to be selling the largest number of horses and mules at auction of any firm in the world. They keep a red-hot auction going the first two days of each week, which is conducted personally by Mr. T. H. Holland. After selling about five hundred horses on the first of May auction very largely at $150 to $225 and with a few special draft horses at $250 to $330, Mr. Holland said: "We have an opening here for a few more conservative horse shippers who can stand a little more prosperity than they can obtain at either Omaha, Kansas City or Chicago. The market here has more active demands than all the others combined." The mule salesmen of this firm are Lan Morris and Ed Conway, acknowledged to be the best mule salesmen of the business. Receipts of horses and mules at the yards so far this year are 77,000 head, and Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. sold the big end of them. Address the firm at National Stock Yards, Ill.

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their customers. Colonel James H. Campbell, the veteran and renowned cattle salesman, has recently joined this house as Vice-President, in charge of the cattle department. His presence adds strength to the organization. Stockmen requiring market information should address Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, Nation Stock Yards, Ill.

FOUR BIG PAPERS 80 CENTS.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower; Twice-A-Week Republic of St. Louis, the best semi-weekly in the Southwest; Farm Progress, the biggest semi-monthly farm paper printed; and Woman's World, a monthly woman's paper, sent to any address, a year, for only 80 cents. Regular subscription price, $1.50—bargain price, 80 cents. Send orders to the **St. Louis Republic, St. Louis.**

One barrel of sixteen-pound watermelons arrived on the St. Louis market from Florida, May 2d, and sold at the complimentary price of $1.00 per melon.

Ask Your Neighbor.

Many of your neighbors have used Bodi-Tone on its 25-day-trial-plan, for thousands in every state of the Union have tested it in this way. Ask them what they know about it; ask them how it cures. Read the trial offer on the last page of this issue.

Sheep Export Reviving.

British purchases of sheep and lambs from the United States are again active. For the first three months of 1911 such imports numbered 21,446, valued at $150,000, against none for the same period last year. It will be seen from this that exports increase as prices go lower.

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

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Let Me Send You A

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Free Trial

Brooks' Appliance is a new scientific discovery with automatic air cushions that draws the broken parts together and binds them as you would a broken limb. It absolutely holds firmly and comfortably and never slips: always light and cool and conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting. **I make it to your measure and send it to you on a strict guarantee of satisfaction; and I have put my price so low that anybody, rich or poor can buy it. Remember, I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it—and if it doesn't satisfy you, you send it back to me and it will not cost you one cent.** The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square, and I have sold to thousands of people this way for the past five years. I use no salves, no harness, no lies, no fakes. I just give you a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

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The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

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VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS (Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
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Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other. Doesn't imitate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and tells you how to treat them. Covers over 200 veterinary subjects. 192 pages, 69 illustrations. Write for a free copy. (5)

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Good Hog Sale at Fort Worth.

On April 13th, at Fort Worth, Texas, Mr. J. W. Lewis, of Tecumseh, Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, had a load of cross-bred Berkshire-Poland-China hogs on the market which averaged eleven months old, weighed 285 pounds, and were sold by Clay, Robinson & Co. for $6.45, which was 25 cents per 100 pounds higher than any other hogs sold for on that day. Mr. Lewis considers a cross of the two breeds makes a thrifty, early-maturing hog, and his ration is corn and alfalfa.

Not a Patent Medicine.

Bodi-Tone, the tablet medicine which is becoming so popular through its cures, is not a patent medicine. Its ingredients are not a secret. It contains Iron Phosphate, Gentian, Lithia, Chinese Rhubarb, Peruvian Bark, Nux Vomica, Oregon Grape Root, Cascara, Capsicum, Sarsaparilla and Golden Seal. Such ingredients guarantee its merit. Read the trial offer on last page.

A Word For the Mule.

In a bulletin entitled "The Cost of Horse Labor," issued by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, there is a picture of a span of mules and the following to say about them:

"A span of mules fourteen years old, owned by the Minnesota Experiment Station. The team weighs about 2,200 pounds, and it is claimed that they are the toughest team on the farm. They refuse to eat more than about one-half as much feed as horses doing the same amount of work. Many farmers are using mules almost exclusively, and claim they can get their work done more cheaply than with horses. Some people object to mules on 'general principles,' but it is nevertheless a fact that they possess qualities well worthy of consideration by the breeder or farm manager. Their comparatively small food consumption and long life, resulting in low depreciation, makes the annual cost of maintenance lower than for horses."

Buying Stock Cattle and Feeders.

The firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. is doing magnificent service for live stock shippers at all markets, and particularly at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis. A recent acquisition to their staff on said market is Mr. F. W. Lane, whose specialty is buying stock cattle and

MR. F. W. LANE,
Stock Cattle and Feeder Buying Specialist, with CLAY, ROBINSON & CO., at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

feeders on orders. Mr. Lane entered the market about two years ago from Springfield, Ill., and has developed remarkable judgment, skill and ability in his chosen field of operations. His services have been obtained in behalf of their customers by Clay, Robinson & Co.

How Old is Your Horse?

There are four ways to tell the age of a horse, according to Prof. E. L. Potter, of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, Ore.: By his teeth, by his ribs, by the flesh on his tail and by the skin on his cheeks.

In a young horse the cheek skin is soft and elastic, and flies back quickly when raised. In an old one it is lifeless, and goes back but slowly.

Old horses apparently have a wider and more distinct space between their ribs than young ones. And with age the flesh on the tail of a horse shrinks, making the joints more distinct than they are on a young horse.

Judging by the changes in the teeth is a more accurate method. The coming of the temporary teeth first and then the permanent ones; the development to maturity; the change in shape on account of wear; the coming of the dips in the teeth and their wearing away afterward; and the change in the angle of meeting of the teeth, from straight together at five years to a sharp angle at twenty—all these are signs by which the experienced horseman can read accurately the age of a horse.

"It must be remembered that the permanent teeth, above and below, come in at the same time," says Prof. Potter, "but the cups above do not wear away until all the cups below are gone. It must also be remembered that the changes begin at the center and continue at the rate of one pair a year; that a horse at maturity, which is at five years, has everything; that is, all his permanent teeth and all the cups. If one remembers this much he has the whole thing in a nutshell."

Western Range Horses.

We are again authorized to announce that Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company will hold their sales of range horses and mules as usual during the season of 1911. The first sale will probably be held in the middle of June, depending upon condition of the offerings. Ranchmen who will have stock for sale will find it to their advantage to consign to these sales, because they are the best-conducted and the farmers and dealers look to them for supplies. Usually from 1,200 to 2,000 horses and mules are offered and sold with ample competition for all the offerings. St. Louis is the best market for range horses, and the only market that can realize their full value. For further particulars address J. J. Searcy, Manager, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Horse and Mule Notes.

At the port of New York, in the eight months ending March 6th, 1911, a total of 2,900 draft horses were imported. These included 1,923 Percherons, 14 French Draft, 726 Belgians, 215 Shires and 22 Suffolk Punch.

The Horse Department of the Minnesota State Fair is authorized to increase the horse premiums of 1911 to a total of $11,000. This is an increase of $3,714 over the total awards of last year.

It is reported that the government is buying horses at Redmond, state of Washington, for shipment to the island of Guam, where there is to be established another horse-breeding farm.

Included in New York horse sales during the month of April were a pair of cobs and a high-stepper, sold by Eugene von Bach, of the Knickerbocker Stables, by telegraphic correspondence, to Mr. Walter Sharp, of Seattle, state of Washington. The horses were shipped 3,500 miles by express, so as to be in time to be exhibited at the Vancouver Horse Show.

The New York Herald reported that Mr. S. W. Stein, head of the firm of A. M. Stein & Co., Brooklyn horse dealers, had arrived from one of his trips to Ohio, and that a load of draft horses brought in by him in April averaged 1,900 pounds each.

A Gold Brick For Farmers.

In the debate on the misnamed farmers' free list Representative Mondell, of Montana, declared that the measure was a bare-faced attempt to gold-brick the farmers of the United States."

HORSE AND MULE SALESMEN.

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

HORSE AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Horse and Mule consignments are solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States. Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

HORSE DEPT.—Nugent Bros., Maxwell Bros.
MULE DEPT.—Ed. Conway, Lan Morris.
AUCTIONEERS—Tim Holland, Ike Howard.

Write for market information.
Address,
HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS,
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

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"VISIO"

An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness

(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis
Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.
"Visio" will convince any horse owner that it will absolutely cure defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE to refund money if it does not cure.
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Harness and Saddle Galls

Great hot weather remedy for galls, sore shoulders, wire cuts, sores. A healing, curing salve in use 18 years; standard remedy with horsemen. *Cures while horse works.* Sold by dealers; money back if it fails. Send 5c (for postage and packing) and get sample and 84 page valuable horse book.
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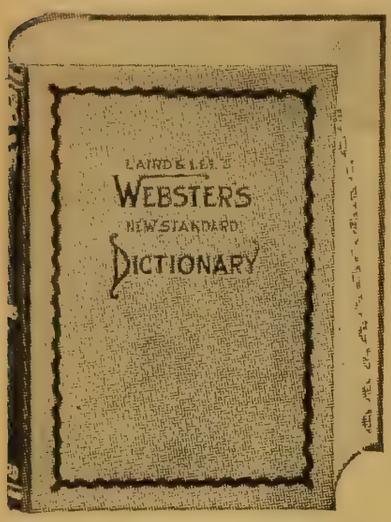
The Most Compact, Useful, Handy Book Ever Issued by the American Press.

This is Laird & Lee's Webster's New Standard Dictionary of the English Language, a wonderful book, 756 pages in all, 840 illustrations, substantially bound, gilt title, red edges, patent thumb index. Special edition for office and general use on farms, estates, ranches, etc.; massive but handy; contains ten encyclopedic features, supplement of new words, dictionaries of biography, geography, musical terms, Biblical, classical, historical and mythological



names, foreign phrases, English word-building, rules in orthography, current abbreviations, metric system with conversion tables; weighs twenty-eight ounces. Our offer to you: Send us One Dollar and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years and we will also send you, postage paid, safe delivery guaranteed, one copy of this great Webster's Dictionary. We also agree to refund money and pay return postage to anyone who is not satisfied with the bargain. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Vve., St. Louis, Mo.**

Hens From China.

A. Warren Robinson, in the Petaluma Poultry Journal, mentions a retired sea captain who has during a long and eventful life roved the seas over, in all climes,. For years he was taking ships from Boston to China and India and neighboring countries. On one of his return trips he bought at Hong Kong, for a mere song, three dozen or more fowls, which should take the place of fresh meats, during the latter part of the long voyage. He arrived in Boston with fourteen hens still in the coop. These he took to his country home and gave them coveted liberty. For one thing, the way they ate the green grass on the lawn was a caution.

Only a week or two elapsed before another voyage to the Far East was undertaken and the Chinese hens were shipped again as first-class sailors. During that voyage of four months these fourteen hens laid six hundred and seventy-two eggs in four-months' time. This the captain thought a splendid record. The hens were of the common riff-raff found in the seaports of China, quite bulky in body with short legs. But they had the reputation of being good layers, and they averaged twelve eggs per month during the voyage.

How to Detect Bad Eggs.

The following is by A. G. Phillips, Associate in Poultry Husbandry of the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station of Indiana, and it indicates what the buyer must do when he receives cases of eggs bought here and there through the country:

Candling Eggs.

The method used for this selection of eggs is called "Candling" or "Testing." The "egg candle" or "tester" is made of wood or metal, and, as a rule, is kept in a dark room. A light inside the tester shines through an opening, in front of which an egg is held by the candler. By a quick movement of the hand the condition of the contents of the eggs are quickly noted and the egg is placed in its proper class. A good candler works rapidly and will test a large number of eggs in a day.

Grading Eggs.

Eggs are sometimes graded as follows:

Extras. — Weight twenty-six to twenty-eight ounces to the dozen, naturally, and absolutely clean, fresh and sound, same color. (A grade seldom used.)

Firsts. — Weight twenty-four to twenty-five and three-quarter ounces to the dozen, sound, fresh and reasonably clean.

Seconds.—Shrunken, stale, washed, stained and dirty.

Checks.—Cracked, not leaking.

Rots. — Incubator, blood rings, dead germs and decomposed eggs.

All eggs should be bought and sold on this grading system, so that an egg will bring what it is worth.

Description of Egg Contents.

When the candler tests the eggs he bases his judgment on the following indications:

Fresh.—Opaque. appearing almost entirely free from any contents, sometimes dim outline of yolk visible, air cell very small.

Stale.—Outline of yolk plainly visible, sometimes muddy in appearance, air cell very large.

Developed Germ.—Dark spot visible, from which radiate light-colored blood vessels.

Dead Germ.—Dark spot attached to shell, or red ring of blood visible.

Rotten.—Muddy or very dark in appearance, yolk and white mixed, air cell large and sometimes movable.

Cracked.—White lines, showing irregularity in shell.

Testing as above suggested will aid one in determining absolultely the quality of the eggs, not only for marketing but for incubation. The farmer should demand that his eggs be bought upon the test. The buyer should co-operate with farmers and meet such demands by buying "loss off."

Recent changes in the Pure Food law make it unlawful to sell or offer for sale eggs which are putrid, decomposed, rotten or unfit for food. The only way to obey this law is to sell eggs upon the grade.

Poultry Notes.

Whenever eggs are sold by the pound it will be found that the pound that contains the largest number of eggs will sell for the most money.

"A male bird is not necessary for the production of eggs, hence should be removed from the flock at the end of each breeding season, in order to insure infertile eggs. Infertile eggs keep better and are very desirable upon the market."—A. G. Phillips, of Indiana Experiment Station.

"Look out for rats. At the very first signs of them take measures to kill them off. By all means own a good fox terrier. Get a pup and train him daily in the chicken yard and you will find that he will develop into a priceless treasure." —A. Warren Robinson, in Petaluma Poultry Journal.

According to F. E. Benedict, in the American Poultry World, the demand for day-old chicks this year will largely exceed the supply. Some of the firms engaged in the business ship tens of thousands in a season.

The New York Produce Review and American Creamery says: "The people of the Delaware Valley, in the vicinity of Narrowsburg, Pa., on both the Pennsylvania and New York sides of the river for several miles above and below the town, are extensively engaged in the chicken business. They raise White Leghorns to furnish white eggs for the New York market.

Notwithstanding all the chatter about Indian Runner ducks, Mr. S. B. Twining, who raises 20,000 to 25,000 ducks yearly, has Imperial Pekins, and claims them to be the earliest and largest layers, easily confined by a two-foot fence,the cheapest duck to raise and the best table duck.

Mr. John Wildig, of Indiana, reported to the Poultry Standard an average of 183½ eggs per hen per year from twenty-eight pullets. They were White Wyandottes. The pullets were hatched in March and April and the laying record was commenced October 1st and continued until the following September 30th.

In the Poultry Department of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture the students had charge of fifteen incubators and about ten dozen eggs to the incubator. The average number of chicks hatched out was 75 per cent.

Our Customs Officers.

Sir Frank Newnes, the English publisher, was asked at a dinner in New York what he thought of the customs ordeal at the New York port. "Oh," he said, "the officers were very polite."

"But didn't they bother you with questions?"

"No, they didn't bother me. They were too polite for that. But they did, undoubtedly, ask a lot of questions. They made me think of the Devon farmer.

" 'My curiosity is running away with me,' said the Devon farmer, as his two-headed ram dragged him all over the barnyard."

Can *you* make 25% on *your* investment?

Farmers are doing this to-day in the

Arkansas Valley

of Colorado—Kansas

Why should *you* be satisfied with less?

Corn farmers rarely make 5 per cent net. Alfalfa growers often make 30 per cent net in this wonderful valley.

I know one man who last year refused $75,000 for his alfalfa hay (in stack) from 1,800 acres.

The small grower does as well, or better.

There is no element of uncertainty.

The soil is there.

The climate is there.

The water for irrigation always is available.

Just think — reservoirs 60 miles in circumference and 90 feet deep. Canals so located that every acre may be quickly and economically watered. Drops, headgates, etc., solidly built of reinforced concrete.

This land is a rare bargain at $75 to $150 per acre, the prices now asked.

The Arkansas Valley is a desirable place for a home. Climate pleasant and healthful. Social conditions unsurpassed. Good schools, good towns, good markets, good roads, churches, clubs, etc. The Santa Fe furnishes fine transportation facilities to world markets.

Buy an Arkansas Valley farm. Forty acres gives a splendid start.

Develop it, raise alfalfa, sugar-beets, grain and melons. You will prosper — your profits will enable you to get more land, and with every additional acre your independence becomes more secure.

I want you to read our book-folder, describing this Valley. It is full of the information you are most anxious to get. It will be sent to you free, on request.

C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry.,
1953 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

Poultry and Farm Paper Club.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper in the United States, and the answer is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** There are other excellent poultry papers, but the one we take home to read and one the family is determined to read is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** We have made arrangements whereby we can send The National Farmer and Stock Grower and **The Reliable Poultry Journal,** both papers, one year, for fifty cents. This is a bargain that is good now, but this advertisement may not appear again. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

☞ Prices Reduced For Balance of Season.

Your Name Will Get $2 Eggs

For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the world. I keep 2000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strains on my Experimental Farms, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for $1 for the 2 sittings of 13 eggs each. Not less than 2 sittings sold. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, $1 per sitting of 13 eggs. Leghorn eggs, $6 per 100; all other varieties $8 per 100. Large White Pekin Duck Eggs, $2 for 12 eggs. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office order on St. Louis and have your orders booked early. Write for our prices on Old Trusty and Buckeye Incubators. Freight paid.

W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (*The Perfect Chick Feed Man*)
KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, MO.

HARDY, EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

The Most Delightful Subscription Premium Offered by a Farm Paper.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower has again decided to send out a collection of eight choice ever-blooming Rose Plants to our patrons who will send in a special subscription.

The Collection of Roses.

The collection consists of **Rhea Reid**, one that received the gold medal at the National Rose Society. The flowers are rich velvety red. Another one is **The Bride**, one that will thrive under most unfavorable conditions. The flowers are the purest ivory white. **Etoile de Lyon** is the most magnificent pure yellow rose, massive in size and beautiful in every stage of development. **Bridesmaid** starts with the first warm days of spring and requires but little care. The flowers are an exquisite clear pink, beautiful in form and highly fragrant. The **Papa Gontier** rose is a grand variety for outdoor planting, producing double flowers of clear, glowing crimson, and blooms from June to late in the year. **Bessie Brown** is a charming, pure snow-white rose. The flowers are very large, and it blooms profusely. **Champion of the World** is a rich, ivory pink, and without it no garden selection is complete. It is unequaled for size of flower, fragrance or beauty. **Crimson Rambler**, the last of the collection, is a bright crimson flower that covers the whole bush. It is valuable for decorative hedges, arches and screens. We cannot describe this beautiful collection, but we will guarantee them to please any lover of flowers.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

Send Us Sixty Cents. We will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year. We will send you direct by mail, postpaid, the full set of eight hardy, ever-blooming Roses. We will also send you a 16x20-inch picture entitled **"The American Beauty Rose."** The picture is most beautiful. There is a great bunch of roses resting on the white linen cloth of a table. It is glorious, magnificent. **Send Us Sixty Cents.** The paper can go to one address, the picture to another and the roses to another, or all three to one address.

ANOTHER SPECIAL OFFER.

We publish the Universal Magazine. It is a splendid publication, issued monthly. There are thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, illustrated stories, special articles, poetry, embroidery, patterns, etc. The subscription price is 25 cents a year. Send us Fifty Cents and we will send you the Universal Magazine for two years. We will also send you the full set of eight hardy, ever-blooming roses as a premium. The rose plants will be sent prepaid by mail. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Pure-bred Sire League Promotes Good Breeding.

The Pure-bred Sire League, a national organization having for its purpose the improvement of the live stock of the state and the nation by the use of pure-bred, registered sires in the place of those of grade, mongrel or scrub breeding, has been inaugurated in Wisconsin. Any owner or user of a pure-bred sire of any class of farm live stock may become a member without payment of fees or formal nomination. This non-incorporated league is a purely voluntary organization to promote the improvement of farm live stock by a general campaign.

Upon joining the league, each member pledges himself (1) to use only pure-bred, registered sires in the production of farm animals, so far as possible; (2) to advocate the general use of such sires; (3) to work for the betterment of pure-bred sires in breed character, individual excellence, quality, size, soundness and prepotence; (4) to discourage the use of grade, mongrel or scrub sires and all sires and dams, irrespective of breeding, that are diseased, hereditarily unsound, physically unfit or undesirable in conformation and character. Each member will be expected to print this pledge on the back of his business cards, distribute these widely and discuss the matter with his patrons and neighbors.

The members of the league will be distinguished by a small button issued for each section of the league and bearing the name of the state and the inscription: "Pure-bred Sire League."

The object of this organization, which was originated by Prof. A. S. Alexander, of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, is to combine stockmen in a state and national campaign for the improvement of the live stock industry by the general use of pure-bred sires. Wisconsin owners of pure-bred stock will be asked to join the league, urge others to become members and earnestly advocate the adoption of its platform principles here and throughout the country. It is hoped that sections of the league will be formed as soon as possible in the other states.

Paints and Painting.

Of the various classes of paints—as tar, varnish or resin, and oil paints—the last are the most extensively used, and in the majority of cases afford the best protection.

The wearing quality of a paint, and its protecting power, are due more to the pigment than to the oil. With a pigment ground in oil, the finer the pigment the longer it will wear; but it will dry more slowly. A layer of paint is about three times as thick as a layer of linseed oil; hence, for this and other reasons a paint affords better protection than oil.

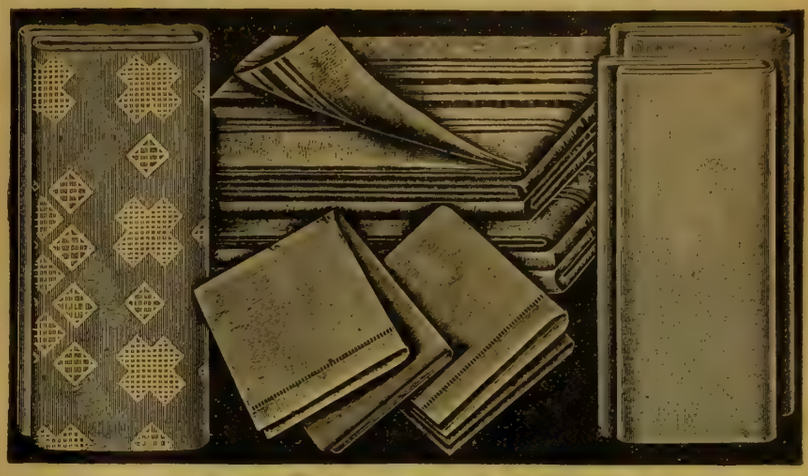
Paint should be applied only to a clean and dry surface. Moisture under a paint causes it to blister when exposed to the sun; also moisture between coats has the same effect. On old painted sufaces the paint should be removed or rubbed down smooth before applying new paint. In some cases a careful removal of blisters is sufficient, but the surface should be free from dust and dirt. In case of the removal of paint by a solution of caustic alkali, the surface must be thoroughly washed to remove traces of alkali, and carefully dried, before painting.

Iron or steel surfaces should be carefully cleaned, by means of a steel wire brush and emery paper, to insure the removal of all rust before painting.

Paint generally should be applied with a good round brush and well rubbed out. The rubbing out serves to remove any bubbles of air, also the film of air found on all surfaces and it insures a thorough incorporation of the paint with the surface, thus affording better protection. The rusting of farm machinery is no doubt largely due to the fact that it is "painted" by the dipping process. Air bubbles causing openings in the paint film, moisture enters and rusting begins; also, the paint not being well brushed out, is easily removed mechanically.

In the case of ready-mixed paints, it is generally found that the pigment has largely settled to the bottom of the can. In preparing the paint for use, the liquid portion—oil and dryer—is poured off a clean can, the pigment and the small amount of the oil remaining in the bottom are thoroughly worked up and mixed by means of a strong, short stick. When the pigment is thoroughly loosened from bottom and sides of the can, the fluid portion removed is added from time to time until the paint is uniformly mixed. Paint should be kept in cans having air-tight covers. After using, brushes should be cleaned with benzine or turpentine, and should not be left in the paint.—G. W. Walker, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Free! To Every Lady Reader This Beautiful and Durable 7-PIECE BED SET



Consists of 2 Blankets, 2 Bleached Sheets, 2 Bleached Pillow Cases and 1 Bed Spread—All Full Size Pieces

Here is an opportunity whereby every woman in the United States can get this useful, expensive, 7-Piece Bed Set, **Absolutely Free.** This Bed Set consists of 2 Blankets, 2 Bleached Sheets, 2 Bleached Pillow Cases and 1 large White Bed Spread—7 full size pieces in all. All we ask is, that you sell a few cans of our Perfection Baking Powder and the Bed Set is yours. You can realize how easily and with what little effort you can do this, for a full size, cut glass pattern pitcher and 6 glasses are included with each can of Baking Powder, etc., in our offer No. 420. But this is not all. To every lady who sends in her name and address, right away, we will give, in addition, as a Special Premium, **Absolutely Free,** the handsome and durable 6-Piece French Grey Enamelware Set, described opposite, with first order. You can't realize what a big offer this is until you see these beautiful premiums.

6-Piece Enamelware Set—FREE

We are determined to push our Baking Powder to the front; and to get you to help us we will send with your first order this handsome French Gray 6-Piece Enamelware Set and it will not cost you a penny. Remember, we will send you the Enamelware Set in addition to the Bed Set. This Enamelware Set consists of 1 10-qt. Dish Pan, 1 4-qt. lipped Preserving Kettle, 1 3-qt. Pudding Pan, 1 large Wash Basin, 1 4½-qt. Dairy or Milk Pan, and 1 large Flat Handle Dipper—6 large pieces in all. We have but a few hundred of these Sets on hand, we urge you to write quick if you want one.

No Money Necessary You risk absolutely nothing. We will pay all freight charges and ship you the Baking Powder and send your Premium with the Baking Powder, and also send the Glass Pitcher and 6 Glasses all together and then **we give you time to deliver and collect before remitting to us.**

While it is on your mind, cut out coupon, write your name and address on same, so you can get our big Special Premium; also, free, our Mammoth Catalog and Premium List.

Fill Out and Mail Coupon Today

HAGOOD MFG. CO.,
357 N. Commercial St., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—Without cost to me, please send at once your Big Free Offer.

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Post Office.....

County..... State.....

BURBANK'S CRIMSON RHUBARB.

Last Chance This Season.

A premium worth a fortune. A plant that can bbe grown in paying quantities on any small piece of ground, also in the house cellar. Returns $1,000 profit per acre. This is a creation by the famous plant specialist, Luther Burbank, of California. Burbank's Crimson Rhubarb is the king of the entire species, producing stalks of medium size, twelve to eighteen inches long, and producing them in all the fifty-two weeks of the year. A few roots of Crimson Winter Rhubarb will supply a large family and at the same time increase roots to enlarge the crop. Send us One Dollar for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, and we will send you by mail, prepaid, one copy of a booklet by J. B. Wagner, entitled "Rhubarb For Profit," and Six Roots of Burbank's Crimson Rhubarb. Send your dollar quickly and the book and plants will be mailed you from Pasadena, California, where they are grown. This offer is for immediate acceptance. it will not appear again. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

SPLENDID POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Come and see our great herd for yourself. We can show you Sows with litters that will wake you up to your interest. Come and see us or write.
KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

BLUE RIBBON HERD POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

Home of Royal Meddler, 50,111, and Hutchinson Sensation, 53,000, two of the greatest Boars in the Southwest. Hutchinson Sensation was grand champion at Missouri State Fair, 1909. Weighs 750 pounds at eighteen months old. I have a fine lot of Pigs sired by these grand Boars that can not be beat for size and quality. These Pigs are out of Perfection Sows and their breeding is of the best. Write me for catalogue and description.
JOHN McLAUGHLIN, R. F. D. No. 1, Marmaduke, Ark.

CARPENTER'S BIG QUALITY KIND OF POLAND-CHINAS. Let me book your order for a big-type quality Pig to be shipped at weaning time. My Pigs are sired by four of the greatest Boars in the United States, and my Sows are the rich, mellow type, the best that money can buy.
WILDER CARPENTER, Grandview Breeding Farm, Marmaduke, Ark.

SEE MY HIGH-QUALITY, RIGHT-PRICED ANGUS CATTLE,

or order on my make-good-or-MONEY-BACK proposition.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, - Godfrey, Ill.

BEST STRAINS OF POLAND-CHINAS.

Orders booked now for Spring Pigs at $10.00 each at weaning time, out of Corrector, Spellbinder, Chief Perfection, Royalty, and such noted strains. Send your order. First come first served.
D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM,
America's Largest and Oldest,

Importers of
SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Write for Catalogue.

Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

ELMER GIMLIN, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte Specialist. Exclusive business. Duston strain. Stock, $2 each; 15 eggs, $1; $3 per 50; $5 per 100. Catalogue free.

WELLS' IDEAL STRAINS of S. C. R. I. Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes combine all the useful points of any breed. Premium settings, $2.00 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects. **Frank Wells (Plainview Farm), DuQuoin, Ill.**

HAMPSHIRE PIGS, eight to ten weeks old. Buff Plymouth Rock Eggs for hatching. We pay express on Eggs.
J. A. ROADRUCK, R. F. D. 19, Colburn, Ind.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
WILLARD MILLER, R.F.D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS

Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstakes and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE: O. I. C. SWINE.
200 February and March Pigs.
Address,
ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kas.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The Bacon Hog, the largest and most prolific breed. Early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs not akin from best strains. My herd won over 100 ribbons at four State Fairs in 1909. Only made two exhibits in 1910, winning thirty-eight ribbons. Imported stock owned by me were winners at Royal Show, London, England, 1907. Mature Sows will fatten from 600 to over 700 pounds; Boars 1,000 to 1,200 pounds.
CHAS. FORD, Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

---

100 Head of Pedigreed **Duroc Red Spring Pigs** at $8.00 a head.
CHAS DORR, Osage City, Kansas.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, $1.25 per 15. Catalogue free. **MARTHA HAYNES, Grantville, Kansas.**

Tamworths The hog that puts vigor, prolificacy, size and quality into the chunky lard breeds. I sell more Tamworths than any other two breeders in the United States. Descriptive literature free.
W. WARREN MORTON, Mountain Home Stock Farm, Russellville, Ky.

THE COOK FARMS JACKS AND STALLIONS.

Last Call For the Cook Farms Sale.

As we have decided to show no Jacks in 1911, we are offering our entire herd of Show Jacks. Included in the lot are yearlings, two and three-year-olds and a few aged Jacks, the best that we have ever had on our farms. These Jacks have never been offered for sale this season, and they are by far the best that you can find in the country. We have a few splendid Saddle and Harness Stallions that we are offering at Gelding prices. Come to the Cook Farms, Lexington, Kentucky, and we will please you in a Jack, Stallion and the price. You will find the best assortment in both Jacks and Stallions to be found at any barn at this time of the year.

J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Kentucky.

LARGE-TYPE POLAND-CHINAS.

February Pigs ready for delivery. Pure bred and subject to registry. Large-boned, robust stock. Price $15.00 each.
F. L. HENDERSON, Normandy, - St. Louis County, - Mo.

---

43 Varieties Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineas, Incubators, Dogs. Catalogue 2 cents. **MISSOURI SQUAB CO., St. Louis.**

HOGS! HOGS! For sale: REGISTERED Poland - Chinas and Berkshires. The best of breeding. For prices see and write
S. Y. BURKS, Bolivar, Mo.

POLAND-CHINAS — LARGE, SMOOTH TYPE. Herd Boars are Size and Quality, 47,889; Big Jumbo, 54,088; Master Meddler, 2d, 55,000; Siefker's Mastodon, 55,755. September Boars and Gilts, $20.00 each. Pedigrees with each. Everything older is sold. Barred Plymouth Rock Hens mated to straight Latham strain cockerels. Eggs for hatching, $1.00 for 15; $3.00 for 50; $5.00 for 100 eggs. Catalogue free. **A. F. SIEFKER, R. F. D. 1, Defiance, Mo.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Golden Sunset Strain Poultry. S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Bourbon Red Turkeys, Buff Ducks, Pearl Guineas, Buff Cochin and White Bantams. Now booking orders for eggs. Send for free descriptive circular and price list. **ALBERT S. ENNIS, 712-21 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.**

DRAFT and COACH STALLIONS delivered at your station and all expenses paid and the horse taken back if not as we guarantee. Write us for prices and particulars.
WALKER BROS., Oklahoma City, Okla.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

Mr. Farmer or Fancier: It will pay you to get my prices on eggs before placing order. 25 regular prizes, $10 cash special, two silver cups at three shows. Prices right. Circular free.
A. B. LAMPERT, Brinkman, - Oklahoma.

MILL CREEK STOCK FARM,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty-five years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks and Jennets, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

Offered as a Subscription Premium With The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Nothing contributes more to the success of the farm than the habit of keeping records and accounts. On many large farms proper accounts are kept with the same system and regularity that bankers and merchants keep their books. The consequence is that all such farms are conducted upon business principles, and the record of former years is a help, guide and reference of considerable value.

On smaller farms there is often no systematic book-keeping, not even a monthly account of money received and money expended and showing the balance on hand. This unsatisfactory failure to keep records results in disputes, trouble and disaster. A firm in Iowa has bound under one flexible cover a Farm Record and Account Book which is designed to enable the farmer to keep a satisfactory record. It has an inventory page, an income account for products sold, an expense account for money paid out, a summary of monthly receipts and expenditures, a time book for the year with account for work done, also pages arranged to show the cost of each crop produced, together with a performance record for twenty cows. We do not pretend that this is a complete set of up-to-date farm books, but we do say that anyone who will send 50 cents to pay for one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower is at liberty to select the Farm Record and Account Book as a free premium, and we will send one copy postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed. It is well worth having and worth studying. Send money order for 50 cents to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Standard Watch Case.

In buying a watch, be sure to obtain the Keystone watch case. In order to understand this subject, see page 23. It is easy to obtain the benefit of the guarantee, for the reason that it is engraved inside every case. You know exactly what you are buying, just the same as you know a gold coin issued by the United States Mint. The subject is worth investigating.

BLOODED STOCK NOTES.

In the breeders' columns will be found a card by John McLaughlin, breeder of Poland-China hogs at Marmaduke, Greene county, Ark., on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway. This herd is well established upon a strong foundation and at a good shipping point. See his card.

The pure-bred Poland-China pigs advertised by F. L. Henderson, of Normandy, St. Louis county, Mo., are ready for shipment. They are, as stated, the large, thrifty kind, pure-bred, eligible to registry, and good enough to go on any farm in the country.

Look up the advertisement of Chas. Dorr, of Osage City, Kansas, who has the habit of selling fine stock cheap. He has 100 Duroc-Jersey pigs of his own breeding for sale, and looks for quick returns and small profit. He can send pigs that are well bred and not akin.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, of Bushnell, Ill., report, May 1st, as follows: "We have an extraordinary lot of stallions on hand at this time. Our March importation of Shire and Percheron stallions are in fine condition for sale; and we are desirous of moving them as soon as we possibly can to make room for another importation that our Mr. J. H. Truman advises us is ready to leave England. The stallions that we have on hand for sale are not a lot of horses that have been culled over all winter and spring, but in most instances are fresh horses that have been imported in February and March of this year. Shall be pleased to mail our new catalogue and any other information to any of your readers requesting same."

The old-time Aberdeen-Angus breeder, J. P. Vissering, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill., writes: "If this were written on a ten-dollar bill it would scarcely be more valuable to you than the message it now contains. To obtain top prices you need top cattle, and you know there is nothing superior to Angus blood. Now, listen: I offer you more Angus quality for the money than you can find elsewhere—bulls that sire market toppers. I sell 90 per cent. of my cattle on mail orders with the privilege of returning if not as represented. But I would rather you would come and see them. Send for my booklet. It contains my story. It is free."

Wilder Carpenter, breeder of pure-bred Poland-Chinas at Marmaduke, Ark., has recently purchased some fine stock from Sheehy Bros., of Hume, Mo., including an April, 1910, gilt bred to the boar Elicluifer, weighing 815 pounds, and a first-prize winner at the Missouri State Fair. He paid $100 for this gilt, and Messrs. Sheehy Bros. state that they have sold gilts no better for four times as much. Mr. Carpenter also bought a herd boar and two of the finest gilts from the famous Poland-China improver, Frank D. Winn, of which mention will be made in later editions.

No Benefit, No Pay.

You ought to try a 25-day trial treatment of Bodi-Tone on its no benefit, no pay plan. This plan is fully explained in the large Bodi-Tone advertisement on the last page in this issue. If you have not yet tried Bodi-Tone, you can get a dollar box on trial, without a penny in advance, simply by writing for it. Read the offer.

Practical Farming and Gardening.

This is a book of 500 pages, 6x7¼ inches to the page. It is a complete farmers' instruction book. The feeding chart is worth a ten-dollar bill to any stock farmer. Soil fertility, drainage, grain crops, gardening, truck growing, fruits, forestry, pruning, grafting, budding, injurious insects, plant diseases, spraying, cattle, sheep, horse raising and feeding, treatment for diseases, silos and silage, poultry, handy rules and farm cookery, are a few of the subjects. There are eighteen three-column pages of index. If you look for something you find it. This advertisement will not appear again. The edition will be exhausted this month and we cannot get any more at a price we can afford to pay. Send One Dollar and we will send you **Practical Farming and Gardening,** postage paid, and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years. This is a grand offer. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Nineteen fat native heifers, 624 pounds average, sold at St. Louis at $6.25 per 100 pounds.

Sophie, 19th, of Hood Farm.

A picture of this handsome cow will be found on the first page. She has just come into prominence as a cow that gives an abundance of milk which contains a large percentage of butter-fat. During the year of her test she gave milk that ranged from 5.37 to 7.00 per cent. butter-fat, and her total milk production was 14,373 pounds and 3 ounces. The estimated amount of salted butter which could be marketed from the butter-fat produced by Sophie in one year amounts to 1,005 pounds 11 ounces, which is a daily average of 2 pounds 12⅓ ounces for the entire year.

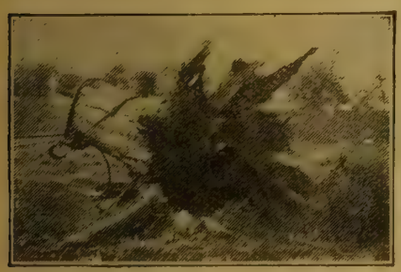
The feed bill of Sophie for the year was $173.48, which is estimated at high prices; but her milk production, if sold at 10 cents a quart, would amount to $718.65, leaving a profit of $545.17.

A dairyman will better understand the value of this cow when it is stated that she gave about five gallons of 6-per-cent. milk a day every day in the year, and he can figure the value to himself under his own conditions. She consumed 15 pounds of grain a day, and the balance was pasture and forage.

Sophie was only four years and eleven months old when her year's test began. She did her work easily and kept in good health the entire year. Jersey cattle breeders will understand that she is highly bred. Her sire is F. H. Chief that is entered in the Register of Merit of Jersey cattle, and was bred at Hood Farm. He is by Merry Maiden's Son, bred by Hood Farm, and out of Sophie Hudson, owned by Hood Farm, one of the best daughters of Sophie's Tormentor, that has twenty-two tested daughters, including Figgis, the champion and grand champion cow at the World's Fair, St. Louis, in the greatest class of American and imported cows ever brought together.

The Work of a Stump Puller.

One of the patrons of this paper purchased a Hercules Stump Puller last year to clear his land, and, being asked whether it was as it was represented, he said: "Whenever the anchorage is good and you use the Triple-power, the stump has got to come." For further particulars in regard to stump pullers address Hercules Mfg. Co., 140 17th street, Cedarville, Iowa.



A DETHRONED MONARCH.
Leaving at least sixteen square yards of most fertile tillable ground.

Home Mixing of Fertilizers.

By writing to the German Kali Works, Continental Building, Baltimore, Md., any farmer can obtain a booklet entitled "Home Mixing of Fertilizers and How to Do It." This is a very interesting publication, and every one of our readers can learn something from it. The whole story is told so clearly that it does not require an interpreter. The book includes a table giving the composition of all farm manures and commercial fertilizers, with formulas adapted to all crops and the amount of fertilizer ingredients taken from the soil by all farm crops. Send for it without delay.

Established Twenty-five Years

Houses at Ten Markets

SOUTH OMAHA · CHICAGO · KANSAS CITY
SO. ST. JOSEPH · SIOUX CITY
"Good All 'Round"
CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
"Sales That Suit"
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BEST FOR YOU

The largest, strongest, most efficient live stock commission organization in the world. Handling more Cattle, Hogs and Sheep than any other firm in existence. Annual cash turnover more than $75,000,000.00. Twenty-five years of steady growth. Among the smallest firms in 1886. The acknowledged leaders in 1911. Employing a staff of over fifty of the best salesmen to be found at the ten leading markets.

"The Live Stock Report," a sixteen-page illustrated weekly, published by Clay, Robinson & Co. for over 20 years, is undoubtedly the greatest existing single aid to the profitable feeding and marketing of live stock. It will be sent to any person who ships at least one carload of live stock per year without further cost than the actual postage, which is 50 cents per year. If you do not find the paper worth more than you expected, your money will be cheerfully refunded. Requests for the "Report" should be addressed as follows: Report Dept., Clay, Robinson & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

It is always Safe to Consign to

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

East St. Louis Chicago Kansas City South St. Joseph Fort Worth
East Buffalo South Omaha Sioux City South St. Paul Denver

Dried Fruit Quotations

At St. Louis, May 1st, for consignments received on the market. Quote per pound: Apples—Evaporated rings, 12c. for choice, 10 to 11c. for prime, and 7 to 8c. for poor to fair; cores, peelings and chops, 5 to 5½c. Sun-dried—Choice quarters, 6½c.; prime, 5½ to 6c.; poor to fair, 5 to 5½c. Peaches—Sun-dried halves, 5c.—choice stock worth more.

Phenomenal Increase in Business.

From January to April, inclusive, four months, the business of Clay, Robinson & Co., live stock commission firm at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, increased 84 per cent. This is a remarkable gain, for the reason that they did a large business last year.

THE SEWING AWL.

A Most Useful Premium For Subscribers to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles—one is straight and one curved—with a small screw-driver and wrench combined; also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Vocational Training in Our Country Schools.

Vocational training means training in occupations by which people make their living. Vocational training is the term now being applied to the teaching of trades in schools. It is a matter that is forcing itself on the attention both of the people in the cities and the people living in what we call the country.

There was a time not long ago when it was doubted whether or not trades should be taught in schools. But now those that formerly opposed the teaching of trades in schools recognize that the teaching of trades is coming and they are falling in with the general movement.

There are two great arguments in favor of teaching trades in the schools and many arguments of a minor character. One of the two big arguments is, that the old apprenticeship method of learning trades has gone forever. Skilled workmen do not like to teach their trade to others, for the new pupils will soon become competitors. Even if they do consent to take apprentices, the skilled workmen keep back some of the most important information, which may enable them to keep the upper hand in the case of a rivalry. So it is exceedingly difficult for the young man of to-day to learn a trade. He must remain an unskilled laborer or must begin work at something, pretending to know about it when he does not, and thus getting experience at the expense of the man that employs him. This is a method that is becoming quite common.

The other great argument in favor of the schools teaching trades is, that under the present system most of the boys drop out of school before completing the eight grades, and they would remain in school for many years longer if they could at the same time learn a trade.

The latter argument has many kinds of support. It has been found by actual trial that pupils remain in school longer if they can at the same time with their other studies learn some trade by which they can later earn money.

In the state of Massachusetts some years ago it was found by the census takers that there were 25,000 boys between fourteen and sixteen years of age who were not in school. It was determined to find the reasons that were responsible for them being out of school. A careful poll was made, and 60 per cent. replied that they had left school because the school taught them nothing by which they could make a living, and that they could have remained in school as well as not. This meant that 25,000 would have been held in school by vocational courses suitable to them.

Because a student learns a trade is no reason why he must follow it for life. Many people learn several trades. The writer knows of a young man who went into a vocational course for the sake of learning to lay bricks. He learned to lay bricks and kept on with his other studies and graduated. Then he went to laying bricks and received $6.00 per day during his summer vacations. He put himself through several years of college work in that way and has now earned money enough to complete his course in physical training. He is about to graduate in a noted school for the training of teachers of physical culture. He never intended to spend his life as a bricklayer; it was but a thing to help him go on toward his chosen vocation.

A boy with a good trade can work his way through any college. But in the country, vocational training is possible only in our consolidated schools.

For Your Enjoyment
5¢
Here's an individual among drinks—a beverage that fairly snaps with delicious goodness and refreshing wholesomeness.
Coca-Cola
has more to it than mere wetness and sweetness—it's vigorous, full of life. You'll enjoy it from the first sip to the last drop and afterwards.
Delicious—Refreshing
Thirst-Quenching
THE COCA-COLA CO.
Atlanta, Ga.
100
Send for our interesting booklet, "The Truth About Coca-Cola"
Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola

Umbrella Language.

"David Graham Phillips was a realist. He handled life with a biting humor. The ordinary, romantic novel, Phillips once explained, resembles the language of flowers, while Phillips' own novels resemble umbrella language."

The speaker, a member of the Princeton Club of New York, smiled.

"Phillips then quoted," he continued, "some of his umbrella language. It ran:

"An umbrella placed in the club rack indicates that it will soon change owners.

"An umbrella carried over a woman by a man who gets nothing but the drippings of the rain is a sure sign of courtship.

"When, on the other hand, the man carries the umbrella so that the woman gets the drippings, it is a sign of marriage.

"A cheap cotton umbrella placed beside a fine silk one means 'exchange, no robbery:'

"To buy an umbrella means, 'not smart, but honest.'

"To carry an umbrella to work in the morning means, 'it is bound to clear off.'

"To lend an umbrella means, 'I'm a fool.'

"To return an umbrella—but never mind what that means, for it is a thing that nobody ever does."

Proved His Straightness.

"The late Frank Work," said a New York horseman, "had a direct and simple humor, a good deal like Mark Twain's.

"Talking to him once about a jockey, I said indignantly:

"'I don't know how anyone can call him straight.'

"'Well,' said Mr. Work, "all I can say is, he's been up before the committee three times, accused of selling races, and he got off every time. I don't know a jockey in America that has had his straightness tested any oftener.'"

Read about our Rose Premiums.

Guaranteed 5 Years
To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant watch to any address by mail post paid for ONLY 95 CENTS. Regular gentleman's size, open face, full nickel silver plated plain polished case, Arabic dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. In addition to the watch, and without any extra charge whatever we send five Mdse. Certificates worth one dollar each when used as part payment on purchases from our catalogue. Send this advertisement to us with your name & address and 95c. and watch & certificates will be sent by return mail postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 95c today as this advertisement may not appear again. R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO

Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World.

This great Atlas contains 107 pages, 6x8 inches, is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns. Every country in the world is shown by maps of the latest plates. We use this Atlas as a subscription premium. For fifty (50) cents paid in advance we will send one copy of **Hammond's Handy Atlas** post free by mail and credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Cost of the Egret Plume.

The state of New York has passed a law forbidding the sale of the egret plume used in the trimming of women's hats. The reason for the new law is, that the obtaining of the plume means the slaughter of one female bird for each plume and indirectly the death of many baby birds. For the history of the beautiful, feathery hat trimming is this: At nesting time there appears on the female egret a beautiful white plume, something like ten to fourteen inches in length. It is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful plumes grown on any bird and brings a high price in the commercial world, for many hundreds are sold yearly to the women who can afford to pay the price. The plume can be obtained in its beautiful perfection only after the nesting time, when the baby birds have come. Then the hunter singles out the female bird and kills her for the purpose of robbing her of the beautiful badge of her maternity. In the nest are the hungry, helpless baby birds awaiting the return of the mother with the food which they depend upon her to supply, but she does not return and the nestlings die of starvation. Needless to say that each year the egret birds are becoming less in number, and it would not take many more years of such slaughter as has gone on in the past for the women of fashion to be responsible for the extinction of these beautiful birds.

Women who hesitate at killing a fly or a spider wear these plumes, secured at such an awful price. Many, no doubt, do it in ignorance. Others do it carelessly. May those who do it in ignorance be speedily enlightened and may they instruct their children against the encouragement of useless slaughter and suffering. For the careless women, who will have their finery in spite of any suffering it may cause, there remains nothing but state legislation, which will place such things beyond their reach.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

"There's Another Day Coming."

At the head of the women's wear department in one of the city's big clothing stores is a little woman who has on her small shoulders a weight that might have made even the broad shoulders of Atlas grow weary, for it is to her that women all over the city look to get out their garments on the day they have set to wear them. And even the sweetest-tempered woman seems to show a sign of acidity when the gown or the suit she has planned to wear to a certain function is not forthcoming at the moment set. Tillie, as she is called, has in her charge the alteration work on women's ready-made suits, coats, dresses and waists, and she it is who must bear the brunt of the many scoldings and complaints when goods ordered are delivered at wrong addresses or are not ready to deliver at the appointed time. There may be a rush of orders in her department; sickness may keep some of her help away; but complaining customers make no allowance for any of these things. I have had many a peep behind the scenes in this score, and Tillie is always the same little body of smiling good cheer. Never for one moment will she allow any of her helpers to stay flustered or worried. The moment she sees any girl working with nervous haste to get ready some garment for which there has been an insistent call, she says: "So, so! Don't get nervous. There's another day coming, and what we don't do to-day we can do then." And immediately the calming influence is felt, the girls lose the nervous feeling of hurry and a greater amount of work of a higher grade is turned out with less strain on the workers. Another noticeable feature is, that these girls, though they work very hard, have not the strained look of weariness seen on the faces of many girls in similar work.

Undoubtedly Tillie's motto is one which might save many women from nervous breakdowns, preserving their youth, and making them far more efficient workers. If, instead of working on and on when every muscle in the body aches and every nerve is buzzing, a woman could calmly turn out what work she had time for and leave the rest without a bit of worry, because "there's another day coming," how much she would save!—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Some Uses For Cotton Crepe.

One of the prettiest of inexpensive wash materials is cotton crepe, which can be purchased for from fifteen to twenty-five cents a yard, depending upon quality and color. It comes in every color and shade, plain and figured. The whites, reds and blues make pretty waists, children's dresses and house gowns; the figured crepe is mostly used for kimonos, dressing sacques and draperies. The crepe wears well and it becomes more crinkly, and so more attractive, with every washing. It shrinks considerably, but a couple of washings before it is made up will prevent any inconvenience from that cause. Best of all, it must not be starched or ironed or its crepe appearance will be spoiled. This makes it a favorite with busy mothers, who find little time to launder the children's dresses, and also with the woman who wishes to wear dainty white waists but dreads the ironing of them. The other day I saw a white crepe waist made without a tuck or trimming of any kind save a bit of coarse hand-crocheted lace at neck and sleeves. With it was worn a jabot made of crocheted lace to match the waist trimming. The finishing touch was the small crocheted buttons used for fastening the waist. It was as neat and as pretty a garment as the most fastidious woman could desire. The coarse laces seem especially appropriate for crepe waists, and the woman who is handy with her crochet needle will delight in making her own trimmings. The woman who is traveling will find that with several of these waists in her wardrobe she need never be without a fresh one, for she can defy the laundries and wash one out in her room at any over-night stop.

The figured crepes in tans and ecrus make excellent hangings for the windows and doorways of bedrooms and dens. They can be secured in tones to match the general color scheme of the room and their effect is to soften the light. The fact that no ironing is necessary and that the crepe holds its color well should make such hangings far more popular than they are at present.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel

Reliable Gold-Filled

We show here a staple and popular style of watch case: it is known as an "engine-turned" design. Note the depth of the engraving. This is done with a diamond-pointed tool on machines costing three to four thousand dollars apiece. The deep, sharp, clear-cut work is possible because of the thickness of the gold.

The important thing for you to remember is that on ordinary filled cases the surface of gold is so thin that the design is not diamond-cut at all—it is merely burnished in. It soon wears smooth and the base metal shows through. But with Crescent or Jas. Boss gold-filled cases this work is done exactly as on our Keystone solid-gold cases.

The marks shown at the top of this page insure absolute integrity in bullion value, in assay, and in the construction of your watch case. They are standard with the fine jewelry trade, and have been for fifty years.

The Keystone Watch Case Co.
Established 1853
Philadelphia

Papering Whitewashed Room.

In papering a room which has hitherto been whitewashed it is not easy to make the paper adhere satisfactorily. The experiment should be tried of forming the paste with skim milk instead of water. The milk must, however, be carefully skimmed, so that every drop of cream has been removed, the whey of separated milk being the best for the purpose. The paste must be scalded well and should on no account be too thick.—Milk Reporter.

The Satisfying Things of Life.

"The love of home and family and friends, the love of country and your God, are the only satisfying things in this life, and no amount of material wealth can measure up with it."—Henry Hale, President Ramsey County Agricultural Society, North Dakota.

The state of Nebraska has 129,419 farms, averaging 298 acres per farm. Of these, 3,864 are 1,000 acres or more. Of the total, 79,063 farms are conducted by owners, 49,382 by tenants, and 974 by managers.

Every restriction placed upon trade presses its weight upon the producer.

PROF. SAMUELS ORIGINATES PECULIAR METHOD OF TREATMENT

HIS PHENOMENAL SUCCESS CAUSES ENMITY OF DOCTORS

ARRESTED MANY TIMES

But Acquitted by Juries and Judges and Permitted to Continue in a Work That He Alone Can Do, as He Is the Only Man in the World Using His System—Patients Make Startling Statements of His Successful Method of Treating Consumption, Bright's Disease, Kidney Trouble, Blindness, Fits, Catarrh, Heart Disease, Cataracts, Nervous Prostration, Dropsy, Hay Fever and Many Other Diseases That Baffle the Skill of the Ordinary Physician.

WICHITA, Kas.—The almost miraculous cure of hopeless invalids made by Professor Samuels, of Wichita, Kas., have been of such a startling character that they have aroused wide-spread wonder, admiration and curiosity. Time and again he has taken cases pronounced hopelessly incurable by the medical profession and restored the patients to health in a most phenomenal manner.

There is considerable mystery attached to Professor Samuels' method of accomplishing these marvels, and it is known that he does not use the drastic drugs and medicines that doctors depend upon. And it is a matter of proof that with the system this discovery gives him, he has made the blind see and the lame walk. He has revived the flickering spark of life in bodies on the very verge of the grave, and restored to health men and women given up to die by doctors and specialists.

Professor Samuels came into note several years ago by his almost miraculous cure of "Blind Joe," of Topeka, Kas., who was well known in that city, having sold peanuts and popcorn on the streets there for years. He had been blind for ten years and had exhausted all the means in his power to be cured, but had given up in despair until he fell into the hands of Professor Samuels, who effected a cure.

Professor Samuels has been arrested many times for practicing his system without having a diploma. On being interviewed a few days ago relative to his many arrests, Professor Samuels said:

"Yes, I have been arrested many times for practicing without a license, but in no case have I been convicted. Naturally, the medical profession are jealous of my success, and are fighting me most of the time, but how are they going to convict me? Do you suppose any jury, when my patients come into court, as they did at Alva, Okla., Newkirk, Okla., Ponca City, Okla., and other towns, and tell how they have been cured of all manner of trouble, do you suppose for a minute that any jury hearing these people and seeing with their own eyes what has been accomplished, is going to convict me? My trial at Alva was before a very able judge, Jesse J. Dunn, who is now Chief Justice of the state of Oklahoma; after hearing the evidence for and against me I was acquitted. At Newkirk I was tried before Judge Hausley, a very able judge. Judge Brown, a noted lawyer, was the prosecuting attorney, and fought the case very hard, but I was acquitted. These persecutions were brought because I have no license. Being the originator and only practitioner of my system of healing, how am I to have a diploma? I can't issue it to myself, and the medical fraternity, trotting along in the same harness for half a century, too blind to accept my discovery, which accomplishes actual results, make it impossible for me to procure a license as a representative of any of the recognized schools. So what am I to do but to proceed in my own way and accomplish results that astound humanity?

The professor here showed a reprint from the court records showing the proof of his assertions that the court had not convicted him.

Professor Samuels is a remarkable man. Bright, alert, progressive, and although 60, he is straight and active and gives one the impression that he is much younger. He talks with such an earnest conviction and enthusiasm of his work that the listener must believe him and believe in his work.

"What is the nature of your treatment?" was the next question.

"That is a secret that has taken many years of my life to accomplish. I can only say that my results are obtained treating diseases by dropping a colorless liquid, which I prepare, into the eye. Strange as it may seem, so-called incurable cases of consumption, Bright's disease, dropsy, epileptic fits, nervous prostration are treated in this apparently miraculous way. My system is based absolutely on scientific principles. The eye is the window of the soul. I have evolved a system of treating other bodily ills based on the relation of the eye to the system as a whole. This may seem strange, but here are the proofs."

Thereupon the professor placed before his interviewer his "Message of Facts," affidavits and letters in great numbers, many of them from responsible and well-known people, all bearing on his statements.

The case of Mr. C. C. Miller, residing near Hutchinson, Kas., who for years had suffered untold agony from hemorrhage of the kidneys and various complications of that dire malady, is another example of the almost miraculous results of Professor Samuels' strange treatment. Mr. Miller in his testimonial states that he had tried every remedy suggested by his medical advisers without obtaining relief, and at last, hearing of Professor Samuels' wonderful cures, decided to take his treatment. At that time he was in a deplorably enfeebled and emaciated condition, weighing only 118 pounds, and was almost without hope. Six months after beginning the treatment he was absolutely restored to health, weighed 155 pounds, and has had no recurrence of his trouble. Mr. Miller has lived in the vicinity of Hutchinson since 1877, is a man of high integrity, and his endorsement of Professor Samuels' method of cure should be regarded as the strongest kind of proof of its merit and reliability. In fact, the greater number of the professor's patients are of a class whose testimony cannot be discounted, and perhaps this has been one of the main reasons why his fame has spread so rapidly and brought so many of the afflicted to his office for treatment.

Mr. George Hartman, living at 211 North Meridian street, Wichita, Kas., in his testimonial states he had what some physicians pronounced Bright's disease and others called it diabetes. Various doctors—among them his family physician—had given him up to die. He was so weak he could hardly walk. About this time he heard of Professor Samuels and placed himself in Professor Samuels' care, and showed change for the better in a few weeks. He states that at the end of ten months he felt just as well as he ever did, and claims he is absolutely cured and has never had a recurrence of the trouble.

Mrs. J. T. Williamson, who resides at 200 B street West, Hutchinson, Kas., in her testimonial states she was almost on the verge of the grave with consumption and nervous trouble, and that for nearly twenty-two years she was seriously afflicted with St. Vitus' dance in addition to tuberculosis. She states that a leading physician had pronounced her incurable, and that she would die and be buried with the falling of the leaves in autumn. As a last resort she turned to Professor Samuels, and after starting his treatment she says she had only one hemorrhage of the lungs and began to improve. In a short time, she states, she was able to do her own work, and that she recently had her lungs examined by a doctor, who pronounced them absolutely sound and well.

Mrs. H. J. Burroughs, living at Collins, Ia., and who in her testimonial said she had a serious case of heart trouble, in a recent letter to Professor Samuels states: "I have not taken a drop of medicine since I began your treatment. Before that I had to take from one to four heart tablets a day. I had dizzy, blind spells, and my heart did not beat regularly at all, but just flutter. Now it beats regularly and does not bother me a bit. I tell everyone I talk with of your treatment and what it has done for me."

Mr. C. W. Neel, living at Broken Arrow, Okla., in his testimonial says he had a very bad case of rheumatism. Writing Professor Samuels in a recent letter he states as follows: "Thank you, Professor, ten thousand times for your assistance in curing me of that awful rheumatism. I am still hard at work and feeling fine."

Miss Daisy Hubbard, who lives at Alva, Okla., in a recent letter wrote: "For fifteen years I have been subject to epilepsy, and have received treatment from several noted doctors and have failed to receive permanent good." As a last resort she began treatment from Professor Samuels, and now in her testimonial says she has no symptoms of the disease.

Mrs. Louisa Lockhart, living at Washington, Kas., in her testimonial says she had a very bad case of kidney and bladder trouble. She had reached the point where her kidneys and bladder were in an awful condition. In a recent letter to Professor Samuels she states: "After taking your treatment two weeks I was able to do my own housework, which I had not done for months. I took the treatment one month and now I am well in every respect, thanks to your wonderful treatment."

"Is it necessary for your patients to come to see you to be treated?" was asked. "No, my treatment can be sent by mail. Many of my patients come to see me, but it is not always necessary. My treatment is sent to hundreds, and, in fact, I am as successful in treating that way as though the patients were right here. To people from a distance who write me, an information blank is sent to fill out. In this way I am enabled to send them the treatment with full directions for its use."

"I should think with your ability to cure you would be in a position to demand big money from your patients," remarked the interviewer. "No, I do not do that now. My charges, when the patients used to call on me in person, used to be pretty high. I am getting old, and I feel that it is my duty in my last years to place my treatment in the hands of the poor as well as the rich. I believe that I owe a duty to mankind, and that as many people as possible, no matter what race or nationality, nor where located, should be benefited by my life's work. On this account, I have reduced my charges so they are within reach of all.

"My greatest aim in life from now on will be to relieve the ills of humanity, and when death shall claim me, I have arranged so that my secret will not die with me, but will be known, so that men in all ages to come will reap the reward of my life's work."

Everyone who is sick, no matter what their troubles may be, should write Professor Samuels, room 110, Samuels Bldg., Wichita, Kas., for his "Message of Facts," and they will find something in it of interest to them.

How About Your Straw Pile?

The threshing of small grain is a process which is very important to the farmer and the thresherman. The question "Is there grain in your straw pile?" is a very pertinent one asked by Nichols & Shepard Co. of Battle Creek, Mich. They are builders of threshing machinery and have a card addressed to you on page 2 of this paper.

Best Watch in the World.

One hundred and eighty of the leading railroads have adopted the Howard Watch as the standard of excellence. It is because the Howard Watch has no actual competitor. There is an interesting story about this watch which our patrons will take pleasure in reading. Just write a postal card to Dept. 122, Howard Watch Works, Boston, Mass., and ask for the story of The First American Watch. See page 13.

The Eyes and Ears of Night.

For the fourth time he had said "Good night," but still they lingered on the frosty doorstep.

"Ah, dearest," he whispered tenderly, gazing toward the starlit skies, "the night has a thousand eyes."

"Sh! You goose!" continued the pretty girl, as she noticed the dark forms at the opposite windows. "Not so loud! The night also has a thousand ears."—Chicago News.

Don't Wear a Truss

FREE

STUART'S PLAS-TR-PADS are different from the painful truss, being made self-adhesive purposely to hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Process of cure is natural, so no further use for trusses. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write TODAY.

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We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED, Plated WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch, American made, guaranteed 5 years, and a beautiful Ring, for selling only 20 packages of beautiful high grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 20 packages, and when sold, send us $2, and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring and Chain. WELLS MFG. CO., DEPT. 586, CHICAGO.

PILES, FISTULA, BLEEDING, RECTAL, ULCER, Etc.

Cured without surgical operation. Cures guaranteed. All protruding stopped in one or two treatments. Do not continue to suffer when you can be cured without an operation. Consultation free. Call or write, inclosing 2c. stamp for 172-page Book on Rectal Diseases.

DR. M. NEY SMITH, 302 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.

$3.50 Recipe Cures Weak Kidneys Free

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for the troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-1174 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you see it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

Tobacco Habit Banished

DR. ELDERS' TOBACCO BOON BANISHES all forms of Tobacco Habit in 72 to 120 hours. A positive, quick and permanent relief. Easy to take. No craving for Tobacco after the first dose. One to three boxes for all ordinary cases. We guarantee results in every case or refund money. Send for our free booklet giving full information. Elders' Sanatarium, Dept. 86. St. Joseph, Mo

NO MORE WHISKY ADVERTISING.

The TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC of St. Louis, Mo., makes the announcement that no more whisky advertising will be printed in its paper. This will be good news to most of our readers. The TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC is the oldest, biggest and best metropolitan semi-weekly newspaper in the United States, and by cutting out this line of advertising it should greatly increase its circulation in this community. The subscription price is 50 cents a year, but for a short time only they will make a special rate of three years for $1. Be sure to take advantage of this liberal offer, and by all means advise your friends and neighbors of the fact that all whisky and liquor advertising has been discontinued and that $1 will pay for a three-year subscription. Write for free sample copy. Send orders to The St. Louis Republic, St. Louis, Mo.

Flowers on the Farm.

Happy is that farm home where the owners appreciate the value of flowers. The flower beds and the flowering vines will remain in the memories of the children as long as life lasts.

The dahlia is one of the most attractive flowers that can be grown. New varieties of it are constantly being brought out by the seedsmen. But these new varieties need to be manured well, or in time the flowers will revert to original forms. Some of the new ones are almost as beautiful as chrysanthemums.

One of the very beautiful fall flowers is salvia. This needs to be prepared for in the spring, for the plants are of slow growth, and they should be set out by hundreds to be effective. They are like a flame of fire when they are massed together in the fall. In the city of Washington the salvia is one of the most used plants. By October it is to be seen massed in great banks, giving a touch of color to almost every scene. Our farms are now using it effectively, but many have not yet awakened to its value as a beautifier.

Plant a good many perennial flowers. They are the great standbys, for they come up every year, even when they are forgotten. Perennial phlox are now being extensively used and are hardy. Peonies are perhaps the most universally used of all the perennial flowers, for they group beautifully.

Some of the spires will be found very useful in locations where winter conditions are hard. Spires Van Houtii makes a fine fringe for large buildings. But Spires Sobifolia is perhaps more persistent in fighting its way. The writer has seen it growing far north in British America, and it was thriving there as a hedge plant, where the cold and the fierceness of the winds made other plants impossible of perpetuation. It has a flowering racime that is pretty as long as it lasts. It produces suckers in profusion, and when a single plant has obtained a foothold there will be no trouble in getting as many others as are desired.

A late flowering annual is the China aster. It is surprising how beautiful it is when grown on land that has been well manured. The writer has raised these plants when the flowers were so large that they were persistently mistaken for chrysanthemums.

One cause of poor success with flowers is a restriction of plant food, and this in the villages causes the blasting of many hopes. But in the country large supplies of manure are available, and there is no reason why the flowers should not be a success.

But the better plan is to grow as many varieties of flowers as possible. This not only increases the interest in them but increases the chances for success. Some varieties thrive under conditions that prove fatal to others.

The growing of flowers on the farm offers a wide field for experimentation. Some remarkable successes will often be scored with common plants. The writer saw on one farm in Central Illinois a crimson rambler rose bush with ten thousand roses all in bloom at the same time. It was a wonder in that neighborhood, and made the farm where it was grown a notable place. Yet it was perhaps an accidental success that may be repeated now and then in other localities.

Even if the so-called reciprocity treaty with Canada fails to become a law, that country has obtained some free advertising that is worth considerable money.

PRIZE-WINNING RHODE ISLAND RED HEN, bred and owned by A. B. Lampert, of Brinkman, Ark. Score, 94¾. Shown three times and won each time in single classes.

GRAND SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

This glorious and beautiful picture is 6x8 inches and is mounted on a nice green mat which is 8x11 inches. It is just the right size for a panel picture. It is rich in colors and is ready to tack or hang on the wall. It is not necessary to frame this picture, but no picture in the world is better worth framing.

Mother and Child.

The dark, warm colors of the room, enlightened by the glow of the candles; the chubby face; the restful, healthy, natural position of the child; his delicate, little hands; and the fond look of the mother, all go towards perfecting a picture that will be enjoyed and give happiness to any house it may enter.

We offer this picture as a subscription premium. Send us 25 cents and we will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for six months. We will also send one mounted copy of the **Mother and Child Picture**, in colors, postpaid, and safe delivery guaranteed. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

The Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find Twenty-five (25) Cents to pay for six-months' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and one copy of the mounted **Mother and Child Picture.**

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Blood Poison

30-Day Treatment FREE

Remarkable Results Produced By New Vegetable Treatment Without Use Of Mercury or Potash.

The terrible results of mercury and potash on blood poison are well known. The most these drugs can do is to drive the blood poison back into the system and smother it for several years. Then when you think you are cured, pitiful mercury symptoms often break out, and you find that your bones have been rotting all the while. Your teeth may begin to loosen and your tissues, glands, brain and vital organs show the terrible destructive power of the mercury and potash. Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Imbecility and Premature Death are then almost inevitable. Medical authorities admit that this is so.

The remarkable new treatment, called the Obbac Treatment, is purely vegetable, containing positively no mineral poison whatever, no mercury, potash, narcotics or opiates. It has produced remarkable changes in only 30 days. Treat yourself privately at home, and become as free from taint as a new-born child.

The wonderful Wasserman Test, the only blood poison test known to scientists, has proven that a man has been completely purified by the Obbac Treatment.

Don't spend months and years of your precious life, and destroy your health forever by taking mercury and potash which doctors commonly prescribe. Write today. Send your name and address and complete description of your case to the Obbac Co., 1200 Obbac Bldg., Chicago, and they will send you at once in an absolutely plain, firmly sealed package, a full 30-day treatment absolutely free.

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Expelled alive in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information FREE. DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist,

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This fine, sweet-toned violin also white horse hair bow and box resin free for selling 20 pkgs. Art Post Cards at 10c. per pkge. Send for cards—When sold, send $2.00 and Violin and Complete Outfit will be sent promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 16, Chicago.

FAULTY METABOLISM AS A COMMON CAUSE OF DISEASE, is the subject discussed in Bulletin No. 1 of the Shafer Pathological Laboratory. The Bulletin is sent free on request and will prove interesting to everyone in Pain and Poor Health.

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PRICE 25 CENTS, by mail, post-paid.

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TO buy a roofing that requires painting is inviting trouble. Painted roofings are as out of date as the harvester machinery of thirty years ago.

The roofing of to-day needs no painting. That's one of its great features.

If you are still using the "old rubber kind," the kind that requires painting every year or two to keep it tight, we want to tell you about Amatite; why it *needs no painting;* why it *wears longer* than the smooth-surfaced" roofings, and why it *costs less.*

We want to send you a sample so that you can see what a solid, substantial waterproof roofing Amatite really is. Write to-day. Address nearest office.

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TRADE B MARK

Among the Flowers.

When receiving plants from the florist, always keep a sharp lookout for insect pests. Even the most careful grower sometimes lets a plant among the thousands slip from his hands with a small colony of unwelcome dwellers. And when we see with what persistence certain insects will cling and how rapidly they multiply the wonder comes that he can do as well as he does.

Different insects require different treatment. With the hose turned on daily there is little chance for the red spider to get in its work; but aphis, scale or something else may through this avenue work its way into your window.

Wash plants thoroughly, examine with a lens, and then keep apart from your own collection for two or three weeks in order to be sure that they are free from insects. If not, use strenuous efforts to rid them of parasites, and the task will be comparatively light if you know that the trouble is restricted to the newcomers, usually small plants.

Florists frequently send out printed directions for managing the new plants. If so, follow them carefully. If not, those which seem a bit dry should have the roots placed in water for a few hours before planting. This will give the plant a chance to soak up an abundance of moisture and thus tend to prevent withering. Most plants like warmth and partial shade until root growth is fully established. However, there are special cases which require individual attention, and some common sense as well as a general knowledge of the plants at hand is essential. Certainly no one would think of soaking a cactus in water, no matter if it had been days on the road.

If you have a shady spot which defies your efforts at flower gardening, why not try ferns and wild flowers? Go to the woods some wet day and carefully lift a half dozen large ferns, being careful to dig deep enough to get the strong, woody roots almost entire. Transplant them as soon as possible, giving rich loam or garden soil, and protect them from the sun for a few days, always keeping them well watered. A combination of ferns and violets is a most charming border for the shaded porch. Select such violets as flourish best in your own locality. The great blue, stemless ones do not object to removal, even when in full bloom, and they seed so freely that they will well hold their place. The large Canada violet, white and fragrant, is another choice variety, and those who have access to the charming bird's-foot variety may certainly consider themselves fortunate.

Almost any plant will keep its fine appearance better through the season if regularly stripped of blossoms. In the well-kept parks and gardens a part of the regular work is the clipping of all fading blossoms. If we would see the beds remain at their best this must be done; or, better, pick them while fresh and send them to friends. It is the kind of generosity which pays.

Sow phlox or asters among the spring flowering bulbs and border the bed with alyssum. This will not only economize space but will prevent any bare space to deface.

Avoid, above all things, planting more ground than you can care for. The well-cared-for bed of some simple flower is infinitely more satisfactory than the choicest plants neglected. There is to the flower lover a pathetic side to this neglected bed. It is a sort of outrage upon nature's wards. There is tragedy in the way they are choked and smothered by weeds or dried by the hot sun. Select with care and then treat your plants well if you would get satisfaction from them or impart it to your friends.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Conversation in the Home.

Youth is the time when the strongest impressions are made, the most facts accumulated. The home may easily supplement the school in adding to the foundation of an intelligent citizen by a bit of care in the conversation. There are small children who talk almost like old folks when with them. And yet they are as thoroughly alert to childish pleasures as any child. They may see the common-sense phase of any proposition, or they may be able to tell you all the facts and figures regarding the dinner or dress of a neighbor. It all depends upon the training.

If we abstain from anything more elevating in conversation than neighborhood gossip, the little ones can scarcely be expected to do better. But if we apply a small part of our thought each day to some interesting fact, some thought which will make a better citizen, there will soon be gained both to children and adults material which will be of benefit in after life.

If the thought is new, commence gradually. Read something of interest to relate at the table. It may be a description of the Roosevelt dam. The information drawn out will give a page of geography to the credit of the children. It will give a lasting impression of the power which science is giving to agriculture.

Or, each one in the family may be expected to look up something funny to furnish spice for the supper. What if there are old jokes presented! Some of them are worth laughing twice over. And the result is much more satisfactory than eating the meal in silence or discussing the folly of Mary Jane in marrying John or in choosing a pea-green silk for the wedding dress. Your family will be the happier, more fluent in conversation, better informed, and better able to do their part in the world's work.—Bessie L. Putnam.

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Children's Dresses.

For common wear the sailor dress still holds it own, though it is belted down instead of the blouse effect of a few years ago. Ginghams are even more popular than ever, and the mercerized goods are almost as handsome as silk, with the added merits of cheapness and durability. As they are wider than prints they really cost little more, while the fact that they wear much better should be credited to them by the busy woman to whom the family sewing is burdensome.

A plain sailor collar and belt of the dominant color in the gingham gives a finishing touch that is charming. If one wishes, two or three of these collars may be made for the same suit, not only giving a chance for casting aside the soiled one, but making the entire suit look different. A school girl who has a blue-and-white suit made one collar and belt of white shrunk cotton with blue stars worked with mercerized thread in each corner of the collar and the letters "U. S. N." on the belt. The latter can be embroidered or appliqued with blue cloth, as preferred. Another collar was of plain blue with white trimmings. The latter, too, was shaped to a point in front, while the other one had the square effect in both front and back.

This but illustrates how a variation in the little details may give the effect of a larger wardrobe; and every girl likes to have as many changes as possible, especially when it can be done with almost no additional expense. Material which will match nicely with such a plan may often be found among the left-overs of last season.

A new stitch in embroidery which promises to be popular and is easily done is the cord stitch. If you have not the stamping outfit, simple designs may be traced on tissue paper, basted upon the cloth at the place, and the paper not covered by the stitches torn away when the work is finished.

Commence by knotting one end of the embroidery silk or mercerized thread used and pass the needle up through the cloth at the end of the line traced. An eighth of an inch below this take a stitch at right angles to pattern line, drawing it close yet not tight enough to draw the goods. This will form a stitch on the outside nearly parallel with the pattern line. Next take a stitch through this stitch; that is, merely pass your thread under it; and last, make a buttonhole stitch in exactly the place where the stitch was originally taken. The stitch is really made up of three processes, but is exceedingly simple and gives a very pretty cord effect when completed. Any child can quickly learn it, and thus put many fancy touches upon her clothing.

At all seasons there are bargains to be picked up in lace and embroidery, and these will find many uses in the evolution of the summer dress. If you cannot afford expensive goods, remember that wash goods are really more appropriate for children than the silks, and are very much prettier than cheap silks. There is such a variety from which to select that a beautiful dress may surely be found by everyone, with the prices varied to suit the purse.

Some of the dotted goods are exquisite, while the girl who wishes that she were more slender will prefer the stripes. If colored goods are preferred, be sure that the colors will wash well. Black and white shepherd checks are favorites still.

Above all, do not overdress the child. Simplicity is one of the charms of children's clothing, and the useless frills and trimmings may easily be carried to the point of vulgarity.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Tommy de Peyster—"My brother made ugly faces at you yesterday and you didn't darst to fight. You pretended you didn't notice 'im." Eddie Tuffnut—"I didn't, either. I thought they was natural."—Chicago Daily News.

IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD

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Very Elegant Pattern Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Each pattern is new and original. In this edition we present for consideration twenty seasonable patterns absolutely up-to-date, with directions for ordering and quantity of material required.

PRACTICAL STYLES.

No. 6636.—Russian Blouse Coat For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. 3½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2⅝ yards 44, 2½ yards 52, ¾ yard 27 for trimming, for sixteen-year size.

No. 6935.—Three-piece Adjustable Chemise. Small, 32 or 34; medium, 36 or 38; large, 40 or 42 bust. 2½ yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide, 7½ yards of insertion, 8 yards of edging, 1½ yards of ribbon, for medium size.

No. 6910.—Evening Cloak, With or Without Plaits at Lower Edge. One size. 5½ yards of material 21 or 27 inches wide, 2¾ yards 44 or 52, 5 yards of banding 8 inches wide, for medium size.

No. 5798.—Child's Rompers. Two to six years. Three yards of material 27 inches wide, 2⅛ yards 36, 1 yard 27 inches wide for collar, cuffs and belt, for four-year size.

No. 6933.—Girl's Coat. Four, six and eight years. 3⅝ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2¼ yards 44 or 52, ⅝ yard 20 for collar and cuffs, for six-year size.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S ATTIRE.

No. 6885.—House Jacket. 34 to 44 bust. 4¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36, 2½ yards 44, ½ yard of silk for trimming, for medium size.

No. 6963.—Overwaist With Tunic For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. The material required is 3¾ yards 27 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, for the sixteen-year size.

No. 6945.—Child's One-piece Apron, Closed on Shoulders. Four, six and eight years. One yard of material 27 or 36 inches wide, 1¼ yards of banding, for six-year size.

No. 6966.—Girl's Coat, With or Without Sailor Collar. Four yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 4½ yards of braid. Sizes, ten, twelve and fourteen years.

No. 6835.—Two-piece Skirt For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. Three yards of material 24 or 27 inches wide, 2 yards 44 or 52, for sixteen-year size.

SEASONABLE MODELS.

No. 6960.—Shirt Waist. 34 to 42 bust measure. 2⅝ yards of material 21 inches wide, 1⅜ yards 36 or 44 inches, for the side and pointed portions, 1¼ yards 18 inches wide for the center portions, ⅝ yard 18 for the yoke and undersleeves, and ⅜ yard 20 inches wide for the trimming bands, for medium size.

No. 6948.—Tucked Blouse For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. 2¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, 1½ yards 36, 1⅛ yards 44, for blouse; ⅜ yard 27 for trimming; 1⅛ yards 36 inches wide, with ¾ yard of all-over lace for guimpe, for sixteen-year size.

No. 6882.—House Gown For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. 5⅝ yards of material 27 inches wide, 4¼ yards 36, 3¼ yards of material 44 inches wide, ½ yard of silk for bands, for sixteen-year size.

No. 6836.—Plaited Tunic Skirt. 22 to 30 waist. 9½ yards of material 24 or 27 inches wide, 7½ yards 36, 5½ yards 44, with 1⅝ yards 36 inches wide for foundation, 2 yards when plaited, for medium size.

No. 6950.—Girl's Princess Dress. To be slipped over the head. Four, six and eight years. 2½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36 or 44, for six-year size.

PRETTY MODELS.

No. 6946.—Blouse or Shirt Waist. 34 to 44 bust. With three-quarter, full or plain long sleeves. 3⅜ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36, 1⅞ yards 44, for medium size.

No. 6890.—Child's Apron. Four, six and eight years. 1⅝ yards of material 27 or 36 inches wide, 2½ yards of wide and 2½ yards of narrow banding, for six-year size

No. 6964.—Girl's Dress With Box Plait. Eight, ten and twelve years. Four yards of material 27 inches wide, 3¼ yards 36, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with ⅞ yard 27 inches wide, for ten-year size.

No. 6754.—Skirt With Panel Effect. 22 to 30 waist. With five-gored upper portion, lengthened by circular flounce, in walking length or with train. Seven yards of material 24 or 27 inches wide, 6½ yards 32, 4¼ yards 44; width of long skirt at lower edge, 3 yards, for medium size.

No. 6965.—Child's Dress With Straight Lower Edge. 2¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with ⅜ yard of all-over embroidery to make as shown in the front view, 2 yards of flouncing 23 inches wide, ⅜ yard of all-over embroidery and ½ yard of plain material 27 or 36 inches wide, to make as shown in the back view, for two-year size.

Please be sure to give the size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address plainly, that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

The price of each pattern is 10 cents.

Please address all pattern orders to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

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Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments.

I am a woman.
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I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousnnss, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always results from its use.

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His First and Last Appearance.

"In the days of the first Cleveland Athletic Club the city was fairly overrun with boxers great and small," says former Councilman C. L. Carran. "There were many boxing schools, and the ambition of many a young man was to be a second Sullivan, a McCoy or a Corbett. One boy in whom I was much interested had an idea that he could fight, and one night he invited me down to the Cleveland Athletic Club to see him in action.

"As this boy went into the ring he beckoned the referee over to his corner and asked him to make an announcement. The referee was willing, and said:

"'Mr. Black asks me to say that this is his first appearance in any ring.'

"In about seven seconds my boy friend was lying flat on his back with small chances of getting on his feet for an hour or two. He was badly hurt physically, but his mind was clear. He whispered something to the referee, and this official stopped the count.

"'Mr. Black wishes to supplement his announcement of a few seconds ago,' said the referee, addressing the crowd. 'This is not only his first but absolutely his last appearance in the ring.'"—Cleveland Leader.

A Really Wonderful Lawyer.

There was a Prosecuting Attorney in Texas whose methods were so dramatic and uniformly successful that he not only became the terror of evil-doers but an object of admiration, especially among the negroes.

Upon retirement from office he was at once much sought after by those charged with crime. The first two cases which he defended resulted in conviction, much to his chagrin.

An old negro who had watched his prosecution in admiring wonder and looked up with equal interest when he conducted the defense, accosted him just after his defeat and said: "Mars Earle, you sho' is a wonder. No matter which side you's on, they go to the pen just the same."—Case and Comment.

Sunflower seed shipped to the St. Louis market has been selling at $1.75 to $2.00 per 100 pounds.

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ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 1322 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

Marketing Eggs Through the Creamery.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 445, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, can be had by writing to the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and asking for a copy of it.

The bulletin is entitled as above: "Marketing Eggs Through the Creamery," and it is by Prof. Robert R. Slocum, Animal Husbandman in Poultry Investigation.

The bulletin first describes the usual method of marketing eggs, which is true to life, and explains the method by which the farmer brings eggs to the country store; how the country store accumulates them and ships them; how they are finally disposed of, and how everything conspires towards marketing good and bad, fresh and stale, clean and dirty eggs all together, and how good eggs laid by good hens reach the consumer as inferior eggs and sometimes as rotten eggs, with the result that everybody is kicking, including the consumer.

Prof. Slocum then goes on to state how eggs were sold through a creamery in Northern Minnesota; how the farmers delivered their eggs when they delivered their milk or their cream; how the farmers had to sign an agreement to send in eggs that were fresh and of uniform size, sorted in cartons, white in one and brown in another, each egg stamped with the trade mark of the creamery as a guarantee of quality and with a number, noting the farm the eggs came from, so as to trace all bad eggs back to the farm.

The bulletin goes on to state how the cases are filled up with cartons and shipped to the same people who were handling the butter from the same creamery, the cost of handling being not over a cent a dozen. Farmers as distant as fourteen miles from the creamery thus had their eggs placed fresh, clean and stylish into the consuming market at Duluth. The prices received net by the farmer ranged from 19 to 40 cents, and the yearly average was over 25 cents. A little country village that did not previously ship out eggs amounting to $300 increased the output to $4,000, and the farmer received the money, and they did not have to ship in eggs from Canada to supply the city of Duluth. The bulletin concludes by saying:

"It can not be denied that in the particular case described above, marketing eggs through the creamery has been a success. It has brought about carefulness on the part of the producer and a most decided improvement in the quality of the eggs. It has, moreover, provided the market with a grade of good, fresh eggs, which are always in good demand and which at present are almost unobtainable at certain seasons in the cities. It has, in doing this, prevented a considerable waste and loss in quality which is normally associated with the marketing of eggs in the Middle West, and has increased very materially the price which the producer receives. It would appear, in view of the fact that the creamery seems a logical and natural agency for the handling of eggs to good advantage, that this method, with modifications, is adaptable to a wide range of conditions, and that many creameries could well afford to make eggs as well as butter one of the products which they handle. Wherever this method is adopted it should mean a most acceptable increase in the price received by the farmer for his eggs, and this without any increase in cost to the consumer."

A Rare Chance and a Remarkable Offer!

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This is a subscription offer. A live one for people who appreciate a good thing. It appeals to all who own or rent a small piece of ground. All people can have good literature all the year round and grapes in season. Just read this.

THE LADIES' WORLD is a monthly magazine, forty-eight pages, four columns to the page, highly illustrated, cover in colors, beautiful, delightful, splendidly edited, lovely stories, instructive articles, lessons in housekeeping, domestic science, dressmaking, music, amusements, etc. It is fully equal in value to any monthly family publication.

THE NATIONAL FARMER AND STOCK GROWER, issued monthly at St. Louis, Mo., is a nice, clean, general farm publication, full of practical, interesting and instructive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It is very useful to general farmers, and especially so to cattle, hog and sheep raisers, dairymen, horse and mule raisers and dealers, and it contains more good poultry facts than most of the poultry papers. The best live stock illustrations appear in The National Farmer and Stock Grower. There are thirty-two pages, four columns to the page.

EIGHT STANDARD TWO-YEAR-OLD GRAPEVINES. These grapevines are ready for planting. They are two-year-old vines from the best Chautauqua vineyards. The collection consists of:

NO. 1. MOORE'S EARLY—Black, bunch not quite as large as Concord; berry larger and very much like it in flavor and quality. Vine a moderate grower. Produces a fair, and with high cultivation a heavy crop. Ripens early. Succeeds best on rich soil.

NO. 2. CATAWBA—Dark red when fully ripe. Bunch large, moderately compact; berries medium to large; skin thick; flesh of rich, vinous flavor. Vine a good grower, hardy, very productive. Ripens late.

NO. 3. DIAMOND—White. Bunch large, compact; berries large, round. Vine a good grower, with thick, heavy foliage; hardy and productive; of fine quality. Ripens a little before Concord.

NO. 4. CONCORD—Black; early. Decidedly the most popular grape in America, and deservedly so. Bunch large, compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; flesh juicy, sweet, tender; vine a strong grower. For general cultivation the most reliable variety.

NO. 5. AGAWAM — Red or maroon. Bunch loose, berries large; flesh juicy, of a rich, peculiar, aromatic flavor; ripens about with Concord; vine strong, hardy and productive.

NO. 6. NIAGARA—White. Bunch very large and handsome; berries large, round; skin thin, tough, does not crack; melting, sweet, with a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own; ripens with Concord, sometimes a little earlier. Vine productive.

NO. 7. DELAWARE—Red. Bunch small, compact; berries small; skin thin but firm; flesh very sweet and refreshing; ripens with Concord or a little before. Vine hardy, productive; requires rich soil and good culture.

NO. 8. WORDEN—Black. Bunch very large, skin thin. Superior to the Concord in the following points: It is better in quality, has a larger berry, a more compact and handsome cluster and ripens five or ten days earlier. It fully equals the Concord in vigor, health and productiveness.

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Beds and Bedding.

Unless the beds are carefully looked over and cleaned, they may make considerable trouble during the summer months, and if any traces of bugs are found, put gasoline in all the cracks and crevices about the bed where they may hide, and be careful to air the room and bedding after using gasoline. After giving the beds a thorough cleaning, it is easy to keep bugs off the beds by using a little care in inspecting them each day. If you have no gasoline, coal oil can be used, but this leaves an oily condition, which is quite undesirable.

Both the iron and wooden beds can be cleaned without any injury to the paint or enamel by washing a small portion at a time with warm suds and a soft cloth, and then rinsing with clear, cold water and drying with clean, soft cloth. When the whole surface has been gone over in this way, rub vigorously with old flannel or soft pieces of silk until the high polish is restored. Enamel paints cost so little that there is no excuse for letting a white iron bed go shabby, and one or two coats of paint will make it look like a new bed.

One of the best coverings for cool nights in summer is a light-weight comfort made of cheese-cloth or of any thin, soft material, and tied with any of the cheap silks that come on spools or with tidy cotton. For a summer comfort a pound, or a pound and a half at most, of pure white cotton is sufficient for each one, and sometimes nice coverings for these comforts are made from the best breadths of old summer dresses.

A white counterpane looks better and is more easily washed than any other outside covering, and they should be washed by themselves, and not hurried through the weekly washing, and if they are soaked in plenty of warm, soft water, then put into a tub of hot borax suds, they will require no boiling, unless they were very soiled before washing, and they will come out beautifully white and clean. It is best to put them through a strong suds and then through a light borax suds, then put them in a tub and pour boiling water over them, and when this is cold, rinse them through one clear water.

There is nothing better than the borax suds for washing the cotton blankets that are so much used now, as it helps to keep them soft, and by putting them to soak in the suds a very little rubbing gets them clean, and they are almost as easily washed as a cotton sheet and need no ironing.—Martha.

Golden Arrow Seed Catalogue.

The A. W. Schisler Grain Company, 808 North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo., will send a catalogue of vegetable, flower, field and garden seeds to any of our readers who will write for it. It is called the Golden Arrow Seed Catalogue and is named after their Golden Arrow Seed Corn, which is a very prolific yielder and the cleanest and brightest yellow corn on the market.

Building Farm Houses and Barns.

Building and construction are made easy, simple and economical on the farm. There are manufacturers who have successfully overcome all difficulties. The first difficulty the farmer has to contend with is to draw suitable plans. This is done for him. Original plans cost much money, but the manufacturer has had many plans drawn and the farmer can buy the working plans complete for very little money. The farmer can buy plans of almost any house or outbuildings that he can imagine. He can construct the buildings at home, or he can buy the buildings ready-made. He can buy the lumber at home and buy the millwork at the factory. Foremost in doing all this work for the farmer is Gordon-Van Tine Co., 2482 Case street, Davenport, Iowa, and it will pay any farmer to send 10 cents to pay postage on their Home Builder's Plan Book.

FREE 39 PIECE DINNER SETS FREE

I want to give one of these beautiful American Beauty Rose Dinner Sets to every Lady Reader of this Paper ABSOLUTELY FREE.

My Offer. I will give every lady reader of this paper one of these beautiful 39-piece Dinner sets, decorated with the large, deep glowing American Beauty Rose, the most beautiful rose in the world. I INVITE YOU TO TAKE IT. I ask you only to aid me in the very slightest degree among your friends. Just speak a kind word in my behalf. I really want to place this magnificent dinner set on your table without allowing you to pay me one penny.

Send me no money.

Just mail me a postal card or sign the coupon. ***But do this Today.*** I will then send you, ***all charges paid,*** 20 packages of my very best high grade post cards. I want you to give a package of post cards ***free*** to your friends on my 25c introductory offer. Each package contains an assortment of cards, all different, no two alike. These are the very finest gold finished flower and motto post cards, and all your friends will want a package when they see how beautiful the cards really are. When you have given away the post cards on my special intoductory offer, the 39-Piece American Beauty Rose Dinner Set will be shipped to you at once absolutely free. ***There will be no delay.*** The dinner sets are packed in strong boxes guaranteed against all breakage.

Special Extra Prize. I will give you a whole box of six lovely and beautiful handkerchiefs if you are ***prompt*** and show me that you mean business. But you must be ***prompt.*** I insist on ***promptness.*** Send me your name and address ***today.*** Let me hear from you at once. Remember, you get the handkerchiefs in addition to the Dinner Set. The half dozen handkerchiefs is an ***extra gift,*** given you for being prompt. ***Don't delay a minute.*** Get your pencil and write ***today. Do it now!*** Remember, you get the 39-piece Gold Medal Dinner Set ***Free.*** And besides an ***extra gift*** of six beautiful handkerchiefs for promptness. Address

S.M.Mattox, 1436 Virginia St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Decorations are the real genuine American Beauty Rose design, intermingled with the most exquisite traceries of gold. And each piece bears the genuine stamp and ***trade-mark*** of the great world-renowned Owen Potteries of Minerva. This stamp ***guarantees*** the quality of the china, guarantees it absolutely. It proves to you that you are getting the real ***Gold Medal*** China, the ***"Ware that Wears."*** You should see the rich, deep red of these delicious roses. They are burned into this handsome chinaware by the triplicate process of firing and then glazed with the perfection of knowlege gained by nearly half a hundred years of china making This is an offer you ***must*** accept if you want the ***most beautiful Dinner Set*** ever made.

Sign this Coupon-

Put Your Name Right Here!

Do it NOW! Never before has there been such a startling and wonderful premium offered. Remember it is free to you —39-pieces free—no disagreeable work and a grand extra prize of six handkerchiefs if you are prompt. Sign this Coupon today. Grasp this great and extraordinary offer— the greatest and the most extraordinary offer ever made.

Sign this Coupon TODAY. Don't Delay. Do it NOW!

CUT OR TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

S. M. MATTOX, 1436 Virginia St., Kansas City, Mo.

Please send me the 20 packages of post cards to give away on your 25c introductory offer. I want the 39-piece Dinner Set.

NAME

P. O.

STATE

St., R.R. or Box

Are You Nervous?

Nervousness is often merely a sign of physical weakness, an indication that the body is out of tune. Bodi-Tone, which is offered on trial to every reader, has proven of immense value in nervous exhaustion, tired nerves, jangling nerves and shattered nerves, because its action in toning the body is just what is needed in the big majority of these cases. See trial offer on last page.

To Buy Groceries Right.

Montgomery Ward & Co. have issued a New Pure Food Grocery Catalogue. This firm is well and favorably known as a strictly reliable house, and hundreds of thousands of farmers will testify to this from having bought of them for many years. To get this catalogue, all you have to do is to write a postal card, saying: "Please send us your grocery catalogue as advertised in The National Farmer and Stock Grower." Address, Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago Avenue Bridge, Chicago, Ill., or to Montgomery Ward & Co., Nineteenth and Campbell streets, Kansas City, Mo. The service is equally as good from either establishment.

The Land Interest.

From Jacksboro, Texas, it was reported on April 22d that the Worthington-Knox Land and Cattle Company had sold to Messrs. E. R. and Warren Worthington, of Peabody and Whitewater, Kas., 11,270 7-12 acres of land for a consideration of $174,952.50. The tract is the old J. W. Knox ranch, which begins just north of the city limits and extends some twelve or fifteen miles direct north, including the west fork of the Trinity river and the Jack county oil fields.

Simpson-Eddystone
Fast Black Shepherd Plaids and Stripes

Durable dress-fabrics are the only kind that "pay to make up."

Smart, stylish spring and summer dresses can be made economically of these superior calicoes which have received the approval of three generations of women.

Their durable well-woven cloth printed in many beautiful designs with intense inseparable color have made them the standard cotton wash goods since 1842.

Show this advertisement to your dealer when you order, and don't accept substitutes. If not in your dealer's stock write us his name and address. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philad'a

Founded 1842 by Wm. Simpson Sr.

MAY MANTON EMBROIDERY.

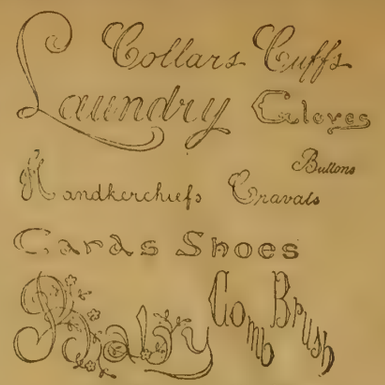
These paper patterns require only a hot iron to insure a perfect transfer on cloth. The way to do it is to lay the material to be stamped on a padded ironing board or table, place the pattern over it with the printed side down and press over the entire surface of the paper with a hot iron, when a perfect outline will result. Please order by embroidery number.

Different Size Knots.

No. 564.—This consists of bow knots in various sizes, to be embroidered solidly or outlined, with fancy stitches between. The price of each pattern is 10 cents.

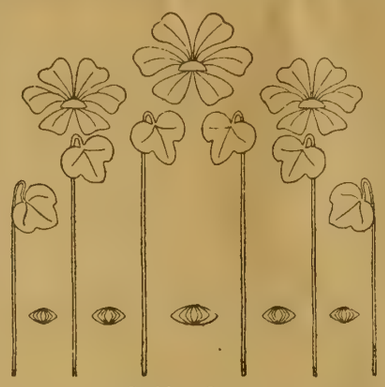
Sofa Cushion or Pillow.

No. 557.—This is a new and elegant design for embroidering an infant's pillow, sofa cushion or centerpiece. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



Words, Words, Words.

No. 563.—Designs for embroidering words, adapted to different purposes. Very attractive when finished. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



Cushion Cover.

No. 554.—Design suitable for embroidering a cushion cover seventeen inches square. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

A Baby's Bib.

No. 561 is a very good design for embroidering a baby's bib, having scalloped edges buttonholed. The price of the pattern as usual is 10 cents.

Three-inch Band.

No. 558.—Designed for a band three inches wide, to be beaded or embroidered. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Towel Ends.

No. 559.—Design for embroidered towel ends. The complete design with space for initial is given for one end; scallops are given for two ends. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Please send all orders for these embroidery patterns to the **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Work For the Children.

One of the essentials in leading children to like the farm is to get them started in some money-making phase of it. They see the town children working into something which assures spending money and naturally become discouraged if the few dimes allowed them must be asked for when they have really done much hard work. It is all right to dispense with the idea which calls for a "tip" every time a little errand is done, yet it is also right to prove to them that there is a good living to be made upon the farm.

No two farmers are situated exactly alike, and the plan which is adapted to one will not go in another case. If you are dairying, why not assign to each child the milking of a certain number of cows or some other duty connected with the work, paying a certain per cent. of profit when the monthly check arrives from the factory? If they feed the calves and pigs, give them a share in the live stock, and don't make the irreparable mistake of selling their part when marketing time comes and pocketing the proceeds. They will soon measure up the moral side of such a deal, and then it is no wonder if the lure of the town calls them very soon.

A plot of strawberries will not require very much space, and will keep them busy during the berry season at good pay. One tradesman whose health broke moved to a small farm and set out strawberries and raspberries, gradually enlarging his plant as the profits warranted. And his boy when very small prided himself in going out with the pickers and earning his few pennies. More, he learned business principles in general, and this work in particular. The lesson was one of industry, horticulture and commercial methods all in one; further, he was building up a robust physique.

One lad planted Lima beans in two long rows across the garden, and he most carefully weeded and attended to them through the summer. So careful was he of his pets that his "sentinel's path" along the rows became a family joke. Yet his beans were no joke. They proved prolific bearers, and all through the late summer and autumn the family feasted on the returns from his labor, mamma keeping an accurate account of the quantity consumed and paying him the market price for them. If he was proud of his beans, he was still more proud when he had money enough of his very own to go to the city and buy a suit of clothes.

If near a summer resort or a good market, flowers offer a fascinating employment for the girls of the household; and the bunches which retail at five or ten cents each will in a season yield a handsome little sum. For cutting, the sweet pea is easily the favorite, its dainty colors, fragrance, long stems and the enduring quality of the flowers uniting in placing it at the head. If the flowers are freely picked and no seed-pods allowed to form, it will continue to bloom throughout the season.

The nasturtium, the tall-growing sort, is another favorite summer annual. In early autumn comes the aster, the long-stemmed, branching varieties being preferred, with dahlia, chrysanthemum and cosmos following. While from the hardy bulbs planted in autumn we may look for the fragrant hyacinth and gorgeous tulip in spring.

Poultry, wild flowers, nuts and many other things have a cash value somewhere. Study your own neighborhood, what it will yield and what will sell best, and then determine, with their ideas and natural tastes, the work for the little folks. Since there are "off years" in all branches of farm life, it may well to give them early the lesson of having more than one prospective source for profit. But at all events, give them some work that will teach industry and probably yield good wages.—Bessie L. Putnam.

Ropp's Commercial Calculator.

This is a standard book and a revised, enlarged and improved edition. There are millions in use. **Ropp's Commercial Calculator** is especially valuable to farmers. By its regular use many hard problems become easy. It will prevent mistakes, relieve the mind, save labor, time and money, and do your figuring in the twinkling of an eye. As handy as a watch, always ready and reliable. Anyone who will send 50 cents for one-year's subscription to this paper, The National Farmer and Stock Grower, can select one copy of **Ropp's Commercial Calculator** as a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Stock Buyer—I'll lose money on the hogs at $4.52½ unless the market improves by tomorrow. The weight is 3895 lbs. Here is your check for $166.25.

Farmer—There surely is a mistake somewhere. Ropp's New Calculator makes it $176.25. (p. 58.)

S. B. (after figuring it over carefully)—Correct. Here is a $10 bill with your check. Pardon my mistake.

In New York state there are 214,650 farms. Of the total, 3,994 are conducted by managers, 44,603 by tenants, and 165,993 by the owners. The farms average 102 acres in extent. There are only 242 properties averaging over 1,000 acres.

FREE Murray Style Book

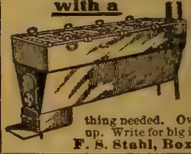
Save $30

We want our 1912 Catalog in the home of every Farmer in America; 178 pages and 251 illustrations of Vehicle and Harness bargains. Murray Highest Award Surries direct from our factory; 4 weeks' road trial, 3 years' guarantee. Send for Big Free Book.

The W. H. Murray Mfg. Co 381 E. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.

From Factory To Horse

Big Profits in Home Canning with a STAHL CANNER



Stops surplus fruits and vegetables going to waste. Very little money required—big profits—a wonder money maker on the farm.

Stahl Canning Outfit

All sizes. Fully guaranteed. I start you out with everything needed. Over 100,000 in use. Prices $4.20 up. Write for big illustrated catalog today—Now.

F. S. Stahl, Box 404 J Quincy, Ill.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone* at *any price* until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now

TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at *half usual prices.*

Mead Cycle Co. Dept. M270 ***Chicago***

SELECTED POETRY.

THE DAPPLED MARE.

"Once on a time," as ancient tales declare,
There lived a farmer in a quiet dell
In Massachusetts, but exactly where,
Or when, is really more than I can tell—
Except that, quite above the public bounty,
He lived within his means and Bristol county.

By patient labor and unceasing care
He earned, and so enjoyed, his daily bread;
Content always with his frugal fare,
Ambition to be rich ne'er vexed his head;
And thus, unknown to envy, want or wealth,
He flourished long in comfort, peace and health.

The gentle partner of his humble lot,
The joy and jewel of his wedded life,
Discharged the duties of his peaceful cot
Like a true woman and a faithful wife;
Her mind improved by thought and useful reading,
Kind words and gentle manners showed her breeding.

Grown old at last, the farmer called his son,
The youngest (and the favorite, I suppose),
And said: "I long have thought, my darling John,
'Tis time to bring my labors to a close;
So now to toil I mean to bid adieu,
And deed, my son, the homestead farm to you."

The boy embraced the boon with vast delight,
And promised, while their precious lives remained,
He'd till and tend the farm from morn till night,
And see his parents handsomely maintained;
God help him, he would never fail to love,
nor
Do aught to grieve his gen'rous old gov'nor.

The farmer said: "Well, let us now proceed
(You know there's always danger in delay)
And get Squire Robinson to write the deed;
Come—where's my staff?—we'll soon be on the way."
But John replied, with tender, filial care:
"You're old and weak, I'll catch the dappled mare."

The mare was saddled and the old man got on;
The boy on foot trudged cheerfully along;
The while, to cheer his sire, the duteous son
Beguiled the weary way with talk and song.
Arrived at length, they found the squire at home,
And quickly told him wherefore they had come.

The deed was writ in proper form of law,
With many a "foresaid," "therefore" and "the same,"
And made throughout without mistake or flaw,
To show that John had now a legal claim
To all his father's land—conveyed, given, sold,
Quitclaimed, et cetera, to have and hold.

Their business done, they left the lawyer's door,
Happier, perhaps, than when they entered there,
And started off, as they had done before—
The son on foot, the father on the mare.
But ere the twain a single mile had gone
A brilliant thought occurred to Master John.

Alas for truth! Alas for filial duty!
Alas that Satan, in the shape of pride
(His most bewitching form save that of beauty),
Whispered to the lad: "My boy, you ought to ride!"
"Get off!" exclaimed the younger, "'t isn't fair
That you should always ride the dappled mare!"

The son was lusty and the sire was old,
And so, with many an oath and many a frown,
The hapless father did as he was told;
The man got off the steed, the boy got on:
And rode away as fast as she could trot,
And left his sire to trudge it home on foot!

That night, while seated round the kitchen fire,
The household sat, cheerful as if no word
Or deed provoked the injured father's ire,
Or aught to make him sad had e'er occurred;
Thus spoke he to his son: "We quite forgot,
I think, t' include that little turnip lot!"

"I'm very sure, my son, it wouldn't hurt it,"
Calmly observed the meditative sire,
"To take the deed, my lad, and just insert it."
Here the old man inserts it—in the fire!
Then cries aloud with most triumphant air:
"Who now, my son, shall ride the dappled mare?"

—Unknown Author.

RESIGNATION.

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no fireside, howe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair.

The air is full of farewells to the dying
And mournings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel for her children crying,
Will not be comforted.

Let us be patient! These severe afflictions
Not far from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors;
Amid these earthly damps,
What seem to us but sad, funeral tapers
May be heaven's distant lamps.

There is no death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portals we call death.

She is not dead—the child of our affection—
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ Himself doth rule.

In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion,
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
She lives, whom we call dead.

Day after day we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air.
Year after year, her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we walk with her, and keep unbroken
The bond which nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken,
May reach her where she lives.

Not as a child shall we again behold her,
For when with raptures wild
In our embrace we again enfold her,
She will not be a child.

But a maiden fair in her Father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace;
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion
Shall we behold her face.

And, though at times impetuous with emotion
And anguish long suppressed,
The swelling heart heaves moaning like the ocean,
That cannot be at rest.

We will be patient and assuage the feeling
We may not wholly stay;
By silence sanctifying, not concealing,
The grief that must have way.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

"KEEPING UP WITH LIZZIE."

When Lizzie Henshaw went to school
She had not very great ambition,
And Pointview was a placid pool
With no pretense to erudition.
The simple life was good enough
For this small town and its affairs
Till Lizzie, getting up to snuff,
Returned from college with her airs.

Whereat Dan Pettigrew, her beau,
Discovering his lowly station,
And all the things he didn't know,
Alike set out for cultivation,
And all the other girls in town,
Who up to that time had been busy,
Inconsequentially got down
To work at keeping up with Lizzie.

"We're off!" said Socrates, the seer,
Whose subsequent surname was Potter,
Observing, as it would appear,
The simple life begin to totter.
And sure enough, from matters plain
And simple-minded contemplation,
Or what in no wise was mundane,
The town began its transformation.

At Papa's Henshaw's grocery
The cost of Lizzie's education,
Together with what had to be
By way of other ostentation,
Resulted in a boosting of
The cost of living till it rested
So far and hopelessly above
What people earned that they protested.

At which the whole community
Put up the current scale of prices,
And dinner, which was wont to be
Of ham and eggs, included ices.
From thrift and counter thrift it turned
To such improvidence of honey,
That half the people in it yearned
To borrow Mr. Potter's money.

The phonograph and limousine
Began to squawk and honk around,
And madam would become a queen
Of fashion exquisitely gowned.
The price of money went so high
That all the financiers grew dizzy,
And notwithstanding Potter's "Why?"
The town went right on after Lizzie.

A very funny tale is this,
And one that very likely could,
With very slight analysis,
Do all of us a lot of good.
Of Lizzies there are everywhere
So many that, with being shown,
Each one of us could here and there
Give up some folly of his own.

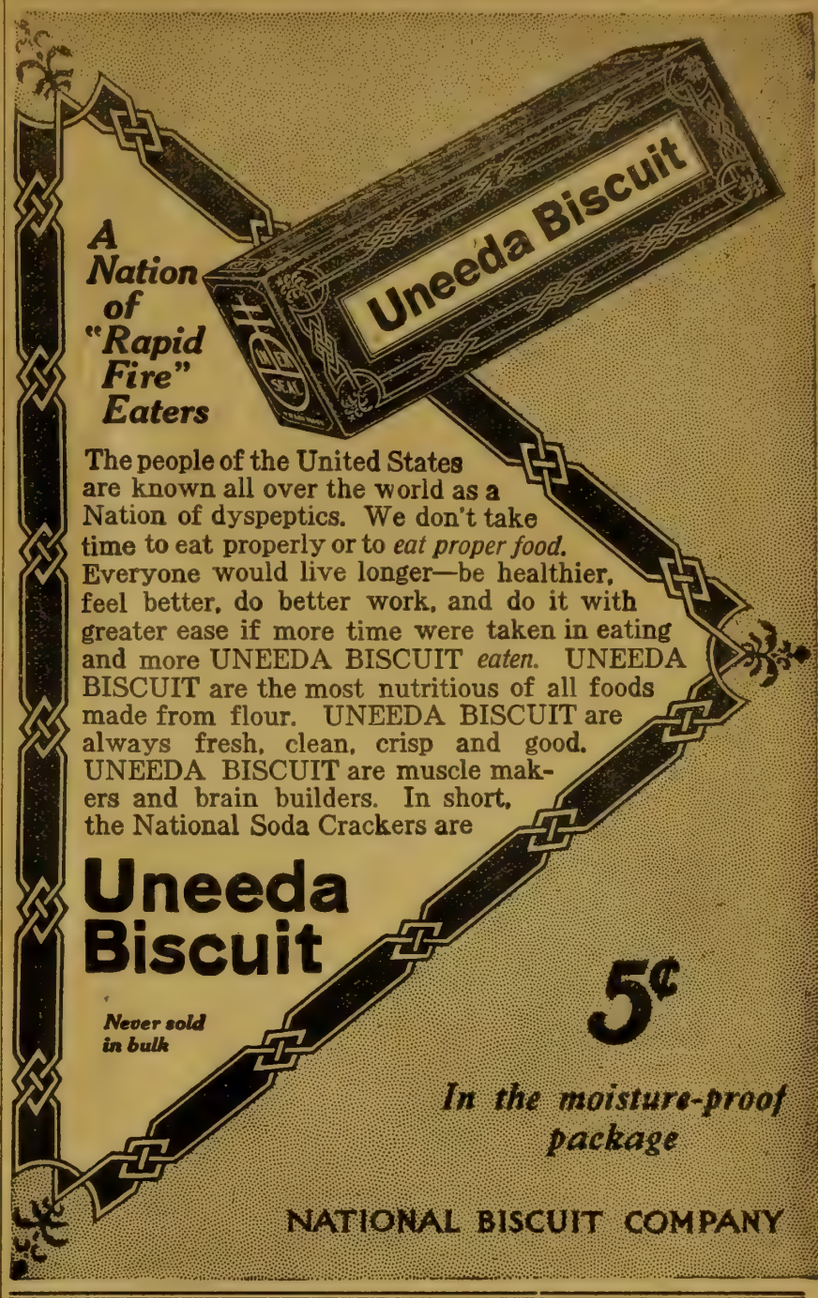
—Irving Bacheller, in "Harper's."

THE LOST LEADER.

Just for a handful of silver she left us,
Just for a feather to stick in her hat;
Neighbor next door was the one who bereft us:
Offered her two more a week—oh, the cat!

They with their gold to give, also no children;
Two maids, a butler, and Sunday night free.
So much was theirs, oh, why did they steal her?
Why did they take my one jewel from me?
We that had trained her to cook, clean and iron,
Fed her policeman, two brothers, a cousin,
Learned all her brogue and subdued her quick temper,
Made her a servant to choose from a dozen.
Swede girls we've tried often, Dutch cooks and Dagoes;
Watch them break all our cut glass and depart;
She, alone, built a light dream for an omelet;
She, through her biscuits, alone, reached our heart.

—Lippincott's.


Uneeda Biscuit
A Nation of "Rapid Fire" Eaters
The people of the United States are known all over the world as a Nation of dyspeptics. We don't take time to eat properly or to *eat proper food.* Everyone would live longer—be healthier, feel better, do better work, and do it with greater ease if more time were taken in eating and more UNEEDA BISCUIT *eaten.* UNEEDA BISCUIT are the most nutritious of all foods made from flour. UNEEDA BISCUIT are always fresh, clean, crisp and good. UNEEDA BISCUIT are muscle makers and brain builders. In short, the National Soda Crackers are
Uneeda Biscuit
Never sold in bulk
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In the moisture-proof package
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

No Need to Ask.

"Does your wife ask you for things she knows you can not afford?"

"She hasn't asked me for a thing since we were married."

"Great! How do you manage it?"

"When she wants a thing she does not ask me; she tells me."—Houston Post.

Especially Book Agents.

When a person begins to honey around you and acts like you are his best friend on earth, be careful. He has an ax to grind. Don't believe that he means all the taffy he feeds to you.—Lamar Leader.

The Universal Magazine Bracelet.

This is all the rage. And Adjustable Bracelet. The most elegant design and perfectly finished. It is not solid gold, but it is washed and plated and will stand the acid test. Its match cannot be purchased in country jewelry stores for any price. It is a duplicate of the latest Parisian creation made expressly for the purpose of using it as a subscription premium to the **Universal Magazine.** The **Universal Magazine** is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the money. To anyone who will send us a money order for 50 cents we will send the **Universal Magazine** for two years, and we will send one elegant **Universal Magazine Bracelet,** postage free, as a subscription premium. Money returned if not satisfied. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Universal Magazine Bracelet.

All To Win

You Cannot Lose

You cannot lose in trying it, in giving it a chance, in seeing what it will do. You cannot go wrong in testing it for twenty-five days, in doing as hundreds of readers of this paper have already done, for you don't pay a penny *until it is proven*, until you can say, with a heart full of gladness and gratitude, "It is all right. It is the best thing I ever struck. It is an honest remedy. It makes health on the right idea." You run no risk, for we take positively and absolutely all the risk.

You Have All to Win And Nothing to Lose

When it proves it can restore your health, you will gladly pay for it. If it fails, we lose. You have absolutely nothing at stake in trying it, in using it, in seeing if it will not do for you the same wonderful work that it has done for thousands. But you stand to *win* a great deal that you want, the things you have been seeking, the things without which life is miserable—*robust health, full strength and natural vigor of mind and body.* You have all this to win and nothing to lose by trying Bodi-Tone. It is waiting, ready, willing, glad and anxious to have you try it on these fair terms, for it knows its power to cure, to heal, to restore health to the sick, strength to the weak, happiness to the miserable, hope to the hopeless.

Bodi-Tone

does just what its name means—*cures disease by toning all the body*, and we want you to try a box at our risk and see what it will do for *your* body. Bodi-Tone is a small, round tablet, that is taken three times every day. Each box contains seventy-five of these tablets, enough for twenty-five days' use, and we send you the full box without a penny in advance, so that you can try it and learn what it is, so you can learn how it works in the body, how it *cures stubborn diseases* by helping nature to tone every organ of the body. Tone is a little word, but it means a great deal, everything in health. When all the organs are doing their part, when each is acting in a perfectly natural way, when all the functions are healthy and performed with natural vigor, when the energy, strength and power of resistance to disease are all at a natural point, then the body is in proper tone. When disease has attacked any part, the tone of the entire physical body should be raised to the highest possible point, to make all the body help in the cure. This is the power which underlies all of Bodi-Tone's great work for the sick, this is the power it offers you to help you get new health and strength.

Not a Patent Medicine

Bodi-Tone is not a patent medicine, for its ingredients are not a secret. It contains Iron Phosphate, Gentian, Lithia, Chinese Rhubarb, Peruvian Bark, Nux Vomica, Oregon Grape Root, Cascara, Capsicum, Sarsaparilla and Golden Seal. Such ingredients guarantee its merit.

When you use Bodi-Tone you know just what you are using, know it is good and safe and know you are taking the kind of medicine to provide real help for the body. It is a pure remedy that satisfies the most exacting. It contains no narcotics or habit-forming drugs, nothing that your own family doctor will not endorse and say is a good thing. It does not depend on killing pain with cocaine, opium, morphine, or other dangerous drugs. It does not excite the body with alcohol, but it tones the body and cures its disorders with remedies Nature intended to tone and cure the body when that power was given them. Thus, Iron gives life and energy to the blood, Sarsaparilla drives out its impurities, Phosphate and Nux Vomica create new nerve energy and force, Lithia aids in the Kidneys, Gentian does invaluable work for the Stomach and Digestive forces, Chinese Rhubarb and Oregon Grape Root promote vigorous Liver activity, Peruvian Bark raises the tone of the entire system, Golden Seal soothes the inflamed membrane and checks Catarrhal discharges, Cascara gives the Bowels new life in a natural way, and Capsicum makes all more valuable by bettering their quick absorption into the blood. *A remarkable combination that does wonderful work for health.*

All for Health

Each one of these valuable ingredients in Bodi-Tone serves to assist, to help, to build upon the others work. Each adds a needed element from nature to the body. Each has work to do and does it well. They are used because of this ability. We claim no credit for discovering the ingredients in Bodi-Tone, each of which has its own well-deserved place in the medical books of most of the civilized world. We simply claim the credit for the successful formula which we invented, for the way in which these valuable ingredients are combined, for the proportions used, for the curative force which thousands have found in Bodi-Tone, for the cures which make it different from other remedies. Most of these ingredients are as old as civilization itself, for the curative forces Bodi-Tone uses are the forces which have always existed in nature for the restoration of the body's health. Many are regularly prescribed in some form by the medical profession for various diseases and irregular conditions, being used either separately or in combinations with such drugs as each doctor may favor, for there are wide differences of opinion among the doctors of various schools. The *exact combination used in Bodi-Tone* is what gives it the far-reaching and thorough curative and restorative power that makes possible the remarkable cures experienced by Bodi-Tone users, cures which prove the difference between Bodi-Tone and common remedies. That is why we want to send you a box of Bodi-Tone on trial, as soon as you write for it, for we know you will find it different and superior.

You Need It

If you are tired of ceaseless doctor bills and wearied of continual dosing without results, *you need Bodi-Tone right now.* If your local doctor has done you no real good, if you have given him a chance to do what he can and the ordinary medicinal combinations he used have failed, give this modern, scientific combination of special remedies a chance to show and prove what it can do for you. Its greatest triumphs have been among men and women with chronic ailments who had tried physicians and specialists at home and elsewhere without lasting benefit, and for this reason all chronic sufferers are invited to *try it at our risk.*

Bodi-Tone offers its valuable services to you right now, right from this page, if you are sick, if you need medicinal help, if your bodily organs are not acting as they should, if your body is not in right and natural tone. That is what Bodi-Tone is for—to restore health, vigor, vitality and strength by restoring tone to the body.

If there is anything wrong with your Kidneys, Bodi-Tone helps to restore tone to the Kidneys, helps to set them right. If there is anything wrong with your Stomach, Bodi-Tone helps to tone the Stomach, helps to set the wrong right. If there is anything wrong with your Nerves, your Blood, your Liver, your Bowels or your General System, the health-making ingredients in Bodi-Tone go right to work and keep on working day after day, exerting always a definite action that produces curative results of the kind sufferers appreciate. If you have Rheumatism, Bodi-Tone helps to eliminate the Uric Acid from the system while it restores tone to the Kidneys, Stomach and Blood, thereby preventing a continuance of Rheumatic poison and putting new activity into muscles, nerves and joints. Bodi-Tone should be used by all women suffering from any Female Ailment, for its toning properties have been found especially valuable in such ailments. Bodi-Tone should be used by all persons whose bodies are not up to the full maximum of natural vigor, strength and vitality, for its purpose is to restore the body to its highest plane by making health in every bodily function.

We Risk All

Why delay another day, when a trial of this proven medicine is yours for the asking. Why keep on suffering, when by clipping the coupon, filling in your name and address and mailing it to us, you can get a twenty-five days' treatment of this great remedy which has already restored thousands to health, which folks everywhere are talking about. It just costs a stamp and you don't pay a penny unless it benefits you. You take no chances, for the value and curative powers of Bodi-Tone have been amply proven by two years of glorious cures. It is no longer a new remedy, but a remedy with a history—a history of cures that has astonished the doctors and delighted the sick. It has been tested in thousands of cases, covering a great variety of ailments in both sexes, at all ages.

Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Stomach trouble, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Ailments, Uric Acid Diseases, Female Troubles, Bowel, Blood and Skin Affections, Dropsy, Piles, Catarrh, Anaemia, Sleeplessness, LaGrippe, Pains, General Weakness and Nervous Breakdown, have tested Bodi-Tone and fully proven its great remedial value in such disorders.

Their experiences have proven beyond a shadow of doubt how the Bodi-Tone plan of *toning all the body* is a right plan that helps to *cure* these and other disorders. Many who were for years in poor health and tried most all of the prominent medicines, have found that *one single box of Bodi-Tone* did more good than *all* the others combined. Bodi-Tone makes up and repays for past sickness with a *strong and virile health* that is often better than the sufferer knew for a long time before sickness began to trouble. It makes the body right with its maximum strength, vigor and vitality, which it may not have possessed for years previous, even when in fair health. Bodi-Tone works what seems a miracle by *putting tone where tone was needed.* Read the reports on this page, showing how Bodi-Tone cures, send the coupon for a box on trial and try it immediately.

Did Not Do a Day's Work in Over Two Years.

MARTINSVILLE, IND.—About nine years ago I took a bad cough, which later developed into chronic Bronchitis. I doctored with different doctors, but their treatment and prescriptions gave me no relief. Then I became afflicted with Stomach trouble and Liver complaint. I paid out fully eight hundred dollars to the doctors and for medicines, but cannot say that any of it gave me any real benefit. I had not done a day's work for over two years until I took Bodi-Tone. I got more good from one single box of this remedy than from anything I had ever previously used. Its benefits have been real, for I am working every day now, after being sick and idle for two years. Bodi-Tone made me able to do it, after two years of failure.

ANDREW SHIVELY.

Nervous Prostration Made Her Life Miserable.

WEATHERFORD, OKLA.—When I began taking Bodi-Tone I was a nervous wreck, and I feel that I might have been in my grave today had it not been for this wonderful medicine. My Heart bothered me so that I could not rest well day or night and could not hold out to work half a day at a time. I am now feeling better than I have for fifteen years, for it has been that long since I began to run down in health. When I consulted doctors they would tell me that I was run down and needed a tonic, and they would proceed to prepare same for me. If they helped me at all, it would be very little, and I would soon relapse into that awfully tired, worn-out condition. Women will understand how I felt. Since my baby came, two years ago, I have been a walking skeleton, and a year later I collapsed completely. The doctor said it was Nervous Prostration. I thought I was going to die, I was so miserable. At this time I saw Bodi-Tone advertised and procured a box. Before I had taken all of it I had improved wonderfully, and I kept on taking it for a while longer. This was four months ago, and I can truthfully say that I feel like a new person.

MRS. M. WEAVER.

Was Badly Crippled With Rheumatism All Through Body.

GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK.—I think there is nothing to equal the Bodi-Tone tablets. I know what they did for me and think they will do as much for others. I haven't felt so well in years as I do since using the Bodi-Tone. I had the Rheumatism all through me so bad that I could hardly move. I had tried most everything for it, but was still crippled when I first began to read about Bodi-Tone. I took one box and found they were helping me, so I got more. It has done the work that nothing else would do, and today I am feeling as well as any man can, considering my age, which is sixty-three. Before using Bodi-Tone I would work two or three days, mostly in misery, and then lay off, but now I am working every day and have not lost a day in months.

JAMES VAN BROCKLIN.

COUPON

Clipped from National Farmer and Stock Grower

Bodi-Tone Company,
Hoyne & North Aves., Chicago, Ill.

I have read your offer of a dollar box of Bodi-Tone on 25 days' trial, and ask you to send me a box by return mail, postpaid. I will give it a fair trial and will send you $1.00 promptly when I am sure it has benefited me. If it does not help me I will not pay one penny and will owe you nothing. Neither I nor any member of my family have ever before used Bodi-Tone.

Name_____

Town_____

State_____

St. or R. F. D._____

National FARMER

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PERCHERON STALLION—PINK, 24,765 (47,513.) This magnificent draft stallion was several times the grand champion of the breed at the International Live Stock Exposition held at Chicago. The photograph was taken at Oaklawn Farm, Wayne, Ill., the property of W. S., J. B. and B. Dunham. PINK was foaled in France in April, 1900, and won his first Chicago International championship as a three-year-old in 1903, and when exhibited he was shown in the grandest of shape, smooth and level as a die, and called by several of the judges the best Percheron stallion they had ever seen. PINK is one of the thousand champions that will appear in The Book of Live Stock Champions, edition of 1911, that is advertised on page 3. We are preparing a magnificent volume and we are making a special price to all who subscribe and remit in advance of publication.

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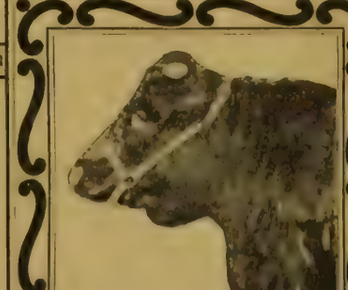
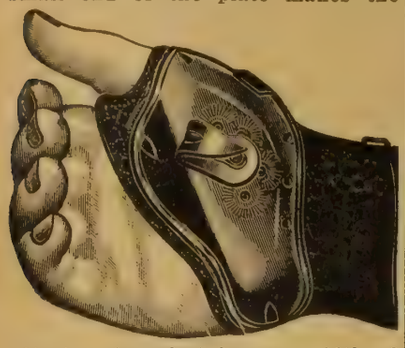


Favorite Corn Husker.

Clark's Corn King with its new self-shedding hook. The spear point enters the husks easily. The slant bend turns the husks for shredding, and the rounded, curved and beveled edges throw out the husks and prevent clogging. As this is the most approved husker on the market, we have selected it as a seasonable subscription premium. The hook sets at any angle; two positions for a thumb hook and five positions as a palm hook. Opening and closing the small end of the plate makes the



adjustment perfect for any width of hand and prevents chafing. The strap passes through the leather tongue and the first ring and over the hand to the opposite ring and back through the first ring. Be sure and have the strap enter the ring from the outer side. It brings the pulling strap underneath, forms the sinch draw and gives you the full benefit of the sinch-lock, which is the same as a half-hitch. The strap then passes to the last ring and then to the buckle, the half-hitch forms one fastening and the buckle holds the end of the strap. We will send The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year and Clark's Corn King Husker for 50 cents. The Husker is a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

ESSENTIALS FOR ALFALFA.

Suitable Soils—Sufficient Plant Food —Bacteria in the Soil.

Circular No. 27, issued by the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., is by Prof. A. T. Wianco, Chief in Soils and Crops. He is high authority and his words are valuable. We cannot give the entire circular, but we reproduce essential parts of it.

Soils For Alfalfa.

Many people make the fatal mistake of expecting alfalfa to do well on soils that are not fit to properly produce any kind of a crop. There is just as much need of care in selecting and preparing soils for alfalfa as for any other crop and probably more, because of its deep rooting habits and large plant food requirements.

Deep, loamy soils with open subsoils are undoubtedly best for alfalfa, but there is plenty of evidence to show that it may be successfully produced on almost any type of soil, from light sandy or gravelly loams and mucks to heavy clays, providing that they are well drained, sweet and properly supplied with available plant food. In 348 trials conducted by this Station during the last five years, 68 out of 83 clays, 167 out of 188 loams, and 69 out of 77 sandy soils gave satisfactory results. Failures seemed to be due to factors other than the types of soil.

Many soils that at present are not fit for alfalfa culture may be made so by providing drainage facilities, correcting acidity, adding organic matter, or supplying needed plant food, according to the requirements. Good drainage is essential in order that the roots may go deep into the soil. Hardpan must be broken up or avoided altogether. Soils that are sour may be made sweet by thorough drainage and the application of lime. A good supply of decomposable organic matter in the soil helps the bacterial action in making plant food available, facilitates the inoculating process, and together with good drainage prevents heaving in the spring.

Muck soils may be used for alfalfa if they are well drained and properly supplied with mineral plant food. Potash is nearly always lacking in these soils and often phosphoric acid and lime must also be supplied. Soils that are subject to flooding are not good for alfalfa.

Soil Fertilization.

Alfalfa requires large quantities of plant food and cannot be expected to do well on poor soils. Its deep rooting habits may enable it to extract more food from the soil than most other crops, but to secure large yields there must be an abundance of food within easy reach, and if the soil is not naturally well supplied, manure or commercial fertilizer must be added. After it is thoroughly established and properly inoculated with its nitrogen gathering bacteria, alfalfa will supply itself with nitrogen from the air, but all potash, phosphoric acid and other mineral food must come from the soil, and as the crop is naturally a large producer, large quantities are required. Of the plant food that must come from the soil, potash and phosphoric acid are most largely required, and these are the two substances in which the soil is most likely to be deficient. Every ton of alfalfa hay which is removed from the land takes with it about eleven pounds of phosphoric acid and forty-nine pounds of potash.

Every alfalfa field should be started with a liberal dressing of stable manure, if possible. Experiments have proven time and again that manure is unusually valuable in starting alfalfa. It not only supplies plant food but improves the physical condition of the soil and facilitates the inoculating process. In many of the experiments conducted by this Station, special inoculation of the soil was found unnecessary when plenty of manure was applied.

When sufficient manure is not available and the soil is not already rich, a high-grade commercial fertilizer should be used. Just what will be required will depend upon the character and condition of the soil. In most instances, however, it will be well to use a fertilizer rich in both phosphoric acid and potash. A mixture containing a little nitrogen, perhaps 2 per cent., and 8 to 10 per cent. of phosphoric acid and the same of potash, applied at the rate of three or four hundred pounds per acre, will be sufficient unless the soil is quite poor, in which case heavier applications may be profitable. The fertilizer should be disked into the ground some time in advance of seeding.

Soil Inoculation.

To get the most out of the alfalfa crop, and, in fact, before it can make its best development, the roots must be inoculated with the proper nodule forming, nitrogen gathering bacteria. In the majority of cases where alfalfa is sown for the first time, it will need to be inoculated by some artificial means. The surest and most practical way to do this is to broadcast and harrow in, before sowing the seed, some earth from a good alfalfa field where the bacteria are known to exist. At least two or three hundred pounds of soil per acre should be used. In securing this soil, care should be taken to secure it from a clean, healthy field so as to avoid the introduction of weed seeds or plant diseases. Care must be exercised, also, to guard against exposing the soil for inoculation to sunlight for too long a time before sowing and harrowing it in, as such exposure is detrimental to the bacteria. Inoculation may also be effected by mixing and drilling in with the alfalfa seed a small quantity of soil rich in bacteria, but the success of this method is not fully established. The use of pure cultures of alfalfa bacteria has not been generally satisfactory, and probably because, with present methods, the bacteria are either dead before they reach the farmer or he is not sufficiently careful in their application. Some farmers are successfully inoculating their soil for alfalfa by sowing some alfalfa seed with clover a year or two before sowing alfalfa alone.

Canadian Wheat Possibilities.

In his speech in Congress, Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, was one of the best defenders of the interest of the farmer. His speech is too long for publication, but we quote what he said concerning Canadian wheat production:

"Now, how much wheat did Canada produce in the year 1909? In round numbers, if I recollect right, 166,000,000 bushels. Where was it grown? All except about 19,999,999 bushels grown in Eastern Canada was produced in Manitoba, in far-away Saskatchewan, in far-away Alberta, with a very little bit in British Columbia. That shows what that new country can do. How much of the land there is under cultivation? Under cultivation in these three provinces last year there were less than 12,000,000 acres. What says the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Alberta? George Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Alberta, in 1909, made this report:

"Of the country which is known the area capable of producing grain is 220,000,000 acres. The total area in crops last year was 11,257,870 acres, producing a total crop of 240,000,000 bushels. The unoccupied land in the future will produce at least 5,000,000,000 bushels. This is not the end. There is a great northern country, the McKenzie Basin, which is capable of producing grain.

Liberty's Tombstone.

A magazine editor at the Authors' Club in New York was talking about H. G. Wells.

"Wells is now the foremost English novelist," he said. "Strange that a man so talented should misjudge us as he does. When he came over here, you know, he found fault with everything.

"One day at lunch, getting tired of his attacks on the tyranny of our trusts and our bosses, I said with a sneer:

"'Well, at least, Mr. Wells, you must admit the grandeur of the magnificent Statue of Liberty that rears its proud head above our harbor?'

"'Oh, yes,' said Mr. Wells. 'You have the same custom as we—you rear your finest statues to the dead.'"
—Washington Star

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He Buys His Neighbor's Farm.

"Cattle feeding is not a hazardous business, provided it is done intelligently and conservatively. The man who feeds what he has raised on his own place, carefully husbands the manure and puts it back onto the land, is the man who will buy his neighbor's farm in the future; while the man who hauls all he raises to the elevator is the man who sooner or later will sell his farm. I fully realize that all farmers cannot feed beef cattle, nor is it necessary that they should; but I do believe that every farmer should handle stock of some kind, grow clover, and so treat his land as to increase rather than to decrease its fertility. Cattle feeding is merely one way of doing this; dairying is another; sheep raising another; and growing clover and plowing it under still another."—Capt. W. S. Smith, Sioux City, at Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association.

Good Roads and Farm Values.

The value of farming land depends very largely on the distance from a market. A good road has the effect of shortening the time required for carrying a load of produce to market,, which is practically the same thing as shortening the distance. Howard H. Gross, in the Two Harbors (Minn.) News, relates the story of a hard-headed German farmer at Sheboygan, who, in a very graphic and comprehensive way, told of the value of good roads as it appeared to him. He said: "My farm is ten miles from market. If it was only five miles from market it would be worth $15 an acre more. I cannot move my farm in, but if we can build a good road to my farm I can come in the ten miles with my produce easier than I could come in five miles to town."

Louisiana Farm Census.

In the state of Louisiana there are 120,270 farms, against 115,969 ten years ago, an increase of 4,301 farms.

There are 65,400 white farmers in Louisiana, an increase of 7,651 in ten years.

There are 54,810 colored farmers in Louisiana, a decrease of 3,350 in ten years.

In Louisiana, of the 120,270 farms, 52,829 are conducted by the owners thereof; of which number 43,004 are free and clear of debt. There are 944 farms conducted by managers and 66,497 farms conducted by tenants.

The average farm in Louisiana is 87 acres; land alone averages $17.97 per acre, and including value of buildings, $22.69 per acre.

In Louisiana there are 1,013 plantations of 1,000 acres and over; there are 1,548 ranging from 500 to 999 acres; 8,399 from 175 to 499 acres. From this it will be seen that there are 10,960 considerably-sized plantations in Louisiana.

Of the smaller properties there are 13,671 averaging 100 to 174 acres; 20,228 that average 50 to 99 acres; 46,315 ranging from 20 to 49 acres; and 29,096 that are 19 acres or less.

The total farm acreage of Louisiana is 10,519,000, and of this area 5,268,000 acres are improved. The value of land has increased 76 per cent. and value of buildings 49 per cent. since the last census.

Selling Wheat and Buying Bran.

Farmers are selling wheat on their farms at $26 a ton and buying back the bran at $25.48 per ton. If the same farmers were buying the bran who were selling the wheat the railroads would have no wheat to haul.

Extraordinary Announcement: THE BOOK OF LIVE STOCK CHAMPIONS. EDITION OF 1911.

To Contain True to Life Pictures Reproduced From Photographs Taken in the Principal Show Rings of the American Continent by the Greatest Animal Artists.

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Winners in the Annual Live Stock Contests at State and National Fairs and Expositions.

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The pictures in The Book of Live Stock Champions are of famous animals. There are sweepstakes and championship winners at State, National and International Fairs and Expositions. These include individual awards in breeders' competitions, also herds with prize-ring honors; the beef cattle include grand champion steers and car-loads; the dairy cattle include record makers and large producers of milk and butter; the horses include thoroughbred, trotting, coach, draft, hunters, ponies, jack stock, etc. Every breed of hogs, sheep and goats will be represented by the best in every breed.

There is not a second-class animal or inferior picture in the book. Every animal is a record-maker, record-breaker, famous sire, mother of champions, or winner in the prize ring.

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The Book of Live Stock Champions is published as a Souvenir Supplement to The National Farmer and Stock Grower, issued monthly at St. Louis, Mo., a nice, clean, general farm publication, full of practical, interesting and instructive information. It contains good reading for all the family. It is very useful to general farmers, vegetable and fruit growers, and especially so to cattle, hog and sheep raisers and feeders, horse and mule raisers and dealers, and it contains more good poultry facts than most of the poultry papers. There are thirty-two pages, four columns to the page.

Special Inducements to Paid-in-Advance Subscribers---To Old Friends and Patrons.

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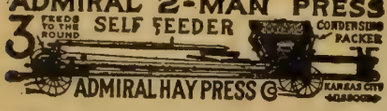

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The Corn Market Situation.

This item is written May 31st, after the close of the grain market. At the Chicago Board of Trade, May 31st, the May option expired at 52⅜ to 52½c. a bushel; the July option closed at 53¼ to 53⅜c. a bushel, and the September option. closed at 53⅞c. a bushel.

If farmers were as well able to feed out their wheat as they do their corn, there would be larger wheat crops and better prices. The farmer has practically held the price of corn steady for the past four months by just simply not allowing speculators to take it away. It appears as though the people who trade in corn believe there will be a steady to strong market.

Wheat Market Situation.

The date of this article is May 31st, after the close of the wheat market. The business day for the delivery of the May option was over and the goods were delivered. In St. Louis one man who did not want to accept it had to receive and pay for 100,000 bushels in one day. Chicago dealers equally indisposed took in 900,000 bushels at a price they did not care to pay, but they had to pay it or go out of business. The May option closed at $1.04⅜ a bushel. Notwithstanding it was a bona-fide market and every bushel was paid for, it was a strained market. Had it not been for the fear that Canadian wheat would come in free of duty before the close of the May option the wheat market would have been stronger for the last sixty days. As the Canadian cloud cleared away from the May option the market did advance legitimately to about 99 cents, and all above that to the closing price was what may be called a "squeeze." The May option closed out about 14 cents higher than it was quoted a month ago.

But the next option for July 31st delivery is one in which the new crop has an influence. The July wheat option closed on May 31st at 89⅛c. a bushel, which is about 5 cents lower than it was quoted January 31st. This figure is the true indication of the wheat market situation for the next month or two. The market may advance later on, but the September quotation, which closed May 31st at 87⅝c. a bushel, is the expression of opinion which no one can safely ignore. The cloud of the proposed bogus reciprocity bill hangs over the wheat market and it will hang there until the bill is defeated.

All Seeds in Season.

The A. W. Schisler Grain Company, 708 and 710 North Fourth street, St. Louis Mo., will send a catalogue of vegetable, flower, field and garden seeds to any of our readers who will write for it. It is called the Golden Arrow Seed Catalogue. This firm will furnish estimates promptly for all field seeds in any quantity.

The Oats Situation.

This reference to the oats market is dated Wednesday, May 31st. The day's work is done and on the Chicago Board of Trade the May trading in oats is closed out at 34½ cents, being 3⅜ cents higher than the same option was quoted thirty days before. The July option closed at 35½ cents a bushel, nearly 4 cents higher than thirty days previous, and the September option closed at 35⅝ cents, about 4 cents higher than thirty days before. We believe that the oats situation will hold the gain it has shown in price. For this little we ought to return thanks, but there ought to be more coming. Oats are too low, even at 40 cents on the farm, and many a million of bushels have been sold at 25 cents. We close this item with a few words from a trader's circular:

"Allowing for a loss of 2,200,000 acres of oats from the immense acreage of last year, 35,288,000, and a condition of 80, which is the lowest for June in over eleven years, it suggests a crop of 963,000,000 bushels, which has only been exceeded three times on record. The crop last year was 1,127,000,000 bushels and the June condition 91 and at harvest 83.3. The oats are heading short this year, and some reports are very unfavorable."

Bringing Him Back to Earth.

The attorneys for the prosecution and defense had been allowed fifteen minutes each to argue the case. The attorney for the defense had commenced his argument with an allusion to the old swimming hole of his boyhood days. He told in flowery oratory of the balmy air, the singing birds, the joy of youth, the delights of the cool water—

And in the midst of it he was interrupted by the drawling voice of the judge.

"Come out, Chauncey," he said, "and put on your clothes. Your fifteen minutes are up."—Success.

Broom Corn at St. Louis.

Late May quotations, per ton, in car lots on track: Poor to fair, $40 to $60; good average run at $70 to $80; fancy and long brush, $90 to $100 Hurl brush in urgent demand and salable considerably above quotations.

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

There are so many horses throughout the country going lame on account of trouble in the navicular joint that W. F. Young, P.D.F., 106 Temple street, Springfield, Mass., has issued a special instruction sheet outlining an effective method for overcoming the trouble and getting animal sound.

An animal with trouble at the navicular joint usually is crippled in forward shoulders, drives out of soreness and lameness, goes tender on rough, hard roads, and when resting points affected foot.

The navicular instruction sheet referred to above is well worth having, and Mr. Young sends it free on request.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

Cash grain means grain sold by sample delivered by car-load and collect the money the same day. This being a monthly paper, we can only quote the market once a month. The quotations following represent basis of cash transactions at St. Louis on May 31st, 1911:

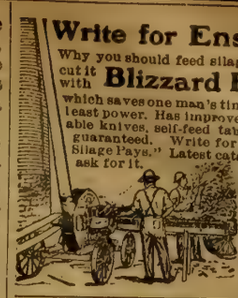
Wheat—No. 2 red wheat at 91 to 94c.; No. 3 red wheat at 83 to 88c.; No. 4 red wheat at 75 to 81c.; No. 2 hard wheat at 90 to 96½c.; No. 3 hard wheat at 89 to 92½c.; No. 4 hard wheat at 80 to 85c.

Corn—No. 2 corn at 52 to 52½c.; No. 3 corn at 51½ to 52c.; No. 4 corn at 49¾ to 50c.; no-grade corn at 47½.; No. 2 yellow corn at 52c.; No. 2 white corn at 53 to 53¾c.; No. 3 white corn at 52½ to 52¾c.

Oats—No. 2 oats at 32½ to 34c.; No. 3 oats at 33c., n.; No. 4 oats at 32c.; No. 2 white oats at 35½ to 35¾c.; standard oats at 35 to 35¼c.; No. 3 white oats at 34¼ to 35c.; No. 4 white oats at 34 to 34½c.

As compared with the closing day of the previous month wheat is a cent or two stronger, corn is about the same, and oats about a cent and a half higher. Any farmer can ascertain the rate per bushel to market and then form an idea of what his grain is actually worth on his own farm.

Write for Ensilage Facts
Why you should feed silage, and why you should cut it with **Blizzard Ensilage Cutter** which saves one man's time and wages. Runs on least power. Has improved wind elevator, adjustable knives, self-feed table. Wears longest. Is guaranteed. Write for "Evidence" and "Why Silage Pays." Latest catalog included if you will ask for it.



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of our Automatic Combination Tools for a 10-day free trial. It is made of malleable iron and steel and guaranteed for one year. It stretches wire fences, pulls posts, lifts heavy weights and loads; can be used as a wrench, press, vise, etc. Weighs 24 lbs. Lifts or pulls 3 tons. We need
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to represent us. Double your earnings and earn $25 to $50 weekly. Sells on sight to every farmer, teamster, mill, factory and mine. Mr. Dorsey, Ind., sold 175 in 3 weeks. Mr. Cooper, Cal., ordered 200, had no experience. Mr. Williams, Ill., made $175.00 in 2 weeks. No experience necessary. We teach you free. Free sample to hustlers. Send no money—just your name and address and give name of county in which you reside.
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ANY FARMER who believes in fair play can buy scales from me at dealers' prices because the cowardly-trust-controlled dealer says that I can't sell you if I sell him, and your money is as good as his and your credit better. My price, my approval plan and all information is free. Tell me the scale and I will make you an offer. No dealers wanted.
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Cheapest of all powers. One cent average cost per horse power per hour. Nothing can equal.

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The "Eli" King of Horse and Steam Balers
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Stover GASOLINE ENGINES are famous for simple and best known mechanical construction and are fully guaranteed. The merits of the Stover are worthy the consideration of prospective purchasers. Size, 2 to 60 h. p. Free catalog to interested parties.
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Alfalfa and Boiled Clothes.

Ex-Gov. Alva Adams was the guest of honor at the recent alfalfa banquet in Rifle, Colo.—a banquet wherein appeared alfalfa biscuit, alfalfa-stuffed turkey, mashed alfalfa (far better than mashed potatoes), alfalfa-leaf spinach, alfalfa tea and cider, alfalfa salad and alfalfa toothpicks.

"Alfalfa is delicious" said Mr. Adams at the banquet's end, as he drew his napkin across his mouth. "I have eaten and drunk heartily of it. I can only speak of it in terms of the highest praise.

"The people misjudge alfalfa. They misjudge it as the 'biled clothes' story misjudges the civilization of the West.

"According to this libelous story, a Harvard professor visited the West on a geological expedition. In Albertus he put up with a rancher. The first night on the ranch he slept in his clothes, like the rest of the boys, out of politeness, but the second night he complained about this.

"'I can't stand it,' he said to the rancher. 'I don't seem to get my rest. My boots especially incommode me.'

"So the hospitable rancher stretched a cowskin across the shack and that night the Harvard professor slept in his long white nightgown by himself.

"At daybreak the night foreman came in while the professor was still slumbering. The foreman cast one glance at the sleeper, then tiptoed forth and said to the rancher:

"'Rather sudden, wa'n't it?"

"'What?' the rancher asked.

"'Why, the death of the old prof.'

"'He's not dead,' said the rancher; 'he's sleepin'.'

"'Then what in tarnation is he wearin' them biled clothes for?' snorted the foreman. 'Never saw a chap laid out in biled clothes afore 'ceptin' he was dead.'"—Exchange.

For Beginners With Sheep.

A practical sheep keeper who writes for Farm, Stock and Home, gives this excellent advice to farmers who are just beginning with sheep:

Do not start into the sheep business too heavily. Start with a few at first and grow, yourself, as the flock grows.

The sheep business, like any other, has its ups and downs. One year does not give it a fair trial, especially if it is your first one.

Keep the flock healthy. Unthrifty sheep never make money.

Use feed carefully but plentifully.

Do not try to use moldy feed. It will not pay in the end.

Use grain if necessary to strengthen weak ewes and grow out the lambs.

Healthy, well-conditioned sheep do not readily become infested with worms or other parasites. Feed is more beneficial than worm powders or prepared tonics.

A few moments given regularly each day to the care of the flock will accomplish more than hours spent promiscuously "when it is convenient."

Give the sheep exercise every day. Feed them their fodder outside, even on cold days. They are well clothed and will keep warm.

Avoid coarse hay like stiff timothy, bromus and blue joint, as it causes digestive disturbances.

Leafy forage is more nutritious than that that has an abundance of stems. Strawy feeds are all right to pick over, but not to furnish the bulk of the diet.

Snotty noses are the sure outcome of draughty barns. Fresh air without draughts must be arranged for.

Is the bedding clean and dry? Stale, musty bedding not alone promotes the growth of disease germs but also stains the fleece, making it less valuable on the market.

Tanks for fresh water must be so arranged that sheep can have free access to them without danger of falling in.

Early Watermelons.

The first full car-load of watermelons in the St. Louis market this season sold on May 30th at wholesale for an average of 62 cents apiece. They were shipped by H. Wolfert, of Leesburg, Fla., and consigned to Henschen & Goerner, commission merchants. The car contained 1,000 melons, weighing about twenty-five pounds each. They were disposed of in lots of 100, and, being sold by the pound, brought 62 cents each at wholesale.

The Sufficiency of the Census.

We congratulate the United States Department of Commerce and Labor upon the census so far. Every day we receive something valuable, some new evidence of remarkable ability in gathering and compiling agricultural statistics, the practical information concerning farms and farm property, live stock, principal crops, farm tenure, farm expenses, etc. We receive it in sections, in bunches, by classification, by county, by state, comprehensive to the minutest detail. The work of the census is speedy, the comparisons are perfect, and the whole arrangement is satisfactory. This is but a preliminary vote of thanks to show appreciation of the magnificent service being performed.

The Strawberry Culturist.

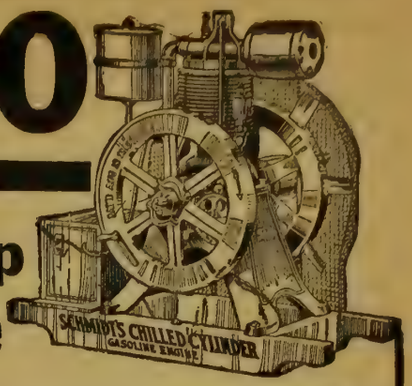
This is a handy little jewel of a book. It is by Andrew S. Fuller, one of the greatest horticulturists. It contains all the necessary information to enable everybody to raise their own strawberries. It is fully illustrated; bound in flexible cloth; is 5x7 inches. The strawberry crop is equal to all the other small fruit crops combined. This little book contains that which a beginner

should have to start on and an expert needs to rely on. We will send a copy of the Strawberry Culturist post free by mail and The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year for Sixty Cents. This is a splendid opportunity to get a good book for the cost of postage. An average crop of strawberries is 1,701 quarts to the acre. Address, **THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Home Mixing of Fertilizers.

By writing to the German Kali Works, Continental Building, Baltimore, Md., any farmer can obtain a booklet entitled "Home Mixing of Fertilizers and How to Do It." This is a very interesting publication, and every one of our readers can learn something from it. The whole story is told so clearly that it does not require an interpreter. The book includes a table giving the composition of all farm manures and commercial fertilizers, with formulas adapted to all crops and the amount of fertilizer ingredients taken from the soil by all farm crops. Send for it without delay. See advertisement on page 14.

$7.50



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Yes, sir, that's right—you keep this engine for $7.50, a wonderful gasoline engine offer, an offer without a parallel. We ship you Schmidt's Chilled Cylinder Gasoline Engine on your simple request without an order or any promise from you. You use the engine 10 entire days, use it all you want to. Then if you don't want it, send it back at our expense. If you do wish to keep it, pay us only $7.50 and the rest in the easiest monthly payments. We send you the engine free, to prove that it is the greatest air cooled 3 horse power engine on earth. It is the only engine with the marvelous, powerful chilled cylinder. The only engine for farm use with a spark retarder. The new type gasoline engine that has revolutionized the gasoline engine industry. The only engine good enough to send out on actual free trial without a cent down in any way.

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This is the first genuine free trial ever offered on gasoline engines for farm and shop use. We want you to see that women and children can run this engine. Use the engine to run any machinery you have—the pump—separator—washing machine—corn sheller—grinder—anything. Engine is ready to run when you get it. We will send you prepaid our sensational offer and our very useful book "How to Use Power" free.

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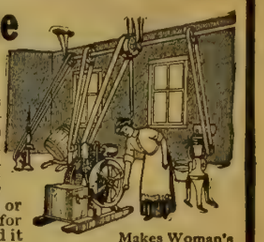

If you like this engine after trying it out for ten whole days you can keep it and take long time to pay for it on **easy monthly payments**, or after using it free for ten days, just send it back at our expense.

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"And this is just as well, too, for what the old German practitioner once said of himself used to be true of many a doctor.

"'Tell me, sir, what was the most dangerous case you ever had?' a young physician asked this aged man.

"'My medicine case,' was the prompt reply."

Distracting.

"What drove the lady exchange editor crazy?"

"Reading of bargains in cities a thousand miles away." — Toledo Blade.

Drawing a Straight in Texas.

Colonel Cecil Lyon, the Republican National Committeeman from Texas, was induced one evening to sit in a poker game in New York. The play had been in progress for about an hour when a newcomer, rather the worse for strong drink, bought a stack of chips.

On the next hand dealt the Colonel had three aces "pat." The newcomer drew three cards and the Colonel said, in a nonchalant, bored manner, he guessed he would take one. Then the betting began and grew fiercer and fiercer. Every time the Colonel raised the stranger raised him back again. Finally Lyon called.

The other man spread out an ace high straight. He had held the king and ace and drawn the ten, jack and queen.

The Colonel, looking like a man at the funeral of a dear relative, remarked in shrill tones:

"Down in my state when a man draws cards like that somebody else draws a gun."—Popular Magazine.

Where the Danger Lay.

Dr. W. W. Keen, the noted Philadelphia surgeon, praised, at a dinner, the results of animal research.

"Animal research," he said, "has given us serum therapy and countless other blessings. Drugs, in the healing art, are retiring farther and farther into the background.

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We want our 1911 Catalog in the home of every Farmer in America; 178 pages and 251 illustrations of Vehicle and Harness bargains. Murray Highest Award Surries direct from our factory; 4 weeks' road trial, 3 years' guarantee. Send for Big Free Book.

The W. H. Murray Mfg. Co 381 E. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.

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CURED SPAVINS—BEST ON MARKET.

39 James St. South, Hamilton, Ont., 7-19-'09.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Dear Sirs:—Kindly send me one of your Treatise on the Horse. Might state here that we are never without a bottle of your Spavin Cure in our stable, as we believe it to be the **best on the market and have cured several spavins.** Very truly yours,

J. Irwin Van Fleet.

WOOL MEN!

We can interest you. Do you know that St. Louis is a **Spot Cash** market? In 20 years we have handled **more separate lots** of wool, each season, than any other commission house here. Over **40 years' experience** in the business, and your shipments receive our personal attention. We guarantee **top prices, quick sales** and **prompt cash returns.** Write for our 1911 Wool Circular, giving full particulars and points in regard to the preparation of wool for market. Wool Sacks, Shipping Tags, Market Reports, etc., sent Free upon request.

Write what you have to offer. Estab. 1874.

A. J. CHILD & SONS, St. Louis, Mo.

How He Feeds His Pigs.

"How I Feed My Pigs From Weaning Time to Six Months of Age" is as follows:

To begin, I would not wait until they are weaned. I want them accustomed to good food by the time they are weaned. As I am situated without the use of cow's milk, I feed to keep up as good a flow of milk from the sows as possible. I will not keep a sow that is not a good milker and of an early, rapid maturing quality.

In this way, by having the pigs accustomed to feed whilst suckling, the weaning period is not known.

As to feed, I use such feeds as are on the market from flouring mills, bran and shorts. By this mixture, which is a balance to corn, I can make a pretty free use of corn, to which I have the pigs accustomed when suckling.

I have my pigs out on open pastures with plenty of range, good, pure water, no pools or mud holes, with comfortable sleeping quarters and plenty of shade for hot weather.

In feeding, I do not permit feed to lay in feeding places from one feed to another, to become stale and sour, but feed what will be eaten with a relish and cleaned up with an appetite for more.

As before stated, I make a pretty free use of corn, which is the product we propose to manufacture into pork with good pasture such as we may have.

Clover is preferable, although blue grass is indispensable, as that is the grass we always have, especially early and late in the seasons.

Pigs fed and grown as I speak of are in condition to accept of the treatment from any change by virtue of new ownership, which is so frequent at this age.

My method of feeding and the condition that pigs are in prepare them for the usual ordinary treatment of a buyer. Whereas pigs crowded at the time and up to six months old produce an oversupply of fat, which is detrimental to their future breeding developments, and destroys the real value as a breeder. If intended for the market at six to eight months this sppply of flesh is an accumulation for the purpose needed. If for breeding purposes, growth is the essential feature, a good condition of the system is the proper channel through which to reach this growth.

This is by an Iowa breeder in the American Swineherd. By the way, our readers are reminded that the American Swineherd is published monthly at 50 cents a year. The National Farmer and Stock Grower is published monthly at 50 cents a year. We have a clubbing arrangement whereby to new subscribers we are enabled to offer both papers for one year for 50 cents. This is a summer proposition which any of our readers will do well to take advantage of.

Always a Profit in Hogs.

"When hogs for some time bring more than ordinarily high prices the tendency and temptation are for rushing pell-mell into swine raising, and likewise to be forgetful of quality in obtaining quantity. It has always been so, and probably always will be. But the author's observation is, that it has taken persistent and skillful mismanagement to lose money in hog raising with prices as they have ranged for thirty years past, barring, of course, some such epidemic as the so-called cholera. There is no branch of farming or stock husbandry which, conducted with a reasonable amount of fair horse sense and stayed with systematically, one year with another, will do better by its proprietor and more successfully keep the wolf and sheriff from his door than the rearing of well-bred swine. This, if he is satisfied with reasonable gains and such substantial, steady growth as pertains to the better class of farming, conducted with skill and intelligence. If the experience of the best men is worth anything; if their observations and bookkeeping have any value as standpoints from which to judge, there is surely a profit in wisely-bred, wisely-fed hogs, and there always has been, at any price for which they have been sold two years in succession within the observation of men now in active life."—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

First Texas Watermelons.

On May 19th the first car-load of watermelons of the season of 1911 was shipped from Harlingen, Cameron county, in the Rio Grande valley. Harlingen is located on the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railway, 350 miles south of Houston and twenty-five miles north of Brownsville.

THREE-YEAR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Orders For The National Farmer and Stock Grower Solicited.

Kindly Sign the Blank Form Below and Become a Regular Subscriber.

We desire to invite attention to our three-year subscription proposition. We hope to obtain one hundred thousand additional subscriptions during the present year to continue for three years. It is practically a trial subscription and payable at the end of the first year. The subscription can be stopped at any time by paying for the period the paper is taken. This method of taking subscriptions is the invention of Uncle Piper, our subscription editor, who has guaranteed that every one of them will be paid when they are due. The subscription price of this paper is $1.00 for three years, and the bill for the subscription is sent to the subscriber at the end of the first year. When the bill goes out Uncle Piper slips in a list of handy premiums for the subscriber to select one from, providing he pays the bill promptly, and the general result is that the bill is soon paid. When it comes to getting subscriptions from intelligent, high-class farmers, Uncle Piper is at the head of the class.

Uncle Piper.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

To the Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen: — You are hereby authorized to enter my name as a subscriber to The National Farmer and Stock Grower for three years. At the end of the first year I will pay One Dollar for the three-year period. This order is given with the understanding that I am at liberty to stop the paper at any time by paying the subscription to that date.

Name.. .....

P. O. Box..... R. F. D.....

Postoffice.. .....

How To Have Hog Health —Use Merry War Lye

Will you take a little friendly advice Mr. Hog Raiser, from one who wants to see you *increase* your pork profits? Then, please listen to this:

Just keep a supply of "MERRY WAR" LYE on hand, and mix and feed it with slop the year 'round. This *simple, easy, inexpensive* method will surely solve your hog troubles, for "Merry War" Lye was specially prepared to *prevent* and *cure* worms and cholera in hogs—*and does it!*

Save Those Fat Sides and Shanks

You know very well what it means when a hog loses interest in life and slinks around with a vacant stare in his eyes, hair standing up, appetite, growing less as he gets *thinner* and *thinner* every day.

Right *here* is where you want to get *busy*, Mr. Hog Raiser, if you want to save your carefully nursed profits in flesh and fat. For you'll never — NEVER — "cash in" on those fast vanishing sides and shanks, unless you *quickly* prevent Mr. Ailing Hog from passing in *his* checks and becoming food for the *rendering vat* instead of prime hams and bacon for the *breakfast table.*

"Merry War" To The Rescue

Now, don't *blame* the Sick Hog! *Cure him!* Help him and fatten your pocketbook — by using "Merry War" Lye, the only absolutely unfailing, *sure* specific for worms, cholera, and *all* hog troubles.

And remember this: An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," when it comes to the matter of hog health. Don't wait until your hogs are down sick, *but keep them well.*

It's your fault, if they are not *always* in prime condition, because it's simply a matter of a little common sense and a little "Merry War" Lye.

Just Try This

Tablespoonful "Merry War" Lye mixed with slop for ten hogs, or one-half can with barrel of swill for larger quantity. *Stir well, feed night and morning.*

In a few days see *marked* improvement in your hogs. It cleanses the system, tones the digestive organs, puts sick hogs in *prime condition* and renders them *immune* from contagious diseases. This trial will convince you and the *expense* is too *trifling* to think about.

None "Just As Good"

Ask your dealer for "Merry War" Lye — and *insist* on getting it! There are *other* brands of lye put up for certain household uses, but only *one*—"Merry War"—is absolutely *safe* and specially prepared for *preventing* and *curing* cholera, worms and all hog diseases.

Explain this to your dealer, and if he can't supply "Merry War" Lye, write us and we will tell you of a dealer who can. We will also send you a valuable book—FREE—on *"How to get the biggest profits from Hog Raising."*

"Merry War" Lye comes in 10c cans or 24 for $2.00, at Grocers' or Druggists'. Ask for it today sure.

E. Myers Lye Co., Dept. 22 St. Louis. Mo.

The Past and Future of Hogs.

We have been asked to give our views concerning hog raising in the United States, with special regard to future prices. The answer we made by letter was, that so far as prices are concerned, we expect history to repeat itself, for hogs to be high at times and occasionally hogs will be low; prices will change from day to day; but hogs will be profitable under any and all circumstances, providing the hogs are raised under sanitary conditions, grazing and grain feeding going hand in hand for the production of early-matured hogs, 225 to 275 pounds average. A farmer who has raised hogs for forty years said: "I have never known the time when hog raising was unprofitable unless they were diseased and died before reaching the butcher, and I expect hogs to sell better in the future than in the past."

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, we have not to-day an average supply of hogs. We had more in 1906 to 1910; we had more in 1889 to 1902; and in the year 1901 we had six to seven millions of hogs more than we have now. It is therefore safe to assume that the market will not be overcrowded in the future as in the past. In the last three years at eleven principal markets the weekly average in 1908 was 535,000 hogs; in 1909 the average was reduced to 439,000 hogs; and in the year 1910 the weekly average at eleven markets was 375,000 hogs. In 1908 eleven markets received 27,826,000 hogs, and two years later the total was reduced to 19,523,000 hogs. In the year of the greatest supply all grades averaged $5.70 per 100 pounds, and in the year of the highest prices the average was $8.90, and the lowest average in ten years was $5.15 per 100 pounds.

Unless in time of drouth, which no one can foresee, this Western country is sure to raise more hogs than are raised anywhere else in this world. Furthermore, a few million hogs more or less in numbers or a few pounds more or less in the average weight cut no figure. The demand, however, must come from prosperous people in order to pay the producer a fair profit. The prosperous people must be our own people. It does not avail anything that foreign countries shall be prosperous. Exports increase when prices are low and exports decrease when prices are high. It is our own ninety-two million people that we must look to for prosperity in hog raising, or cattle raising, or sheep raising. We must advocate such laws that will make the people prosperous and then see that no one feeds them but ourselves. One condition can always be calculated upon, and that is, the increase in population that has to be fed.

See first page for index of paper.

COUGHS and DISTEMPER

FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE

Among Colts, Mares and Stallions cured with one bottle of **FRAZIER'S DISTEMPER CURE**, or your money refunded. One dose placed in trough or feed will prevent all cases. Influenza, Pink-Eye, Catarrhal Fever, Colds and all forms of Nose and Throat Troubles cured in four to eight days. $1.00 bottle holds three 50-cent size bottles. Send postal for free booklet on the horse. Sold by druggists or prepaid from

BINKLEY MEDICAL CO., Dept. H, Nappanee, Ind.

Drilling Alfalfa.

It is generally conceded that alfalfa when drilled in rows six inches apart does better than when sown seven or eight inches apart. It is generally admitted that drilling the seed in rows is better than to broadcast. Therefore if a farmer buys a seven or eight-inch drill he is compelled to plant the way the drill is set. However, the Hoosier Grain Drill, manufactured by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Ind., is an exception to the rule, because a farmer can change the spacing between the disks so as to plant his small grains seven or eight inches apart, and then sow his alfalfa six inches between the rows. This is a feature to be found on no other grain drill than the Hoosier. When you buy a Hoosier Drill you get full value for your money, and it is sold under a guarantee that means much to the purchaser. Hoosier Grain Drills have positive force feeds, great strength, light draft, simplicity and no complications. Open or closed delivery single disks, double disks, shoe or hoe furrow openers can be obtained on the Hoosier Drills. They can also be obtained in plain grain and combined grain and fertilizer styles. No matter where you live or what your seeding conditions may be, there is manufactured a Hoosier Drill that will do your work right. Send to the manufacturers for their Hoosier catalogue, and ask for any special information you may want. After you have read this catalogue, go to your nearest implement dealer and insist on seeing the Hoosier Drill.

"International" News Items.

The Directors of the International Live Stock Exposition held their Spring or Classification Meeting in the rooms of the Saddle and Sirloin Club, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., on Friday, May 12th, 1911.

One of the incidents brought to the attention of the Board was the death of Richard Gibson, of Delaware, Ont., who had rendered able service to this institution both as Vice-President and Director. The following resolution on the death of this veteran breeder was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Mr. Richard Gibson, Vice-President of the above association, has been removed from this earthly scene,

"Be it resolved, That the sympathies of the above Board of Directors be tendered to his widow and family; and be it further resolved and placed on the records of the association that it has lost one of the brightest lights, a man whom we all honored for his sturdy honesty and wise counsel and whose genial presence will remain ever with those whom he has left behind."

It was decided to hold this year's "International" Live Stock Exposition from December 2d to 9th, and as no Horse Show is to be held, to devote the evenings to Horse Show features.

It was found that several of the Live Stock Breeders' Associations had voted increased appropriation for special prizes to be offered by them in connection with this year's show.

A very few changes were made in connection with the rules. It was, however, decided to change the one governing the removal of animals shown in the car-lot division, so that they may now be removed from the district in which they were bred sixty instead of thirty days prior to the opening of the show.

While the rule governing eligibility of feeder cattle from the Southwestern district was changed to read: "Feeder cattle emanating from the Southwestern district may be fed cotton-seed hulls and cotton-seed cake on grass while remaining on their native pastures."

It was decided to give the Percherons and the so-called "French Drafters" each a separate classification at the 1911 Exposition.

It was the consensus of opinion that the 1911 Show would, in every respect, outclass any of its predecessors, and it was decided to put forth an organized effort to bring about this result.

Goverment Figures.

Comparing the figures on the cost of producing corn with the cost of producing wheat it is observed that cost of corn production in 1909, including the item of rent or interest on investment, was 37.9 cents per bushel, or $12.27 per acre; wheat cost 66 cents per bushel, or $11.15 per acre.

The excess of value of the crop over cost for corn was 64 per cent. and for wheat 50 per cent. The average size of a corn field in the United States is about 30.2 acres, and of wheat 50.6 acres. The value of corn-growing lands in 1909 averaged $50.46 and wheat lands $54.59 per acre.

Not a Reciprocity Treaty.

[From Speech of Hon. Wm. E. Humphrey, of the State of Washington, in the House of Representatives, February 14th, 1911.]

There is no reciprocity in this so-called treaty. Reciprocity carries with it the understanding that you are to get something for giving something. In this treaty arrangement the United States gives everything and gets nothing. At best this bill would only open up the markets of each country to the same class of produce produced in each country. We are not giving our markets to Canada, and Canada is not giving her markets to us, but both countries propose to open up their markets to the products of each country. Each country under this arrangement may supply the entire market for both countries. This is not mutual benefit; this is competition. This is not reciprocity; this is commercial war. This bill is not reciprocity; it is predigested tariff revision given us to swallow according to directions; it is a new political breakfast food, compounded in secret by concealed and unknown wise men, warranted to be good for the nerves of anemic free traders, especially those who still claim to belong to the Republican party.

This so-called treaty is worse than free trade. If we are to have free trade, let us do it at once and make an end of the thing, and let the country adjust itself as best it can to the conditions; but let us stop this false pretense of reciprocity, this coming to free trade by piecemeal. This constant changing of schedules under one pretense or another, this going to free trade by cutting off one protected industry after another, is founded upon the same wisdom and logic that inspired a certain old and kind-hearted German gentleman dealing with his dog. This free-trade philosopher lived in a small village, and every morning the howl of his dog disturbed his neighbors. Finally one of his friends made bold to ask the reason for this periodical disturbance caused by the brute. The old gentleman replied that he was a kind-hearted and philanthropic citizen, but he believed it was to the best interest of his dog that his ears should be cut off; so, in order to hurt the dog as little as possible, and to permit him to adjust himself to changing conditions, he was taking off a small piece each day. This is the enlightened philosophy of free trade by piecemeal. Such process would be as kind to the business of this country as was the method followed by the old gentleman to his dog.

The Howard Watch

So many men waited so long for a *practical* thin watch—that it is no wonder the HOWARD 12-size *Extra-Thin* model took the country by storm when it finally appeared.

It is about as flat as two silver dollars—and it is the only thin-model watch that measures up to the HOWARD standards of accuracy as a timekeeper.

The HOWARD watchmakers are the most expert *practical* horologists in the world.

They kept working on the HOWARD 12-size Extra-Thin until they had overcome the difficulties and perfected a watch fit to bear the HOWARD name.

It has the HOWARD *hard-tempered* balance-wheel—a special HOWARD discovery (*exclusive and patented*), which does away with the strain of jolt and vibration.

It has the exquisite HOWARD *adjustment* to extremes of heat and cold, to isochronism, to *positions*. Thin, neat, compact—in appearance as in performance it is a thoroughbred.

As an investment for service—for superior convenience—or for the sheer pleasure of owning the finest thing of its kind—it is worth all you pay for it.

HOWARD Extra-Thin watches are sold at *fixed prices* by HOWARD jewelers everywhere—from the 17-jewel in a Crescent of Boss gold-filled case at $40 to the 21-jewel in a 14K solid gold case at $135.

Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town. When a man makes a permanent investment like the purchase of a HOWARD Watch he naturally wants to *see* what he is buying—he wants to get the dealer's expert advice. The HOWARD Watch is sold only by legitimate jewelers—and not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. The jeweler who can is a representative merchant—a good man to know.

Send us your name on a postal card and we will send you—FREE—our pamphlet—THE STORY OF EDWARD HOWARD AND THE FIRST AMERICAN WATCH. It is a chapter of History that every man and boy in this country should read.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS

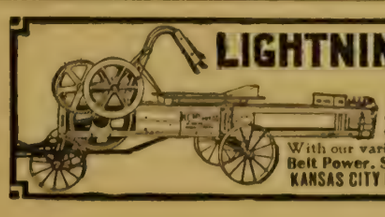
Dept. No. 122, Boston, Mass.

It Really Was Bad.

"I don't like to boast," boasted George Gardner, "but we have had only one really rotten show at the Opera House this season. And to show you that I hate to talk about successes, I'll tell you about the failure.

"It was certainly awful. I never knew, though, how bad it was till one of our chronic deadheads sat out one act of it and then came out and demanded that his name be scratched off the free list."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Outward shipments of oleo oil at New York City were 59,407,642 pounds out of a total of 77,911,664 pounds.



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For 25 years the Reliable Balers.

Simple, Free from Breakage, Greatest Capacity and Best Work—Strong and Durable.

Consider these Facts for a Profitable Investment.

With our various styles can meet your requirements. Horse & Belt Power. Self Feed Attachments. Write for our Catalog.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 425 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

(Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

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Argentine Live Stock Exports.

The United States Department of Commerce and Labor reports that the fees formerly paid to the Argentine authorities for the issuance of health certificates on live stock exported from Argentine have been suspended. This action has been taken by the Argentine government in order to assist the exporters in supplying the demands of foreign markets for Argentine cattle.

CONGRESS AND THE FARMER.

Several Measures in Congress Ought to be Defeated Because They Are Detrimental to the Farmers' Interests and of No Real Value to Anyone Else.

Newspaper publishers are offered the inducement that if they will assist in passing the bogus reciprocity bill, which is injurious to the farmers' interests, they will get cheaper print paper from Canada. It is not exactly a bribe, but it amounts to the same thing.

The daily papers are not all in favor of passing the bill to admit Canadian farmers' products free of duty, but some of them are, and their willingness to help along the injurious measure is largely due to the fact that the bill includes the admission of Canadian wood pulp free of duty. The papers opposing the treaty are standing by their principles. The expectation of getting cheaper paper may be one of the reasons why some of the supposedly great, dependable farm papers are silent on the bogus reciprocity bill and are willing to silently admit Canadian grain, meats, live stock, etc., to the markets of this country free of duty in competition with our own productions. It is very hard to find any other reason for the silence by which some of our farm papers are afflicted.

The political papers are pretty generally outspoken, either for or against the reciprocity measure, and you can usually understand them, but some of the farm papers are silent in regard to the greatest subject which has affected the interest of the farmer in a hundred years. When it is all over the silent papers will talk loud enough, but in the emergency they don't amount to a "bump on a log." We make no reference to any publication in particular. In this matter the columns of the paper show whether they are for or against or on the fence. We will say, however, that if all the farm papers of this country had stood by the farmer as many good farm papers have done, Congress would have rejected the reciprocity bill long ago. The proposed reciprocity bill with Canada is a mistake. It is uncalled for; it is altogether in the interest of Canada, and it is distinctly and positively injurious to the farming and stock raising interests of the United States of America. No Protectionist can vote for it without turning his coat and becoming a Free Trader. No member of Congress who votes for it can ever look to his farming constituents again for a vote of confidence. There are differences, however. An avowed Free Trader may be against the farmer, but he deceives no one. The Protectionist who votes for protection to-day for the manufacturer and against protection to-morrow when the farmers' interests are concerned, is voting against his own avowed principles, and if farmers can vote him out it ought to be done. The National Farmer and Stock Grower may not have much influence, but if the alleged reciprocity bill becomes a law we will advise farmers of the United States to turn wheat growing over to the Canadians. Wheat growing has been the favorite crop of the farmer. He would rather raise wheat and barely make a living than devote the main acreage to other crops; but if the United States government deliberately enacts laws for the especial purpose of reducing the value of farmers' products, then wheat is the first crop that the United States farmer will have to give up.

The editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower has been a farm owner for thirty-five years and a farm editor for thirty-one years, and until the present emergency has not found it necessary to write political articles. An advocate of reciprocity that is true to name should not support the bogus article whereby every interest the farmer has is sacrificed, with nothing in return.

The reciprocity bill is still in the United States Senate. The final vote will be close. Farmers should write their Senators. One letter may turn the scale. Farmers should leave the cultivator for an hour and write two letters. A list of the Senate is on page 13.

Might Change His Mind.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, is one of the active partisans of the bogus reciprocity bill that is before the Senate. If thirty thousand farmers would each invest a postage stamp writing to Hon. William J. Stone, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., it would be money well spent. Hon. James A. Reed is the new Senator from Missouri and ought not to be overlooked.

Our Credit Subscriptions.

We are sending out a fair number of sample copies of The National Farmer and Stock Grower and we hope our readers will take a look at the article on page 6. It is not always convenient on the farm to obtain a money order or to register a letter, and rather than lose or delay a subscription we will be glad to have the subscription blank signed up and sent in to us.

This paper is one of the best friends of the farmer. It was the first to give warning of approaching danger of the loss of the customs duties which to a certain extent furnish revenue to the national government and at the same time protect farmers from the admission of foreign grain, wool, meats, etc., free and untaxed. Our timely warning has been of great value to the farming interests.

Points For an Interview.

Mr. Hitchcock, the news editor of the great daily, had only the junior reporter at hand, and news of a shooting case had come in.

A man had married a girl at four o'clock the afternoon before, and at eight the same evening had shot at her five times.

Two Profit Farmers
This 1½ H. P. Waterloo Boy Farm Pump Engine is the simplest, lightest, strongest gasoline engine for its size and rating in the world. It is geared up directly to the pump by a strong double back gear. This cuts out all belting and makes it Simple, Powerful and Economical. You can disconnect it in an instant and belt it up to any other farm machine, from cream separator or washing machine to corn sheller or light dynamo.
Waterloo Boy FARM PUMP Engine
is a general utility engine and will prove the steadiest worker on the farm. It is so simple and convenient that a woman or boy can run it. Starts easy in coldest weather. It's a real "Waterloo Boy" with all the superiority that has made this name famous. For Efficiency and Service the year round, it has everything else on the market badly beaten and It Undersells All Competitors.
5 Year Guarantee
Buttercup Cream Separator
Is a big money-maker because it saves all the golden dollars out of the cream—it skims down to 1-100 of 1% of the butter fat. It's a standard, tried and tested machine with a clean "make good" record. Built low down, with heavy steady frame and big bowl. Light running, sanitary and easy to clean. Will last a life time.
These machines are the product of experience and "knowing how" and are backed up by an 18 year record of square dealing and making good. They are good machines to trust.
Let us tell you the whole story about them. Write today for catalogs.
Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company
228 West 3rd Ave Waterloo Iowa

"What shall I do?" asked the reporter.

"Get an interview from the girl," said Hitchcock.

"But I don't know what to ask her," objected the reporter.

Hitchcock got up from his chair, walked over to the wall, and beat his head against the plaster three times. "I don't think you understand," he told the youth with as much patience as he could muster. "Married at four and shot at five times at eight. Go and get the story."

"Well, what shall I ask her?" queried the reporter.

Hitchcock, looking pained and grieved, said: "Ask her whether she considers the conduct of her husband an insult or merely studied indifference."—London Opinion.

The port of shipment for the largest amount of wheat is Portland, Oregon.

Read about The Book of Live Stock Champions advertised on page 3.

WHITMAN'S HAY PRESS
New Model Steel Beauty
40 Years Standard of the World
FINEST IN AMERICA
Yet costs no more than the ordinary kind
Also Power Bailers
Let us prove that our New Model is the Strongest, Most Durable, Most Economical and Simplest Hay Press in the World—does the best work—has greatest capacity—saves time, labor and trouble—contains exclusive feature found in no other press—with or without self-feed, pull back and hopper condenser—fully guaranteed—we also make largest line of Bailers in the world—write for illustrated catalog
THE WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, 6901 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

HARRY'S
Steel Thresher Tanks
and Grain Bins—Are Better
No. 16 Gage Heads. No. 20. Gage Shell.
Best Galvanized Steel.
Manufacturers of
CORRUGATED STEEL ROAD CULVERTS, TROUGHS, GRAIN BINS, HAY STACK COVERS.
Write for Catalogue and Prices.
O. K. HARRY STEEL CO., 2353 Papin St., St. Louis, Mo.

ONLY $10.00
Cash, balance $5 per month, buys this 3-year-guaranteed buggy. Buggies $29.50 up; Surries $45.00 up; Farm Wagons $40.00 up. We trust honest people located in all parts of the world.
Write For FREE CATALOGUE.
Century Manufacturing Co.,
Dep't 491, East St. Louis, Ill.

The Sure Thing in Agriculture.

It is worth considerable to a farmer to be located on the right kind of a railroad, on one that enlarges a population by first-class service and by catering to every beneficial enterprise reached by the road. Such a system is the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. This road was built in advance of settlement and has ever been in the front of all movements assisting settlers into rich lands and satisfactory localities. They are now sending out literature describing the irrigation farms of the Arkansas valley of Colorado and Kansas. See page 18.

Our Grape Premium.

We are still able to furnish our readers our grape cuttings. It is the right way to secure true varieties.

We are offering The National Farmer and Stock Grower for one year; the Ladies' World, a splendid magazine, for one year, and eight two-year-old grapevine plants, all for One Dollar. Every order for plants is filled promptly by the best Chautauqua vineyard in New York state. They are kept at proper temperature until shipped out. This is an extraordinary offer — splendid value for the money. Send us One Dollar at once and you will never regret the investment. Address, **THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Our Industrial Policy.

The National Farmer and Stock Grower is in favor of the United States collecting a reasonable range of customs duties upon all foreign farm products and on all manufactured goods, said duties to be applied to the support of the national government.

Every farmer in the United States is taxed by his county and state and he pays indirect taxation for the support of the federal government. We believe that the advantage of the markets of the United States belongs to the citizens of the United States, and that all foreign farm productions should pay a duty at the front door as the goods are admitted. By collecting these customs duties the state receives support and the farmer has a very moderate degree of what is called protection. In times of scarcity foreign goods can come in on a fair basis, and in times of abundance the country thrives without them. We believe the farmer as a producer outranks all other people; the manufacturer is next; but without the farmers' products the manufacturer would shut his doors. Legislation against the farming interest is the height of folly. It will cause more poverty in the cities than most people imagine. The non-producing, so-called consumers in cities will be the first to find it out.

Three pieces of proposed legislation now before Congress are foolish and unnecessary. One is the bogus reciprocity bill; the next is the humbug farmers' free list; and the next is the proposed reduction of the duty on wool and woolens. None of these bills ought to pass, and the business of the whole country will learn what stagnation is if these bills do pass.

Mr. Vissering's Great Offer.

J. P. Vissering, of Godfrey, Ill., writes: "I have been an admirer and breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and big-type Poland-China hogs for many years. I am now sixty-six years old and have no sons to take up the breeding of these, the best cattle and hogs on earth. I have lately sold my farm, and in order to disperse of my stock at private treaty I am making astonishingly low prices on cows, bulls and hogs of both sexes and all ages. I have to give possession on July 1st.

"My terms are cash, or, if you so desire, we can arrange for such time as will suit you and me at 6 per cent. interest.

"I have such confidence in the ability of my stock to please that I make this offer to mail order buyers: If upon arrival the stock is not what you are looking for, you may return it and I will pay return freight. But, what is better, come and see the cattle. If you do not find them as represented, it will cost you nothing to come here, and I will pay your way back, too. If you want some of these bargains, come quick. See the two advertisements in the breeders' columns.

Get this Genuine Alectride Tool Grinder on Free Trial

Sharpen your tools at my expense. I want to show you that the ancient grindstone is a back number and that the emery wheel is a menace. I want you to try positively free this genuine Alectride Farm Tool Grinder. Alectride is the only true abrasive. **It will not draw the temper from steel;** it will sharpen the dullest tool in from 3 to 5 minutes, when the grindstone would take half an hour. Alectride **never** wears out. It does not glaze over. I want to send a few of these machines out on **Free Trial** in every part of the United States. I want to put one in every locality. I want you to clip off and send the coupon at the upper right hand corner of this announcement and I will mail at once circulars explaining every detail of the ofier I am making here.

I Don't Want You to Send Me a Cent of Your Money. I Don't Want Any Promise

I merely want to place this Genuine Alectride Grinder on your farm for a few days. Sharpen your dull axe, your dull scythe, your dull corn knives, your dull cold chisels, or hatchet, or any dull tool you have. See how quickly and how easily it is done. See how Alectride (made of the substance of precious stones) sharpens your tools in from one-fourth to one-twenty-fifth of the time required by a grindstone and does not heat nor draw the temper. Do all this—give this machine the most severe tests—then unless you think that you positively cannot get along without this Alectride Tool Grinder, send it back at our expense. We'll ask no questions. We'll take it back without a word, and we'll pay the transportation charges. Now send the coupon. Let us tell you all about this wonderful abrasive and our free trial offer.

Remember—Alectride is really manufactured precious stones. It is even *harder* than the hardest diamond. Alectride will scratch a diamond and cut glass like a knife cuts an apple. Send the coupon today and get full explanation of our **Great 10 Day Free Trial Offer.** Do this now. Do not delay.

Harman Supply Co., 160 Harrison St., Dept. 313 X, Chicago, Ill.

10 MACHINES IN 1

1 One Sickle Grinder Wheel (Improved)
2 One Fine Grinding Wheel (Improved)
3 One Coarse Grinding Wheel (Improved)
4 One Harman Special Oil Stone (Improved)
5 One Saw Gummer (Improved)
6 One Sickle Holding Attachment
7 One Scythe Stone (New)
8 One Harmon Special Razor Hone (New)
9 One Disc Grinding Attachment (New)
10 One Tool Rest

Harman Supply Co., 160 Harrison St., Dept. 313X, Chicago
Please send me free and prepaid booklets explaining your free trial offer of your Alectride Tool Grinder.

Name.....

Address.....

No letter necessary; merely send the coupon.

The National Beverage.

At every soda fountain in the United States Coca-Cola is sold over the counter. The reason for this is that Coca-Cola is a refreshing, enjoyable, harmless beverage. It does not create a habit, but is pleasant and beneficial and one does not tire of it. Coca-Cola has just been through an ordeal in the courts and has stood every test, and our readers can enjoy it in perfect safety.

Poultry Products.

[W. E. Vaplon, Poultryman, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.]

So long as we depend upon the grocer to handle our eggs, and upon the butcher to handle our fowls; so long as we take eggs to market that are large and small, mixed colors, white, brown, pink and speckled; so long as we will bring in fresh eggs with blood clots, and stale eggs taken from a stolen nest, clean and dirty; just so long will we have to take the offered price in trade. So long as we remain a thousand miles from the consumer, whether in distance or in methods of marketing, so long will the several middlemen have the profits the producer should have.

So long as we "don't care," and "what's the use," we are not going to create a greater demand for our products; so long as the consumer is satisfied with "any old egg," "an egg's an egg," so long will there be mutual indifference and distrust. It is a matter needing education, because of ignorance on both sides. We can create a demand only by educating the consumer's taste; feed him strictly fresh, sweet, tasty eggs for a while, and those who bring in the old products in the old way will find themselves out of a job.

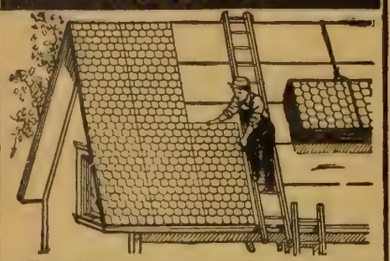
So soon as the consumer can eat his boiled eggs with his eyes closed, so soon will he fail to see the extra five cents a dozen in the bill. So soon as the producer uses the Golden Rule trade mark on his egg package, so soon will the consumer draw his checks on the Golden Rule bank.

Potatoes, cantaloupes and apples from certain sections of our state have a reputation for quality; the only reputation our eggs have are for another kind of quality. So soon as we consider an egg of as much value as a potato, so soon we will get what it is worth on the market; as it is, some get more, and some get less.

Most of the eggs we have seen sold at 12½ cents this season were not worth more than ordinary fertilizer, so much a load, or ton. It is time we got ashamed of ourselves and inspired a little confidence in the consumer by better and cleaner methods.

FARM SCENE—View on farm of Hon. Isaac Stephenson, United States Senator, at Somers, Wisconsin. This is one of the best dairy farms in that state, having two herds of cattle, both pure-bred, one Guernseys and the other Holsteins. In the conduct of dairy farms, including hauling cream to the factory, the automobile is becoming an important and economic factor, and at Senator Stephenson's farm it is considered an actual necessity. The car in the foreground is the Rambler, the car that is advertised on page 2.

End Roof Expense Forever!



You will not have roof repair bills to worry you after you put Edwards Interlocking Reo Steel Shingles on your house, barn or farm buildings. You are protected from fire, lightning, leaks or roof decay.

$10,000 Lightning Bond. We guarantee every Edwards roof against lightning with a $10,000 bond. Our patent interlocking device protects the nails and prevents rusting and leaking at the joints.

Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles

FACTORY PRICES—WE PAY THE FREIGHT. As we are the largest makers of iron and steel roofing material, we are in a position to give you the very lowest prices with freight prepaid.

Write for New Free Catalog No. 557

which is full of valuable roofing information. Send us the dimensions of your roofs and we will quote you the low cost of a Reo Steel Shingle Roof delivered to your railroad station. Ask for our Special introductory offer to represent us in your community.

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
507-557 Lock St., Cincinnati, Ohio (45)

Ozark Butter Standard.

The combined Ozark creameries appointed W. E. Riddell, of Kansas City, as sales agent for their output which is to be labeled "Ozark Butter." About 250,000 pounds of butter will be distributed from Springfield, Mo., each month. There are about thirty-five creameries in the combination, and they have determined to place a high quality of butter on the market.

In order to come up to the standard, cream must not be over three days old when it reaches Springfield, the central distributing point; must be found to contain at least 25 per cent. of butter-fat when tested with the Babcock tester, and must be up to standard in sweetness and general flavor. This is the plan submitted by the Cream-grading Committee and adopted by a vote of the association. Mr. H. W. Jensen, of Mountain Grove, Mo., is President of the association.

Iowa Silo Wisdom.

The Iowa College of Agriculture Bulletin on Silos contains the following information:

1. Location should be outside of all buildings.
2. The fundamental principle in the preservation of green foliage when placed in a silo is the exclusion of air.
3. To prevent the air from reaching the silage, all silos must have air-tight walls.
4. A vertical smooth wall is the only satisfactory wall to use.
5. Best results are got by distributing the silage uniformly throughout the silo, and packing it carefully near the walls and doors.
6. Prevent freezing of silage as far as possible.
7. A double wall concrete silo is most nearly frost proof.
8. It is dangerous to feed frozen silage.
9. The depth of the silo ought not to be less than thirty feet.
10. Two inches should be fed from the surface each day.
11. The pressure of silage is about eleven pounds per square foot for each foot of depth.
12. Stave silos should be anchored to prevent blowing over.
13. The building of a square silo can seldom if ever be profitable or desirable.

Alfalfa For the Dairy.

"Milk producers who know it best concede that alfalfa is an invaluable feed in the dairy, closely akin to wheat bran in results, and usually much less expensive. In the average small town or city there is about one cow for every ten or fifteen people. Therefore, in a town of one thousand population there will probably be seventy-five to one hundred cows. If alfalfa will increase the quantity of their milk and butter-fat, giving a product at a lower cost than the concentrated foods, it should be more used. But as yet it is not generally used, because it is not understood and appreciated."—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

World's Champion Ayrshire Cow.

Netherhall Brownie, 9th, 23,985. Official record for 365 consecutive days, 18,110 pounds of milk and 820.91 pounds of butter-fat, equal to 958 pounds of butter.

It gives me great pleasure to announce the completion of the year's test for admission to the Advanced Register of the above cow, owned by J. W. Clise, Seattle, Washington.

She was tested under the supervision of the Washington State Agricultural College, and has given the largest official record both in milk and butter-fat of any Ayrshire cow in the world, so far as heard from.

This record places her above the cow Rena Ross, who has held the world's championship for the Ayrshire with the official record of 15,072 pounds of milk and 751 pounds of butter.

As an indication of progress in Ayrshire breeding, and as exemplifying the value of advanced registry testing, I would say that the first Ayrshire cow to stand as the world's champion Ayrshire cow was Rena Myrtle, with a record of 12,172 pounds of milk and 546 pounds of butter, tested by the Vermont Experiment Station.

This record she held for a number of years, until the association inaugurated the Advanced Registry System of testing, which brought to the front the Ayrshire cow Keepsake, with a record of 12,365 pounds of milk and 548 pounds of butter, making her the world's champion Ayrshire cow, which she held until Rena Ross came along with a record of 15,072 pounds of milk and 751 pounds of butter, and now Netherhall Brownie, 9th, goes ahead with a record of 18,110 pounds of milk and 958 pounds of butter.

All this shows what we have always claimed, that there are Ayrshire cows kept in obscurity that would astonish the world if the owners would only give them an official test, and we believe the above is only the beginning of a far more abundant harvest, and that the 20,000 pounds milk and 1,000 pounds butter yield is not far distant. C. M. WINSLOW, Secretary.

Brandon, Vt., March, 1911.

The Butter-fat Standard.

The London (England) Dairyman is inviting attention to the fact that an inflexible butter-fat standard in milk is an injustice. It appears that the English butter-fat requirement in milk is three per cent. It is stated by the London Dairyman that "thousands of unjust convictions have been recorded against dairymen and dairy farmers owing to the variability of fat in pure milk for which the cow and her Maker alone are responsible. And yet all over the country the sapient dispensers of justice contend that all milk under the human legalized formula of three per cent. of fat is not of the nature, substance, quality, etc., demanded. And we ask, isn't it? And contend that the said justices are unjust judges, and maintain that despite all human standards milk as the cow gives it is pure milk."

The editor of the London Dairyman should not get excited. He ought to live in Missouri. Here we have officers of the Agricultural Department going around convicting dairymen of selling milk as it came from the cow because it contains less than 3¼ per cent. butter-fat, and another bunch is going round exploiting and showing the great Agricultural College cow that, being tested for a whole year, her milk gave an average butter-fat content of 2.75, which is fully one-half per cent. below the state standard. The butter-fat standards, like a good many other standards, are set up by people who could not make an honest living by dairying, and yet by reason of being officials, drawing salaries, they recommend standards that cannot always be lived up to. We have been wondering if the Missouri Agricultural College authorities would ever honestly confess that the butter-fat performance of Missouri Chief Josephine is so far below the legal requirements; that either the cow ought to be killed or the standard be reduced. Missouri Chief Josephine is a large performer, but if she would change owners once a day and give milk every day in the year, she could have 300 dairymen convicted for selling her milk. Let us hear from the State Dairy Commissioner. First in defense of the cow and then in defense of the law.

Dairy and Creamery.

At a Pennsylvania butter contest held recently the moisture content ranged from 10 to 15 per cent., the average being 12.3 per cent. The salt varied from 0.97 per cent. to 4.8 per cent., the average being 2.08 per cent. The highest score was 93½.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended until November 1st advanced rates on cream and condensed milk, which the Erie, B. & O. and other Ohio roads started to establish in what is known as the Ohio district.

"If I had kept twenty-five cows for thirteen years that averaged as good as my best cows, I would have $20,000 profit for thirteen years. If I had kept twenty-five cows averaging with my poorest, I would have $19.50 for thirteen-years' work."—A. J. Pierpont, of Connecticut, in a letter to the Rural New Yorker.

A large shipment of condensed milk was seized recently by United States Marshals at the instance of the Department of Agriculture. It was labeled "Evaporated Milk," but as it was not evaporated enough, it was classed as adulterated under the law.

At a Denmark creamery, which had been under one management for twenty-five years, a report reduced to an American basis indicated that during the past year for milk the farmers received $1.15 per 100 pounds on their farms; the skim milk returned to farmers was charged up at 27 cents per 100 pounds.

The Fairmount Creamery has issued a report for general circulation indicating that the reduced price of butter has caused many farmers to discontinue milking cows.

A middle of May report of the New York milk market said: "Receipts at New York of liquid milk show no further increase—288,400 cans for the week—but there is more cream coming this way, the supply slightly exceeding 12,300 cans. The Exchange price for milk is 2¼ cents a quart net to shippers in the 26-cent freight zone, which makes the cost delivered in New York equal to $1.41 a can of forty quarts.

Advanced Registry Holstein cows, 244 head of them, averaged 3.51 per cent. butter-fat, equal to 16.6 pounds of commercial butter a week. The average milk production was 27.6 quarts per cow per day.

It Wins in Clover

This picture from an actual photo shows **Louden Balance Grapple Fork** lifting a third of a ton of dry clover hay.

How's that for a winner?

There isn't another fork in the world in its class. It's the only one that can handle clover, alfalfa and threshed straw as successfully as timothy. No dribbling or scattering, with long stuff or short, large load or small.

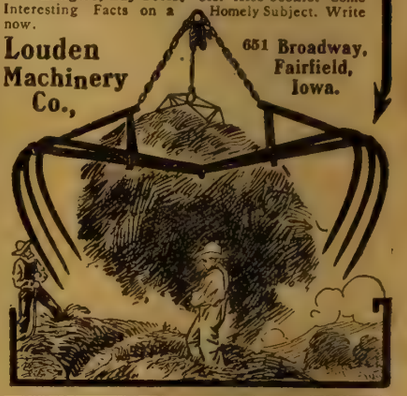
Louden's BALANCE GRAPPLE Fork

has a patented arch support that gives perfect balance. It takes hold or releases its load at the slightest touch. Simple in design, made of steel with heavy malleable connections. **Will lift half a ton without bend or break.**

Get the **Louden, the best hay fork in the world.** See it at your dealer's. If he hasn't it don't run chances with any other—write us direct.

Get our complete Free Catalog of **Louden Barn Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Flexible Bird Proof Door Hangers, Hay Tools,** etc. Also booklet "Some Interesting Facts on a Homely Subject. Write now.

Louden Machinery Co., 651 Broadway, Fairfield, Iowa.



Shoo-Fly THE ANIMALS FRIEND

Keeps flies and all insects and pests off animals—in barn or pasture—longer than any imitation. Used and endorsed since 1885 by leading dairymen and farmers.

$1 worth saves $20.00 in milk and flesh on each cow in a single season. Cures sores, stops itching and prevents infection. Nothing better for galls. Kills lice and mites in poultry houses.

SEND $1, if your dealer can't supply you, for enough Shoo-Fly to protect 200 cows, and our 8-tube gravity sprayer without extra charge. *Money back if not satisfactory.* Write for Booklet, free. Special terms to agents.

Shoo-Fly Mfg. Co., Dept. 28, 1301 N. 10th St., Philada.

Editor knows from experience that Shoo-Fly is O. K.

PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

A very elegant, illustrated, cloth-bound book of 200 pages is called **Profitable Dairying.** It is all good, satisfactory reading matter relating to the successful management of the dairy business under all circumstances, including the management of the cows and construction of the barn. We have discovered this book lately and we find that there is a better demand for it than for all other dairy books combined. For one dollar we will send **The National Farmer and Stock Grower** for two years and we will send the book, **Profitable Dairying,** as a premium. Address

HALE PUBLISHING CO.,
3550 Vista avenue, - St. Louis, Mo.

National Dairy Show Notes.

The farmers and dairymen of the United States and Canada and all friends of the National Dairy Show Association will be interested in knowing of the plans of promotion and development that contribute to the holding of the 1911 Show.

An Executive Committee consisting of Messrs. R. B. Swift, Chicago, Chairman; W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Iowa; H. E. Van Norman, State College, Pa.; J. A. Walker, Chicago; A. J. Glover, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; F. J. Macnish, Chicago; and Wm. Hill, Bloomingdale, Ind., has been selected by the Board of Directors.

The Executive Committee is composed of men who have been eminently successful in their different fields of dairy endeavor, and the National Dairy Show will enjoy the same ability in the transaction of its business affairs. They have selected Hon. A. O. Auten, Jerseyville, Ill., as General Manager and have located the coming Exposition to be held at Chicago.

The National Dairy Show Association has expended more than $200,000 in promoting the dairy industry, and the dairymen of the country may rest assured that the management strives to meet the obligations that rest upon it as the "clearing house of the dairy industry," as it has properly been termed.

The National Dairy Show renders a service not attempted by any other agency. It is not antagonistic to, but on the contrary seeks the support and co-operation of and aims to work in harmony with and supplement and make more effective the efforts of every other organization and agency for the upbuilding of the dairy industry, an industry representing an annual output of nearly a billion dollars.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW ASSOCIATION,
A. O. Auten, General Manager.

A French View of Nitrate.

The French journal "Fertilizers" predicts a large consumption of nitrate of soda for 1911. It says:

"We can not conceive of agriculture's taking a backward step and refusing to fertilize wheat and oats just at a time when the prices of cereals are extraordinarily high.

"It is now apparent that agriculture can not get along without nitrate and that it does not dream of neglecting this indispensable fertilizer."

LOW BUTTER PRICES Make the Best Separator of Still Greater Importance

There could be no greater mistake on the part of the intelligent dairy farmer than to put off the purchase of a cream separator this year because cream and butter prices are unfortunately lower than they have been for several years past.

Nor could there be any greater mistake than to be tempted to buy an inferior separator at a trifle less first cost on this account.

There may be money in dairying when prices are high with a second or third grade separator or even without any at all.

But when prices are low the use of a DE LAVAL separator, with its greater saving and more economical operation than any other, usually marks the dividing line between profit and loss in dairy farming.

There is still money in dairying with a DE LAVAL separator, but the chances are that there is very little without one.

Moreover, you don't have to pay cash down for a DE LAVAL separator, if it may be inconvenient to do so. You can buy one on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself from its savings, even at present dairy prices.

With butter prices as they are there never was greater need to buy a DE LAVAL separator, nor stronger reason not to buy an inferior separator or to get along without any.

You need not be in doubt about it. Just arrange with the nearest DE LAVAL agent to see and try a DE LAVAL machine for yourself. Do this if you already have another kind, and try any other kind at the same time if the maker or agent will let you do so.

If there is no De Laval agent near you write us direct for any information you desire, and with the height of the dairy season at hand by all means don't delay prompt action.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165-167 Broadway NEW YORK
29 E. Madison Street CHICAGO
Drumm & Sacramento Sts. SAN FRANCISCO
173-177 William Street MONTREAL
14 & 16 Princess Street WINNIPEG
1016 Western Avenue SEATTLE

THE FARM CREAM SEPARATOR.

Used Twice a Day the Year Round and the Most Valuable Implement on the Farm.

[O. J. Mottard, in Northwestern Agriculturist.]

From the result of tests which I conducted a short time ago, it seems impossible to escape the conclusion that the average loss, where the separator is not used, and where the milk is set in pans, cans and crocks, is three-fourths of a pound of butter, or something more, to each hundred pounds of milk.

This means with milk of average richness (3.5 per cent. butter-fat), a loss of about 20 per cent. of the total product of butter. A herd of cows ought to average, per cow, 5,000 pounds of milk per year, and would do so if made up of good animals and well managed; but even if they only averaged 4,000 pounds, the loss on one cow would be thirty pounds of butter, and on ten cows 300 pounds, which, at twenty-five cents per pound, would be $75 a year.

It will be seen by this that the loss to the farmers who take the cream out of milk by the gravity process is enormous in the aggregate. Is it really possible that a business man can suffer such a loss and yet succeed? What would be the opinion of the public if they saw a man that would go along from one year to another with a hole in his pocket, through which twenty cents would drop out and be lost every time he put in a dollar? Some men even console themselves by saying: "It's not all lost; the calves and pigs get the butter." This is very poor consolation, for butter is dear feed, even when the price is the lowest. A little oil meal will answer the same purpose as the butter-fat. Besides, the milk that is run through the separator and fed immediately after milking, while it is warm, new and sweet, even though all the butter-fat is taken out, is better feed for calves than skim milk that is old and partially sour. The hundreds of farmers who are using cream separators would tell you the same thing.

The casual observer should look well into this method of separating milk. However, those days are gone by when the intelligent dairymen will purchase any and every kind of a machine, be it ever so well advertised. Everybody knows that there are vast differences in separators. One make of a machine may prove a great investment on the farm, while another may be a great loss. Nevertheless, any one make would be a great improvement over the old method of skimming, yet the man with the right kind of a machine will make a considerable extra profit over his neighbor who invested in some other make. The separator is the one machine on the farm that pays the quickest for itself, because it is used twice a day the year around, rain or shine.

I tested a separator for a farmer not long ago. The machine was old and no doubt should have been taken out of service before now. The skim milk from that machine tested seven-tenths of one per cent. of butter-fat, or seven pounds of butter-fat to every thousand pounds of milk. This farmer was getting 4,000 pounds of milk weekly, making a loss of twenty-eight pounds of butter-fat, which at thirty-two cents per pound would make a sum of $8.90 lost per week.

It will be seen that at this rate a new separator could have been bought and paid for within three months.

Origin of Artesian Water.

Whence comes artesian water? It is believed by many persons that artesian water is stored up in the depths of the earth in great reservoirs or exists as mysterious underground rivers which eventually find their way to the surface. It is true that the water is stored up in underground reservoirs, but not as popularly supposed. With the exception of a few caverns of comparatively small extent such reservoirs bear no relation to open basins of the surface type, but are as a rule rock strata or masses in which the only openings are spaces between the grains or along lines of solution, planes of jointing, cleavage, or bedding, or other fissures.

The probable source of underground waters has been widely discussed, and while every one would doubtless agree that by far the greater part is derived from rainfall, there is considerable variation of opinion as to the relative importance of the other sources, such as seepage, or absorption of water from the ocean, or the release of otherwise unavailable waters in the earth's crust which have been set free by physical or chemical exclusion.

Bulletin 319 of the United States Geological Survey, entitled "Summary of the Controlling Factors of the Artesian Flows," by Myron L. Fuller, discusses the subject of the theory and behavior of artesian wells. A copy may be obtained on application to the Director of the Survey at Washington.

Suffrage as an Anodyne.

Another proof that woman is really braver than man is that she shows absolutely no sign of fear or hesitation when it comes time to manipulate the curtain stretchers. —Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers, or sent prepaid for 20 cents.

HAROLD SOMERS,
150 DeKalb Ave., - Brooklyn, N. Y.

COWPEAS,

MILLET, RAPE AND ALL OTHER FIELD SEEDS IN SEASON.

SHIELD BRAND ALFALFA,

99½ PER CENT. PURE.

Amber and Orange Cane Seed,

Golden Arrow Seed Corn,

Turnip Seed,

Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN.

Send For Golden Arrow Seed Catalogue.

A. W. Schisler Grain Co.,

708 and 710 N. Fourth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Strawberry Plants.

OVER 75 VARIETIES.

Raspberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry, and Currant Plants, Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, and other Nursery Stock.

Asparagus, Roots, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Brussells Sprouts, Tomato, Sweet Potato, Pepper and Egg Plants.

All Leading Varieties of High-Grade Garden and Farm Seeds.

HARRY L. SQUIRES,

REMSENBURG, N. Y.

Good Record at Kansas City.

The firm of Clay, Robinson & Co., live stock commission agents at Kansas City, report as follows:

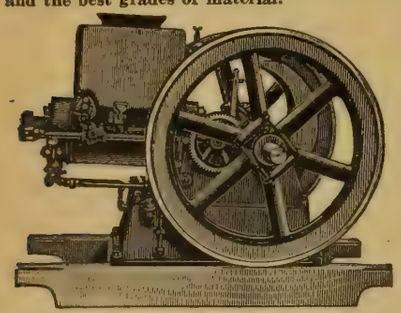
"On May 22d our Kansas City house topped the cattle market for D. P. Wagner, of Detroit, Kas., with twenty-five steers, 1,072 pounds, at $6.10 per 100 pounds, and seventeen steers, 754 pounds, at $6.00 per 100 pounds.

"The same day we topped the hog market for F. W. Estes, of Fairview, Mo., with eighty-five hogs, 190 pounds, at $5.95 per 100 pounds.

"Our sheep department there also shared in market-topping honors that day by selling for Kline & Marlman, of Las Animas, Colo., 964 wooled lambs, 75 pounds, at $7.00 per 100 pounds, and for J. L. Hurt, of Center, Colo., 768 clipped lambs, 76 pounds, at $6.75 per 100 pounds, both figures being 25 cents per 100 pounds higher than any other firm obtained that day."

Stover Gasoline Engine.

Claims to superiority of STOVER ENGINES are based upon symmetrical appearance, simplicity of operation, economy of fuel, the correct mechanical workmanship and the best grades of material.



The illustration shows our Four-horse-power Hopper Cooled Engines, popular size. When installed as stationary, are excellent power for operating light machinery. For farm purposes, can be mounted on skids or light truck. The gasoline is contained in the base and engine is shipped ready for operation with all gasoline pipe connections made complete. The series is named THE STOVER JUNIOR. The sizes are 1, 2½ and 4 horse power. This is absolutely the best make of Gasoline Engine on the market today. See us or write us for Stover Junior Catalogue.

WEBER IMPLEMENT AND AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,

1900 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Early peaches arriving at the St. Louis market sold at $1.50 per four-basket crate for choice stock.

Best Watch in the World.

One hundred and eighty of the leading railroads have adopted the Howard Watch as the standard of excellence. It is because the Howard Watch has no actual competitor. There is an interesting story about this watch which our patrons will take pleasure in reading. Just write a postal card to Dept. 122, Howard Watch Works, Boston, Mass., and ask for the story of The First American Watch. See page 7 and read about the best watch in the world.

Phil Sheridan's Funniest.

Gen. Phil Sheridan was at one time asked at what little incident did he laugh the most.

"Well," said he, "I do not know; but I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule.

"I was riding down the line one day, when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule which was kicking its legs rather freely. The mule finally got its hoof caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement, the Irishman, glaring at the animal, remarked:

"'Well, begorra, if you're goin' to git on, I'll git off.'"—Human Life.

St. Louis Fair Memorial.

All that remains of the great St. Louis Fair is a granite boulder. On Decoration Day, 1911, the memorial was erected. It marks the spot that was the center of the main entrance to the amphitheater. The stone is a weather-worn mass of red granite, imbedded in a concrete foundation, and standing about five feet above ground. The purpose of the boulder is stated on a nicely-designed bronze tablet let into the western face of the rock.

During the ceremonies, Arthur Barrett, son of the President of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, who held office for nine years immediately after the Civil War, delivered an address, in which he related the benefits conferred by the Fair on the city, the state and the surrounding districts. He told of the importance attached to the awards at this Fair throughout a wide district and of the complete possession the Fair took of the city during the week it was in progress.

The St. Louis Fair opened in 1856 was the first Agricultural Fair west of the Mississippi river. It was discontinued after the Fair of 1903. The only living official of the original Fair is Hon. Norman J. Colman, the first United States Secretary of Agriculture, and, as editor of Colman's Rural World, the dean of agricultural journalism.

In this connection we desire to say that a movement is on foot to organize a new Fair and Exposition Company to revive the great St. Louis Fair on a tract of land just outside the city limits. The details are not quite perfected, but the capital stock is subscribed and an announcement will be made shortly, giving full particulars.

St. Louis Root Quotations.

The following St. Louis root quotations represent farmers' consignments sold at wholesale on the market towards the end of May. Quote by the pound, all spring-dug, dry and in good condition: Golden Seal at $2.20; Lady Slipper, 15c.; Seneca, 30c.; Pink, 16c.; Black, 5c.; May Apple, 3½c.; Snake, 23c.; Kansas Black Snake (Echinacea), 12c.; do. Oklahoma, 8c., and Missouri not wanted; Angelica, 5c.; Wahoo—Bark of root, 14 to 16c.; bark of tree, 4c.; Blood, 4c.; Blueflag, 5c.; Sassafras, bark of root, 5c.; Wild Ginger, 6c.; Spikenard, 5c.; Skullcap, 1c. Ginseng—Wild, $5.25 to $5.50; and cultivated, $5.00 to $5.25.

Fine Draft Hores Arriving.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, of Bushnell, Ill., continue to receive importations of Shires and Percherons, all purchased by Mr. J. H. Truman, head of the firm. The Shires just arriving include the noted aged stallion Kingsland Burgeon, considered by prominent horse judges one of the grandest specimens of the breed that has ever left the shores of England. This horse was purchased at a very long price, expressly for show purposes the coming fall, and should he go on all right he will certainly prove a great sensation. There are also five two-year-old Shire stallions from the noted Wrydelands stud, which has produced more strictly high-class Shire mares that have been brought to this country than any other stud in England. Some of them are related very closely to the International champions, Wrydelands Starlight and Wrydelands Sunshine, the former owned by the Iowa State Agricultural College. The shipment also included the noted Hackney mare, Nene Lady Gay, one of the most sensational Hackney mares that has been imported for a long time. She has been shown a great deal in England and been a very strong winner.

Close Vote in the Senate.

The latest report from Washington concerning the bogus reciprocity treaty is, that the Senate Finance Committee is eight to seven against the bill. Senator Cullom, of Illinois, is reported in favor of the bill. About thirty thousand Illinois farmers ought to sit right down and write to Senator Cullom. His address is on page 13.

Write to Your Senators.

Farmers are reminded that during the month of June the bogus reciprocity bill, which is to admit Canadian farm productions into this country free of duty, will be acted upon in the Senate. Probably it will be passed or defeated by one vote. One letter from a farmer to the Senator representing his state may defeat the bill. It ought to be defeated, and farmers ought to see that it is defeated. It is a two-faced measure, sacrificing the interests of the farmers of the United States for no good purpose.

International Harvester Employes.

In the abstract of annual report by the International Harvester Company, dated May 11, 1911, we find the average number of employes was 35,743, the amounts expended during the year for salaries, wages, profit-sharing, benefit and pension funds, being $29,279,057. The Employes' Benefit Association paid out for death, accident and sick benefits, $218,703. The permanent fund from the income of which pensions are paid to old employes now amounts to $761,291.

GOOD BOOKS AND PAPERS.

REMEDIES AND PREVENTIVES AGAINST MOSQUITOES. Write to United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 444. It is divided into chapters—protection from bites; smudges and fumigants; apparatus for catching adult mosquitoes; remedy for mosquito bites; abolition of breeding places, etc. It is a very useful and timely bulletin.

FARMERS' BULLETIN, 441, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, is devoted to Lespedeza, or Japan clover. It is by A. D. McNair and W. B. Mercer, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. The area which is mentioned as naturally suitable to the growth of Lespedeza is New Jersey and westward to Kansas, taking in Southern Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, and south to the Gulf of Mexico. Lespedeza is an annual, but it is rarely necessary to resow it on pasture lands.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS.

ARKANSAS.—Fine Stock Farm. 887 acres, within 2½ miles of Warren, the county seat of Bradley county. Finest proposition in the state. Creek cuts land in middle. Five hundred acres in grass; level as a floor. Under fence. Price, $25.00 per acre. Terms to suit. **Jno. A. Culbreath & Co.,** Warren, Ark.

ARKANSAS.—The new corn country and best alfalfa lands in Little River county; 1,000 acres Red River land; finest stock and grain farm in this section at a bargain. Hogs and cattle raised here cheaper than elsewhere. Address, **W. R. Cavett,** Shreveport, La.

COLORADO.—Arkansas Valley Irrigated Lands. The sure thing in agriculture. Forty-acre farms worth a fortune. If you wish to know more about this valley, address **C. L. Seagraves,** 1953 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

THE FINEST FARM

In Southern Illinois, located east of Marion, county seat of Williamson county. 540 acres, all in cultivation and grass, excepting 40 acres virgin hardwood timber; fenced and cross-fenced; six-room dwelling, two large barns, outbuildings; finely watered. Splendid stock and grain farm. Coal of finest quality under entire farm.

Owner lives in St. Louis; cannot give farm any personal attention. He is anxious to sell. Terms, $5,000 cash; balance mortgage on land.

ALFRED RICKETTS REALTY CO.,
608 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

KANSAS.—The section of the Arkansas valley in the state of Kansas is rich beyond comparison and irrigation makes it sure. Forty-acre farms worth a fortune. Address for maps and booklet **C. L. Seagraves,** 1953 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS.—680 acres. Do you want to own a productive farm for a few years and then sell it for double its cost? I offer you the opportunity. There are 550 acres of creek bottom land, no overflow; 500 acres the best alfalfa land. The best corn, oats, wheat, bluegrass, timothy and red clover land. Abundance of all growing on the farm now. A clear, litle running stream runs through the farm. Rock and gravel bottom; no mud or mire. 130 acres rough pasture land. Only about fifteen miles from Ft. Scott, Kas.; two miles to railroad station. Good six-room brick house; good, new barns for twenty horses, and other outbuildings. Good well at house, good well at barn lot, and spring branch in lot. Price only $60 an acre; easy terms. This farm in Lafayette or Saline county, Missouri, would sell for $200 an acre. It is worth just as much in Kansas. **J. H. Lipscomb,** 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI.—3,280 acres. I am offering the finest stock proposition on the Rock Island Railroad between St. Louis and Kansas City. Only a night's ride to Chicago. 50 per cent. tillable land, the other fine bluegrass land. 11½ miles new woven wire fence, white oak posts; new $5,000 residence; new $2,500 barn. Rock Island station and stock yards in center of the ranch. Will be worth $100 an acre in a few years. The finest water. Price, $22.50 per acre. Easy terms. **J. H. Lipscomb,** 306 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

I BRING BUYERS AND SELLERS TOGETHER. If you want to buy, sell or exchange a farm or business, write me. Established 1881. **FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 7910 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.**

FARMS WANTED! We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property FREE. **American Investment Association, 55 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.**

WESTERN CANADA

Prof. Shaw, Well-Known Agriculturist, Says:

"I would sooner raise cattle in Western Canada than in the corn belt of the United States. Feed is cheaper and climate better for the purpose. Your market will improve faster than your farmers will produce the supplies. Wheat can be grown up to the 60th parallel [300 miles north of the International boundary]. Your vacant land will be taken at a rate beyond present conception. We have enough people in the United States alone who want homes to take up this land." Nearly

70,000 Americans

will enter and make their homes in Western Canada this year.

1909 prod ced another large crop of wheat, oats and barley, in addition to which the cattle exports was an immense item.

Cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, and good railways. For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Supt's of I. migration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent.

J. S. Crawford, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants Loa & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

(Use address nearest you.) (6)

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

A Full and Complete List of All the Members, With Address in Washington, D. C.

The bogus reciprocity bill is still before the United States Senate, and the only way to prevent the bill from passing is for the farmers of the United States to bring every possible influence to bear against it.

The bill has already passed the House and is under consideration by the Senate. So long as the Senate has not passed it there is hope of defeating it. Every farmer has a voice in this matter, and if he fails to use it and the bill passes, he will have no one to blame but himself. There are two Senators from each state; therefore each farmer has two letters to write. Just write freely and frankly that you are opposed to the bill because it will serve no good purpose and is distinctly injurious to the farmer. If you have studied the subject and have arrived at any other conclusion, write and say so. This is the first time that the entire agricultural interest has been brought into politics, and if farmers do not assert themselves they will be considered a lot of dummies, and many laws will be passed against their interest.

THE SENATE.

Hon. James S. Sherman, of New York, Vice-President. 1401 16h street, Washington, D. C.
Hon. Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia. 1799 Oregon avenue.
Hon. Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas. 2620 Connecticut avenue.
Hon. John H. Bankhead, of Alabama. Riggs House.
Hon. Wm. E. Borah, of Idaho. Stoneleigh Court.
Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon. Stoneleigh Court.
Hon. Wm. O. Bradley, of Kentucky. Congress Hall.
Hon. Frank B. Brandegee, of Connecticut. 1521 K street.
Hon. Frank O. Briggs, of New Jersey. 2204 R street.
Hon. Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas. The Highlands.
Hon. Norris Brown, of Nebraska. The Arlington.
Hon. Nathan P. Bryan, of Florida. Congress Hall.
Hon. Henry E. Burnham, of New Hampshire. The Richmond.
Hon. Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio. The Rochambeau.
Hon. Geo. E. Chamberlain, of Oregon. 1749 Q street.
Hon. Wm. E. Chilton, of West Virginia. The Dresden.
Hon. Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota. 1310 Euclid street.
Hon. Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming. The Burlington.
Hon. James P. Clarke, of Arkansas. The Cochran.
Hon. W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts. 1507 K street.
Hon. Coe I. Crawford, of South Dakota. The Kenesaw.
Hon. Chas. A. Culberson, of Texas. 1820 19th street.
Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois. 1413 Massachusetts avenue.
Hon. Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa. The Highlands.
Hon. Charles Curtis, of Kansas. 1742 S street.
Hon. Jeff. Davis, of Arkansas. The New Ebbitt.
Hon. Wm. P. Dillingham, of Vermont. The Cochran.
Hon. Joseph M. Dixon, of Montana. 1818 19th street.
Hon. Henry Du Pont, of Delaware. 1711 Massachusetts avenue.
Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida. 1455 Massachusetts avenue.
Hon. Murphy J. Foster, of Louisiana. The Cochran.
Hon. Wm. P. Frye, of Maine. The Hamilton.
Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire. The Normandie.
Hon. Robert J. Gamble, of South Dakota. The Portland.
Hon. Thos. P. Gore, of Oklahoma. 1863 Mintwood Place.
Hon. Asle J. Gronna, of North Dakota. Congress Hall.
Hon. Simon Guggenheim, of Colorado. 1201 16th street.
Hon. Weldon B. Heyburn, of Idaho. Stoneleigh Court.
Hon. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska. The Shoreham.
Hon. Charles F. Johnson, of Maine. Congress Hall.
Hon. Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama. The Cochran.
Hon. Wesley L. Jones, of Washington. 325 East Capitol street.
Hon. John W. Kern, of Indiana. Congress Hall.
Hon. Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin. 1864 Wyoming avenue.
Hon. Luke Lea, of Tennessee. The New Willard.
Hon. Henry F. Lippitt, of Rhode Island. Stoneleigh Court.
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts. 1765 Massachusetts avenue.
Hon. Wm. Lorimer, of Illinois. Y.M.C.A. Building.
Hon. Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota. 1534 22d street.
Hon. George P. McLean, of Connecticut. 1619 Rhode Island avenue.
Hon. Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia. The Benedick.
Hon. James E. Martine, of New Jersey. The Hamilton.
Hon. Henry L. Myers, of Montana. Ebbitt House.
Hon. Knute Nelson, of Minnesota. 649 East Capitol street.
Hon. Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada. Woodley Lane.
Hon. Geo. S. Nixon, of Nevada. Woodley Lane.
Hon. James O'Gorman, of New York. The New Willard.
Hon. Geo. T. Oliver, of Pennsylvania. 2230 Massachusetts avenue.
Hon. Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina. The Cochran.
Hon. Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma. Stoneleigh Court.
Hon. Carroll S. Page, of Vermont. The Cochran.
Hon. Thos. H. Paynter, of Kentucky. The Woodley.
Hon. Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania. The New Willard.
Hon. Le Roy Percy, of Mississippi. The Cochran.
Hon. Geo. C. Perkins, of California. Stoneleigh Court.
Hon. Miles Poindexter, of Washington. Congress Hall.
Hon. Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio. The Highlands.
Hon. Isidor Rayner, of Maryland. 1320 18th street.
Hon. James A. Reed, of Missouri. The Cairo.
Hon. Harry A. Richardson, of Delaware. The New Willard.
Hon. Elihu Root, of New York. 1155 16th street.
Hon. Benj. F. Shively, of Indiana. 117 Second street, N. E.
Hon. F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina. The New Ebbitt.
Hon. Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina. The Normandie.
Hon. John Walter Smith, of Maryland. 330 Rowland avenue, Baltimore.
Hon. Wm. A. Smith, of Michigan. 1100 16th street.
Hon. Reed Smoot, of Utah. 2521 Connecticut avenue.
Hon. Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin. The Shoreham.
Hon. Wm. J. Stone, of Missouri. 1921 S. street.
Hon. Geo. Sutherland, of Utah. The Highlands.
Hon. Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia. 1414 16th street.
Hon. Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee. Stoneleigh Court.
Hon. Joseph M. Terrell, of Georgia. The Cochran.
Hon. John R. Thornton, of Louisiana. The Cochran.
Hon. Benj. R. Tillman, of South Carolina. The Normandie.
Hon. Chas. E. Townsend, of Michigan. The Dewey.
Hon. Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming. The New Willard.
Hon. Clarence W. Watson, of West Virginia. The New Willard.
Ho. Geo. P. Wetmore, of Rhode Island. 1609 K street.
Hon. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi. The Richmond.
Hon. John D. Works, of California. The Kenesaw.

Farmers and Hog Diseases.

In commenting on the widespread prevalence of hob cholera and of numerous diseases popularly classed under that name, a writer who has made the subject one of close investigation says that the prevention of the disease is of immense economic importance, and that many of the outbreaks can be prevented by simple remedies. One of these remedies, which has done wonders, is known as "Merry War Lye." That it is possible to prevent an outbreak of hog cholera, or to check the spread of the disease where an outbreak has occurred, is more than possible. That there is an absolutely sure way of accomplishing both of these things is the opinion freely expressed by many farmers who have used Merry War Lye both as a preventive and cure. For stomach and lung worms it is a specific. The E. Myers Lye Company, of St. Louis, Mo., who manufacture Merry War Lye, are in daily receipt of many letters like the following, which attest to its merits as a hog remedy and conditioner:

"I have been feeding Merry War Lye some two months, and it expelled worms from my hogs after the first few feeds. My hogs are apparently well and look fine. Their hair has a good glossy color; they have good appetites. One of my neighbors, an extensive hog raiser, has recently used Merry War Lye upon my recommendation, with good results."—H. C. Acker, Chickasha, Okla.

"I cooked potatoes, turnips, or any kind of refuse, such as cabbage and other roots, seasoned it, then turned it into barrels; put one can of Merry War Lye in two barrels of the feed, which I thickened with shipstuff and fed twice a day. It surely prevented our hogs from getting cholera, while our neighbors lost all of theirs."—Mrs. B. Aholt.

"Merry War Lye has done more for my hogs than all the other medicine I can get."—J. A. Smelser, Lorine, Ark.

"I put corn in soak and use a tablespoonful of Merry War Lye for every ten hogs twice a day. After soaking the corn for a day or so I give this water to the hogs to drink. Many hogs died here last winter. My hogs were never sick."—R. Booton, Richmond, Tex.

"I don't believe Merry War Lye can be beat for hog cholera."—Albert Landreth, Traskwood, Ark.

Merry War Lye is manufactured after an exclusive process and is prepared especially as a hog remedy. It is the only powdered lye which can safely be administered to hogs. Its daily use immunes hogs against hog cholera and other diseases. It tones up the system, assists in the perfect assimilation of the food and prevents souring. It saves feed because every pound of feed goes into flesh and fat and none of it is wasted. It is most effective when mixed in the proportion of one tablesponful with swill for ten hogs, or one-half can added to every barrel of drinking water or feed.

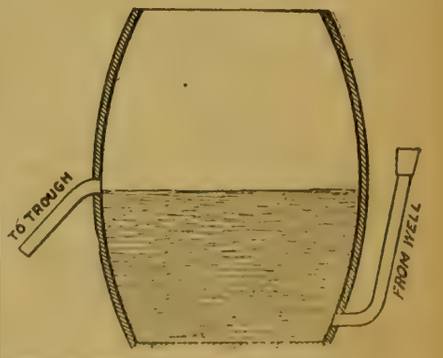
Merry War is for sale at nearly all dealers, but if it cannot be obtained at local stores, every farmer should write to the E. Myers Lye Company, Dept. 22, St. Louis, Mo., for full particulars and their free book on hog raising, which they have recently published.

COUGHS AMONG HORSES.

There may be something more serious the matter than just the cough or cold. The cough may be the result of inflamed condition of the membraneous lining of the head or throat, or the inflammation may have spread to the lungs or other organs, or if not, is liable to. To cure this cough you must use a reliable remedy like Frazier's Distemper Cure. This remedy is guaranteed to cure and prevent distemper, influenza, epizootic, pink-eye, coughs and colds, or your money refunded. One dollar bottle holds three times the quantity of the 50-cent size. If your druggist will not supply you, we will prepay all express charges. Send for free thirty-two-page Horse Booklet. Binkley Medical Co., Dept. H, Nappanee, Ind.

Keeping the Cream Cool.

Another way of cooling cream is the subject of an ingenious article which George H. Miller contributed to Hoard's Dairyman last October. Mr. Miller's very simple but efficient plan consists in placing the can of cream in a barrel and keeping the temperature low by the use of cool water which surrounds it. He bored a hole into the barrel two inches from the bottom, inserted a galvanized pipe having an elbow just outside of the barrel and ran the pipe up a little higher than the tops of the cream cans would be in the barrel. On the top of this pipe he screwed a wooden jelly pail. The cool water from the well is pumped into this pail and enters through the pipe at the bottom of the barrel. The warmest water always rises to the top, and so in order to keep the temperature of the water in the barrel as low as possible, he inserted a pipe for the outlet a little lower than the tops of the cans. The water as it leaves the barrel runs into the water trough for the cattle and consequently no water is wasted. During the hot summer days when the cream



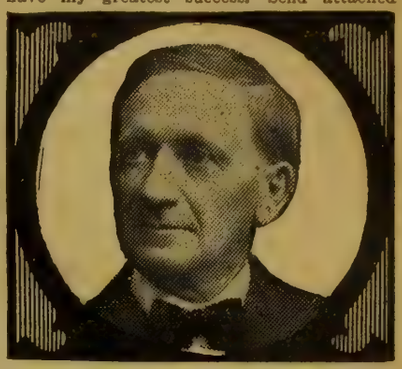
requires a frequent change of the water in order to keep it cool, the farm animals are needing large quantities of water and consequently the circulation of water is more rapid.

Don't Wear A Truss

After Thirty Years Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

I Send It On Trial.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached



The above is C. E. Brooks of Marshall, Mich. who has been curing Rupture for over 30 years. If Ruptured write him today.

coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

C. E. Brooks, 4711 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

First Car Florida Melons.

The Tampa Tribune says that the first car of Florida watermelons, shipped from Candler on May 8th, broke two records, that for early shipment and for price received, selling in New York City for $400. The vines were planted in January, and were covered during the cold weather.

Cement Workers' Handbook.

This book is designed to teach anybody how to work with cement; how to mix mortars of all kinds for all concrete purposes; how to make building blocks; how to build walls, floors, ceilings, walks, posts, cisterns, troughs, tanks, etc. It gives estimates of the cost of all kinds of mortars and concretes and all methods of house construction. It is a cloth-bound book of 100 pages and covers more than fifty most important subjects on cement and its uses and construction. This is a diamond of a book for wide-awake farmers. The price of the book alone is 50 cents.

For 60 cents we will credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower and send a copy of the **Cement Workers' Handbook.** Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Cutting Back Young Trees.

[S. Van Smith, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.]

The subject of cutting back young trees when planting is an old one, and the idea one in favor, of which much has been said and written.

Experience as well as reason shows that it is well, in setting trees, to cut off a part of the top to correspond with the root, which is unavoidably cut off and injured to some extent in taking up the tree. Surely, no one after a moment's reflection can fail to see that the root, which has to supply food and water to the entire top, will be more heavily taxed than the root which supplies only a part of the original top or head of the tree. Yet there are thousands of trees set out every year without having the tops pruned back even to the slightest extent. Examples of these are seen every day, especially among those who are new at the fruit-growing business and are lacking in both experience and wisdom.

But pruning is unnatural, they say. Very true; so is transplanting. Man's object in fruit growing is the production and improvement of the edible portion of the fruit. Nature's object is the production of seed for the continuation of the species. As their objects differ, so, necessarily, do their methods differ.

Some who think it is wrong, or unnecessary, to cut back trees when planting, can show you trees that are apparently doing well and that were not cut back when planted. They can also, at the same time, point convincingly to a tree which has been cut back when set and later died. Although their chances are less, trees may grow without being cut back. The point is that they will do better if cut back. On the other hand, trees do die which were judiciously pruned when planted, but they do not die from the pruning. They would probably have died sooner had they not been pruned.

A great many factors enter into the determination of just how a tree should be cut back. In this article only a general rule can be given. Only three to five of the best limbs should be left on the tree, and these should be cut back to eight or twelve inches, making the cut just beyond a sound bud, which points in the direction in which the limb should grow. All trees should be kept low-headed. Be careful not to cut off the lower limbs, when it is not necessary, as they are usually the very ones to be left. The lowest limb should be from eighteen to twenty-four inches from the ground. If the tree has been pruned so that the top is much higher than this, it is usually best to cut the entire top off about three feet from the ground and depend upon forming the top from limbs which come out below this point. Peach trees can stand more severe pruning than either cherry or apple. Peach trees should generally be cut off eighteen inches from the ground, and if there are any branches below this point, they should be cut back to the first or second bud. Cherries and plums need practically no pruning, except to cut the branches off a foot or so from the trunk.

The Santa Fe Agricultural Scholarships.

The management of the Santa Fe Railroad is much interested in the improvement of methods of farming in the territory served by its lines. They believe that the more good farmers they have along their lines the more business will their railroad have to do. After having carefully investigated the improved methods of farming as taught by the College of Agriculture at Columbia, they believe that they can well afford to send a man or boy from every one of their counties in Missouri to the short winter course in agriculture at the University, where he can study these improved methods. They have, therefore, announced that they will offer a scholarship of $50 in cash in each of their twelve counties in Missouri through which their lines extend to the short course at the College of Agriculture next winter. These scholarships consist of $50 each in cash, which will be sufficient to pay all necessary expenses incurred by the winner while attending the seven weeks short course, beginning the first of November and lasting until the Christmas holidays. This will include living expenses and railroad fare and means that the winner will have an opportunity to attend the College of Agriculture and study the most approved methods of farming at the expense of the Santa Fe Railroad. These scholarships will be awarded in a corn-growing contest to the man or boy between the ages of eighteen and forty who grows and exhibits the best ten ears of corn in his county this year. A County Corn Show will be held this fall, some time before the first of November, in every county in Missouri through which the Santa Fe Railroad runs, where the corn entered in this contest for that county must be shown. A Farmers' Institute meeting will be held with the Corn Show and an expert corn judge from the College of Agriculture will be present and judge the corn and give valuable instructions in regard to corn growing. This man well decide which are the best ten ears and the owner will be awarded the scholarship.

The following general rules will govern the contest:

1. Any man or boy between the ages of eighteen and forty, and a resident of one of the counties in Missouri traversed by the Santa Fe, is eligible.

2. All persons entering the contest shall signify this fact by sending their name, age, postoffice address and county to the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, not later than September 1, 1911.

3. No contestant shall make an exhibit except in the county in which he resides.

4. The winning ten ears of each county shall be sent by express or freight, charges prepaid, to C. B. Hutchison, Secretary Missouri Corn Growers' Association, Columbia, Mo., where they will be placed on exhibition at the State Corn Show and entered for prizes there, if the owner desires.

5. The winning ten ears from each county after the State Corn Show become the property of the Santa Fe Railroad.

All who expect to enter this contest should secure some good seed of a standard variety that is well adapted to their locality. If you do not have good seed yourself, get it, if possible, from some one in your own neighborhood, as this is suited to your own soil and conditions and will give better results than corn brought in from a distance. Where seed cannot be secured in this way, write the College of Agriculture, Columbia, for a list of seed corn growers in Missouri who have good seed corn for sale. The College of Agriculture will furnish to each person enrolled in this contest circulars giving directions for plowing and preparing the ground, cultivating the corn and instructions for selecting a sample of corn for show.

Where there is a Farmers' Club the Secretary should correspond with the College of Agriculture at an early date and arrange to advertise this contest in his county. Where there is no such organization, it is suggested that the County Superintendent of Schools, or some public-spirited newspaper man, banker, merchant or other man of business, take charge of the matter and arrange all details.

For membership blanks and any further information desired write to C. B. Hutchison, Secretary Missouri Corn Growers' Association, College of Agriculture, Columbia, Missouri.

Study Your Wheat Before You Harvest It

If the yield and quality are bad you must do better. If they are good it will pay you to make them better. A better fertilizer will do it. The usual wheat fertilizers do not contain enough

POTASH

Use 6 to 8 per cent. Potash, instead of 1 to 2, and balance the phosphoric acid of the bone or phosphate.

Tell Your Dealer about this **Now,** before the fertilizer salesman arrives. Write us today for our two free books, "Fall Fertilizers" and "Home Mixing."

We sell Potash Salts in any amount from 1 bag (200 lbs.) up. Write for prices, stating quantity needed.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.

Continental Bldg., Baltimore — Monadnock Block, Chicago
Whitney Bank Bldg., New Orleans

A Horse Lover.

James R. Keene, who is noted no less as a horseman than as a financier, said at a luncheon at his Cedarhurst residence:

"My love of horses has been a great comfort to me all my life. I have always kept my horses in their place, though I haven't allowed them to interfere with my business.

"Some men carry their love of horses altogether too far. Such an one was a young father who stood, with his fair wife, before the crib of their first born.

"'Isn't he wonderful?' the young mother cried. "Did you ever see anything like him at twenty-six months?'

"'Maternal love is all very well,' the father retorted, impatiently, 'but please don't try to compare it with a two-year-old thoroughbred.'"

The Northewst Pacific Farmer says: "A turnip grown at Florence, Oregon, measures thirteen inches one way and eleven inches the other."

EVERYBODY CAN LAY IT.

Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.

FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Wyoming, Montana. Special prices to these states on request.

ONE-PLY - - - - Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY - - - Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY - Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 192, East St. Louis, Ills.

FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

Offered as a Subscription Premium With The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

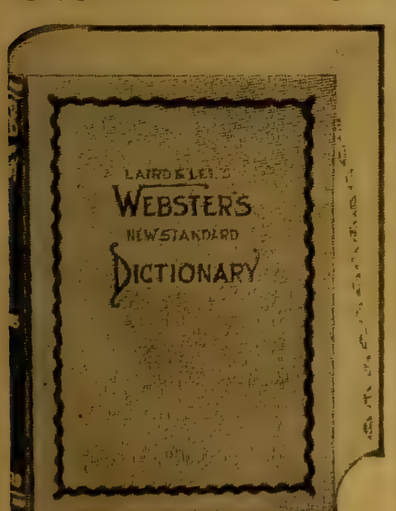
Nothing contributes more to the success of the farm than the habit of keeping records and accounts. On many large farms proper accounts are kept with the same system and popularity that bankers and merchants keep their books. The consequence is that all such farms are conducted upon business principles, and the record of former years is a help, guide and reference of considerable value.

On smaller farms there is often no systematic book-keeping, not even a monthly account of money received and money expended and showing the balance on hand. This unsatisfactory failure to keep records results in disputes, trouble and disaster. A firm in Iowa has bound under one flexible cover a Farm Record and Account Book which is designed toenable the farmer to keep a satisfactory record. It has an inventory page, an income account for products sold, an expense account for money paid out, a summary of monthly receipts and expenditures, a time book for the year with account for work done; also pages arranged to show the cost of each crop produced, together with a performance record for twenty cows. We do not pretend that this is a complete set of up-to-date farm books, but we do say that anyone who will send 50 cents to pay for one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower is at liberty to select the Farm Record and Account Book as a free premium, and we will send one copy postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed. It is well worth having and worth studying. Send money order for 50 cents to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

The Most Compact, Useful, Handy Book Ever Issued by the American Press.

This is Laird & Lee's Webster's New Standard Dictionary of the English Language, a wonderful book, 756 pages in all, 840 illustrations, substantially bound, gilt title, red edges, patent thumb index. Special



edition for office and general use on farms, estates, ranches, etc.; massive but handy; contains ten encyclopedic features, supplement of new words, dictionaries of biography, geography, musical terms, Biblical, classical, historical and mythological names, foreign phrases, English word-building, rules in orthography, current abbreviations, metric system with conversion tables; weighs twenty-eight ounces. Our offer to you: Send us One Dollar and we will send you The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years and we will also send you, postage paid, safe delivery guaranteed, one copy of this great Webster's Dictionary. We also agree to refund money and pay return postage to anyone who is not satisfied with the bargain. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Difference in Government.

In Canada, to help cold storage along, the government sometimes guarantees the payment of the first mortgage bonds, whereas in the United States the principal government efforts are towards putting cold storage out of business. It is said, and probably with some show of reason, that Canada has a more intelligent and enlightened government than the United States.

The following item is from the reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor:

"A cold-storage plant, owned by the Island Cold Storage Company (Ltd.), of Charlottetown, is now in full operation here. Its establishment was aided by the provincial government, which guaranteed the payment of the $20,000 first mortgage bonds. Prince Edward Island is a large producer of cheese, eggs, butter and dressed meats, which in the absence of cold-storage facilities often had to be sold when the markets in these commodities were overstocked."

Water For Household Use.

So important is the matter of pure water for household use that many of the governments of the world have made repeated extensive investigations relative to domestic water supplies. This has been done largely in the effort to prevent the spread of disease, but there are additional reasons for insuring pure water for use in the household.

For instance, there is the necessity for good water in the washing of butter. Washing butter in impure water often results in giving it an off flavor, after the butter has become a few days old, and the germs in the butter have had time to develop into minute forms of vegetable life.

A few years ago we read in the papers about butter sent from Australia and proving unsalable on the English markets because of its so-called "fishy" taste. Some trouble of a similar nature was also reported from creameries in the state of New York. An investigation showed that the butter had been washed in water containing a minute form of vegetable life, which on development produced the fishy flavor. Greater care had to be used in securing water for the purposes of washing butter.

At various times in this country and in different localities the milk has become stringy, bitter or coagulated as the result of the presence of a minute fungus that got into the milk by way of the water used in washing the utensils in which the milk was placed after being drawn. Formerly such abnormal conditions of the milk were supposed to indicate the presence of disease in the cows.

But farm animals seem to be less affected by impure water than are human beings. Some of our most dreadful diseases are spread by means of water. Typhoid fever especially is supposed to be carried more commonly by water than in any other way. Therefore the greatest possible effort should be made to secure for household use water that is absolutely free of germ life.

It is asserted in a publication issued by the United States government that there is more typhoid on the farms than in the cities, in spite of the fact that on the farms it is easier to get pure water than it is in the cities. On the farms the presence of contaminated drinking water is due very largely to a non-realization of the factors that go to produce the contamination. Water closets, barns and wells are located near the residence to have them convenient, with the result that the well is contaminated from the two sources, to say nothing of the sink-spout.

It is entirely feasible on farms to locate the well at a distance from closets and barns and have the water conveyed through underground pipes any distance to the house and other buildings. The cost would be more than offset by the savings in doctors' bills. To get good water on our American farms it is only necessary to wake up the people to a realization of the dangers actually lurking in foul water.

The Frisco Agricultural Scholarships.

The Frisco Railroad Scholarships to the winter short course in agriculture at the State University at Columbia last winter created such an interest among the young men of these counties that the Frisco has decided to offer these scholarships again this year. They therefore announced that they will offer a scholarship of $100 in cash in each of the forty-five counties of Missouri through which their lines extend to the winter course at the College of Agriculture next winter. These scholarships consist of $100 each in cash, which will be sufficient to pay all necessary expenses incurred by the winner while attending the short course for the full term of fourteen weeks, from the first of November to the first of March. This will include living expenses and railroad fare and means that the winner will have an opportunity to attend the College of Agriculture and study the most approved methods of farming at the expense of the Frisco Railroad. These scholarships will be awarded in a corn-growing contest to the man or boy between the ages of eighteen and forty who grows and exhibits the best ten ears of corn in his county this year. A County Corn Show will be held this fall, some time before the first of November, in every county in Missouri through which the Frisco Railroad runs, where the corn entered in this contest for that county must be shown. A Farmers' Institute meeting will be held with the Corn Show and an expert corn judge from the College of Agriculture will be present and judge the corn and give valuable instructions in regard to corn growing. This man will decide which are the best ten ears and the owner will be awarded the scholarship. (The same rules apply to the Frisco as to the Santa Fe Scholarships.)

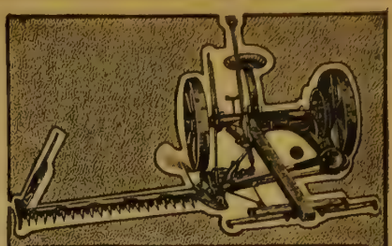
Oklahoma Farm Census.

According to the United States Census of 1910, the state of Oklahoma contains 189,438 farms, averaging 152 acres. The total acreage in farms is 28,717,000, which is an increase of 25 per cent. over ten years ago. The improved farm acreage is 17,496,000, which is an increase of 104 per cent. over ten years ago.

In Oklahoma the land alone is valued at $22.54 per acre without buildings, and $25.65 per acre including the buildings.

In the state of Oklahoma there are 168,910 white farmers and 20,528 colored farmers. Of the total of 189,438 farms, there are 85,044 conducted by owners, 103,753 by tenants, and 641 by managers.

Distributed according to the acreage thereof, there are 7,063 farms 19 acres or under; 31,333 farms 20 to 49 acres; 38,885 farms 50 to 99 acres; 74,933 farms 100 to 174 acres; 33,700 farms 175 to 499 acres; 2,677 farms 500 to 999 acres; and 847 farms of 1,000 acres or more.



The DAIN Vertical Lift Mower

leads all others. It's easy on the horses, convenient to handle, and so strongly made that it will be doing duty years after other mowers have gone to the scrap heap.

Its **Compensating Gears** and **Cutter Bar Realigning Device** are successful examples of the wonderful inventive genius of Mr. Joseph Dain. The gears are so mounted in relation to each other that perfect balance and true mesh are permanently insured and the crank shaft is relieved of all end thrust, preventing lost motion, reducing draft and mutiplying cutting power. That is why the Dain Mower runs lightly and cuts where others fail.

Other points of superiority are: **Adjustable Draft Hitch; Automatic Clutch Shifter; Long Pitman and extra large Knife Head.**

The Vertical Lift is so handy to operate a boy can raise the cutter bar with ease. It is the only mower you can realign, yourself, right in the field with your wrench. This practical adjustment for maintaining the cutter bar in line with the pitman, means added efficiency and years of extra service.

The Dain is the mower that will give you complete satisfaction.

Consult the nearest Dain dealer; learn all about this greatest of all Mowers, and about the entire line of Dain Hay Tools, Loaders, Side Delivery Rakes, Stackers, Sweep Rakes, Presses; every one the best of its kind.

We make best hay tools because we've been specializing on them for over a quarter of a century.

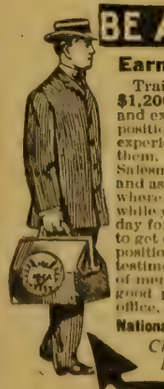
Send for full particulars and a free copy of "*All About Hay*," the most complete and practical booklet on the subject every written. Write today. A postal card will do.

DAIN MFG. CO.
828 VINE STREET
OTTUMWA, - IOWA

Inside Information.

"Dear Mr. Durand: Your letter was extremely impertinent, and I return it to you unopened."—Pages Folles.

Nearly all the barley shipped out from this country goes by way of San Francisco.



BE A SALESMAN

Earn While You Learn!

Trained Salesmen make from **$1,200.00 to $10,000.00 a year** and expenses. Hundreds of good positions now open. No former experience needed to get one of them. We will teach you to be a Salesman by mail in eight weeks and assist you to secure a position where you can earn a good salary while you are learning. Write today for free particulars about how to get one of the hundreds of good positions we now have open, also testimonial letters from hundreds of men we have recently placed in good positions. Address nearest office, Dept. 161.

National Salesmen's Training Assn.

Chicago, New York, Kansas City, New Orleans, Seattle, U.S.A.

WESTERN RANGE HORSE SALES.

Horse raisers are advised that sales will be conducted by

Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Co.,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,

As usual, during the season of 1911. The First Sale will surely be held on

THURSDAY, JUNE 15,

And every two weeks thereafter until the close of the season. The Second Sale will be held on

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

We will be glad to hear from Ranchmen having Horses for sale. The demand is sure to be good, especially for well-bred Mares and Geldings in good condition.

Please address

J. J. SEARCY, Sale Manager,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Our Webster's Dictionary.

We desire to invite the attention of our readers to page 15, wherein we are offering a splendid Webster's Dictionary, 756 pages, 840 illustrations. This is a wonderful book. All you have to do is to send us One Dollar. You then receive The National Farmer and Stock Grower for two years and one copy of the Dictionary, sent post free, safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed

A First-class Commission House.

In consigning live stock for sale at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, remember the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company. It is a successful firm, highly competent and persevering in the interest of their customers. The Evans-Montague Commission Company solicit consignments of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale on the market, and desire stockmen to take notice that the company has special buyers who select and buy stock and feeding cattle for their customers. Colonel James H. Campbell, the veteran and renowned cattle salesman, has recently joined this house as Vice-President, in charge of the cattle department. His presence adds strength to the organization. Stockmen requiring market information should address Evans-Montague Commission Company, Box 68, National Stock Yards, Ill.

A Notable Work Horse.

Purchased for $50 in the Bull's Head Market in 1896, Harry Boy, one of the entries in the class for old horses in the Work Horse Parade of New York on Memorial Day, has been in constant service on the streets of that city for fifteen years and is "still going strong." He is owned by Charles Rothschild, of No. 32 West 120th street, who uses him as a delivery horse. Mr. Rothschild bought him of S. L. & S. Frank, who were then in business in East Twenty-fourth street. The low price paid for him was due to the fact that he was sick with shipping fever when sold. Harry Boy won the blue ribbon and medal in his class in 1909 and again last year in the Work Horse Parade. He was no spring chicken when purchased, and his owner now estimates his age at twenty-five years.

THE SHEEP INTEREST.

A Few Words Concerning the Tennessee Lamb Industry and the the St. Louis Market.

Being at the National Stock Yards towards the end of May, the editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower had a short interview concerning the sheep and lamb market with Oscar A. White, sheep salesman for the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. He had just returned to the market from the Tennessee sheep country, where he said they are doing business just about right and afford a splendid example for farmers in other sections favorable to this industry to follow. The Tennessee lamb-raising section in a general way consists of the country including Lebanon and Nashville on the north, to Winchester, Fayetteville and Pulaski on the south. He mentioned Columbia, Franklin, Gallatin, Bellbuckle and other shipping points of importance. This lamb-raising industry has grown up in recent years and the bulk of the lambs usually arrive at St. Louis from May 15th to June 1st, and during the period they occupy the market they attract much favorable attention. This industry appears to have originated with ewes bought on the St. Louis market. In regard to the purchase of stock ewes Mr. White said the Tennessee sheepmen were the most particular of all buyers. It required a week to get together a double deck of ewes for them, and they were equally careful to use none but black-faced bucks, all pure-bred, and mostly all Shropshires. Being asked concerning the average number of sheep on each farm, he said that there were hundreds of farms that averaged forty lambs a year. They were acting together in marketing their lambs and their wool. To do this satisfactorily they had formed

MR. OSCAR A. WHITE,
Sheep Salesman for CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. at National Stock Yards, Ill.

the original lamb clubs. Some of the clubs sold their lambs by sealed bids and delivered them to the bidder or shipped them direct to market. Mr. White said that the lamb-raising industry of Tennessee was firmly established, and he believed in time it would include the entire state.

Mr. White stated further that for these Tennessee lambs St. Louis was by far the best market. They came in when there was an opening before Missouri and Illinois lambs were ready, and the buyers were anxious to get them at a fair price, usually in excess of the net result to be obtained at any other market. He said the same of Kentucky lambs, which arrive at the market in considerable numbers.

With reference to Clay, Robinson & Co. we are informed by the records of the St. Louis market that this firm sold 37⅓ per cent. of all the sheep received since June 1, 1910. The firm sold 75 per cent. of the Colorado lambs received at the market, and their gain in sheep sales is 113 per cent. greater than the splendid business done during the same period last year. All this is creditable alike to the firm as to Oscar A. White, who is the chief sheep salesman at the yards.

Included in the lamb sales on the June market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards were 145 head, 62 pounds average, shipped by Butler & Ashley, of Wartrace, Tenn. These were a little light in weight, but were sold by Mr. White at $7.75 per 100 pounds, the highest price thus far this season for Tennessee lambs.

The Wool Situation.

During the month of May the St. Louis market led the whole country in strength and activity. The June market opens strong on a basis of 21 cents for good unwashed medium. Some very good sales were made by A. J. Child & Sons. They issue a wool circular that is worth reading. Whenever there is any sign of life in the trade this firm is about the first to catch on and take advantage of it. Messrs. A. J. Child & Sons, 511 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo., sell strictly on commission, and have been in business in St. Louis since 1874.

Tennessee Lambs at St. Louis.

Recent sales at St. Louis include for F. M. McDaniels 121 head of lambs, 61 pounds average, at $7.75 per 100 pounds; for Sandy Brown, 174 head, 69 pounds average, at $7.65; also 464 head 69 pounds, at $7.50; for Perry and Lester, 1,030 head, averaging 66 pounds, at $7.65 per 100 pounds; for Hawkins & Eastes, 147 head, 69 pounds, at $7.65 per 100 pounds.

Range of Mule Prices.

All mule prices have to be understood in accordance with circumstances. A car-load of mixed mules coming to market and a car-load of selected mules going out from the market represent considerable difference in price. The following in a general way represent mule quotations, June 1st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards: 14 hands, $75 to $145; 14½ hands, $92.50 to $157.50; 15 hands, $117.50 to $192.50; 15½ hands, $135 to $225; 16 hands, $150 to $275. Receipts continue light and the market steady to strong on extra good, big mules with weight and bone. Miners full aged, 14½ to 15½ hands high, and pit mules are the fashionable kind and best sellers. Thin, rough, blemished and out-of-class mules are slow sale and hard to sell. For special information at any time write to Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., mule salesmen, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

The June Hog Market.

On June 1st, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the top of the hog market was $5.97½ per 100 pounds for light hogs weighing 161 pounds. The bulk of all the hogs sold at $5.85 to $5.95. Lots of fine hogs, averaging 225 to 275 pounds, sold at $5.85 to $5.90, and a good many light hogs sold at $5.90 to $5.95. The May hog receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards were 272,621 head.

Native Beef Steers.

At the St. Louis National Stock Yards, on June 1st, a few 1,116-pound steers sold at $6.00 per 100 pounds; also twenty head 1,402-pound steers at $6.00; twenty-three head 1,219-pound steers at $5.85; seventeen head 1,232-pound steers at $5.95; eleven steers, 1,199 pounds average, at $5.80; thirty steers, 1,040 pounds, at $5.50. These were representative sales. Choice native steers were quoted up to $6.25.

Money In Straw Stacks

You know that many years there is grain enough wasted in your straw stack to pay your thresh bill.

Why? Because you have not insisted upon the best machine to do your threshing.

The Red River Special will save it and put the money into your pocket.

Why? Because it employs the only true and certain method of beating the grain out of the straw. All other machines wait for the grain to drop out.

The Red River special **beats it out** just as you do by hand with a pitchfork.

The Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun," and the uplifting shakers **beat all the grain out** before the straw leaves the machine.

Thousands of farmers are saving their thresh bills by using the Red River Special

You can, too, if you insist upon a Red River Special doing your work.

Fred Sulyer, farmer, Ortonville, Minnesota, says, "The Red River Special saves my thresh bill."

Fred Schroeder and A. P. Case, farmers at Compton, Illinois, say the Red River Special "actually saved our thresh bills."

You can save yours. Hire a Red River Special. Full particulars furnished on request.

Nichols & Shepard Co.

Builders of Threshers and Engines

Battle Creek, Michigan

Sheep Notes.

At Louisville, Ky., the spring market for lambs opened up with choice lots selling at 6¼ cents a pound.

On Thursday, May 18th, O. A. Wright, of Randolph county, Missouri, marketed 115 head of Missouri-fed clipped Western lambs that averaged 79 pounds and brought $6.25 per 100 pounds in market. This sale was reported as being the highest thus far this season.

On May 17th J. R. Hamilton & Son marketed 1,205 clipped wethers at Fort Worth, Texas. They weighed 98 pounds average and sold at $4.25 per 100 pounds. It was said on the market that these were very fine muttons and were shipped from Kinney county.

BALE YOUR HAY THIS YEAR.

Whether you sell your hay or feed it, it should be baled. There are so many advantages in baled hay and so many disadvantages of handling loose hay that no progressive farmer can afford to dismiss the matter without serious thought and careful figuring.

In the first place, loose hay is so bulky that it takes up five or six times the barn space of baled hay. Loose hay quickly gathers dust, which causes coughing of stock and perhaps disease. The whole outside of a stack of loose hay is practically wasted by wind, rain, sun and the other elements. This often amounts to 20 per cent. of the stack. Loose hay cannot be shipped far, and the local dealer knows it. So he pays you his price and you sell, because you know that your loose hay must be sold near home.

Baled hay is compact, easy to handle, takes up comparatively little space, so can be stored until prices reach the top, when you can sell anywhere; distance does not matter much. Baled hay is always clean and fresh; loses none of its nutritive qualities and there is no waste.

The man with a hay press is the man who gets 100 per cent. out of his hay crop. How about you? Have you figured up what a profitable investment a Hay Baler is; that is, if you get a good one? Why not investigate? The Collins Plow Co., of Quincy, Ill., are the makers of the famous "Eli" Baling Presses. They have issued a fine book, beautifully illustrated in colors and large photo illustrations. They are glad to send this book free. Just a penny postal will do and you will learn much of importance about baling presses. It tells what to look out for, what to be careful of, and what not to get in a baling press. Simply address the Collins Plow Company at 2014 Hampshire street, Quincy, Illinois. A postal card will do.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS attained by a SHIPPER OF LIVE STOCK depends largely upon THE COMMISSION HOUSE to which he consigns his CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

If you wish to receive TRUSTWORTHY AND RELIABLE SERVICE, and have your consignments SOLD BY CAPABLE AND CONSCIENTIOUS SALESMEN, you cannot do better THAN PATRONIZE OUR HOUSE.

The Shippers' Interests ARE OUR INTERESTS, and our rapidly-increasing business IS THE STRONGEST TESTIMONIAL of our ability TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.

Evans-Montague Commission Company

P. O. Box 68,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Why Have a Blind Horse?

It's no longer necessary to have a blind horse or a horse with eye trouble of any kind. Visio, the wonderful remedy, will cure moon blindness or any other defects of the eye. Manufactured and sold under a positive guarantee to cure by the Visio Remedy Association, 2472 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners, Teat Syphons, Slitters, Dilators, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 708 So. Clark St., Chicago.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with full information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Contains 192 pages and 69 illustrations. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
218 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

CURE THAT SPAVIN

—or that Curb, Splint, Ringbone or other lameness with Kendall's Spavin Cure. Mr. Montgomery Sheppard of Richfield, N. J. writes this about

Kendall's Spavin Cure

"I have been using your Spavin Cure and have found it a sure cure for Spavins, Splints, Ringbone, Lameness, etc."

Let us send you other letters. Get a bottle of Kendall's at once. You may need it any day. At your druggists $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. Ask for "Treatise on the Horse"—Free, or write to

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

A Word to Wool Growers.

There is a time for action and this is the time. There is a time for letter writing and the time is right now. The wool-growing industry is in danger. Every sheep man is entitled to the benefit of the laws of the nation as they now stand, and none of these laws should be changed for the purpose of doing him an injury. But the avowed purpose of Congress as now assembled is to reduce the duties on wool and woolen goods. The intent is to legislate in favor of the inhabitants of all other countries that grow wool. None of the members of the House of Representatives were elected to represent New South Wales or Argentine, but they are acting just the same as if they did. The lamented Aldrich represented the interests of manufacturers of New England and the cattle raisers of Argentine. He voted for every protective duty on manufactured goods and he voted for the admission of hides free of duty. There are Protectionists who are in favor of retaining the duty on flour and admitting wheat free of duty. There are Protectionists who are in favor of high protective tariffs on woolen goods and free admission of raw wool. There was a good old time when the wool-growing interest represented the balance of power in Ohio and Pennsylvania, but that time has gone by. There is very little influence now, except that which each individual wool grower can exert, therefore wool growers should write to their Senators and say what they think. Heretofore sheep raisers have fought the tariff battle alone, whereas now Washington is full of people who are in the same boat. Write and say that you are opposed to the admission of farmers' products from other countries free of duty. A list of the United States Senate is on page 13. You will be doing more good than you imagine. It is very likely that one vote will defeat a bill.

Active Horse Market.

Notwithstanding the many reports concerning dull trade at other centers, the horse market at the St. Louis National Stock Yards has had a period of activity beyond all precedent. The May receipts were 9,600 head of horses and mules, and the total was 86,500 for five months. This is the greatest record of any market for the period. The Monday and Tuesday auctions at the St. Louis National Stock Yards are conducted by Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros. Mr. T. H. Holland, head of the firm, is making an appeal for quality in horses. In his circular issued May 31st he said:

"We like to have big runs of horses, as it gives us more revenue, but at this season of the year we would rather have less horses and have them of a better quality, horses that Eastern buyers want. We have plenty of buyers here this week and plenty of orders to fill. While horses are not selling as well as they did three and four weeks ago, they are selling as well as anybody can expect them to at this season of the year."

Shippers of horses and mules will do well to get acquainted with Holland, Nugent & Maxwell Bros., National Stock Yards, Ill. They assemble more car-load buyers in their auction sales than other markts have horses.

Western Range Horses.

We are again instructed to advertise the dates of the Western Range Horse Sales conducted twice a month from June to November of each year by Campbell & Reid and Western Sale Stables Company at the St. Louis National Stock Yards. This is the fifteenth range horse season with this firm, and the June sales will be held Thursday, June 15th, and Thursday, June 29th. Every sale so far has been successful. The satisfactory combination called success consists of getting the shipper the full worth of his horses and furnishing the buyer

the sound, well-bred animals that he can prepare for the domestic sale ring in reasonable time at a living profit. At these sales the shippers are assured of the best class of buyers on the continent, because they know by experience how to handle the horses, and the buyers are assured of the finest bunches of horses on the Western ranges being on hand and for sale at auction. These sales are conducted under the management of J. J. Searcy, Secretary, whose post-office address is National Stock Yards, Ill.

Missouri Lamb Club Shipment.

In the vicinity of Columbia, Mo., a number of persons have formed a lamb club under the management and with the assistance of Prof. R. S. Besse, of the Missouri Agricultural College. The first shipment arrived at the National Stock Yards on June 1st. There were ninety-five lambs, averaging 65 pounds, that sold at $7.50 per 100 pounds, and that price was 25 cents above any other lambs sold on the market that day. They were sold by Oscar A. White, sheep salesman for Clay, Robinson & Co.

Light-weight Cattle Prices.

There was a time when 4 cents a pound was a high price on the market for the best kind of 850 to 950-pound steer cattle, even though 1,500 to 1,700-pound cattle might be bringing 6½ to 7 cents a pound on foot. All this is changed, however, and the little steers sell side by side with the heavy cattle. One 1,600-pound steer at 6 cents a pound would bring $96, and it would require three 800-pound steers at 4 cents a pound to bring the same money. In Chicago, recently, fifty yearlings, 760 pounds average, brought $6.20 per 100 pounds. The next sale was twenty-six steers, 1,520 pounds, at $6.20; another sale was twenty-four yearlings, 760 pounds, at $6.40; and the next sale was thirty-four steers, 1,740 pounds, at $6.40; another sale was sixteen yearlings, 1,038 pounds, at $6.30; and next to it eighteen steers, 1,432 pounds average, at $6.38; another sale was thirty yearlings, 785 pounds, at $6.10; and next to it seventy-four steers, 1,412 pounds, at $6.10. These are summer conditions, but similar sales were made in winter. Several years ago The National Farmer and Stock Grower began to show that this condition had come, and it favored the farmer who would be sure to have the proper breeding so as to insure top prices for light cattle by proper feeding and fattening.

Money in Straw Stacks.

That is a good subject. The wheat in the sacks amounts to so many bushels per acre, and through inefficient machinery there are several more bushels left in the straw stacks. See page 16.

Horse Market Prices.

Horses are bought to sell again, for shipment to other markets and direct to the user. Quotations represent bulk of sales. The following horse quotations represent the general trade, June 1st, 1911, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards: Heavy draft, good to choice, $165 to $235; Eastern chunks, $140 to $185; Southern horses, good to extra, $125 to $165; Southern horses, fair to good, $75 to $115; Southern horses, common, $50 to $65; drivers, choice, $155 to $225; plugs, $15 to $25.

HORSE AND MULE SALESMEN.

HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

HORSE AUCTIONS EVERY MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Horse and Mule consignments are solicited for sale by the most competent firm on the Best Market in the United States. Every consignment given personal attention. Keep in touch with us. Let us sell your Horses and Mules on commission.

HORSE DEPT.—Nugent Bros., Maxwell Bros.
MULE DEPT.—Ed. Conway, Lan Morris.
AUCTIONEERS—Tim Holland, Ike Howard.

Write for market information.
Address,
HOLLAND, NUGENT & MAXWELL BROTHERS,
P. O., National Stock Yards, Ill.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"

An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness

(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis

Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"Visio" will convince any horse owner that it will absolutely cure defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE to refund money if it does not cure.

$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.
VISIO Remedy Ass'n, 2472 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Before After

ABSORBINE

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. $2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the liniment for mankind. Reduces strained, torn ligaments, enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—allays pain. Price $1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 106 Temple St., Springfield Mass.

Bickmore's Gall Cure

Harness and Saddle Galls

Great hot weather remedy for galls, sore shoulders, wire cuts, sores. A healing, curing salve in use 18 years; standard remedy with horsemen. Cures while horse works. Sold by dealers; money back if it fails. Send 50 (for postage and packing) and get sample and 84-page valuable horse book.

Bickmore Gall Cure Company
Box 482 Old Town, Maine

Some Well-established Truths in Poultry Feeding.

Too many good, fresh bones are going to waste. A mill to cut or grind bones, and a small expenditure of muscle will make them into an exceedingly valuable food for poultry. Fowls require animal matter, and that and lime with phosphorus is furnished in the green cut bone. The writer notices that in a certain large city the butchers are using bone cutters to help them to dispose of their by-product of bones. The green cut bone retails at four cents a pound. This shows the value of the bone after it is cut. A ton of bone thus disposed of is worth $80. Why should bone be allowed to go to waste on a million American farms?

Be sure the little chicks have a meat ration mixed with their grain ration. It will greatly accelerate their growth and give them the power to resist disease and the ravages of mites and lice. Feed one part of beef meal to five parts of grain meal and watch the results. Or give scraps of fresh meat secured from the butchers. Now is the time to try this kind of a feed for forcing growth.

Put in some seed to produce poultry food for the coming winter. Beets, carrots and turnips can be grown, quite late, for a winter supply for the poultry. But by all means sow some rape seed, so that the fowls can have a summer pasture of green stuff. Rape will grow with no care. It fights weeds and grass in its own way and soon gives a magnificent growth for the use of the fowls. It keeps their digestive organs in right condition. It costs nothing to harvest, as the fowls look after that work. It is thus a convenient and economical feed.

If any of the young chicks get the gapes, then keep all of them from hunting angle worms and do not feed worms to the chicks, for very likely the ground is infested with the parasites of the angle worms—the gape worms. Keeping the chicks from getting angle worms will have cut off the road by which the gape worms get into the trachea of the chicks.

The best feeding consists in giving a large variety of foods, including grit and plaster. Where ground bone is fed in considerable quantities the feeding of the old plaster is not necessary, as the bone furnishes lime as well as other elements.

After the young things are well up in the garden, the fowls can be allowed the run of the farm. The feed they hunt for themselves is all gain for the farmer, and the fowls prefer food they find themselves. All hard-shelled insects are very rich in nitrogen.

Feeding foods on the point of decay is not a safe practice. The food taken by fowls is not immediately digested, but is held in the crop sometimes for hours. If it further ferments or decays it may cause intestinal troubles for the fowls. Fowls as well as most other creatures do best on sound food.

Pullets and Hens as Layers.

In an article written by James B. Morman, of Kensington, Md., he makes a comparison of the laying of pullets and hens as follows:

The value of pullets for the winter production of eggs can be shown by comparing the number of hens kept with the number of pullets, as well as by a comparison of the egg yield of each. In December, 1909, I kept a comparative record for that month alone. The results were as follows:

"Nineteen pullets laid 241 eggs in that month.

"Thirty-five hens laid 95 eggs in that month.

"That is to say, nearly twice the number of hens laid only about two-fifths the number of eggs laid by the pullets—a ratio of about five to one in favor of the pullets.

"During the past winter I kept a complete record of the egg yields by both hens and pullets. The results were as follows:

"Twenty-two pullets laid 1,013 eggs during the three winter months.

"Thirty-one hens laid 332 eggs during the three winter months.

"By reducing these returns to the same basis, it appears that pullets during the winter months of 1910-11 laid nearly four and one-half times as many eggs as hens. Taking the results for the two winters, it is apparent that pullets on the average are about five times more valuable than hens for the winter production of eggs."

Poultry and Pet Stock.

In the week ending May 8th, at New York City, 224,303 cases of eggs were received, which are the largest receipts on record on that market. Nearly half of this enormous quantity went direct to cold storage. Eggs were selling at 14 to 21 cents a dozen, not many above 19 cents.

Afton Farm, at Yardley, Pa., markets about 20,000 green ducks annually. The ducks are dressed, dry-picked and shipped to market in barrels at ten weeks old. The chicken plant is larger than the duck farm.

In the Reliable Poultry Journal, Mr. L. J. Upham, of Webster, Mass., son of the originator of the breed, said that the first barred Plymouth Rocks were exhibited at Worcester, Mass., in 1869.

Mr. S. H. Scott, of Auckland, New Zealand, claims to have an Indian Runner duck that laid 320 large eggs in 365 days in her second season, having reached a total of 512 eggs in twenty-three months, including two moults.

There is an egg-laying competition of four birds to a pen going on in South Africa, fifty-four pens being in the contest. Up to the ninth month the first ten pens are all White Leghorns. There are more of this breed in the contest than any other, but none of them are in the last ten pens. Later on we hope to publish full results.

Whenever eggs are universally sold by the pound the pound that contains the largest number of eggs will bring the most money. Housekeepers are not trying to pay a good price for large eggs; they are trying to get thirteen small eggs for a dozen.

Eighteen entries of one dozen eggs each were competing in a contest arranged by the Pleasanton (Kas.) Observer. The weights ranged from 24½ to 32 ounces per dozen. The first prize was won by a dozen Langshan eggs weighing full 32 ounces, and there were two other dozens, one of Plymouth Rocks and one from mixed breeds, that weighed 30½ ounces. Commercial eggs are considered full weight at 24 ounces to the dozen.

Undrawn Poultry Decomposes Slowly.

A few years ago some of the idle authorities came to the conclusion that for poultry to be properly marketed it should be full drawn. It stood to reason that they were right, and yet the people who were continually handling poultry said they were wrong. It has required about three years, men, money and time to arrive officially at conclusions as follows. The result is: (1) Undrawn poultry decomposes more slowly than does poultry which has been either wholly or partially eviscerated. (2) "Full-drawn" poultry, that is, completely eviscerated, with heads and feet removed, decomposes the most rapidly.

Full particulars are contained in Circular No. 70, Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Can *you* make 25% on *your* investment?

Farmers are doing this to-day in the

Arkansas Valley

of Colorado—Kansas

Why should *you* be satisfied with less?

Corn farmers rarely make 5 per cent net. Alfalfa growers often make 30 per cent net in this wonderful valley.

I know one man who last year refused $75,000 for his alfalfa hay (in stack) from 1,800 acres.

The small grower does as well, or better.

There is no element of uncertainty.

The soil is there.

The climate is there.

The water for irrigation always is available.

Just think — reservoirs 60 miles in circumference and 90 feet deep. Canals so located that every acre may be quickly and economically watered. Drops, headgates, etc., solidly built of reinforced concrete.

This land is a rare bargain at $75 to $150 per acre, the prices now asked.

The Arkansas Valley is a desirable place for a home. Climate pleasant and healthful. Social conditions unsurpassed. Good schools, good towns, good markets, good roads, churches, clubs, etc. The Santa Fe furnishes fine transportation facilities to world markets.

Buy an Arkansas Valley farm. Forty acres gives a splendid start.

Develop it, raise alfalfa, sugar-beets, grain and melons. You will prosper — your profits will enable you to get more land, and with every additional acre your independence becomes more secure.

I want you to read our book-folder, describing this Valley. It is full of the information you are most anxious to get. It will be sent to you free, on request.

C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry.,
1953 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

Market View on Eggs.

From the New York Produce Review, published in New York City:

"From newspaper clippings we understand that Sioux City, Iowa, has adopted an ordinance compelling the sale of eggs and some other commodities by weight. As to eggs we think the law is foolish. The proportion of weight to numbers in eggs is little indication of value. The elements of quality in eggs, taking the season through, are, first, freshness and fullness; second, size; and third, cleanness. During the season when eggs are generally full and fresh, size and cleanness play an important part in the estimation of value, but during most of the year freshness and fullness are more important than size. The natural laws of trade provide appropriate values for eggs at all seasons according to their varying elements of quality. It is useless to attempt a regulation of values according to any one element of quality. Many a time in the year storage eggs six to eight months old will weigh more than new-laid eggs that are worth far more per dozen.

"The estimation of egg values is safely to be left to tradesmen who are catering to the wants of various classes of consumers. It is futile to attempt any artificial regulation of standards of value by law; and if we were obliged to sell all eggs by weight we would be no nearer to the ideal of assuring consumers a satisfactory quality."

The Widower's Excuse.

A certain Scotch professor was left a widower in his old age. Not very long after he suddenly announced his intention of marrying again, half apologetically, adding: "I never would have thought of it, if Lizzie hadn't died."—Harper's Magazine.

The port of shipment for the largest amount of flour is New York City.

Prices Reduced For Balance of Season.

Your Name Will Get $2 Eggs

For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the world. I keep 2000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strains on my Experimental Farms, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for $1 for the 2 sittings of 13 eggs each. Not less than 2 sittings sold. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, $1 per sitting of 13 eggs. Leghorn eggs, $6 per 100; all other varieties $8 per 100. Large White Pekin Duck Eggs, $2 per 12 eggs. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office order on St. Louis and have your orders booked early. Write for our prices on Old Trusty and Buckeye Incubators. Freight paid.
W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (*The Perfect Chick Feed Man*)
KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, MO.

Poultry and Farm Paper Club.

We are often asked which is the best poultry paper in the United States, and the answer is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** There are other excellent poultry papers, but the one we take home to read and one the family is determined to read is **The Reliable Poultry Journal.** We have made arrangements whereby we can send The National Farmer and Stock Grower and **The Reliable Poultry Journal,** both papers, one year, for fifty cents. This is a bargain that is good now, but this advertisement may not appear again. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Reciprocity in Poultry.

The American Poultry Advocate says: "Poultry keepers in New England are considerably stirred up over the prospect of reciprocity with Canada. What will be the result upon the poultryman's profits no one can accurately foretell. Some think it will make no difference; others that it will materially reduce them. The writer is inclined to take the latter view. While the amount of poultry and eggs produced in the Dominion is not large—no larger, it is said, than the amount produced in some of our great states—yet with the incentive of better markets the production can be greatly increased. It is the surplus that reduces prices. Here is a poultryman who goes to market with ten cases of eggs. The market that day calls for eleven cases, and buyers bid against each other to get the poultryman's supply. Consequently he gets a big price. The same poultryman goes to the same market a week later with twelve cases. But the market still calls for eleven cases, and for no more. There is a surplus of one case. The buyers know it and the price drops. The poultryman has hard work to dispose of his eggs, and in the end has to almost give them away. And yet he has only one more case than the market calls for. That surplus case regulates the price. The same law holds on a larger scale. A few thousand cases more a week thrown into the Boston market would reduce the price of eggs on the farm all over New England."

Care of the Mare and Foal.

[H. E. Kingman, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.]

The ideal condition for the mother, preceding the birth of a foal, is to have access to a pasture where she may be watched daily during the latter part of gestation. It is true that a mare may be worked up to the time of foaling, and there are instances of the colt being born while the mother is still in harness, but this is far from being a good practice. Severe exertion is a frequent cause of abortion, and at the best the young colt can not receive the proper amount of nutrition to make him grow if the mare is obliged to do hard labor.

A pasture gives the mother opportunity to take plenty of exercise, and if green grass is present, her bowels should be in good condition, which is highly important.

If it is possible, she should have a paddock or pasture by herself. Mules are especially annoying and frequently kill young colts. Other mares and even geldings may claim the colt and cause trouble. On the open range nature provides for this, all animals seeking seclusion during parturition.

Then, the green grass pasture is probably the cleanest place about the farm.

In case of storm, or where it is impossible to provide a paddock or pasture, a large box stall may be used. There should be plenty of clean straw, which may be sprayed with a weak solution of carbolic acid, say, a teaspoonful to a pail of water.

The colt should come fore feet first and right side up. If in any other position, there is something wrong, and the mother should be carefully watched so that help may be secured quickly if it is needed.

If the colt is born in the pasture and there is no reason to believe that the umbilical cord should become infected, then the cord should not be interfered with; but if other colts on the same farm have developed umbilical infection, or the colt is born in the stable or corral, then the cord should be ligated close to the body and the stump washed with a one per cent. solution of carbolic acid. It usually pays to call a veterinarian to take charge of such cases.

Ordinarily, it is not best to bother the mother with your help or advice, but in extremely inclement weather the little fellow may be helped up and dried with a clean towel; better not at all than to use a dirty sack. Later, if he has trouble in finding his dinner, you may offer some assistance.

The colt's bowels should move within the first twelve to twenty-four hours. Constipation is a very common trouble and may usually be relieved by an enema of warm water.

The mare's udder should be milked out for the first few days, if the colt does not take all the milk. Unless this is attended to, inflammation of the udder may develop and check the secretion of milk, so that the colt will not receive as much as he should when he gains his strength.

Young mares sometimes refuse to allow the colt to nurse because of chapped teats, sensitive udder, or nervousness.

Do not try to drench a colt. If it is desired to feed the little fellow, provide him with a bottle and nipple; there is great danger of causing mechanical pneumonia if pouring fluids into the mouth is attempted.

Handsome Trophy For Corn.

The accompanying illustration shows the prize cup donated by the International Harvester Company to the American Land and Irrigation Exposition, and to be awarded to the farmer growing the best thirty ears of corn exhibited at the Exposition. The cup is twenty-four inches in height, is pure silver, and weighs 200 ounces. The Exposition will be held at New York City next November.

The corn harvesting scene is finely executed in relief, and the shock of corn around the base is most artistically executed. The design was chosen from numerous sketches sent in by a number of silversmiths. It was submitted by the Mauser Manufacturing Company, New York City, whose designs were accepted for prizes to be awarded at the Exposition for wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar beets and cotton.

In its announcement relative to the Exposition, the Canadian Pacific Railway states that the finest wheat exhibit of the world will be on exhibition, and it is also believed that the finest potato and apple exhibits of the world will be shown at the Exposition.

Any particular relating to the exhibits to be shown and the prizes to be awarded can be secured by addressing Gilbert McClurg, General Manager, Singer Building, New York City.

Fruit Growers Turn Canners.

When talking to some fruit growers a few weeks ago, Mr. F. S. Stahl, of Quincy, Ill., said: "I think there is more wisdom than wit in the answer of the young lady, who, when asked what they did with all the fruit that grew on her father's farm, replied: 'We eat what we can and can what we can't.' Growers are realizing more and more, each year, that it pays them well to can their surplus fruit and vegetables. You see there is always a good market for canned goods, whereas the bottom often drops out of the fresh fruit and vegetable market, and the grower has to let his produce go at a big loss or have it rot on his hands. Each season more farmers and fruit growers buy my canning outfits, and I receive stacks of letters telling of their success and of the increased profits they are making. Many growers are now letting great quantities of fruits and vegetables go to waste that might easily be turned into a good sum of money with a Stahl Canning Outfit." Stahl Canning Outfits are made in sizes to suit all requirements and may be used indoors or out. They put up either in glass or tin. Everyone interested should write to Mr. F. S. Stahl, Box 404 J, Quincy, Ill., for his free book, giving complete information and telling how to market canned goods.

Nature's Incubator.

On a ranch in a valley of the Colorado desert we find a new and strange method of hatching chickens.

Many artesian wells are in this valley to furnish water for irrigation. They are made by drilling a hole in the earth, and as the dirt is drawn out, a pipe is pushed in till water is reached, which then rises to the top and flows over the edge.

One hole was drilled for seven hundred and fifty feet into the earth, and a flow of water came up with a temperature of one hundred and two degrees. Since chicks will hatch when eggs are kept just about as warm as this for twenty-one days, the people who own this well decided to use its heat to hatch eggs.

The earth was dug away from the pipe, so that the water, as it flowed over, formed a pool, in which an ingenious form of incubator can be submerged.

Of course the eggs would spoil if placed directly in the water, so a round can of galvanized iron was made, eighteen inches in diameter and six inches deep. By stretching the arm and hand down this chimney the eggs are placed on straw on the bottom of the can. In this way, too, they are turned twice a day, and out of the chimney the chicks are drawn when two days old. They are then placed in brooders and given their first food and water.

The can is securely fastened in the warm pool by weights. The only things that appear above the water are the chimney and the end of a small tube which is inserted in the bottom of the can and curves upward.

Through the chimney the foul air rises and escapes. Into the tube rushes fresh air with moisture which ascends as vapor from the water. Both are necessary to give health and strength to the little birds growing in the shells.

These chicks are as strong as any chicks have ever been, and hatched in this way it is claimed that they are out of their shells one day earlier than when a hen sits on the eggs.—From "Nature and Science" in May St. Nicholas.

Illinois Yearlings Top the Market.

On Wednesday, May 17th, at Chicago, Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co. sold for Carl J. Johnson, of Altona, Ill., a car-load of yearling steers and heifers, grade Shorthorns and Herefords, which brought $6.40 per 100 pounds. Although there were 18,000 cattle on the market that day, these yearlings outsold all other yearling cattle by 15 cents per 100 pounds. They also outsold the choicest load of 1,420-pound steers by 25 cents per 100 pounds. Mr. Johnson attended the market and was very much pleased at the manner in which his stock was handled and sold.

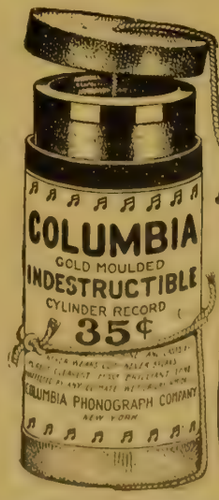
"A little neglect may breed mischief; for want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost."—Benjamin Franklin.

Crash! Another Wax Record Gone to Smash.

If you own a Phonograph or Graphophone (Edison or Columbia), never buy another wax record for it. Get ONE Indestructible Record from your dealer.

Or let us mail one to you:—35 cents for the 2-minute) or 50 cents (for the 4-minute) postage free, and a catalogue with it.

Play it every day for ten years and you will still have it, good as new. Almost too good to be true? Try it! Prove it! Send for one!



Any cylinder machine, of any make, will play Columbia 2-minute Indestructible Cylinder Records.

BY MAIL,

Postage free, if your dealer cannot supply you.

Send for Free Catalogue.

Columbia Phonograph Company,

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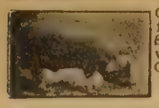
SPLENDID POLAND-CHINA SWINE.



Come and see our great herd for yourself. We can show you Sows with litters that will wake you up to your interest. Come and see us or write.
KIRBY STOCK FARM, Marmaduke, Ark.

BLUE RIBBON HERD POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

Home of Royal Meddler, 50,111, and Hutchinson Sensation, 53,000, two of the greatest Boars in the Southwest. Hutchinson Sensation was grand champion at Missouri State Fair, 1909. Weighs 750 pounds at eighteen months old. I have a fine lot of Pigs sired by these grand Boars that can not be beat for size and quality. These Pigs are out of Perfection Sows and their breeding is of the best. Write me for catalogue and description.
JOHN McLAUGHLIN, R. F. D. No. 1, Marmaduke, Ark.

CARPENTER'S BIG QUALITY KIND OF POLAND-CHINAS. Let me book your order for a big-type quality Pig to be shipped at weaning time. My Pigs are sired by four of the greatest Boars in the United States, and my Sows are the rich, mellow type, the best that money can buy.
WILDER CARPENTER, Grandview Breeding Farm, Marmaduke, Ark.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM, America's Largest and Oldest.

Importers of **SHIRE, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS.**

Write for Catalogue.

Address,
J. G. TRUMAN, Manager, BUSHNELL, ILL.

BEST STRAINS OF POLAND-CHINAS.

Orders booked now for Pigs of July and August farrow. Ship at weaning time from $10.00 to $25.00. Write for particulars and circular.
D. F. BEAUCHAMP, Meredosia, Ill.

ELMER GIMLIN, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte Specialist. Exclusive business. Duston strain. Stock, $2 each; 15 eggs, $1; $3 per 50; $5 per 100. Catalogue free.

WELLS' IDEAL STRAINS of S. C. R. I. Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes combine all the useful points of any breed. Premium settings, $2.00 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects.
Frank Wells (Plainview Farm), DuQuoin, Ill.

MAGNIFICENT POLAND-CHINA PIGS.

I have sold Piasahurst Farm and have a Big-boned, Long-bodied Poland-China Proposition that

Bristles With Merit.

I offer at **BARGAIN PRICES** High-Quality Hogs that have few equals except in each other. **Boars** that will fatten to 1,200 pounds; **Bred Sows** that will mature from 700 to 800 pounds, and **150** of their **Weaned Pigs** that should mature to above sizes. All at sacrifice prices. I defy any breeder to show more quality and size. Act now, as I have to ship at once.

POLAND CHINAS

My **Slaughter Prices** on **Aberdeen-Angus** will also interest you.

Terms: Cash, or note any time up to one year at 6 per cent.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS, eight to ten weeks old. Buff Plymouh Rock Eggs for hatching. We pay express on Eggs.
J. A. ROADRUCK, R. F. D. 19, Colburn, Ind.

BLUE GRASS FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

Registered Rams and Ewes of best breeding and quality. Dense fleeces of good length. Animals that will improve any flock. Best imported Rams at head of flock. Prices reasonable.
WILLARD MILLER, R.F.D. 2, Anita, Iowa.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS

Bred from the choicest strains of imported Angora Goats. Sweepstakes and First-prize Winners at the American Royal Show. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. JOHNSTON, Lawrence, Kansas.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The Bacon Hog, the largest and most prolific breed, early to mature, economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs not akin from best strains. My herd won over 100 ribbons at four State Fairs in 1909. Only made two exhibits in 1910, winning thirty-eight ribbons. Imported stock owned by me were winners at Royal Show, London, England 1907. Mature Sows will fatten from 600 to over 700 pounds; Boars 1,000 to 1,200 pounds.
CHAS. FORD, Mortonsville, Woodford County, Kentucky.

BUY MY HIGH-QUALITY ANGUS CATTLE.

Have sold Piasahurst Farm to give possession July 1st, therefore have a proposition for you that

Bristles With Merit

in High-quality, **Registered Angus Cows with Bull or Heifer Calf** by their sides and bred again; **Bred Cows** and **Bred Heifers; Bulls** eight to ten months and **Yearling Bulls** ready for service. All at sacrifice prices. Cash or note any time up to twelve months at 6 per cent.

PIASAHURST ANGUS

My prices on my **Big-boned, Long-bodied Poland-Chinas** will interest you.
J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Godfrey, Ill.

100 Head of Pedigreed **Duroc Red Spring Pigs** at $8.00 a head.
CHAS DORR, Osage City, Kansas.

Tamworths The hog that puts vigor, prolificacy, size and quality into the chunky lard breeds. I sell more Tamworths than any other two breeders in the United States. Descriptive literature free.
W. WARREN MORTON, Mountain Home Stock Farm, Russellville, Ky.

THE COOK FARMS JACKS AND STALLIONS.

Last Call For the Cook Farms Sale.

As we have decided to show no Jacks in 1911, we are offering our entire herd of Show Jacks. Included in the lot are yearlings, two and three-year-olds and a few aged Jacks, the best that we have ever had on our farms. These Jacks have never been offered for sale this season, and they are by far the best that you can find in the country. We have a few splendid Saddle and Harness Stallions that we are offering at Gelding prices. Come to the Cook Farms, Lexington, Kentucky, and we will please you in a Jack, Stallion and the price. You will find the best assortment in both Jacks and Stallions to be found at any barn at this time of the year.

J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Kentucky.

RED DUROC JERSEY PIGS, choice stock, at prices to suit. Apply to **G. B. REUSS, Hohen Solms, Louisiana.**

43 Varieties Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineas, Incubators, Dogs. Catalogue 2 cents. **MISSOURI SQUAB CO., St. Louis.**

HOGS! HOGS! For sale: REGISTERED Poland-Chinas and Berkshires. The best of breeding. For prices see and write
S. Y. BURKS, Bolivar, Mo.

THE ENNIS FARM.

Extra Fancy, Big-boned Poland-China Pigs, either sex, $20.00 to $35.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed and every Pig guaranteed a breeder. A few promising Jersey Bull Calves, sired by Blue Belle's Golden Roseboy, 85,230.
ALBERT S. ENNIS, 712-21 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

Read about The Book of Live Stock Champions advertised on page 3.

MILL CREEK STOCK FARM,

The home of the noted Starlight family of Jacks and Jennets for the past thirty-five years, is located seven miles southeast of Nashville, Tenn., on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., at Asylum Station, and has on hand at all times a nice lot of Jacks and Jennets, all of the best blood, from six months to six years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Also Jersey Cattle.

THOS. H. EZELL, Prop.,
(son and successor to the late H. C. Ezell),
Nashville, Tenn., Sta. B, R. F. D. No. 7.

A View on Weaning Pigs.

Pigs should not be weaned until they are at least eight weeks old, and if the sow is not to have a second litter, or if there is time enough in case she is, it is better to let the pigs suckle until they are ten or twelve weeks old. Farmers often get in a hurry and wean pigs when six weeks old; but unless there is an abundant supply of milk, and especially good care is given, the pigs are likely to become stunted, sometimes so severely that they never recover.—White Breeders' Companion.

The Standard Watch Case.

In buying a watch, be sure to obtain the Keystone Watch Case. In order to understand this subject, see page 23. It is easy to obtain the benefit of the guarantee, for the reason that it is engraved inside every case. If you will take the trouble to examine the case you will then know exactly what you are buying, just the same as you know a gold coin issued by the United States Mint. The subject is worth investigating by all who buy watches.

Expected $6.25 to $6.35; Got $7.15.

"I was most agreeably surprised this week at Chicago. Just before shipping eight loads of lambs we agreed that $6.25 to $6.35 per 100 pounds would prove satisfactory to us at that time. We sold them through Clay, Robinson & Co., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at $7.15 per 100 pounds, or 80 to 90 cents per 100 pounds more than our fondest expectations, with only one load of culls out at $6.50. There is no sheep selling force in the force equal to Clay, Robinson & Co.'s. We have been marketing our stock through them for eight years. They were the first to ever obtain $10 for lambs at Kansas City, and they did with ours last year."

This is the manner in which E. B. Leatherman, of the extensive and successful firm of Leatherman & Leasure, of Lamar, Colo., expressed himself Wednesday after sale of his lambs at Chicago.

Get a Good Car Cheap.

An innovation in automobile selling methods and one which will place within reach of many a used car of high quality, backed by the reputation of a long-established company, has just been adopted by the makers of Rambler Motor Cars.

In this issue a special advertisement appears calling attention to this new plan.

Many old Rambler owners, and there are thousands of them in all parts of the country, have purchased new Ramblers this year. In exchange for the new cars they have turned in their used cars. These cars have been taken apart, worn parts replaced and the entire car rebuilt, repainted and readjusted. Each one has been thoroughly inspected and tested and is now offered at a special price to immediate purchasers. The bargains offered are unusual because the cars are to be sold with the same guarantee of satisfaction and service that goes with the new Rambler.

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company is one of the most substantial in the industry and has the highest possible rating in Dun and Bradstreet's.

An immediate reply to this advertisement will place within reach of the inquirer an opportunity to get a car of high quality at the lowest price, without risking poor service afterwards. See page 2.

A Few Nut Quotations.

At St. Louis, towards the end of May, consignments shipped in to be sold: Peanuts, 3 to 3½ cents a pound; Italian chestnuts, 7c. a pound; pecans, 9c. a pound; black walnuts, 40c. a bushel; hickory nuts, large, at 40c. a bushel; shellbark, 75c. a bushel; hazelnuts, 5c. a pound.

One-day's Sales of Hay.

At the close of the month of May the following sales were made in one day at St. Louis and East St. Louis. Sales on St. Louis Side: One car clover, no grade, at $11 per ton; one car clover-mixed at $17.50; one do. at $18; one car part do. and part timothy at $19.50 round. Timothy—One car thrashed at $12; one car No. 2 at $17; one do. at $17.50; seven do. at $18, three r. c.; two scant No. 1 at $18.50; one do. at $19; five No. 1 at $20; one do. at $20.50; two do. at $21; three do. at $21.50. Prairie hay—One car Arkansas at $8.00; one No. 3 at $10.50; one No. 2 at $12; two do. at $12.50; two do. at $13; one No. 1 at $14.50; one choice at $15. Alfalfa—New quotable at $12 to $17, according to condition. On East Side: One car heavy clover-mixed at $13; one car clover-mixed at $15; one do. at $16.50; one car part clover-mixed and part timothy at $19, delivered to St. Louis Side. Timothy—Three cars No. 2 at $17; two do. at $17.50; two do. at $18; four No. 1 at $19, one delivered to St. Louis Side; two do. at $20; one do. at $21. Clover—One car No. 2 at $12.00.

STEER AND HEIFER BEEF.

Being the Summary of Results From Experimental Feeding.

Widely different opinions are held as to the comparative value of steer and heifer beef. American packers rate steers at from 25 to 50 cents per hundred more than heifers of the same age, breed and general qualities. On the other hand, the opinion in England is the reverse, heifer beef being rated higher than steer beef.

For some years feeding experiments have been made at the Iowa Station to study the comparative value of steers and heifers for fattening. In the first trial one lot of steers, one lot of spayed heifers and one lot of open heifers were used. They were all grade Shorthorns, as nearly alike in breeding and development as possible. There were five animals in each lot. The lots were fed and treated in the same manner. Seven of the heifers calved during the trial, which interfered with the comparison.

The steers made a larger gain and sold for one cent per pound, live weight, more than the heifers. During the whole test, which lasted about eleven months, the steers made an average gain of 806 pounds; one open heifer, clear of calf, gained 775 pounds; four open heifers that had calves made an average gain of 628 pounds; two spayed heifers, clear

of calf, made an average gain of 736 pounds; and three spayed heifers that had calves averaged 645 pounds gain.

The steers were sold at 5.75 cents and the heifers at 4.75 cents per pound, live weight. Allowing 3.5 cents per pound for the steers and 2 cents for the heifers at the beginning of the trial, there was a profit of $64.39 on the steers, $30.51 on the unspayed heifers and $13.76 on the spayed heifers. The average proportion of beef in the carcass was 63.2 per cent. for the steers, 62.4 for the unspayed heifers and 62.8 for the spayed heifers.

When slaughtered, the carcasses were cut and judged by an expert. The heifers gave a larger percentage of prime cuts (ribs and loins) than the steers, so that, on the basis of the meat and by-products obtained and the price paid for the steers, the heifers were worth from 0.57 to 0.62 cent a pound more than was paid for them.

Crediting each lot with the actual value of the different cuts and the by-products, and not including the expense of killing and handling, it is calculated that, at the prices which the butcher paid, he made $20.45 on the steers, $58.12 on the unspayed heifers and $64.84 on the spayed heifers. In other words, the returns made by the heifers would have justified a purchase price of $5.37 per hundred for the spayed heifers and $5.32 for the open heifers, instead of $4.75 for each, and still have left the same profit as with the steers.

The results of a second trial to compare steers and heifers for beef production have been recently published. The test was made with fifteen pure-bred or high-grade Herefords. The animals were divided into three equal lots, one of steers, one of spayed heifers and one of open heifers, and all were fed alike during fourteen months.

The results of the experiment are briefly summarized as follows:

Results of Feeding Steers and Heifers For Beef.

Steers—Average weight at end of test, 1,388 pounds; average daily gain per head, 1.71 pounds; dry matter eaten per pound of gain, 8.70 pounds; average cost of feed per pound of gain, 4.08 cents.

Open heifers—Average weight at end of test, 1,300 pounds; average daily gain per head, 1.86 pounds; dry matter eaten per pound of gain, 7.67 pounds; average cost of feed per pound of gain, 3.65 cents.

Spayed heifers—Average weight at end of test, 1,337 pounds; average daily gain per head, 1.70 pounds; dry matter eaten per pound of gain, 8.60 pounds; average cost of feed per pound of gain, 4.05 cents.

As shown by the experiment, the heifers made a slightly greater average gain from correspondingly less food and at a less cost than the steers. Carefuly conducted slaughter and block tests did not reveal any material difference in the character, composition or quality of meat from steers and heifers, although the percentage of high-priced cuts, ribs and loins was greater in both lots of heifers than in the case of the steers.

It has been claimed that the principal cuts in heifer carcasses contain more fat than those of steers and are therefore less profitable to the consumer. The average cost of the beef to the firm purchasing the cattle raised in these experiments was 6.51 cents for the steers, 6.21 cents for the spayed heifers and 6.14 cents for the open heifers. The average selling price received by them was 6.59 cents for the steers, 6.26 cents for the spayed heifers and 6.24 cents for the open heifers.

It was observed in this and other investigations that under similar conditions heifers are inclined to take on flesh a little more readily than steers. Larger gains by the heifers may not be shown, but there is a tendency to finish at a little earlier stage in the process of fattening. The difference between steers and heifers in this regard, when fed under the same conditions, has also been noted by practical stockmen feeding on an extensive scale.

The fact is emphasized that heifer beef has been much underestimated, since in both trials the heifers have returned a higher net profit on the block than the steers, notwithstanding the fact that the steer beef was rated higher than the heifer beef. So far as could be learned from these experiments, spaying had no particular influence on the gains made.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 73, United States Department of Agriculture.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
"Sales That Suit"
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The largest, strongest, most efficient live stock commission organization in the world. Handling more Cattle, Hogs and Sheep than any other firm in existence. Annual cash turnover more than $75,000,000.00. Twenty-five years of steady growth. Among the smallest firms in 1886. The acknowledged leaders in 1911. Employing a staff of over fifty of the best salesmen to be found at the ten leading markets.

"The Live Stock Report," a sixteen-page illustrated weekly, published by Clay, Robinson & Co. for over 20 years, is undoubtedly the greatest existing single aid to the profitable feeding and marketing of live stock. It will be sent to any person who ships at least one carload of live stock per year without further cost than the actual postage, which is 50 cents per year. If you do not find the paper worth more than you expected, your money will be cheerfully refunded. Requests for the "Report" should be addressed as follows: Report Dept., Clay, Robinson & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

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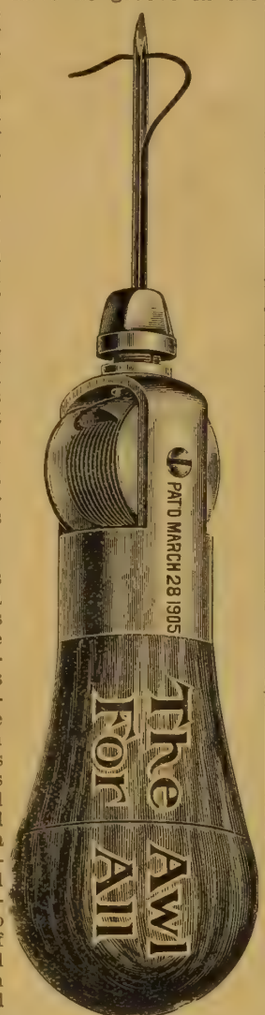
THE SEWING AWL.

A Most Useful Premium For Subscribers to The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

A farm on which there is not a sewing awl is in difficulties when work is most pressing. It is surprising how useful this little implement is. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only sewing awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle and has what is known as a diamond point. In order to sew leather or any heavy, thick material without breaking or cutting the thread it requires a needle with the groove running the full length of the needle. You might just as well have no groove in the needle as to have it only part of the way. With the Myers Awl you can sew old or new harness, saddles, carpets, canvas, tents, rugs, quilts, shoes, grain bags, and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles—one is straight and one curved—with a small screw-driver and wrench combined; also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel-plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle, which has a screw top.



Anyone who will send One Dollar cash to pay in advance for two-years' subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Mrs. Bruce's Vacation.

Mrs. Bruce had always wanted a vacation and she wanted it right in the heat of the year when other people were having their vacations. But how could a busy farmer's wife who stood by her husband in all he did, get away from home during the hot months?

"I want to go bathing and boating and picnicing and I want a rest from cooking in a hot kitchen in hot weather," she cried as she dropped into a chair and wiped her perspiring face with her blue-check apron. Her husband looked at her in surprise. His Susan did not often complain, which was probably the reason he took notice when she did raise her voice. Then, after a period of thought he said: "There'll be a little lull between now and harvest. If our woods would satisfy you, we could take the boys, tent and all and go down there to live for a few days. We could take turns coming up and caring for the stock and you'd not have any house to clean up, nor company to entertain, nor any hot kitchen to cook in."

"Why, George, what an awfully bright idea!" cried Susan. "Our woods is lots prettier than some of the places twenty miles from here, where the young people go camping. We'll live on milk and eggs and fruit canned stuff just like they do when they go off camping. George, no mere man could ever know what that means to a woman who has been cooking herself as well as the meals every one of these hot days."

The next day the boys loaded the big tent, some bed covering, a few dishes and the other small equipment necessary for camp life onto the big wagon and drove over to the woods to get things in readiness. Meanwhile Mrs. Bruce drove to town and laid in the necessary supplies. Then the Bruce family locked the farm house and went into camp, as free from household cares as though they were miles away, and yet near enough so the boys could give oversight to the live things on the place. Mrs. Bruce swung in the hammock and read by the hour; she hunted the woods for treasures; she tramped with the boys to a lake three miles away and went boating and bathing and fishing. No one depended upon her for the cooking. Everyone lent a hand and the meals were so simple that it was almost no work to prepare them. Only one stipulation was made, and that was, that there should be a great quantity, for how they did eat! And Mrs. Bruce admitted that she could eat as much as her husband or the boys. Five days was all that could be given to this care-free life, for the farm duties soon called them. But such a five days! The mother became a girl again, the father a boy. The boys discovered an unknown kindred spirit in their father and mother—a spirit that had not been revealed in the hard work-a-day life. There was an unconscious renewing of old sweet ties between the husband and wife, which reminded them of the days when he came a-courting. Those five days spent in camp a few rods from the farm house were only a little thing, but little things so often mean so much.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

For Summer Ills.

An excellent remedy for all bowel troubles peculiar to children is made by boiling enough twigs from the common peach tree to make a strong tea, then sweeten to taste and give a teaspoonful after each evacuation.

In stubborn cases, use an injection of lukewarm water with a teaspoonful of corn starch dissolved in it, night and morning, and keep the feet and lower limbs warm.

There is nothing better for a sprain than bruised peach leaves bound on as a poultice, and the bruised peach leaves bound over a fresh cut or wound of any kind will often cure it without anything else.

For a sudden attack of diarrhoea there is nothing equal to a tablespoonful of raw flour in a glass of cold water, to be taken in two doses half an hour apart, and another excellent remedy is made by steeping green tea in new milk, just letting it come to a boil, and when cool take one tablespoonful at a dose. In cases of sudden and severe pains in the bowels caused by an accumulation of gases in the stomach, a hot infusion of peppermint is a valuable remedy for the older children, and for the smaller ones who are troubled with colic two or three drops of the essence in water will quickly give relief.

An excellent remedy for hives is made by mixing thoroughly a cupful of molasses, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and a tablespoonful of powdered sulphur. Take a teaspoonful of this mixture every morning before breakfast until quite relieved and bathe the hives several times a day with a lotion made by dissolving two tablespoonfuls of powdered boric in a quart of boiling water and adding a teaspoonful of starch, boiling all together and using when cold.

When baby's skin is chafed, put a little boric powder into a little warm water and sponge the chafed skin after her bath and dust with a good toilet powder, and there is none better than pulverized starch and boric powder mixed. To prevent perspiration, dust the affected parts with the dry boric powder, as this will absorb the moisture and prevent odor, and buy some salicylic soap and use that to wash the parts most affected; and to prevent any odor from the feet, bathe with this soap and sprinkle a little of the boric powder in each shoe before putting them on.—A. M. H.

Baltimore and New York are for the present the two largest ports for shipment of corn. New Orleans comes third.

You'll be Hot
and tired and thirsty after many a dusty drive or weary walk this summer. For this—and just any time for pure deliciousness—drink a glass or a bottle of
Coca-Cola
The pure and wholesome beverage. A regular liquid breeze that blows away thirst, fatigue and heat.
Delicious--Refreshing--Thirst-Quenching
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To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant watch to any address by mail post paid for ONLY 95 CENTS. Regular gentleman's size, open face, full nickel silver plated plain polished case, Arabic dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. In addition to the watch, and without any extra charge whatever we send five Mdse. Certificates worth one dollar each when used as part payment on purchases from our catalogue. Send this advertisement to us with your name & address and 95c, and watch & certificates will be sent by return mail postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 358 Dearborn St., CHICAGO

Hammond's Handy Atlas of the World.

This great Atlas contains 107 pages, 6x8 inches, is printed in colors and is bound in a durable red-cloth cover. It contains seventy full-page maps of every state and territory, with new railroads and towns. Every country in the world is shown by maps of the latest plates. We use this Atlas as a subscription premium. For fifty (50) cents paid in advance we will send one copy of **Hammond's Handy Atlas** post free by mail and credit one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Insist on Protected Food.

Farmers as well as others are consumers of all kinds of food products in the cities. Through food and drink entering into the stomach typhoid fever and other diseases are spread. Many a visitor from the farm has eaten in the cities food that has sent him home to a bed of sickness. Residents in the cities that have thought much on the matter have long since stopped buying certain foods in the cities. Every farmer and every resident of the farm going to a city should be careful to eat only food that has been protected from disease germs.

If candy is to be purchased, it should be in stores where the candy is protected by glass cases. There are multitudes of candy stands in the cities where all the candy is exposed to the free air at all times. It is a wonder that any person has the stomach to eat candy so exposed.

More than once the writer has seen the street sweepers stirring up the dust, which the wind carried to everything in the vicinity, dropping it in layers on the candy, figs, dates and fruit exposed on the stands. That dust was laden with germs of diesase from the spittle of consumptives and from the exuded matters from the nostrils of the thousands that throng the city streets. Some day we will be so civilized that the city authorities will prevent the exposure in the public street of all kinds of edibles. But in the meantime the food in question should be avoided by every visitor to the cities. We will never get protective laws till we have first created a sound public sentiment on this matter.

One of the most surprising things is the making of candy in public places. In some of our cities the food inspectors have raided factories where the conditions for making candy were not satisfactory, yet the making of candy in public places is not prohibited. In different stores in Chicago may be seen the great metal arms turning over and over, working the thick skeins of molasses candy. The throngs fill the stores, coughing, spitting, sneezing and filling the air with germs of all kinds. The air is as constantly carrying these germs onto the molasses candy being worked, and millions of them are incorporated into every batch of candy, to say nothing of the dust from the street blown in through the open doors. Such candy should never be purchased, and its sale to anyone ought to be prohibited.

The public is just beginning to demand sanitary food, and the dealers are slowly responding. Here and there a butcher shop is putting in glass cases, in which cold air, from refrigerators, helps keep the meat, while the breath of the customers and their fingers cannot touch the meat. A few grocers are beginning to sell everything in sealed packages, where the food is reasonably protected from dirt. It is a movement that should be fostered in every way.

In restaurants there is too much exposure of food. The cafeterias, which now spread out large quantities of food exposed to every dust-laden draft, could at small cost protect their food under glass cases. Public sentiment could compel them to do this, and the visitors from the country should do their part in bringing it about.

To Benefit the Trusts.

In his speech condemning the bogus reciprocity bill, Senator Coe I. Crawford, of South Dakota, said:

"During forty-six years the modern monopolistic trust has come into our commercial life. It has crushed out competition and will appropriate all the benefits that can flow from this law if it is enacted in its present form. No relief will come to the ultimate consumer. It will depress American agriculture and intensify the congestion of our population in great cities. The opposite course should be taken.

"With profitable return for the labor and intellect bestowed the calling of the farmer becomes dignified as well as independent. But all depends upon its yielding him a fair profit. Unless it does that his sons yield to the lure of the city. We are at the parting of the ways. The policy of the government is now to be definitely determined. The issues are momentous.

"If this is to be henceforth an urban nation like England, where 26,000,000 of her 38,000,000 people live on imported wheat and 13,000,000 live on imported meat, which, put in other words, means, as Mr. Mallock tells us, that her whole population lives on imported meat for nearly five months of the year and on imported wheat for eight months of the year—if we are ready to admit this is to be our destiny in the United States and that we shall ransack the world for our food and not depend upon the American farms for it, then I say agriculture will go down in this country and with it will begin the permanent decay of our civilization.

"And if we have decided to maintain a protective tariff upon manufactured products, while exposing the products of our farms to free trade with the greatest world competitors, our conduct is the strongest possible admission that we have reached that melancholy conclusion. I protest against it, because in my opinion it is a cowardly abandonment of a grave duty and obligation we owe to the future as well as to ourselves.

"These great cities, these vast railroads, these enormous combinations of wealth, these stock and commission gamblers, will not remain long when the American farmer gives up the fight. How, then, can we make so fundamental a change in our policy toward the farmer with such seeming indifference? How do we dare do it when it is clear the trusts, and the trusts only, will profit by the change?"

The Price She Paid.

A young girl about fifteen years old recently died in our neighborhood. She was a beautiful girl and had in her the promise of a brilliant womanhood. Because it was easy for her to learn she aimed to be the leader in her class at school, and this position she held for years. But as she advanced in her studies they became harder and then at that delicate period in a young girl's life when burdens should be placed so lightly upon her, she gave way beneath the strain. Her parents, who had been so proud of her high school standing and her musical ability, stood aghast as the physician said, perhaps heartlessly: "Too much study and too little play for a girl of her age." Class leadership and star piano performances are all very well in their way, but how do they compare with the health, even the life of a young girl? If only these growing girls have in them enough of the healthy young animal so that they will romp about in the fresh air for a while every day, they will most likely have such good appetites and such well-balanced nerves that an occasional failure in a class recitation will be no heart-breaking, tear-inspiring affair to them, and they can safely enough stand the school work, providing it is chiefly school work and not a mass of home work to be recited in school.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Good Jewelers Everywhere Endorse Our Campaign for Reliable Watch Cases

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TRADE MARK
JAS. BOSS
GOLD FILLED
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Of all merchants the jeweler is most dependent on a reputation for integrity. He sells upon honor. He is held responsible for the quality of his goods.

That is why good jewelers everywhere are writing us and pledging their hearty support in our campaign for "legitimate gold-filled" watch cases and our fight on spurious "guarantees."

Our Crescent and Jas. Boss gold-filled cases are standard with the fine jewelry trade and have been for fifty years.

Look for our trade marks when you buy. They insure the quality you pay for, the thickness of the gold, the depth and richness of the design, and the service you have a right to expect.

The Keystone Watch Case Co.
Established 1853
Philadelphia

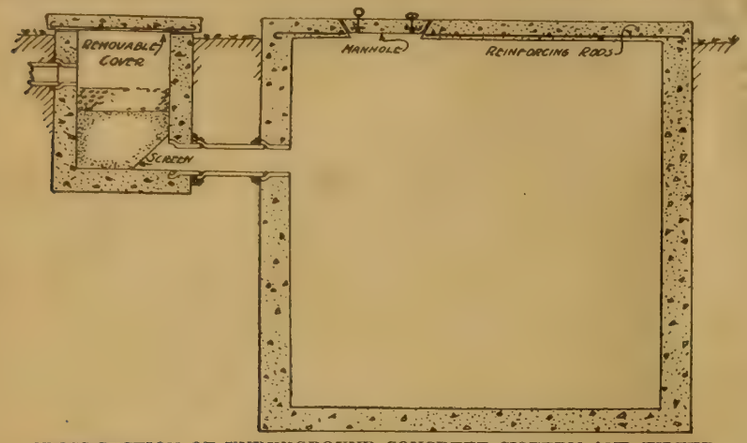
Wisconsin Live Stock.

The Census Bureau reports that in 1910 the state of Wisconsin had on farms 2,678,160 cattle, 1,809,331 hogs, 929,783 sheep, 2,666 goats, 614,654 horses, 2,872 mules and 176 asses. Compared with the census of ten years ago, Wisconsin has increased in cattle 364,055 head, and in horses 58,898 head. The cattle increase is all in dairy cows. To offset the increase as stated there is is a decrease amounting to 205,300 hogs, 745,670 sheep, 1,226 goats, 1,618 mules and 232 asses. The decrease in sheep is remarkable. In 1900 there were 689,241 lambs and 986,212 grown sheep, whereas in 1910 there were 301,244 lambs and 628,539 grown sheep.

UNDERGROUND CISTERNS OF CONCRETE.

How to Build Cisterns and Filters.

From the viewpoint of the intelligent housekeeper, there are few things more important than an abundant supply of soft water. In the kitchen, laundry and bath-room it means lightening of labor and economy. The ideal soft water is rain water, and the old-time rain barrel, so long an institution in this country, is still extant in some rural districts. It is the purpose here to discuss the ideal "rain barrel," a reservoir unlimited in capacity that may be made indestructible and impervious for all time, something cheap as to first cost and never needing repairs. The perfect reservoir is the underground cistern of concrete.



CROSS-SECTION OF UNDERGROUND CONCRETE CISTERN AND FILTER.

The first underground cisterns were always prone to leak. In wet weather the ground water seeped in and transformed the soft water into water as hard as that from the well. In dry weather such cisterns were empty. By means of concrete property owners are now able to build their own cisterns that are jointless, watertight and large enough to store an abundance of soft water even in the dryest season.

PUMP SET ON CONCRETE CISTERN PLATFORM.

Concrete cisterns usually consist of two general types—underground and surface cisterns. The choice is dependent upon the amount of space available in the yard. Cisterns on top of the ground will be treated in a later issue.

Construction of Underground Cistern.

Underground cisterns may be built in any shape desired. For the same amount of concrete, round cisterns (with a depth equal to the diameter) will hold the most water. However, since round forms are not easy to frame, most cisterns are made square. To illustrate the usual method of building, consider the construction of a cistern eight by eight by eight feet in the clear, with walls eight inches thick and with a capacity of 121 barrels. Before beginning the work, have all the materials on hand, slightly more than required.

Locate the cistern in the most convenient place. Since the walls are eight inches thick, lay out the hole nine feet four inches square. The concrete bottom is six inches thick. Therefore dig the pit to the depth of eight feet six inches. Since the concrete cover or platform will be five inches thick, the top of the cistern will be five inches above the ground, which is a desirable feature.

If the earth walls stand firm, only an inside form will be needed; otherwise make a similar form for the outside of the walls. This form should be built (each side separately) previous to digging the pit, so that it may be quickly erected and the cistern finished before a possible shower makes the hole muddy. For siding, use one-inch boards on two-by-four-inch uprights spaced two feet. As soon as the hole is dug, set up the forms on six-inch cubes or bricks of concrete with one-inch removable wedges between the forms and the bricks. The side wall forms will later support the platform on which the concrete cover will be built; and unless these wedges are used, the forms will bind and be difficult to remove. Join the forms at the corners so that they can be easily taken down after the cistern is finished. Against the earthen walls, and braced to the inside forms, set one-inch boards, twelve inches wide, so as to prevent dirt from crumbling and falling into the cistern.

Mix the concrete one part Portland cement to two parts sand to four parts crushed rock. In measuring the quantities, consider one bag of cement equal to one cubic foot. If gravel is to be used, proportion the concrete one part cement to four parts clean gravel. For the floor have the concrete just wet enough to flush a little cement mortar to the surface when tamped into place. See that there is an abundance of mortar around the concrete blocks supporting the forms. Immediately begin filling the side wall forms with concrete mixed mushy wet and placed in eight to ten-inch layers around the entire cistern. Be careful not to shovel the concrete against the earthen sides, as dirt in concrete is liable to make a leaky wall. Do not stop until the forms are filled. At the proper points, insert an overflow opening (if desired) and a sewer pipe connection for the water from the down spout or the filter and the pipe connection for the pump in the house. This pipe should be carried three to four feet under ground, out of danger of freezing.

To keep out mice, vermin, scrub-

SisterWoman!

READ MY FREE OFFER

My Mission is to make sick women well, and I want to send you, your daughter, your sister, your mother, or any ailing friend, a full 50-cent box of Balm of Figs Compound absolutely free. It is a remedy for the treatment of woman's ailments, and I want to tell you all about it—just how to use it yourself—right at home without any inconvenience—and the best of it is that it will not in the least interfere with your work or pleasure. Balm of Figs Compound is a remedy that has made sick women well and weak women strong, and I can prove it—let me prove it to you, and I will gladly do it, for I have never heard of anything that has, according to the abundance of testimonials at hand, so quickly and surely cured women's ailments. No internal dosing necessary—it is a local treatment, yet it has to its credit some of the most extraordinary cures on record. Therefore I want to place it in the hands of every woman suffering with any form of female weakness or diseases so common to women.

This 50c box of Balm of Figs Compound will not cost you one cent

I will send it to you absolutely free, to prove to you its splendid qualities, and then if you wish to continue further, it will cost you only a few cents a week. I do not believe there is another remedy equal to Balm of Figs Compound, and I am willing to prove my faith by sending out these 50-cent boxes free. So, dear reader, irrespective of your past experience, write to me at once — today — and I will send you the treatment entirely free by return mail, and if you so desire, I can readily refer you to many, who can personally testify to the great and lasting cures that have resulted from the use of this remedy. But after all, the very best test of anything is a personal trial of it, and I know a 50-cent box of Balm of Figs Comcound will convince you of its merits. Nothing is so convincing as the actual test of the article itself. Will you give Balm of Figs Compound this test? Write to me today, and remember I will gladly send you a 50-cent box of this remedy absolutely free. Address,

MRS. HARRIET M. RICHARDS, Box 228 JOLIET, ILLINOIS

DRUG STORE PRICES

The H. & H. DRUG CO. offers the prices quoted herewith to out-of-town buyers. All goods sent postage prepaid.

Carter's Little Liver Pills, Package	17c.
Brandreth's Pills, Package.	19c.
Pierce's Pellets, Package	19c.
Allcock's Plasters, 2 for	25c.
Belladonna Plasters, 2 for	25c.
Carmen Powder, any shade,	42c.
Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges, Package	19c.
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, Large, 79c.; Small	39c.
Antikamnia Tablets, Plain or With Codeine, 1-Oz. Can.	$1.10
Aspirin, 1-Oz. Box	50c.
Aspirin Tablets, 5-Gr., per 100	$1.10
Cascara Compound Tablets, per 100	30c.
H. & H. Little Liver Pills, per 100	35c.
Quinine Pills, 2-Gr., per 100,	28c.
Quinine Pills, 5-Gr., per 100, 49c.; 3-Gr., per 100	39c.
Quinine in 1-Oz. Packages.	40c.
Comp. Cathartic Pills With Calomel, per 100	25c.
Comp. Cathartic Pills, Vegetable, per 100	25c.
Calomel, 1-Oz. Package, 15c.; 4-Oz	50c.
Calomel Tablets, Any Strength, With or Without Soda, per 100	15c.
Migraine Headache Tablets, per 100	25c.
Iron Quinine and Strychnine Tonic Pills, per 100	75c.
Pinehurst Linen Stationery, 24 Envelopes, 24 Sheets, Elegant 50c. Quality	39c.
Initial Tablets, Writing Paper, Any Letter	15c.
Society Playing Cards, Fancy Backs, 50c. Quality	25c.
XXX Gentlemen's Pocket Combs, Leather Case, (All Coarse Teeth)	25c.

PERFUMES.

The H. & H. Line of Quadruple Extracts, for introduction to Out-of-Town Trade in Mailing Cases, 3 Ounces for $1.00.

WE PAY POSTAGE.

Any of the Following Odors:

Corinthian Rose,
Corinthian Violet,
Corinthian Lilac,
Parisian Bouquet,
Locust Bloom,
Jockey Club Special,
Heliotrope,
Old Virginny,
Apple Blossom,
Carnation.

3 OUNCES, POSTPAID, $1.00.

Our stock comprises everything that could be desired in the drug line and we make a specialty of mail orders. Write us your wants and we will quote our best city prices. Send Money Order or Draft with order. Checks not accepted. Stamps and money at sender's risk of loss.

OUR GUARANTEE GOES WITH EVERY SALE.

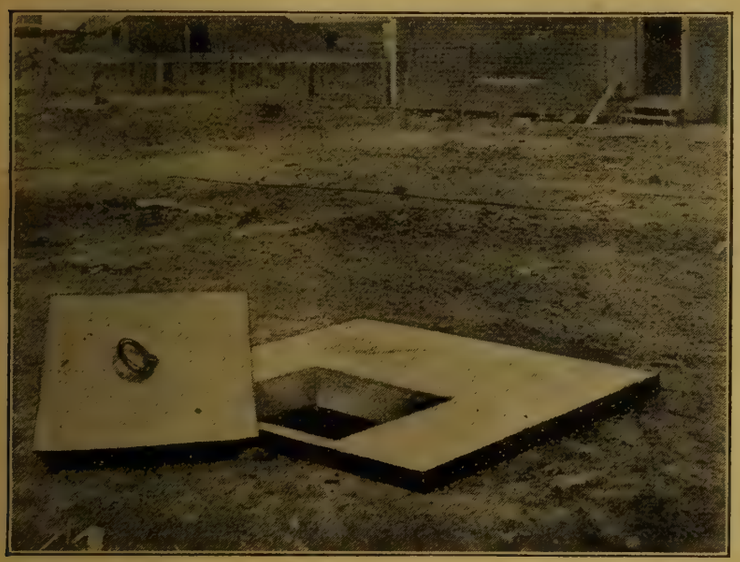
THE H. & H. DRUG CO.

1468 South Grand Ave.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Everything in the Drug Line.

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS ON ANYTHING IN THE DRUG LINE.

water or filth, every cistern should be covered with a concrete platform reinforced with steel rods. After the concrete walls have been brought to ground level, set a wooden frame around the outside of the cistern so as to hold the concrete for the five-inch platform. To run water off the finished cistern cover, slope this frame one inch in the direction desired. Five inches below the finished top of the cistern cover construct a strong wooden platform of one-inch boards for flooring. Build this on two-by-four-inch joists nailed to the uprights of the side forms. This wooden platform will support the concrete cover until it is self-sustaining. To provide for a manhole opening, take one-inch boards six inches wide and build a bottomless box five inches deep, two feet square at the top and eighteen inches square at the bottom—outside measurements. Another plan is to have the tinsmith make a round bottomless tin form five inches deep, two feet in diameter at the top and eighteen inches at the bottom, after the pattern of a large dish pan without a bottom. Grease the manhole frame and set it on the platform where the opening to the cistern is desired. An iron manhole frame and hitching-post ring, the end provided with a knob of twisted wire or with a nut and large washer for holding it firmly in the concrete. If the wooden manhole form is used, carefully remove it after five hours. After three days build the manhole cover the same as for the tin form, with this exception—place greased paper or card-board around the edge of the opening to prevent the new concrete from sticking to that of the platform. To make the manhole cover lighter in weight, before placing the concrete, spread one and one-half inches of wet sand over the wooden platform in the manhole opening and then tamp in the concrete. Take care to place the reinforcing within one inch of the bottom of the manhole cover. When the cistern platform is two weeks old, remove the manhole cover and saw an opening in the wooden floor. Descend, knock out the one-inch wedges under the side-wall forms, take the forms apart and pass them out through the manhole opening.

It is generally advisable to filter rain water. For this purpose provide a filter on the outside of the cistern proper. Construct this filter in the same way as the cistern was built except that the reinforced concrete cover should be loose, so that it can



CONCRETE CISTERN PLATFORM WITH MANHOLE COVER.

cover can also be used. By a similar use of a section of a gas pipe or small drain tile, leave an opening for the pump stock, if an out-door pump is to be used. Around this opening in the soft concrete place bolts (washered) for the pump. To locate the bolts correctly, set them by means of a wooden block in which holes have been bored spaced exactly like those in the iron pump base.

Over the entire platform spread one inch of concrete. For reinforcing quickly place on this concrete ten-foot lengths of three-eighths-inch iron rods running in both directions (criss-cross) and spaced one foot apart. Bend the ends to a hook shape. Strengthen the platform around the manhole opening by placing two rods on each side. Bring the cover to its full thickness by immediately tamping in the remaining four inches of concrete. Finish the surface with a wooden float (a trowel) the same as for sidewalks. If the tin form is used, the manhole cover may be cast at the same time as the remainder of the floor. Reinforce the cover with short length of iron rods laid criss-cross. As a lifting ring for the cover, use half of an old bridle bit or a be removed. Therefore, mold it on a smooth surface, such as a wooden floor, and later put it in place. Make the concrete walls and bottom six inches and the cover four inches thick. Under most conditions a filter two feet square and three feet deep in the clear is large enough. Carry the walls a few inches above the surrounding ground. At the filter floor level connect the filter with the cistern by means of a six to eight-inch sewer pipe or drain tile laid with carefully cemented mortar joints. Likewise, one foot from the top, lay a similar connection for the pipe leading to the down spout. Instead of using a square inside form for the filter, a barrel may be used. In the filter place a galvanized screen of one-fourth-inch mesh over the pipe opening to the cistern. Fill in eighteen inches of coarse charcoal. Cover the charcoal with six inches of sand and gravel. Place the slab cover on the filter, and the cistern is ready for use.

Above is given the amount of materials required for the cistern and filter. Since the prices given are liberal, by getting quotations from local dealers, the cost of the cistern may be found to be less.

The cost estimate is as follows:

Crushed rock, eleven cubic yards, at $1.10	$12.10
Sand, five and one-half cubic yards, at $1.00	5.50
Portland cement, eighteen barrels, at $2.50	45.00
Reinforcement (18⅜-inch by 10-foot rods, 93 pounds, at $0.02¼	2.10
Total	$64.70

No estimate of the labor is given, as the suburban or country dweller can easily build his own cistern with ordinary farm labor.

THE BEST COOK BOOK.

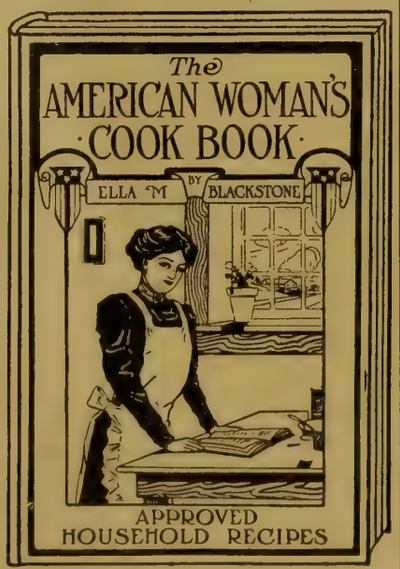
The American Woman's Cook Book.

This is a splendidly-bound book that weighs nearly two pounds. There are three hundred and eighty-four pages of approved household recipes, including many excellent dishes never before presented in a Cook Book.

The American Woman's Cook Book is by Ella M. Blackstone, who is famous for clearing the road for the student of domestic science by giving the reasons for everything. It is easy to learn from her when everything having a bearing on the subject is explained so clearly.

The book includes chapters devoted to foods for each month; time required to digest different articles of food; menus for all occasions; table etiquette; kitchen don'ts; kitchen equipment, and useful hints and recipes for the home in general; specially-drawn articles upon various subjects, such as soups, fish, poultry, beef, veal, mutton, pork, salads, vegetables, and all classes of dishes, besides beverages, candies, pickles and preserves, ice creams and ices; also ruled pages for new recipes to be preserved.

The thorough alphabetical index is a wonderful help to all subjects. A good book is known by its index,



which in this case is eighteen pages, three columns to the page.

The publisher's price for single copies of the American Woman's Cook Book is $1.50 per copy and 15 cents postage, but we have contracted for such a large number we have obtained the benefit of a reduced rate. Therefore we will send one copy of the American Woman's Cook Book, postage paid, for One Dollar, and include one-year's subscription to The National Farmer and Stock Grower. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Nugents' Fashion Booklet.

We hope our lady farmers will interest themselves by answering the advertisement of B. Nugent & Bro., of St. Louis, Mo. This is a splendid house, fully up to date, and keep a stock of the nicest goods. A copy of their Summer Bargain Bulletin belongs to you. All you have to do is to send for it. Address, Nugents Dry Goods Co., 503 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Blood Poison
30-Day Treatment FREE

Remarkable Results Produced By New Vegetable Treatment Without Use Of Mercury or Potash.

The terrible results of mercury and potash on blood poison are well known. The most these drugs can do is to drive the blood poison back into the system and smother it for several years. Then when you think you are cured, pitiful mercury symptoms often break out, and you find that your bones have been rotting all the while. Your teeth may begin to loosen and your tissues, glands, brain and vital organs show the terrible destructive power of the mercury and potash. Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Imbecility and Premature Death are then almost inevitable. Medical authorities admit that this is so.

The remarkable new treatment, called the Obbac Treatment, is purely vegetable, containing positively no mineral poison whatever, no mercury, potash, narcotics or opiates. It has produced remarkable changes in only 30 days. Treat yourself privately at home, and become as free from taint as a new-born child.

The wonderful Wasserman Test, the only blood poison test known to scientists, has proven that a man has been completely purified by the Obbac Treatment.

Don't spend months and years of your precious life, and destroy your health forever by taking mercury and potash which doctors commonly prescribe. Write today. Send your name and address and complete description of your case to the Obbac Co., 1198 Obbac Bldg., Chicago, and they will send you at once in an absolutely plain, firmly sealed package, a full 30-day treatment absolutely free.

TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information FREE.

DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist,
Office, 302 N. 12th St., - ST. LOUIS, MO.

FAULTY METABOLISM AS A COMMON CAUSE OF DISEASE, is the subject discussed in Bulletin No. 1 of the Shafer Pathological Laboratory. The Bulletin is sent free on request and will prove interesting to everyone in Pain and Poor Health.
Address: John F. Shafer, M. D.
406 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

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Cured without surgical operation. Cures guaranteed. All protruding stopped in one or two treatments. Do not continue to suffer when you can be cured without an operation. Consultation free. Call or write, inclosing 2c. stamp for 172-page Book on Rectal Diseases.
DR. M. NEY SMITH, 302 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Tobacco Habit Banished

DR. ELDERS' TOBACCO BOON BANISHES all forms of Tobacco Habit in 72 to 120 hours. A positive, quick and permanent relief. Easy to take. No craving for Tobacco after the first dose. One to three boxes for all ordinary cases. We guarantee results in every case or refund money. Send for our free booklet giving full information. Elders' Sanatarium, Dept. 86, St. Joseph, Mo

EXPERIENCE IN CANADA.

He Had $400.00 in Cash in 1903; Now Worth $8,000.00.

My parents were originally Canadians from Essex county, Ontario. I was born in Munroe county, Michigan, from which place I moved to Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, where I farmed for twenty-two years. I sold my farm there in the summer of 1903 and in September of that year came to Canada with my wife and eight children. I had about $400 in cash, a team of horses, a cow, a few sheep and some chickens. I took up a quarter section of land near Jack Fish Lake, Meota P. O., and later on purchased for $2,000.00 an adjoining quarter section. I have now forty-eight head of cattle, a number of horses, good buildings and consider my holding is worth at least $8,000.00. My children have raised from $300 to $500 worth of garden truck each year since we have been here. I have never had a poor crop and have never had one frosted. My wheat has averaged from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre with one or two years considerably more. My oats have always yielded well up to fifty bushels per acre and once or twice as high as eighty-five. My cattle have never been stabled in winter, and do not need it. I consider that this country offers better opportunities for settlers than anywhere I have ever been. I am sure that almost any person can come here and buy land at say $15.00 per acre and pay for it in one crop. My experience is that if a man farms his land in the right way he is not likely to have his crop frosted.

Most of the settlers in my district are Americans and Canadians and I know lots of them who came here with little or no capital who are now doing well, but I do not know of any who have left through disappointment, or, becoming discouraged, have returned to their former homes.

EUGENE JUBINVILLE.

See advertisement of Canadian Lands on page 12.

Russian Stump Pulling.

The Czar of Russia has lately shown a great interest in an American stump-pulling machine furnished by the Hercules Manufacturing Company of Centerville, Iowa, and which the Russian Minister of Forestry has established on the Imperial estate of "Orlovka," near Catschino, in Northern Russia.

"Orlovka" is a favorite resort of the Imperial family, the Czarina, especially, finding great interest and relaxation in the reclaiming of the acres of virgin forests it contains and the planning and laying out of model farms and modern parks. The latter particularly has always especially appealed to the Czarina's love for English landscape.

The work, however, has gone on very slowly for the reason that only hand labor could be employed in the uprooting of the many giant stumps that encumbered the estate, for the use of dynamite or any explosive is strictly forbidden on any part of the Imperial domain. This necessary concession to the Czarina's bad state of nerves (and she insists that the rule be obeyed, although she may be a day's journey from the spot where the work is being carried on) has complicated the task of the Minister of Forestry until his attention was called to the American Stump Puller. He tried one of these and the success of the experiment was so complete that the Forestry Department of the Russian Government has ordered from the Hercules Manufacturing Company twenty-two more of the Hercules Triple Power Steel Pullers to be employed on government land, basing this decision on the fact that not only do these machines do away with explosives, but work quicker, better, cheaper and with perfect safety.

Both the Czar and Czarina have visited the site of these machines and watched their operations with great interest. Their approval will probably mean general acceptance of them throughout Russia and another European triumph for American agricultural machines. For catalogue of the Triple Power Stump Puller address Hercules Manufacturing Company, 140 17th street, Centerville, Iowa.

Food For the Indoor Worker.

A different kind of food is required by indoor workers—those who sit at desks and get little exercise—from the rich, heavy foods that can be eaten with comparative safety by people who are constantly on the go out of doors.

The digestions of indoor workers usually are impaired—after lunch they suffer especially.

Such persons will find that if they will quite often eat the Graham Crackers baked by the National Biscuit Company their digestions and appetites will be helped wonderfully.

Graham Crackers are the most delicious food baked from Graham flour. And Graham flour contains all the nutriment of the wheat and has the virtue of stimulating the digestion as well.

The Graham Crackers baked by the National Biscuit Company have a different taste from the old-fashioned kinds. They have a toothsome, nut-like flavor, and are so made by perfected processes that all the natural sweetness and healthfulness of the wheat is preserved. They are packed in moisture- and dust-proof packages, bearing their In-er-Seal Trade-Mark.

Tom Johnson's Favorite.

"The papers are full of Tom Johnson anecdotes, now that the old man's gone," sighed former Vice-Mayor Lapp, recently. "Of course I could tell a million, only I don't feel like it right now. I call to mind, though, that Tom came into the office years ago chuckling over something he had found in some country newspaper, 'way down South. He carried the clipping with him for months and used to read it to his friends. I don't remember it, word for word, but this is the gist of it:

" 'Some of our colored brethren are going to get into serious trouble if they are not more careful. Last week two prosperous colored farmers went to sleep on the railroad track just east of our village and were struck by the fast freight. The engine narrowly escaped being thrown down the embankment. These farmers got up and ran away, but their names are known, and as they both own property, the road will probably sue for damages. The law recognizes that there is such a thing as criminal carelessness, and the sooner people recognize it, too, the better it will be for all concerned.' "—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Great Expectations.

"Where are you going with that goat, little boy?"

"Down to the lake. Come along if you wanter see some fun. This here goat has jest et a crate of sponges, an' I'm goin' down an' let him drink."—Toledo Blade.

Read about The Book of Live Stock Champions advertised on page 3.

SAVE $35.00

on a Buggy by buying direct from us. Why pay the retail dealers enormous profits when you can buy direct from us and save BOTH the Wholesaler's and the Retailer's profits? We save you $35.00 on a Buggy, $60.00 on a Surrey, $40.00 on a Farm Wagon. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Write for FREE Catalogue and Delivered Prices.

Warranted For Three Years.

Freight Paid

MUTUAL CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., Dept. 47, East St. Louis, Ill.

The De Laval Separator Works at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

We are indebted to the De Laval Separator Company for the accompanying new cut of their General American Works at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which will be of interest to the many of our readers who are users of De Laval Cream Separators.

The sketch is new because of large additions having been made to the plant during the past year and just recently completed, though for that matter the apparently ever increasing demand for their machines compels the De Laval people to make some addition to their shops every year, and we understand they will make still another the coming summer.

It is difficult to gain an adequate conception of the magnitude of the plant from the picture because of the necessary reduction of it, and this is better realized when it is understood that the building line on the water front is over one-quarter mile in length. The machine shop buildings are mainly of the saw-tooth, glass-roof type, the original part of them having been the first in this country of that ideal kind of shop construction.

The De Laval shops were several years ago estimated by so high an authority as the American Machinist to be perhaps the finest in America, and they have at least kept pace with the mechanical development of other shops since that time.

The equipment throughout is of the most modern and progressive character. Everything possible is done automatically and many of the tools have been specially designed and built by the Company's own engineers. This is true, for instance, of the gear cutters, the gears of the De Laval machines to-day being different from any other gears in use for any purpose and their unusually smooth, easy running thus assured.

The location of the plant at Poughkeepsie is seventy-five miles north of New York City, midway of New York and Albany, and, as will be observed, the site lies between the Hudson River and the main line of the New York Central Railway, affording in this way the advantage of both rail and water transportation for incoming and outgoing freights under the most favorable conditions.

In addition to their general American Works at Poughkeepsie the De Laval Company has Canadian shops in Montreal, while they maintain repair shops in Chicago, Winnipeg and San Francisco for the service of their nearly 1,500,000 patrons. Abroad their main European plant is in Stockholm, Sweden, while there are large manufacturing shops as well in Copenhagen, Hamburg, Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg, and repair shops in practically every country the world over.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR WORKS.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

Republic Ornamental Fence will enhance the value of your property.

Republic Ornamental FENCES are made by cabling large heavily galvanized wires and in setting heavy upright wire pickets, corrugated only at point of intersection; thus forming an immovable joint without injuring the galvanized coating. Most durable fence made. A variety of beautiful designs. May be erected with wood or iron posts. Write for catalog. If you need Farm Gates, write for Special Farm Gate Catalog.

REPUBLIC FENCE & GATE CO., 224 Republic St., N. Chicago, Ill.

PROF. SAMUELS ORIGINATES PECULIAR METHOD OF TREATMENT

HIS PHENOMENAL SUCCESS CAUSES ENMITY OF DOCTORS

ARRESTED MANY TIMES

But Acquitted by Juries and Judges and Permitted to Continue in a Work That He Alone Can Do, as He Is the Only Man in the World Using His System—Patients Make Startling Statements of His Successful Method of Treating Consumption, Bright's Disease, Kidney Trouble, Blindness, Fits, Catarrh, Heart Disease, Cataracts, Nervous Prostration, Dropsy, Hay Fever and Many Other Diseases That Baffle the Skill of the Ordinary Physician.

WICHITA, Kas.—The almost miraculous cure of hopeless invalids made by Professor Samuels of Wichita, Kas., have been of such a startling character that they have aroused wide-spread wonder, admiration and curiosity. Time and again he has taken cases pronounced hopelessly incurable by the medical profession and restored the patients to health in a most phenomenal manner.

There is considerable mystery attached to Professor Samuels' method of accomplishing these marvels, and it is known that he does not use the drastic drugs and medicines that doctors depend upon. And it is a matter of proof that with the system this discovery gives him, he has made the blind see and the lame walk. He has revived the flickering spark of life in bodies on the very verge of the grave, and restored to health men and women given up to die by doctors and specialists.

Professor Samuels came into note several years ago by his almost miraculous cure of "Blind Joe," of Topeka, Kas., who was well known in that city, having sold peanuts and popcorn on the streets there for years. He had been blind for ten years, and had exhausted all the means in his power to be cured, but had given up in despair until he fell into the hands of Professor Samuels, who effected a cure.

Professor Samuels has been arrested many times for practicing his system without having a diploma. On being interviewed a few days ago relative to his many arrests, Professor Samuels said:

"Yes, I have been arrested many times for practicing without a license, but in no case have I been convicted. Naturally, the medical profession are jealous of my success, and are fighting me most of the time, but how are they going to convict me? Do you suppose any jury, when my patients come into court, as they did at Alva, Okla., Newkirk, Okla., Ponca City, Okla., and other towns, and tell how they have been cured of all manner of trouble, do you suppose for a minute that any jury hearing these people and seeing with their own eyes what has been accomplished, is going to convict me? My trial at Alva was before a very able judge, Jesse J. Dunn, who is now Chief Justice of the state of Oklahoma; after hearing the evidence for and against me I was acquitted. At Newkirk I was tried before Judge Hausley, a very able judge. Judge Brown, a noted lawyer, was the prosecuting attorney, and fought the case very hard, but I was acquitted. These persecutions were brought because I have no license. Being the originator and only practitioner of my system of healing, how am I to have a diploma? I can't issue it to myself, and the medical fraternity, trotting along in the same harness for half a century, too blind to accept my discovery, which accomplishes actual results, make it impossible for me to procure a license as a representative of any of the recognized schools. So what am I to do but to proceed in my own way and accomplish results that astound humanity?

The professor here showed a reprint from the court records showing the proof of his assertions that the court had not convicted him.

Professor Samuels is a remarkable man. Bright, alert, progressive, and although 60, he is straight and active and gives one the impression that he is much younger. He talks with such an earnest conviction and enthusiasm of his work that the listener must believe him and believe in his work.

"What is the nature of your treatment?" was the next question.

"That is a secret that has taken many years of my life to accomplish. I can only say that my results are obtained treating diseases by dropping a colorless liquid, which I prepare, into the eye. Strange as it may seem, so-called incurable cases of consumption, Bright's disease, dropsy, epileptic fits, nervous prostration are treated in this apparently miraculous way. My system is based absolutely on scientific principles. The eye is the window of the soul. I have evolved a system of treating other bodily ills based on the relation of the eye to the system as a whole. This may seem strange, but here are the proofs."

Thereupon the professor placed before his interviewer his "Message of Facts," affidavits and letters in great numbers, many of them from responsible and well-known people, all bearing on his statements.

The case of Mr. C. C. Miller, residing near Hutchinson, Kas., who for years had suffered untold agony from hemorrhage of the kidneys and various complications of that dire malady, is another example of the almost miraculous results of Professor Samuels' strange treatment. Mr. Miller in his testimonial states that he had tried every remedy suggested by his medical advisers without obtaining relief, and at last, hearing of Professor Samuels' wonderful cures, decided to take his treatment. At that time he was in a deplorably enfeebled and emaciated condition, weighing only 118 pounds, and was almost without hope. Six months after beginning the treatment he was absolutely restored to health, weighed 155 pounds, and has had no recurrence of his trouble. Mr. Miller has lived in the vicinity of Hutchinson since 1877, is a man of high integrity, and his endorsement of Professor Samuels' method of cure should be regarded as the strongest kind of proof of its merit and reliability. In fact, the greater number of the professor's patients are of a class whose testimony cannot be discounted, and perhaps this has been one of the main reasons why his fame has spread so rapidly and brought so many of the afflicted to his office for treatment.

Mr. George Hartman, living at 211 North Meridian street, Wichita, Kas., in his testimonial states he had what some physicians pronounced Bright's disease and others called it diabetes. Various doctors—among them his family physician—had given him up to die. He was so weak he could hardly walk. About this time he heard of Professor Samuels and placed himself in Professor Samuels' care, and showed change for the better in a few weeks. He states that at the end of ten months he felt just as well as he ever did, and claims he is absolutely cured and has never had a recurrence of the trouble.

Mrs. J. T. Williamson, who resides at 200 B street West, Hutchinson, Kas., in her testimonial states she was almost on the verge of the grave with consumption and nervous trouble, and that for nearly twenty-two years she was seriously afflicted with St. Vitus' dance in addition to tuberculosis. She states that a leading physician had pronounced her incurable, and that she would die and be buried with the falling of the leaves in autumn. As a last resort, she turned to Professor Samuels, and after starting his treatment she says she had only one hemorrhage of the lungs and began to improve. In a short time, she states, she was able to do her own work, and that she recently had her lungs examined by a doctor, who pronounced them absolutely sound and well.

Mrs. H. J. Burroughs; living at Collins, Ia., and who in her testimonial said she had a serious case of heart trouble, in a recent letter to Professor Samuels states: "I have not taken a drop of medicine since I began your treatment. Before that I had to take from one to four heart tablets a day. I had dizzy, blind spells, and my heart did not beat regularly at all, but just flutter. Now it beats regularly and does not bother me a bit. I tell everyone I talk with of your treatment and what it has done for me."

Mr. C. W. Neel, living at Broken Arrow, Okla., in his testimonial says he had a very bad case of rheumatism. Writing Professor Samuels in a recent letter he states as follows: "Thank you, Professor, ten thousand times for your assistance in curing me of that awful rheumatism. I am still hard at work and feeling fine."

Miss Daisy Hubbard, who lives at Alva, Okla., in a recent letter wrote: "For fifteen years I have been subject to epilepsy, and have received treatment from several noted doctors and have failed to receive permanent good." As a last resort she began treatment from Professor Samuels, and now in her testimonial says she has no symptoms of the disease.

Mrs. Louisa Lockhart, living at Washington, Kas., in her testimonial says she had a very bad case of kidney and bladder trouble. She had reached the point where her kidneys and bladder were in an awful condition. In a recent letter to Professor Samuels she states: "After taking your treatment two weeks I was able to do my own housework, which I had not done for months. I took the treatment one month and now I am well in every respect, thanks to your wonderful treatment."

"Is it necessary for your patients to come to see you to be treated?" was asked. "No, my treatment can be sent by mail. Many of my patients come to see me, but it is not always necessary. My treatment is sent to hundreds, and, in fact, I am as successful in treating that way as though the patients were right here. To people from a distance who write me, an information blank is sent to fill out. In this way I am enabled to send them the treatment with full directions for its use."

"I should think with your ability to cure you would be in a position to demand big money from your patients," remarked the interviewer. "No, I do not do that now. My charges, when the patients used to call on me in person, used to be pretty high. I am getting old, and I feel that it is my duty in my last years to place my treatment in the hands of the poor as well as the rich. I believe that I owe a duty to mankind, and that as many people as possible, no matter what race or nationality, nor where located, should be benefited by my life's work. On this account, I have reduced my charges so they are within reach of all.

"My greatest aim in life from now on will be to relieve the ills of humanity, and when death shall claim me, I have arranged so that my secret will not die with me, but will be known, so that men in all ages to come will reap the reward of my life's work."

Everyone who is sick, no matter what their troubles may be, should write Professor Samuels, room 110, Samuels Bldg., Wichita, Kas., for his "Message of Facts," and they will find something in it of interest to them.

Top Kansas City Sheep Market.

Following are a few sales made at Kansas City during the third week in May: For George Newman, Yavapai county, Ariz., 706 spring lambs, averaging 65 pounds, at $6.25 per 100 pounds; 367 ewes, averaging 99 pounds, at $4.10, the highest range ewes this season; also 214 yearlings, averaging 96 pounds, at $4.60, top for yearlings of that weight. For J. A. Pitts, Pinal county, Ariz., 464 wethers, averaging 98 pounds, at $4.40. For J. A. Rourke, Prowers county, Colo., 542 clipped lambs, averaging 66 pounds, at $5.50. All these sales were at extreme top prices when sold and were handled to the best possible advantage by Clay, Robinson & Co.

Too Old to Learn.

He—"But couldn't you learn to love me, Anna?"

She—"I don't think I could, Harry."

He (reaching for his hat)—"It is as I feared—you are too old to learn."—Harper's Bazar.

Religious Sense of Duty.

City Visitor (to farmer)—"Do you keep good hens?"

Farmer—"I should say I do. Some of them say: 'Now I lay me' twice a day."—Life.

Read about The Book of Live Stock Champions advertised on page 3.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS.

Very Elegant Pattern Service, With Full Instructions For Ordering and Making.

This is the very best pattern service, and we are very much pleased to obtain it for our friends and patrons. Each pattern is new and original. In this edition we present for consideration twenty-six seasonable patterns absolutely up-to-date, with directions for ordering and quantity of material required.

MISCELLANEOUS MODELS.

No. 6957.—Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist. 34 to 42 bust. 3¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2⅝ yards 36, or 1⅞ yards 44, with ⅜ yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette, for medium size.

No. 6984.—One-piece Blouse For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. 1⅛ yards of material 27 inches wide, 1⅛ yards 36 or 44, with ½ yard 27 inches wide for collar and sleeves, for sixteen-year size.

No. 9641.—Corset Cover With Straight Upper Edge, Designed For Lace and Embroidery. 34 to 44 bust. 1⅞ yards of embroidery 15 inches wide, with ½ yard 36 inches wide for peplum, or 1¼ yards of plain material 36 inches wide, ¾ yard of beading, for medium size.

No. 6874.—Boy's Box-plaited Dress. One, two and four years. 4¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2¾ yards 36, 2¼ yards 44, for two-year size.

No. 6896.—Five-gored Skirt For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. 3½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2¾ yards 36, 1¾ yards 44, with 1½ yards 20 inches wide, ⅞ yard 27 inches wide, to make as illustrated; 5½ yards 27, 4 yards 36, 3 yards 44, to make without band, for sixteen-year size. The price of each pattern is 10 cents.

EVERY-DAY ATTIRE.

No. 6939.—Shirt Waist or Blouse. 34 to 42 bust. Six yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36, 2 yards 44, for medium size.

No. 6947.—Naval Blouse. 34 to 40 bust. With or without applied yoke. With or without opening at front, with high or low shield, long or elbow sleeves. 3¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3¼ yards 36, 2¾ yards 44, ¾ yard 27 for trimming, for medium size.

No. 6879.—Girl's Dress With Body and Sleeves in One. Four, six and eight years. 3 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36, 2 yards 44, for the six-year size.

No. 6951.—Child's Bishop Dress. Six months, one, two and four years. 2⅛ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36, 1¾ yards 44, for two-year size.

No. 6888.—Four-piece Skirt For Misses and Small Women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years. With high or natural waist line. 4¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 36, 2⅝ yards 44, for sixteen-year size. The price of each pattern is 10 cents.

EVERY-DAY ATTIRE.

No. 7029.—Tucked Negligee, with sleeves that can be left loose or gathered into bands. 34 to 4o 44 bust.

No. 7022.—Girl's Dress, with simulated bolero and straight gathered skirt, to be made with square or high neck, with or without lining. Eight, ten and twelve years.

No. 7036.—Semi-Princess Gown closing at side front, with six-gored skirt, with or without fancy collar, with elbow or long sleeves. 34 to 44 bust.

No. 7027.—Six-gored Skirt for misses and small women, with straight flounce forming inverted plaits at side of front and back gores, with high or natural waist line. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years.

No. 7014.—Child's Dress. Six months, one, two and four years.

FASHIONABLE MODELS.

No. 7020.—Coat with side portions and sleeves in one. 34 to 42 bust.

No. 7016.—Blouse with peasant sleeves. 34 to 40 bust.

No. 7023.—Semi-Princess Dress. 34 to 42 bust.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments.

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousnnss, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H. • • • Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

No. 7012.—Two-flounce Skirt for misses and small women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years.

No. 7031.—Boy's Suit. Two, four and six years.

MISCELLANEOUS STYLES.

No. 7006.—House Jacket. Small, 34 to 36; medium, 38 or 40; large, 42 or 44.

No. 7015.—Bathing Suit, with V-shaped neck and sailor collar or high neck and round collar, with or without bloomers. 34 to 44 bust.

No. 6962.—Bolero Jacket. 34 to 42 bust.

No. 6906.—Circular Walking Skirt, in one or two pieces. 22 to 30 waist.

No. 6864.—Four-gored Walking Skirt. 22 to 30 waist.

No. 7032.—Blouse for misses and small women. Fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years.

Please be sure to give the size of pattern ordered and write your own name and address plainly, that no mistake can be made to cause delay.

The price of each pattern is 10 cents.

Please address all pattern orders to **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

High-grade Dress Goods Obtainable at Small Cost.

We often hear remarks about how hard it is to obtain manufactured goods of the same enduring high quality which could be had in years past, and that the cheaply-made materials of to-day are really far more expensive and not nearly so satisfactory or serviceable as the "good old-fashioned kind."

While it is to some extent true that the quick manufacture of goods on a tremendous scale and the desire to meet the demand for low-priced articles has led to a decline in the quality of workmanship and material in many lines of goods, it is, however, still possible to procure reliable goods of the highest quality, which, though considered the best years ago, have steadily improved in quality until to-day they are far superior to the same articles of a generation or so ago.

As an example of the surprising development in modern manufacture and the steadfast adherence to the highest ideas of business perfection, we point to the well-known Simpson-Eddystone Prints, which for sixty-eight years have been acknowledged as the standard of excellence for durable cotton dress goods.

Since the manufacture of these dress goods was started by the elder Wm. Simpson, in the year 1842, the facilities and methods of manufacture have increased greatly, and the quality of Simpson-Eddystone Prints steadily keeps pace with the times, both in the matter of cloth, coloring and the originating of stylish and new designs.

These dress goods can be had in a good variety of exclusive designs and beautiful colors which cannot be duplicated in common material because they are originated by the company and used exclusively for Simpson-Eddystone Prints.

The wonderful process of producing fadeless colors in the manufacture of these goods gives them a remarkable richness and lustrous appearance which is not affected either by exposure or repeated washing.

Because of their serviceability they are really the most economical cotton dress goods a woman can wear, and it is good to know that such dependable material can be readily procured at a moderate cost at the leading dry goods stores throughout the country.

All Wives Are Like the Ivy.

Ex-Gov. Pennypacker, in a witty address in Philadelphia on the divorce evil, said of wives:

"A good wife is like ivy—the greater the ruin the closer she clings. And a bad wife is like ivy, too—for the closer she clings, the greater the ruin."

NAY MANTON EMBROIDERY.

These paper patterns require only a hot iron to insure a perfect transfer on cloth. The way to do it is to lay the material to be stamped on a padded ironing board or table, place the pattern over it with the printed side down and press over the entire surface of the paper with a hot iron, when a perfect outline will result. Please order by embroidery number.

Bulgarian Collars and Cuffs.

No. 580.—Design for embroidering a round collar and cuffs in Bulgarian style. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Three-inch Border.

No. 579.—Design for a border or band three inches wide, to be embroidered or beaded. Two yards are given. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Bulgarian Blouse.

No. 578.—Design for embroidering a blouse or waist in Bulgarian style. This is very attractive for summer wear. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Four-inch Border.

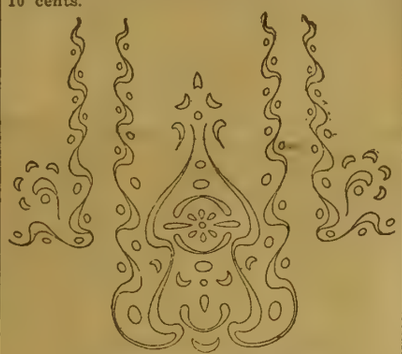
No. 577.—Design for an embroidered border four inches wide. Two yards and two corners are given. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Scalloped Edge With Dots.

No. 583.—Design for embroidering a scalloped edge with dots. The scallops are three-quarters of an inch in width and three-eighths of an inch in depth. Four yards and four corners are given. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Special Square-neck Effect.

No. 582.—Design for embroidering a blouse or waist in Bulgarian style. Transfer patterns for a square neck, pointed girdles and cuffs are given. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.



Panels For Skirt or Tunic.

No. 581.—Design for embroidering the panels of a skirt or tunic. One panel for center front or back and two side panels are given. The price of the pattern is 10 cents.

Please send all orders for these embroidery patterns to the **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

COOK PORK WELL.

Danger of Trichinosis From Eating Raw or Imperfectly Cooked Pork.

Cases of illness sometimes occur from eating uncooked or insufficiently cooked pork which is infested with a microscopic parasite commonly known as trichina or flesh-worm, the scientific name being Trichinella spiralis. An average of one or two per cent. of the hogs slaughtered in the United States are infested with this parasite. When transmitted to human beings, trichinae may cause serious illness, sometimes resulting in death. Out of 15,000 cases of trichinosis recorded in medical literature, most of which occurred in Europe, 830 resulted fatally.

No method of inspection has yet been devised by which the presence or absence of trichinae in pork can be determined with certainty, and the government meat inspection does not include inspection for this parasite. All persons are accordingly warned by the United States Department of Agriculture not to eat pork, or sausage containing pork, whether or not it has been inspected by federal, state or municipal authorities, until after it has been properly cooked.

A temperature of about 160 degrees kills the parasite, therefore pork when properly cooked may be eaten without any danger of infection. Fresh pork should be cooked until it becomes white and is no longer red in color in all portions of the piece, at the center as well as near the surface. Dry-salted pork, pickled pork and smoked pork previously salted or pickled, providing the curing is thorough, are practically safe so far as trichinosis is concerned, but as the thoroughness of the curing is not always certain, such meat should also be cooked before it is eaten.

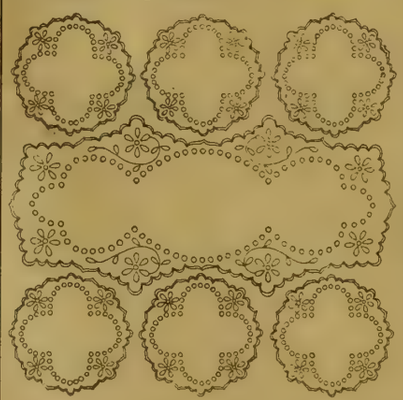
A pamphlet giving information on the subject may be obtained on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

UNIVERSAL EMBROIDERY SET.

A Subscription Premium in Connection With the Universal Magazine.

The most beautiful of all trays and doilies are those which display a great deal of eyelet work; there is nothing more attractive on the dining room table than white linens embroidered in open work through which the polished wood may show.

The pretty Universal Embroidery Set illustrated below shows a dainty pattern that should be carried wholly in eyelets, both ovals and rounds. This set was made especially for us and consists of one large tray, size 8x17 inches; six doilies to match, size 5½x5½ inches, all stamped on fine white imported linen.



Send us Thirty Cents and we will send you this dainty set for a short time only, absolutely safe delivery guaranteed, and the Universal Magazine for one year. The Universal Magazine is a nice, thirty-two-page, three-column magazine, issued monthly. It contains illustrated reading matter of interest to all the family. There are nice stories, historical sketches, selected poetry, a splendid line of patterns and has a number of original household articles. Address, **HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

A Parliamentary Precedent.

A story told of Martin Regan had to do with the days of the old mob primary system in vogue in the politics of Kansas City in the early '80s. In the Sixth Ward of those days, much of the territory now known as "Little Italy," which in those days was largely inhabited by Irish, Martin's inveterate enemy was Jerry Dowd, who passed over many years ago. In one of the mob primaries in which Martin's nomination as Alderman was involved, the Regan faction was the more numerous in the mass-meeting at the old Tivoli Garden at Independence avenue and Oak street. Regan was elected Chairman, and after a short speech thanking the meeting for the honor "on behalf of my friends and myself," he proceeded to ask what was the further business of the meeting. Instantly Jerry Dowd was on his feet to protest against Regan's nomination.

"Sit down, Jerry Dowd," yelled Regan. "You are out of order."

"I am not," retorted Dowd, struggling with Regan partisans who were trying to force him down. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman," he yelled. "I appeal from the decision of the chair."

"Sit down, Jerry Dowd, sit down," replied the Alderman. "It takes two-thirds to appeal from the decision of the chair and there's not that many here."—Kansas City Star.

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by Mail, Express or Freight

Beginning June 1st, 1911—If your purchase amounts to $5.00 or over, we prepay to points in Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Kentucky. and if your purchase amounts to $25.00 or over, we Prepay anywhere in the United States.

An example of our Value Giving

Only 85c each

This beautiful embroidered Cotton Voile waist, one of the prettiest and most stylish of the late designs, handsomely embroidered in the new solid raised embroidery and brilliantly mercerized, with prettily lace-trimmed cuffs and neck, peasant sleeves, neck cut square, and daintly edged with a fine colored silk to match embroidery. It has the magic of Paris Fashion shown in every line. It launders perfectly.

We have contracted for an immense quantity and offer them to you at a price that will win us hosts of friends; **Only 85c each**

Postage 4¢ extra if sent by mail. If, however you order goods to the amount of $5.00, we prepay all charges. Send for a copy of our

Summer Bargain Bulletin

FREE a beautiful little Booklet of new styles showing the latest styles of Women's wear from Paris, London and New York, all at our unmatchable low prices, Write for your copy today.

B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co.
503 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

"RANGER" BICYCLES

Have *imported roller chains, sprockets* and *pedals, New Departure coaster-Brakes* and *Hubs; Puncture Proof Tires, highest grade equipment* and many advanced features possessed by no other wheels. *Guaranteed 5 yrs.*

FACTORY PRICES direct to you are less than others ask for cheap wheels. Other reliable models from $12 up. **A few good second-hand machines $3 to $8.**

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL We ship on approval, *freight prepaid*, anywhere in U. S., *without a cent in advance.* **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at *any price* until you get our big new catalog and *special prices* and *a marvelous new offer.* A postal brings everything. *Write it now.*

TIRES Coaster Brake Rear Wheels, lamps, parts, and sundries *half usual prices.*

Rider Agents everywhere are coining money selling our bicycles, tires and sundries. **Write today.**

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. M 270, CHICAGO

Thrifty women are not "penny wise and pound foolish" in buying cotton dress-goods. They select

Simpson-Eddystone Prints

Every step in the manufacture of these substantial calicoes contributes to the wearing-quality as well as to fine appearance. The cloth is well-woven and lasting; the colors are absolutely fast; and the designs are strikingly beautiful and attractive. The standard Prints since 1842. "Worth making up."

Show this advertisement to your dealer when you order, and don't accept substitutes. If not in your dealer's stock write us his name and address. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philad'a

Founded 1842 by Wm. Simpson Sr.

Some Principles of Health Worth Thinking About.

A large part of the ill-health of the world has come through ignorance. Through ignorance ill-health in certain families is perpetuated from generation to generation. There are certain principles of health that we should better understand and more carefully observe.

All over the country we are having investigations into the malnutrition of children. These investigations show that the causes sometimes reach back for generations, but often also the malnutrition is the result of conditions under which the present generation is living.

Many children are born with all powers for healthy growth, but they are placed under conditions of living that soon impair their powers for growth and render them puny and weak.

A physician says that badly-nourished people contract disease much more readily than other people, and the less readily throw off disease. When they do succeed in throwing off diseases attacking them, that fact is due to the rigid system of feeding under which they have been placed by the physician.

With weak school children it has been found that the digestive impotency was due largely to the frequent eating of candy between meals. This is especially so in the large cities, where a candy store is generally found opposite every school house. Now, the eating of candy at proper times and in proper quantities is not to be discouraged, for candy is a food that produces energy. But candy should not be eaten much between meals. The best time to eat candy is after a meal or at a meal, when the candy will become part of the mass of food consumed and will have its carbohydrates balanced by the other elements consumed. So the candy will be digested with benefit to the whole nutritive system. But when the candy is eaten on an empty stomach, it does two things: It takes away the appetite for the next meal and it often fails of being properly digested, often creating injurious products, which in turn affect disadvantageously the stomach and digestive tracts. Moreover, much of the cheap candy is made of stuff that is not a help to the body into which it is to be incorporated. There are many full-grown people who cannot eat much candy on an empty stomach without experiencing keen suffering on account of it. How much more than does this apply to children?

Frequent bathing is one of the best helps to health. This fact is too little appreciated. At some of the institutions in Chicago, where sick children are taken care of, a thorough bath is given once or twice a day, and the pores of the body opened by rubbings after the bath. The physicians in charge lay great stress on this. Some say that the body does some of its breathing through the skin, and that the skin must be kept in condition to permit the air to come into contact with the circulating fluid.

The constant breathing of air rich in oxygen and low in carbonic content is one of the essential principles of health. "Too much fresh air is just enough," says one eminent health officer. Outdoor life is more and more urged by the physicians, and this kind of a life often works marvels with people that have broken down from being confined in close work rooms and even close school rooms.

The S. S. G. Club.

The club is composed of six girls and its object is to say something good about every one of whom they speak. There are no organized meetings, but the girls are business associates and see much of one another in what social life they have, and it is in this every-day contact that the excellent results of a club with such an object are seen. These six girl friends noticed a growing tendency among their acquaintances to pick flaws in nearly every person who came under discussion. One girl in particular seemed to make it the rule to never say anything good about a person when she could think of something to the contrary to say. It was pure disgust with this girl that set the six friends to studying themselves and they discovered that all too frequently they were ready to help on gossip with an unkind word. Then they decided to join forces and check this tendency whenever they noticed any signs of it in any of the club members. So far as possible they chose to avoid discussing their neighbors' personal affairs, but if they did make a remark about any person it must be something good, or a fine of five cents to be paid for each unkind word uttered. "And whenever we hear anyone giving anybody a 'knock,'" said Inez, "we've got to come to the rescue and give them a 'boost.' The 'Say Something Good' Club is composed of 'boosters,' and woe be to him that 'knocks.'"—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

Table Suggestions.

An attractive table bespeaks the good housekeeper, and it can be made attractive despite the absence of costly furnishings, as the only necessary requirements for a neat and attractive table are clean table linen and polished dishes, and when a table is neatly and carefully arranged with shining dishes they will lend a dignity and refinement to the table that will in a measure pervade those who surround it.

It has been said that table manners cover much more than the mere eating, for the bearing and attitude largely enter into it, as the table is not a lounging place, and the habit of leaning the elbow on the table or of settling in one's chair as if the spine had collapsed is most uncharitable to the diner's appearance.

When eating bread, it should be broken into small pieces and buttered as wanted; and soup should be taken from the side of the spoon, which is dipped away from the diner, and mothers should pay strict attention to this part of a child's education and start it in right habits. When once learned and followed for a time, correct deportment at table or elsewhere becomes a habit and one which may save its possessor considerable mortification through life, and one of the most refining influences in the home where young people are growing up is an attractive table. This age is offering many beautiful dishes at moderate expense, and they are within the reach of nearly everybody and they compare favorably with the finest china and cut glass if the dishes are kept shiningly clean.

The dishes may be kept bright and given a beautiful polish by washing them through warm suds made with boraxaid soap powder, as this softens the water and makes just enough suds to clean the dishes perfectly without leaving soap on the surface, which is hard to rinse off. This suds is especially good for the painted and gilded china dishes, as it brightens the colors instead of leaving them dull and faded looking; and silver and glass can be kept bright a long time without polishing if they are kept clean by washing through this suds, and after drying the pieces they should be rubbed with a chamois leather or piece of soft flannel to give the high polish.—Aline.

Children and Newspapers.

Some teachers urge their pupils to read the newspapers that they may gain an idea of the important happenings of the day. In some cases credit marks are given for such reading. This would be very well provided that the current events of real moment were the points most likely to catch the eye of the child. But there is far more likelihood that big headlines announcing some gruesome murder or sensational divorce proceedings will catch the eye. And, ten to one, he will read every detail and will dwell upon them long after he has put the paper aside. The effect of such reading on the mind of a child is bad and will go far toward influencing his future life. So long as the average newspaper is what it is, it is not generally safe reading to be placed in the hands of an immature person. There are many good publications that give space to the worth-while occurrences of the day, and a child can safely read these condensed news items and gain a better idea of what she needs to read than from twice the time spent poring over the columns of a daily. Or the parents can discuss important happenings with the children. But until a child has a proper sense of discrimination in his reading matter, keep him from publications that elaborate upon the most sordid and gruesome happenings of a world which really has so much worth while in it.—Janet Thomas Van Osdel.

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SELECTED POETRY.

THE OLD CORN FIDDLE.

The old corn fiddle, it is almost time,
To swing your tune and to sing your rhyme!
Old corn fiddle and the rosin bow,
To the jubalit of the long ago.
Waltz, sweet lady, till the stars go round,
The old corn fiddle is a pleasant sound!

When the twilight falls at the misty gate,
There's a white hand leads me to my fate,
And a sweet eye shines in the dusk for me
'Neath the weeping limbs of the willow tree.
Waltz, sweet lady, till the moon sits still
In her silver throne on the autumn hill!

There's a mellow glow in the orchards sweet
Where the windfalls lie all around your feet;
There's a honeycomb in the hickory tree,
And the honey drips in the comb for thee;
Waltz, swet lady, when the fiddles play,
Till the stars go down in the silver day!

The reeds make pipes where the river flows
For the lips of Pan where his phantom goes;
But the old corn fiddle is 'lasses sweet
For the juba dance at the twilight feet.
Waltz, sweet lady, as you used to do
When our lips were young and our hearts were true!

Waltz, sweet lady, to the fiddle tune
Where the cider grinds to the amber rune
Of a far, faint music of magic heard
In the wodland voice of the fairy bird.
The old corn fiddle, how sweet, how sweet.
For the dance of dream where the red lips meet!

—Baltimore Sun.

THE PLOW.

From Egypt, behind my oxen, with their stately step and slow,
Northward and East and West I went to the deserts and the snow;
Down through the centuries one by one, turning the clod to the shower,
Till there's never a land beneath the sun but has blossomed behind my power.

I slid through the sodden ricefields with my grunting humpbacked steers,
I turned the turf of the Tiber plain in Rome's imperial years;
I was left in the half-drawn furrow when Coriolanus came,
Giving his farm for the Forum's stir to save his nation's name.

Over the seas to the North I went; white cliffs and a seaboard blue;
And my path was glad in the English grass as my stout red Devons drew;
My path was glad in the English grass, for behind me, rippled and curled
The corn that was life to the sailor men that sailed the ships of the world.

And later I went to the North again, and day by day drew down
A little more of the purple hills to join my kingdom brown;
And the whaups wheeled out to the moorland, but the grey gulls stayed with me
Where the Clydesdales drummed a marching song with their feathery feet on the lea.

Then the new lands called me Westward; I found on the prairies wide
A toil to my stoutest daring and a foe to test my pride;
But I stooped my strength to the stiff black loam, and I found my labor sweet
As I loosened the soil that was trampled firm by a million buffaloes' feet.

Then farther away to the Northward; outward and outward still
(But idle I crossed the Rockies, for there no plow may till!)
Till I won to the plains unending, and there on the edge of the snow
I ribbed them the fenceless wheat fields and taught them to reap and sow.

The sun of the Southland called me; I turned her the rich brown lines
Where her Parramatta peach trees grow and her green Mildura vines;
I drove her cattle before me, her dust, and her dying sheep;
I painted her rich plains golden and taught her to sow and reap.

From Egypt behind my oxen with stately step and slow
I have carried your weightiest burden, ye toilers that reap and sow!
I am the Ruler, the King, and I hold the world in fee;
Sword upon sword may ring, but the triumph shall rest with me!

—Will Ogilvie, in the London Spectator.

THE LEGEND OF EVIL.

This is the sorrowful story,
Told when the twilight falls,
And the monkeys walk together
Holding each other's tails.

"Our fathers lived in the forest,
Foolish people were they,
They went down to the corn-land
To teach the farmers to play.

"Our fathers frisked in the millet,
Our fathers skipped in the wheat,
Our fathers hung in the branches,
Our fathers danced in the street.

"Then came the terrible farmers,
Nothing of play they knew,
Only they caught our fathers
And set them to labor, too!

"Set them to work in the corn-land,
With plows and sickles and flails;
Put them in mud-walled prisons,
And cut off their beautiful tails!

"Now we can watch our fathers,
Sullen and bowed and old,
Sleeping over the millet,
Turning the stupid mould.

"Driving a foolish furrow,
Mending a muddy yoke,
Sleeping in mud-walled prisons,
Steeping their food in smoke.

"We may not speak to our fathers,
For if the farmers knew
They would drive us out of the forest
And set us to labor, too!"

This is the horrible story,
Told as the twilight falls,
As the monkeys walk together
Holding each other's tails.

—Rudyard Kipling.

THE ROUND-UP.

We've rolled up our tarps an' we've corded 'em, too,
An' stowed th' sowbelly an' beans from our view;
Our broncs hev been waitin' since breakin' o' dawn,
An' it's whoop 'em up, boys, fer th' round-up is on!

Oh, there will be plenty o' racin' to-day!
We'll work till th' daylight is gone;
With longhorns a-bawlin' an' dogies a-callin'—
Hooray! for th' round-up is on!

They'll scatter us over a country that's wide,
An' tell us to cover each draw an' divide.
An' not miss a steer, but to round up each one,
Though we race through the brush like a son-of-a-gun!

Oh, there will be plenty o' chasin' to-day,
To test all our muscle an' brawn!
An' there's no denyin' the dust will be flyin'—
Hooray! fer th' round-up is on!

We'll dodge through th' sagebrush an' over cut banks,
While steers on th' prod are a-cuttin' wild pranks!
An' down through th' coules th' cattle will tear,
With heads elevated an' tails in th' air!

Oh, there will be ridin' a-plenty to-day!
No chance we'll git sleepy an' yawn!
Cuss words will be passin' while steers we are lassin'—
Hooray! fer th' round-up is on!

We'll round up th' sleepers, th' dogies an' strays,
An' herd th' bunch home over torturous ways,
An' cut out th' "rusties" an' ev'ry range pest,
An' sweat like th' devil a-brandin' th' rest!

Oh, there will be plenty o' racin' to-day!
We'll ketch it till daylight is gone!
With longhorns a-callin' an' tired calves bawlin'—
Hooray! for th' round-up is on!

—E. A. Brininstool, in Los Angeles Express.

THE QUESTION OF THANKS.

"I never git no thanks at all,"
Said Uncle Hiram Boggs.
"Man's gratitude is mighty small,
An' goin' to the dogs.
I've lent my neighbors lots o' things,
An' showed 'em what to do,
An' the rewards such conduct brings
I say are mighty few.

"You ought," said Grandpa Dinkelspeer,
"To think of all the fun
You've got through bringin' peace an' cheer
Through favors you have done.
The men who wait around for thanks
Don't meet true friendship's test.
They're jest like people at the banks
That look for interest."

—Washington Star.

The Sunday Evening Hold.

There were four little ones, and, while the two smaller were held at some time during every day, Sunday evening was reserved for the special treat of holding each little one for a time, papa joining mamma in this mutual joy-giving. Stories were told, songs sung and little confidences interchanged. Each one had its turn, and ere long they were able to tell by the clock when their "fifteen minutes were up."

Time passed, and as they grew too large for mamma to hold, papa was still strong enough for the occasion, and Sunday evening, literally the Children's Hour, was still looked forward to with pleasure. The quaint little experiences of the week were recalled, some of them amusing, others with a concealed lesson which needed pointing out, and all served to keep the entire family in touch and harmony with each other. Outsiders might have made sport of such large children for "sitting in lap," yet those evenings will be looked back upon in after life as among the most pleasant and most profitable ones of childhood.—Bessie L. Putnam.

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Uneeda Biscuit are the perfect soda crackers. The flour used must meet a perfect test. The very purity of the water is made doubly sure. Even the air in the mixing and bake rooms is filtered. The temperature and humidity of the atmosphere is accurately regulated to a uniform degree. The sponge is kneaded by polished paddles. The baking is done in the cleanest of modern ovens. Then Uneeda Biscuit are packed fresh in the purple and white package that keeps them crisp and good from oven to table. Is it any wonder that
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Teach Patience.

When the toy dog's harness gets into a tangle and baby cries because things will not come right, tell the child that Papa's harness got tangled once, and the first thing that he did was to catch the horse by the bit and fasten it so that it could not run away. Help it to tie the toy dog in the same way. Then when the danger of a run-away is past, teach the child to patiently work out to the end of the tangled threads.

It will take patience for the little one to keep still so long working over the puzzling knots; but patience, and lots of it, is needed in this world. And so long as the dog stands quietly, baby should be willing to work until the tangle is straightened. While next time such an accident occurs it will be independent and know just what to do. Though, if it does not like picking out tangles, the chances are that th[illegible] particular predicament will not [illegible] again. In either case, the [illegible] occur patience is a whole[illegible]esson of Bessie L. Putnam. [illegible]ome one.—

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Dr. Thacher, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—In August, 1896, I was in Reading, Penn., with a refrigerator carload of fish. I took a severe cold from going in and out of the car during extreme hot weather. This cold settled in my back, and for seven long years I suffered with pain and untold agony in my back, so severe that I could hardly keep still day or night. I tried all kinds of medicine, was treated by the best physicians in Wilmington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, made several trips to Virginia, where I was treated by specialists in Norfolk and other places. None of them did me any good. They simply took my money; I suffered untold misery and grew worse all the time, until I became a physical wreck, thinking I would have to die. My hair fell out and I was totally bald on the top of my head. I was pale and thin, could not keep warm during moderate weather, and my feet would get cold in a room where the temperature was seventy degrees. I was so weak I could scarcely walk.

I saw your advertisement in a magazine, and wrote to you and purchased one of your Magnetic Belts, with a Head Cap and Insoles. In one night the Magnetic Belt took all the pain out of my back and I have never felt it since. Later I purchased a full set of Shields and they have made a new man of me. I have gained in weight, my hair has grown in, and I feel stronger than I have felt for twenty years, so I can work almost day and night without feeling tired. I have an appetite like I used to have when I was a boy. I believe that if I had not secured your Shields when I did I would soon have gone to Davy Jones' "locker." Very respectfully yours,

C. M. MURDEN, 119 King St., Wilmington, Del.

COMPLICATED CASE OF PILES AND STOMACH TROUBLE RESTORED TO YOUTHFUL VIGOR AT AGE OF SIXTY-FOUR.

Dr. Thacher, Chicago, Ill.

Dear D. Thacher:—It is now eleven years since I first made my acquaintance with the Magnetic Shields. I was then a physical wreck from indigestion and piles, which made life a burden to my existence. I had suffered with a weak stomach from my boyhood, and in the army I contracted the piles and other complicated conditions, which disabled me from active work. One day I called at a house and for the first time learned of the Magnetic Shields. The book, "Plain Road to Health," had been sent to those people and I got it and read it. I recognized and felt the truth of your statements in that valuable work, and concluded that I would send for a Belt and Leggings. I soon felt a new impetus of life and general improvement. My piles left me in three days, and I never had them since. I recovered my health perfectly, and am now in my sixty-fourth year, and I am as sound and active as I was at twenty. I wear the Shields every winter and I am always free from colds, grip, etc. I never have any "tired feeling" and "under the weather," as the majority of people tell about their feelling. I have no aches and pains because the Magnetic vibration of the Shields has re-established perfect circulation of my blood to every fiber of my body; hence my perfect vigor of youth at the advanced age of sixty-four years.

I desire to have this statement published, that it may go out for the benefit of humanity. I shall gladly answer anyone wishing to know more of my case and the nature of this statement.

I am yours with love and gratitude.

N. AEBISCHER, Wausau, Wis.

We have hundreds of letters like the above, stating what marvelous results have been obtained in cases that were considered incurable in many instances. Do not be discouraged. Do not give up hope, even if you have been told your trouble could not be cured, as Nature's methods are wonderful and many cases are restored where medicine has failed to give beneficial results, as shown by the indisputable proof that we will supply you. Investigate our claims, for it is a duty that you owe yourself. All that we ask is for you to write us and send a complete description of your case and let us prove to you what has been done in some cases.

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